

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN SUDAN

Peace Building and Conflict Prevention

Peace Resolutions and Plans of Action Year 2011

Our Re: LGB/GoSS/1-A-3

Date: 17th Dec/2010

Local Government Board
Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS)

Re: Peace Resolutions and Plans of Action Year 2011

Undersecretary
Local Government Board
Juba

Please find here the attached copies of Peace Conferences held in Wunlit, Yirol, and Rumbek. The Local Government Board was represented and we have participated actively in shaping the future plans of action. These documents will help the Local Government Board to be on top of things in future discussions.



Del Rumdit Deng
D/General of Administration
Local Government Board

Date: 12 December 2010

Role of Local Government Board in Peace Building

Presented by:-

Del Rumdit Deng, D/General of Admin/LGB

A peace conference sponsored by Safer World of UK for the three bordering States namely:- Lakes States, Unity State and Warrap State

H.E Dr. Riak Machar Teny, Vice President Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS)

H.E Taban Deng Gai Governor of Unity State

H.E Eng. Chol Tong the Governor of Lakes the host of this Conference

H.E Yel Mayor, Deputy Governor Warrap State

I also do recognize the presence of other constitutional post holders who are here with us.

Hon. Peter Gweng Deputy Chairperson of Peace Commission Juba

Ret. Brig General Christo Simon Fatkai Representative, Ministry of Internal Affairs Small Arms Control, Juba

Fellow Citizens

- ❖ I'm deeply honored to represent the Local Government Board on this noble gathering for peace building in our three States. It is a share responsibility to bring peace to our people who are in dire need to have a peaceful co-existence among ourselves.
- ❖ Our main function as Local Government Board is an advisory role to the Office of the President of Southern Sudan on matters of good governance, peace building among the communities in the entire Southern Sudan and building the capacities of Local Government manpower in all the Counties of the Southern Sudan.
- ❖ And as we strive to build a permanent peace in our communities the issue of cattle rustling and cattle raiding, continue unabated due to some leakages in the system of arms control mechanism that brings instability among the bordering States. Although they are collected the arms still find their ways to the criminals.

Fellow citizens,

- ❖ In the past the chiefs have control over their subjects; the situation absolutely has changed today. The powers of the chiefs need to be restored through the formulation of Chief Courts which are stipulated by the Local Government Act 2009, Article 101 which categories these Courts into “A” Court “B” Court “C” Court and the Town Bench Courts. These Courts have limited judicial powers. They are Customary Law Courts only. The competences of Customary Law Courts are defined in adjudicating customary cases by making judgment in accordance with the Customs, norms and ethnics of the communities.
- ❖ And in view of the Local Government Act 2009, the Act stipulates that chiefs have no jurisdiction to judge Criminal cases except where they are empowered by the High Court and presided by competent judge or judges.
- ❖ Having looked at all the resolutions from previous Peace initiatives in the past, our present situation requires competent courts headed by senior judges to look into murder cases which have become prevalent in our society. Imposition of stringent laws and above all the political will must be there to implement these resolutions in apprehending culprits through their chiefs as it used to be in the past. Chiefs who are incapable of doing the job be dismissed and replace immediately with chiefs who are able to exercise some powers and restrain over their subjects.
- ❖ In conclusion we should adopt Capital Punishment as a deterrent for those who commit murder in pursue of their criminal activities.
- ❖ Or the imposition of long term prison sentences for those who violate the standing laws. Compensation for victims in terms of 31 head of cattle or 51 head of cattle does not in any way help the briefing families for their lost. It is easily collected by the offenders through their relatives and paid to the family of the victim. The murderer in such a situation does not bear the weight of law in any way.
- ❖ It also does not ease the pain and the suffering inflicted on the victim’s family, and thus there is always a quest for revenge.

Thank you, for having me and God bless you all.

**Inter – States Borders Peace Conference held in
Yirol town between Lakes, Unity and Warrap
States from**

26th – 30th January 2009

Day 1

SOUTHERN SUDAN PEACE COMMISSION LAKES, UNITY AND WARRAP PEACE CONFERENCE'HOSTED BY YIROL WEST COUNTY.

Inter-states peace conference

Hosted by: Yirol West County.

Date: 27th, Jan, 2009

Present bodies.

i.	Executive bodies, Lakes, Unity and Warrap.	
ii.	Opinion leaders/traditional authorities.	
iii.	Initiated by Southern Sudan peace commission.	
iv.	Attendant:.	
1.	H.E.Vice President of the GOSS	1
2.	Governors	3
3.	Advisors	4
4.	Ministers	2
5.	Hon. Members of Parliament	2
6.	Peace Commission –GOSS	3
7.	County Commissioners	14
8.	Security personnel	5
9.	SPLM Secretaries	2
General attendants		
Unity State		29
Lakes State		40
Warrap		

The conference was opened by prayers from chief priest for Episcopal Church of Sudan (ECS) Diocese Yirol

The sitting was chaired by H.E the vice president Government of Southern Sudan.

The commissioner of Yirol West County had given the chance and he had begun by addressing the guest of honor H.E the vice president Government of Southern Sudan. He added that, he is very overwhelmed with the peace initiative with a lot of appreciation to the vice President who inserted his effort to take part in this peace conference and I hope our present is the greatest opportunity towards this peace conference in order to unify our clashed societies.

At this juncture H.E Commissioner of Yirol West County called upon Lt.Gen.Daniel Awet –Governor of Lakes State and later on called upon H.E Vice President GOSS to brief the sitting.

