

Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Community Empowerment for Progress Organization (CEPO) Yei River County-CES
Date	5 Oct 2023
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	Yei river County community: Signed: Rt. Rev. Levi Maradulu Yepete Bishop ECSS Diocese of Yei Operation. Signed: Col. Goch Deng Yak Goch Deputy CDR for Yei and Morobo Special Signed: Joseph Brown Lo Mose Paramount Chief Signed: Mariyata Tumalu Lumori EPC Women Representatives Signed: Emmanuel Duku Samuel Youth Representative Signed: Rajab Sebit Doka Imam Yei Mosque
Third parties	Signed: James Mugo Murlithl Team Leader Civil Affairs Division UMISS Yei sub office Signed: Yeka Joel Denis CEPO, field officer
Description	A local civil-military dialogue which is part of structured local approaches to managing cycles of violence, improving trust and social cohesion between communities and the military. This agreement mainly attempts to address violence and past acts of crime between civilians in Yei river county, setting out historical local grievances in the community. Centrally the resolutions then address security arrangements, provisions for better management of media, specifically dissemination and communication about intercommunal reconciliation. The agreement also substantively provides for logistical arrangements for security personnel such as payment of salaries, tax collection at checkpoints and regular meetings between security agencies. Local chiefs and traditional leaders as well as women's groups and youth groups are detailed as being central to disseminating the peace agreement in the community, with traditional leaders managing reconciliation and leading efforts for better communication with armed forces.
Agreement document	SS_231005_Community Empowerment for Progress Organization (CEPO) Yei River County-CES (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Source of document	Agreement sourced by researcher in South Sudan and was confirmed public.

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical RESOLUTIONS ... 6. Use of existing structures (religious institutions, peace committees, women and youth structures) to promote nationalism and sensitize people on the dangers of hate speech propaganda
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

RESOLUTIONS

...

6. Use of existing structures (religious institutions, peace committees, women and youth structures) to promote nationalism and sensitize people on the dangers of hate speech propaganda

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SIGNATORIES

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Mariyata Tumalu Lumori
EPC Women Representatives

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) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society **RESOLUTIONS**

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6. Use of existing structures (religious institutions, peace committees, women and youth structures) to promote nationalism and sensitize people on the dangers of hate speech propaganda

Traditional/religious leaders **RESOLUTIONS**

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6. Use of existing structures (religious institutions, peace committees, women and youth structures) to promote nationalism and sensitize people on the dangers of hate speech propaganda

7. Local leaders sensitize the community on the importance of maintaining peace and stability in the communities

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11. Religious institutions to act as peace ambassadors and spear head mediation among conflicting parties to bring sustainable peace.

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13. Religious institution to remain neutral and non-partisans

...

17. Religious leaders to start preaching the word of God in the barracks to strengthen relations.

Public administration No specific mention.

Constitution No specific mention.

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.

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 Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Life
RESOLUTIONS
...
15. There is a need for the civilian to respect the army as well as army respect civilian human life and dignity.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality
RESOLUTIONS
...
14. There should be no discrimination in the application of law.

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	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Governance of media RESOLUTIONS ... 12. Media house should report accurate and verify information from reliable sources. Rights related issues→Media and communication→Other RESOLUTIONS ... 6. Use of existing structures (religious institutions, peace committees, women and youth structures) to promote nationalism and sensitize people on the dangers of hate speech propaganda
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	Preamble ... Further noting the work of every institution in a different capacity being religious or organize force was to protect the civil population again to oversee and coordinate with the society effectiveness for peace,
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 No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Power to tax

RESOLUTIONS

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9. Collection of taxes must be done by authorized revenue collection officers in all roadblocks.

Banks No specific mention.

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.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Preamble

Affirming that we cannot afford to return to mistrust among ourselves and has a moral obligation to restore security and state of stability and forge a path towards sustainable an everlasting peace Yei River county,

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RESOLUTIONS

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3. Strengthen existing mechanisms for identification and reporting of early warnings signals to address security threats in the community.

4. Confirmation of any security related issues be done through relevant and unauthorized sources.

5. There must be regular meeting between security agencies at military based and set structures at Boma, Payam and County levels to address security threats.

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18. Civilians are allowed access to follow up with the security agencies on the reported cases

Ceasefire

No specific mention.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

RESOLUTIONS

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5. There must be regular meeting between security agencies at military based and set structures at Boma, Payam and County levels to address security threats.

...

8. Advocacy for timely and regular salary payment to soldiers.

...

15. There is a need for the civilian to respect the army as well as army respect civilian human life and dignity.

...

17. Religious leaders to start preaching the word of God in the barracks to strengthen relations.

18. Civilians are allowed access to follow up with the security agencies on the reported cases

DDR

No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

No specific mention.

Withdrawal of foreign forces

No specific mention.

Corruption	RESOLUTIONS ... 10. Report any illegal collection of money by any unauthorized person.to relevant authorities.
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	Preamble ... Recognizing the importance of Dialogue in helping us come to terms with the bequests of difference by promoting healing and reconciliation, uncovering the facts and circumstances of good coordination, helping repair the harms that have been done, and addressing freedom in the Yei,

Implementation

UN signatory	SIGNATORIES ... James Mugo Murlithl Team Leader Civil Affairs Division UMISS Yei sub office
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Other international signatory	No specific mention.
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Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
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International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
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Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
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