

Country/entity	South Sudan Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Outcome of the First Consultative Pankar Agreement
Date	20 Sep 2002
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

APPENDIX III

List of participants attending the meeting:

Yirol County:

1. Rin Tueny Mabor, SPLM County Secretary
2. Sarah Yar Mabel, Womans Association
3. Rebecca Aluel, Womens Association
4. Bahun Mabor Deng, Regional Court President
5. Reecdit Anyieth, Regional Court President
6. Zande Cuor Yol, Payam Administrator, Abang
7. Abednego Akol Ayung
8. Reech Anyieth, Court President
9. Garang Manyang Jok, Court President
10. Mayan Arter Biliu, Excecutive Chief
11. Ri n Gach Agora, Excecutive Chief
12. Deborah Yar
13. Nadima Bahun, Paramount Chief, Abang Payam
14. Dr. Pauline Riak, Director, SURDA - Abang Payam
15. Bullen Kot, Yirol County Hospital

Cuiebet County

1. John Lat Zakaria, SPLM County Secretary
2. Anyijong Manyang Dior, Abrieu Payam
3. Macar Maper, Chairman, Abrieu Payam
4. Mangar Martal, Executive Chief
5. Martha Cawat Akat, Women Association
6. Makoro Jer M., Executive Chief

Toni County

1. Kuol Deng Kuol, SPLM County Secretary
2. Peter Malou, Payam Court

Third parties	Facilitation 1. Paul Murphy
Description	In 2002, a series of meetings were held in Pankar near lake Yirol by the New Sudan Council of Churches. The objective of the meeting was to identify the causes of conflict in the six counties and recommend practical measures to build and maintain peace. The violent conflict between sections and clans of the Dinka communities and with neighboring groups had become a cause for concern, generating a demand for swift and decisive action to restore security and peace. The meeting aimed to develop a shared analysis of the causes and aggravating factors of conflicts, identify opportunities for building peace, and agree on a program for follow-up action.

Agreement document	SS_020920_First Pankar Consultative Meeting.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Substantive Page 11, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES, a) GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS ... 30. recommended that BYDA & NSCC bring together the youth of the sub region to get their views on why there is internal fighting and what can be done about it; Page 18, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES, d) Management of Access to Natural Resources ... 4. Banywuot to be directly in charge with how to control their youth during grazing or when cattle are taken to lick salt areas. It will be their duty to report to the government whenever a crisis occurs. They shall be employed to apprehend troublemakers and bring them before the rule of law.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/national group	Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive Page 13, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES, b) THE JUDICIARY ... 12. immediate disarmament of civil population in all the region must be carried out, with the exception of front line communities such as the Aliap people of Awerial County and the people in other contested areas of northern Bahr el Ghazal.

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical
Page 14, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,
b) THE JUDICIARY
...
22. repatriation and resettlement of internally displaced people is recommended so that they can live peacefully, as full members of society.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender

Women Signatories:

Page 31 - 32,

APPENDIX III

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2. Sarah Yar Mabel, Womans Association

3. Rebecca Aluel, Womens Association

12. Deborah Yar

13. Nadima Bahun, Paramount Chief, Abang Payam

14. Dr. Pauline Riak, Director, SURDA - Abang Payam

Cuiebet County:

5. Martha Cawat Akat, Women Association

Toni County:

5. Mary Nyibol Arou

Rumbek County:

2. Elizabeth Agok Anyijong, Women Association

3. Alek-wei Dal Koc, Women Association

Awerial County:

4. Mariam Pablo Jibi, Women's Association, Alep

NSCC Staff:

2. Awut Deng Acuil, Women Peace Mobilizer, Bahr el Ghazal Region

5. Monica Nyalong Bol, Radio Voice of Hope Reporter, Bahr el Ghazal Region

Page 9, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,

a) GOVERNANCE: Recommendations

...1. womens' proportional representation must be put in place in all areas of decision making and implementation. If women are not involved, good governance can't take place. County Secretaries must take a lead on this. Additional training will be required for officials and NGOs;

Page 15, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,

b) THE JUDICIARY

...24. female education must be given maximum attention to ensure their full and active participation_ Once better educated, women will participate more in decision making.

Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/secession No specific mention.

Accession/unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision

Page 19, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,
e) CONFLICT ACROSS BOUNDARIES AND BORDERS
...
11. Revival of previous centers for peace and reconciliation between the borders of the counties or regions.

