

<b>Country/entity</b>	South Sudan
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement on the Demands of the Equatoria Non-Allied Force (ENAF) Yei State Government NSS/ISB and EPC Peace Desk and Communique
<b>Date</b>	18 Feb 2019
<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>Main Agreement:  The Transitional Government of the Republic of South Sudan led by Maj. Gen Joseph Buong Anyardit  The Equitoria Non-Allied Force led by Maj. Gen. Yanga Moses Yona</p> <p>Communiqué:  The Transitional Government of the Republic of South Sudan led by Maj. Gen Joseph Buong Anyardit  The Equitoria Non-Allied Force led by Maj. Gen. Yanga Moses Yona</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	<p>Main Agreement:  Arch-Bishop Elias Taban Parangi  Hon Emmanuel Adil Anthony</p> <p>Communiqué  Arch-Bishop Elias Taban Parangi</p>
<b>Description</b>	Areement between the government of South Sudan and the ENAF, a breakaway faction of the National Salvation Front (NAS) in the Yei River State, with ceasefire and power-sharing provisions, as well as guarantees of the return of IDPs. It comes in two parts: the main agreement, and the supplemental communiqué to the government,.

**Agreement document** [SS\\_190218\\_Agreement on the Demands of the Equatoria Non-Allied Force \(ENAF\) Yei State Government NSS-ISB and EPC Peace Desk.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

### Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Formal structured process
<b>Rationale</b>	This peace process was supported by the EPC Peace Desk and the South Sudanese government and local state actors have previously signed peace agreements with opposition parties in Yei River State.
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	Yes
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	This agreement was concluded between a delegation of the South Sudanese government and the ENAF that defected from one of the parties of the macro South Sudanese conflict (National Salvation Front). According to a secondary source, a representative of the ENAF said that the group would 'support for the revitalized peace agreement', the national-level peace agreement (Sudan Tribune, 2019).
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Yei River State, particularly greater Lainya and Yei

**Nature of Locale** Region

**GPS Lat/Long (DD)** 4.091976, 30.676688

**Participant type** Central state actor  
Local armed group  
Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder  
Regional state actor

**Mediator, facilitator or similar** Mediator or similar referred to

**Mediator (references)** Mediator: ARCH - Bishop Elias Taban Parangi, The Evangelical Presbyterian Church (EPC)  
Peace Desk Yei River State - South Sudan

**Type of mediator/facilitator/similar** Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder

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**Local issues**

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

**Grievance List** Page 9, Preamble, Driven by our deep commitment and concern to end the suffering of our citizens in Yei River State in particular and South Sudan in general;  
Mindful of the tragic conditions facing thousands of our people in refugee and Internal Displaced Camps;

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

**Social cover** No specific mention.

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