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Country/ entity	South Sudan Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA) Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Outcome of the Second Pankar Consultative Meeting
Date	31 Oct 2002
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/ conflict level	Intrastate/local conflict ()
Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	South Sudan: Pre-secession Local Peace Processes
Parties	On behalf of the Consultative Meeting participants: Rin Tueny Mabor SPLM County Secretary, Yirol
Third parties	On behalf of facilitation team: Telar Deng NSCC Peace Desk Coordinator Paul Murphy Facilitator

Description The second Pankar Consultative Meeting was held in Pankar, Yirol County, Bahr el Ghazal, South Sudan, in 2002. The meeting was attended by various community leaders, including chiefs, elders, and representatives of various groups from the region. The aim of the meeting was to discuss the ongoing conflict in the area and find a peaceful resolution to the conflict. The participants discussed various issues related to the conflict, including land rights, access to resources, and the need for reconciliation among different communities. They also discussed ways to strengthen governance and promote development in the area.

Agreement document

[SS_021031_Outcome of the Second Pankar Consultative Meeting.pdf](#)  | [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→Rhetorical
Page 9, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION,
...
ACTION POINT 7: CURRENT CASES OF CONFLICT

Following the list of outstanding cases in the sub region, there were repeated calls for the immediate settlement of inter-communal disputes and other local crises, in each of the 6 counties of the sub-region (see list in the report of the first Pankar peace meeting), so that peaceful co-existence returns and a conducive environment for the implementation of development and social services is restored.

Page 10, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION,
...
ACTION POINT 8: MANAGEMENT OF BORDER DISPUTES

...
Identify the border `flash points' in the region, and assess how they are presently being managed through local institutions and the SPLM authorities. Empower border chiefs so that their role is effective.

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive
Page 3, Section I,
PANKAR PEACE & GOOD GOVERNANCE INITIATIVE : A 10 POINT PLAN

...
8. MANAGEMENT OF BORDER DISPUTES Agreed mechanisms to improve the management of inter communal and ethnic conflict in notorious border areas

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	<p>Page 10 - 11, PARTICIPANT LIST FOR THE SECOND PANKAR CONSULTATIVE MEETING</p> <p>Yirol County</p> <p>...</p> <p>7. Rebecca Atuet Makwei, Women Association</p> <p>Traditional spiritual leaders</p> <p>6. Mrtha Cawat Akot, Women's Association</p> <p>...</p> <p>8. Cigai Deny Ayor, Women's Association</p> <p>Tonj County</p> <p>...</p> <p>7. Ajok Athian Athian, Women's Association</p> <p>Rumbek County</p> <p>...</p> <p>5. Elizabeth Agok Anyijong , Women Association</p> <p>...</p> <p>Mvolo County</p> <p>...</p> <p>7. Mary Akur Mayol - Women Association</p>
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)

Page 8-9,
...
ACTION POINT 6: CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTIONS

The meeting endorsed the need for regulatory guidelines and actions to clarify the functions, improve the relationships, and promote the discipline between military and civil institutions, at all levels. The participants stated their desire to;

-ensure improved maintenance of law and order in the sub region

-have improved security within the community, and therefore a better environment for socio- economic development

-establish ongoing smooth relationships between civil institutions and the army

-bring about opportunities for building a disciplined army that respects the system and is capable of maintaining the security of the nation.

The participants debated on how the liberation struggle must be seen holistically: that there is the armed struggle as well as a fight for development and services for the liberated areas. Both have their place and different sections of society will contribute accordingly. However, they must respect and support each other and work in a complementary manner. The meeting recommended that a plan of action be drawn up between the regional authorities, the military authorities and representatives from the sub regional committees, so that;

the SPLA does not interfere with the affairs of the civil administration. A process of organizational development and restructuring of the army, and law enforcement agencies generally, should take place.

an enlightenment campaign is undertaken for both the SPLM and the SPLA about their distinct, shared and complimentary responsibilities.

an effective framework and set of laws/regulations are devised to set out the functions and limits of the army and the organized forces.

the current system of resource mobilization and sharing of resources between the army and civil authorities is reviewed and regulated.

the provision of basic services to the army, such as salaries and logistics, are seen as vital components for the success of the army.