Page 22, 4. 'FOLLOW UP' RECOMMENDATIONS,
4.2 Tentative outline for developing a peace building programme/process for the sub Reolon,
...
v). Managing Border Conflicts

The regulation of border areas was recognized as a key component to managing conflict and maintaining peace. Specific measures will need to be identified to support border chiefs, police and courts.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society

Page 11,13 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,

a) GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS

...

30. recommended that BYDA & NSCC bring together the youth of the sub region to get their views on why there is internal fighting and what can be done about it;

Page 13, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,

b) THE JUDICIARY

Recommendations: short term proposals

...

10. traditional values are not being appreciated. Is a need to revive positive traditional and cultural values found in the communities of the lakes area and Mvolo. Empowering traditional leaders will require further discussion This is the responsibility of civil society and the civil authorities, at various levels.

Page 14

...

13. little has been done by the SPLM authorities to educate people on peace. There should be a peace enlightenment campaign within each county. This should be carried out by SPLM and assisted by civil society groups.

Page 19, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,

e) CONFLICT ACROSS BOUNDARIES AND BORDERS

...

9. Civil society organisations should be empowered by the civil authorities to participate in the settlement of conflicts that involve them.

Page 21, 4. 'FOLLOW UP' RECOMMENDATIONS,

4.1 Recommendations of the consultative meeting on the follow up process,

...

Recommended that in the spirit of the meeting, the County Secretaries continue to keep in touch with one other on matters of mutual concern for stability in the area.

Recommended that there must be peace building groups or committees fomled in each county (using the Cueibet experience as an example), to deal with peace issues generally and to monitor the implementation of the resolutions. Recommended that County Secretaries make full use of existing (or new) committees for consultation with the elders, intellectuals, church leaders, women leaders etc., on building peace.

Page 23, 4. 'FOLLOW UP' RECOMMENDATIONS,

4.2 Tentative outline for developing a peace building programme/process for the sub Reolon,

...

vii). Governance and Administrative systems (including the Judiciary and the conduct of the military)

At both the county and regional level, specific measures are required to be put in place to improve the system of justice and strengthen the system of administration and governance. This includes civil and traditional administrators as well as civil society. In addition, protocols governing the relationship between the army and civilians needs to be devised and include mechanisms for enforcement. A special meeting is required to develop a strategy for these objectives.

**Traditional/
religious leaders**

Page 18, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,
Recommendations:

...

fishing grounds

...

8. The fisheries department rules are administrative and are to continue as before.

9. Violation of the above laws or standing orders should be the responsibility of the traditional leaders and the fisheries department together.

Page 19, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,

e) CONFLICT ACROSS BOUNDARIES AND BORDERS

...

longer term measures

8. Appointment of traditional leaders by the civil authorities to try cases of conflict either within a county or between a county.

Page 23, 4. 'FOLLOW UP' RECOMMENDATIONS,

4.2 Tentative outline for developing a peace building programme/process for the sub Reolon,

...

vii). Governance and Administrative systems (including the Judiciary and the conduct of the military)

At both the county and regional level, specific measures are required to be put in place to improve the system of justice and strengthen the system of administration and governance. This includes civil and traditional administrators as well as civil society. In addition, protocols governing the relationship between the army and civilians needs to be devised and include mechanisms for enforcement. A special meeting is required to develop a strategy for these objectives.

a) GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS

Recommendations:

1. womens' proportional representation must be put in place in all areas of decision making and implementation. If women are not involved, good governance can't take place. County Secretaries must take a lead on this. Additional training will be required for officials and NGOs;
2. training and upgrading of civil authority officials and administrators is essential and needed for improved systems of governance;
3. all executive chiefs, their courts and members should be closely monitored by the SPLM Secretaries so that all official public servants are working in a collaborative manner for the people they serve;
4. key law enforcement agents should not be employed to work in their own home areas so that family affairs don't interfere with the administration of law and order. The Regional Secretary is responsible for this initiative;