“Based on Governor’s Points of his Address.”

On my behalf and on behalf of Lakes State and said that the two executive bodies of lakes State had a plan two months ago initiated by the southern Sudan peace commission.

We are trying to bring down the tensions and execute 17 Resolutions such as:-

1. Disarmament
2. Compensation of people killed in the bordering areas.
3. Construction of proper prison service for keeping law breakers.
4. improvement of infrastructure –borehole/adequate water points
5. mobilization of youth for peace building programmed
6. construction of schools and youth development centre for interaction
7. civic education programmes
8. promotion of culture of peace amongst the conflicted societies
9. Provision of monitoring team.
10. opening of more trade routes

Among others, the greatest number of the above resolutions have not been executed nor implemented.

H.E Governor of Lakes State-concluded by asking from the Vice President Dr.Riak Machar to help him to form a committee to apprehend the culprits and special courts to settle the murdering cases among the communities of southern Sudan.

OPENING REMARKS FROM H.E VICE PRESIDENT GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN SUDAN.Dr.Riak Machar Teny

Addressed the sitting and said that his second time to visit Yirol since his first visit in 2004 to assess Ramciel the proposed new capital of GOSS. He appreciated H.E the Commissioner of Yirol West county for his support for organizing/hosting the peace conference in Yirol west county .he said the suffering has ended and this is the right time to focus on development and added that unity should be promoted so that we develop the nation by constructing schools, hospital road networks between GOSS capital and Unity, Warrap and Lakes and this will increase the chance of development in the region.

Our organized forces and your Commissioners are to maintain Law and Order. He stressed to meeting participants that the issue of illegal possession of firearms had band by government of Southern Sudan and ordered for disarmament is to commence right away” because with a lot of civilians carrying guns, the tribal conflicts shall never come to an end”

It is recommended that, only the organized forces should remain with guns for defense of civil population .he also stressed “Guns are main causes of trouble, rampant killing used as a tool for robbery, as well as cattle raiding along the bordering States”

Construction of the roads can improve the system of trade in the counties, while doing this can improve the state of security and create a link between States and the counties of south Sudan.

All those involved in tribal conflict like bandits , cattle thieves and anybody found breaking the law in counties should be dealt with properly and to be reported to the appropriate authorities to judge them according to the law. And lastly concluded that the conference is officially declared opened.

The following points were recommended by commissioners in their security report over possession of illegal arms by unauthorized persons.

- Conflicts are caused by irresponsible youth due to illegal possession of arms, and now that the government decides to disarm them, then there will be peace within us.
- Any body found carrying gun shall be dealt with no reservation and will suffer in the hand of the Government {Gun Owner}.
- The gun should remain only with organized or Law Enforcement Agencies. Such as Police, Wildlife and Prison Service to exercise the rule of Law to the Societies and for proper way of apprehending culprits and law Enforcement.
- SPLA soldiers are counted to have contributed to the civil conflict through the provision of Bullets, Guns and other powerful ammunitions.
- Wounded heroes are currently residing within civilians are considered as major catalysts in tribal clashes.
- Those who are convicted of committing gun related killing are being backup or supported by their relatives of who are high profile officials in the government.
- SPLA Officers granted permission from the SPLA HQs in Juba with gun to the counties is also contributing to the possibility of gun sales.
- Reported organized militias hiding at inter-State borders of Unity, Warrap and Lakes States, with unknown intension had destabilized the security of innocent civilians.

Human and socio-economic hinder cause by tribal clashes

- Women, children are the most vulnerable group.
- Escalation of cattle raiding such as 698 cattle raided in Yirol East County that has hindered our economy i.e. looting of cattle and any other valuable properties /belongings of an individual.
- Lost of lives ,about 47 persons including SPLM County Secretary –Yirol East County killed and 8 persons injured including H.E Commissioner Yirol East County wounded .not only that ,but 200 persons killed between Rek and Nuer conflict .
- Struggle over natural resources (water, grazing land and fishing points).

Solutions to the Tribal Clashes of the three bordering States.

- Appointment of border chiefs to monitor peace performances.
- Reorganization of police forces since the present police force had failed to maintain peace and order due to the weakness of the police personnel.
- Formation of special court to settle border related cases, of: murder and cattle theft.
- Establishment of regular salaries for traditional authorities to boost the moral in the work.
- Judiciary of southern Sudan should find a better way of settling civil cases and .improvement of judiciary system.
- Force disarmament action should commence right away to arrest the current state of insecurity in the three bordering States.
- Identification and apprehension of thieves.
- Long term imprisonment of culprits in distance prison
- Encouragement of Death penalties in order to deter law offenders.
- Continuous Inter-counties peace review to be scheduled for proper peace activities monitoring.
- Compensation of lives lost and recovery of looted properties.

- Deployment of arm forces along bordering Areas.
- Regular payment of GOSS army so that they devote their attention for maintenance of Law and order.
- Improvement of both police and prison custodies.

**Inter – States Borders Peace Conference held in Yirol town between Lakes,
Unity and Warrap States from 26th – 30th January 2009**

Preamble

Due to rapid rise in the rate of death and cattle raiding amongst and along the borders of the three (3) states;

Aware of the total breakdown of the security situation as well as the rule of law and order along our borders;

Consciousness of the huge task of insecurity which has hindered the socio-economic development of the three States;

Mindful of the up coming national elections as stipulated in the Interim National Constitution of Sudan and the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA);

And Consciousness of the many resolutions which were passed in the past conferences and not implemented;

We participants of the three States have hereby agreed to implement the following resolutions and recommendations without any further failure.