These initiatives will require;

more training for the SPLA and law enforcement agencies

intensive enlightenment about military roles and relationships with civil institutions

the strengthening of military justice within the military formations

the establishment of military barracks facilities away from civilian residential areas

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 Page 10, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION,
...
ACTION POINT 8: MANAGEMENT OF BORDER DISPUTES
...
Each SPLM Secretary was asked to recommend to the Regional Government the immediate revival of border centres for Peace to contribute to a reduction of disputes between counties or regions (e.g., Maper, Alor, Pathnom).

There is a need to form extraordinary courts, from neutral counties, to settle special border cases among conflicting parties. Also, in special circumstances, police forces should be organised from neutral counties to maintain peace and order, and undertake any necessary investigation, should they arise.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	<p>Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references Page 5, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION, ACTION POINT 1: COUNTY PLANS FOR PEACE AND GOOD GOVERNANCE, ...</p> <p>There was an appeal to transform the structures and institutions people are already using. The SPLM structures in particular must be fully implemented as a first step in developing more sophisticated forms of governance in the future. The participants believed that if basic democracy is not being experienced by people at the local level, then opportunities for good governance in the future will be neglected. For example, Liberation Councils were seen as key local institutions. They should have regular meetings and be effective. In addition, the selection criteria and methodology for Payam or County Congresses should reflect the values of the society people are struggling for. Democracy therefore must be put in place from the Boma levels upwards. The system of appointment, transfers, replacements and removals of county secretaries should be done in conjunction with a liberation congress. In addition, there was a call to identify people at the Boma level to be key `advocates' of the people and `watchers' of the governing system.</p>
Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.

Civil society Page 5 - 6, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION,
ACTION POINT 1: COUNTY PLANS FOR PEACE AND GOOD GOVERNANCE,

...

There was a direct appeal from the participants to the leadership of the SPLM, that civil society must remain independent, and not be directed under the Movement's executive, so that it freely participates and plays an effective complementary role in the necessary social transformation needed for southern Sudan.

The general public has a right to information and should have access to regular awareness raising opportunities. Active programmes for this need to be taken (groups such as BYDA should take a lead with support from the local authorities). Public meetings and rallies should happen more frequently, in different places, around themes that interest the people. The community must be enlightened to know their rights so that all actors are aware how they can assist in improving the local governing system.

Page 6, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION,

...

ACTION POINT 2: WUNLIT AGREEMENT

It was acknowledged that the Wunlit Agreement is a critical part of the region's security, and that its success since 1999 should not make either chiefs or authorities complacent. From time to time, the agreement has come under threat, but so far it has managed to endure. However, it urgently needs to be revisited and strengthened both at the county, (sub) regional and inter regional levels. Recommended that with the support of the Sudan Peace Fund, NSCC, SINGOs, other civil society groups come together with the authorities and revive a fresh plan of action as soon as possible.

Page 8, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION,

...

ACTION POINT 5: STRENGTHENING EFFECTIVENESS OF JUDICIARY,

...

Other recommendations given emphasis by the participants included:

...

Civil society must participate in public rallies in order to channel advice to local community leaders, so that the judiciary works for the aim of bringing and maintaining peace everywhere.

...

Make public meetings, rallies and conferences as a way of fostering an environment that will combat and reduce corruption.

Page 10, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION,

...

ACTION POINT 7: CURRENT CASES OF CONFLICT,

...

These measures should take place along side other initiatives aimed at reconciliation between divided groups, especially by traditional chiefs, spiritual leaders and civil society organs, under the supervision and coordination of the SPLM authorities, at various levels. Chiefs, PAs and county secretaries should be encouraged to conduct rallies and reconciliation meetings. After a case or incident is settled, it is essential to disseminate any agreed resolutions or recommendations and provide all stakeholders with the relevant documentation.

Traditional/
religious
leaders

Page 8, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION,
...
ACTION POINT 5: STRENGTHENING EFFECTIVENESS OF JUDICIARY,
...
Other recommendations given emphasis by the participants included:
...
Also the training of traditional leadership in basic law is required.

