

Country/entity	South Sudan Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	The Resolutions and Recommendations of Dinka Malual, Misseriya and Rezeigat Pre and Post Migration Peace Conference
Date	17 Mar 2024
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 Representatives: 1. Peter Makuac Makuac - Head of chiefs 2. Garang Rual Deng - Executive Chief 3. Ajou Luol Akuei - Peace Committee Court Chairperson 4. Yel Aguer Geng - Executive Chief 5. Akec Ken Kuac - Paramount chief 6. Atak Bak Mou - Paramount Misseriya Representatives: 1. Adam Ahmed Hamad - Ameer 2. Ahmed Mareeg Mohammed - Omda 3. Hamid Mohammed Musa - Omda 4. Yasien Bakhit Mohammed - Omda 5. El-hereega Mohammed Iesa - Omda 6. El Mahadi Ahmed el Dudu - Omda 7. Abdelmahmud Mohammed Abdelmahmud - Omda 8. Magbul abdelrahman Mohammed - Omda 9. Abdelrahman Ibrahim - Omda
Third parties	Agreement witnessed by: 1. William Kolong Pioth - Regional Peace Coordinator 2. Stephen Mawien Mou - Concordis- international project manager 3. Ma. Inecita Montero - UNMISS CAD 4. William Nyon Dut - Civil Society 5. Baker Abdeljelel Baker
Description	A inter-communal conference which is set in the context of ethnic groups and communities needs to address pastoralist rights and anti-discrimination measures for some nomadic/pastoralist groups, particularly around security during migration of cattle and previous cycles of cattle related violence. Much of the agreement uses traditional law and community-led civil society governance mechanisms, including provisions for traditional leaders and Joint Border Peace Committees ensuring non-violence, business and trade for border and pastoralist communities between Sudan and South Sudan. There are also strong land management and transitional justice elements to the provisions in the agreement as part of local grievances, in addressing previous patterns of crime and violence around cattle movement.

Agreement document	SS_SD_240317_The Resolutions and Recommendations of Dinka Malual, Misseriya and Rezeigat (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Source of document	https://www.undp.org/africa/news/revamping-africas-informal-cross-border-trade-aftermath-covid-19-through-private-sector-led-impact-funding#:~:text=In%20the%20Agrarian%20Warawar%20region,provided%20innovative%20ways%20for https://www.cmi.no/file/2290-Crossing-the-Line-Final-Report.pdf

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical The Recommendations of the conference: ... 2. The delegates also recommended that youth must be encouraged to participate in peace conference and allow them to interact freely to practice cultural festivals and sport activities for peace and social cohesion between the two communities; 3. The delegates requested peace partners to establish joint vocational training centers to give life skills training to the youth along the borders.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/
national group**

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical

The Recommendations of the conference:

...

5. The similar peace conferences between Dinka Malual and Missiiriya should be replicated in the neighboring states such as Twic, Gogrial and Abyei Administrative Area;

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Anti-discrimination

The Resolutions of the Conference:

...

6. When the Misseriya pastoralists are in the territory of South Sudan, the safety and security of Misseriya pastoralists/nomads during the cattle migration season must be the responsibility of the government of South Sudan especially the hosting State

...

11. The conference asked host community and Misseriya nomads to share the existing water and pastures resources along the cattle migration routes without discrimination and hindrances

12. The conference urged the bordering communities to allow participation of women of Dinka Malual and Misseriya to participate in peace conferences

13. The conference recommends that taxation should be regulated in order to shun multiple and heavy taxes on Misseriya goods

...

18. The delegates agreed to use the provisions of the local agreements signed between the two communities for settlement of issues in joint courts neutrally and without discrimination.

...

The Recommendations of the conference:

...

6. Misseriya pastoralists and peace committee members should be exempted from migration fees;

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive

The Resolutions of the Conference:

...

16. If a Misseriya or Dinka Malual murder a person and she/her is not found but suspected to be from Dinka Malual or Misseriya side, then the chief/Omda of that clan or close relative of that suspect must be arrested until he/she brings that culprit to justice and a fine of SSP 200,000 or its equivalent to Sudanese Pounds.

The process of arrest of the culprit must be the responsibility of the Joint Border Peace Committees.

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Other

The Resolutions of the Conference:

...

