

Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	All-Jonglei Conference for Peace, Reconciliation and Tolerance, held in Bor, 1-5 May 2012: Conference Resolutions and Recommendations
Date	5 May 2012
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	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements
Parties	the eighty four (84) chiefs, elders, women and youth representing all eleven counties and all six communities of Jonglei State
Third parties	Governor Kuol Manyang Juuk; national and state ministers; members of the national and state legislative assemblies; chairpersons of national commissions; County Commissioners; religious leaders; intellectuals; UNMISS; international observers and experts; rganised by the Presidential Committee for Peace, Reconciliation and Tolerance in Jonglei State.
Description	Conference outcome document listing the problems and potential means of resolving issues in Jonglei state. Document has an appendix with an implementation timeline and task divisions. Issues include the abduction of women, children, elderly and disabled; theft of livestock; insecurity; food insecurity; IDPS, etc. Traditional leadership is granted more autonomy in the South Sudanese state structure.

Agreement document	120505_SS_JONGLEI STATE COMMUNITIES CONFERENCE FOR PEACE, RECONCILIATION AND TOLERANCE.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Groups

Children/youth

Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical

Page 1, Preamble, eighty four (84) chiefs, elders, women and youth representing all eleven counties and all six communities of Jonglei State met in the Jonglei State Communities Conference in Bor from 1st - 5th May 2012

Page 2, Problem Statement,

3. Killing of vulnerable persons (including children, women, elderly, disabled)

The scale of fighting has escalated, with the killing and mutilation of women, children, elderly and disabled. This is different to traditional conflicts.

4. Abduction of women and children, whether by violence, kidnapping or trafficking

Abduction of women and children is a major problem. In some cases they are kidnapped rather than abducted violently, and sometimes they are trafficked.

Groups→Children/youth→Substantive

Page 3, RESOLUTIONS, B. Insecurity caused by conflict between communities

... b) Combat woman and child abduction and trafficking.

Page 3, RESOLUTIONS, B. Insecurity caused by conflict between communities

... d) Meetings between cattle camp youth.

Page 3-4, RESOLUTIONS, C. Killing of vulnerable persons (including women, children, elderly, disabled)

a) Stop wanton killing.

b) Waive compensation for those killed in the past.

c) Compensation to be paid for those killed since the beginning of the current disarmament campaign, as a deterrent.

Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, D. Abduction of women and children, whether by violence, kidnapping or trafficking

a) Tracing and identification of abductees.

b) Immediate return of abductees where possible.

c) Regularisation of status by negotiation for those who cannot be returned.

d) Registration of births, marriages and deaths.

Page 5, RECOMMENDATIONS, I. Insecurity caused by conflict between communities

... g) Recruit youth leaders into organised forces.

Page 5, RECOMMENDATIONS, J. Killing of vulnerable persons (including women, children, elderly, disabled)

a) Arrest and trial of culprits.

b) Government to protect civilians.

c) Government to address threats by armed insurgents.

Page 5, RECOMMENDATIONS, K. Abduction of women and children, whether by violence, kidnapping or trafficking

a) Enforcement of rule of law to prevent abduction and trafficking.

b) Trial of culprits, including traffickers, and severe punishment.

Page 6, RECOMMENDATIONS, N. Unemployment

... c) Absorb youth into organised forces (prisons, wildlife, etc).

Page 7, RECOMMENDATIONS, R. Internal displacement

... c) Provision of orphanage

Disabled persons

Groups→Disabled persons→Rhetorical

Page 2, Problem Statement,

3. Killing of vulnerable persons (including children, women, elderly, disabled)

The scale of fighting has escalated, with the killing and mutilation of women, children, elderly and disabled. This is different to traditional conflicts.

4. Abduction of women and children, whether by violence, kidnapping or trafficking

Abduction of women and children is a major problem. In some cases they are kidnapped rather than abducted violently, and sometimes they are trafficked.

