

Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Resolutions (Lou Peace and Reconciliation Conference)
Date	11 Jul 2005
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

Parties

List of Participants

Nyirol County Delegates

L Cdr. Tut Pal Luak
A/Cdr. James Ruoy Wuor
Major Mayang Gattuak Lon"
Major Duoth Kun Deng
Capt. Bul Gang Lual
Capt. Magwen Kulang
Capt. John Deng Pawel

Akobo County Delegates

Gordon Nyoat Rut, Assistant Commissioner
Cdr. David Bidit Deng
Cdr. David Rial Mat
Cdr. James Tat Pal
A/Cdr. Moses Chat Chol,
Capt. Biel Gang Lual
Capt. James Mathiang Choi
Rev. Paul Bol Rue
Rev. John Both Reath
Mrs. Mary Nyakang Chol
Rev. Peter 'Tut Pur
Mr. Thomas Kot Keat
Rev. Thomas Tut Chuidok
Rev. James Dol Kuck
Mrs. Sarah Nyanyak Wal
Mr. Nyak Pal Deang
Rev. Abraham Tuach Kier
Mr. David Doyak Nhial
Mrs. Nyaruon Kuich Thajiath
Mr. Hoth Chan
Mr. Yien Chol
Mr. Choi Odier
Chief Deng Chai Rik
Mr. Malual Sony Kot
Mr. Malual Jock Yok
Mr. David Gai Deang
Mr. Odier Obuyo
Mr. Gator Ruot link
Head Chief Yien Chuol Gokgok
Mr. Chuol Baron Galuak
Mr. Madalad Jock Deana
Mr. Riek KaBech Tap
Mr. Mat Chot Koiyom
Mr. Mayiel Wal Dow
Mrs. Nyawech Kuon Gokgok
Mrs. Nyanouaga Luak Nyuon
Mrs. Nyanyal Dolah Luak
Mrs. Nyalual Leak
Mrs. Rebeca Nyanak Wet

Third parties

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Description

A dialogue conference between multiple ethnic communities across Jonglei state and the Upper Nile region. The agreement involves various sets of resolutions from each of the inter-community and intra-clan dialogues aimed at ending clan violence, with a final set of overall recommendations. Substantively the agreement addresses water access and grazing areas, calling for the guarantee of these pastoralist oriented allowances across all contested areas of the upper Nile region and Jonglei state. It also calls on Government and other political and military factions such as SPLA to ensure internal borders are secure and safe for people's free movement. Each of the community dialogues also recognises the overall need for disarming among communities, particularly community level militias and call for the restoration of traditional leaders and chiefs' authority as part of local governance.

Agreement document

[SS_050711_Resolutions \(Luo Peace and Reconciliation Conference\).pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Women, girls and gender**Participation**

No specific mention.

Equality

No specific mention.

Particular groups of women

No specific mention.

International law

No specific mention.

New institutions

No specific mention.

Violence against women

No specific mention.

Transitional justice

No specific mention.

Institutional reform

No specific mention.

Development

No specific mention.

Implementation	Implementation→Signing or witnessing agreement
	Page 8, F.Annexes: Uror County Delegates,
	...
	8. Buk Mahal Muni, Women Association
	...
	11. Nyakuic Minybout, Women Association
Other	...
	27. Chol Lok Gai, Women Association
	28. Nyalang Puoc Hok, Women Association
	Page 4, E12: Recommendations,
	...
	8. No marriage without dowry