Background

Following the recent waves of violent in Lakes State and with her neighbours, the State Government in collaboration with South Sudan Peace Commission (SSPC) have convince a conference inviting authorities of the three states and GOSS Security Committee led by vice president Dr. Riak Machar.

However, the conference has focused on reviewing the past resolutions that were passed (Bentiu, Maria-lou and Yirol conferences) yet none of them was implemented. Besides, Chiefs, Commissioners, Security Advisors and Governors of the three States were asked to report the new emerging security issues. The conference has also identified the gaps and urges the GOSS to increase support for effective implementation of conference resolutions.

The conference however, had finally passed the following resolutions for the implementation by the three States

1) Establishment of Border Courts;

That there shall be established Border Courts along the Borders of the three (3) States. Therefore, the Border Courts shall be established as follows:-

- a) For Lou Arik, Kongor and Apuk –Giir, the Border Court shall be in **Mayen Jur**;
 - b) For Apuk Padoc, Lou Paher and Loucjang Abuong, the Border Court shall be in **Adol**;
 - c) For Loucjang, Pakam and Mayendit, the Border Court shall be in **Madol**;
 - d) For Agar(Athuoi, Rub & Kuei), Apak and Pinyijar, the Border Court shall be in **Paloc**,
 - e) For Yirol East, West and Pinyijar, the Border Court shall be **Karer**,
 - f) For Gok, Jarwau and Kongor, the Border Court shall be -----
 - g) For Luacjang and Agar Pakam, the Border Court shall be -----
- 2) That all the civil populations shall be disarmed. And if there is any resistant, necessary force shall be applied;
 - 3) That Army forces (SPLA) shall be deployed along all the Borders to flashed out the criminals;
 - 4) That all Disabled people must be disarmed;

- 5) All Soldiers who have deserted their units must be arrested and returned to their units;
- 6) Compensations of all those who were killed since 2005 –to- 31st December 2007 shall be thirty one (31) cows i.e 28 heifers & 3 bulls while from 1st January 2008 up to now shall be fifty one(51) cows; i.e 45 heifers & six (6) bulls;
- 7) All looted properties and cattle must be recovered and returned to their rightful owners;
- 8) Establishment of Council of Chiefs in all the three (3) states must take place with immediate effect;
- 9) That the security forces shall be deployed in the Border Towns where Borders Courts are located so as to enforce the law;
- 10) That the security forces deployed along the borders must be equipped with proper communications and transport facilities to enable them patrol the areas;
- 11) GOSS has to facilitate

Jurisdictions/Powers of the Borders Courts

The conference has also agreed that each Border Court shall be constituted of eleven (11) members in which the presiding judge shall be a person of high experience/senior chief and shall be appointed by State Authority /chief justice of the judiciary of South Sudan.

The following shall be the Jurisdictions/Powers of the Borders Courts:-

The Court shall have the power to sentence a person who has committed any of the following categories of crimes:-

- 1) Raid with violent shall carry the following punishment:-
 - a) If you killed a person whom you have raided his/hers cows, you (thief) will compensate him (owner) with 51 cows, a fine of up to 5,000 Sudanese Pounds and six years imprisonment;
 - b) And if the raider is killed, he/she is not entitled for any compensation;
- 2) Raped victims shall be entitled for compensation of eleven (11) cows, a fine of up to 3,000 Sudanese Pounds and six (6) years imprisonment for the rapist.

Agendas for the next meeting

The participants have unanimously agreed that there shall be a review meeting in Bentiu this year so as to review the progress achieved.

The agendas of the next meeting shall include:-

- 1) Review and Evaluation of Yirol Border Peace Conference;
- 2) Reports on the performance of the Border Courts;
- 3) Report on the New Emerging Issues

Chiefs

s/no	Names in full	County	state	Remark
1	Bahon Mabor Deng	Yirol West	Lakes	
2	Kuclong Marial	Rumbek North	Lakes	
3	Madut Buoi Mabor	Yirol East	Lakes	
4	Jacob Madhal Lany	Tonj	Warrab	
5	Mawan Dhuriak Aduer	Tonj	Warrab	
6	Gum Mading	Tonj	Warrab	
7	Peter Maluoth Jany		Unity	
8	Pai Tuot		Unity	
9	Gaberial gahgah Riak		Unity	
11	Lip jok Buor		Unity	
12	Nyun Yar		Unity	
13	Nguong Dhazier		Unity	
14	Ater Manyiel Gak		Lakes	
15	Dut Marial Bol		Lakes	
16	Manyang Derder Ajeng	Rumbek East	Lakes	
17	Kon Mayor Machar	Yirol Weast	Lakes	
18	Thawat Malual Arop	Rumbek East	Lakes	
19	Simon Bol		Unity	
20	Manyol Majit		Unity	
21	George Mamuol Kai		Unity	
22	Tomith Malual kam		Unity	
23	Peter Manyang Wic-Gol		Unity	
24	Garang Manyang Jok	Yirol East	Lakes	
25	Ngor thiep THiang		Warrap	
26	Makong Majok Makong		Warrap	
27	Makuei Majok Ater			
28	Makuei Guol Akec			
29	Makuei Tingjok Dut			
30	Mayet Nyin Nyoc			
31	Poc Domic Buoc			
32	Mayom Nyol Kuol			
33	Malec Makur Manyang			
34	Maker Athian Deng	Yirol East	Lakes	
35	Alok Beny Amalyek			
36	Yai Abuok Nyang			
37	Akec Marial Takpiny			
38	Majok Akec Kuotwel			
39	Anyic Tuot Meer			
40	Akok Aweer Mabor			
41	Akec Agok Gac			
42	Amac Kucnin Nyang			
43	Apardier Marier Ayei			

