

Country/entity	South Sudan Sudan Southern Kordofan - Blue Nile - Abyei
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Joint Final Communique and Resolutions: Dinka Malual and Misseriyya Grassroots Peace Conference
Date	14 Nov 2008
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	Kordofan - Blue Nile - Abyei process
Parties	<p>Dinka Malual and Messiriya Al Humus of Al Fiyareen and Awlad Kamil</p> <p>Signatories:</p> <p>Dinka:</p> <p>Chief Acien Acien Yor</p> <p>Chief Makuac Makuac Kuol</p> <p>Misseriya:</p> <p>Amir Harika Osman</p> <p>Amir Ismail M. Yousif</p>
Third parties	<p>Witnesses:</p> <p>H.E. Maj. Gen. Paul Malong Awan, Governor NBGS</p> <p>Mr Aldo Ajou Deng, Chair DMMPC</p> <p>Mr Marko Ujomo, Adviser WBGS</p> <p>Hon El Taher El Rigig El Haj</p> <p>Mr. Omer Sulieman Adam, Governor SKS</p> <p>Mr. Alkhair A. El Makki, D/Chair DMMPC</p> <p>John Marks, USAID</p> <p>Hon Garang Jal Akuer</p>
Description	Peace conference resolution and joint statement between Dinka and Misseriya, seeking to protect herders and establish mechanisms for grazing rights and water access, protect women and children, implement joint development and the control of small arms as stipulated in the CPA.
Agreement document	SS_081114_Joint Communique and Resolutions Dinka Malual and Messiriya Grassroots Peace Conference .pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF

Women, girls and gender

Participation	<p>Participation→Effective participation</p> <p>Page 5, RESOLUTIONS, DINKA MALUAL AND MESSIRIYA GRASSROOTS PEACE CONFERENCE,</p> <p>SECTION I: RECOMMENDATIONS ON EQUITABLE SHARING OF GRAZING LANDS AND WATER POINTS</p> <p>... 6. The conference recommends the holding of annual conferences, exchange visits for the following reasons:</p> <p>... c) Ensure participation of women in all community affairs.</p>
Equality	No specific mention.
Particular groups of women	No specific mention.

International law	No specific mention.
New institutions	No specific mention.
Violence against women	<p>Violence against women→Gender-based violence/VAW (general)</p> <p>Page 2, Untitled Preamble,</p> <p>... 5. Mindful of our shared desire to return of the innocent abducted children and women as documented by Committee for Eradication of Abduction of Women and Children (CEAWC);</p> <p>Page 6, SECTION II</p> <p>RECOMMENDATIONS ON ABDUCTION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN</p> <p>... 2. Both the Dinka and Messiriya commit themselves to full cooperation with CEAWC [Committee for Eradication of Abduction of Women and Children] so that it can fulfil its work and programs.</p> <p>3. The conference affirms that this problem is as a result of the war in the Sudan and appreciates the role of the national institutions, especially CEAWC, to control this practice.</p> <p>4. The conference appreciates the role of the GONU, GOSS and the state governments of Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Southern Kordofan in their efforts to put and end to this practice.</p> <p>5. The conference recommends granting funds to CEAWC, so that it can return the abductees to their families and close this chapter as soon as possible.</p> <p>6. The responsible body should cooperate with the native administration in Messiriya area, in order to secure the ways for the voluntary return of displaced persons and refugees returning to Northern Bahr El Ghazal State; and also to remove all the impediments to investment, and to encourage investment from sons (daughters) of the two states.</p>
Transitional justice	No specific mention.
Institutional reform	No specific mention.
Development	<p>Development→Education</p> <p>Page 6, SECTION III: RECOMMENDATIONS ON SHARED DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>1. Regarding education, the conference recommended the following:</p> <p>... d) Recognizing the importance of education for women.</p> <p>Development→Health (general)</p> <p>Page 6, SECTION III: RECOMMENDATIONS ON SHARED DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>... 2. Regarding health, the conference recommended the following:</p> <p>... e) Implementation of free medical treatment for mothers and children</p>
Implementation	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.