Groups→Disabled persons→Substantive

Page 3-4, RESOLUTIONS, C. Killing of vulnerable persons (including women, children, elderly, disabled)

a) Stop wanton killing.²⁹

b) Waive compensation for those killed in the past.

c) Compensation to be paid for those killed since the beginning of the current disarmament campaign, as a deterrent.

Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, D. Abduction of women and children, whether by violence, kidnapping or trafficking

a) Tracing and identification of abductees.²⁹

b) Immediate return of abductees where possible.²⁹

c) Regularisation of status by negotiation for those who cannot be returned.

d) Registration of births, marriages and deaths.

Page 5, RECOMMENDATIONS, J. Killing of vulnerable persons (including women, children, elderly, disabled)

a) Arrest and trial of culprits.²⁹

b) Government to protect civilians.²⁹

c) Government to address threats by armed insurgents.

Page 6, RECOMMENDATIONS, O. Trauma,

... c) Address special needs, including disability.

Elderly/age

Groups→Elderly/age→Rhetorical

Page 2, Problem Statement,

3. Killing of vulnerable persons (including children, women, elderly, disabled)

The scale of fighting has escalated, with the killing and mutilation of women, children, elderly and disabled. This is different to traditional conflicts.

4. Abduction of women and children, whether by violence, kidnapping or trafficking

Abduction of women and children is a major problem. In some cases they are kidnapped rather than abducted violently, and sometimes they are trafficked.

Groups→Elderly/age→Substantive

Page 3-4, RESOLUTIONS, C. Killing of vulnerable persons (including women, children, elderly, disabled)

a) Stop wanton killing.

29

b) Waive compensation for those killed in the past.

c) Compensation to be paid for those killed since the beginning of the current disarmament campaign, as a deterrent.

Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, D. Abduction of women and children, whether by violence, kidnapping or trafficking

a) Tracing and identification of abductees.29

b) Immediate return of abductees where possible.29

c) Regularisation of status by negotiation for those who cannot be returned.

d) Registration of births, marriages and deaths.

Page 5, RECOMMENDATIONS, J. Killing of vulnerable persons (including women, children, elderly, disabled)

a) Arrest and trial of culprits.

29

b) Government to protect civilians.29

c) Government to address threats by armed insurgents.

Migrant workers

No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/ national group

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Other

Page 3, RESOLUTIONS, B. Insecurity caused by conflict between communities

... e) Urge to distance themselves from David Yau Yau rebel forces.

Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, H. Other issues

a) Lou Nuer to continue distancing themselves from the prophet. Other communities should deal appropriately with their kujurs.

Page 8, RECOMMENDATIONS, U. Other Issues

... c) Land Issues of the Anyak community in Akobo

- Religious groups** Groups→Religious groups→Rhetorical
Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, F. Trauma
... b) Social transformation of youth through moral and religious orientation.
- Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, H. Other issues
a) Lou Nuer to continue distancing themselves from the prophet. Other communities should deal appropriately with their kujurs.
- Indigenous people** No specific mention.
- Other groups** No specific mention.
- Refugees/displaced persons** Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical
Page 3, Problem Statement,
10. Internal displacement
Internal displacement is also both a cause and result of the conflicts.
- Page 7, RECOMMENDATIONS, P. Food insecurity
... d) Resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons.
- Page 7, RECOMMENDATIONS, R. Internal displacement
a) Relief, resettlement and rehabilitation of IDPs.
b) Provision of security.
c) Provision of orphanage
- Social class** Groups→Social class→Rhetorical
Page 7, RECOMMENDATIONS, P. Food insecurity
... f) Food support to vulnerable groups.
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Gender

Women, girls and gender

Page 1, Preamble, eighty four (84) chiefs, elders, women and youth representing all eleven counties and all six communities of Jonglei State met in the Jonglei State Communities Conference in Bor from 1st - 5th May 2012.

Page 2, Problem Statement,

3. Killing of vulnerable persons (including children, women, elderly, disabled)
The scale of fighting has escalated, with the killing and mutilation of women, children, elderly and disabled. This is different to traditional conflicts.

