Country/entity   South Sudan

Region   Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name   Riang Peace Declaration

Date   5 Mar 2004

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 Areement (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: Pre-secession Local Peace Processes

Parties

Full Name of Participants
Designation
County
Clan

CDR. James Yiech Biet
Commander
LuakPiny
Jikany

CDR. James Kaat Pinyien
LuakPiny
Jikany

A/CDR. Moses Dar Dieng
LuakPiny
Jikany

A/CDR. Gabriel
Nyabiem Juoch
Ulang
Jikany

A/CDR. Peter Gatkuoth Gien
Nyirol
Lou

A/CDR Peter Biel Joak
Akobo
Lou

A/CDR. Gordon Hoth
Nyirol
Lou

Lt. Col. Peter Pal Deng
Ulanq
Jikany

A/CDR Ruach Gatluak
Wang
Jikany

A/CDR Thomas Tut Ruea
Luakpiny
Jikany

Lt. Col. John Ngaknom Lony Wuor
Ulang
Jikany

Major. John Gatyiel Puot
Ulang

Capt. Simon Changach Kuoth

Third parties -

Description A dialogue conference between Jikany and Lou communities across the Upper nile region. The agreement involves presentations of local grievances by delegation members followed by sets of solutions on each key issue agreed on by communities, namely; governance, water access and grazing, Government of Sudan relationship with militia groups, cattle rustling issues and provisions to address drought and famine as well as overall development needs. The agreement encourages inter-community coordination on disarming and mutual understanding of key local peace issues and the need for local governance and monitoring of implementation efforts.

Agreement document SS_040305_Riang Peace Declaration.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Substantive

Page 23, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 6. Ignorance and illiteracy:

•Provision and construction of education facilities and schools in Jikany and Lou areas.
•Increase the number of primary schools in the area.

Page 23, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 8. Mistrust/Attitudes/beliefs:
...
• Promotions of inter-clan marriages, constant consultations, inter communal youth activities and dialogues.
...
• Discourage disunity among Nuer leaders living in the diaspora.

Page 24, 4.0 Formation and election of the Jikany /Lou Peace and Development Committee:
...
The following were the factors put in consideration during electioneering:
...
- Representation and the number of people sitting in the Committee — Delegates resolved that communities should be (pg 26) represented at County level. Representation would put all interested groups in consideration particularly women, youth, religious leaders, SRRC representatives and military personnel. Delegates also agreed that five representatives from each county throughout the 3ikany and Lou communities should form a 35-member committee to monitor and oversee the implementation of the resolution.

Page 27, 4.1.1 Election of the Committee:
...
Six counties were represented in the conference and delegates were asked to elect qualified people who would be ready to volunteer their time to serve the community as per the expectations and desire of the conference resolutions. Representation of all sector of the society such as youth, women, SRRC, Religious leaders and opinion leaders were emphasized.

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 Page 7, 2.1 Conference Objectives: The main objective of the conference was to create a forum for Lou/Jikany dialogue that could lead to unity, common understanding and harmonious co-existence. In particular, the objectives were: • To resolve the differences and bring a common understanding between the Jikany and Lou clans of Nuer community of Sudan, including those in the diaspora. • To bring to an end the destructive internal hostility between and among the Nuer community. • To promote peace and resolve inter-clan conflicts among the Nuer Community. • To promote understanding and appreciation of the importance of peace, human rights observance, fairness and justice between and among Nuer clans. • To facilitate the emergence of sustainable and broad-based community level forum to strengthen advocacy for peace in Upper Nile Region. Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive Page 21, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 1. Governance: ... • Clear demarcation of clan and administrative boundaries. Page 21, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 2. Water Points and grazing land: ... • Drilling of water wells and boreholes for both Jikany and Lou clans in the disputed areas . ... • Initiation of re-settlement programme (policy) for Lou and Jikany people who are willing to go back to their land. Page 21, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 3. GOS and Militia groups: • Promotion of peaceful dialogues among different communities of South Sudan especially the Lou and Jikany clans. • Launching massive peace education and human rights advocacy programs in Jikany and Lou areas. Page 22, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 5. Cattle rustling and looting of property: ... • The Lou and Jikany communities should find other alternative means of livelihood instead of depending solely on cattle, which has become the major source of conflict. Page 23, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 6. Ignorance and illiteracy: •Provision and construction of education facilities and schools in Jikany and Lou areas. •Increase the number of primary schools in the area. Page 23, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 8. Mistrust/Attitudes/beliefs: ... • Promotions of inter-clan marriages, constant consultations, inter communal youth activities and dialogues. Page 24, 3.3.3 Riang Peace Declaration Dated 5th March 2004: ...

