

Country/entity	Sudan Darfur
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Memorandum of Understanding between Dinka and Rizeigat
Date	13 Sep 1999
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	Sudan Local Processes
Parties	<p>A [Dinka]</p> <p>James Agwer</p> <p>Ibrahim Ali al Jak</p> <p>Dodin Gut Luwal</p> <p>Mohamed Ding Maw</p> <p>Hasan jabir Akot</p> <p>Ali Garang Akok</p> <p>Daud Daw Luewal</p> <p>Martin Adong Kwang</p> <p>Omar Bakhiet Dyieng</p> <p>Bona Biek Abiem</p> <p>B [Rizegat]</p> <p>Abbas Abdalla Mohamed</p> <p>Yusuf Suleiman Buram</p> <p>Isa Burma Joda</p> <p>Salih Musa Salih</p> <p>Mohamed Ahmed Buram</p> <p>Omda al Hadi Burma</p> <p>Mahmud Musa Kasha</p> <p>Mahmud Khalid Mohamed Nur</p>
Third parties	-
Description	Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Rizeigat and Dinka tribes. The MOU seeks to foster security, peaceful coexistence, and strengthen the longstanding relations between these tribes. Key objectives include protecting individuals affected by abductions, especially women and children.

Agreement document	SD_990913_Memorandum of Understanding between Dinka and Rizeigat (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Local agreement properties

Process type	Unable to establish
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Rationale

Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	Yes
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Link to national process: articulated rationale While not clearly documented in the peace agreement, external research allows us to establish this link ("*" added by the coder for additional information): "In any examination of Dinka-Baggara relations there are a number of political factors to consider. South Darfur is a traditional area of support for the Umma party* and so the local Rizeigat leaders have few contacts with the NIF. Zaghawa leaders by contrast are more favoured in Khartoum and the Rizeigat are under pressure from their economic and political expansion to the north. This pressure has contributed to raids against and abductions of the Dinka to the south, as has drought amongst the Rizeigat. The Rizeigat economy includes trading of abductees and weapons as well as cattle. The situation is further complicated by the creation of a "redemption industry" by US and European religious organizations in the borderlands whereby Rizeigat and Dinka leaders can receive money for the release of abducted people" (European Community Humanitarian Office, April 2000). > Local tribes have clear affiliation with national political parties and politicians and their conflict are clearly linked to the national strife between i/ the National Islamic Front and the National Umma Party; ii/ the Government of Sudan in Khartoum and the South Sudan People's Defence Forces in Juba (to become South Sudan). Moreover, there is evidence that the Rizeigats were armed by the Sudanese government. * The National Umma Party is an Islamic political party in Sudan. It was formerly led by Sadiq al-Mahdi, who served twice as Prime Minister of Sudan.

Name of Locale South Darfur

Nature of Locale Region

GPS Lat/Long (DD) 10.286215, 27.346723

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

Mediator, facilitator or similar No mention of mediator or similar

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture) In the name of Allah the merciful the compassionate
From the Quran:
"and we have bestowed dignity on human beings and carried them on land and sea and made them better than many others of our creation" [not the best translation!]

Grievance List No specific mention.

Cattle rustling/ banditry No specific mention.

Social cover No specific mention.
