

Country/entity	South Sudan Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	The Resolutions and Recommendations of Dinka Malual and Rezeigat 2023 Pre-Migration Peace Conference
Date	22 Mar 2023
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	Dinka Malual Signatories: Dut Majak Majak - Paramount Chief Lual Reech Diing - Paramount Chief Kon Uguak Kon - Paramount Chief Joseph Ayaga Ayaga - Paramount Chief Dau Nyuol Bau - Paramount Chief Nyanjok Lual Kenyang - Member Rezeigat Signatories: Moahmmed Banani Hamad - Omda Amir Moahmmed Aamir - Omda Jebril Osman - Omda Ismail Mohammed Ibrahim - Omda Abdala Sedig Saad - Omda Awatif Amir Mohmmed Amir - Omda
Third parties	Witnesses: Sheeku Silla - UNMISS Representative William Kolong Pioth - Regional Peace Coordinator Mahmud Musa Madibo - Nazir
Description	This agreement establishes the framework for managing the 2023 seasonal cattle migration of Rezeigat pastoralists from Eastern Darfur (Sudan) into Dinka Malual territories in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (South Sudan). The agreement sets detailed rules for migration periods (February to June), establishes blood compensation rates for killings (31 cattle for unintentional, 41 for intentional), and creates joint border peace committees and courts to resolve disputes. It addresses multiple issues including migration routes, taxation, environmental protection, prohibition of firearms, penalties for theft and rape, cattle vaccination requirements, and calls for infrastructure development between the two communities.
Agreement document	SS_SD_230322_The Resolutions and Recommendations of Dinka Malual and Rezeigat (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Source of document	Agreement sourced by researcher in South Sudan and was confirmed public.

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Substantive The Resolutions of the conference: ... 25. The conference agreed to form a joint committee from the youth of the Dinka Malual and the Rezeigat comprise of 11 members (6 from Dinka Malual and 5 from the Rezeigat).
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 The Resolutions of the conference: ... 25. The conference agreed to form a joint committee from the youth of the Dinka Malual and the Rezeigat comprise of 11 members (6 from Dinka Malual and 5 from the Rezeigat). 26. The conference agreed to form a joint committee from the women of the Dinka Malual and the Rezeigat comprise of 11 members (6 from Dinka Malual and 5 from the Rezeigat). The Recommendations of the conference: ... 6. The Delegates appeal to the peace partners and governments of the Sudan and South Sudan to organize peace conference between Dinka Malual and Rezeigat women within 2023.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	No specific mention.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender

The Resolutions of the conference:

...

14. Rape is prohibited and anyone who commits it shall be penalized with 15 head of cattle\ and fine of 100,000 SSP or its equivalent in Sudanese pounds

...

He who commits adultery shall be fined with 50,000 (fifty thousand South Sudanese Pounds only but a woman should be fined s 20,000, (Twenty thousand South Sudanese Pounds or equivalent in Sudanese Pounds).

...

26. The conference agreed to form a joint committee from the women of the Dinka Malual and the Rezeigat comprise of 11 members (6 from Dinka Malual and 5 from the Rezeigat).

The Recommendations of the conference:

...

6. The Delegates appeal to the peace partners and governments of the Sudan and South Sudan to organize peace conference between Dinka Malual and Rezeigat women within 2023.

Men and boys

Gender→Men and boys→Other

The Resolutions of the conference:

...

He who commits adultery shall be fined with 50,000 (fifty thousand South Sudanese Pounds only but a woman should be fined s 20,000, (Twenty thousand South Sudanese Pounds or equivalent in Sudanese Pounds).

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** **The Resolutions of the conference:**
...
8. Both Dinka Malual and Rezeigat delegates appeal to Northern Bahr El Ghazal State government and its respective local authorities to remove illegal check points along the North-South border.
...
15. All the cattle entering to the Republic of South Sudan ought to be vaccinated prior to their arrival by the relevant government institutions, UN and non-government agencies.
...
19. The Joint Border Courts should be formed and empowered to resolve cases of theft and other emerging issues in the cattle migration corridors.

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**The Resolutions of the conference:**

...

5. At the end of each seasonal cattle migration season, Cattle camp leaders of Rezeigat and peace committees should remain behind to iron out any arising issues during and after the migration season with host communities.

