

Country/entity	Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Final Communique of the Reconciliation Conference between the Misseriyya Tribes; the Awlad Hayban and Awlad Serur and al-Metanin
Date	1 Mar 2013
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amir Abd al-Moneim Musi El Shwayn, Amir of Amirs for the al-Matenin 2. Amir Ismail Besharah El Safy, Amir of Amirs for the Awlad Hayban 3. Amir El Tijany Mohamed Ahmed, Amir of Amirs for the Awlad Serur
Third parties	<p>Witnesses:</p> <p>Minister of Decentralized Government, Hasbu Muhammad Abd al-Rahman Acting Governor of East Darfur, Ahmed Kubar Jibril Governor of South Kordofan, Maulana Ahmed Muhammad Hurun Chairman of the Good Offices Committee, Dr Abd al-Hamid Musi Kasha Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, Amir Mukhtar Babu Namr Chairman of the Legal Department of East Darfur State Chairman of the Legal Department of South Kordofan State Vice President of the Republic, Dr al-Haj Adam Yusuf</p> <p>Other participants [not signatures] Dr. Nafie Ali Nafie, Assistant President of the Republic A number of ministers, ministers of state, governor of South Kordofan and acting governor of East Darfur, a number of members of the governments of South Kordofan and East Darfur, and dignitaries of the civil administration in South Kordofan and East Darfur, and a party [representing] the people of South Kordofan and East Darfur</p>
Description	<p>Reconciliation agreement between the Awlad Serur/al-Matenin and the Awlad Hayban - all sub-clans of the Misseriyya - in South Kordofan, following clashes in al-Fulah, South Kordofan. Agreement makes recommendations for reconciliation including the payment of blood money, delineating areas of settlement for the two tribes. The agreement also outlines punishments for transgressing the agreement and a mechanism for re-negotiation. Conference members also recommended the strengthening of the civil service in these regions. non-proliferation of arms, as well as a reconfiguring of the oil compensation policy.</p>

Agreement document	SD_130310_Awlad Hayban, Awlad Serur and Matanin_EN.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	SD_130310_Awlad Hayban, Awlad Serur and Matanin_AR.pdf (opens in new tab)

Local agreement properties

Process type Formal structured process

Rationale The agreement resulted from a conference held at the Islamic University of Omdurman in Da'in for which the Committee of Good Offices 'paved the way' (p. 8). The al-Aljaweed committee reached the decisions mentioned in the agreement. The [Committee of] Reconciliation and Peaceful Coexistence in South Kordofan also seems to have played a facilitatory role. Representatives of the federal and state governments participated in the conference. This is not an isolated example as there is a history of signing peace agreements between Misseriya clans and other groups in the region.

Is there a documented link to a national peace process? No

Link to national process: articulated rationale While high-level government representatives witnessed the signing of this agreement, neither the agreement text nor limited background research suggest a link to the national-level peace process.

Name of Locale El Fula, South Kordofan

Nature of Locale Region

GPS Lat/Long (DD) 11.723855, 28.349603

Participant type Central state actor
Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder
Regional state actor

Mediator, facilitator or similar Mediator or similar referred to

Mediator (references) Facilitator: Committee of Good Offices; al-Ajaweed Committee; [Committee of] Reconciliation and Peaceful Coexistence in South Kordofan

Type of mediator/facilitator/similar Central state actor Regional state actor

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)

Page 1, Untitled preamble, He said, 'All together hold fast the rope of Allah (Faith of Islam) and be not divided among yourselves. Remember Allah's favors upon you when you were enemies; He united your hearts.' [Surah Al Imran, Ayah 103]

Great truth of Allah

And said Allah, peace be upon him, that 'Every Muslim unto another Muslim is forbidden his blood, money and land.' [Book 18, Hadith 1570]

Great truth of Allah

Anxious and aware of the spirit of compassion and brotherhood in Islam, the way of peace, security and tranquillity among cousins and brothers, with the blessing of the President of the Republic and his Deputy; generous care of the Assistant President of the Republic; great interest from the Ministry of Decentralized Government of South Kordofan State, [in addition to] good arrangements and the generous function by East Darfur state and the people of Da'in.

...

And all people of Sudan pray to the Almighty to protect our country from all evil, bring tranquillity to all, and inspire our Misseriyya people in South Kordofan steadfastness and standing in the face of aggression and rebellion. And asking Allah to bestow on the people of the Misseriyya al-Metanin and the Awlad Hayban and the Awlad Serur, the wisdom and devotion of truth and patience.

Pages 8-9, (8) Conclusion, In conclusion, we thank Allah Almighty, his excellency the President and the Vice-Presidents of the Republic, Dr Nafie Ali Nafie, Assistant President of the Republic, the Minister of Decentralization and the Governor of the State of South Kordofan and his brothers who have given this matter all of his attention.

...

We ask Allah for their reward.

...

We conclude it all with prayers and mercy on the souls for all those that lost dear sons, asking Allah for forgiveness and mercy, and on behalf of the wounded, urgent healing. And thankfulness before and after Allah Almighty.

