

**Country/entity** South Sudan

**Region** Africa (excl MENA)

**Agreement name** Resolutions (Lou Peace and Reconciliation Conference)

**Date** 11 Jul 2005

**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



**Parties**

List of Participants

Nyirol County Delegates

L Cdr. Tut Pal Luak  
A/Cdr. James Ruoy Wuor  
Major Mayang Gattuak Lon"  
Major Duoth Kun Deng  
Capt. Bul Gang Lual  
Capt. Magwen Kulang  
Capt. John Deng Pawel

Akobo County Delegates

Gordon Nyoat Rut, Assistant Commissioner  
Cdr. David Bidit Deng  
Cdr. David Rial Mat  
Cdr. James Tat Pal  
A/Cdr. Moses Chat Chol,  
Capt. Biel Gang Lual  
Capt. James Mathiang Choi  
Rev. Paul Bol Rue  
Rev. John Both Reath  
Mrs. Mary Nyakang Chol  
Rev. Peter 'Tut Pur  
Mr. Thomas Kot Keat  
Rev. Thomas Tut Chuidok  
Rev. James Dol Kuck  
Mrs. Sarah Nyanyak Wal  
Mr. Nyak Pal Deang  
Rev. Abraham Tuach Kier  
Mr. David Doyak Nhial  
Mrs. Nyaruon Kuich Thajiath  
Mr. Hoth Chan  
Mr. Yien Chol  
Mr. Choi Odier  
Chief Deng Chai Rik  
Mr. Malual Sony Kot  
Mr. Malual Jock Yok  
Mr. David Gai Deang  
Mr. Odier Obuyo  
Mr. Gator Ruot link  
Head Chief Yien Chuol Gokgok  
Mr. Chuol Baron Galuak  
Mr. Madalad Jock Deana  
Mr. Riek KaBech Tap  
Mr. Mat Chot Koiyom  
Mr. Mayiel Wal Dow  
Mrs. Nyawech Kuon Gokgok  
Mrs. Nyanouaga Luak Nyuon  
Mrs. Nyanyal Dolah Luak  
Mrs. Nyalual Leak  
Mrs. Rebeca Nyanak Wet

**Third parties** -

**Description** A dialogue conference between multiple ethnic communities across Jonglei state and the Upper Nile region. The agreement involves various sets of resolutions from each of the inter-community and intra-clan dialogues aimed at ending clan violence, with a final set of overall recommendations. Substantively the agreement addresses water access and grazing areas, calling for the guarantee of these pastoralist oriented allowances across all contested areas of the upper Nile region and Jonglei state. It also calls on Government and other political and military factions such as SPLA to ensure internal borders are secure and safe for people's free movement. Each of the community dialogues also recognises the overall need for disarming among communities, particularly community level militias and call for the restoration of traditional leaders and chiefs' authority as part of local governance.

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**Agreement document** [SS\\_050711\\_Resolutions \(Luo Peace and Reconciliation Conference\).pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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### Local agreement properties

**Process type** Formal structured process

**Rationale** The conference seems to follow a pattern or tradition of inter community gatherings for communities and clans in conflict aimed at information exchanges and exchange of grievances in order to find ways to end local conflicts in the wider upper Nile region. The conference is structured with a clear aim of ending intra/inter clan conflicts and with clear timings and delegations representing key communities and clans involved in conflict, as well as political and military faction representatives and societal / religious figureheads. There is also a delegated facilitation team.

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

No

**Link to national process: articulated rationale** No clearly articulated link to the national process in the text. This is a local and sub-local inter community agreement focusing on clan conflict across Jonglei state. The aims of the conference do involve ending political conflict between political factions such as the SPLM/A and SSLM/A however research does not indicate a clear link to the national level process.

**Name of Locale** Pibor post, Pibor County

**Nature of Locale** Region

**GPS Lat/Long (DD)** 6.842063, 33.122445

**Participant type** Local armed group  
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

**Mediator (references)** Language of mediator not used but in full document text (see reference) in the foreword facilitator and Co-facilitator as: - Dr Alfred Lokuji - Facilitator - Rev. James Ninrew - Co-facilitator

**Type of mediator/facilitator/similar** Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations

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**Local issues**

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



## Grievance List

[Summarised grievance points featuring across entire agreement] (1) need for delineation of internal community borders and return of people to their areas (2) general calls in all community resolution sections for more security, law and order ensured by Government of South Sudan and disarming of community militias / white army (3) Need for Government to protect people and stay neutral in community conflicts

Page 1, E.11 Resolutions: E.11.3. Resolutions on Lou vs. Dinka Ngok,  
1.The murders of Lou traders by the Ngok should be resolved

Page 2, E.11 Resolutions: E.11.4. Resolutions based on Lou vs. Neighbours Conflicts

...

7. SPLM/A must take immediate action as there have been many meetings of those conflicts with no remedy.

Page 2, E.11 Resolutions: E.11.5.Resolutions on Lou vs. Marie Conflict,

...

5. The government or an authorized agency should facilitate the return of Lou children taken by the Murle.

6. The return of close to 500 persons taken by prophet Gai Manyuon, promising them a 'Promised Land,' should be effected as soon as possible due to their suffering.'

Page 2-3, E.11 Resolutions: E.11.6. Resolutions: Lou vs. Gawaar Conflict,

1. GOS should establish / guarantee a path to toch / We need a passage to toch

...

8. Water that has been blockaded (dammed?) at Panpi and Yonne should be open

Page 3, E.11 Resolutions: E.11.7. Resolutions: Lou vs. Jikany Conflict,

...

5. The leaders of Lou/Jikany to resolve problems and decide to live in harmony. To solve political motivation in murder and looting of community property.

Page 3, E.11 Resolutions: E.11.8 Resolutions on Clan Fighting,

1. Chiefs should have more authority for settling disputes.

2. Chiefs should take a more active role in solving these conflicts.

3. GOS must do something about the proliferation of guns and disarm the White Army.

...

6. Educational opportunities should be opened for young people so that they are not idle.

Page 4, E.12 Recommendations,

...

9. Government should require all church personnel to join the SPLA or pay cattle as a fine (Jonglei state is shared with with Dinka Bor to the disadvantage of the Lou (Jonglei State/ GOSS)

10. Jonglei capital was supposed to be in Fangak but the Nuer have never benefited from that project. (Jonglei State )

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21. The SPLM/A must take immediate security action as many have been dishonoured. (GOSS)

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

**Social cover**      No specific mention.

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