Page 10

6. the police should be managed under SPLM Secretary's office only;
7. those who are sentenced (imprisoned) should serve their terms and produce enough food for their families and themselves. The County Secretary should provide land for this purpose;
8. traditional leaders and Payam Administrators should ensure that the system of Benywuut (cattle camp leader) be encouraged and reinforced;
9. Country Secretaries should be given clear and appropriate powers to assist them in executing their responsibility for the welfare and protection of the citizens (and be able to over-rule any decisions clearly not in the interests of the people);
10. if serious conflict breaks out, the local authorities should automatically seek the advice of notable persons from other counties/regions, so that solutions can be quickly found;
- ...
12. if there is any fight or conflict, the perpetrators must be arrested immediately - the responsibility of the County Secretaries and Regional Secretary;
13. a public war must be waged against corruption at all levels in the administration and in society. It is the responsibility of all to make the corrupt know they are corrupt;
14. the responsibility of the Regional and County Secretaries to ensure that all the SPLM structures are functioning and strengthened (such as the Boma and Payam liberation councils), so that checks and balances can be put into the system;

Page 11

18. local authorities must work with all sections of the community in developing strategic plans for the development of the counties;
19. full job descriptions are required for all SPLM and county workers so that everyone will know what their responsibilities are;
20. while it is the responsibility of governments to look after the people, it is the people who should also help provide the resources to do it. Every administration must make an annual budget and present it publicly;
- ...
22. all revenue should be collected by the payam administrators and carefully documented so that the citizens can see what has been contributed;
- ...
24. financial management training is essential for all administrative workers and those involved in revenue collection and expenditure;
- ...
26. key staff who are employed to administer the county should be paid through the

Constitution	No specific mention.
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Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
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Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
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Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
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Military power sharing	Power sharing→Military power sharing→Other Page 13, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES, b) THE JUDICIARY Recommendations: short term proposals ... 6. all our forces must reflect our national character and be regionally and ethnically mixed, Similarly, within a county, the administration should not come from just one clan but be mixed. This should be effected immediately by SPLM authorities,
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Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	No specific mention.
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Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
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Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
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Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
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Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.
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Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
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Democracy	No specific mention.
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Detention procedures	<p>Page 10, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES</p> <p>a) GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <p>...</p> <p>7. those who are sentenced (imprisoned) should serve their terms and produce enough food for their families and themselves. The County Secretary should provide land for this purpose;</p> <p>...</p> <p>12. if there is any fight or conflict, the perpetrators must be arrested immediately - the responsibility of the County Secretaries and Regional Secretary;</p>
Media and communication	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
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 Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Criminal Justice System reform

Page 14, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES

b) THE JUDICIARY

Recommendations:

...

long term proposals

14. the judiciary is the custodian of the people's laws, yet they often use laws to punish the people unjustly. The sector needs reform as its weaknesses are causing conflict.

Need for immediate harmonisation of currently operating SPLM laws with the SPLM legislature and leadership. Stop delays in the judiciary system.

Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Delimitation of powers in Criminal Justice System

Page 19, e) CONFLICT ACROSS BOUNDARIES AND BORDERS,

...

Potential cases for future settlement

...

13. Thefts and robbery should be dealt by the civil authorities, both the SPLM Regional Secretary or the SPLM county secretaries and the military Cdr.s in the area.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts

Page 12 - 13, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES

b) THE JUDICIARY

Recommendations: short term proposals

1. integration of traditional chiefs with presiding judges over major cases that involve ethnic or clan fighting. Very often, a judge will settle a case without addressing the root causes of a problem. Invariably, these issues will resurface and unrest will continue.
2. the responsibility of the county authorities is not to interfere with the court system, but to oversee that complex cases are being administered fairly and members of the judiciary are doing their task in an honest way. Court decisions can be badly judged or implemented, or experience long delays, which leads to further conflict.
3. court decisions should be implemented immediately, without delay.
4. payam courts should be left under the responsibility of the Local civil administration, like other lower courts, until such time a the judiciary can be trained and do their job properly.

Page 14

...

long term proposals

...

15. there should be a code of conduct to guide the conscience and conduct of judges when sitting in the court.

16. training the capacity of judges should be done in association with the development of local customary laws.

...

further recommendations

...

20. provide training for community leaders (and chiefs), and court clerks, in legal affairs.

21. provide physical protection (security) for community leaders adjudicating at cases by recruiting and training court retainers (guards), otherwise, major conflicts can arise if chiefs are killed.

Page 19, e) CONFLICT ACROSS BOUNDARIES AND BORDERS,

...

6. Cases not yet resolved or cleared will be dealt by appointment, A conscientious and competent judge needs to be identified with six other experienced traditional leaders from a far place away from the conflict. Reconcile should take place through the spiritual leaders.