- 44 Mabor Alier Puonnyuoc
- 45 Juol Macok Liny
- 46 Diet Aciek Cor
- 47 Mathiang Malon Beny
- 48 Madol Mathok Agoldeer
- 49 Sabit Kuac Manyiel
- 50 Makur Cawol Keng
- 51 Thon Majak Malok
- 52 Jur Ayai Madier
- 53 Mayen Marial Geng
- 54 Makur Kueider Rec
- 55 Marial Malual Anyar
- 56 Marial Majok Makoi
- 57 Ajok Anyijong Ater
- 58 Mageng Dholkuc Maluac
- 59 Mathiang Gai Mathiang
- 60 Matek Chol Dhuol
- 61 Kuer Dhuor Achol
- 62 Mawat Ngor Welkeng
- 63 Marial Dhieu Malual
- 64 Koc Mathiang Koc
- 65 Thondit Mabor Bol
- 66 Pai Nega Ayet
- 67 Rin Gac Hou
- 68 Majok Akoi Kulang
- 69 Madit Maker gum
- 70 Apukgi Makeny Tiel
- 71 Mabor Majok
- 72 Maker Akurjok Ropba
- 73 Majok Adut Dhor
- 74 Maker Manyang Ken
- 75 Makuei Majok Akot
- 76 Dhuor Majak Yiek
- 77 Malith Mabor Cut
- 78 Agok Mabook Arabec
- 79 Makur Akec Deng
- 80 Dak Aleth Kulang
- 81 Dhieu Mangar Cep
- 82 Bol Achol Bayik
- 83 Makok Manyang Cienggan
- 84 Manyang Machar Ater
- 85 Aruop Agul Malek
- 86 Achol Tueng Awer

WUNLIT DINKA - NUER PEACE DOCUMENTS

**Dinka - Nuer West Bank Peace and Reconciliation
Conference**

27 February - 8 March, 1999

Wunlit, Bahr el Ghazal, SUDAN

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Introduction

This brief publication provides the basic documents of the Dinka-Nuer West Bank Peace and Reconciliation Conference held in Wunlit, Bahr el Ghazal, Sudan from the 27th of February until the 8th of March 1999. The purpose of this publication is to immediately make the core documents available to:

- The Dinka and Nuer communities who have established the Wunlit Covenant and will be responsible to implement the resolutions;
- The broader Sudanese community who are eager to read the results of the Conference in Wunlit and will be responsible to expand this peace to other areas of Sudan;
- The political movements in southern Sudan who have assisted in this people-to-people peace process and will now have key roles in the implementation of the resolutions; and
- The international community with special focus on the partners and donors who have contributed to this process and those who will need to assist in the implementation.

BACKGROUND: The Dinka-Nuer West Bank Peace and Reconciliation Conference is a major step in a much larger process. It is designed to bring reconciliation to many groups and people of south Sudan who are in conflict with one another. As this process grows and expands it carries the potential to transform the dynamics of the macro Sudan conflict.

In June 1998, under the facilitation of the New Sudan Council of Churches (NSCC), thirty-five Dinka and Nuer border chiefs and church leaders on both the west and east sides of the Nile River met in Lokichogio (Loki), Kenya. They considered ways to bring peace and reconciliation to their peoples. They met for nine days to share the stories of the pain and suffering they have inflicted on one another for seven years. After coming to a consensus that they must help their people find a way to make peace, the chiefs and church leaders began planning for major Dinka-Nuer peace conferences. It was anticipated that conferences should be held on the west and east banks of the Nile. The Loki conference ended with the signing of the Nuer-Dinka Loki Accord (*see Appendix B*). The West Bank conference was established as the next major step in the process.

NSCC established an organising team and hired short-term staff to focus exclusively on the Dinka-Nuer peace process. During the following eight months the team included field mobilisers and organisers, women, chiefs, liaisons from the Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement (SPLM) and United Democratic Salvation Front (UDSF), intellectuals from the Sudanese Diaspora, and a consultant peacemaking facilitator. The SPLM was requested and agreed to release to NSCC the services of Mr. Mario Muor Muor to serve as the conference site organiser at Wunlit, Tonj County. With the organising skills of a local chief nearly three hundred citizens laboured for three months to build an entire village for the peace conference. One hundred fifty *tukuls* (houses), a large meeting hall were built, cattle, goats and chickens were pledged and provided for meat. A well was drilled, additional food was imported, extensive transportation was planned, and relationships were maintained

with all levels of society from local chiefs to the highest levels of the political movements.

Prior to the Conference a high profile chiefs exchange visit took place between the Nuer and Dinka areas. The Nuer chiefs had to be satisfied that there would be adequate security for their leadership to come into Dinkaland to attend the conference. Dinka chiefs had to be satisfied that the Nuer communities were very serious about this peace effort. These exchange visits took place from the 11th to the 16th of February in Thiet and Wunlit in Bahr el Ghazal among the Dinka, and in Leer in Western Upper Nile among the Nuer. The visits ignited the enthusiasm of the local populations, demonstrated to the conference site builders that the peace was underway, and convinced the key leaders that security would be guaranteed. Hundreds of delegates, chosen by counties and provinces from the Dinka and Nuer communities, began moving toward the site. An airlift was organised to bring one hundred fifty Nuer delegates, arriving on the day before the opening. A total of ??? delegates signed the eventual Covenant. The Conference site became a living peace village with hundreds of security personnel, teams of women cooking and serving each of five "villages," youth working through the night to meet the water needs of a total community of 1200-1500 people, and international observers and journalists living simply and free to observe and later report the story as the peace process unfolded.

