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| Country/entity | South Sudan |
| Region | Africa (excl MENA) |
| Agreement name | Resolutions drawn following a Dialogue Meeting between County Commissioners of Lujolo, Morobo, Otogo and Yei representing the Government of Yei River State and the Opposition Leaders of Lujolo, Morobo, Otogo and Yei Counties who have taken arms against the Government of South Sudan |
| Date | 6 Mar 2017 |
| 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

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|----------------------|---|
| Peace process | South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements |
| Parties | <p>The Commissioners of Yei River State: Hon. Richard Remo Sore, Commissioner of Morobo Hon. Denis LaSuba Paul, Commissioner of Yei River County Hon. Martin Izzy Simon, Commissioner of Lujulo Hon. Anthony Ande Wani, Commissioner of Otego</p> <p>For the Equatorians who have rebelled against the Government of Yei River State and South Sudan at large: Colonel John Data Taban Colonel Justin Guya Losu Major Baiga Isaac Mokili Major Ada Aloro Amule Major Scopas Tabu Taban Major Wani Jamaes Moro Major Buga Moses Dada Captain Dara Peter Lokolo 2nd Lt Mctre John D 2nd Lt Bosco Ayume Wani Private Peter Moses C.P Charles Mawa Rube Taban Charles Wani – Field Coordinator</p> |
| Third parties | <p>For the Elders of Koboko, Uganda: Hon. George Ambe Amule Muzamil</p> <p>For the Evangelical Presbyterian Church representatives: Bishop Elias Taban Pastor Michael Alias Rev. Mama Anngrace Asha Taban</p> |
| Description | In this document that resulted from a meeting regarding the rebellion of some segments of the military against counties in South Sudan, the opposing sides meet under the auspices of the Evangelical Presbyterian Church, and in the presence of Elders of Koboko (Uganda - where many of the local population are as refugees) and decide to pursue a peaceful solution to the conflict. |

Agreement document [SS_170306_Morobo County Peace 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** No specific mention.

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** No specific mention.

**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 No specific mention.

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 8:
3. RESOLUTIONS:
After discussing their problems and considering all options, the rebels resolved that
...
(c) Commit themselves to facilitate the free movement of South Sudanese people from Uganda boarder of Kaya to Yei the capital of Yei River State

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 No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights** No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

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

Security sector

**Security
Guarantees** Page 6:
13. With respect to the Assembling Area, the Commissioners all agreed that there shall be an Assembling Point to be identified by all parties of the dialogue: Kendilla Primary School and Iraga prisons' farm were proposed. Kendilla Primary School which is five miles Morobo – Kajo Keji Road was seconded by the opposition leaders.

Page 8:
3. RESOLUTIONS:
After discussing their problems and considering all options, the rebels resolved that
...
(d) GPS to be employed in the area of their assembling to assure monitoring of security both nationally and internationally

Page 8:
CONCLUSION:
...
The warring parties resolved that:
(a) Acceptance of Dialogue as the means for achieving peace is the only way forward
(b) Kendilla Primary School which is five miles Morobo – Kajo Keji Road to be the assembling point.
(c) A team to be led by Col John Data to visit Yei River State within a week's time as a gesture of commitment to dialogue and to assure the government of Yei River State that they are for peace.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

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| Police | No specific mention. |
| 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

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| 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 Page 7:

3. RESOLUTIONS

After discussing their problems and considering all options, the rebels resolved that

- (a) Commitment to dialogue and Peace without reservation be given a chance
- (b) Immediate cessation of all hostile propaganda against each other and the creation of an atmosphere conducive to dialogue, reconciliation and peace.

Page 7-8:

CONCLUSION:

...

(d) Through the attendance of this three days historic grassroots meeting, the sons and daughters of Yei River State resolved to put an end to armed conflict and to reconcile all differences through dialogue and peaceful means.

(e) The Commissioners of Yei River State, Opposition leaders who have taken arms against the government of Yei River State and South Sudan at large, the Kakwa elders of Uganda and the Evangelical Presbyterian Church (EPC) representatives hereby reaffirm their commitment to the message of the President of the Republic of South Sudan on the commencement of national dialogue.

(f) The participants agreed and resolved that never again will Yei River State suffer the tragedy of the recent past.

The participants hailed from greater Yei and Morobo and called for a beginning and a new era of dialogue, peace, healing and rebuilding, so that cooperation and trust is built to overcome the hatred and suspicion that currently exist. It is this message that the participants resolve to share and pass on to their children and grandchildren so that together Yei River State can once again emerge and shine.

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 On file with author.
