

Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement on Resolution of the Conflict in Jonglei State between Government of the Republic of South Sudan and South Sudan Democratic Movement/Army-Cobra Faction (SSDM-SSDA-Cobra) (Yau Yau Agreement)
Date	9 May 2014
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 - comprehensive

Conflict nature Government

Peace process	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements
Parties	Hon. Canon Clement Janda, Head of Government Delegation [Signed] Lt. Gen. Khalid Boutros, Head of SSDM/A Cobra Faction [Signed]
Third parties	Witnessed by the Church Leadership Mediation Initiative (CLMI) Bishop Emeritus ParideTabanKenyi, Chairperson of the CLMI [Signed] Bishop Paul P. Benjamin Yugusuk, Spokesperson of the CLMI [Signed] Bishop ArkanjeloWani Lemi, Member of the CLMI [Signed] Professor Hizkias Assefa, Moderator [Signed]
Description	Agreement provides for the creation of the Greater Pibor Administrative Area and the re-integration of SSDA-Cobra movement, as well as the ceasefire.

Agreement document	SS_140509_Agreement on Jonglei State between GRSS and SSDM-SSDA-Cobra.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Women, girls and gender

Participation	Participation→Gender quotas Page 6, Chapter 6 GREATER PIBOR AREA COUNCIL (GPAC) 6.1. For the time being, the GPAC shall be appointed by the President on nomination by and recommendation of the SSDM Cobra Faction to represent their local areas whose number shall not exceed 36 members out of which (25%) percent shall be women.
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Equality	No specific mention.
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Particular groups of women	No specific mention.
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International law	No specific mention.
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New institutions	No specific mention.
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Violence against women	No specific mention.
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Transitional justice	No specific mention.
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Institutional reform	No specific mention.
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Development	No specific mention.
Implementation	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.
