

Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Annual Pre-Seasonal Cattle Movement Conference, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap States
Date	15 Dec 2022
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	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements
Parties	<p>Western Bahr el Ghazal State (Delegates): William Deng Kuol, Chief, WBEGS; Madut Lual, Farmer, WBEGS; Josephine Stephen, Women Rep, WBEGS;</p> <p>Warrap State (Delegates): Agol Adim Adim, Chief, Warrap; Akeen Aleu Ngor, Mijak-Wut, Warrap; Awal Akek Aguer, Women Rep., Warrap;</p> <p>Northern Bahr el Ghazal State (Observers): Ajieber Malong Deng, Chief, NBEGS; Garang Agiu Majok, Youth, NBEGS; Abuk Azeber, Women Rep., NBEGS.</p>
Third parties	Hon. Ibrahim Surur Ibrahim, State Minister of Local Government, Western Nahr el Ghazal State; Hon. William Deng Koor, State Minister of Local Government, Warrap State; Hon. Deng Liai Bak, State Minister of Local Government, Law Enforcement, Northern Bahr El Ghazal State; Mr. Sam K. Muhumure, UNMISS Head of Field Office, Western Bahr el Ghazal State; Ms. Lucia Bassa, UNDP Representative, Warrap State; Mr. Stephen Robo Musa, Co-Coordinator, Peace Building and Reconciliation Working Group (PRWG); Mr Andrea Mawien Akok, Chairman, ICCCSM.
Description	Cattle owners, farmers, and members of the Inter-State Coordinating Committee for Cattle Seasonal Movement met in Wau, Bahr el Ghazal, to discuss cattle-related issues in the area.

Agreement document	SS_221215_Annual Pre-Seasonal Cattle Movement Conference, Western Bahr el Ghazal (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Women, girls and gender

Participation	<p>Participation→Effective participation</p> <p>Preamble:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Considering the gender balance into the Marial Bai Agreement structures by adding 2 women into the membership of all the 3 structures;</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 No specific mention.

Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation Implementation→Signing or witnessing agreement
Signed by participants of the two states and witnessed by peace partners in Wau Town, Western Bahr el Ghazal State on this 15th Day of December 2022:
Western Bahr el Ghazal State (Delegates):
...
3. JOSEPHINE STEPHEN | WOMEN REP | WBEGS
Warrap State (Delegates):
...
3. AWAL AKEK AGUER | WOMEN REP.
...
Northern Bahr el Ghazal State (Observers):
...
3. ABUK AZEBER | WOMAN REP.

Other No specific mention.