

Country/entity South Sudan

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name Recommendations of the Terekeka Peace Conference

Date 30 May 2014

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	Terekeka, Awerial and Bor Counties
Third parties	-
Description	Short agreement regarding conflicts as a result of land disputes and cattle rustling between three communities. Agreement institutes regulations in attempting to deal with the rustling as well as extends some rights to individuals.

Agreement document [SS_140530_Recommendations of the Terekeka Peace Conference.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Groups

Children/youth	<p>Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical Page 2, ... 9. All the community members in these three Counties should denounce child marriage and promote education to all children</p> <p>Groups→Children/youth→Other Page 2-3, ... 11. Cattle camps that resist search in the event of cattle theft shall be considered as suspects and the camp chiefs and youth leaders held responsible until proven innocent by the Boma or Payam authorities. All the cattle camp chiefs and youth leaders are to abide by the recommendations of the conference.</p> <p>Page 3, ... 12. The same peace conference specifically for women be held to empower the women to pick up with the responsibility of bringing up youth to be good leaders and, social and economic workforce</p>
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/national group	<p>Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Anti-discrimination Page 2, ... 8. In order to promote peaceful coexistence between the three communities the conference recommended that any member of the communities in the three Counties when found committing any crime in any of the County should be treated fairly without favor and discrimination regardless of his/her ethnic background.</p>
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 Page 3, ... 12. The same peace conference specifically for women be held to empower the women to pick up with the responsibility of bringing up youth to be good leaders and, social and economic workforce

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 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.

Civil society No specific mention.

Traditional/religious leaders [Summary] Peace conference held at Episcopal Church of the Sudan, Diocese of Terekeka, among other locations.

Page 2, ... 3. All cattle or animal intended for social gatherings and are to be slaughtered for the purposes of the gathering shall made aware to the headman who shall consider and approve the use and inform the Boma Chief of the event.

Page 3, ... 14. The Chiefs, Executive Directors or such person delegated by him/her and the Commissioners should increase the level of cooperation and coordination in order to detect and deter incidences of conflicts between the three communities.

Public administration No specific mention.

Constitution No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Other
Sub-state level

Page 2, ... 4. A Cross County Border Tribunal to be established consisting of five members from each of the three Counties to resolve any arising issues that is against these recommendations and brief the three Commissioners and Governors, and the President on the any progress made between the three communities. ☒

5. The Cross County Border Tribunal shall ensure that all dangerous weapons in the hand of the civil population of the three Counties and that of the other Counties in South Sudan are removed and any unauthorized persons disarmed immediately in order to build a permanent peace in South Sudan.

Territorial power sharing

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Local/municipal government

Page 2, 6. The State and National Governments should empower the Local Government Structures with provision of Law Enforcement Agencies that shall support the Bomas, Payam and Counties in execution of legal statutory and customary justice. More development initiative and fund be established to create job opportunities for especially the youth who are used and engaged in conflicts.

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Other

Page 2, ... 4. A Cross County Border Tribunal to be established consisting of five members from each of the three Counties to resolve any arising issues that is against these recommendations and brief the three Commissioners and Governors, and the President on the any progress made between the three communities.

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

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality

Page 2, ... 8. In order to promote peaceful coexistence between the three communities the conference recommended that any member of the communities in the three Counties when found committing any crime in any of the County should be treated fairly without favor and discrimination regardless of his/her ethnic background.

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 No specific mention.

Mobility/access Page 1, 1. All cattle movements within each individual County or outside the respective individual County shall be regulated and issued relevant documents from a recognized Boma, Payam and County authority that will indicate the original initiation of the movement right from the headman, description of the colour(s) of such an animal, location where the cattle (animal) is destined, time of the movement and the purpose at which the cattle (animal) is intended for the movement.

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→Reform to specific laws
Page 1-2, 2. Unless or otherwise the cattle or animals are compelled into movement

caused by threat that puts the cattle or animals at risk beyond control, any cattle or animal found on movement outside the indigenous area of inhabitation, such cattle or animal shall be deemed stolen and shall be reported to the relevant authority for investigation and possible legal process in accordance with this recommendations and shall ensure that.

. 2... a) Any cattle proved to have been stolen shall be recovered and the person proved guilty of stealing shall be charge to pay five animals in addition to the recovered one and sentenced to six months in jail without bail.