...

25. The conference agreed to form a joint committee from the youth of the Dinka Malual and the Rezeigat comprise of 11 members (6 from Dinka Malual and 5 from the Rezeigat).

26. The conference agreed to form a joint committee from the women of the Dinka Malual and the Rezeigat comprise of 11 members (6 from Dinka Malual and 5 from the Rezeigat).

The Recommendations of the conference:

1. Government and Peace Partners should provide transport and communication means to Joint Border Peace Committees to ease peace activities.

...

6. The Delegates appeal to the peace partners and governments of the Sudan and South Sudan to organize peace conference between Dinka Malual and Rezeigat women within 2023.

**Traditional/
religious leaders****The Resolutions of the conference:**

...

2. The Rezeigat pastoralists shall give three weeks' notice to the local authorities, Joint Border Peace Committees and Joint Courts.

...

10. Buying and selling of cattle or shoats shall be properly documented by Dinka Malual chiefs, Rezeigat guarantors, Peace Committees and other local government authorities to settle any disputes related to cattle and goats auction.

**Public
administration****The Resolutions of the conference:**

...

10. Buying and selling of cattle or shoats shall be properly documented by Dinka Malual chiefs, Rezeigat guarantors, Peace Committees and other local government authorities to settle any disputes related to cattle and goats auction.

11. All issues related to taxation on Rezeigat pastoralists shall be decided and managed by the government of South Sudan through relevant institutions in collaboration with Joint Border Peace Committees.

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 No specific mention.

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

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles

The Recommendations of the conference:

...

3. Peace partners should establish radio stations to easy information and educate the two border communities in peace building and conflict mitigation.

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media logistics

The Recommendations of the conference:

...

3. Peace partners should establish radio stations to easy information and educate the two border communities in peace building and conflict mitigation.

Mobility/access

The Resolutions of the conference:

1. The migration period and movement of Rezeigat pastoralists from Eastern Darfur State to South Sudanese territories shall start from first week of February and they should return to their territories in the first week of June every year or depend upon the rainfall delay prior to their departure.

...

8. Both Dinka Malual and Rezeigat delegates appeal to Northern Bahr El Ghazal State government and its respective local authorities to remove illegal check points along the North-South border.

This is to prevent or avoid multiple taxation on the goods and services, and to improve trade, economic growth and development between the two communities.

...

The Recommendations of the conference:

1. Government and Peace Partners should provide transport and communication means to Joint Border Peace Committees to ease peace activities.

...

4. The conference appeal to the two governments of Sudan and South Sudan governments and Peace Partners to construct a road linking Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Darfur States to improve the movement of goods and people.

5. The Delegations agreed to request Governments and peace partners to provide clean drinking water points along the migration routes and business corridors.

Protection measures

Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians

The Resolutions of the conference:

...

16. Any wounded person whose part of the body is permanently damaged shall be compensated based on medical report from the competent medical facility and legal authority.

Other

No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

**Regional or
international
human rights
institutions** No specific mention.

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

The Resolutions of the conference:

...

20. Any Dinka Malual or Rezeigat who commits crime in either Sudan or South Sudan shall be subject to the laws of their respective countries.

...

22. Armed criminals along the migration corridors shall be dealt with by the respective governments where they commit crimes.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts **The Resolutions of the conference:**

...

19. The Joint Border Courts should be formed and empowered to resolve cases of theft and other emerging issues in the cattle migration corridors.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws **The Resolutions of the conference:**

...

3. Blood compensation for unintentional killing shall be 31 head of cattle, 28 cows/heifers and 3 bulls.

Each cow/heifer will be valued at 100, 000 (one hundred South Sudanese Pounds only and each bull is 70,000 (Seventy South Sudanese Pounds).

4. Blood compensation for intentional killing shall be 41 head of cattle, 21 heifers and 20 bulls.

Each cow is charged 100,000 (one hundred South Sudanese Pounds only and each bull is charge at 70,000 (Seventy South Sudanese Pounds) or its equivalent, and a fine of 500,000 (Five hundred thousand South Sudanese pounds only).

...