7. Immediate execution of already resolved cases by the judiciary with support from the SPLM C/Secretary

Prisons and detention	Page 12 - 13, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES
	b) THE JUDICIARY
	Recommendations: short term proposals
	...
	5. need to renovate detention cells or build new ones so that there is proper custody facilities for the police and prison officers.
Traditional Laws	...
	Page 14
	long term proposals
	...
	18. once the civil security forces are weak (police/prisons), then the army will interfere. Often causes conflict. Necessary therefore to recruit and train police, prisons and other organized forces. Should be conducted by SPLM authorities with technical and material support from specialist international organizations.
	long term proposals
	Page 19, e) CONFLICT ACROSS BOUNDARIES AND BORDERS,
	...
	Potential cases for future settlement
	12. These cases should be solved by either SPLM CIS or RIS through a committee of traditional leaders and be reconciled by spiritual leaders.
	Page 13, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES
	b) THE JUDICIARY
	Recommendations: short term proposals
	...
	10. traditional values are not being appreciated. Is a need to revive positive traditional and cultural values found in the communities of the lakes area and Mvolo. Empowering traditional leaders will require further discussion This is the responsibility of civil society and the civil authorities, at various levels.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	No specific mention.
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	Page 22, 4. 'FOLLOW UP' RECOMMENDATIONS, 4.2 Tentative outline for developing a peace building programme/process for the sub Reolon, ... vi). Management of Access to Shared Natural Resources Special meeting required to develop practical ways the Tole and other natural resources commonly used by the people, can be sustainably and equitably managed.
International funds	No specific mention.

Business

No specific mention.

Taxation

Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Reform of taxation

Page 11, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES

a) GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS

Recommendations:

...

21. once people know what will be done with their taxes, they will be more willing to contribute. Taxes must be designed to meet annual budget needs;

22. all revenue should be collected by the payam administrators and carefully documented so that the citizens can see what has been contributed;

24. financial management training is essential for all administrative workers and those involved in revenue collection and expenditure;

25. all revenue collected must go to a central place (through the police, goal leaders, sub-chiefs) and receive official receipts;

26. key staff who are employed to administer the county should be paid through the taxation revenue in order to discourage corruption;

Banks

No specific mention.

Land reform/rights Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Property return and restitution
Page 13, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES

b) THE JUDICIARY

Recommendations: short term proposals

...

11. refund or compensate for looted cattle or property. During any conflict resolution process, parties should be asked to return the exact amount stolen or looted, or equivalent.

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights**

page 15, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES

c) CIVILIAN DISARMAMENT AND MILITARY CONDUCT

the case against disarmament

...

5. the Dinka and Nuer meet at water points with their cattle during the dry season. If the Dinka do not carry weapons, the Nuer will be tempted to attack them and steal their cattle.

Page 17, d) Management of Access to Natural Resources

Recommendations:

Lick salts

1. Lick salts periods to be twice a year, i.e. from June to August and from November to December every year for regulation purposes.

2. Movement of cattle to lick salt areas to be controlled by government through the PA, chief of the Boma and the Banywuot of respective cattle camps.

3. Regulation of lick salts areas to be done by shifts to avoid concentration of cattle in the area i.e. movement to such places have to be by Payarns or counties

4. Banywuot to be directly in charge with how to control their youth during grazing or when cattle are taken to lick salt areas. It will be their duty to report to the government whenever a crisis occurs. They shall be employed to apprehend troublemakers and bring them before the rule of law.

...

long term regulations

...

11. The Mvolo grazing ground case needs a conference to be held in the future between SPLM Secretaries bordering the county; Rurnbek, Aliap, Yirol, Cueibet and Mvolo to decide on the best use of that grazing land without causing destruction or theft to crops without consent.

Page 19,

12. The Didar case of Tonj and Wau counties is causing dispute between the Bongo and Dinka cattle owners. It has to be corrected by SPLM Secretaries of Wau and Tonj in a conference.

page 20, e) CONFLICT ACROSS BOUNDARIES AND BORDERS,

...

Potential cases for future settlement

...

