Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Riang Peace Declaration
Date	5 Mar 2004
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 Framework/substantive - partial

Conflict nature Inter-group

Peace process South Sudan: Pre-secession Local Peace Processes

Parties	Full Name of Participants Designation County Clan
	CDR. James Yiech Biet Commander LuakPiny Jikany
	CDR. James Kaat Pinyien LuakPiny Jikany
	A/CDR. Moses Dar Dieng LuakPiny Jikany
	A/CDR. Gabriel Nyabiem Juoch Ulang Jikany
	A/CDR. Peter Gatkuoth Gien Nyirol Lou
	A/CDR Peter Biel Joak Akobo Lou
	A/CDR. Gordon Hoth Nyirol Lou
	Lt. Col. Peter Pal Deng Ulanq Jikany
	A/CDR Ruach Gatluak Wang Jikany
	A/CDR Thomas Tut Ruea Luakpiny Jikany
	Lt. Col. John Ngaknom Lony Wuor Ulang Jikany
	Major. John Gatyiel Puot Ulang

Capt. Simon Changach Kueth

Third parties	-
Description	A dialogue conference between Jikany and Lou communities across the Upper nile region. The agreement involves presentations of local grievances by delegation members followed by sets of solutions on each key issue agreed on by communities, namely; governance, water access and grazing, Government of Sudan relationship with militia groups, cattle rustling issues and provisions to address drought and famine as well as overall development needs. The agreement encourages inter-community coordination on disarming and mutual understanding of key local peace issues and the need for local governance and monitoring of implementation efforts.

Agreement document	SS_040305_Riang Peace Declaration.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	New institutions→Reconciliation and peace Page 24, 4.0 Formation and election of the Jikany /Lou Peace and Development Committee: ... The following were the factors put in consideration during electioneering: ... - Representation and the number of people sitting in the Committee — Delegates resolved that communities should be (pg 26) represented at County level. Representation would put all interested groups in consideration particularly women, youth, religious leaders, SRRC representatives and military personnel. Delegates also agreed that five representatives from each county throughout the 3ikany and Lou communities should form a 35-member committee to monitor and oversee the implementation of the resolution. Page 27, 4.1.1 Election of the Committee: ... Six counties were represented in the conference and delegates were asked to elect qualified people who would be ready to volunteer their time to serve the community as per the expectations and desire of the conference resolutions. Representation of all sector of the society such as youth, women, SRRC, Religious leaders and opinion leaders were emphasized.

Violence against women	No specific mention.
Transitional justice	No specific mention.
Institutional reform	No specific mention.
Development	Development→General Page 24, 4.0 Formation and election of the Jikany /Lou Peace and Development Committee: ... The following were the factors put in consideration during electioneering: ... - Representation and the number of people sitting in the Committee — Delegates resolved that communities should be (pg 26) represented at County level. Representation would put all interested groups in consideration particularly women, youth, religious leaders, SRRC representatives and military personnel. Delegates also agreed that five representatives from each county throughout the 3ikany and Lou communities should form a 35-member committee to monitor and oversee the implementation of the resolution. Page 27, 4.1.1 Election of the Committee: ... Six counties were represented in the conference and delegates were asked to elect qualified people who would be ready to volunteer their time to serve the community as per the expectations and desire of the conference resolutions. Representation of all sector of the society such as youth, women, SRRC, Religious leaders and opinion leaders were emphasized.

Implementation

Implementation→Women's role and consideration in implementation of the agreement
Page 24, 4.0 Formation and election of the Jikany /Lou Peace and Development Committee:
...
The following were the factors put in consideration during electioneering:
...
- Representation and the number of people sitting in the Committee — Delegates resolved that communities should be (pg 26) represented at County level. Representation would put all interested groups in consideration particularly women, youth, religious leaders, SRRC representatives and military personnel. Delegates also agreed that five representatives from each county throughout the 3ikany and Lou communities should form a 35-member committee to monitor and oversee the implementation of the resolution.

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...
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Implementation→Signing or witnessing agreement
Page 33, 5.0 Appendices: Appendix I, Participants
...
133. Mary Nyaletni Tut
Woman/Assoc
Akobo
...
136. Elizabeth Nyaborah Bol
W/Assoc
Wunror
...
140.Mary Chuol Whial
W/Assoc
Ballet

141.Elizabeth Nyakoka Thech
W/Assoc
LuakPiny

142.Mary Nyayang Lam
W/Assoc
LuakPiny

143.Sarah Nyaleak Long
W/Assoc
LuakPiny

144. Elizabeth Chuol Riek
W/ Assoc
Luak Piny
Jikany

145. Sarah Buok Riekah
W/Assoc

Other	No specific mention.