

Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	The Resolutions of the Civilian-Military Dialogue in Wuji Payam, Lainya County
Date	4 Oct 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 Inter-group

Peace process	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements
Parties	Military: Commander 3rd Battalion - Ground Forces Division, Limbe-Lainya County Local gov: Stephen L Dennis - Security Coordinator, Lainya County Hakim Ceazurio Micheal - Acting Ex Negetor, Lainya County HON COMMISSIONER - LAINYA COUNTY Wuji Community: Tobia Osman Bura - Head Chief, Wuji Payam Sartiele Tabu Dema - Head Chief, Kuperu Payam Rt. Bishop Elioba Lako Obede - C/Person County Peace Committee, Lainya County Matthew Ladu John - Paramount Chief, Lainya County Mary Bayi Mark - Women Representative Youth Representative, Wuji Payam Zachariah Loku Yakobo - Chairperson Inter Church Committee (ICC), Lainya County
Third parties	Warun William Emmanuel - Project Field Officer, Representative of CEPO as the Main organizer of the Dialogue Joseph Lumori Yasin - Representative of Whitaker Peace and Development Initiative (WPDI)
Description	A local civil-military dialogue which is part of structured local approaches to managing cycles of violence, and improving trust and social cohesion between communities and the military. This agreement mainly addresses civil-military relations in the Wuji payam in Lainya county, mainly calling for reconciliatory meetings between the armed forces and communities, and improved communication channels between the groups. The agreement sets out the local grievances at the centre of the local conflict, importantly addressing targeted killings between the army and civilians, sexual violence, displacement and pastoralist-farmer conflict. Substantively the agreement calls for reconciliatory meetings, and better measures against crimes and revenge killings by the armed forces, calling for mutually implemented measures by local government, traditional leaders and military commanders . Local Peace Committees and the local government support these traditional chief and community-led mechanisms.
Agreement document	SS_YMMDD_The Resolutions of the Civilian-Military Dialogue in Wuji Payam (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Source of document	https://www.eyeradio.org/civil-military-dialogue-calls-for-peaceful-cohesion-in-lainya/ https://sudantribune.com/article/277622

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical Preamble: ... displacement of innocent women, elderly and the children;
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	Groups→Elderly/age→Rhetorical Preamble: ... displacement of innocent women, elderly and the children;
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	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical Preamble: ... Cognizant and Mindful of the facts that the heinous and barbaric behaviors of the individual soldiers and the cattle keepers contributed to more destruction of livelihood and displacement of the people of Wuji Payam to the refugee and IDP camps inside and outside South Sudan; ... The Resolutions: ... 15. The Civil-Military Dialogue recommended the Army to avoid revenge killing in Wuji Payam in order to attract more returnees from the refugee camps in Uganda and some IDPs who are currently in Yariibe, Birigo, and Yei among other places and the military to provide protection to the civil population from any harm. Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive The Resolutions: ... 12. The Civil-Military Dialogue resolved that, CEPO through collaboration with the Consortium Partners should advocate to other Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to rehabilitate social utilities such as water sources, provision of Humanitarian Needs such as food and non-food items (NFIs) to the IDPs and Returnees of Wuji Payam.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender

Preamble:

...

Aware of the, targeted killings between the individual civilian and soldiers;
rape of young girls and elderly women;

...

displacement of innocent women, elderly and the children;

...

The Signatories of the Civilian-Military Dialogue

...

Mary Bayi Mark Women Representative

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 No specific mention.

Traditional/religious leaders **The Resolutions:**
...
2. The Wuji Payam dialogue resolved that Chiefs and the Military Commanders should establish effective communication mechanisms in order to create good relationship between the civilian and the military in Wuji Payam.
...
5. The Civilian – Military dialogue resolved for the need to enhance good Relationship between Army and Civilians through conducting regular meetings by chiefs and army commanders.
...
7. The dialogue also resolved that wrong doers such as thieves once caught should be handed to local government Administrators, Chiefs, and/or Army Commanders to face Justice.
8. The dialogue also resolved that the County Local Government, Chiefs and the Military Commanders should regulate, control and restrict drinking of alcohol by both the civilian and the soldiers.

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→Other
The Resolutions:
...
2. The Wuji Payam dialogue resolved that Chiefs and the Military Commanders should establish effective communication mechanisms in order to create good relationship between the civilian and the military in Wuji Payam.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians The Resolutions: ... 15. The Civil-Military Dialogue recommended the Army to avoid revenge killing in Wujj Payam in order to attract more returnees from the refugee camps in Uganda and some IDPs who are currently in Yaribe, Birigo, and Yei among other places and the military to provide protection to the civil population from any harm.
Other	No specific mention.

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→Infrastructure and reconstruction The Resolutions: ... 3. The civilian – military dialogue in Wuji Payam resolved the need to construct Kiju Bridge to ease movement of the civilians between Koyoki Boma and other Bomas in Wuji Payam
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	The Resolutions: ... 2. The Wuji Payam dialogue resolved that Chiefs and the Military Commanders should establish effective communication mechanisms in order to create good relationship between the civilian and the military in Wuji Payam. ... 5. The Civilian – Military dialogue resolved for the need to enhance good Relationship between Army and Civilians through conducting regular meetings by chiefs and army commanders. 6. The dialogue resolved that both civilians and military personnel should refrain from making unnecessary allegations against each other. 7. The dialogue also resolved that wrong doers such as thieves once caught should be handed to local government Administrators, Chiefs, and/or Army Commanders to face Justice. 8. The dialogue also resolved that the County Local Government, Chiefs and the Military Commanders should regulate, control and restrict drinking of alcohol by both the civilian and the soldiers. For example, both the County Authority and the Military Commanders should pass an order that ban drinking of alcohol in the working hours. ... 15. The Civil-Military Dialogue recommended the Army to avoid revenge killing in Wuji Payam in order to attract more returnees from the refugee camps in Uganda and some IDPs who are currently in Yaribe, Birigo, and Yei among other places and the military to provide protection to the civil population from any harm.
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	The Resolutions: ... 7. The dialogue also resolved that wrong doers such as thieves once caught should be handed to local government Administrators, Chiefs, and/or Army Commanders to face Justice.

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 **The Signatories of the Civilian-Military Dialogue**
...

Joseph Lumori Yasin
Representative of WPDJ

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.