. b) Any member of the community found in breach of the above recommendations with or without consent for the interest of the accused or acting on his/her own shall be penalized in accordance with (a) above. ☒

Page 2, ... 7. While considering forgetting and forgiving what happened in the past between the three communities, the participants of the peace conference have recommended legal proceedings without any preconditions for person found guilty of killing or committing such a crime that causes death and such a person shall face the court of law for justice to prevail

Page 2-3, ... 11. Cattle camps that resist search in the event of cattle theft shall be considered as suspects and the camp chiefs and youth leaders held responsible until proven innocent by the Boma or Payam authorities. All the cattle camp chiefs and youth leaders are to abide by the recommendations of the conference.

Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Criminal Justice System reform

Page 2, ... 4. A Cross County Border Tribunal to be established consisting of five members from each of the three Counties to resolve any arising issues that is against these recommendations and brief the three Commissioners and Governors, and the President on the any progress made between the three communities.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws Page 2, ... 6. The State and National Governments should empower the Local Government Structures with provision of Law Enforcement Agencies that shall support the Bomas, Payam and Counties in execution of legal statutory and customary justice. More development initiative and fund be established to create job opportunities for especially the youth who are used and engaged in conflicts.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business Page 1, 1. All cattle movements within each individual County or outside the respective individual County shall be regulated and issued relevant documents from a recognized Boma, Payam and County authority that will indicate the original initiation of the movement right from the headman, description of the colour(s) of such an animal, location where the cattle (animal) is destined, time of the movement and the purpose at which the cattle (animal) is intended for the movement.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Other land rights
Page 2, ... 10. [Summary] mentions that farmers should protect land. See environment.

Pastoralist/nomadism rights Page 1, 1. All cattle movements within each individual County or outside the respective individual County shall be regulated and issued relevant documents from a recognized Boma, Payam and County authority that will indicate the original initiation of the movement right from the headman, description of the colour(s) of such an animal, location where the cattle (animal) is destined, time of the movement and the purpose at which the cattle (animal) is intended for the movement. ²⁸
Page 1-2, 2. Unless or otherwise the cattle or animals are compelled into movement caused by threat that puts the cattle or animals at risk beyond control, any cattle or animal found on movement outside the indigenous area of inhabitation, such cattle or animal shall be deemed stolen and shall be reported to the relevant authority for investigation and possible legal process in accordance with this recommendations and shall ensure that.

Cultural heritage Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Tangible
Page 3, ... 13. All heritage sites shall be respected in accordance with the Local Government and Land Acts, 2009. No body from anywhere who has no historical background of a place has any right to name any place within the areas of the three communities unless approved by government legislation.
Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Other
Page 2, .. 3. All cattle or animal intended for social gatherings and are to be slaughtered for the purposes of the gathering shall made aware to the headman who shall consider and approve the use and inform the Boma Chief of the event.

Environment Page 2, ... 10. All cattle or animal keepers should protect agriculture lands and farms to reduce the threat of food insecurity.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees No specific mention.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police Page 2, ... 6. The State and National Governments should empower the Local Government Structures with provision of Law Enforcement Agencies that shall support the Bomas, Payam and Counties in execution of legal statutory and customary justice. More development initiative and fund be established to create job opportunities for especially the youth who are used and engaged in conflicts.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions
Page 2, ... 5. The Cross County Border Tribunal shall ensure that all dangerous weapons in the hand of the civil population of the three Counties and that of the other Counties in South Sudan are removed and any unauthorized persons disarmed immediately in order to build a permanent peace in South Sudan.

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 No specific mention.

Drugs No specific mention.

Terrorism No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general Page 2, ... 7. While considering forgetting and forgiving what happened in the past between the three communities, the participants of the peace conference have recommended legal proceedings without any preconditions for person found guilty of killing or committing such a crime that causes death and such a person shall face the court of law for justice to prevail

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts Transitional justice→Courts→National courts
Page 2, ... 7. While considering forgetting and forgiving what happened in the past between the three communities, the participants of the peace conference have recommended legal proceedings without any preconditions for person found guilty of killing or committing such a crime that causes death and such a person shall face the court of law for justice to prevail

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

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 Aggrey Cyrus Kanyikwa, SOS Sahel South Sudan, TEREKEKA PEACE CONFERENCE ORGANIZED BY SOS SAHEL SOUTH SUDAN IN PARTNERSHIP WITH TEREKEKA COUNTY AUTHORITY, Final Report, MAY 29 – 30, 2014, page 19-21, accessed 1 August 2016, <http://www.sahel.org.uk/documents/SOSSahelSouthSudanTerekekaPeaceConferenceMay2014.pdf>