The Wunlit Conference opened with the ceremonial sacrifice of a great White Bull, provided as a gift by the local chief. The Ceremonial Opening meeting included Christian worship led by church leaders followed by welcoming addresses. Speeches were made by NSCC Executive Secretary Dr. Haruun Ruun, Governor Nhial Deng Nhial of Bahr el Ghazal, Deputy Chairman of the SPLM/A Cdr. Salva Kiir Mayardit, Commissioners of Tonj and Leer, women leaders from Dinka and Nuer, and traditional spiritual leaders of Dinka and Nuer. The Conference closed with the signing of the Wunlit Dinka-Nuer Covenant with its included resolutions. Each person placed his or her thumb print and some also chose to sign the final document.

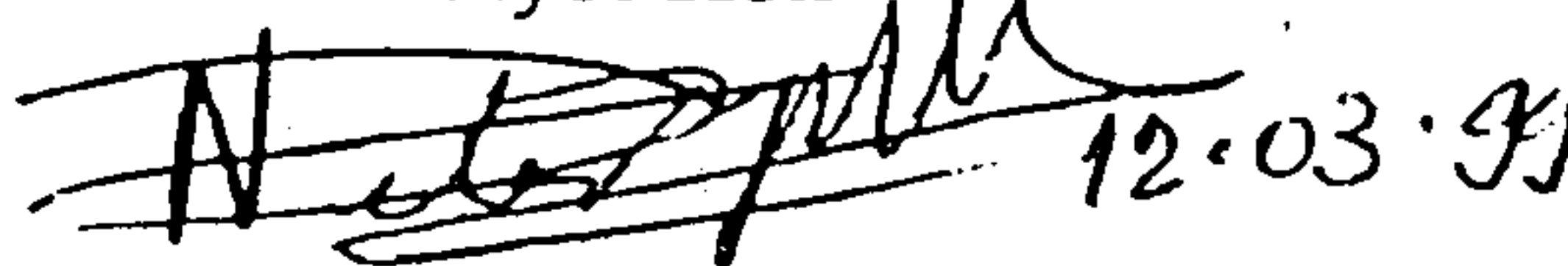
Another publication will follow this initial one. That future publication will include key speeches, selected quotes from the many participants, the minutes developed by the Rapporteurs, and a selection of pictures that tell the story of Wunlit.

This official publication is presented by NSCC and is approved by the following Rapporteur Team:

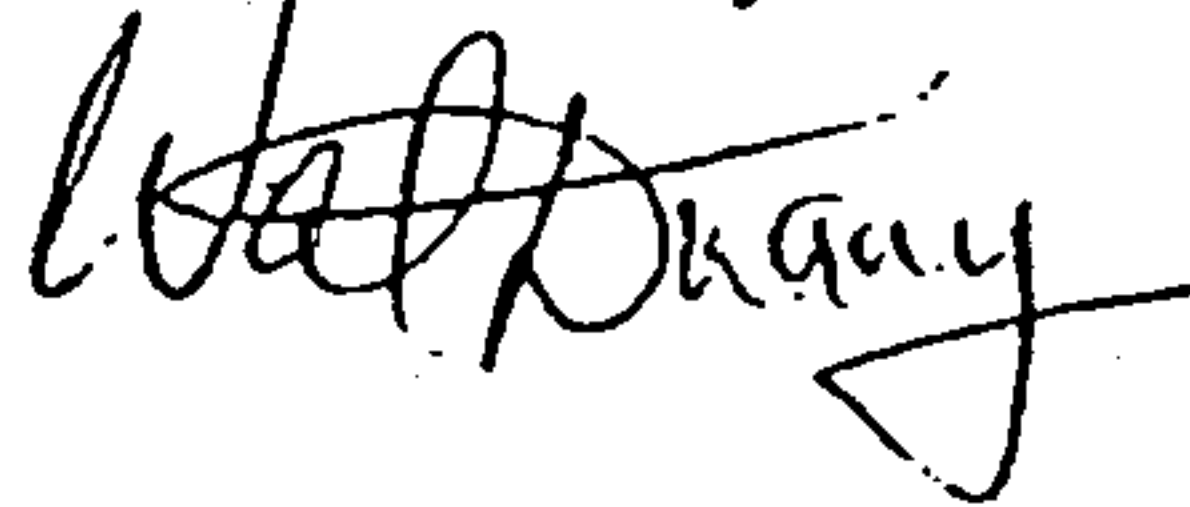
Mr. Dhol Acuil Aleu



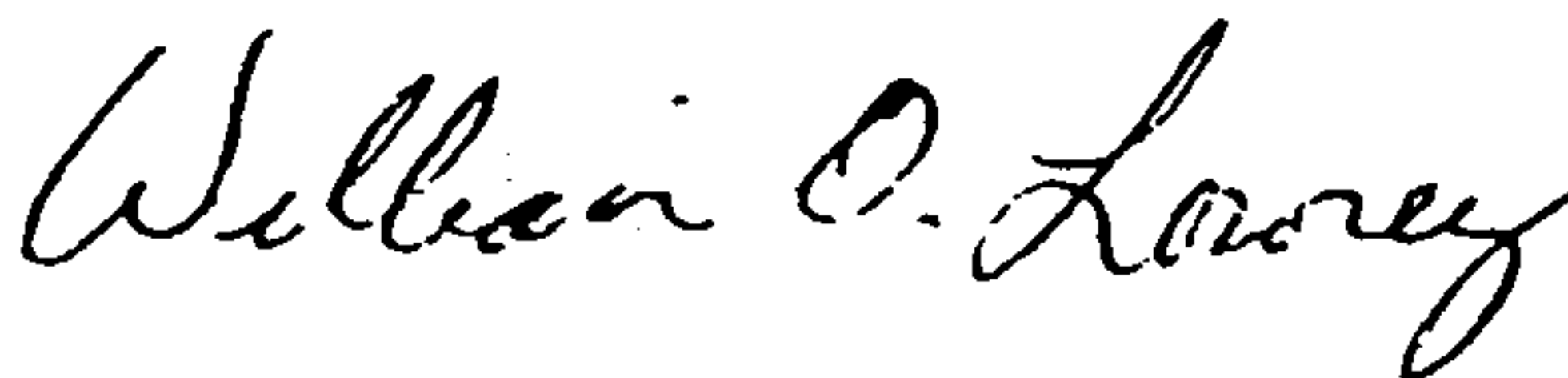
Dr. Peter Nyot Kok

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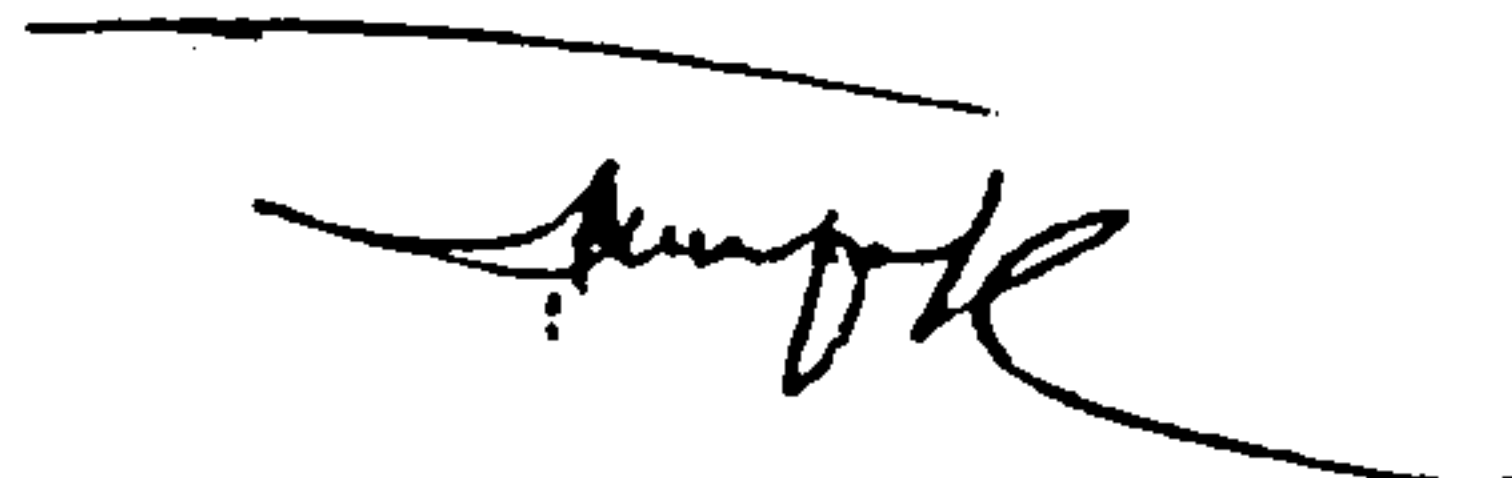
Dr. Wal Duany



Dr. William O. Lowrey



Mr. John Luk Jok



Dr. Marc Nikkel



6/11/99

MR. 95/0

Wunlit Dinka-Nuer Covenant

Dinka-Nuer West Bank Peace and Reconciliation Conference

27 February - 8 March 1999

Wunlit, Bahr el Ghazal, Sudan

Dinka and Nuer Chiefs, church, civil and community leaders, elders, women and youth have met in a peace and reconciliation meeting in Wunlit, Bahr el Ghazal, Sudan under the auspices of the New Sudan Council of Churches (NSCC). We have established this Covenant of peace and reconciliation and declare an end to seven and a half years of intense conflict.

We the participants hereby make and adopt the following Covenant and pledge ourselves to observe and implement it scrupulously and conscientiously in keeping with the solemn vows of peace, reconciliation and familial co-existence. We initiated our Conference with the sacrifice of the White Bull (*Mabior Thon / Tu-bor*) and have sealed the Covenant in Christian worship and traditional sacrifice.

We declare the following:

- All hostile acts shall cease between Dinka and Nuer whether between their respective military forces or armed civilians. A permanent cease-fire is hereby declared between the Dinka and Nuer people with immediate effect.
- Amnesty is hereby declared for all offences against people and property committed prior to 1/1/99 involving Dinka and Nuer on the West Bank of the Nile River.
- Freedom of movement is affirmed and inter-communal commerce, trade, development and services are encouraged.
- Local cross-border agreements and arrangements are encouraged and shall be respected.
- It is hereby declared that border grazing lands and fishing grounds shall be available immediately as shared resources.
- Displaced communities are encouraged to return to their original homes and rebuild relationships with their neighbours.
- The spirit of peace and reconciliation this Covenant represents must be extended to all of South Sudan.