(9)

In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful.

Page 9, Document and Charter, We are the negotiators of the Misseriyya tribe of the Matenin, Awlad Hayban, and Awlad Serur. Signatories to this document are on behalf of our tribes in the name of Allah, the one who did not give birth and is not born, [enact] a new commitment before Allah Almighty and before the Committee of Ajaweed and attend with our consent to all the resolutions and recommendations reached by this conference, that we may adhere to and work on for permanent peace and commitment to any measures required by the implementation of this reconciliation. As Allah is our witness.

Grievance List

Pages 1-2, Untitled preamble, The conference was held to heal the wounds between our hardworking people, the Awlad Hayban and Awlad Serur.

...

The opening session included a number of words urging the conflicting parties to cooperate, [their] interdependence, and to renounce neurosis and differences and stand together against the targeting of Sudan, which includes the conflicts between the sons of one father.

Page 3, Procedural Meeting, First ... 4. The parties shall abide by this settlement for the killing, injury and losses among the parties, in accordance with prevailing tribal customs, taking into account the rights of widows and orphans, the elimination of injustice and reparation.

5. The conference affirms that the land belongs to the State and that the tribes have the right to its use on their fronts, and that there are no delimitations of the land within one tribe.

Second: In regards to Diya h [Blood Money]

1. The al-Ajaweed Committee decides that the rate of diyah is 60 cattle per individual killed.

Page 7, Procedural Meeting, Seventh: Recommendations ... 2. The conference recommends the need to address and reconcile the situation of academic students in the faculties of the conflict areas of Babnoush and al-Fulah who were effected by events taking into account the sanctity and nationality of cities.

3. The conference confirms the impartiality of the civil service and calls for respect of its [continued] neutrality, and for addressing the state of workers for state agencies that left the city of al-Fulah due to the events.

4. The conference recommends a re-consideration of the oil compensation policy.

...

6. The conference recommends the need to find an effective means of reducing weapons proliferation among citizens and to deal with the issue of unlicensed motorcycles, as well as prohibiting the use of military uniforms for non-regular forces.

**Cattle rustling/
banditry**

Pages 3-5, Second: In regards to Diyah [Blood Money], 1. The al-Ajaweed Committee decides that the rate of diyah is 60 cattle per individual killed.

2. The al-Ajaweed Committee decides those that killed from Awlad Hayban pay death diyah for those killed while burying the dead cattle a number of 120 cattle (beefy cattle) for each individual killed, and they number 61.

3. The diyat are paid according to the years recognized in Misseriyya land and may be evaluated in accordance with an agreement between the parties and the approval of the al-Ajaweed Committee.

(a) Debts to be paid by the Awlad Serur and Metanin to the Awlad Hayban.

75 dead x 60 normal cattle = 4500 cattle

61 dead x 120 beefy cattle = 7320

3 women x 30 cattle = 90

Sum of debt to be paid by the Awlad Serur and Matenin to Awlad Hayban = 11,910 cattle (Eleven thousand nine hundred and ten heads of cattle)

(b) Debts to be paid by the Awlad Hayban to the Awlad Serur,

13 x 60 regular cattle = 780 cattle

1 women x 30 regular cattle = 30 cattle

Sum of debt to be paid by Awlad Hayban to the Awlad Serur = 810 cattle

(Only eight hundred and ten heads of cattle).

(3)

(c) Debt to be paid by Awlad Hayban to the al-Matenin

43 killed x 60 regular cattle = 2580 cattle

Sum of debt to be paid by Awlad Hayban to the al-Matenin is 2,580 cattle

(Only two thousand five hundred and eighty heads of cattle)

(d) Deaths among other tribes during the events around the city of al-Fulah.

4 killed x 60 regular cattle = 240 cattle

(Only two hundred and forty heads of cattle are to be paid in the first instalment.)

From the committee with the Governor of South Kordofan:

(4) Debts are to be paid in four instalments.

(5) The payment of the first instalment occurs in first three months after the signing of this reconciliation document.

(6) The remaining instalments shall be paid at five-month intervals.

(i) Instalments to be paid by the Awlad Serur and al-Matenin to the Awlad Hayban

01/06/2013, 2978 cattle

01/11/2013, 2978 cattle

01/04/2014, 2977 cattle

01/09/2014, 2977 cattle

(4)

(ii) Instalments to be paid by the Awlad Hayban to the Awlad Serur

01/06/2013, 203 cattle

01/11/2013, 203 cattle

01/04/2014, 202 cattle

01/09/2014, 202 cattle

(iii) Instalments to be paid by the Awlad Hayban to the al-Matenin

01/06/2013, 645 cattle

01/11/2013, 645 cattle

01/04/2014, 645 cattle

01/09/2014, 645 cattle

(7) Ailments are dealt with through the mechanism of implementing the decisions of the conference and after the completion of the remedies, a recovery period and medical reports, according to the customs prevailing in Misseriyya lands

Social cover

No specific mention.
