

Country/entity	Sudan Darfur
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Memorandum of Understanding between Dinka and Rizeigat
Date	13 Sep 1999
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 Sudan Local Processes

Parties

A [Dinka]
James Agwer
Ibrahim Ali al Jak
Dodin Gut Luwal
Mohamed Ding Maw
Hasan jabir Akot
Ali Garang Akok
Daud Daw Luewal
Martin Adong Kwang
Omar Bakhiet Dyieng
Bona Biek Abiem

B [Rizegat]
Abbas Abdalla Mohamed
Yusuf Suleiman Buram
Isa Burma Joda
Salih Musa Salih
Mohamed Ahmed Buram
Omda al Hadi Burma
Mahmud Musa Kasha
Mahmud Khalid Mohamed Nur

Third parties -

Description Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Rizeigat and Dinka tribes. The MOU seeks to foster security, peaceful coexistence, and strengthen the longstanding relations between these tribes. Key objectives include protecting individuals affected by abductions, especially women and children.

Agreement document [SD_990913_Memorandum of Understanding between Dinka and Rizeigat \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [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	<p>Violence against women→Gender-based violence/VAW (general)</p> <p>Firstly, Objectives</p> <p>...</p> <p>12. In case any Dinka or Rizeigat rejects to hand over the children and women in the abduction cases, the joint committee uses all the methods including the legal ones for the purpose of the safe return of the children and women to their families.</p> <p>Violence against women→Protection (general)</p> <p>Firstly, Objectives</p> <p>...</p> <p>12. In case any Dinka or Rizeigat rejects to hand over the children and women in the abduction cases, the joint committee uses all the methods including the legal ones for the purpose of the safe return of the children and women to their families.</p>
Transitional justice	<p>Transitional justice→Past and gender</p> <p>Firstly, Objectives</p> <p>...</p> <p>12. In case any Dinka or Rizeigat rejects to hand over the children and women in the abduction cases, the joint committee uses all the methods including the legal ones for the purpose of the safe return of the children and women to their families.</p> <p>Secondly, Facts</p> <p>1. The Dinka Committee headed by Omda James Agwer has been working, secretly and publicly, in the collection/retrieval of Dinka [abducted children and women] since 1989.</p>
Institutional reform	No specific mention.
Development	No specific mention.
Implementation	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.