

Country/entity South Sudan
Sudan
Southern Kordofan - Blue Nile - Abyei

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name The peaceful co-existence conference between the Dinka tribe of Pariang County in Unity State and the Misseriyya Tribe (Alfulita) of Kilek locality in Southern Kordofan State

Date 22 Dec 2009

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 Kordofan - Blue Nile - Abyei process

Parties In behalf of Pariang County.
1. Chief Malual Menyiel Ayuel
2. Chief Mabil Thon Kech
3. Ustaz. William Wien Maker Bol
4. Lt Police. Yuahna Makuach Chol
5. Ustaz Salbano Nuoi Malek
6. Ustaz, John Mading Chan - Secretary

In Behalf of Kilek Locality

1. El-amiir Eissa Musa Rahma
2. El-omda Abubeker Dawood Yusif
3. El-amiir Amad Adam Amad
4. El-ammir Ismail Mani Ismail
5. El omda Musa Bahib Mukhtaar
6. El-omda Adam El-siad Adan
7. Capt. Police Adam Rabha Dum Secretary

Third parties 1. Col Mabek Lang Mading Pariang County Commissioner
2. PSC Brig Bender Ibrahim Abu Bulul Locality Commissioner

Description Local conference aimed at promoting co-existence between the Dinka tribe of Pariang County and the Messiria tribe of Kilek Locality. Key Decisions from the conference was the establishment of a joint-Court for future incidents, assign a joint police force, to conduct monthly meetings between the two localities, to disarm the Merriria that enter Pariang, to establish a joint police station, to ensure the oil company funds the security of the Pariang-Kilek road, establish the tax rate for nomadic herders, among other aspects.

Agreement document [SD_091222_Dinka-Messeriya Agreement.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/
national group** Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive
Summary: Conference and agreement in its entirety deals with the inter-group relationship between the nomadic (Arab) Messeria (Misseriyya) and the stationary agricultural (African) Dinka tribes.

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** No specific mention.

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** Page 1, Decisions
1. To establish a joint court from the Dinka, Nuer chiefs and the Merriria El-Amara (chiefs)
and that is for the purpose of judging of any future cases which may happen

**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 No specific mention.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Education
Page 2, Decisions
... 8. The Messiria children have right to continue education in Pariang area during their pasturing time

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 2, Decisions
... 11. To issue an ID card for each member of the joint committee in order help the move easier as they can.

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 No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts Page 1, Decisions
1. To establish a joint court from the Dinka, Nuer chiefs and the Merriria El-Amara (chiefs) and that is for the purpose of judging of any future cases which may happen

Page 2, Decisions
... 4. To exchange the handing of criminal and be presented to the joint court in Dare-kuach

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws Page 2, Conference Resolutions:
... 2. Payment of blood compensations of the victims and returning of the loosed properties to the owners of the two parties from 2009 two month starting from the date of signatory.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development

Page 2, Conference Resolutions:
... 3. To address the Unity support box (Sunduk dam el-wada) to assist for the project services for the two localities.

Page 2, Conference Resolutions:
... 4. To request from the oil company (GNPOC) to contribute toward the social development

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources Page 2, Conference Resolutions:
1. To establish a joint committee between the two parties in purpose of designating and following up of the nomads (Messiria) pasturing location.

International funds No specific mention.

Business Page 2, Conference Resolutions:
... 5. To request from the oil company (GNPOC) to designated a 60% from the company normal workers to Pariang and Kilek

Taxation Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Reform of taxation
Page 2, Decisions
... 7. Yearly taxes for one herd is 5 SDG

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights** [Summary] Conference agrees to establish a joint commission to track and designate pasture for Messeria herdsman.

Page 2, Conference Resolutions:
... 6. There shall be general meeting in August to discuss the routes of nomads (Messiria) to organize how to enter to Pariang and the second meeting shall be conduct in month of April for the same purpose.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

**Water or riparian
rights or access** No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 2, Decisions

... 5. To disarm the Messiria nomad when entering Pariang border and as such their properties security shall be the responsibility of Pariang county authorities.

Page 2, Decisions

... 6. It the responsibility of the oil company to fund for road security from Unity state to Kilek.

Page 2, Decisions

... 9. There should kindly treatment of the two sides constituencies from the security organ during their movement in the borders of two Localities (Counties)

Page 2, Decisions

...10. The JIUS forces are only unit which allow to wear a uniform in the area and it is provident to any other regular security organ to weak uniform outside their designated area.

Ceasefire

No specific mention.

Police

Page 1, Decisions

... 2. To assign a joint police force from the two counties (Localities) to follow up reported cases between Pariang and Kilek and to exchange criminals from both side.

Page 2, Decisions

... 5. To establish a joint police station in El-teswiin (Pariang junction) to secure the Pariang Kilek road.

Armed forces

No specific mention.

DDR

No specific mention.

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 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 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 Sudan North-South Border Initiative; <https://www.scribd.com/doc/48104351/Dinka-Misseriya-Agreement-December-2009>
