

Country/entity South Sudan

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name Communique: Inter Communal Dialogue on the Cessation of Hostilities Declaration Meeting Between Defunct Tonj and Wau States

Date 18 Jun 2020

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>Defunct Tonj State Representatives: Chikom Ayei Chikom, Paramount Chief, Tonj South - Yar; Aguek Anyoun Pal, Women Representative, Tonj South - Tonj center; Peter Mading Akec, Youth Representative, Tonj South - Tonj center;</p> <p>Defunct Wau state Representatives: Kon Aleu Yak, Paramount Chief, Jur River - Kuajiena; Akella Akot Ngor, Women Representative, Jur River - Alur; Elario Deng Aken, Youth Representative, Jur River - Kuajiena.</p>
Third parties	<p>Defunct Wau State: Remijo Hassan Severio, Secretary General - Acting Governor, General Secretariat; Edward Wade Ubul, Director General - Acting Minister, Ministry of Local Government.</p> <p>Defunct Tonj State: Acting Secretary General, General Secretariat; Augustino Akoch Agoth, Director General - Acting Minister, Ministry of Local Government.</p> <p>UNMISS Civil Affairs Division, Human Rights and Partners of Peace Building and Reconciliation Working Group - PRWG (IOM, CEPO, CARDO, HARD and AYADA).</p>
Description	Community representatives from Tonj South and Alur and Kuajiena met to resolve the conflict between their communities and discuss measures to bring about peace.

Agreement document [SS_200618_Communique Inter Communal Dialogue on the Cessation of Hostilities...](#)
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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
The Community Leaders (Chiefs, Women, Youths and MPs) of Tonj South in Warrap State and Alur and Kuajiena in Western Bahr el Ghazal state on the 18th June 2020 converge in Kuajiena Payam head quarter, under the auspices of the two secretary generals of Wau and Tonj to deliberate on the status of ongoing hostilities between the communities of Tonj South and Alur and Kuajiena.
After listening to statements by the paramount chiefs, women, youths and comments by the members of parliament from both Tonj and Alur and Kuajiena, the dialogue Meeting have unanimously agreed in presence of Secretary Generals –Tonj and Wau as here under:
2. Aguek Anyoun Pal | Women Representative | Tonj South – Tonj center
2. Akella Akot Ngor | Women Representative | Jur River -Alur

Other No specific mention.
