

Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Youth of Dinka Bor and Murle Communities
Date	23 May 2017
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 Ceasefire/related

Conflict nature Inter-group

Peace process	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements
Parties	Hon. Sultan Ismail Konyi, Governor of Boma Hon. Philip AguerPangyan, State Governor of Jonglei State
Third parties	Hon. Chuol Rambang, Chairperson of the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission Hon. Michael Chiangjiek, Minister of Interior Hon Tuk Gatluak, Presidential Adviser on Security Affairs H.E David Shearer, Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations
Description	This agreement commits the Dinka Bor and Murle communities to cease hostilities and create a committee to ensure compliance.

Agreement document	SS_170523_Agreement on cessation of hostilities between the youth of Dinka Bor and Murle Communities.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Groups

Children/youth

Groups→Children/youth→Substantive

Page 1,

Article III Composition and Mandate of the Committee

1. The committee on cessation of hostilities shall be composed of:

...

g. Fourteen (14) youth leaders each from Dinka-Bor and Murie communities;

...

2. The Committee shall ensure:

b. Withdrawal of youth to their respective states;

d. Immediate stopping of child and women abduction, killing of innocent people and cattle rustling;

e. Collection and return of abducted children and women within one month

Page 2,

Article IV Peace Conference

The two fighting communities have agreed to convene, within a month from the date of signing this agreement, a peace conference to resolve the issues of cattle rustling, child abduction, killing of innocent people and any other matters pertaining to peaceful co-existence.

Page 2, Article V The Return of Abducted Women, Children and Cattle

The warring communities have agreed to collect the abducted, women, children and cattle and hand them over to the National High-Level Commission which shall, in turn, handover the same to their original community of belonging. The TGoNU shall for an investigation committee to investigate into the conflict between Dinka Bor and Murie communities.

Disabled persons

No specific mention.

Elderly/age

No specific mention.

Migrant workers

No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/
national group**

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive
Summary: The entire agreement is between two ethnic tribes: Dinka Bor and Murle Communities

Selected provisions include:

Page 2,

Article V The Return of Abducted Women, Children and Cattle

The warring communities have agreed to collect the abducted, women, children and cattle and hand them over to the National High-Level Commission which shall, in turn, handover the same to their original community of belonging. The TGoNU shall for an investigation committee to investigate into the conflict between Dinka Bor and Murie communities.

Page 2,

Article VII Monitoring and Verification Mechanisms

The National High-Level Committee shall establish a Monitoring and Verification Mechanism that shall be based in Bor, Pibor and other areas to be agreed upon. Any party that violates the agreement shall face serious consequences including punitive measures by the TGoNU.

Page 2,

Article VIII Facilitation of the Peace Process

The peace process between Dinka Bor and Murle communities shall be facilitated and supported by the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU), Governments of the two states (Jonglei and Boma), UN and Partners

Religious groups

Groups→Religious groups→Substantive

Page 1,

Article III Composition and Mandate of the Committee

1. The committee on cessation of hostilities shall be composed of:

...

i. One Church leader from each community;

Indigenous people

No specific mention.

Other groups

No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced
persons**

No specific mention.

Social class

No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender

Page 1,
Article III Composition and Mandate of the Committee
1. The committee on cessation of hostilities shall be composed of:
...
h. Three women leaders from each community;

Page 2,
Article III Composition and Mandate of the Committee
2. The Committee shall ensure:
a. Immediately cessation of hostilities;
e. Collection and return of abducted children and women within one month

Page 2,
Article V The Return of Abducted Women, Children and Cattle
The warring communities have agreed to collect the abducted, women, children and cattle and hand them over to the National High-Level Commission which shall, in turn, handover the same to their original community of belonging. The TGoNU shall for an investigation committee to investigate into the conflict between Dinka Bor and Murie communities.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/secession No specific mention.

Accession/unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society Page 1,
Article III Composition and Mandate of the Committee
1. The committee on cessation of hostilities shall be composed of:
...
f. Three chiefs of their designates in the two states;
g. Fourteen (14) youth leaders each from Dinka-Bor and Murie communities;
h. Three women leaders from each community;
i. One Church leader from each community;
j. Three community elders from each community

Traditional/religious leaders Page 1,
Article III Composition and Mandate of the Committee
1. The committee on cessation of hostilities shall be composed of:
...
f. Three chiefs of their designates in the two states;
j. Three community elders from each community

Public administration No specific mention.

Constitution No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing Power sharing→Political power sharing→Other proportionality
Sub-state level
Pages 1-2,
Article III Composition and Mandate of the Committee
1. The committee on cessation of hostilities shall be composed of:
a. Ministers of local government and law enforcement in both Boma and Janglei States or their delegates;
b. Representatives of Legal administration in both Boma and Jonglei States;
c. Three (3) members of the State Legislative Assemblies;
d. Three (3) Country Commissioners in the two states of their designates;
e. Chairpersons of the State Peace Commissions;
f. Three chiefs of their designates in the two states;
g. Fourteen (14) youth leaders each from Dinka-Bor and Murie communities;
h. Three women leaders from each community;
i. One Church leader from each community;
j. Three community elders from each community

Territorial power sharing No specific mention.

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general No specific mention.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	Page 2, Article VI Opening of Roads To ease the delivery of humanitarian assistance and commercial activities, the two communities have agreement to immediately open the following roads: a. Jub-Bor-Pibor Road; b. Juba-Pibor Road
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business Page 2,
Article VI Opening of Roads
To ease the delivery of humanitarian assistance and commercial activities, the two communities have agreement to immediately open the following roads:
a. Jub-Bor-Pibor Road;
b. Juba-Pibor Road

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/nomadism rights No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees No specific mention.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Pages 1-2,

Article I Objectives of the Agreement

The objectives of this agreement is to commit and obligate the two communities to immediately cease hostilities and create conducive atmosphere to a comprehensive and inclusive dialogue.

Article II Formation of Committee on Cessation of Hostilities

The two warring communities have agreed to form a committee on the cessation of hostilities

Article III Composition and Mandate of the Committee

1. The committee on cessation of hostilities shall be composed of:

- a. Ministers of local government and law enforcement in both Boma and Janglei States or their delegates;
- b. Representatives of Legal administration in both Boma and Jonglei States;
- c. Three (3) members of the State Legislative Assemblies;
- d. Three (3) Country Commissioners in the two states of their designates;
- e. Chairpersons of the State Peace Commissions;
- f. Three chiefs of their designates in the two states;
- g. Fourteen (14) youth leaders each from Dinka-Bor and Murie communities;
- h. Three women leaders from each community;
- i. One Church leader from each community;
- j. Three community elders from each community

2. The Committee shall ensure:

- a. Immediately cessation of hostilities;
- b. Withdrawal of youth to their respective states;
- c. Creation of a buffer zone between the two communities;
- d. Immediate stopping of child and women abduction, killing of innocent people and cattle rustling;
- e. Collection and return of abducted children and women within one month;
- f. Collection and return of raided cattle within one month.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.

Reparations Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations
Page 2,
Article III Composition and Mandate of the Committee
2. The Committee shall ensure:
...
f. Collection and return of raided cattle within one month.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory H.E David Shearer, Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism Page 2,
Article VII Monitoring and Verification Mechanisms
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Related cases No specific mention.

Source On file with author. Also available at: MinBane Blog (2017) South Sudan: Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Youth of Dinka Bor and Murle Communities (23.05.2017). <https://minbane.wordpress.com/2017/05/23/httpwp-mep1xtjg-4mq-2/> (Last Accessed 14 October 2020).