

Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	2nd Annual Dinka Agaar Internal Cattle Migration Conference
Date	8 Dec 2021
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 Other

Peace process	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements
Parties	Mabor Alir Cipuou-Nyuc, Head of chiefs, Rumbek Centre County; Jacob Det Aciek, Head of Chiefs, Rumbek East; Majak Malual Kodi, Head of Chiefs, Rumbek Centre County; Mathiang Ater Chier, Head of chief Rumbek North County; Marial Maker Mabor, Head of chiefs, Rumbek East County; Deer Makuer Gol, Executive chief, Rumbek Centre County; Madeng Mangang Mangar, Executive chief, Rumbek East County; John Marial Dongrin, Executive Chief, Rumbek East County; Marik Lieny Malith, Executive chief, Rumbek North County; Guong Akoldit Ruoc, Executive chief, Rumbek Centre County; Hellena Aluel Alama, Women leader, Rumbek East County; Yar Matur Koriom, Women leader, Rumbek Centre County; Ayen Madit Majier, Women leader, Rumbek North County; Dhiim Mabeny Malual, Gelweng leader, Rumbek East County; Maliet Gumnok Ater, Gelweng leader, Rumbek North County; Matur Majak Makuer, Gelweng leader, Rumbek Centre County.
Third parties	Hon. Poth Madit Dut, Acting Governor of Lakes State-Rumbek; Hon. Benjamin Makuer Mabor, Minister of Local Government and Law Enforcement Agencies; Hon Beny Matur Mathiang, Minister of Peacebuilding; Khalif Farah, UNMISS-CAD Rumbek; Rob Lancaster, Program Manager Peace Canal/POF Rumbek.
Description	Communities from across Lakes State met to establish a framework for resolving cattle disputes and reducing cattle-related violence and created an Internal Cattle Migration Monitoring Committee to monitor and implement their resolutions.

Agreement document	SS_211208_2nd Annual Dinka Agaar Internal Cattle Migration Conference (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Local agreement properties

Process type	Formal structured process
Rationale	The agreement emerged from an annual conference organised with the assistance of a number of peace-building organisations such as UNMISS.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	No
Link to national process: articulated rationale	The agreement deals with cattle-related conflict in the Rumbek county in Lakes State. South Sudan. There is no reference to a national peace process.

Name of Locale	Lakes State
Nature of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	6.807110, 29.677400
Participant type	Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations Regional state actor
Mediator, facilitator or similar	Mediator or similar referred to
Mediator (references)	UNMISS-CAD and Peace Canal
Type of mediator/facilitator/similar	Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations International or transnational actor

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)	<p>we have resolved today on 8th December, 2021 in Rumbek, the following resolutions;</p> <p>...</p> <p>14. Spiritual leader of Panyar section, uncle Machar Dhuol will perform the peace ritual so that all sections co-exist peacefully in the Toc.</p>
Grievance List	<p>RESOLUTIONS</p> <p>...</p> <p>aware of the fact that cattle movements constitute one of the key conflict triggers among sections of our community;</p>
Cattle rustling/ banditry	<p>we have resolved today on 8th December, 2021 in Rumbek, the following resolutions;</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. All stolen cattle must be returned to their rightful owners before movement of cattle camps to TOC.</p> <p>...</p> <p>6. Anyone who may identify his stolen bull/cow is not allowed to take it by force, doing so amounts to a violation that is severely punishable by law.</p> <p>7. Similar conferences need to be held in Yirol and Cueibet areas because cattle movements cause similar communal conflicts in those areas.</p> <p>...</p> <p>24. Those who may continue to practice cattle theft should be reported by their immediate community leaders or else they shall be considered to have condoned the crimes, which is punishable as far as these resolutions are concerned.</p> <p>...</p> <p>27. We have agreed to establish the Internal Cattle Migration Monitoring Committee (ICMMC) of sixteen members to monitor, liaise and implement these resolutions.</p>
Social cover	<p>we have resolved today on 8th December, 2021 in Rumbek, the following resolutions;</p> <p>...</p> <p>Chiefs who condone evaders and other criminals will be held responsible by the State Government.</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. All wanted criminals must be surrendered to government before movement to TOC.</p> <p>...</p> <p>24. Those who may continue to practice cattle theft should be reported by their immediate community leaders or else they shall be considered to have condoned the crimes, which is punishable as far as these resolutions are concerned.</p>