Page 2, Problem Statement,

4. Abduction of women and children, whether by violence, kidnapping or trafficking
Abduction of women and children is a major problem. In some cases they are kidnapped rather than abducted violently, and sometimes they are trafficked.

Page 3, RESOLUTIONS, B. Insecurity caused by conflict between communities
... b) Combat woman and child abduction and trafficking.

Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, C. Killing of vulnerable persons (including women, children, elderly, disabled)

- a) Stop wanton killing.
- b) Waive compensation for those killed in the past.
- c) Compensation to be paid for those killed since the beginning of the current disarmament campaign, as a deterrent.

Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, D. Abduction of women and children, whether by violence, kidnapping or trafficking

- a) Tracing and identification of abductees.
- b) Immediate return of abductees where possible.
- c) Regularisation of status by negotiation for those who cannot be returned.
- d) Registration of births, marriages and deaths.

Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, E. Theft of livestock

... c) Chiefs to control thieves, raiders and abductors. Bride price to be discussed in each community.

Page 5, RECOMMENDATIONS, J. Killing of vulnerable persons (including women, children, elderly, disabled)

- a) Arrest and trial of culprits.
- b) Government to protect civilians.
- c) Government to address threats by armed insurgents.

Page 5, RECOMMENDATIONS, K. Abduction of women and children, whether by violence, kidnapping or trafficking

- a) Enforcement of rule of law to prevent abduction and trafficking.
- b) Trial of culprits, including traffickers, and severe punishment.

Men and boys

No specific mention.

LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	<p>Page 3, RESOLUTIONS, B. Insecurity caused by conflict between communities ... c) Promotion of intra/inter-community interactions, sports, workshops, conferences, marriage, follow-up teams, etc.</p> <p>Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, D. Abduction of women and children, whether by violence, kidnapping or trafficking ... d) Registration of births, marriages and deaths.</p>

State definition

Nature of state (general)	<p>Page 3, RESOLUTIONS, A. Aggression by the Republic of Sudan against the Republic of South Sudan The Conference condemns the barbaric aggression against the Republic of South Sudan by the Republic of Sudan, supports the President, government and SPLA in resisting this aggression, and affirms that the people of Jonglei State stand ready to fulfil their patriotic duty in the defence of the nation.</p>
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State configuration	<p>Page 7, RECOMMENDATIONS, S. Border disputes a) State to regulate and expedite border demarcation between payams, counties and states.</p> <p>Page 7-8, RECOMMENDATIONS, T. Government and administration issues ... d) Creation of new counties and states to be discussed. e) Location of state capital to central area should be discussed. f) Location of some county HQs to be discussed.</p>
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Self determination	No specific mention.
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Referendum	No specific mention.
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State symbols	No specific mention.
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Independence/secession	No specific mention.
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Accession/unification	No specific mention.
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Border delimitation	No specific mention.
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Cross-border provision	<p>Page 7, RECOMMENDATIONS, S. Border disputes ... b) Security to be provided to facilitate movement and trade across the international border with Ethiopia.</p>
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Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references Page 7-8, RECOMMENDATIONS, T. Government and administration issues a) Empowerment of traditional leadership. b) Government to treat all communities equally. c) Governor should visit all communities regularly. ... f) Location of some county HQs to be discussed. ... j) Payment of salaries to chiefs.
Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, F. Trauma ... c) Encouraging forgiveness and reconciliation at every level, including political parties, civil society, faith communities, etc.
Traditional/religious leaders	Page 1, preamble, [Summary] religious leaders attended event. Page 1, Preamble, eighty four (84) chiefs, elders, women and youth representing all eleven counties and all six communities of Jonglei State met in the Jonglei State Communities Conference in Bor from 1st - 5th May 2012 Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, E. Theft of livestock ... c) Chiefs to control thieves, raiders and abductors. Bride price to be discussed in each community. Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, G. Border disputes a) Grazing and water rights need to be negotiated by joint committees of chiefs. Page 5, RECOMMENDATIONS, I. Insecurity caused by conflict between communities ... f) Implementation of Bentiu Accord (armed chiefs' guards). Page 7-8, RECOMMENDATIONS, T. Government and administration issues a) Empowerment of traditional leadership. ... j) Payment of salaries to chiefs.
Public administration	Page 7-8, RECOMMENDATIONS, T. Government and administration issues ... i) Upgrading of unqualified civil servants through capacity-building.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing No specific mention.