Page 12, SECTION III MANAGING THE FOLLOW UP ACTION,
...
ACTION POINT 10: MANAGING AND MONITORING THE LAKES INITIATIVE
...
Disseminate widely what is agreed upon and recommended—especially
among traditional and community leaders

Public administration Page 5, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION,
ACTION POINT 1: COUNTY PLANS FOR PEACE AND GOOD GOVERNANCE,

...

Noted that the lack of county plans and budgets was an obstacle. There was a call for every county to formulate annual development plans, accompanied by a realistic budget, as a tangible way of promoting accountability and linking revenue with development in the interests of the local population. The Management of finances in the counties was given special mention: there needs to be clarity over who does it and as importantly, who oversees it. In each county, it was recommended that the Liberation Councils check their county budgets.

...

Recommended that each county undertake a population census as a necessary way of shaping their future development plans (technical support is required for this task). Recommended that clear job descriptions be available for all administrative staff and that powers be clearly separated between functionaries. Participants wanted clarity over who was accountable to whom in the system. The lines are not clear to people and one of the first steps in achieving accountability was to have a clear and simple system that was known and understood by all. There was also much debate over how county administration staff are appointed or chosen. It was acknowledged that there is a precedent for community's to either appoint or remove key civil administration staff (except in contested areas). However, in more stable areas, the Liberation Councils should be able to appoint county secretaries. The meeting also added that administration staff must continue to benefit from systematic training (and not just occasional workshops).

Page 6, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION,

...

ACTION POINT 3: STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT OF NEW COUNTIES

...

Ensure equitable distribution of agencies assisting in the delivery of services, from a sub regional perspective. There was a strong appeal for service organizations to urgently come to these neglected areas.

Page 3, Section I,
PANKAR PEACE & GOOD GOVERNANCE INITIATIVE : A 10 POINT PLAN

...

3. STRENGTHENING THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW COUNTIES Some of the recently formed counties are facing critical challenges, many of which are associated with potential and actual sources of conflict. Development of community based work plans

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	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	Page 9-10, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION, ... ACTION POINT 7: CURRENT CASES OF CONFLICT, It was also recommended that criminal measure be immediately implemented by; the arrest and investigation of culprits the formation of competent courts for trial completing the trial of any outstanding cases ensuring the prompt execution of court decisions
Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Other Page 12, SECTION III MANAGING THE FOLLOW UP ACTION, ... ACTION POINT 10: MANAGING AND MONITORING THE LAKES INITIATIVE ... Disseminate widely what is agreed upon and recommended—especially among traditional and community leaders Establish a simple but effective conflict early warning (and rapid response) system
Mobility/ access	No specific mention.
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	<p>Page 3, Section I, PANKAR PEACE & GOOD GOVERNANCE INITIATIVE : A 10 POINT PLAN</p> <p>...</p> <p>5. STRENGTHENING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE JUDICIARY Agreed action plan to improve the effectiveness of the judiciary in administrating justice and positively integrating para - legals and traditional systems of justice</p> <p>Page 7-8, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION, ...</p> <p>ACTION POINT 5: STRENGTHENING EFFECTIVENESS OF JUDICIARY</p> <p>Participants highlighted in the second Pankar meeting how practical improvements in the management of the judiciary, such as the removal of corrupt practices, will have a positive impact on the peace building environment. Participants were keen to see changes in the face of the current administration and judiciary for a better system free of corruption and injustice. The recommended way forward was to convene a special meeting between the judiciary, chiefs, civil administration and representatives of the public - so that the former will hear and respond to the grievances of the latter and, in the company of the regional authorities, develop an agreed plan of action for improvements in the future.</p> <p>Other recommendations given emphasis by the participants included:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Civil society must participate in public rallies in order to channel advice to local community leaders, so that the judiciary works for the aim of bringing and maintaining peace everywhere.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Ensure the proper management of court revenues (as court ` fines' are often adjusted to improve the percentages judges acquire).</p> <p>...</p> <p>The training of administrators and law enforcement agencies will bring about the basis for peace in our areas. The process of recruitment and training of more judges needs to be enhanced. Special training for judges on statutory and customary laws, is required. Train the civil authorities, police, prison wardens in administration and law.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Development and integration of trained para-legal officers into the judicial system, especially in border areas.</p>
Prisons and detention	<p>Page 8, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION, ...</p> <p>ACTION POINT 5: STRENGTHENING EFFECTIVENESS OF JUDICIARY, ...</p> <p>Other recommendations given emphasis by the participants included:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Immediate renovation of prison detention cells required so that prisoners do not abort the law by escaping.</p>

