

Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Peace and Reconciliation Conference between Magwi County Communities of Eastern equatorial State and Juba County Communities of Central Equatoria State in Kit Area
Date	6 Sep 2008
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/local conflict

Sudan Conflicts (1955 -)

Agreements relate to several distinct dyads, and also the negotiated independence of South Sudan, and subsequent internal conflict in South Sudan. Sudan-South Sudan. The long-standing conflict between the north and the south of the country dates back to colonial times, where the British introduced a so-called 'Southern Policy', severely hampering population movements between these big regions. Immediately after gaining independence in 1956, southern movements started to fight for independence; this fight became professionalised in 1983 with the foundation of the soon internationally supported Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). When the Islamic Front government introduced strict sharia laws in the south after it took over power in 1988 the war intensified. A decade later, the military situation reached a stalemate, enabling internationally facilitated peace negotiations to begin in 1997. After more fighting, a final negotiation push began in 2002, leading to the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in January 2005.

Sudan-South Sudan post referendum. South Sudan became independent in July 2011; since then, relations between the two countries are complicated and violent conflict led by the SPLM (North) in the Sudanese Nuba mountains region has since intensified.

Darfur. Other long-standing violent conflicts are in the east and the west of the country. In the east, the Beja Congress, established in 1957, is the spearhead of a currently 'peaceful' opposition movement. In the west, the violent conflict in Darfur intensified in the early 2000s and rapidly gained international attention, even resulting in genocide charges against leading figures of the Sudanese government. The situation on the ground is complex, with over a dozen organisations (most notably the Sudanese Liberation Movement and the Justice and Equality Movement) fighting the Sudanese government and allied groups like the Janjaweed – although all parties have switched sides on numerous occasions. Several mediation attempts have not been successful, due to the shaky commitment of the Sudanese central government and the distrust among the armed opposition.

South Sudan - internal

In December 2013, after president Salva Kiir accused opposition leader Riek Machar of attempting a coup, violent conflict broke out between government forces of the SPLM/A and anti-governmental groups. In addition, several other political militias as well as communal militias have joined the conflict. In 2015 the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS) was signed. Due to unsuccessful implementation the agreement was revitalized in 2018. In September 2019, Kiir and Machar agreed to establish a power-sharing government after struggles on forming a unity transitional government.

Close

Sudan Conflicts (1955 -)

Stage Pre-negotiation/process

Conflict nature Inter-group

Peace process	South Sudan: Pre-secession Local Peace Processes
Parties	The Acholi, Madi, Lulubo and Bari communities
Third parties	-
Description	The document is the outcome of a Peace Conference to address inter-communal violence between four groups: Acholi, Madi, Lulubo and Bari. The document documents the positions of the parties, and reaches interim proposals for resolution of the conflict, which in essence serve as a pre-negotiation framing.

Agreement document [SS_080906_Peace and Reconciliation Conference in Kit Area.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/
national group** No specific mention.

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced
persons** No specific mention.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/ secession No specific mention.

Accession/ unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references
Page 13, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE:

8. The final resolution shall come out after consultation with the disputed communities. After these consultations, the matter shall be referred to SSLA for final solution.
9. While the issues of arbitration shall be referred to SSLA, the Ad Hoc Committee shall be responsible for the following duties:
 - a. Monitoring the implementation of the resolutions
 - b. Response to issues of concern, especially pertaining to the communities on the ground
 - c. The committee should be a link between the communities and GOSS

Page 14, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE:

11. Relevant Standing Committees of the two states Legislative Assemblies should oversee the implementation of the resolutions above.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society No specific mention.

Traditional/religious leaders No specific mention.

Public administration Page 13, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE:

2. All the beleaguered communities must abide by the 1956 boundaries demarcations... (for reference to below)
6. Administrators of the two states must comply with Resolution NO. 2 above.

Constitution No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing No specific mention.

Territorial power sharing Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Other
Page 13, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE:

2. All the beleaguered communities must abide by the 1956 boundaries demarcations.

Page 13, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE:

4. Borders of the two states shall be confirmed by maps and attested to by the various communities in the area.

5. Any one from the four communities may choose to live wherever he or she chooses to under that community chief where he or she decided to move.

6. Administrators of the two states must comply with Resolution NO. 2 above.

7. A. The administrators of the two states have a right to use their county or state flags along the common borders in the disputed area. B. Either state authorities have a right to put up their infrastructures and sign posts in the disputed area, pending the resolution of the conflict.

Page 13, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE:

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a. Monitoring the implementation of the resolutions

b. Response to issues of concern, especially pertaining to the communities on the ground

c. The committee should be a link between the communities and GOSS

10. The governments of the two states are to implement Resolution NO. 9 above within two weeks from the day of the conference, that is, 7.09.2008

(see entry in 'Other agreements' for referral to the national agreement processes referred to in this agreement which holds provisions as part of a broader territorial power-sharing commitment to groups in south sudan).

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general No specific mention.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Liberty and security of person Page 13, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE: 5. Any one from the four communities may choose to live wherever he or she chooses to under that community chief where he or she decided to move. Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement Page 13, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE: 5. Any one from the four communities may choose to live wherever he or she chooses to under that community chief where he or she decided to move.
Socio-economic rights	Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Cultural life Page 13, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE: 7. A. The administrators of the two states have a right to use their county or state flags along the common borders in the disputed are. B. Either state authorities have a right to put up their infrastructures and sign posts in the disputed area, pending the resolution of the conflict.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	Page 13, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE: 7. A. The administrators of the two states have a right to use their county or state flags along the common borders in the disputed are. B. Either state authorities have a right to put up their infrastructures and sign posts in the disputed area, pending the resolution of the conflict.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights** No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

**Water or riparian
rights or access** No specific mention.

Security sector

**Security
Guarantees** No specific mention.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

**Intelligence
services** No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel
and opposition
group forces** No specific mention.

**Withdrawal of
foreign forces** No specific mention.

Corruption No specific mention.

**Crime/organised
crime** No specific mention.

Drugs No specific mention.

Terrorism No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory Agreement is not signed due to the nature of it being a peace conference but the Interim resolutions note that:

Page 14, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE:

12. UN should share in the monitoring and implementation of these resolutions to the dispute.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism Page 13, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE:

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