

Peace Agreement Access Tool PA-X <https://pax.peaceagreements.org/>

**Country/
entity** South Sudan
Sudan

Region Africa (excl MENA)
Africa (excl MENA)

**Agreement
name** Outcome of the First Consultative Pankar Agreement

Date 20 Sep 2002

**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: Pre-secession Local Peace Processes

Parties APPENDIX III

List of participants attending the meeting:

Yirol County:

1. Rin Tueny Mabor, SPLM County Secretary
2. Sarah Yar Mabel, Womans Association
3. Rebecca Aluel, Womens Association
4. Bahon Mabor Deng, Regional Court President
5. Reecdit Anyieth, Regional Court President
6. Zande Cuor Yol, Payam Administrator, Abang
7. Abednego Akol Ayung
8. Reech Anyieth, Court President
9. Garang Manyang Jok, Court President
10. Mayan Arter Biliu, Excecutive Chief
11. Ri n Gach Agora, Excecutive Chief
12. Deborah Yar
13. Nadima Bahon, Paramount Chief, Abang Payam
14. Dr. Pauline Riak, Director, SURDA - Abang Payam
15. Bullen Kot, Yirol County Hospital

Cuiebet County

1. John Lat Zakaria, SPLM County Secretary
2. Anyijong Manyang Dior, Abrieu Payam
3. Macar Maper, Chairman, Abrieu Payam
4. Mangar Martal, Executive Chief
5. Martha Cawat Akat, Women Association
6. Makoro Jer M., Executive Chief

Toni County

1. Kuol Deng Kuol, SPLM County Secretary
2. Peter Malou, Payam Court

Third parties Facilitation 1. Paul Murphy

Description In 2002, a series of meetings were held in Pankar near lake Yirol by the New Sudan Council of Churches. The objective of the meeting was to identify the causes of conflict in the six counties and recommend practical measures to build and maintain peace. The violent conflict between sections and clans of the Dinka communities and with neighboring groups had become a cause for concern, generating a demand for swift and decisive action to restore security and peace. The meeting aimed to develop a shared analysis of the causes and aggravating factors of conflicts, identify opportunities for building peace, and agree on a program for follow-up action.

Agreement document [SS_020920_First Pankar Consultative Meeting.pdf](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Local agreement properties

Process type Formal structured process

Rationale Agreement is part of a series of consultative meetings as part of the "Lakes Peace and Good Governance Initiative". The meetings were chaired by the SPLM commissioner for internal affairs, and were facilitated by the New Sudan Council of Churches (NSCC) with support from the Sudan Peace Fund.

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

Link to national process: articulated rationale There are no explicit links to the national process made in the agreement.

Name of Locale Pankar Cluster (including Yirol County, Rubek, Tonj, Cueibet, Awerial, Mvolo)

Nature Of Locale Region

GPS Lat/Long (DD) 7.359000, 29.719400

Participant type Local state actor
Local armed group
Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder
Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations

Mediator, facilitator or similar	Mediator or similar referred to
Mediator (references)	Paul Murphy New Sudan Council of Churches (NSCC)
Type of mediator/facilitator/similar	Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations

Local issues

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

Page 17, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,
d) Management of Access to Natural Resources
Contentious lick salt areas:

Baar in Yirol County quarrel between the Lou, Ador, Atuot of Y/C and with the Nuer of Wun and the Agar of Rumbek County.

Lolkou, Alou of R/C causes problems in the payams of R/C and Cueibet County.

Wut-Bull of Maper Payam Ananatak Payam and Gok and Luanyjang Payam usually causes dispute

Contentious fishing grounds:

Shambe has a lot of fish and this creates problems between Upper Nile and the Adior of Y/C.

Ciir Kou (Nile) Gut-thom Tombek. These fishing areas cause disputes between Aliap people, the Bor of Upper Nile and the Cier of Terekeka County

Padiot, Abeth and Bear raaantok, generally called Relkou, cause dispute between the Gok people of Agaz Payams.

Goro and Joo fishing ground of Caok people cause disputes between (Waar and Pany) of Cueibet county and (Manuer and Kaak) of Mager Payam

Agaar in Luanyjang of T/C causes conflict between Luac people and Pakam people of R/C

Contentious grazing grounds:

Mvolo County has a good ground for grazing which attracts the Agar of R/C, Atuot of Y/C, Mandan of T/C cattle owners to go there in winter. Cattle when grazing destroy crops and beehives get stolen. Such practices cause disputes with Mvolo people.

Pelkou is a good grazing ground. It belongs to the GOJK and it attracts the Agar of Maper and Malek payams of R/C. This place brings much disputes.

Ciirkou (Nile) of Aliap of A/C and Adior of VIC attracts Aluot, Lou of VIC and can also be a place for disputes.

Didar around Tony-Cali and tau county attracts Gok Pakam, Muok, Luanyjang etc.. There the cattle destroy crops and honey is stolen belonging to the Bongo and the Biel. These cause disputes or crises.

Page 25 - 29, APENDIX I,

APPENDIX I

The following points were raised by each county when presenting the problems facing their respective areas. The issues raised are expected to form part of the particular plans county peace committees will make for conflict management and peace building in the counties.

AWERIAL COUNTY

Page 5 of 6

Sources of conflicts

Cattle
rustling/
banditry

Page 13, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES

b) THE JUDICIARY

Recommendations: short term proposals

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11. refund or compensate for looted cattle or property. During any conflict resolution process, parties should be asked to return the exact amount stolen or looted, or equivalent.

page 15, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES

c) CIVILIAN DISARMAMENT AND MILITARY CONDUCT

the case against disarmament

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5. the Dinka and Nuer meet at water points with their cattle during the dry season. If the Dinka do not carry weapons, the Nuer will be tempted to attack them and steal their cattle.

Page 17, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES

d) Management of Access to Natural Resources

Recommendations:

Lick salts

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4. Banywuot to be directly in charge with how to control their youth during grazing or when cattle are taken to lick salt areas. It will be their duty to report to the government whenever a crisis occurs. They shall be employed to apprehend troublemakers and bring them before the rule of law.

Page 20, 3. THEMES COMMON TO THE SIX COUNTIES,

e) CONFLICT ACROSS BOUNDARIES AND BORDERS

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Potential cases for future settlement.

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19. Cattle wrestling must be discouraged by both civil authority and community leadership

Social cover No specific mention.