Traditional Laws Page 3, Section I,
PANKAR PEACE & GOOD GOVERNANCE INITIATIVE : A 10 POINT PLAN
...
5. STRENGTHENING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE JUDICIARY Agreed action plan to improve the effectiveness of the judiciary in administrating justice and positively integrating para - legals and traditional systems of justice

Page 8, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION,
...
ACTION POINT 5: STRENGTHENING EFFECTIVENESS OF JUDICIARY,
...
Other recommendations given emphasis by the participants included:
...
Revise and reform the Wathalel customary laws.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 8, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION,
...
ACTION POINT 6: CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTIONS
...
-have improved security within the community, and therefore a better environment for socio- economic development

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources Page 3, Section I,
PANKAR PEACE & GOOD GOVERNANCE INITIATIVE : A 10 POINT PLAN
...
9. MANAGEMENT OF ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES Agreed mechanisms to improve the management & regulation of commonly shared natural resources (water, grazing, salt-licks)

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Power to tax
Page 5, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION,
ACTION POINT 1: COUNTY PLANS FOR PEACE AND GOOD GOVERNANCE,
...
There was a call for appropriate national guidelines, backed up by a
transparent system for implementation, for the collection of taxes.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/
rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/
nomadism
rights Page 11, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION,
...
ACTION POINT 9: MANAGEMENT OF ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES

Another area prioritized for follow up action was the regulation of access to common natural resources such as grazing, water, fishing grounds, salt , etc.. The war has changed many practices and brought new patterns and sets of challenges. It was recommended that the Lakes P&GGi Committee prepare and commission a survey and further research into the present and traditional practices for regulating the users of such resources. However, a number of measures can be taken up immediately, such as the need to send early information of cattle and human movements to executive- and sub-chiefs, and the head of cattle camps (Benywut), before moving into neighboring resource areas. SPLM county secretaries should also be kept informed.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access

Page 11, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION,
...
ACTION POINT 9: MANAGEMENT OF ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES

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Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 9, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION,
...
ACTION POINT 7: CURRENT CASES OF CONFLICT

...
It was recommended that in any instances of local insecurity (or the threat thereof), a security meeting must be convened by the counties concerned and that they immediately inform the regional authorities of what is taking place. They in turn will request immediate action in bringing an urgent solution to the crises.

Ceasefire

No specific mention.

Police

Page 8, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION,

...

ACTION POINT 5: STRENGTHENING EFFECTIVENESS OF JUDICIARY,

...

Other recommendations given emphasis by the participants included:

SPLA should positively/willingly reinforce the organized police, whenever there is need, and properly equip and empower the police and prison forces.

Page 9, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION,

...

ACTION POINT 6: CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTIONS

...

These initiatives will require;

more training for the SPLA and law enforcement agencies

Armed
forces

Page 3, Section I,
PANKAR PEACE & GOOD GOVERNANCE INITIATIVE : A 10 POINT PLAN

...

6. CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTIONS Agreed action plans to improve the regulations & protocols governing the relationship between the military and various civil institutions, at all levels.

Page 8-9,

...

ACTION POINT 6: CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTIONS

The meeting endorsed the need for regulatory guidelines and actions to clarify the functions, improve the relationships, and promote the discipline between military and civil institutions, at all levels. The participants stated their desire to;

-ensure improved maintenance of law and order in the sub region

-have improved security within the community, and therefore a better environment for socio- economic development

-establish ongoing smooth relationships between civil institutions and the army

-bring about opportunities for building a disciplined army that respects the system and is capable of maintaining the security of the nation.

