

Country/entity	South Sudan Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Kisumu Meeting: Strategic Linkages II: Kisumu Declaration and the NSCC Statement
Date	26 Jun 2001
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/intrastate 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 Framework/substantive - partial

Conflict nature Government/territory

Peace process	Sudanese (North-South) peace process
Parties	Not signed. The New Sudan Council of Churches (NSCC), which organised the conference in Kisumu, listed the following participants: traditional leaders, elders, women's representatives, political leaders and civil society organisations.
Third parties	-
Description	Traditional leaders and civil society representatives gathered in Kisumu, for a conference organised by the New Sudan Council of Churches, to call for an end to the conflict in Sudan and agree on core principles for the post-conflict political settlement.

Agreement document [SD_010626_Kisumu Meeting_Strategic Linkages II_Kisumu Declaration and the NSCC Statement \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical The participants of the Kisumu Conference resolve that: ... 6. The NSCC should: ... ii. Ensure that youth are wholly represented in the process.
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	<p>The participants of the Kisumu Conference resolve that:</p> <p>...</p> <p>6. The NSCC should:</p> <p>...</p> <p>i. Ensure that women are empowered and have an active voice at all levels of the people-to-people peace process in acknowledgement of their importance in the formation of values and historical exclusion.</p>
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	<p>The participants of the Kisumu Conference affirm that:</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. Self-determination is the central objective of the people's liberation struggle.</p> <p>a. This inalienable right of self-determination should be exercised through internationally supervised referendums for all marginalized areas struggling for liberation as mentioned above.</p> <p>...</p> <p>c. Common commitment to self-determination should be a unifying factor for everyone involved in the struggle for liberation.</p> <p>The participants of the Kisumu Conference resolve that:</p> <p>...</p> <p>7. The International community should:</p> <p>...</p> <p>c. Continue support for the IGAD-facilitated peace negotiations, which should be expanded to include other opposition forces fighting for the right of self-determination and voices from civil society, and remain based on the declaration of principles (DOP), which affirms the right of self-determination.</p>
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Referendum **The participants of the Kisumu Conference affirm that:**
...
a. This inalienable right of self-determination should be exercised through internationally supervised referendums for all marginalized areas struggling for liberation as mentioned above.
b. There should be an extensive program of civic education in preparation for the referendum

State symbols No specific mention.

**Independence/
secession** **The participants of the Kisumu Conference affirm that:**
1. Liberation is the common and prime agenda for people of southern Sudan (including Abyei), Nuba Mountains, and South Blue Nile and that it is the people who are at the centre of the liberation struggle.
2. Self-determination is the central objective of the people’s liberation struggle.
a. This inalienable right of self-determination should be exercised through internationally supervised referendums for all marginalized areas struggling for liberation as mentioned above.
...
c. Common commitment to self-determination should be a unifying factor for everyone involved in the struggle for liberation.

**Accession/
unification** No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

**Cross-border
provision** No specific mention.

Governance

**Political
institutions (new or
reformed)** No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

**Electoral
commission** No specific mention.

**Political parties
reform** No specific mention.

Civil society

The participants of the Kisumu Conference resolve that:

3. All movements should:

...

b. Establish peace desks in collaboration with civil society organizations, coordinate and share information amongst themselves, and maintain close contact with the NSCC

4. The SPLM should:

a. Clarify its position particularly in blocking participation of civilian participants to this conference vis-a-vis the National Convention (1994), Civil Society Conference (1996) and the SPLM/A-Church Dialogue (1997), and the democratic positions espoused in these documents concerning freedom of movement and assembly.

...

a. With facilitation of NSCC, bring together leaders of SSLM and SPDF to establish a framework for unity and peace.

6. The NSCC should:

...

c. Fully involve all elements of civil society in the process of reconciliation and unification.

...

d. Encourage grass-root dialogue, forming community peace committees that should be morally supported by the various political movements.

...

i. Engage more fully regional churches and church councils, including FECCLAHA, in the peace process.

...

l. In collaboration with the donor community, international organizations on the ground, and other elements of civil society, fully implement the recommendations and resolutions of previous conferences.

...

o. Expand and strengthen Radio Voice of Hope to support the people-to-people peace process, and encompass civic messages and education.

7. The International community should:

...

c. Continue support for the IGAD-facilitated peace negotiations, which should be expanded to include other opposition forces fighting for the right of self-determination and voices from civil society, and remain based on the declaration of principles (DOP), which affirms the right of self-determination.

d. Continue to support the NSCC in the implementation of the people-to-people peace process through continued funding of activities and capacity development support.

**Traditional/
religious leaders**

No specific mention.

**Public
administration**

No specific mention.

Constitution

No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing No specific mention.

Territorial power sharing No specific mention.

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→Slavery
7. The International community should:
...
The conference participants believe firmly that:
...
9. The practice of enslavement and trade in human beings must be condemned and halted by all elements of Sudanese society and the international community.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement
The participants of the Kisumu Conference resolve that:
...
4. The SPLM should:
a. Clarify its position particularly in blocking participation of civilian participants to this conference vis-a-vis the National Convention (1994), Civil Society Conference (1996) and the SPLM/A-Church Dialogue (1997), and the democratic positions espoused in these documents concerning freedom of movement and assembly.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

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 Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians

The participants of the Kisumu Conference resolve that:

...

4. The SPLM should:

...

b. Take appropriate actions to prevent those Nuer who join SPLM/A from attacking their own people

...

7. The International community should:

...

b. Establish an internationally supervised military no-fly zone covering southern Sudan, the Nuba Mountains, and Southern Blue Nile to prevent aerial bombardment of civilians.

Other No specific mention.

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 Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance
The participants of the Kisumu Conference resolve that:
...
7. The International community should:
a. Respond to the humanitarian tragedy in all parts of southern Sudan, the Nuba Mountains, and South Blue Nile.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources **The participants of the Kisumu Conference resolve that:**
...
7. The International community should:
...
e. Bring pressure to bear on international oil companies to cease oil exploration and exploitation until there is a comprehensive and just peace agreement.

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 Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments
The participants of the Kisumu Conference resolve that:
3. All movements should:
a. Immediately cease hostilities amongst themselves and commit to open dialogue to resolve political differences.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces **The participants of the Kisumu Conference resolve that:**
...
4. The SPLM should:
a. Clarify its position particularly in blocking participation of civilian participants to this conference vis-a-vis the National Convention (1994), Civil Society Conference (1996) and the SPLM/A-Church Dialogue (1997), and the democratic positions espoused in these documents concerning freedom of movement and assembly.
b. Take appropriate actions to prevent those Nuer who join SPLM/A from attacking their own people
...
a. With facilitation of NSCC, bring together leaders of SSLM and SPDF to establish a framework for unity and peace.
6. The NSCC should:
a. Continue and strengthen dialogue with SPLM in a timely manner to bring it and the people in the areas under its control back into the people-to-people peace process.
...
This process should begin with SPLM and SPDF, but they should not prevent progress with all other movements.

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	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source No specific mention.
