

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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Local agreement properties

Process type	Formal structured process
Rationale	Agreement is part of a series of consultative meetings as part of the "Lakes Peace and Good Governance Initiative". The meetings were chaired by the SPLM commissioner for internal affairs, and were facilitated by the New Sudan Council of Churches (NSCC) with support from the Sudan Peace Fund.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	No
Link to national process: articulated rationale	There are no explicit links to the national process made in the agreement.
Name of Locale	Pankar Cluster (including Yirol County, Rubek, Tonj, Cueibet, Awerial, Mvolo)
Nature of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	7.359000, 29.719400
Participant type	Local state actor Local armed group Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations
Mediator, facilitator or similar	Mediator or similar referred to

Mediator (references) Paul Murphy New Sudan Council of Churches (NSCC)

Type of mediator/ facilitator/similar Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations

Local issues

**Ritual/prayer and
process (including
use of scripture)** No specific mention.

Grievance List

Page 17, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,

d) Management of Access to Natural Resources

Contentious lick salt areas:

Baar in Yirol County quarrel between the Lou, Ador, Atuot of Y/C and with the Nuer of Wun and the Agar of Rumbek County.

Lolkou, Alou of R/C causes problems in the payams of R/C and Cueibet County. Wut-Bull of Maper Payam Ananatak Payam and Gok and Luanyjang Payam usually causes dispute

Contentious fishing grounds:

Shambe has a lot of fish and this creates problems between Upper Nile and the Adior of Y/C.

Ciir Kou (Nile) Gut-thom Tombek. These fishing areas cause disputes between Aliap people, the Bor of Upper Nile and the Cier of Terekeka County

Padiot, Abeth and Bear raaantok, generally called Relkou, cause dispute between the Gok people of Agaz Payams.

Goro and Joo fishing ground of Caok people cause disputes between (Waar and Pany) of Cueibet county and (Manuer and Kaak) of Mager Payam

Agaar in Luanyjang of T/C causes conflict between Luac people and Pakam people of R/C
Contentious grazing grounds:

Mvolo County has a good ground for grazing which attracts the Agar of R/C, Atuot of Y/C, Mandan of T/C cattle owners to go there in winter. Cattle when grazing destroy crops and beehives get stolen. Such practices cause disputes with Mvolo people.

Pelkou is a good grazing ground. It belongs to the GOJK and it attracts the Agar of Maper and Malek payams of R/C. This place brings much disputes.

Ciirkou (Nile) of Aliap of A/C and Adior of VIC attracts Aluot, Lou of VIC and can also be a place for disputes.

Didar around Tony-Cali and tau county attracts Gok Pakam, Muok, Luanyjang etc.. There the cattle destroy crops and honey is stolen belonging to the Bongo and the Biel. These cause disputes or crises.

Page 25 - 29, APENDIX I,

APPENDIX I

The following points were raised by each county when presenting the problems facing their respective areas. The issues raised are expected to form part of the particular plans county peace committees will make for conflict management and peace building in the counties.

AWERIAL COUNTY

Sources of conflicts

1. Unauthorized entry into laic' pastures
2. Rustling of prized cattle or herds
3. Abduction of newly married wives
4. Elopement of girls whose dowry has been paid by a different suitor

**Cattle rustling/
banditry**

Page 13, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES

b) THE JUDICIARY

Recommendations: short term proposals

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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.

page 15, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES

c) CIVILIAN DISARMAMENT AND MILITARY CONDUCT

the case against disarmament

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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, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES

d) Management of Access to Natural Resources

Recommendations:

Lick salts

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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.

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

e) CONFLICT ACROSS BOUNDARIES AND BORDERS

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Potential cases for future settlement.

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

Social cover

No specific mention.