The participants debated on how the liberation struggle must be seen holistically: that there is the armed struggle as well as a fight for development and services for the liberated areas. Both have their place and different sections of society will contribute accordingly. However, they must respect and support each other and work in a complementary manner. The meeting recommended that a plan of action be drawn up between the regional authorities, the military authorities and representatives from the sub regional committees, so that;

the SPLA does not interfere with the affairs of the civil administration. A process of organizational development and restructuring of the army, and law enforcement agencies generally, should take place.

an enlightenment campaign is undertaken for both the SPLM and the SPLA about their distinct, shared and complimentary responsibilities.

an effective framework and set of laws/regulations are devised to set out the functions and limits of the army and the organized forces.

the current system of resource mobilization and sharing of resources between the army and civil authorities is reviewed and regulated.

the provision of basic services to the army, such as salaries and logistics, are seen as vital components for the success of the army.

These initiatives will require;

more training for the SPLA and law enforcement agencies

intensive enlightenment of military roles and relationships with civil institutions

the establishment of a military institution within the military for the

DDR

Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions

Page 3, Section I,

PANKAR PEACE & GOOD GOVERNANCE INITIATIVE : A 10 POINT PLAN

...

4. DISARMAMENT PROGRAMME OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION

Implementation of a systematic plan to disarm civilians illegally possessing weapons and license (and supervise) those legitimately in use.

Page 7, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION,

...

ACTION POINT 4: DISARMAMENT OF CIVILIAN POPULATION

Following the recommendations of the first Pankar meeting, the process of disarmament - which has already started in some parts of sub-region - was strongly endorsed and it was urged that implementation continue and speed up (with the possible exception of Awerial County because of its unique security situation). Participants believed that such an action would;

-prevent the unnecessary loss of lives and guarantee better security among our communities

-encourage greater discipline in the community & ensure maintenance of law and order

-ease the implementation of court decisions

Disarmament is a joint responsibility of the army and civil authority which should be implemented with involvement of the traditional chiefs, using proper documentation. It was recommended that a joint force of the army and police be mobilized and trained for the task. However, such forces must be provided with rules and regulations governing them on their mission. The laws governing the possession of arms must be provided by the SPLM authorities. Keep the general public informed of developments throughout the disarmament process.

It was also recommended that the security of courts be put into consideration immediately after disarmament, using some of the returned rifles, by recruiting and training court retainers.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/
rebel and
opposition
group
forces

Page 7, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION,
...
ACTION POINT 4: DISARMAMENT OF CIVILIAN POPULATION
...
Lastly, there was a request to the SPLA to state their public commitment to protect the civilian populations in areas (especially bordering areas), exposed to threat (such as Awerial, Yirol and Tonj counties).

Page 9, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION,

...

ACTION POINT 6: CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTIONS

...

the SPLA does not interfere with the affairs of the civil administration. A process of organizational development and restructuring of the army, and law enforcement agencies generally, should take place.
an enlightenment campaign is undertaken for both the SPLM and the SPLA about their distinct, shared and complimentary responsibilities.
an effective framework and set of laws/regulations are devised to set out the functions and limits of the army and the organized forces.
the current system of resource mobilization and sharing of resources between the army and civil authorities is reviewed and regulated.
the provision of basic services to the army, such as salaries and logistics, are seen as vital components for the success of the army.

...

These initiatives will require;

more training for the SPLA and law enforcement agencies

...

the strengthening of military justice within the military formations
the establishment of military barracks facilities away from civilian residential areas

Withdrawal
of foreign
forces

No specific mention.

Corruption Page 7, SECTION II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION,
...
ACTION POINT 5: STRENGTHENING EFFECTIVENESS OF JUDICIARY

Participants highlighted in the second Pankar meeting how practical improvements in the management of the judiciary, such as the removal of corrupt practices, will have a positive impact on the peace building environment. Participants were keen to see changes in the face of the current administration and judiciary for a better system free of corruption and injustice. The recommended way forward was to convene a special meeting between the judiciary, chiefs, civil administration and representatives of the public - so that the former will hear and respond to the grievances of the latter and, in the company of the regional authorities, develop an agreed plan of action for improvements in the future.

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 Rift Valley Institute, 2022. Chukudum Crisis Peace Conference - A Conference of Reconciliation and Healing Between the Didinga People and the Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A), 20 August 2002. SLPD_20020820_01. Sudan Open Archive. Available at: <https://www.sudanarchive.net/> [Accessed 16 March 2023].
