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| <b>Country/entity</b>      | South Sudan<br>Sudan<br>Southern Kordofan - Blue Nile - Abyei   |
| <b>Region</b>              | Africa (excl MENA)  |
| <b>Agreement name</b>      | Decision and Recommendation of Peaceful Co-existence in Unity State (Bentiu Peace Conference Resolutions) |
| <b>Date</b>                | 2 Nov 2010  |
| <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** Framework/substantive - partial

**Conflict nature** Inter-group

**Peace process** Kordofan - Blue Nile - Abyei process

**Parties** Misseria and Dinka Ngok representatives.

**Third parties** -

**Description** Resolutions cover the issues between Misseriya and Dinka Ngok in Parieng Country, Unity State. Recommendations include the opening of roads, SPLA and police escorts of tribes, the administrations of fees per head of cattle, restrictions on firearms among cattlement, and co-operation between tribes in regards to crime.

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**Agreement document** [SD\\_101102\\_Decision and Recommendation of Peaceful Co-existence in Unity State \(Bentiu Peace Conference Resolutions.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

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### Local agreement properties

**Process type** Unable to establish

**Rationale** The agreement is fairly short and does not provide information about the process that led to its signing. Unable to find relevant secondary sources.

**Is there a documented link to a national peace process?** T

**Link to national process: articulated rationale** The agreement is fairly short and does not provide information about a potential link to the national peace process. Unable to find relevant secondary sources.

**Name of Locale** Unity State

**Nature of Locale** Region

**GPS Lat/Long (DD)** 9.230753, 29.797850

**Participant type** Other

**Mediator, facilitator or similar** No mention of mediator or similar

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**Local issues**

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

**Grievance List** Page 1, Decisions:-, 7. The conferences decided to identify the losses in property and humans by the counties Amirs, depending on police records, the payment should be done according to the tribal customs within three months from signing the agreement of this conference.

**Cattle rustling/ banditry** No specific mention.

**Social cover** Page 1, Decisions:-, 6. Exchange the names of the Recidivists for identification and arrest and trial.

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