

<b>Country/entity</b>	South Sudan
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Resolutions Agreed Between Pakam and Rup Communities of Rumbek North County, Rumbek Central County Specifically Malek and Mayom Payams Witnessed by Kuei and Rup of Amongpiny Payam During Peace Dialogue and Reconciliation Held on 25th to 28th of Nov 2020 in Deng-Nhial, Rumbek Central County
<b>Date</b>	28 Nov 2020
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	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**

Rup Gelweng Youth:  
Beek Majok Malok;  
Madok Yii Mallet;  
Magok Peithok Buoch;  
Deng Mangar Majak;  
Chitak Thonchuoch Kok;  
Manlong Magol Madiu;  
Majur Anyijong Nyiir;  
Buong Atuon Akol;  
Mathou Kuluel Geng;

Pakam Gelweng Youth:  
Riak Dot Wol;  
Adoor Machar Awechkoch;  
Chol Dechol Chier;  
Wuou Chol Malueth;  
Mathlet Puot Deng;  
Matur Marial Awet;  
Riak Reech Mathei;  
Mateng Geng;  
Matuon Chut Maruel;

Rup Chiefs:  
Machar Magot Kok;  
Luony Mungu Machiek;  
Mariech Chawuop Alel;  
Panyon Dut Kok;  
Madol Mading Maguar;  
Guong Akoldit Ruoch;  
Guong Majok Dut;

Pakam Chiefs:  
Dut Mangar Aduol;  
Makim Dut Dhuol;  
Maliir Maker Mathlang;  
Malony Machut Ghor;  
Maliet Gumnok Ater;  
Chol Luai Chuatgau;

**Third parties**

Lead Mediators:  
 Adongthiar Padhil Maker - Chairperson for Kuei and Rup Intellectual Global Forum;  
 David Arop Dhukchien - Chairperson of Sub-committee for Rup and Pakam;  
 moral Guarrantors:  
 Oxfam Representative - Majier Majok Adut;  
 DARD Representative - Manguak Majuong Nguangny;

Witnesses:  
 Hon. Mariik Nanga Mariik;  
 Hon. Mangar Matoch Machar;

External Observers:  
 Prof. Michael Maker Mangony;  
 Hon. John Madol Pantheer;  
 Andrew Guol Riak;

State Steering Peace Committee:  
 Hon. Sued Makoi Mangok;

Government Representatives:  
 Hon. Benjamin Makuer Mabor - Chairperson Peaceful Disarmament Committee for Rumbek Central, Rumbek North and Wulu Counties;  
 Madit Malual Ater - Executive Director for Rumbek Central County;  
 Zacharia Nanga Mariik - Executive Director for Rumbek North County

**Description**

The Pakam and Rup communities met to establish a peace plan between their communities, dealing with issues including cattle theft, revenge killings, justice mechanisms and seeking to create a lasting and sustainable peace by creating a monitoring committee and calling for improved infrastructure and opportunities.

**Agreement document** [SS\\_201128\\_Resolutions Agreed Between Pakam and Rup Communities of Rumbek North County... \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

**Local agreement properties**

**Process type** Formal structured process

**Rationale** The agreement follows dedicated supported by OXFAM and Disable Agency for Rehabilitation and Development (DARD), as disclosed in the agreement text.

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

**Link to national process: articulated rationale** There is no mention of links to a national peace process in the text. Secondary source searches through google did not reveal any link to a national peace process.

**Name of Locale** Lakes State

**Nature of Locale** Region

**GPS Lat/Long (DD)** 6.787850, 30.160600

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

**Mediator, facilitator or similar** Mediator or similar referred to

**Mediator (references)** Lead Mediators: Adongthiar Padhil Maker - Chairperson for Kuel and Rup Intellectual Global Forum David Arop Dhukchlen - Chairperson of Sub-committee for Rup and Pakam  
The agreement states appreciation for, 'the dedicated supports provided by the peace partners, namely OXFAM and Disable Agency for Rehabilitation and Development (DARD)' and, 'the tireless efforts exerted by Kuel and Rup Intellectual Global Forum (KURIGF) , Rup and Pakam Sub-committee and Lakes State Government.'

**Type of mediator/facilitator/similar** Regional state actor International or transnational actor Unclear/Other

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**Local issues**

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

**Grievance List** No specific mention.

**Cattle rustling/  
banditry**

**on this day 28th of November 2020;**

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2. Both parties have agreed to end cattle raiding and theft between/among themselves. Any stolen or raided cattle during the period of this peace and the appointment of Hon. Governor Makur Kulang must be recovered and return to rightful owners through court settlement or voluntary bases.

3. All prestigious bulls raided during conflict shall not be recovered through violence, however, whoever raided bulls and quality cows is encouraged to voluntarily return any to the owner ceremoniously or through marriages.

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5. Rup of Malek, Mayom (Rumbek Central) and Pakam of Alor, Madol, Wurleng and Meen Payams of Rumbek North agreed to amalgamate their cattle camps for trust and confidence building amongst themselves.

However, those who are possessing raided prestigious bulls are urged to leave behind those bulls.

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**Recommendations to the State Government**

1. Government to immediately give delegation of powers to gelweng youth leaders to deal with criminal issues related to stealing/looting of cows, and properties, brewing of alcohol and exchange or cows' deal.

**Social cover**

**on this day 28th of November 2020;**

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However, the community shall assist the law enforcement agency to identify and arrest alleged criminals.

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