19. Cattle wrestling must be discouraged by both civil authority and community leadership

Cultural heritage	<p>Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion</p> <p>Page 13, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES</p> <p>b) THE JUDICIARY</p> <p>Recommendations: short term proposals</p> <p>...</p> <p>10. traditional values are not being appreciated. Is a need to revive positive traditional and cultural values found in the communities of the lakes area and Mvolo. Empowering traditional leaders will require further discussion This is the responsibility of civil society and the civil authorities, at various levels.</p>
Environment	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	<p>Page 14, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES</p> <p>b) THE JUDICIARY</p> <p>Recommendations: further recommendations</p> <p>...</p> <p>23. need to provide clean water (and other services) to bring peace and stability locally.</p> <p>Page 17, d) Management of Access to Natural Resources</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <p>...</p> <p>fishing grounds</p> <p>5. Families have controlled fishing spots for generations. The group recommends that this system remain and all people should adhere to the traditional practices. It will be the traditional authority to announce when a particular spot is to be fished.</p> <p>6. No traditional authority can allow people of his own choice to fish the river or pond without the community's consent.</p> <p>7. All types of fishing tools can be used except those the community think are a threat to small fish e.g. makino.</p> <p>8. The fisheries department rules are administrative and are to continue as before.</p> <p>9. Violation of the above laws or standing orders should be the responsibility of the traditional leaders and the fisheries department together.</p>

Security sector

Security Guarantees	<p>Page 14, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,</p> <p>b) THE JUDICIARY</p> <p>further recommendations</p> <p>...</p> <p>21. provide physical protection (security) for community leaders adjudicating at cases by recruiting and training court retainers (guards), otherwise, major conflicts can arise if chiefs are killed.</p>
Ceasefire	No specific mention.

Police

Page 10, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,

a) GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS

Recommendations

...

6. the police should be managed under SPLM Secretary's office only;

Page 13, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,

b) THE JUDICIARY

Recommendations

...

8. provision of transport and communication systems (by international agencies of goodwill and the SPLMs authorities) to the police and county authorities is required if they are to track, manage and resolve conflict,

Page 14,

long term proposals

...

18. once the civil security forces are weak (police/prisons), then the army will interfere. Often causes conflict. Necessary therefore to recruit and train police, prisons and other organized forces. Should be conducted by SPLM authorities with technical and material support from specialist international organizations.

Page 23, Page 23, 4. 'FOLLOW UP' RECOMMENDATIONS,

4.3 Further Recommendations made by the consultative Meeting

...

Recommended that law enforcement agencies and administrators be transferred

Recommended that steps be taken to make the separation between the military and civilians more complete;

Armed forces

Page 9, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,
a) GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS
Recommendations

...

5. the army should be kept in a specific place (barracks), outside and away from the community. County Secretaries and local Commanders are responsible for this;

Page 10,

...

11. the Regional Army Commander must ensure that the leadership of the army at the county level should come from another county or area. Soldiers/officers should be discouraged from showing preference to their families;

Page 19, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,
e) CONFLICT ACROSS BOUNDARIES AND BORDERS

...

longer term measures

...

10. C/Secretary or SPLM R/Secretary can call on the military forces to separate the fighting that has intensified among local communities whether in a county or between counties.

Page 23, 4. 'FOLLOW UP' RECOMMENDATIONS,

4.2 Tentative outline for developing a peace building programme/process for the sub Reolon,

...

vii). Governance and Administrative systems (including the Judiciary and the conduct of the military)

At both the county and regional level, specific measures are required to be put in place to improve the system of justice and strengthen the system of administration and governance. This includes civil and traditional administrators as well as civil society. In addition, protocols governing the relationship between the army and civilians needs to be devised and include mechanisms for enforcement. A special meeting is required to develop a strategy for these objectives.

Page 23, Page 23, 4. 'FOLLOW UP' RECOMMENDATIONS,

4.3 Further Recommendations made by the consultative Meeting

...

Recommended that law enforcement agencies and administrators be transferred
Recommended that steps be taken to make the separation between the military and civilians more complete;

DDR

Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions

Page 13, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,

b) THE JUDICIARY

Recommendations

...

12. immediate disarmament of civil population in all the region must be carried out, with the exception of front line communities such as the Aliap people of Awerial County and the people in other contested areas of northern Bahr el Ghazal.

Page 15, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,

c) CIVILIAN DISARMAMENT AND MILITARY CONDUCT

the case against disarmament

...

4. if the people disarm, those at the borders will be exposed.

Page 16,

...

13. If anybody kills another person with a gun, he should pay for his life and the gun will be confiscated.

...

