

Country/entity South Sudan

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name Kupera County Peace and Reconciliation Communique

Date 21 Mar 2019

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>The community and government of Kupera county represented by chiefs, elders and government representatives. Signed by:</p> <p>Ismail Taban Kango - Paramount Chief Kupera County James Ila Charles - Head Chief of Wuji "B" Court Luka Lasu Philmona - Head Chief of Mundu "B" Court Thomas Nyobulo - Head Chief Kupera "B" Court Charles Tabu Dema - Head Chief Korobe "B" Court Mikaya Wani - Head Chief Koyoki "B" Court Tito Iomude Manase - Head Chief Dongoro "B" Court S.Charles Tabu Dema, Mikaya Wani, Head Tito Iomude Manase, Head</p>
Third parties	<p>Witnessed by:</p> <p>Arch Bishop Elias Taban Parangi - Evangelical Presbyterian Church and Head of EPC Peace Desk, Yei River State</p>
Description	A short community reconciliation agreement which attempts to resolve ongoing conflict and community disputes in the local area. Within broader ongoing reconciliation efforts, the agreement provides for setting up further dialogues, security reform and freedom of worship. The local state government also commits to engage with partners to provide agricultural resources and training of community leaders in policing and capacity building.

Agreement document [SS_190321_Kupera County Peace and Reconciliation Communique.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Groups

Children/youth	No specific mention.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) Page 1, 4. Freedom of worship be allowed in Kuperu County

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, 6. Government to engage partners in training of community leaders and community policing (capacity building)
Traditional/religious leaders	Page 1, 6. Government to engage partners in training of community leaders and community policing (capacity building)
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
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	Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Thought, opinion, conscience and religion Page 1, 4. Freedom of worship be allowed in Kupera County
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	No specific mention.
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 Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 1, 5. Government to engage partners in provisions of agricultural tools like tractors, hoes and seeds

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources Page 1, 5. Government to engage partners in provisions of agricultural tools like tractors, hoes and seeds

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

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 Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion
Page 1, 4. Freedom of worship be allowed in Kuperu County

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	Page 1, 3. Government to establish a stable security in Kupera County
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	Page 1, 6. Government to engage partners in training of community leaders and community policing (capacity building)
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→Symbolic reparations Page 2, Mary Tumalu - Chair Lady, Kupera County, statement, ... also encouraged participants to speak the truth and to open hearts for forgiveness
Reconciliation	Page 1, 1. Peace and reconciliation conference be held in Kupera led by EPC Peace Desk in partnership with ECSS Mundu Diocese and other churches that bring all the people of Kupera together; 2.A reconciliation and healing conference be held that bring the counties of Lainya, Kupera and Mukaya together led by the respective commissioners;

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source On file with PI
