

Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Yei River Phase I Agreement
Date	6 Jun 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

Peace process	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements
Parties	Representing the Yei River State government and the Republic of South Sudan, the Commissioners of the Yei River State: Hon. Richard Remo Sore, Morobo Hon. Denis LaSuba Paul, Yei River County Hon. Martin Izzy Simon, Lujulo Representing the Armed Opposition, 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 James 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
Third parties	Elders of Koboko Uganda: Elder George Amber Amule Muzamil The Evangelical Presbyterian Church Representative: Most Rev. Bishop Elias Taban Pastor Michael Alias Rev. Mama Anngrace Asha Taba
Description	A short agreement which calls for equality for all South Sudanese citizens and an end to arbitrary arrest and violence by the SPLA. It broadly supports local efforts supporting conditions for the grassroots South Sudan peace initiatives and national dialogue, between local opposition forces and the government. The provisions also address: equal conditions for Sudanese reintegration of SPLA-IO fighters into local communities alongside SPLA forces, cessation of hostile propaganda, equal rights and free movement for all South Sudanese people and safely monitored assembly areas for former fighters.
Agreement document	SS_170606_ Yei River Phase I 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 Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical
Page 1, Preamble, ... Driven by our deep commitment and concern to end the suffering of our citizen in Yei River State and the tragic conditions facing thousands of our people in refugee camps in Uganda, Congo and the Internal Displaced persons

Page 2, DEMANDS EXPRESSED BY THE ARMED OPPOSITION LEADERS:, 2. Grabbed land to be returned to rightful owners through legal procedures.

Page 3, RESOLUTIONS OF PHASE I DISCUSSIONS, 3. The opposition committed to facilitate the free movement of South Sudanese people and their properties from Uganda boarder of Kaya to Yei the capital of Yei River State.

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) Page 2, DEMANDS EXPRESSED BY THE ARMED OPPOSITION LEADERS:, 1. Equality for all citizens of South Sudan

Page 2, DEMANDS EXPRESSED BY THE ARMED OPPOSITION LEADERS:, 5. Promotion of unity through fair and balanced representation of regions in all government sectors.

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.
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Constitution	No specific mention.
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Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
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Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
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Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
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Military power sharing	No specific mention.
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Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	No specific mention.
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Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
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Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
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Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
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Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.
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Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
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Democracy	No specific mention.
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Detention procedures	No specific mention.
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Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Other Page 3, RESOLUTIONS OF PHASE I DISCUSSIONS, 2. The elders of Uganda and the Evangelical Presbyterian Church (EPC) representatives called for an immediate cessation of all hostile propaganda amongst the warring parties and urged the parties to create an atmosphere conducive to dialogue, reconciliation and peace.
Mobility/access	Page 3, RESOLUTIONS OF PHASE I DISCUSSIONS, 3. The opposition committed to facilitate the free movement of South Sudanese people and their properties 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 Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 1, Preamble, ... Committed to the National Dialogue and mindful to end the conflict to create an atmosphere for Socio-economic Development

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 Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Land reform and management
Page 2, DEMANDS EXPRESSED BY THE ARMED OPPOSITION LEADERS:, 2. Grabbed land to be returned to rightful owners through legal procedures.

Pastoralist/nomadism rights No specific mention.

Cultural heritage Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion
Page 1, Preamble, ... Conscious of our cultural values of solidarity, cooperation and peace loving people of Yei River State

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees Page 3, RESOLUTIONS OF PHASE I DISCUSSIONS, 3. The mediators offered to provide GPS to be employed in the area of the assembling point to assure monitoring of security both nationally and internationally.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	Page 2, DEMANDS EXPRESSED BY THE ARMED OPPOSITION LEADERS:, 3. Mathiang Anyor army to be replaced by professional army from all the areas of Yei River State
DDR	Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes Page 2, DEMANDS EXPRESSED BY THE ARMED OPPOSITION LEADERS:, 4. First Vice President Taban Deng is requested to take his Nuer fighters out of the land of Yei.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 3, RESOLUTIONS OF PHASE I DISCUSSIONS, 3. The opposition committed to facilitate the free movement of South Sudanese people and their properties from Uganda boarder of Kaya to Yei the capital of Yei River State.
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

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 3, RESOLUTIONS OF PHASE I DISCUSSIONS, 2. The elders of Uganda and the Evangelical Presbyterian Church (EPC) representatives called for an immediate cessation of all hostile propaganda amongst the warring parties and urged the parties to create an atmosphere conducive to dialogue, reconciliation and peace.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory Elders of Koboko Uganda:

Elder George Amber
Amule Muzamil

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.southsudannow.com/about-grassroots-peace#:~:text=South%20Sudan%20Grassroots%20Peace%20Initiative&text=On%20June%204%2C%202%2DIO\)%20Yei%20River%20State.](https://www.southsudannow.com/about-grassroots-peace#:~:text=South%20Sudan%20Grassroots%20Peace%20Initiative&text=On%20June%204%2C%202%2DIO)%20Yei%20River%20State.)

<https://www.voanews.com/archive/cease-fire-effect-south-sudans-war-torn-yei-river-state>

<http://www.smallarmssurveysudan.org/fileadmin/docs/briefing-papers/HSBA-BP-Mathiang-Anyoor.pdf>
