

<b>Country/entity</b>	South Sudan
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Resolutions drawn following a Dialogue Meeting between County Commissioners of Lujolo, Morobo, Otego and Yei representing the Government of Yei River State and the Opposition Leaders of Lujolo, Morobo, Otego and Yei Counties who have taken arms against the Government of South Sudan
<b>Date</b>	6 Mar 2017
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	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

<b>Peace process</b>	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements
<b>Parties</b>	<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>
<b>Third parties</b>	<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>
<b>Description</b>	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](#)

## Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Formal structured process
<b>Rationale</b>	This agreement is the first agreement of two that resulted from a two-phased mediation initiative led by the Evangelical Presbyterian Church (EPC) and His Voice Global USA. The Commissioners of Yei River State and elders from Uganda are parties to the agreements, suggesting some level of formality. The second phase of this initiative led to the signing of the 'Grassroots Agreement to Promote National Dialogue in Yei River State and South Sudan' on 30/04/2017.
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	Yes
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	The parties to this agreement include representatives of the South Sudanese government as well as a splinter group of the SPLA-in Opposition, one of the main parties to the national-level comprehensive agreement, the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS), signed about one and a half years after this agreement was done. Agreement also links this subnational mediation initiative to the national level: Page 8, CONCLUSION, 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.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Yei River State
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	Region
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	4.095337, 30.677240
<b>Participant type</b>	Local armed group International or transnational actor Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Regional state actor
<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	Mediator or similar referred to
<b>Mediator (references)</b>	Mediators: The Evangelical Presbyterian Church representatives Bishop Elias Taban, Pastor Michael Alias, Rev. Mama Anngrace Asha Taban; His Voice Global USA headed by Dr. Vernon Burger the President of His Voice Global
<b>Type of mediator/facilitator/similar</b>	Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder International or transnational actor

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## **Local issues**

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

**Grievance List** Page 7, 3. RESOLUTIONS, (b) Immediate cessation of all hostile propaganda against each other and the creation of an atmosphere conducive to dialogue, reconciliation and peace.

Page 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.

...

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.

**Cattle rustling/ banditry** No specific mention.

**Social cover** No specific mention.

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