

Country/entity	Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Final Communique of the Reconciliation Conference between the Misseriyya Tribes; the Awlad Hayban and Awlad Serur and al-Metanin
Date	1 Mar 2013
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amir Abd al-Moneim Musi El Shwayn, Amir of Amirs for the al-Matenin 2. Amir Ismail Besharah El Safy, Amir of Amirs for the Awlad Hayban 3. Amir El Tijany Mohamed Ahmed, Amir of Amirs for the Awlad Serur
Third parties	<p>Witnesses:</p> <p>Minister of Decentralized Government, Hasbu Muhammad Abd al-Rahman Acting Governor of East Darfur, Ahmed Kubar Jibril Governor of South Kordofan, Maulana Ahmed Muhammad Hurun Chairman of the Good Offices Committee, Dr Abd al-Hamid Musi Kasha Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, Amir Mukhtar Babu Namr Chairman of the Legal Department of East Darfur State Chairman of the Legal Department of South Kordofan State Vice President of the Republic, Dr al-Haj Adam Yusuf</p> <p>Other participants [not signatures] Dr. Nafie Ali Nafie, Assistant President of the Republic A number of ministers, ministers of state, governor of South Kordofan and acting governor of East Darfur, a number of members of the governments of South Kordofan and East Darfur, and dignitaries of the civil administration in South Kordofan and East Darfur, and a party [representing] the people of South Kordofan and East Darfur</p>
Description	<p>Reconciliation agreement between the Awlad Serur/al-Matenin and the Awlad Hayban - all sub-clans of the Misseriyya - in South Kordofan, following clashes in al-Fulah, South Kordofan. Agreement makes recommendations for reconciliation including the payment of blood money, delineating areas of settlement for the two tribes. The agreement also outlines punishments for transgressing the agreement and a mechanism for re-negotiation. Conference members also recommended the strengthening of the civil service in these regions. non-proliferation of arms, as well as a reconfiguring of the oil compensation policy.</p>

Agreement document [SD_130310_Awlad Hayban, Awlad Serur and Matanin_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [SD_130310_Awlad Hayban, Awlad Serur and Matanin_AR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

Equality No specific mention.

Particular groups of women	Particular groups of women→Other Page 3, First 4. The parties shall abide by this settlement for the killing, injury and losses among the parties, in accordance with prevailing tribal customs, taking into account the rights of widows and orphans, the elimination of injustice and reparation.
International law	No specific mention.
New institutions	No specific mention.
Violence against women	No specific mention.
Transitional justice	Transitional justice→Past and gender Page 3, First 4. The parties shall abide by this settlement for the killing, injury and losses among the parties, in accordance with prevailing tribal customs, taking into account the rights of widows and orphans, the elimination of injustice and reparation. Page 3, Second: In regards to Diyah [Blood Money] 3. (a) Debts to be paid by the Awlad Serur and Metanin to the Awlad Hayban. ... 3 women x 30 cattle = 90 ... (b) Debts to be paid by the Awlad Hayban to the Awlad Serur, ... 1 women x 30 regular cattle = 30 cattle
Institutional reform	No specific mention.
Development	No specific mention.
Implementation	Implementation→Other Page 8, Conclusions, We thank the brothers in the Chambers of Commerce of Da'in, the Workers and Trade Union, the Youth, Student's, Women's Unions, the Security Services, Police of South Kordofan and East Darfur, popular media (Poets and Hakamas).
Other	No specific mention.