

Country/entity South Sudan

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name Resolutions of Tri-State Peace and Reconciliation Conference

Date 6 Jul 2019

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	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements
Parties	<p>Gogrial State: Kuol Amet Kuol - Paramount Chief; Chol Yuot Chol - Majook-wut Representative; Ayak Yel Akech - Women Representative;</p> <p>Wau State: Dhe IAgju Maluil - Paramount Chief; Karmilia Augustino Kafir - Women Representative; Wol Okei Mawien - Farmers Representative;</p> <p>Tonj State: Ariath Mayar Mareng - Paramount Chief; MabiorThuom Tong -Majook-wut Representative; Regina Akien Dhel - Women Representative;</p>
Third parties	<p>Brig. Gen. Angelo Taban-Biajo, Governor - Wau State; Brig. Gen. Victor Atem Atem, Governor - Gogrial State; Maj. Gen. Mathew Mathiang Magordit, Governor - Tonj State; Brig. Gen. Atem Madut Yak Governor - Twic State; Sam Korutaro Muhumure, UNMISS Head of Field Office - Wau; Anastasia Nyirigira, UNMISS Head of Field Office - Kuajok/Gogrial; Orasio Opiyo Buolo, NNGOs/CSOs Representative; Stephen Kur Bona, INGOs Representative.</p> <p>UNMISS Field Offices of Wau, Kuajok and CARDO, CEPO, TOCH, IOM, Malteser International, WOTAP, UCDC and HARD.</p>
Description	Community representatives from the states of Wau, Tonj and Gogrial met to discuss the conflict between cattle owners in Tonj and Gogrial and the farming community in Wau State. They called for an end to the conflict, establishing mechanisms for disarmament, transitional justice and the development of peaceful relations.

Agreement document [SS_190706_Resolutions of Tri-State Peace and Reconciliation Conference \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Local agreement properties

Process type	Formal structured process
Rationale	The agreement refers to UNMISS and several other "peace-building actors" involved in facilitating the agreement.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	No

Link to national process: articulated rationale The agreement states that the Conference addressed to the "conflict between the cattle keepers in both Tonj and Gogrial States and the farming community in Wau State." There are no references to a national peace process.

Name of Locale Wau, Tonj and Gogrial states

Nature of Locale Region

GPS Lat/Long (DD) 7.699120, 28.005600

Participant type Local state actor
Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations
Regional state actor

Mediator, facilitator or similar Mediator or similar referred to

Mediator (references) UNMISS Field Offices of Wau, Kuajok and CARDO, CEPO, TOCH, IOM, Malteser International, WOTAP, UCDC and HARD.

Type of mediator/facilitator/similar Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations International or transnational actor

Local issues

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

Grievance List

1. Presence of guns in the hands of the civilians;
2. Border disputes among communities in Wau, Gogrial and Tonj states;
3. Involvement of some government officials and the military officers (SSPDF, NSS and other organized forces) in the proxy war along the communities in the states of Gogrial, Wau and Tonj.
4. Destruction of crops and properties by the cattle herders, looting of properties and burning down of houses by both cattle keepers and farmers.
5. Sexual and gender based violence against women and girls
6. Use of abusive language against the farmers and cattle keepers.
7. Accusing of farmers as SPLA/IO sympathizers;
8. Arbitrary arrest of civilians;
9. The involvement of the SPLA/IO in fighting the proxy war alongside the farming community.
10. Scarcity of water in Gogrial and Tonj and delay of rains.
11. Raiding of cattle, killing and beating of cattle keepers.
12. Politicization of the migration by Gogrial, Tonj and Wau States some politicians and some national politicians.
13. Breakdown of the social structure leaving chiefs without authority to control youth with guns.
14. Lack of proactive response to tensions by local and state authorities.
15. Presence of SPLA/IO in places which were not controlled by them before signing of the R-ARCSS.

Cattle rustling/ banditry 4. Destruction of crops and properties by the cattle herders, looting of properties and burning down of houses by both cattle keepers and farmers.

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11. Raiding of cattle, killing and beating of cattle keepers.

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THE RESOLUTIONS:

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Immediate Implementable Actions:

Article 1: Immediately stop hostilities and revenge attack, cattle raiding and any form of violence among communities of cattle keepers and farmers;

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Medium/Long term Solution:

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Article 16: An integrated police operation should be established from the three states to deal with maintaining security related to cattle migration violations;

Social cover **THE RESOLUTIONS:**

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Immediate Implementable Actions:

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Article 7: There should be administration accountability for any government officials involved in the community conflict.