Territorial power sharing No specific mention.

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general Page 5, RECOMMENDATIONS, I. Insecurity caused by conflict between communities
a) Enforcement of law and order.

Page 5, RECOMMENDATIONS, K. Abduction of women and children, whether by violence, kidnapping or trafficking
a) Enforcement of rule of law to prevent abduction and trafficking.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication	<p>Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 5, RECOMMENDATIONS, I. Insecurity caused by conflict between communities ... d) Roads and communications.</p> <p>Page 6, RECOMMENDATIONS, M. Under-development ... d) Telecommunications. ...</p> <p>Page 7, RECOMMENDATIONS, O. Trauma, ... d) Use of mass media.</p>
Mobility/access	<p>[Summary] Agreement mentions roads on several occasions, including their protection, maintainance.</p> <p>Page 7, RECOMMENDATIONS, P. Food insecurity ... e) Road infrastructure.</p> <p>Page 7, RECOMMENDATIONS, S. Border disputes ... b) Security to be provided to facilitate movement and trade across the international border with Ethiopia.</p> <p>Page 8, RECOMMENDATIONS, U. Other Issues ... b) Akobo River to be dredged</p>
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts Page 7-8, RECOMMENDATIONS, T. Government and administration issues ... h) Provision of judges and public prosecutors; construction of courts in the counties.

**Prisons and
detention**

Page 6, RECOMMENDATIONS, N. Unemployment
... c) Absorb youth into organised forces (prisons, wildlife, etc).

Page 7-8, RECOMMENDATIONS, T. Government and administration issues
... g) Provision of prisons in the counties.

Traditional Laws

No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development

Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, F. Trauma

... b) Social transformation of youth through moral and religious orientation.

Page 6, RECOMMENDATIONS, M. Under-development

- a) Equitable sharing of resources.
- b) Schools and health centres.
- c) Roads.
- d) Telecommunications.
- e) Strengthening local administration.
- f) Health centres.

...

Page 6, RECOMMENDATIONS, N. Unemployment

- a) Create employment opportunities.
- b) Reformatory/rehabilitation schools.
- c) Absorb youth into organised forces (prisons, wildlife, etc).
- d) Equitable employment.
- e) Exploitation of natural resources.
- f) Farming.
- g) Income-generating activities.
- h) Vocational training

Page 7, RECOMMENDATIONS, P. Food insecurity

- a) Provide security so people can produce food.
- b) Veterinary drugs.
- c) Dissemination of weather early warning reports.
- d) Resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons.
- e) Road infrastructure.
- f) Food support to vulnerable groups.
- g) Provision of tools, improved seeds and agricultural training.
- h) Microfinance schemes.
- i) Cooperatives.
- j) Managing floods and other natural disasters.

Page 8, RECOMMENDATIONS, U. Other Issues

... e) Government at national and state level to commit financial and material resources to implement the recommendations made in the Conference.

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction

Page 7, RECOMMENDATIONS, P. Food insecurity

...

e) Road infrastructure.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources Page 6, RECOMMENDATIONS, N. Unemployment
... e) Exploitation of natural resources.
f) Farming.

International funds No specific mention.

Business Page 7, RECOMMENDATIONS, P. Food insecurity
... h) Microfinance schemes.
i) Cooperatives.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Other land rights
Page 8, RECOMMENDATIONS, U. Other Issues
... c) Land Issues of the Anyak community in Akobo

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights** Page 3, Problem Statement,
11.Border disputes
There are a number of disputes between communities over borders and also water and grazing rights which contribute to conflict.

Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, G. Border disputes
a) Grazing and water rights need to be negotiated by joint committees of chiefs.

[Summary] Sections of article address theft of livestock. See Security.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment Page 7, RECOMMENDATIONS, P. Food insecurity
... c) Dissemination of weather early warning reports.
... j) Managing floods and other natural disasters.

**Water or riparian
rights or access** Page 2, Problem Statement,
6. Under-development
Lack of basic services, such as schools, medical facilities, roads, water points for humans and livestock, telecommunications, has been identified by all communities as a factor in causing conflict.

Page 3, Problem Statement,
11.Border disputes
There are a number of disputes between communities over borders and also water and grazing rights which contribute to conflict.

Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, G. Border disputes
a) Grazing and water rights need to be negotiated by joint committees of chiefs.

Page 6, RECOMMENDATIONS, M. Under-development
... g) Water points for humans and animals.

Page 8, RECOMMENDATIONS, U. Other Issues
... b) Akobo River to be dredged

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 3, RESOLUTIONS, B. Insecurity caused by conflict between communities
a) Sensitisation to create awareness amongst the rural communities of Jonglei state.

Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, E. Theft of livestock
... c) Chiefs to control thieves, raiders and abductors. Bride price to be discussed in each community.

Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, H. Other issues
... b) Enlightenment of the people so that they do not follow those (such as David Yau Yau) who rebel against the government.

Page 5, RECOMMENDATIONS, I. Insecurity caused by conflict between communities
a) Enforcement of law and order.
b) Effective buffer zones.
c) Aerial surveillance.
d) Roads and communications.
e) Enact laws regulating the ownership of firearms and close illegal sources of firearms.
f) Implementation of Bentiu Accord (armed chiefs' guards).
g) Recruit youth leaders into organised forces.
h) Address the issue of criminals already in other communities' territory.
i) Alcohol production, sale and consumption must be regulated.
j) SPLA should continue with comprehensive disarmament.

Page 5-6, RECOMMENDATIONS, L. Theft of livestock
a) Creation of an anti-stock theft unit.
b) Deployment of police.
c) Regulation of movement of livestock at borders between payams, counties and states.
d) Enhancing equipment of security forces.
e) Aerial surveillance.
f) Recovery and return of stolen livestock.
g) Arrest and trial of culprits.

Page 7, RECOMMENDATIONS, P. Food insecurity
a) Provide security so people can produce food.

Page 7, RECOMMENDATIONS, S. Border disputes
... b) Security to be provided to facilitate movement and trade across the international border with Ethiopia.

Page 8, RECOMMENDATIONS, U. Other Issues
a) Demining

Ceasefire

No specific mention.

Police	<p>Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, E. Theft of livestock a) Community policing.</p> <p>Page 5, RECOMMENDATIONS, I. Insecurity caused by conflict between communities a) Enforcement of law and order.</p>
Armed forces	<p>Page 1, Preamble, The Conference appreciates the positive role of the Sudan People's Liberation Army for the increased security and protection and for its responsible conduct during the disarmament campaign.</p> <p>Page 3, RESOLUTIONS, A. Aggression by the Republic of Sudan against the Republic of South Sudan The Conference condemns the barbaric aggression against the Republic of South Sudan by the Republic of Sudan, supports the President, government and SPLA in resisting this aggression, and affirms that the people of Jonglei State stand ready to fulfil their patriotic duty in the defence of the nation.</p> <p>Page 5, RECOMMENDATIONS, I. Insecurity caused by conflict between communities ... j) SPLA should continue with comprehensive disarmament.</p>
DDR	<p>Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions Page 1, Preamble, The Conference appreciates the positive role of the Sudan People's Liberation Army for the increased security and protection and for its responsible conduct during the disarmament campaign.</p> <p>Page 5, RECOMMENDATIONS, I. Insecurity caused by conflict between communities ... j) SPLA should continue with comprehensive disarmament.</p>
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	<p>Page 3, RESOLUTIONS, B. Insecurity caused by conflict between communities ... e) Murle to distance themselves from David Yau Yau rebel forces.</p> <p>Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, H. Other issues ... b) Enlightenment of the people so that they do not follow those (such as David Yau Yau) who rebel against the government.</p> <p>Page 5, RECOMMENDATIONS, I. Insecurity caused by conflict between communities ... f) Implementation of Bentiu Accord (armed chiefs' guards).</p> <p>Page 5, RECOMMENDATIONS, J. Killing of vulnerable persons (including women, children, elderly, disabled) ... c) Government to address threats by armed insurgents.</p>
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.