All Resolutions adopted by the Conference are hereby incorporated into this Covenant.

We appeal to the SPLM/A and the UDSF/SSDF to endorse, embrace and assist in implementation of this Covenant and its Resolutions.

We appeal to the International Community to endorse, embrace and assist in implementation of this Covenant and its Resolutions.

Official version: 10th March 1999

Resolutions

Dinka-Nuer West Bank Peace and Reconciliation Conference

Wunlit, Bahr el Ghazal, Sudan

27th February to 8th March, 1999

Process used at Wunlit Dinka-Nuer Conference to develop Resolutions: The following process was used to identify issues and develop resolutions that address the issues and provide solutions for the identified problems:

- **Storytelling and Issue Identification:** A little more than a full day was given to Dinka to tell their stories to the Nuer and to surface the issues that were outstanding between Dinka and Nuer. This was followed by a similar amount of time for story telling by the Nuer, including their responses to what had been said by the Dinka. Finally a day was given for dialogue and rebuttal, comments from key border chiefs, and observations from chiefs who had come as observers from the east bank of the Nile River. The three and a half days of speaking generated a list of issues and a number of proposals for solutions.
- **Management Team Synthesis of Issues:** The Conference Management Team developed a list of six major categories that had arisen out of the storytelling. Rappateurs were assigned for each group. The categories and Rappateurs were:
 1. **Missing Persons and Marriages to Abductees**, Mr. Dhol Acuil Aleu
 2. **Reclaiming the Land and Rebuilding Relationships**, Dr. Peter Nyot Kok; Rev. Matthew Mathiang Deang
 3. **Institutional Arrangements**, Dr. Wal Duany
 4. **Monitoring the Borders**, Mr. Telar Deng
 5. **People Outside the Peace Process**, Mr. Farouk Gatkuoth Kam
 6. **Extending the Peace to the East Bank of the Nile and Equatoria**, Mr. John Luk Jok
- **Working Groups:** Six working groups were established with each one focused on a single issue category. It was decided that the groups would work only in the Dinka and Nuer languages or Arabic where needed. English translation would not be provided for observers because of the amount of time that would be lost in an additional translation. The six issue areas were explained to the conference delegates and they were encouraged to choose the area of their greatest interest. There were thirty to sixty people in each working group. The groups worked for half a day to develop their proposals.

- **Plenary Presentations and Consensus Approval:** Each working group presented its proposals through its Rapporteur. Discussion was held, additions and amendments were made and each set of recommendations were adopted when consensus was gained.

I. Resolutions Regarding: Missing Persons and Marriages to Abductees

A. Girls who have been abducted but are not yet married.

1. Shall be repatriated to their parents/relatives as soon as they are identified.

B. Girls who have been Married in Captivity

1. As soon as they are identified they shall be asked by their parents/relatives if they want to remain with their husbands.
2. If a woman declares that she wants to remain with her husband, than the bride wealth must be collected and presented to her parents/relatives.
3. If she desires to return to her parents/relatives she is to be repatriated.
4. If there are children of the marriage, the natural father may choose to redeem the children according to Dinka/Nuer traditions.
5. If the father refuses to redeem the children, the mother is free to leave with them.
6. If a woman is married to or held by a soldier on the SPLA side, a letter should be sent to Commander Salva Kiir Mayardit, Chief of General Staff of SPLA, so that the girl is able to state before her parents/relatives whether she wants to remain with her soldier-husband or return to her family. If a woman is married to or held by a soldier on the UDSF side, a letter should be sent to Commander Elijah Hon Tap, Chief of Staff of SSDF, so that the girl is able to state before her parents/relatives whether she wants to remain with her soldier-husband or return to her family.
 - If she wants to return to her parents, then she must go.
 - Whether she has a single child or several the natural father may choose to redeem the children, according to the custom of the Dinka/Nuer.
 - If the father refuses to redeem the children, the mother is free to leave with them.

C. Married Women Abducted into Captivity

1. As soon as a woman in this category is identified she should be repatriated to her home area with all her children born in captivity.

D. Boys or Men in Captivity.

1. In all cases boys and men who have been abducted and held in captivity shall be freed and repatriated to their natural parents or guardians as soon as they are discovered.

2. A man who has been provided a wife by his captor must be asked where he himself wants to live. If he chooses to return to live with his parents/relatives, then his family shall pay the bride wealth which was paid by his captor.
3. If his father/relatives pay the bride wealth on his behalf, then he is free to return to his land of origin with his children and wife.

E. Boys or Men who were abducted, then freed, and have settled on their own accord.

1. This group shall be left undisturbed wherever they are found. (Cases regarding minors shall be handled according to Dinka/Nuer customary law.)

F. Creation of Abductee Identification Teams

1. On both Dinka and Nuer sides an Abductee Identification Team shall be formed made up of chiefs. The two teams shall work together, accompanying each other on tours of both Dinka and Nuer territories.

II. Resolutions Regarding:

Reclaiming the Land and Rebuilding Relationships

(A provisional list was developed of villages and settlements that have been abandoned due to the Dinka-Nuer conflict during the past seven and a half years and should be considered for reconstruction. The Covenant encourages displaced communities to return to their original homes and rebuild relationships with their neighbours. The provisional list includes the names of more than 400 villages and settlements in Appendix A.)

