

Country/entity South Sudan

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name Pageri Peace Forum Resolutions

Date 6 Mar 2020

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 - comprehensive

Conflict nature Inter-group

Peace process South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements

Parties

A. Representatives Chiefs

1. Magret Oliva, PAYAM CHIEF, MOLI
2. Maku Felix, HEAD CHIEF, PAGERI PAYAM
3. Isaac Cinya, BOMA CHIEF, MUGALI
4. John Anzo, HEAD CHIEF, MUGALI
5. Akim John, CHIEF, BEKANGWA
6. Bol Kwiiir, CHIEF, DINKA COMMUNITY
7. Martine Bona Akim, CHIEF OPARI
8. Felix Maku, BOMA CHIEF PAGERI

[Signature to side – not numbered] Koma James Aliku, Chief Nimule, Central Boma

[Signature to side – not numbered] Tobias Nduru, Head Chief of Opari

B. Representative Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)

1. Mary Yar WOMEN ASSOCIATION NETWORK NIMULE
2. Maneno Rukia, PEACE LINK FOUNDATION

C. Representatives of the Refugees

1. Taban Michael Ben, Pangirinyang Refugee Camp Uganda

D. Representative Business Community Nimule

1. Steward Orule, Representative Business Community, Nimule

E. Representative Peace Committee, Nimule

1. Awizia Night Orrick, Chairlady

F. Representative Youth, Nimule

1. Komo Bosco, Youth Leader

[Signature to side] FADIL SILIMAN, Youth Leader

G. Representative of Cattle Herders

1. Abraham Makur Duot, Secretary Cattle Herders in Equatoria Region

H. Representatives Organize Forces, Commanders

1. James Omondi, Administrator, Wild Life Conservation, Nimule
2. David Lohai, Assistant Director, national Civil Defence Service, Nimule
3. Captain Sunday Silvino Akai Jamus, Acting Chief Inspector of Police, Nimule
4. Brigadier Angelo Dut Aduol, SSPDF Commander Artillary Moli
5. LT COL Majok Deng, Tiger Division, Pageri Barrack
6. MAJ Akol Amet Major, Tiger Division, Nimule Barrack

Third parties WITNESSES TO THE AGREEMENT
I. Representative Religions Leaders
Fr. Lazarus OLLA, Chair, Person Inter Church Committee (ICC), Nimule
J. County Authority
1. John Ohure Teeks, Executive Director
2. Hon, Emilio Igga, Former County Commissioner

Description The agreement includes the resolutions but not the summary of the forum. The resolutions touch on return and repatriation of displaced populations, trust-building, and managing cattle related disputes and natural resources.

Agreement document [SS_200306_Pageri Peace Forum Signed Resolutions.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Local agreement properties

Process type Formal structured process

Rationale Local authorities, the Inter Church Committee and the UKAID's Peacebuilding Opportunity Fund supported the Pageri Peace Forum. Limited background research suggests that there have been other peacemaking efforts in the area, but no previous peace agreements could be found.

Is there a documented link to a national peace process? No

Link to national process: articulated rationale This agreement primarily deals with local issues and does not appear to be linked to the wider national-level peace process in South Sudan.

Name of Locale Pageri, Moli, Opari, Kerepi, and other locations

Nature of Locale Region

GPS Lat/Long (DD) 3.867000, 31.956000

Participant type Local state actor
International or transnational actor
Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder
Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations

Mediator, facilitator or similar Mediator or similar referred to

Mediator (references) Facilitators: The Pageri Peace Commission; Mr. John Ohure Teeks and the wider Pageri Administration; Inter Church Committee Supporter: UKAID's Peacebuilding Opportunity Fund (POF)

Type of mediator/facilitator/similar Local state actor Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder International or transnational actor

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture) No specific mention.

Grievance List Page 3, Pageri Peace Forum Resolutions, 2. Building Trust and Confidence
a) Noting the extent to which trust and confidence between the military and civilians has been broken, there should be periodical civil-military relations forums and community policing forums to restore trust and confidence, and establish partnership in the delivery of security, justice and crime prevention

Cattle rustling/ banditry Page 3, Pageri Peace Forum Resolutions, 3. Management of Cattle Related Conflicts
a) An urgent Peace Forum to be convened between cattle keepers and farmers in Pageri before cultivation starts, to minimise or prevent possible conflict
b) All cattle shall be registered with the appropriate County authority and Town Councils
c) All cattle keepers should report their presence to local chiefs, and farmers should report their issues to local chiefs
d) All cattle keepers should move their cattle far from farmlands.
e) Seasonal movement of cattle shall be regulated by Local Authorities and Committees constituted to implement these resolutions, and shall not contradict these resolutions.
f) When cows/goats/pigs destroy crops, animal owners will pay the following fines to crop owners:
• each cow will be charged SSP 35,000
• each goat will be charged SSP 20,000
• each pig will be charged SSP 25,000
• If the animal owner does not have money, 30% of the animals that destroyed the crops will be used as compensation
a) Those taking cattle for grazing and water should do so without carrying guns to allow individual or group accountability when crops are destroyed
b) Cattle keepers should respect farmers or host communities
c) County authority and Town Council, with support from security organs, shall regulate the number of guns used by cattle keepers, who should be disarmed, if possible.

Social cover No specific mention.
