Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Peace and Reconciliation Conference between Magwi County Communities of Eastern equatorial State and Juba County Communities of Central Equatoria State in Kit Area
Date	6 Sep 2008
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 Areement (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   Pre-negotiation/process

Conflict nature   Inter-group

Peace process	South Sudan: Pre-secession Local Peace Processes
Parties	The Acholi, Madi, Lulubo and Bari communities
Third parties	-
Description	The document is the outcome of a Peace Conference to address inter-communal violence between four groups: Acholi, Madi, Lulubo and Bari. The document documents the positions of the parties, and reaches interim proposals for resolution of the conflict, which in essence serve as a pre-negotiation framing.

Agreement document	SS_080906_Peace and Reconciliation Conference in Kit Area.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Local agreement properties

Process type	Formal structured process
Rationale	The peace conference addresses what appears to be ongoing conflict between communities around the border between two of the main states in what was at this time the autonomous region of Southern Sudan. There is a clear attempt at a structured process in conference format across two days, supported by the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly and the UN.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	Yes
Link to national process: articulated rationale	Throughout the peace agreement conference there is general reference to the border delineations set out in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the Interim Constitution of the Republic of Sudan. Then explicitly, in the provisions of the Interim Resolutions to this Dispute, the reference provides a link as follows: Page 12, SUGGESTIONS FOR THE WAY FORWARD BY SSLA STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PEACE AND RECONCILIATION DRAWN FROM SUGGESTIONS OF THE MAIN SPEAKERS INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE: l. The solution to the problem must be based on the CPA and Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan.
Name of Locale	Kobogi
Nature of Locale	Smaller
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	4.544532, 32.103416
Participant type	Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations
Mediator, facilitator or similar	Mediator or similar referred to

Mediator (references)	Page 2, PROCEEDINGS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE, ... General James Wani made consultative arbitration between the two governors and aided by the Parliamentary Committee on Peace and Reconciliation. The said committee helped to prepare the ground for the start of the meeting the following day. This was done in order to develop the framework for the success of the settlement of the dispute. Page 2, CLOSING REMARKS BY HE. JAMES WANJ IGGA, THE SPEAKER OF SOUTHERN SUDAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON 06.09.2008, ... He defined the nature of the dispute as truly interstate boarder conflict that required good atmosphere of negotiation and arbitration. He said that any interstate boarder dispute in Southern Sudan is the direct responsibility of the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly, which has in place a Specialized Committee headed by Honorable Mary Nyaulang. He went on to express that this Committee was comprised of members who were not a party to the conflict. Page 3, 1. ACHOLI COMMUNITY, ... the mediation team was making consultations with the communities for the way forward
Type of mediator/ facilitator/similar	Central state actor Regional state actor

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Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)	No specific mention.
Grievance List	Page 13, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE: 2. All the beleaguered communities must abide by the 1956 boundaries demarcations.

Page 13, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE: 4. Boarders of the two states shall be confirmed by maps and attested to by the various communities in the area.

Page 13, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE: 6. Administrators of the two states must comply with Resolution NO. 2 above

7. A. The administrators of the two states have a right to use their county or state flags along the common boarders in the disputed are. B. Either state authorities have a right to pull up their infrastructures and sign posts in the disputed area, pending the resolution of the conflict. |
| Cattle rustling/ banditry | No specific mention. |
| Social cover | No specific mention. |