A. Formation of a Technical and Planning Committee on Land Settlement and Reclamation responsible for:

1. Advising on consolidation and relocation of villages and stations.
2. Advising on linking villages and settlements to productive areas, introduction of ox ploughing, provision of bore wells, medical care, and veterinary services. Promotion of joint Dinka-Nuer cattle and commodity markets.

B. Affirm Freedom of Movement in Peace and Security

1. We propose a market based near the border where Dinka and Nuer can trade together, with all benefiting from the diversity of items and wealth we will be able to share together.

C. Promotion of Dinka-Nuer Reconciliation and Familial Co-Existence.

1. Establishment of a Dinka-Nuer Veterinary Centre to be jointly shared by Dinka and Nuer. This is to encourage a common concern for animal health as a vested interest which needs to be protected.
2. Establishment of Dinka-Nuer co-operatives in agricultural and commercial fields.
3. Establishment of a model Dinka-Nuer Primary School near the border, with both Dinka and Nuer students enrolled.

4. Produce a unified Re-statement of Dinka and Nuer Customary Law to assist the local courts, law enforcement and administrative officials.
5. Establish an annual award that shall be conferred by the Council upon those who are proficient in both Dinka and Nuer languages.

III. Resolutions Regarding: Institutional Arrangements

A. **Police** (*The list of border stations or police posts found in this section and the list in section IV will be finalised in a meeting of the Peace Council in Ganyiel in November 1999. Between March and November 1999 the counties and provinces will work to harmonise the two lists.*)

1. **BAHR EL GHAZAL REGION** shall have the following police posts:

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1. Adior | 6. Meshra Acol |
| 2. Pagrau | 7. Majak Juer |
| 3. Luel | 8. Mayen Jur |
| 4. Madol | 9. Mayom Adony |
| 5. Makuac | 10. Mathiang |

2. **UNITY STATE** shall have corresponding posts as follows:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Dhiau Rid | 8. Porjuer |
| 2. Jerweng | 9. Luel |
| 3. Mayom | 10. Majok |
| 4. Kaikon | 11. Rialthiang |
| 5. Tar | 12. Tangyier |
| 6. Madol | 13. Riak |
| 7. Lony | |

3. The composition of the force command and other provisions shall include:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| • arms & ammunitions | • radio communication sets |
| • uniforms | • medicines |
| • stationery | • rations |
| • transport | • training |

4. **Joint police forces** shall be formed during the dry season in the areas of contact. This will assist in areas where conflict has arisen over grazing lands. A Joint Police force from both Unity State and Bahr el Ghazal will work together in the grazing and fishing areas during the dry season.

B. The Border Courts

1. We recommend the revival and strengthening of existing border courts as well as training of para-legals to man the courts.
2. Re-affirm the present border chiefs and increase their numbers when necessary.
3. Border courts constituted in Bahr el Ghazal and Unity states shall consist of 5 to 7 members each.
4. Pending further arrangements the law applicable in both courts shall be customary law.
5. Convicts on either side shall be imprisoned where the offence was committed and shall be treated in accordance with international human rights norms.

C. Appeal Processes

1. Border courts shall be courts of original jurisdiction except in capital offences. (Capital offences go directly to the county or province judge.)
2. Appeals from border courts shall lie to the relevant peoples' regional court.
3. Appeals from the peoples' regional court shall lie to the county judge or province judge as the case may be.

D. Dinka-Nuer Peace Council

1. Composition: Three members, one of whom shall be a woman, shall be chosen by each county/province.
2. The Council shall meet twice a year and may meet upon the emergency call of the chairperson.
3. The Council shall elect its chairperson at its first meeting and this person shall serve in this office for a period of one year with effect from the date of his/her election.
4. The venue for the meetings shall alternate dependent on the security situation.
5. The Functions of the Council.
 - To oversee the implementation of the Wunlit Dinka-Nuer Covenant and Resolutions.
 - A budget shall be considered and prepared by each of the respective administrations. In addition the council is urged to consider ways to involve the local communities in supporting these structures ourselves.
 - The council is also authorised to raise funds through appeals to international and indigenous NGOs.
 - Review annual performance and recommend future plans.
 - Recommend a larger forum or meeting between Dinka/Nuer chiefs, elders and political leaders in the event of serious violations of the Covenant and Resolutions.
 - The Council shall maintain contacts with the political leadership on security issues.

IV. Resolutions Regarding: Monitoring the Borders

- A. Border stations or posts for the purpose of monitoring the peace shall be established at the following locations. *(The list of border stations or police posts found in this section and the list in section IV will be finalised in a meeting of the Peace Council in Ganyiel in November 1999. Between March and November 1999 the counties and provinces will work to harmonised the two lists.)*

NUER DISTRICTS:

Nyal District

Luony

Pabwong

Madub

Kau Akon

Ador District

Papui

Yian

Pakam Alothai

Manyiel

Jagei District

Bilnyang

Dol

DINKA DISTRICTS:

Yirol District

Adhel Muoth

Karer

Nyibor

Gogrial District:

Majok

Matiel

Wathtong

Mading

Ayan

Atemrot

Rumbek County:

Amokpiny

Malek

Apac

Madol

Tonj County:

Makwac Adel

Paweng

Akop

Majak Juer

Mangar Deng Kwal

Pagor

Meshra

Athieng Ruol

Acier Cok

Aru

- B. Each district is to have a radio, totalling 9 radios

- 5 of these are for Bahr el Ghazal
- 4 are for Western Upper Nile. *(This does not include the Bul section since they were not present. Additional radios may be needed in the future)*

- C. Stations will be manned by police and border chiefs.

