

**Country/entity** South Sudan

**Region** Africa (excl MENA)

**Agreement name** Riang Peace Declaration

**Date** 5 Mar 2004

**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**

Full Name of Participants  
Designation  
County  
Clan

CDR. James Yiech Biet  
Commander  
LuakPiny  
Jikany

CDR. James Kaat Pinyien  
LuakPiny  
Jikany

A/CDR. Moses Dar Dieng  
LuakPiny  
Jikany

A/CDR. Gabriel  
Nyabiem Juoch  
Ulang  
Jikany

A/CDR. Peter Gatkuoth Gien  
Nyirol  
Lou

A/CDR Peter Biel Joak  
Akobo  
Lou

A/CDR. Gordon Hoth  
Nyirol  
Lou

Lt. Col. Peter Pal Deng  
Ulang  
Jikany

A/CDR Ruach Gatluak  
Wang  
Jikany

A/CDR Thomas Tut Ruea  
Luakpiny  
Jikany

Lt. Col. John Ngaknom Lony Wuor  
Ulang  
Jikany

Major. John Gatyiel Puot  
Ulang

Capt. Simon Changach Kuoth

**Third parties**

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**Description**

A dialogue conference between Jikany and Lou communities across the Upper Nile region. The agreement involves presentations of local grievances by delegation members followed by sets of solutions on each key issue agreed on by communities, namely; governance, water access and grazing, Government of Sudan relationship with militia groups, cattle rustling issues and provisions to address drought and famine as well as overall development needs. The agreement encourages inter-community coordination on disarming and mutual understanding of key local peace issues and the need for local governance and monitoring of implementation efforts.

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**Agreement document**

[SS\\_040305\\_Riang Peace Declaration.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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**Women, girls and gender****Participation**

No specific mention.

**Equality**

No specific mention.

**Particular groups of women**

No specific mention.

**International law**

No specific mention.

**New institutions**

New institutions→Reconciliation and peace

Page 24, 4.0 Formation and election of the Jikany /Lou Peace and Development Committee:

...

The following were the factors put in consideration during electioneering:

...

- Representation and the number of people sitting in the Committee — Delegates resolved that communities should be (pg 26) represented at County level.

Representation would put all interested groups in consideration particularly women, youth, religious leaders, SRRRC representatives and military personnel. Delegates also agreed that five representatives from each county throughout the Jikany and Lou communities should form a 35-member committee to monitor and oversee the implementation of the resolution.

Page 27, 4.1.1 Election of the Committee:

...

Six counties were represented in the conference and delegates were asked to elect qualified people who would be ready to volunteer their time to serve the community as per the expectations and desire of the conference resolutions. Representation of all sector of the society such as youth, women, SRRRC, Religious leaders and opinion leaders were emphasized.

**Violence against women** No specific mention.

**Transitional justice** No specific mention.

**Institutional reform** No specific mention.

**Development** Development→General  
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## Implementation

Implementation→Women's role and consideration in implementation of the agreement  
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Implementation→Signing or witnessing agreement

Page 33, 5.0 Appendices: Appendix I, Participants

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133. Mary Nyaletni Tut  
Woman/Assoc  
Akobo

...

136. Elizabeth Nyaborah Bol  
W/Assoc  
Wunror

...

140. Mary Chuol Whial  
W/Assoc  
Ballet

141. Elizabeth Nyakoka Thech  
W/Assoc  
LuakPiny

142. Mary Nyayang Lam  
W/Assoc  
LuakPiny

143. Sarah Nyaleak Long  
W/Assoc  
LuakPiny

144. Elizabeth Chuol Riek  
W/ Assoc  
Luak Piny  
Jikany

145. Sarah Buok Riekah  
W/Assoc

**Other**

No specific mention.

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