9. Misseriya pastoralists should follow the designated season cattle migration routes agreed in the this peace agreements, (Machar Akoon, Majok Yinh Thiou, Warguet and Rumaker, Yinh Pabol),

10. The conference urged the chiefs along the designated cattle migration routes to cooperate with Misseriya pastoralists during the migration season, and work together to resolve issues arising during that particular migration season.

...

20. Any business deal between two people should not involving anyone from the clan member unless he/she was a party to the agreement or guarantor.

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:**
...
3. In an event of rape case, he/she who commit rape case should be arrested, investigated and punished according to the law of the country in which the incident occurred, and will have to pay 10 heads of cattle, 6 heifers and 4 bulls, and a fine of two hundred thousand South Sudanese (200,000) or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds.
...
12. The conference urged the bordering communities to allow participation of women of Dinka Malual and Misseriya to participate in peace conferences

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family **The Resolutions of the Conference:**
...
17. Issues related to killing and looting along the migration routes and business corridors should be dealt with particular fraternity who's their next of kin committed the crimes in either sides of the communities.

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** No specific mention.

Governance

**Political
institutions (new or
reformed)** No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

**Electoral
commission** No specific mention.

**Political parties
reform** No specific mention.

The Resolutions of the Conference:

...

16. If a Misseriyia or Dinka Malual murder a person and she/her is not found but suspected to be from Dinka Malual or Misseriyia side, then the chief/Omda of that clan or close relative of that suspect must be arrested until he/she brings that culprit to justice and a fine of SSP 200,000 or its equivalent to Sudanese Pounds.

The process of arrest of the culprit must be the responsibility of the Joint Border Peace Committees.

...

18. The delegates agreed to use the provisions of the local agreements signed between the two communities for settlement of issues in joint courts neutrally and without discrimination.

19. The delegates agreed to not arrest any member of the joint border peace committee without proper investigation and without knowledge of the joint border peace committee office.

...

21. Any member of the joint border peace committee should from immune from arrest without thorough investigation and notice to the chairperson of joint border peace committee.

The Recommendations of the conference:

1. The delegates recommended continuation of peace conferences between two communities and respect the agreement sign

2. The delegates also recommended that youth must be encouraged to participate in peace conference and allow them to interact freely to practice cultural festivals and sport activities for peace and social cohesion between the two communities;

3. The delegates requested peace partners to establish joint vocational training centers to give life skills training to the youth along the borders.

...

7. Joint Border Peace Committees should conduct exchange visits between three sisterly States of Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Eastern Darfur and Western Kordufan.

8. Peace Partners should continue to provide training to members of Joint Border Committees to build their capacities on conflict resolutions and negotiation skills.

...

12. Peace partners from Sudanese side to train the members of Joint Border Peace Committee from the other side on early warning, early response and conflict transformation.

13. The JBPC from Misseriya side should continue engaging the government of Sudan from all the levels to support this peace process.

**Traditional/
religious leaders**

The Resolutions of the Conference:

...

10. The conference urged the chiefs along the designated cattle migration routes to cooperate with Misseriya pastoralists during the migration season, and work together to resolve issues arising during that particular migration season.

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16. If a Misseriyia or Dinka Malual murder a person and she/her is not found but suspected to be from Dinka Malual or Misseriyia side, then the chief/Omda of that clan or close relative of that suspect must be arrested until he/she brings that culprit to justice and a fine of SSP 200,000 or its equivalent to Sudanese Pounds.

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13. The JBPC from Misseriya side should continue engaging the government of Sudan from all the levels to support this peace process.

**Public
administration**

No specific mention.

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 **The Resolutions of the Conference:**
...
3. In an event of rape case, he/she who commit rape case should be arrested, investigated and punished according to the law of the country in which the incident occurred, and will have to pay 10 heads of cattle, 6 heifers and 4 bulls, and a fine of two hundred thousand South Sudanese (200,000) or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds.
...
14. Possessing of firearms is forbidden:
therefore, any person found possessing firearms, ammunitions or military related materials in the territory of Republic of South Sudan must be arrested and subjected to legal procedures in accordance to South Sudanese civil and military laws based on the identity of individual found.

