Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Youth of Dinka Bor and Murle Communities
Date	23 May 2017
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 Areement (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 Ceasefire/related

Conflict nature Inter-group

Peace process	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements
Parties	Hon. Sultan Ismail Konyi, Governor of Boma Hon. Philip AguerPangyan, State Governor of Jonglei State
Third parties	Hon. Chuol Rambang, Chairperson of the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission Hon. Michael Chiangjiek, Minister of Interior Hon Tuk Gatluak, Presidential Adviser on Security Affairs H.E David Shearer, Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations
Description	This agreement commits the Dinka Bor and Murle communities to cease hostilities and create a committee to ensure compliance.

Agreement document	SS_170523_Agreement on cessation of hostilities between the youth of Dinka Bor and Murle Communities.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Women, girls and gender

Participation	Participation→Effective participation Page 1, Article III Composition and Mandate of the Committee 1. The committee on cessation of hostilities shall be composed of: … h. Three women leaders from each community;
Equality	No specific mention.
Particular groups of women	No specific mention.
International law	No specific mention.
New institutions	No specific mention.
Violence against women	Violence against women→Gender-based violence/VAW (general) Page 2, Article III Composition and Mandate of the Committee 2. The Committee shall ensure: ... e. Collection and return of abducted children and women within one month

Transitional justice Transitional justice→Prisons, prisoner release
Page 2, Article III Composition and Mandate of the Committee
2. The Committee shall ensure:
... e. Collection and return of abducted children and women within one month

Page 2, Article V The Return of Abducted Women, Children and Cattle
The warring communities have agreed to collect the abducted, women, children and cattle and hand them over to the National High-Level Commission which shall, in turn, handover the same to their original community of belonging. The TGoNU shall for an investigation committee to investigate into the conflict between Dinka Bor and Murie communities.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