14. Rape is prohibited and anyone who commits it shall be penalized with 15 head of cattle\ and fine of 100,000 SSP or its equivalent in Sudanese pounds

...

17. Any person who commits adultery shall be penalized with 7 head of cattle, 5 heifers and 2 bulls.

He who commits adultery shall be fined with 50,000 (fifty thousand South Sudanese Pounds only but a woman should be fined s 20,000, (Twenty thousand South Sudanese Pounds or equivalent in Sudanese Pounds).

18. To minimize cattle or animal's theft, any person who steals a cow, sheep, goat, donkey and etc. shall be arrested and forced to return the stolen animals or ordered to pay its equivalent in cash, and a fine with 100,000 (One hundred thousand South Sudanese Pounds or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds).

He/she shall be jailed for 3 months' jail period.

...

23. If the person is killed by the Dinka Malual or Rezeigat community member, the responsibility of the blood compensation lies on the shoulder of that community who's their community member commit murder.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
The Resolutions of the conference:

...

This is to prevent or avoid multiple taxation on the goods and services, and to improve trade, economic growth and development between the two communities.

...

21. All the taxes collected from the Rezeigat herds shall be used for the development of respective host communities along the corridors.

...

The Recommendations of the conference:

...

5. The Delegations agreed to request Governments and peace partners to provide clean drinking water points along the migration routes and business corridors.

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

The Recommendations of the conference:

...

4. The conference appeal to the two governments of Sudan and South Sudan governments and Peace Partners to construct a road linking Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Darfur States to improve the movement of goods and people.

5. The Delegations agreed to request Governments and peace partners to provide clean drinking water points along the migration routes and business corridors.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business **The Resolutions of the conference:**

...

This is to prevent or avoid multiple taxation on the goods and services, and to improve trade, economic growth and development between the two communities.

...

10. Buying and selling of cattle or shoats shall be properly documented by Dinka Malual chiefs, Rezeigat guarantors, Peace Committees and other local government authorities to settle any disputes related to cattle and goats auction.

...

15. All the cattle entering to the Republic of South Sudan ought to be vaccinated prior to their arrival by the relevant government institutions, UN and non-government agencies.

Taxation

Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Other

The Resolutions of the conference:

...

This is to prevent or avoid multiple taxation on the goods and services, and to improve trade, economic growth and development between the two communities.

...

11. All issues related to taxation on Rezeigat pastoralists shall be decided and managed by the government of South Sudan through relevant institutions in collaboration with Joint Border Peace Committees.

...

21. All the taxes collected from the Rezeigat herds shall be used for the development of respective host communities along the corridors.

Banks

No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Property return and restitution
The Resolutions of the conference:

...

18. To minimize cattle or animal's theft, any person who steals a cow, sheep, goat, donkey and etc. shall be arrested and forced to return the stolen animals or ordered to pay its equivalent in cash, and a fine with 100,000 (One hundred thousand South Sudanese Pounds or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds).

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights**

The Resolutions of the conference:

1. The migration period and movement of Rezeigat pastoralists from Eastern Darfur State to South Sudanese territories shall start from first week of February and they should return to their territories in the first week of June every year or depend upon the rainfall delay prior to their departure.

...

Each cow is charged 100,000 (one hundred South Sudanese Pounds only and each bull is charge at 70,000 (Seventy South Sudanese Pounds) or its equivalent, and a fine of 500,000 (Five hundred thousand South Sudanese pounds only).

...

6. Rezeigat pastoralists should stick to the agreed migration routes designated to them by the host communities as well as local authorities.

...

9. Rezeigat Pastoralists are prohibited to camp their cattle close to the host communities' residential areas and farms.

This is to shun crop destruction and prevent further conflicts between the host communities and pastoralists.

10. Buying and selling of cattle or shoats shall be properly documented by Dinka Malual chiefs, Rezeigat guarantors, Peace Committees and other local government authorities to settle any disputes related to cattle and goats auction.

11. All issues related to taxation on Rezeigat pastoralists shall be decided and managed by the government of South Sudan through relevant institutions in collaboration with Joint Border Peace Committees.

...

15. All the cattle entering to the Republic of South Sudan ought to be vaccinated prior to their arrival by the relevant government institutions, UN and non-government agencies.

...