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	The Resolutions of the Conference: ... 5. To reduce cattle or property theft, any criminal who steals a cattle, sheep, goat, donkey and etc. must be arrested by the police depending on the location of the incident and forced to return the stolen property to their owners and be jailed for a period of 1 year and should be fine with amount of SSP 200,000 (Two hundred thousand South Sudanese Pounds or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds.
Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Other The Recommendations of the conference: ... 9. The agreement should be disseminated to the two communities.
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups The Resolutions of the Conference: ... 6. When the Misseriya pastoralists are in the territory of South Sudan, the safety and security of Misseriya pastoralists/nomads during the cattle migration season must be the responsibility of the government of South Sudan especially the hosting State
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 No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

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

1. In the incident of murder, the value of compensating the blood or life lost must be 41 head of cattle (21 heifers and 20 bulls), and fine of 200,000 (Two hundred thousand South Sudanese or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds).
2. In case of any incident when the person wounded, whose part of the body is injured by a gun, must be compensated with 20 head of cattle (11 heifers and 9 bulls) and a fine of SSP 200, 000 (two hundred thousand South Sudanese or its equivalent in Sudanese pounds).
3. In an event of rape case, he/she who commit rape case should be arrested, investigated and punished according to the law of the country in which the incident occurred, and will have to pay 10 heads of cattle, 6 heifers and 4 bulls, and a fine of two hundred thousand South Sudanese (200,000) or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds.
4. In case of anyone committing adultery, the criminal must be ordered to pay seven (7) head of cattle (4 heifers and 3 bulls) and a fine of two hundred thousand South Sudanese (200,000) or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds.
5. To reduce cattle or property theft, any criminal who steals a cattle, sheep, goat, donkey and etc. must be arrested by the police depending on the location of the incident and forced to return the stolen property to their owners and be jailed for a period of 1 year and should be fine with amount of SSP 200,000 (Two hundred thousand South Sudanese Pounds or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds).
- ...
7. Burning of bushes is prohibited, and anybody who would cause bushfire to degrade the vegetation must be arrested and ordered to pay the loses caused by the bushfire and fine with thirty thousand South Sudanese pounds (100,000) or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds
8. Cutting down the trees is proscribed by the government of South Sudan. Therefore, any person found cutting down fruits, edible and non-edible trees must be arrested and fine with fifty thousand South Sudanese pounds (150,000) or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds.
- ...
16. If a Misseriyia or Dinka Malual murder a person and she/her is not found but suspected to be from Dinka Malual or Misseriyia side, then the chief/Omda of that clan or close relative of that suspect must be arrested until he/she brings that culprit to justice and a fine of SSP 200,000 or its equivalent to Sudanese Pounds.
The process of arrest of the culprit must be the responsibility of the Joint Border Peace Committees.

Socio-economic reconstruction

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

...

10. UN agencies and peace Partners should establish Peace Support Funds to help border communities fund social services such as provision of clean water, health and education services.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds **The Recommendations of the conference:**

...

10. UN agencies and peace Partners should establish Peace Support Funds to help border communities fund social services such as provision of clean water, health and education services.

Business **The Resolutions of the Conference:**

...

15. The conference requested the Government of South Sudan to increase the peace dividends to JBPC up to 30% of the taxes collected at border markets to support the peace process and ease the work of the JBPC along the border between Sudan and South Sudan.

The same thing should be replicated by the Sudanese government to support the work of JBPC and peace process.

...

20. Any business deal between two people should not involving anyone from the clan member unless he/she was a party to the agreement or guarantor.

...

The Recommendations of the conference:

...

4. Trade should be improved with emphasis on security provision and tax reduction;

Taxation

Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Reform of taxation

The Resolutions of the Conference:

...

13. The conference recommends that taxation should be regulated in order to shun multiple and heavy taxes on Misseriya goods

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The same thing should be replicated by the Sudanese government to support the work of JBPC and peace process.

...

The Recommendations of the conference:

...

4. Trade should be improved with emphasis on security provision and tax reduction;

Banks

No specific mention.

Land reform/rights Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Land reform and management

The Resolutions of the Conference:

...

Therefore, any person found cutting down fruits, edible and non-edible trees must be arrested and fine with fifty thousand South Sudanese pounds (150,000) or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds.

Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Property return and restitution

The Resolutions of the Conference:

...

