Country/ entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	All-Jonglei Conference for Peace, Reconciliation and Tolerance, held in Bor, 1-5 May 2012: Conference Resolutions and Recommendations
Date	5 May 2012
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/ conflict level	Intrastate/local conflict (Sudan Conflicts (1955 -))
Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements
Parties	the eighty four (84) chiefs, elders, women and youth representing all eleven counties and all six communities of Jonglei State
Third parties	Governor Kuol Manyang Juuk; national and state ministers; members of the national and state legislative assemblies; chairpersons of national commissions; County Commissioners; religious leaders; intellectuals; UNMISS; international observers and experts; rganised by the Presidential Committee for Peace, Reconciliation and Tolerance in Jonglei State.
Description	Conference outcome document listing the problems and potential means of resolving issues in Jonglei state. Document has an appendix with an implementation timeline and task divisions. Issues include the abduction of women, children, elderly and disabled; theft of livestock; insecurity; food insecurity; IDPS, etc. Traditional leadership is granted more autonomy in the South Sudanese state structure.

Agreement document	120505_SS_JONGLEI STATE COMMUNITIES CONFERENCE FOR PEACE, RECONCILIATION AND TOLERANCE.pdf ⬚	Download PDF

Local agreement properties

Process type	Formal structured process
Rationale	The conference leading up to the signing of this agreement was organised by the 'Presidential Committee for Community Peace, Reconciliation and Tolerance in Jonglei State' and UNMISS. High-level state representatives, including the state governor and national ministers, were present at the conference. There is a history of peace agreements in Jonglei.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	Yes
Link to national process: articulated rationale	This was a government-led initiative. The 'Presidential Committee for Community Peace, Reconciliation and Tolerance in Jonglei State' was set up by the South Sudanese president and some of the key opposition groups were based in Jonglei.
Name of Locale	Jonglei
Nature Of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/ Long (DD)	7.523976, 32.112661
Participant type	Central state actor Local state actor International or transnational actor Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations Regional state actor
Mediator, facilitator or similar	Mediator or similar referred to

Mediator (references)	Mediator: Presidential Committee for Community Peace, Reconciliation and Tolerance in Jonglei State, including Archbishop Daniel Deng (chair of the committee) Organisor: Presidential Committee for Community Peace, Reconciliation and Tolerance in Jonglei State in conjunction with state government and UNMISS)
Type of mediator/ facilitator/ similar	Central state actor Regional state actor Domestic religious organisation/ leader or other elder International or transnational actor

Local issues

Ritual/ prayer and process (including use of scripture)	No specific mention.

Grievance List	Page 1, PREAMBLE, Taking note of the insecurity along our border with the Republic of Sudan, the Conference expresses its concern at the aggressive behaviour of the government of Sudan, continuing bombardment of innocent civilians, and its support for rebel militias in the Republic of South Sudan. The Conference expressed its concern and alarm at the worsening conflict and insecurity amongst the communities in Jonglei State, and affirmed its desire and commitment for peace, reconciliation, tolerance and peaceful coexistence.

Pages 2-3, PROBLEM STATEMENT, The Conference identified the following problems which need to be addressed to bring a sustainable peace:
1. Aggression by Republic of Sudan against Republic of South Sudan
This was identified as a major problem for peace, stability and development in South Sudan.
2. Insecurity caused by conflict between communities
Serious conflict has taken place between various communities, and has escalated recently. Of particular concern are attacks by criminals on other communities.
3. Killing of vulnerable persons (including children, women, elderly, disabled)
The scale of fighting has escalated, with the killing and mutilation of women, children, elderly and disabled. This is different to traditional conflicts.
4. Abduction of women and children, whether by violence, kidnapping or trafficking
Abduction of women and children is a major problem. In some cases they are kidnapped rather than abducted violently, and sometimes they are trafficked.

5. Theft of livestock
Theft and looting of livestock is a major source of conflict between communities.
6. Under-development
Lack of basic services, such as schools, medical facilities, roads, water points for humans and livestock, telecommunications, has been identified by all communities as a factor in causing conflict.
7. Unemployment
Alternative livelihoods for youth are needed so that they can be encouraged to refrain from cattle raiding and fighting.
8. Trauma
Individuals and communities have been traumatised by decades of civil war as well as the inter-communal conflicts.
9. Food insecurity
Food insecurity is both a cause and a result of the conflicts.
10. Internal displacement Internal displacement is also both a cause and result of the conflicts.
11. Border disputes
There are a number of disputes between communities over borders and also water and grazing rights which contribute to conflict.
12. Government and administration issues
While not within the mandate of this Conference to address these issues directly, various issues relating to government and administration have been identified by the communities and are noted here for the responsible authorities to consider.
13. Other issues
Some issues have been identified which do not fit into any of the above categories. |

Cattle rustling/ banditry	Page 2, PREAMBLE, 5. Theft of livestock Theft and looting of livestock is a major source of conflict between communities. ... 7. Unemployment Alternative livelihoods for youth are needed so that they can be encouraged to refrain from cattle raiding and fighting. Page 4, RESOLUTIONS, E. Theft of livestock a) Community policing. b) Amnesty for livestock stolen in the past. c) Chiefs to control thieves, raiders and abductors. d) Bride price to be discussed in each community. Pages 5-6, RESOLUTIONS, L. Theft of livestock a) Creation of an anti-stock theft unit. b) Deployment of police. c) Regulation of movement of livestock at borders between payams, counties and states. d) Enhancing equipment of security forces. e) Aerial surveillance. f) Recovery and return of stolen livestock. g) Arrest and trial of culprits.
Social cover	No specific mention.