18. To minimize cattle or animal's theft, any person who steals a cow, sheep, goat, donkey and etc. shall be arrested and forced to return the stolen animals or ordered to pay its equivalent in cash, and a fine with 100,000 (One hundred thousand South Sudanese Pounds or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds).

...

24. The conference urged the government of Northern Bahr el Ghazal to regulate the movement of Falata pastoralists and distance them from the grazing corridors of the Dinka Malual and Rezeigat to avoid further confrontation.

...

The Recommendations of the conference:

...

5. The Delegations agreed to request Governments and peace partners to provide clean drinking water points along the migration routes and business corridors.

Cultural heritage	No specific mention.
Environment	The Resolutions of the conference: ... 7. Burning of bushes and killing of wild animals are strictly prohibited, and any culprit found setting bushes on fire or killing wild animals should be punished according to the laws of South Sudan ... 15. All the cattle entering to the Republic of South Sudan ought to be vaccinated prior to their arrival by the relevant government institutions, UN and non-government agencies. ... The Recommendations of the conference: ... 7. The delegates urge the communities of Dinka Malual and Rezeigat to protect environment from erosion and deforestation.
Water or riparian rights or access	The Recommendations of the conference: ... 5. The Delegations agreed to request Governments and peace partners to provide clean drinking water points along the migration routes and business corridors.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	The Resolutions of the conference: ... 13. Possession of firearms is strictly prohibited and any member of Rezeigat pastoralists and traders or Dinka Malual found possessing firearms in pastoral lands and business areas in Sudan and South Sudan respectively, shall be sued according to the law of the respective countries. ... 24. The conference urged the government of Northern Bahr el Ghazal to regulate the movement of Falata pastoralists and distance them from the grazing corridors of the Dinka Malual and Rezeigat to avoid further confrontation.
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	The Resolutions of the conference: ... 8. Both Dinka Malual and Rezeigat delegates appeal to Northern Bahr El Ghazal State government and its respective local authorities to remove illegal check points along the North-South border.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	The Resolutions of the conference: ... 8. Both Dinka Malual and Rezeigat delegates appeal to Northern Bahr El Ghazal State government and its respective local authorities to remove illegal check points along the North-South border.
Crime/organised crime	The Resolutions of the conference: ... 13. Possession of firearms is strictly prohibited and any member of Rezeigat pastoralists and traders or Dinka Malual found possessing firearms in pastoral lands and business areas in Sudan and South Sudan respectively, shall be sued according to the law of the respective countries. ... 18. To minimize cattle or animal's theft, any person who steals a cow, sheep, goat, donkey and etc. shall be arrested and forced to return the stolen animals or ordered to pay its equivalent in cash, and a fine with 100,000 (One hundred thousand South Sudanese Pounds or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds). He/she shall be jailed for 3 months' jail period. ... 22. Armed criminals along the migration corridors shall be dealt with by the respective governments where they commit crimes. ... The Recommendations of the conference: ... 2. Dinka Malual and Rezeigat communities unanimously agreed to solve the criminal issues amicably.
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	Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations The Resolutions of the conference: ... 3. Blood compensation for unintentional killing shall be 31 head of cattle, 28 cows/ heifers and 3 bulls. Each cow/heifer will be valued at 100, 000 (one hundred South Sudanese Pounds only and each bull is 70,000 (Seventy South Sudanese Pounds). 4. Blood compensation for intentional killing shall be 41 head of cattle, 21 heifers and 20 bulls. Each cow is charged 100,000 (one hundred South Sudanese Pounds only and each bull is charge at 70,000 (Seventy South Sudanese Pounds) or its equivalent, and a fine of 500,000 (Five hundred thousand South Sudanese pounds only).
Reconciliation	No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory

Signatories

...

1. Sheeku Silla - UNMISS Rep

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

The Resolutions of the conference:

...

2. The Rezeigat pastoralists shall give three weeks' notice to the local authorities, Joint Border Peace Committees and Joint Courts.

...

5. At the end of each seasonal cattle migration season, Cattle camp leaders of Rezeigat and peace committees should remain behind to iron out any arising issues during and after the migration season with host communities.

...

He/she shall be jailed for 3 months' jail period.
