

<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, 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
<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 Anngace 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](#)

**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.

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## **Gender**

**Women, girls and  
gender** No specific mention.

**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**

**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.

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## **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.

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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** 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.

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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** 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.

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**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.

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**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.



<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>	No specific mention.
<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Corruption</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	No specific mention.
<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.

**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.

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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** On file with author.

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