3. That we shall continuously monitor signs of conflict among the Jikany/Lou communities with a view to preventing occurrence of violence:

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 24, 4.0 Formation and election of the Jikany /Lou Peace and Development Committee:

...

The following were the factors put in consideration during electioneering:

...

- Representation and the number of people sitting in the Committee — Delegates resolved that communities should be (pg 26) represented at County level. Representation would put all interested groups in consideration particularly women, youth, religious leaders, SRRC representatives and military personnel. Delegates also agreed that five representatives from each county throughout the 3ikany and Lou communities should form a 35-member committee to monitor and oversee the implementation of the resolution.

Page 27, 4.1.1 Election of the Committee:

...

Six counties were represented in the conference and delegates were asked to elect qualified people who would be ready to volunteer their time to serve the community as per the expectations and desire of the conference resolutions. Representation of all sector of the society such as youth, women, SRRC, Religious leaders and opinion leaders were emphasized.

Page 33, 5.0 Appendices: Appendix I, Participants

...

133. Mary Nyaletni Tut
Woman/Assoc
Akobo

...

136. Elizabeth Nyaborah Bol
W/Assoc
Wunror

...

140.Mary Chuol Whial
W/Assoc
Ballet

141.Elizabeth Nyakoka Thech
W/Assoc
LuakPiny

142.Mary Nyayang Lam
W/Assoc
LuakPiny

143.Sarah Nyaleak Long
W/Assoc
LuakPiny

144. Elizabeth Chuol Riek
W/ Assoc
Luak Piny
Jikany

145. Sarah Buok Riekah
W/Assoc
LuakPiny

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   Page 7, 2.1 Conference Objectives:

The main objective of the conference was to create a forum for Lou/Jikany dialogue that could lead to unity, common understanding and harmonious co-existence. In particular, the objectives were:
...
• To facilitate the emergence of sustainable and broad-based community level forum to strengthen advocacy for peace in Upper Nile Region.

Page 21, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 3. GOS and Militia groups:

• Promotion of peaceful dialogues among different communities of South Sudan especially the Lou and Jikany clans.
• Launching massive peace education and human rights advocacy programs in Jikany and Lou areas.

Page 23, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 6. Ignorance and illiteracy:
...
• Organize community training workshops and forums to create awareness on civil rights, community development and peace building.
• Maintenance and expansion of peace advocacy to the whole Nuer communities and their neighbours.

Page 24, 4.0 Formation and election of the Jikany /Lou Peace and Development Committee:
...
The following were the factors put in consideration during electioneering:
...
- Representation and the number of people sitting in the Committee — Delegates resolved that communities should be (pg 26) represented at County level. Representation would put all interested groups in consideration particularly women, youth, religious leaders, SRRC representatives and military personnel. Delegates also agreed that five representatives from each county throughout the 3ikany and Lou communities should form a 35-member committee to monitor and oversee the implementation of the resolution.

Page 27, 4.1.1 Election of the Committee:
...
Six counties were represented in the conference and delegates were asked to elect qualified people who would be ready to volunteer their time to serve the community as per the expectations and desire of the conference resolutions. Representation of all sector of the society such as youth, women, SRRC, Religious leaders and opinion leaders were emphasized.

Traditional/ religious leaders	Page 21, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 1. Governance: … • Lobby SPLA/M leaders to endorse Riang Peace Resolutions. Page 23, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 8. Mistrust/Attitudes/beliefs: … • Discourage disunity among Nuer leaders living in the diaspora. Page 24, 3.3.3 Riang Peace Declaration Dated 5th March 2004: … 7. That we have also resolved to revive customary norms and rules as well as traditional governance systems among the Jikany/Lou communities. Page 24, 4.0 Formation and election of the Jikany /Lou Peace and Development Committee: … The following were the factors put in consideration during electioneering: … - Representation and the number of people sitting in the Committee — Delegates resolved that communities should be (pg 26) represented at County level. Representation would put all interested groups in consideration particularly women, youth, religious leaders, SRRC representatives and military personnel. Delegates also agreed that five representatives from each county throughout the 3ikany and Lou communities should form a 35-member committee to monitor and oversee the implementation of the resolution. Page 27, 4.1.1 Election of the Committee: … Six counties were represented in the conference and delegates were asked to elect qualified people who would be ready to volunteer their time to serve the community as per the expectations and desire of the conference resolutions. Representation of all sector of the society such as youth, women, SRRC, Religious leaders and opinion leaders were emphasized.
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

Page 7, 2.1 Conference Objectives:

The main objective of the conference was to create a forum for Lou/Jikany dialogue that could lead to unity, common understanding and harmonious co-existence. In particular, the objectives were:
…
• To promote understanding and appreciation of the importance of peace, human rights observance, fairness and justice between and among Nuer clans.