5. To reduce cattle or property theft, any criminal who steals a cattle, sheep, goat, donkey and etc. must be arrested by the police depending on the location of the incident and forced to return the stolen property to their owners and be jailed for a period of 1 year and should be fine with amount of SSP 200,000 (Two hundred thousand South Sudanese Pounds or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds.

The Resolutions of the Conference:

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6. When the Misseriya pastoralists are in the territory of South Sudan, the safety and security of Misseriya pastoralists/nomads during the cattle migration season must be the responsibility of the government of South Sudan especially the hosting State

7. Burning of bushes is prohibited, and anybody who would cause bushfire to degrade the vegetation must be arrested and ordered to pay the loses caused by the bushfire and fine with thirty thousand South Sudanese pounds (100,000) or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds

8. Cutting down the trees is proscribed by the government of South Sudan.

Therefore, any person found cutting down fruits, edible and non-edible trees must be arrested and fine with fifty thousand South Sudanese pounds (150,000) or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds.

9. Misseriya pastoralists should follow the designated season cattle migration routes agreed in the this peace agreements, (Machar Akoon, Majok Yinh Thiou, Warguet and Rumaker, Yinh Pabol),

10. The conference urged the chiefs along the designated cattle migration routes to cooperate with Misseriya pastoralists during the migration season, and work together to resolve issues arising during that particular migration season.

11. The conference asked host community and Misseriya nomads to share the existing water and pastures resources along the cattle migration routes without discrimination and hindrances

12. The conference urged the bordering communities to allow participation of women of Dinka Malual and Misseriya to participate in peace conferences

13. The conference recommends that taxation should be regulated in order to shun multiple and heavy taxes on Misseriya goods

...

15. The conference requested the Government of South Sudan to increase the peace dividends to JBPC up to 30% of the taxes collected at border markets to support the peace process and ease the work of the JBPC along the border between Sudan and South Sudan.

The same thing should be replicated by the Sudanese government to support the work of JBPC and peace process.

16. If a Misseriyia or Dinka Malual murder a person and she/her is not found but suspected to be from Dinka Malual or Misseriyia side, then the chief/Omda of that clan or close relative of that suspect must be arrested until he/she brings that culprit to justice and a fine of SSP 200,000 or its equivalent to Sudanese Pounds.

The process of arrest of the culprit must be the responsibility of the Joint Border Peace Committees.

17. Issues related to killing and looting along the migration routes and business corridors should be dealt with particular fraternity who's their next of kin committed the crimes in either sides of the communities.

18. The delegates agreed to use the provisions of the local agreements signed between the two communities for settlement of issues in joint courts neutrally and without discrimination.

...

20. Any business deal between two people should not involving anyone from the clan member unless he/she was a party to the agreement or guarantor.

21. Any member of the joint border peace committee should from immune from arrest without thorough investigation and notice to the chairperson of joint border peace

Cultural heritage	Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Intangible The Recommendations of the conference: ... 2. The delegates also recommended that youth must be encouraged to participate in peace conference and allow them to interact freely to practice cultural festivals and sport activities for peace and social cohesion between the two communities;
Environment	The Resolutions of the Conference: ... 7. Burning of bushes is prohibited, and anybody who would cause bushfire to degrade the vegetation must be arrested and ordered to pay the loses caused by the bushfire and fine with thirty thousand South Sudanese pounds (100,000) or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds 8. Cutting down the trees is proscribed by the government of South Sudan.
Water or riparian rights or access	The Resolutions of the Conference: ... 11. The conference asked host community and Misseriya nomads to share the existing water and pastures resources along the cattle migration routes without discrimination and hindrances ... The Recommendations of the conference: ... 10. UN agencies and peace Partners should establish Peace Support Funds to help border communities fund social services such as provision of clean water, health and education services.
Security sector	
Security Guarantees	The Resolutions of the Conference: ... 6. When the Misseriya pastoralists are in the territory of South Sudan, the safety and security of Misseriya pastoralists/nomads during the cattle migration season must be the responsibility of the government of South Sudan especially the hosting State ... 14. Possessing of firearms is forbidden: therefore, any person found possessing firearms, ammunitions or military related materials in the territory of Republic of South Sudan must be arrested and subjected to legal procedures in accordance to South Sudanese civil and military laws based on the identity of individual found. ... The Recommendations of the conference: ... 4. Trade should be improved with emphasis on security provision and tax reduction;
Ceasefire	No specific mention.

