

Country/entity South Sudan
Sudan
Southern Kordofan - Blue Nile - Abyei

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name Peace Agreement

Date 4 Apr 2000

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: Pre-secession Local Peace Processes

Parties Dinka (Abyei, Tweig and Gourgrial) and the Messireya, under the supervision of 2 IC - for Brigadier 8 Commander Simon Deng Sawein.

The Signatories are:

1. Mr. James Paul Adyang — President/Head of the committee
2. Mr. Lozario Deng Bak — Deputy
3. Sultan Chiri Majok Athwai — Member
4. Al Amir and Sultan Garang Choi Bol — Member
5. Al Amir and Sultan Nyol Tag — Member
6. Mr. Deng Nyol Mathiang — Member
7. Major Ngok Chiri Deng — Member
8. Captain Juma'a Rehan Deng — Member
9. Captain Deng Deng Ajak — Member
10. Captain Gabriel Majak Malit — Member
11. Captain Bol Bol Atem — Member
12. First Lieutenant Alol Mayen Maraj

From the Messireya side, the following members signed the agreement:

1. Mougdam Hamad Shakin
2. Deij Osman Jama'a
3. Jama'a Deiar Jama'a
4. ... Adam Madou
5. Najeib Ousar Adam
6. Al Dibeib Ahmed Na'em
7. Ahmed Takou Khlaifa
8. A/Rahman Houb Allah Jamal
9. Dageein Doudou Ahmed

Third parties -

Description The local peace agreement in Sudan was signed on April 12, 2000, in Mulwal Agak area, between the Dinka (Abeyi, Tweig, and Gougrial) and the Messireya tribes. The agreement was supervised by Brigadier 8 Commander Simon Deng Sawein. The Dinka side agreed to recognize the Popular Movement and Sudanese Popular Liberation Army (SPLM/A) as the government fully responsible for the new Sudan, and demanded that nomads be strictly prohibited from carrying weapons in areas under the control of the SPLM. The agreement also specified the location of nomads, determined a location for trade activities, and required nomads to report to authorities before returning to their areas. Nomads were to pay a tax to the SPLM. On the other hand, the Messireya tribe requested protection of citizens and their properties, no shooting of their cows, and the cessation of cow theft. The peace committee agreed to all the conditions presented by the Messireya tribe.

Agreement document [SS_SD_000404_Peace Agreement.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)	No specific mention.
State configuration	No specific mention.

Self determination Page 1, ...The points of agreements from the Dinka side are as follows;
1. Recognition of the Popular Movement and Sudanese Popular Liberation Army (SPLM/A) as the government fully responsible of the new Sudan.

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 No specific mention.

**Traditional/
religious leaders** Page 1, ...The points of agreements from the Dinka side are as follows;
...
3.The committee requested from the nomads the presence/coming of the Salteen,
among them are Prince Kwal Deng and Kabashei El Tom as a matter of greatest
importance.

**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 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 1, ...The points of agreements from the Dinka side are as follows;
...
6.Nomads must report to the authorities in the area before going back to their areas.
7.Lastly, the nomads are to pay a tax to the SPLM as the case in other areas under the control of the Movement.

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 1, ...The points of agreements from the Dinka side are as follows; ... 5.Determining/specifying a location for trade activities
Taxation	Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Power to tax Page 1, ...The points of agreements from the Dinka side are as follows; ... 7.Lastly, the nomads are to pay a tax to the SPLM as the case in other areas under the control of the Movement.
Banks	No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights** Page 1, ...The points of agreements from the Dinka side are as follows;
...
2. Nomads are Strictly prohibited from carrying weapons in the areas under the control of the Popular Movement and Popular Army, this is considered as a principal/primary/ fundamental condition.
3.The committee requested from the nomads the presence/coming of the Salteen, among them are Prince Kwal Deng and Kabashei El Tom as a matter of greatest importance.
4.Specifying/marketing the location of nomads.
5.Determining/specifying a location for trade activities
6.Nomads must report to the authorities in the area before going back to their areas.
7.Lastly, the nomads are to pay a tax to the SPLM as the case in other areas under the control of the Movement.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

**Water or riparian
rights or access** No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	<p>Page 1, ...The points of agreements from the Dinka side are as follows;</p> <p>...</p> <p>2.Nomads are Strictly prohibited from carrying weapons in the areas under the control of the Popular Movement and Popular Army, this is considered as a principal/primary/fundamental condition.</p> <p>Page 1, On the other hand, the nomads requested the following from the SPLM;</p> <p>1.Protection of citizens and their properties.</p> <p>2.No one to shoot the Messireya cows while present in the areas under the control of the Movement.</p> <p>...</p> <p>4.Protection of the peace committee while in session and in different situations.</p>
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	<p>Page 1, ...The points of agreements from the Dinka side are as follows;</p> <p>1. Recognition of the Popular Movement and Sudanese Popular Liberation Army (SPLM/A) as the government fully responsible of the new Sudan.</p>
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	<p>Page 1, On the other hand, the nomads requested the following from the SPLM;</p> <p>...</p> <p>3.Stop/cease stealing of Messireya cows.</p>
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 No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

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 Page 1, On the other hand, the nomads requested the following from the SPLM:
...
7.If there is a violation/ breach of agreement from the SPLM or the Messireya, the two parties are to sit and find a peaceful way to resolve the problem.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Rift Valley Institute, 2002. Conflict Transformation in Abyei [presentation at Joint Donors Meeting hosted by Netherlands Embassy], 4 June 2002. SLPD_20020604_01, p. 9. Sudan Open Archive. Available at: <https://www.sudanarchive.net/>