Crime/organised crime Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, E. Theft of livestock
a) Community policing.
b) Amnesty for livestock stolen in the past.
c) Chiefs to control thieves, raiders and abductors. Bride price to be discussed in each community.

Page 5, RECOMMENDATIONS, I. Insecurity caused by conflict between communities
... h) Address the issue of criminals already in other communities' territory.

Drugs No specific mention.

Terrorism No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper
Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, E. Theft of livestock
... b) Amnesty for livestock stolen in the past.

Courts Transitional justice→Courts→National courts
Page 5, RECOMMENDATIONS, J. Killing of vulnerable persons (including women, children, elderly, disabled)
a) Arrest and trial of culprits.

Page 5, RECOMMENDATIONS, K. Abduction of women and children, whether by violence, kidnapping or trafficking
... b) Trial of culprits, including traffickers, and severe punishment.

Page 5-6, RECOMMENDATIONS, L. Theft of livestock
... g) Arrest and trial of culprits.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims	<p>Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, C. Killing of vulnerable persons (including women, children, elderly, disabled)</p> <p>a) Stop wanton killing.²⁸</p> <p>b) Waive compensation for those killed in the past.</p> <p>c) Compensation to be paid for those killed since the beginning of the current disarmament campaign, as a deterrent.</p> <p>Page 7, RECOMMENDATIONS, O. Trauma,</p> <p>a) Individual and community counselling.</p> <p>b) Creation of conducive living conditions.</p> <p>c) Address special needs, including disability.</p> <p>d) Use of mass media.</p>
Missing persons	<p>Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, D. Abduction of women and children, whether by violence, kidnapping or trafficking</p> <p>a) Tracing and identification of abductees.²⁹</p> <p>b) Immediate return of abductees where possible.²⁹</p> <p>c) Regularisation of status by negotiation for those who cannot be returned.</p> <p>d) Registration of births, marriages and deaths.</p>
Reparations	<p>Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations</p> <p>Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, C. Killing of vulnerable persons (including women, children, elderly, disabled)</p> <p>...</p> <p>b) Waive compensation for those killed in the past.</p> <p>c) Compensation to be paid for those killed since the beginning of the current disarmament campaign, as a deterrent.</p>
Reconciliation	<p>Page 3, RESOLUTIONS, B. Insecurity caused by conflict between communities</p> <p>... c) Promotion of intra/inter-community interactions, sports, workshops, conferences, marriage, follow-up teams, etc.</p> <p>Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, F. Trauma</p> <p>a) Sports activities.</p> <p>... c) Encouraging forgiveness and reconciliation at every level, including political parties, civil society, faith communities, etc.</p>

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar

[Summary] UNMISS attended event.

Enforcement mechanism

[Summary] Appendix contains PLAN of ACTION which outlines and timeline and divides tasks.

Page 8, RECOMMENDATIONS, U. Other Issues

... d) Monitoring Committee to follow up implementation of commitments and related issues

Page 8, IMPLEMENTATION

... The Conference has prepared a Plan of Action (attached as an appendix) which identifies who is responsible for implementing each of the Resolutions and Recommendations, and the time frame for implementation.

Page 8, FOLLOW UP

The Conference believes that peace is a process and that for the fruits of this conference to be fully enjoyed by the people of Jonglei State, there must be monitoring and follow-up implementation. Hence the Conference humbly requests His Excellency the President to consider how this follow-up can best be achieved.
