

Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Resolutions & Recommendations of the Youth Dialogue for Peace & Community Cohesion
Date	28 Sep 2024
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 Framework/substantive - partial

Conflict nature Inter-group

Peace process	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements
Parties	Youth Representatives: Mark Alich Buoi Akon Martha Garang Stakeholders to the Youth Dialogue: Peter Tong Garang — State Ministry of Peace Building Peter Aguer Achier — State Ministry of Culture, Youth, & Sports
Third parties	Aduol Aduol Yel — Hope Africa South Sudan (HASS) Garang Akot Gabriel — Northern Bahr El Ghazal CSO Network
Description	This is a youth dialogue declaration from Northern Bahr El Ghazal State (Aweil) in South Sudan, in which 50 youth representatives from host communities and returnee groups adopted 16 resolutions and 14 recommendations addressing local conflict drivers. The resolutions cover issues such as land disputes, tribalism, drug abuse, early/forced marriage, poverty, political interference in youth affairs, social media misuse, and youth underrepresentation in decision-making. An accompanying action plan assigns responsibilities and timelines to state ministries, youth structures, and international partners for implementation through 2025.
Agreement document	SS_240928_Resolution and Recommendation of the outh Dialogue for peace and community Cohession (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Source of document	Agreement sourced by researcher in South Sudan and was confirmed public.

Groups

Children/youth

Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical

Introduction

...

We, the Youth representatives to the Youth Dialogue for Peace and Community Cohesion held in Aweil town, Northern Bahr El Ghazal State under the auspices of State Ministry of Peace Building, Ministry of Youth, Culture & Sports, Ministry of Gender, Child & Social Welfare implemented by Hope Africa South Sudan with support from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), believe that violence can cause deaths, injuries, loss of property, trauma, widows and orphans, poverty and massive displacements and further destruction.

The stakeholders in this Declaration are convinced that a necessary condition for establishing lasting peace and social cohesion among youth is the resort to dialogue to resolve conflicts.

This Declaration covers content from the Youth representatives comprising of 20 females and 30 males making a total of 50 people from the Host Communities and Returnees living in Aweil town, Northern Bahr El Ghazal State.

Resolutions of the Youth during the Youth Dialogue:

...

4. Poverty eradication: The Youth representatives to the dialogue proposed that the youth should be encouraged to engage in agricultural activities by the State Government and Agricultural partners such as UN FAO and UNDP.

...

6. Establishment of Vocational Training Centres: The Youth representatives to the dialogue urged for the establishment of vocational Youth training centres by partners such as UNDP and Peace partners.

...

8. Poor leadership style: The Youth to the dialogues urged the Northern Bahr El Ghazal State Youth Union Steering Committee to unite the youth in the way that they will peacefully co-exist among themselves and others.

9. End Tribalism: The Youth to the dialogue called for fair treatment and avoid on going tribalism among youth in Aweil town, Northern Bahr El Ghazal State.

...

11. Youth Enterprise Fund: The Youth to the dialogue urged for creation job opportunities to the Youth through activation of the State Youth Enterprise Fund as enshrined in the R-ARCSS as a way for the Youth to stop gambling, other destructive behaviors and idleness.

...

14. Drug abuse: The Youth to the dialogues urged law enforcement agencies in the state to act by intervention by arresting the sellers of drugs that are dangerous to the young people who misused drugs and also awareness creation about the danger of the drugs addicts. Ban the dangerous drugs from selling.

Groups→Children/youth→Substantive

Resolutions of the Youth during the Youth Dialogue:

...

2. End Early/ forced marriages: The Youth representatives to the dialogue urged that the community should be sensitized concerning the negative impacts of Early and Forced marriages and create awareness as a solution to the problem through enforcement of constitution of South Sudan 2011.

Groups→Children/youth→Other

Introduction

The Youth groups comprising of the Regular Youth, Host Communities and Returnees to the Youth dialogues for Peace and Community Cohesion under the Theme;

Youth leading Peace & Unity discussed conflict causes that affect them in their various leadership groups at different levels of 14

proposed solutions, resolutions and recommendations during the 3 days Youth dialogues for Peace & Community Cohesion supported by United Nations Development

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

Introduction

...

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...

Resolutions of the Youth during the Youth Dialogue:

...

2. End Early/ forced marriages: The Youth representatives to the dialogue urged that the community should be sensitized concerning the negative impacts of Early and Forced marriages and create awareness as a solution to the problem through enforcement of constitution of South Sudan 2011.