Page 20, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 1. Governance:
…
• Restoration of law and order in all liberated regions by establishing police department and justice system.

Page 22, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 3. GOS and Militia groups:
…
• Launching massive peace education and human rights advocacy programs in Jikany and Lou areas.

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   No specific mention.

Mobility/access   Page 22, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 5. Cattle rustling and looting of property:

…

• Movement of cattle from one community or point to the other should be sanctioned by the relevant authority.

Protection measures   Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians

Page 20, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 1. Governance:

…

• Plan and undertake disarmament programs or mount initiative to get rid of illegal arms in the hand of civilian and militia groups.

Page 21, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 3. GOS and Militia groups:

•Distribution of fire arms to civilian and support to militia groups by the government should stop or be a subject of debate at the on going peace talks in Kenya.
•Mounting anti-arms/ammunition distribution campaign to appeal to the UN and relevant bodies to intervene in discouraging the government from issuing arms to civilian.

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	No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
	Page 22, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 4. Drought/Famine and abject poverty
	•Provision of food and non-food materials to the affected communities/people in the area.
	...
	•Provision of farm inputs and implements (eg seeds, ploughs, etc) for communities to start farming activities in areas that experience relative peace.
	...
	•Awareness creation and training communities to initiate and take part in productive self sustaining projects rather than relying on relief.
	Page 24, 3.3.3 Riang Peace Declaration Dated 5th March 2004:
	...
	4. That we shall strive to promote peace and advocacy and development activities between the two communities;
	5. That we shall coordinate and collaborate with the local communities in carrying out peace and development activities;
	6. That we shall also collaborate with other like-minded groups in carrying out peace and development activities;
	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance
	Page 22, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 4. Drought/Famine and abject poverty
	...
	•Provision of humanitarian assistance including health and education services by NGOs and donor agencies.
	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction
	Page 21, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 2. Water Points and grazing land:
	•Provision of irrigation systems and dams to enable people start farming activities .
	•Drilling of water wells and boreholes for both Jikany and Lou clans in the disputed areas .
	Page 23, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 6. Ignorance and illiteracy:
	•Provision and construction of education facilities and schools in Jikany and Lou areas.
	•Increase the number of primary schools in the area.
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.

International funds   Page 3, Acknowledgement and Appreciation:

... ACHA is so grateful to the donors who extended both financial and material support to the conference. First appreciation goes to Pact Kenya (Sudan Peace Funds), British High Commission, Norwegian Peoples' Aid and Norwegian Church Aid for their invaluable assistance.

Business   No specific mention.

Taxation   No specific mention.

Banks   No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights   Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Property return and restitution
Page 22, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 5. Cattle rustling and looting of property:
...
• SPLA/M should work hard to recover stolen cattle and return to the owners while offenders are punished.

Pastoralist/ nomadism rights   Page 21, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 2. Water Points and grazing land:

•Provision of irrigation systems and dams to enable people start farming activities.

Page 22, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 4. Drought/Famine and abject poverty
...
•Provision of farm inputs and implements (eg seeds, ploughs, etc) for communities to start farming activities in areas that experience relative peace.

Page 22, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 5. Cattle rustling and looting of property:

• Organize joint military (SPLA/M) interventions or operations in cattle rustling areas.
...
• SPLA/M should work hard to recover stolen cattle and return to the owners while offenders are punished.

Page 22, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 5. Cattle rustling and looting of property:
...
• The Lou and Jikany communities should find other alternative means of livelihood instead of depending solely on cattle, which has become the major source of conflict.
• Movement of cattle from one community or point to the other should be sanctioned by the relevant authority.

Cultural heritage	Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Intangible Page 23, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 8. Mistrust/Attitudes/beliefs: • Restoration of Nuer cultural norms and rules by recognizing and respecting positive cultural practice especially those that promote peace and unity. Page 23, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 8. Mistrust/Attitudes/beliefs: … • Inculcation of a culture of prayer, love and faith in God to restore hope and humanity at all levels. Page 24, 3.3.3 Riang Peace Declaration Dated 5th March 2004: … 7. That we have also resolved to revive customary norms and rules as well as traditional governance systems among the Jikany/Lou communities.
Environment	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	Page 21, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 2. Water Points and grazing land: •Provision of irrigation systems and dams to enable people start farming activities . •Drilling of water wells and boreholes for both Jikany and Lou clans in the disputed areas . •Deployment of SPLA/M soldiers along water points to monitor and prevent occurrence of violent conflicts .

