

Country/entity South Sudan

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name Resolutions of Mukaya County Peace and Reconciliation Conference (Yei River State)

Date 16 Mar 2019

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 Territory

Peace process	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements
Parties	<p>Multiparty community based agreement of reconciliation signed by the following representatives from Mukaya community:</p> <p>Scopas Loduo Torujo, Paramount Chief Martin Tayak James, Head Chief Joel Bodi Doudi, Head Chief Robert Lenga Morris, Head Chief Stephen Lemi Michael, Elder Mary Tereka Paulo, Women Laiza Gila Zakayu, Youth Morgan Allan Lukudu, Intellectual Keji Joice Nelson, Chair Lady Glady Muro Simon, Pastor</p>
Third parties	<p>Witnessed by Evangelical Presbyterian Church (EPC) Bishop and head of EPC Peace Desk, Yei River State:</p> <p>Arch Bishop Elias Taban Parangi</p>
Description	A short community reconciliation agreement which attempts to resolve ongoing conflict and community disputes in the local area. Re-engagement with local fighters in Mukaya, as well as return of stolen property and resolution of local county border disputes are part of the conflict driven resolutions. The agreement also provides for clean drinking water, health infrastructure and reconstruction of roads.

Agreement document [SS_190316_Resolutions of Mukaya County Peace and Reconciliation Conference.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.

Gender

Women, girls and gender Page 2, Signed by:, 6. Mary Tereka Paulo, Women

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

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.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references Page 1, 6. State Government to create two (2) more Payam to solve some of the conflict 7. State Government to resolve the Yei River County and Otego County border dispute with Soka Payam of Mukaya County (see also territorial power-sharing)
Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	Page 1, 4. EPC and ECSS to continue the engagement of Mukaya County on Peace Building, Conflict Resolution and Capacity Building activities
Traditional/religious leaders	Page 1, 1. Reconciliation and healing conference to be conducted in Mukaya led by the leadership of the Evangelical Presbyterian Church and ECSS Lainya Diocese that brings the entire Community of Mukaya together. Page 1, 3. The communities also resolved that Mukaya leaders with support of EPC Peace Desk to continue engagement of Mukaya sons who are in the bushes of Mukaya to come out for Peace. 4.EPC and ECSS to continue the engagement of Mukaya County on Peace Building, Conflict Resolution and Capacity Building activities 5.Formation of joint council of elders to oversee return of robbed or looted items to rightful owners.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Local/municipal government Page 1, 6. State Government to create two (2) more Payam to solve some of the conflict Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Other Page 2, 7. State Government to resolve the Yei River County and Otego County border dispute with Soka Payam of Mukaya County

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing No specific mention.

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.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

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, 2. The communities further resolved that lasting peace can be achieved through provision of basic services like clean:
- Clean drinking water,
- Provision agricultural tools and seeds,
Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction
Page 1, 2. ... - Establishment of health centers
- Rehabilitation of Roads

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources Page 1, 2. The communities further resolved that lasting peace can be achieved through provision of basic services like clean:
- Clean drinking water,
- Provision agricultural tools and seeds,

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→Property return and restitution Page 1, 5. Formation of joint council of elders to oversee return of robbed or looted items to rightful owners.
Pastoralist/ nomadism rights	No specific mention.
Cultural heritage	No specific mention.
Environment	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	Page 1, 2. The communities further resolved that lasting peace can be achieved through provision of basic services like clean: - Clean drinking water

Security sector

Security Guarantees	No specific mention.
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 1, 3. The communities also resolved that Mukaya leaders with support of EPC Peace Desk to continue engagement of Mukaya sons who are in the bushes of Mukaya to come out for Peace

Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	Page 1, 5. Formation of joint council of elders to oversee return of robbed or looted items to rightful owners.
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 1, 1. Reconciliation and healing conference to be conducted in Mukaya led by the leadership of the Evangelical Presbyterian Church and ECSS Lainya Diocese that brings the entire Community of Mukaya together.

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.

