

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

**Region** Africa (excl MENA)

**Agreement name** Misseriyya and Dinka Ngok Conference, Conference Agreement, Kadugli

**Date** 13 Jan 2011

**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**

Kordofan - Blue Nile - Abyei process

**Parties**

Signatories: Misseriya:

Commissioner : Dr. Rahama Azzaz Ajaj the leader of Misseriya Delegate

Amir: Mukhtar Babo Nimir

Amir: Ismail Hamdien

Bashtana Mohamed Salim

Amir: Hamdi Al Dodo Ismail

Salah Sharshar Al Doud

Omda: Al Dodo Mohamed Al Ibaid

Omda: Nagm Iesa Al Talib

Omda: Hamid Osman Mohamed Bashier

Omda: Sulieman Ajbar Ibrahim

Omda: Jamma'a Mohamed Jami

Miraida Jigir Hamdien

Abdulrahman Bakhit Musa

Dinka Ngok:

Signature Commissioner: Nyon Deng Nyeok Leader of Dinka Ngok Delegate

Commissioner: Nyeok Deng Dau Sultan: Zakaria Atem Fiyeen Sultan: Kual Deng Kua

Sultan: Bulbul Shol Akoi

Sultan: Kual Alor Makwaj Sultan: Majok Kual Lual Sultan: Beit Ajak Malual Sultan:

Manjwak Manjur Fur

Chief: Ashwel Ajeing Duur

Chief: Shol Deng Aknon

Omda: Fadlallal Dau Roy

Omda: Majak Biong Jeing

Chief: Agog Jwaj Shan

Chief: Majak Gon Gieer

Omda: Ashwel goog Dak

Omda: Reng Deng Nyeok

Omda: Shefeng Medieng Akoi

Omda: Aguek Deng Shan

Omda: Lual Myar Lual

Sultan: Angelo Alle Dau

22. Media: Ajwang Ajak Arol

23. Women Representative: Mary Wol Shol 24. Omda: Beget Ashwel Bulbek

25. Sultan: Beget Makwaj Abiem

Signed and endorsed on Thursday, 13th January 2011

Nyon Deng Nyeok Dr. Rahama Azzaz Ajaj Leader of Dinka Ngok Delegate Leader of Misseriya Delegate

Abdel Aziz Adam Al Hilu, Deputy Governor Deputy Governor

Rahama Andulrahman Al Nour

SKS, Abyei Administration Conference Chairperson

<b>Third parties</b>	Page 1, ... - The conference emerged of a generous initiative of the Government of Southern Kordofan State and Abyei Administration. The event was presided by the Deputy Governor of Southern Kordofan State in the presence of the Governor's Adviser for the Western Sector and the Deputy Governor of Abyei Administration, SKS Ministers, the leaders of the Dinka and Misseriya delegations, the State Security Committee, Representatives of the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) and from sector four and the Dutch Ambassador among others.
<b>Description</b>	Agreement provides for the establishment of security and awareness along the migration paths used by Misseria herdsmen as well as the payment of blood money according to local custom.

**Agreement document** [SS\\_110100\\_Misseriya and Dinka Ngok Conference.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

### Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Formal structured process
<b>Rationale</b>	The signatories of this agreement met for two days under the initiative of the Government of Southern Kordofan State and Abyei Administration and in presence of high-level representatives (State Security Committee, United Nations Mission in Sudan, Dutch Ambassador). The Governor of Southern Kordofan State presided over the event. This suggests a certain level of formality. It does not seem to be an isolated example as another agreement between representatives of the Misseriya and Dinka Ngok was signed about one and a half years later (see 'Preliminary Agreement: Dialogue between the Ngok Dinka community and Misseriyya' of 10/08/2012).
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	No
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	Although the 'Abyei issue' was an important component of the 2005 Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement, this agreement does not appear to be directly linked to the national-level peace process.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Southern Kordofan State
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	Region
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	11.010206, 29.713492
<b>Participant type</b>	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)** Initiator: Government of Southern Kordofan State and Abyei Administration. Facilitation: The Deputy Governor of Southern Kordofan presided over the event.

**Type of mediator/facilitator/similar** Regional state actor

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**Local issues**

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

**Grievance List** Page 1, [...] These priority issues are:  
a. Payment of blood money and compensations for the incidents of 2010.  
b. The migration corridors to ensure safe grazing and security for citizens and livestock in the villages and nomadic camps.  
c. Securing the roads to ensure the safe voluntary return and safe passage.

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

**Social cover** No specific mention.

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