

**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

<b>Peace process</b>	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements
<b>Parties</b>	<p>Representing the Yei River State government and the Republic of South Sudan, the Commissioners of the Yei River State:</p> <p>Hon. Richard Remo Sore, Morobo  Hon. Denis LaSuba Paul, Yei River County  Hon. Martin Izzy Simon, Lujulo</p> <p>Representing the Armed Opposition, Equatorians who have rebelled against the Government of Yei River State and South Sudan at large:</p> <p>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</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	<p>Elders of Koboko Uganda:</p> <p>Elder George Amber  Amule Muzamil</p> <p>The Evangelical Presbyterian Church Representative:  Most Rev. Bishop Elias Taban  Pastor Michael Alias  Rev. Mama Anngrece Asha Taba</p>
<b>Description</b>	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.

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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)** 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.

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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.

<b>Media and communication</b>	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.
<b>Mobility/access</b>	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.
<b>Protection measures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

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### **Rights institutions**

<b>NHRI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Regional or international human rights institutions</b>	No specific mention.

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### **Justice sector reform**

<b>Criminal justice and emergency law</b>	No specific mention.
<b>State of emergency provisions</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Judiciary and courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisons and detention</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Traditional Laws</b>	No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## **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.

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## **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.

<b>Police</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Armed forces</b>	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
<b>DDR</b>	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.
<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	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.
<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.
<b>Reparations</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reconciliation</b>	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%20%2DIO\)%20Yei%20River%20State.](https://www.southsudannow.com/about-grassroots-peace#:~:text=South%20Sudan%20Grassroots%20Peace%20Initiative&text=On%20June%204%2C%20%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>