Police**The Resolutions of the Conference:**

...

3. In an event of rape case, he/she who commit rape case should be arrested, investigated and punished according to the law of the country in which the incident occurred, and will have to pay 10 heads of cattle, 6 heifers and 4 bulls, and a fine of two hundred thousand South Sudanese (200,000) or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds.

...

5. To reduce cattle or property theft, any criminal who steals a cattle, sheep, goat, donkey and etc. must be arrested by the police depending on the location of the incident and forced to return the stolen property to their owners and be jailed for a period of 1 year and should be fine with amount of SSP 200,000 (Two hundred thousand South Sudanese Pounds or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds.

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Therefore, any person found cutting down fruits, edible and non-edible trees must be arrested and fine with fifty thousand South Sudanese pounds (150,000) or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds.

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21. Any member of the joint border peace committee should from immune from arrest without thorough investigation and notice to the chairperson of joint border peace committee.

Armed forces

No specific mention.

DDR

No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

No specific mention.

Withdrawal of foreign forces

No specific mention.

Corruption

No specific mention.

**Crime/organised
crime**

The Resolutions of the Conference:

1. In the incident of murder, the value of compensating the blood or life lost must be 41 head of cattle (21 heifers and 20 bulls), and fine of 200,000 (Two hundred thousand South Sudanese or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds).
2. In case of any incident when the person wounded, whose part of the body is injured by a gun, must be compensated with 20 head of cattle (11 heifers and 9 bulls) and a fine of SSP 200, 000 (two hundred thousand South Sudanese or its equivalent in Sudanese pounds).
3. In an event of rape case, he/she who commit rape case should be arrested, investigated and punished according to the law of the country in which the incident occurred, and will have to pay 10 heads of cattle, 6 heifers and 4 bulls, and a fine of two hundred thousand South Sudanese (200,000) or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds.
4. In case of anyone committing adultery, the criminal must be ordered to pay seven (7) head of cattle (4 heifers and 3 bulls) and a fine of two hundred thousand South Sudanese (200,000) or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds.
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Drugs

No specific mention.

Terrorism

No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts**The Resolutions of the Conference:**

...

18. The delegates agreed to use the provisions of the local agreements signed between the two communities for settlement of issues in joint courts neutrally and without discrimination.

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

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3. In an event of rape case, he/she who commit rape case should be arrested, investigated and punished according to the law of the country in which the incident occurred, and will have to pay 10 heads of cattle, 6 heifers and 4 bulls, and a fine of two hundred thousand South Sudanese (200,000) or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds.
4. In case of anyone committing adultery, the criminal must be ordered to pay seven (7) head of cattle (4 heifers and 3 bulls) and a fine of two hundred thousand South Sudanese (200,000) or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds.
5. To reduce cattle or property theft, any criminal who steals a cattle, sheep, goat, donkey and etc. must be arrested by the police depending on the location of the incident and forced to return the stolen property to their owners and be jailed for a period of 1 year and should be fine with amount of SSP 200,000 (Two hundred thousand South Sudanese Pounds or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds).

...

7. Burning of bushes is prohibited, and anybody who would cause bushfire to degrade the vegetation must be arrested and ordered to pay the loses caused by the bushfire and fine with thirty thousand South Sudanese pounds (100,000) or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds

8. Cutting down the trees is proscribed by the government of South Sudan.

Therefore, any person found cutting down fruits, edible and non-edible trees must be arrested and fine with fifty thousand South Sudanese pounds (150,000) or its equivalent in Sudanese Pounds.

...

16. If a Misseriyia or Dinka Malual murder a person and she/her is not found but suspected to be from Dinka Malual or Misseriyia side, then the chief/Omda of that clan or close relative of that suspect must be arrested until he/she brings that culprit to justice and a fine of SSP 200,000 or its equivalent to Sudanese Pounds.

The process of arrest of the culprit must be the responsibility of the Joint Border Peace Committees.

Reconciliation

No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory

Signatories

...

3. Ma. Inecita Montero - UNMISS CAD

Other international signatory

Signatories

...

2. Stephen Mawien Mou - Concordis- international project manager

Referendum for agreement

No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar

No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

No specific mention.
