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| **Country/entity** | South Sudan |
| **Region** | Africa (excl MENA) |
| **Agreement name** | Resolutions of Western Lakes State Grassroots Peace Initiative (Yei River State) |
| **Date** | 17 May 2018 |
| **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 Areement (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

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| **Peace process** | South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements |
| **Parties** | Signed by the community's leaders of Western Lakes State as follows:<br><br>Jul Machok Lieny - Senior Chief, Western Lakes State<br>Manyiel Lieny Wol - Elder and Chief, Western Lakes State<br>Elizabeth Agok Anyijong - Women leader, Western Lakes State<br>Moses Deng Akeu - Youth Representative, Western Lakes State |
| **Third parties** | Witnessed by:<br><br>Most Rev. Bishop Elias Taban Parangi - Head of Evangelical Presbyterian Church (EPC) Peace Desk<br><br>Hon. Mabor Meen Wol - Minister of LG&LE and Governor's Representative |
| **Description** | A short community agreement which calls for community reconciliation, dialogue, disarming of youth and reimposition of security and law by the local state government. The agreement also provides for measures to be carried out by the EPC in facilitating a space of healing and management of infrastructural rebuilding. |

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| **Agreement document** | SS_180517_Resolutions of Western Lakes State Grassroots Peace Initiative.pdf (opens in new tab) \| Download PDF |

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**Women, girls and gender**

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|---|---|
| **Participation** | No specific mention. |
| **Equality** | No specific mention. |
| **Particular groups of women** | Particular groups of women→Other<br>Page 1, Resolutions of Western Lakes State Grassroots Peace Initiative, 6. ...(b) EPC to lobby for organizations that will open micro-finance for small business to widows and orphans in Western Lake State. |
| **International law** | No specific mention. |
| **New institutions** | New institutions→Infrastructure (general)<br>Page 1, Resolutions of Western Lakes State Grassroots Peace Initiative, 6. ...(b) EPC to lobby for organizations that will open micro-finance for small business to widows and orphans in Western Lake State. |
| **Violence against women** | No specific mention. |
| **Transitional justice** | No specific mention. |

**Institutional reform** No specific mention.

**Development** Development→General
Page 1, Resolutions of Western Lakes State Grassroots Peace Initiative, 6. ...(b) EPC to lobby for organizations that will open micro-finance for small business to widows and orphans in Western Lake State.

**Implementation** Implementation→Signing or witnessing agreement
Page 2, Signed by the community's leaders of Western Lakes State as follows:
...
Elizabeth Agok Anyijong - Women leader, Western Lakes State

**Other** No specific mention.

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