

Country/entity South Sudan

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name All-Jonglei Conference for Peace, Reconciliation and Tolerance, held in Bor, 1-5 May 2012:
Conference Resolutions and Recommendations

Date 5 May 2012

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	the eighty four (84) chiefs, elders, women and youth representing all eleven counties and all six communities of Jonglei State
Third parties	Governor Kuol Manyang Juuk; national and state ministers; members of the national and state legislative assemblies; chairpersons of national commissions; County Commissioners; religious leaders; intellectuals; UNMISS; international observers and experts; rganised by the Presidential Committee for Peace, Reconciliation and Tolerance in Jonglei State.
Description	Conference outcome document listing the problems and potential means of resolving issues in Jonglei state. Document has an appendix with an implementation timeline and task divisions. Issues include the abduction of women, children, elderly and disabled; theft of livestock; insecurity; food insecurity; IDPS, etc. Traditional leadership is granted more autonomy in the South Sudanese state structure.

Agreement document [120505_SS_JONGLEI STATE COMMUNITIES CONFERENCE FOR PEACE, RECONCILIATION AND TOLERANCE.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Local agreement properties

Process type	Formal structured process
Rationale	The conference leading up to the signing of this agreement was organised by the 'Presidential Committee for Community Peace, Reconciliation and Tolerance in Jonglei State' and UNMISS. High-level state representatives, including the state governor and national ministers, were present at the conference. There is a history of peace agreements in Jonglei.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	Yes
Link to national process: articulated rationale	This was a government-led initiative. The 'Presidential Committee for Community Peace, Reconciliation and Tolerance in Jonglei State' was set up by the South Sudanese president and some of the key opposition groups were based in Jonglei.
Name of Locale	Jonglei
Nature of Locale	Region

GPS Lat/Long (DD) 7.523976, 32.112661

Participant type Central state actor
Local state actor
International or transnational actor
Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder
Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations
Regional state actor

Mediator, facilitator or similar Mediator or similar referred to
or similar

Mediator (references) Mediator: Presidential Committee for Community Peace, Reconciliation and Tolerance in Jonglei State, including Archbishop Daniel Deng (chair of the committee) Organiser: Presidential Committee for Community Peace, Reconciliation and Tolerance in Jonglei State in conjunction with state government and UNMISS)

Type of mediator/facilitator/similar Central state actor Regional state actor Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder International or transnational actor

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture) No specific mention.

Grievance List

Page 1, PREAMBLE, Taking note of the insecurity along our border with the Republic of Sudan, the Conference expresses its concern at the aggressive behaviour of the government of Sudan, continuing bombardment of innocent civilians, and its support for rebel militias in the Republic of South Sudan.

The Conference expressed its concern and alarm at the worsening conflict and insecurity amongst the communities in Jonglei State, and affirmed its desire and commitment for peace, reconciliation, tolerance and peaceful coexistence.

Pages 2-3, PROBLEM STATEMENT, The Conference identified the following problems which need to be addressed to bring a sustainable peace:

1. Aggression by Republic of Sudan against Republic of South Sudan

This was identified as a major problem for peace, stability and development in South Sudan.

2. Insecurity caused by conflict between communities

Serious conflict has taken place between various communities, and has escalated recently. Of particular concern are attacks by criminals on other communities.

3. Killing of vulnerable persons (including children, women, elderly, disabled) The scale of fighting has escalated, with the killing and mutilation of women, children, elderly and disabled. This is different to traditional conflicts.

4. Abduction of women and children, whether by violence, kidnapping or trafficking

Abduction of women and children is a major problem. In some cases they are kidnapped rather than abducted violently, and sometimes they are trafficked.

5. Theft of livestock

Theft and looting of livestock is a major source of conflict between communities.

6. Under-development

Lack of basic services, such as schools, medical facilities, roads, water points for humans and livestock, telecommunications, has been identified by all communities as a factor in causing conflict.

7. Unemployment

Alternative livelihoods for youth are needed so that they can be encouraged to refrain from cattle raiding and fighting.

8. Trauma

Individuals and communities have been traumatised by decades of civil war as well as the inter-communal conflicts.

9. Food insecurity

Food insecurity is both a cause and a result of the conflicts.

10. Internal displacement Internal displacement is also both a cause and result of the conflicts.

11. Border disputes

There are a number of disputes between communities over borders and also water and grazing rights which contribute to conflict.

12. Government and administration issues

While not within the mandate of this Conference to address these issues directly, various issues relating to government and administration have been identified by the communities and are noted here for the responsible authorities to consider.

13. Other issues

Some issues have been identified which do not fit into any of the above categories.

**Cattle rustling/
banditry**

Page 2, PREAMBLE, 5. Theft of livestock
Theft and looting of livestock is a major source of conflict between communities.

...

7. Unemployment

Alternative livelihoods for youth are needed so that they can be encouraged to refrain from cattle raiding and fighting.

Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, E. Theft of livestock

- a) Community policing.
- b) Amnesty for livestock stolen in the past.
- c) Chiefs to control thieves, raiders and abductors.
- d) Bride price to be discussed in each community.

Pages 5-6, RESOLUTIONS, L. Theft of livestock

- a) Creation of an anti-stock theft unit.
- b) Deployment of police.
- c) Regulation of movement of livestock at borders between payams, counties and states.
- d) Enhancing equipment of security forces.
- e) Aerial surveillance.
- f) Recovery and return of stolen livestock.
- g) Arrest and trial of culprits.

Social cover

No specific mention.