

<b>Country/entity</b>	South Sudan Sudan
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Outcome of the First Consultative Pankar Agreement
<b>Date</b>	20 Sep 2002
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	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

<b>Third parties</b>	Facilitation  1. Paul Murphy
<b>Description</b>	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.

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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">SS_020920_First Pankar Consultative Meeting.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
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## Women, girls and gender

<b>Participation</b>	Participation→Gender quotas 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; Participation→Effective participation 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.
<b>Equality</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Particular groups of women</b>	No specific mention.
<b>International law</b>	No specific mention.
<b>New institutions</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Violence against women</b>	Violence against women→Sexual violence Page 15, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES, c) CIVILIAN DISARMAMENT AND MILITARY CONDUCT ... 2. GS soldiers and Arab militias raid and burn villages and kidnap and kill women and children.

**Transitional justice** No specific mention.

**Institutional reform** No specific mention.

**Development** Development→Education  
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.

## Implementation

Implementation→Women's role and consideration in implementation of the agreement  
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 formed 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.

Implementation→Signing or witnessing agreement

Women Signatories:

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3. Rebecca Aluel, Womens Association

12. Deborah Yar

13. Nadima Bahun, Paramount Chief, Abang Payam

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

Cueibet 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

**Other**

No specific mention.

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