15. Anyone allowed to carry a gun must be taught how to handle a gun so that it does not pose a danger to others.

**Intelligence
services**

No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel
and opposition
group forces**

Page 14, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,
b) THE JUDICIARY
further recommendations

...

19. undertake a reorientation of SPLA forces towards a national objective.

Page 15, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,
c) CIVILIAN DISARMAMENT AND MILITARY CONDUCT
the case against disarmament

...

2. GS soldiers and Arab militias raid and burn villages and kidnap and kill women and children.

3. the NIF government has armed Nuer and Mundari militia who break into villages looting.

Page 16 - 17,

The case for disarmament

Military discipline and conduct

16. The fighters should be assembled and confined to their bases or barracks, where they will be supplied with their basic needs (dry rations, bulls and other necessities).

17. Fighters should never interfere with civilian functions such as overseeing cases, collecting taxes, or used to execute a judicial order.

18. Any fighter on leave must carry a Department Order detailing the number of days he or she can stay with his/her family.

19. Similarly, anyone who goes on mission must carry a document stating the purpose and approximate length of time allocated to complete the task.

20. fighters should not collect their own food or bulls. That is left to the civil administration.

21. if on a mission, soldiers should always find the place of the Executive Chief or his deputies for assistance with accommodation.

22. if during their trip they come upon a cattle camp, soldiers should look for the camp leader who will take care of their accommodation and needs.

Page 20, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,
e) CONFLICT ACROSS BOUNDARIES AND BORDERS

...

potential case for future settlement

...

14. Deserters from front line who loot should be dealt with by the direct Commands of the Regional Fronts, whenever the civil authority requests it.

**Withdrawal of
foreign forces**

No specific mention.

Corruption

Page 10, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES

a) GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS

Recommendations:

...

13. a public war must be waged against corruption at all levels in the administration and in society. It is the responsibility of all to make the corrupt know they are corrupt;

Page 11,

...

26. key staff who are employed to administer the county should be paid through the taxation revenue in order to discourage corruption;

Page 14, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,

b) THE JUDICIARY

long term proposals

...

17. introduce salaries to SPLM/A institutions as a remedy for corruption.

Page 20, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,

e) CONFLICT ACROSS BOUNDARIES AND BORDERS

...

potential case for future settlement

...

18. With the implementation of greater accountability and transparency, bribery must be eliminated by civil authorities at all levels (bona, payam, county, region and national levels): through good policies, conducting political rallies, seminars and workshops, mass enlightenment and civic education.

Page 23, Page 23, 4. 'FOLLOW UP' RECOMMENDATIONS,

4.3 Further Recommendations made by the consultative Meeting

...

Recommended that a war on corruption start as soon as possible

Crime/organised crime	<p>Page 15, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES, c) CIVILIAN DISARMAMENT AND MILITARY CONDUCT the cast against disarmament</p> <p>...</p> <p>6. SPLA deserters rob and raid the local population between jurisdictions. They only exercise restraint when they see the civil population carrying their guns.</p> <p>Page 20, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES, e) CONFLICT ACROSS BOUNDARIES AND BORDERS</p> <p>...</p> <p>potential case for future settlement</p> <p>...</p> <p>14. Deserters from front line who loot should be dealt with by the direct Commands of the Regional Fronts, whenever the civil authority requests it.</p> <p>...</p> <p>19. Cattle wrestling must be discouraged by both civil authority and community leadership</p>
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.

Reparations	<p>Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations</p> <p>Page 16, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,</p> <p>c) CIVILIAN DISARMAMENT AND MILITARY CONDUCT</p> <p>the case against disarmament</p> <p>...</p> <p>13. If anybody kills another person with a gun, he should pay for his life and the gun will be confiscated.</p>
Reconciliation	<p>Page 23, 4. 'FOLLOW UP' RECOMMENDATIONS,</p> <p>4.3 Further Recommendations made by the consultative Meeting</p> <p>...</p> <p>Recommended that spiritual leaders be called from other counties to attend to either murder cases or reconciliation.</p>
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Implementation	
UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	<p>Rift Valley Institute, 2022. Chukudum Crisis Peace Conference - A Conference of Reconciliation and Healing Between the Didinga People and the Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A), 20 August 2002. SLPD_20020820_01. Sudan Open Archive. Available at: https://www.sudanarchive.net/ [Accessed 11 March 2023].</p>