Men and boys

No specific mention.

LGBTI

No specific mention.

Family

Resolutions of the Youth during the Youth Dialogue:

...

2. End Early/ forced marriages: The Youth representatives to the dialogue urged that the community should be sensitized concerning the negative impacts of Early and Forced marriages and create awareness as a solution to the problem through enforcement of constitution of South Sudan 2011.

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
Resolutions of the Youth during the Youth Dialogue:
...
15. Adherence to term limits: The Youth to the dialogues urged that there MUST be a term
limit for the Youth Union and State Government so that one cannot stay longer in
leadership.

Elections No specific mention.

**Electoral
commission** No specific mention.

**Political parties
reform** No specific mention.

Civil society No specific mention.

**Traditional/
religious leaders** **Resolutions of the Youth during the Youth Dialogue:**
...
7. Land disputes: The Youth representatives to the dialogue urged that there should be
continuous dialogues through open communication with disputed parties on land with
involvement of ministry of land housing and public utilities including chief's executive
and elders.

**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 No specific mention.

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 Rights related issues→Media and communication→Governance of media
Resolutions of the Youth during the Youth Dialogue:
1. Social media: The Youth representatives to the dialogue proposed that there be should set strict laws against misuse of social media such as hate speech, defamation or attack on privacy, private life should be punishable under the laws of South Sudan and according to the Media Act of South Sudan.
Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles
Resolutions of the Youth during the Youth Dialogue:
1. Social media: The Youth representatives to the dialogue proposed that there be should set strict laws against misuse of social media such as hate speech, defamation or attack on privacy, private life should be punishable under the laws of South Sudan and according to the Media Act of South Sudan.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures	No specific mention.
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Other	No specific mention.
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Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
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Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.
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Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	No specific mention.
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State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
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Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
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Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
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Traditional Laws	No specific mention.
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Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development Resolutions of the Youth during the Youth Dialogue: ... 4. Poverty eradication: The Youth representatives to the dialogue proposed that the youth should be encouraged to engage in agricultural activities by the State Government and Agricultural partners such as UN FAO and UNDP. ... 6. Establishment of Vocational Training Centres: The Youth representatives to the dialogue urged for the establishment of vocational Youth training centres by partners such as UNDP and Peace partners. ... 11. Youth Enterprise Fund: The Youth to the dialogue urged for creation job opportunities to the Youth through activation of the State Youth Enterprise Fund as enshrined in the R-ARCSS as a way for the Youth to stop gambling, other destructive behaviors and idleness.
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	Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Property return and restitution Resolutions of the Youth during the Youth Dialogue: ... 7. Land disputes: The Youth representatives to the dialogue urged that there should be continuous dialogues through open communication with disputed parties on land with involvement of ministry of land housing and public utilities including chief's executive and elders.
Pastoralist/nomadism rights	No specific mention.

Cultural heritage	Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Other Resolutions of the Youth during the Youth Dialogue: ... 3. Cultural differences: The Youth representatives to the dialogue proposed that there is a need for promotion of cultural tolerance and respect for diversity of other people's cultures.
Environment	Resolutions of the Youth during the Youth Dialogue: ... 13. Climate change or crisis: The Youth to the dialogue urged for awareness creation on climate crisis and resources mobilization to help victims of climate change, and further urged that the Youth MUST STOP cutting down of trees and further proposed that afforestation should be encouraged to reduce desertification which lead to global warming, encourage drainage system of rivers within NBGS-Aweil and Introduction to the new technology to reduce too much fuel or energy consumption.
Water or riparian rights or access	Resolutions of the Youth during the Youth Dialogue: ... 13. Climate change or crisis: The Youth to the dialogue urged for awareness creation on climate crisis and resources mobilization to help victims of climate change, and further urged that the Youth MUST STOP cutting down of trees and further proposed that afforestation should be encouraged to reduce desertification which lead to global warming, encourage drainage system of rivers within NBGS-Aweil and Introduction to the new technology to reduce too much fuel or energy consumption.

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	Resolutions of the Youth during the Youth Dialogue: ... 14. Drug abuse: The Youth to the dialogues urged law enforcement agencies in the state to act by intervention by arresting the sellers of drugs that are dangerous to the young people who misused drugs and also awareness creation about the danger of the drugs addicts. Ban the dangerous drugs from selling.
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.
