

**Country/entity** South Sudan

**Region** Africa (excl MENA)

**Agreement name** Resolutions of Mukaya County Peace and Reconciliation Conference (Yei River State)

**Date** 16 Mar 2019

**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** Territory

<b>Peace process</b>	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements
<b>Parties</b>	<p>Multiparty community based agreement of reconciliation signed by the following representatives from Mukaya community:</p> <p>Scopas Loduo Torujo, Paramount Chief  Martin Tayak James, Head Chief  Joel Bodi Doudi, Head Chief  Robert Lenga Morris, Head Chief  Stephen Lemi Michael, Elder  Mary Tereka Paulo, Women  Laiza Gila Zakayu, Youth  Morgan Allan Lukudu, Intellectual  Keji Joice Nelson, Chair Lady  Glady Muro Simon, Pastor</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	<p>Witnessed by Evangelical Presbyterian Church (EPC) Bishop and head of EPC Peace Desk, Yei River State:</p> <p>Arch Bishop Elias Taban Parangi</p>
<b>Description</b>	A short community reconciliation agreement which attempts to resolve ongoing conflict and community disputes in the local area. Re-engagement with local fighters in Mukaya, as well as return of stolen property and resolution of local county border disputes are part of the conflict driven resolutions. The agreement also provides for clean drinking water, health infrastructure and reconstruction of roads.

**Agreement document**      [SS\\_190316\\_Resolutions of Mukaya County Peace and Reconciliation Conference.pdf](#)  
(opens in new tab) | [Download PDF](#)

**Groups**

<b>Children/youth</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Disabled persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Elderly/age</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Migrant workers</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Racial/ethnic/ national group</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Religious groups</b>	No specific mention.

**Indigenous people** No specific mention.

**Other groups** No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced persons** No specific mention.

**Social class** No specific mention.

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## **Gender**

**Women, girls and gender** Page 2, Signed by:, 6. Mary Tereka Paulo, Women

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## Governance

<b>Political institutions (new or reformed)</b>	Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references Page 1, 6. State Government to create two (2) more Payam to solve some of the conflict 7. State Government to resolve the Yei River County and Otego County border dispute with Soka Payam of Mukaya County  (see also territorial power-sharing)
<b>Elections</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Electoral commission</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Political parties reform</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Civil society</b>	Page 1, 4. EPC and ECSS to continue the engagement of Mukaya County on Peace Building, Conflict Resolution and Capacity Building activities
<b>Traditional/religious leaders</b>	Page 1, 1. Reconciliation and healing conference to be conducted in Mukaya led by the leadership of the Evangelical Presbyterian Church and ECSS Lainya Diocese that brings the entire Community of Mukaya together.  Page 1, 3. The communities also resolved that Mukaya leaders with support of EPC Peace Desk to continue engagement of Mukaya sons who are in the bushes of Mukaya to come out for Peace. 4.EPC and ECSS to continue the engagement of Mukaya County on Peace Building, Conflict Resolution and Capacity Building activities 5.Formation of joint council of elders to oversee return of robbed or looted items to rightful owners.
<b>Public administration</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Constitution</b>	No specific mention.

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## Power sharing

<b>Political power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Territorial power sharing</b>	Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Local/municipal government Page 1, 6. State Government to create two (2) more Payam to solve some of the conflict Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Other Page 2, 7. State Government to resolve the Yei River County and Otego County border dispute with Soka Payam of Mukaya County

**Economic power sharing** No specific mention.

**Military power sharing** No specific mention.

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### **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.

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### **Rights related issues**

**Citizenship** No specific mention.

**Democracy** No specific mention.

**Detention procedures** No specific mention.

**Media and communication** No specific mention.

**Mobility/access** No specific mention.

**Protection measures** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.

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## **Rights institutions**

**NHRI** No specific mention.

**Regional or international human rights institutions** No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development  
Page 1, 2. The communities further resolved that lasting peace can be achieved through provision of basic services like clean:  
- Clean drinking water,  
- Provision agricultural tools and seeds,  
Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction  
Page 1, 2. ... - Establishment of health centers  
- Rehabilitation of Roads

**National economic plan** No specific mention.

**Natural resources** Page 1, 2. The communities further resolved that lasting peace can be achieved through provision of basic services like clean:  
- Clean drinking water,  
- Provision agricultural tools and seeds,

**International funds** No specific mention.

<b>Business</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Taxation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Banks</b>	No specific mention.

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**Land, property and environment**

<b>Land reform/rights</b>	Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Property return and restitution Page 1, 5. Formation of joint council of elders to oversee return of robbed or looted items to rightful owners.
<b>Pastoralist/ nomadism rights</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Cultural heritage</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Environment</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Water or riparian rights or access</b>	Page 1, 2. The communities further resolved that lasting peace can be achieved through provision of basic services like clean: - Clean drinking water

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**Security sector**

<b>Security Guarantees</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Ceasefire</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Police</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Armed forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>DDR</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	Page 1, 3. The communities also resolved that Mukaya leaders with support of EPC Peace Desk to continue engagement of Mukaya sons who are in the bushes of Mukaya to come out for Peace



<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Corruption</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	Page 1, 5. Formation of joint council of elders to oversee return of robbed or looted items to rightful owners.
<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	No specific mention.

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**Transitional justice**

<b>Transitional justice general</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Amnesty/pardon</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mechanism</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisoner release</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Vetting</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Victims</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Missing persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reparations</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reconciliation</b>	Page 1, 1. Reconciliation and healing conference to be conducted in Mukaya led by the leadership of the Evangelical Presbyterian Church and ECSS Lainya Diocese that brings the entire Community of Mukaya together.

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**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** <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/08865655.2017.1294497>

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