Security sector

Security Guarantees	Page 21, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 1. Governance: … • Deployment of SPLA/M soldiers in major disputed and conflict prone areas to monitor and prevent emerging conflicts. Page 21, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 2. Water Points and grazing land: … •Deployment of SPLA/M soldiers along water points to monitor and prevent occurrence of violent conflicts. Page 24, 3.3.3 Riang Peace Declaration Dated 5th March 2004: … 3. That we shall continuously monitor signs of conflict among the Jikany/Lou communities with a view to preventing occurrence of violence;
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	Page 20, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 1. Governance: … • Restoration of law and order in all liberated regions by establishing police department and justice system.

Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions
	Page 21, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 3. GOS and Militia groups:
	• Distribution of fire arms to civilian and support to militia groups by the government should stop or be a subject of debate at the on going peace talks in Kenya.
	• Mounting anti-arms/ammunition distribution campaign to appeal to the UN and relevant bodies to intervene in discouraging the government from issuing arms to civilian.
	• Extension of amnesty and commencement of rehabilitation and reintegration programme for former SPLA/M who defected to GOS/Militia groups i.e integration of White Army into SPLA/M mainstream
	Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes
	Page 20, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 1. Governance:
	…
	• Plan and undertake disarmament programs or mount initiative to get rid of illegal arms in the hand of civilian and militia groups.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 20, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 1. Governance: • Establishment of SPLA/M effective governing structure and systems from grassroots to regional level. ... • Plan and undertake disarmament programs or mount initiative to get rid of illegal arms in the hand of civilian and militia groups. • Deployment of SPLA/M soldiers in major disputed and conflict prone areas to monitor and prevent emerging conflicts. • Deployment of SPLA/M soldiers to work out of their own communities to enhance transparency and accountability among the soldiers. Page 21, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 1. Governance: ... • Lobby SPLA/M leaders to endorse Riang Peace Resolutions. Page 21, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 2. Water Points and grazing land: ... •Deployment of SPLA/M soldiers along water points to monitor and prevent occurrence of violent conflicts. Page 21, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 3. GOS and Militia groups: •Distribution of fire arms to civilian and support to militia groups by the government should stop or be a subject of debate at the on going peace talks in Kenya. ... • Extension of amnesty and commencement of rehabilitation and reintegration programme for former SPLA/M who defected to GOS/Militia groups i.e integration of White Army into SPLA/M mainstream Page 22, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 5. Cattle rustling and looting of property: • Organize joint military (SPLA/M) interventions or operations in cattle rustling areas. • Arrest and put under trial (tribunal court) those militia or leaders that support and perpetuate conflict and other criminal activities in the region. • SPLA/M should work hard to recover stolen cattle and return to the owners while offenders are punished. Page 23, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 8. Mistrust/Attitudes/beliefs: ... • Promotion of harmonious co-existence between the civilians and military personnel. Page 24, 4.0 Formation and election of the Jikany /Lou Peace and Development Committee: ... The following were the factors put in consideration during electioneering: ... - Representation and the number of people sitting in the Committee — Delegates resolved that communities should be (pg 26) represented at County level. Representation would put all interested groups in consideration particularly women, youth, religious leaders, SRRC representatives and military personnel. Delegates also agreed that five representatives from each county throughout the Jikany and Lou

Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	Page 20, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 1. Governance: … • Plan and undertake disarmament programs or mount initiative to get rid of illegal arms in the hand of civilian and militia groups. Page 22, 3.3.2 Suggested Solutions, 5. Cattle rustling and looting of property: … • Arrest and put under trial (tribunal court) those militia or leaders that support and perpetuate conflict and other criminal activities in the region.
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   No specific mention.

Reconciliation   Page 7, 2.1 Conference Objectives:

The main objective of the conference was to create a forum for Lou/Jikany dialogue that could lead to unity, common understanding and harmonious co-existence. In particular, the objectives were:
• To resolve the differences and bring a common understanding between the Jikany and Lou clans of Nuer community of Sudan, including those in the diaspora.
• To bring to an end the destructive internal hostility between and among the Nuer community.
• To promote peace and resolve inter-clan conflicts among the Nuer Community.
• To promote understanding and appreciation of the importance of peace, human rights observance, fairness and justice between and among Nuer clans.
• To facilitate the emergence of sustainable and broad-based community level forum to strengthen advocacy for peace in Upper Nile Region.

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	https://www.sudanarchive.net/ A Report on the Jikany/Luo Peace Conference Held at Riang Location, Eastern Upper Nile, 1 March 2004 SLPD_20040301_01 Accessed on 23/3/2023