

<b>Country/entity</b>	South Sudan
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Resolutions and Recommendations of the Inter-Community Peace Dialogue Between the Azande and Beri Ethnic Groups in Gbudue State Yambio
<b>Date</b>	20 Jul 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>	James Juma Dere, Jur Beri Leader, Gbudue State, Yambio; Matthew Nvuru Bazaambari, Deputy Chief, Gbudue State, Yambio;
<b>Third parties</b>	Legal Officer, Inter-Faith Council for Peace Initiatives, Western Equatoria - South Sudan, Yambio;  State Governor: Gbudue State South Sudan, Yambio  Representative of the Partners, VISTAS
<b>Description</b>	The Azande and Beri communities met in Yambio to end the conflict between their communities, denounce its perpetrators and discourage hate speech and other actions that might divide their communities.

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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">SS_170720_Resolutions and Recommendations of the Inter-Community Peace Dialogue Between the...</a> (opens in new tab)   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
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### Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Formal structured process
<b>Rationale</b>	The meeting was organised by the Inter-Faith Council for Peace Initiatives (IFCPI) and was supported by VISTAS.
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	No
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	No mention of national process in the agreement, and review of secondary sources does not indicate a link to a national peace process.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Yambio County
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	Region
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	4.570350, 28.397400
<b>Participant type</b>	Local state actor Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations
<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	Mediator or similar referred to

**Mediator (references)** Inter-Faith Council for Peace Initiatives (IFCPI) and VISTAS.

**Type of mediator/facilitator/similar** Local state actor 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** No specific mention.

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

**Social cover** No specific mention.

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