

<b>Country/entity</b>	South Sudan
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Peace and Reconciliation Conference between Magwi County Communities of Eastern equatorial State and Juba County Communities of Central Equatoria State in Kit Area
<b>Date</b>	6 Sep 2008
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	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** Pre-negotiation/process

**Conflict nature** Inter-group

<b>Peace process</b>	South Sudan: Pre-secession Local Peace Processes
<b>Parties</b>	The Acholi, Madi, Lulubo and Bari communities
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	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.

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**Agreement document** [SS\\_080906\\_Peace and Reconciliation Conference in Kit Area.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

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### 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.

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## **Gender**

**Women, girls and gender** No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## Governance

<b>Political institutions (new or reformed)</b>	<p>Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references Page 13, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE:</p> <p>8. The final resolution shall come out after consultation with the disputed communities. After these consultations, the matter shall be referred to SSLA for final solution.</p> <p>9. While the issues of arbitration shall be referred to SSLA, the Ad Hoc Committee shall be responsible for the following duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Monitoring the implementation of the resolutions</li><li>b. Response to issues of concern, especially pertaining to the communities on the ground</li><li>c. The committee should be a link between the communities and GOSS</li></ul> <p>Page 14, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE:</p> <p>11. Relevant Standing Committees of the two states Legislative Assemblies should oversee the implementation of the resolutions above.</p>
<b>Elections</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Electoral commission</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Political parties reform</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Civil society</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Traditional/religious leaders</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Public administration</b>	<p>Page 13, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE:</p> <p>2. All the beleaguered communities must abide by the 1956 boundaries demarcations... (for reference to below)</p> <p>6. Administrators of the two states must comply with Resolution NO. 2 above.</p>
<b>Constitution</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Power sharing**

**Political power sharing** No specific mention.

**Territorial power sharing** Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Other  
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. Borders of the two states shall be confirmed by maps and attested to by the various communities in the area.

5. Any one from the four communities may choose to live wherever he or she chooses to under that community chief where he or she decided to move.

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 borders in the disputed area. B. Either state authorities have a right to put up their infrastructures and sign posts in the disputed area, pending the resolution of the conflict.

Page 13, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE:

9. While the issues of arbitration shall be referred to SSLA, the Ad Hoc Committee shall be responsible for the following duties:

a. Monitoring the implementation of the resolutions

b. Response to issues of concern, especially pertaining to the communities on the ground

c. The committee should be a link between the communities and GOSS

10. The governments of the two states are to implement Resolution NO. 9 above within two weeks from the day of the conference, that is, 7.09.2008

(see entry in 'Other agreements' for referral to the national agreement processes referred to in this agreement which holds provisions as part of a broader territorial power-sharing commitment to groups in south sudan).

**Economic power sharing** No specific mention.

**Military power sharing** No specific mention.

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## **Human rights and equality**

**Human rights/RoL general** No specific mention.

**Bill of rights/similar** No specific mention.

<b>Treaty incorporation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Civil and political rights</b>	Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Liberty and security of person Page 13, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE: 5. Any one from the four communities may choose to live wherever he or she chooses to under that community chief where he or she decided to move. Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement Page 13, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE: 5. Any one from the four communities may choose to live wherever he or she chooses to under that community chief where he or she decided to move.
<b>Socio-economic rights</b>	Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Cultural life Page 13, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE: 7. A. The administrators of the two states have a right to use their county or state flags along the common borders in the disputed are. B. Either state authorities have a right to put up their infrastructures and sign posts in the disputed area, pending the resolution of the conflict.

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**Rights related issues**

<b>Citizenship</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Democracy</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Detention procedures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Media and communication</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mobility/access</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Protection measures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	Page 13, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE:  7. A. The administrators of the two states have a right to use their county or state flags along the common borders in the disputed are. B. Either state authorities have a right to put up their infrastructures and sign posts in the disputed area, pending the resolution of the conflict.

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## **Rights institutions**

**NHRI** No specific mention.

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

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## **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.

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## **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** No specific mention.

**Taxation** No specific mention.

**Banks** No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## **Security sector**

**Security  
Guarantees** No specific mention.

**Ceasefire** No specific mention.

**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.

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## **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** No specific mention.

**Reconciliation** No specific mention.

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## **Implementation**

**UN signatory** Agreement is not signed due to the nature of it being a peace conference but the Interim resolutions note that:

Page 14, INTERIM RESOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE:

12. UN should share in the monitoring and implementation of these resolutions to the dispute.

**Other international signatory** No specific mention.

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar** No specific mention.

**Enforcement mechanism**

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- c. The committee should be a link between the communities and GOSS

10. The governments of the two states are to implement Resolution NO. 9 above within two weeks from the day of the conference, that is, 7.09.2008

11. Relevant Standing Committees of the two states Legislative Assemblies should oversee the implementation of the resolutions above.

**Related cases**

No specific mention.

**Source**

No specific mention.

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