

Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Resolutions passed during the Civilian-Military Dialogue in Gulumbi Payam, Morobo County
Date	14 Jun 2023
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 Other

Peace process	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements
Parties	Signatories to the Resolutions: Joseph Mawa John - Hon. Commissioner, Morobo County Wani Bosco Daniel - Executive Director, Morobo County ex Taban Lo Abe - Paramount Chief, Morobo County Ngor Apiet - Area Commander, Morobo County Rev. Seme Nigo - Bishop, Panyana Diocese Ajonnye Prossy - Women Chairperson, Morobo County Isaac Lwate - Youth Chairperson, Morobo County
Third parties	Hakim Noser - Project Officer, WPDI (Whittaker Peace & Development Initiative) Malish John - Project Officer, CEPO (Community Empowerment for Progress Organization)
Description	A local civil-military dialogue which is part of structured local approaches to managing cycles of violence, improving trust and social cohesion between communities and the military. This agreement mainly addresses civil-military relations in Gulumbi payam in Morobo county between the armed forces and the community. Broadly the agreement aims to encourage this through ongoing reconciliatory efforts between the army and local leaders, with improved security mechanisms and efforts to deal with crime. Substantively the agreement makes provisions for improved legal mechanisms to deal with crime and calls for reinforced legal systems and improved policing. The agreement also broadly addresses range of other societal reconciliatory issues; including ongoing grassroots dialogue, material property reparations to civilians, humanitarian access corridors, and socio-economic development addressing both civilians and the armed forces within the community. Traditional leaders / church leaders and the military are to implement the agreement within the community.

Agreement document	SS_230614_Resolutions passed during the Civilian-Military Dialogue in Gulumbi Payam, Morobo County (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Source of document	Agreement sourced from researcher in South Sudan and confirmed public.
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Groups

Children/youth	No specific mention.
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Disabled persons	No specific mention.
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Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Anti-discrimination 10. Tribalism should be stopped/avoided in the county.
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	Anye Prossy: Women Chairperson, Morobo County.
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) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society 21. Open corridors for humanitarian aid work to support the community.

Traditional/religious leaders 19. Transparency and accountability should be exercised by all leaders.

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 8. Strengthen the legal system of Morobo County (re-open the prison facility, appoint legal adviser for Morobo, Sensitize police on their roles).

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→Other
17 The people of Mprobo should stop propaganda.

Mobility/access 21. Open corridors for humanitarian aid work to support the community.

Protection measures No specific mention.

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 8. Strengthen the legal system of Morobo County (re-open the prison facility, appoint legal adviser for Morobo, Sensitize police on their roles).

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
9. Strengthen the education system in Morobo County (rehabilitation, and recruitment of qualified teachers).
Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance
21. Open corridors for humanitarian aid work to support the community.
Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction
20 Schools and Health centers to be opened nearer to military barracks.

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
15. Compensation for civilians property destroyed during the war implementation of chapter 51.

**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 8. Strengthen the legal system of Morobo County (re-open the prison facility, appoint legal adviser for Morobo, Sensitize police on their roles).
16. The police department should actively participate in activities that involve civilians and police.

Armed forces 4. Provision of means of transport (vehicles) to the SSPDF for easy facilitation.
5. Annual leave should be granted to the soldiers.
11. The salary structure of civil servants and military should be improved and paid timely.
20 Schools and Health centers to be opened nearer to military barracks.
22. Strengthening the health referral pathway for serious cases in the army.

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 Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations
15. Compensation for civilians property destroyed during the war implementation of chapter 51.

Reconciliation 18. The people should forgive each other on the past issues and begin a new journey.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory Project Officer, WPDI (Whittaker Peace & Development Initiative).

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar	No specific mention.
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Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
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