

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/SPLA)

Equatoria States Position on Peace Conference in Pagak, Upper Nile State

We the delegates from the 3 Equatoria States: East, Central and Western Equatoria met on the sidelines of the SPLM/SPLA Peace Conference in Pagak, South Sudan from 3-9th December, 2014. Having discussed the various positions on the on-going IGAD Mediated Peace Process resolves as follows:

1. ROOT-CAUSES TO THE CRISIS

The position of Equatoria has been and continues to be the same but not limited to the following root causes.

1.1 POLITICAL ISSUES

- Domination of state power and key institutions by particular ethnic group(s);
- Political marginalization, inequality, injustice and repression;
- Absence of credible and viable opposition parties;
- Interference in politics by security organs;
- Political manipulation and misuse of regionalism and tribalism;
- Discrimination and nepotism in distributing state power and positions
- Intolerance of other political views
- Using the army and other security organs to harass and intimidate political adversaries
- Lack of political will and commitment to political pluralism/multi-party democracy
- Prevalent culture of autocracy and dictatorship
- Reluctance to transform the SPLM from a liberation movement to a genuine democratic political party
- Manipulation of the constitution and internal democratic processes to suit a particular group or individual

1.2 SECURITY ISSUES

- Imbalance in the composition of the military and other security organs
- Discrimination and nepotism in the recruitment, deployment, commissioning and training in the army and other security organs
- Political patronage and misuse of the army and other security organs

- Reluctance to transform the SPLA from a guerrilla army into a professional conventional army

1.3 SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

- Lack of transparency in the management of oil revenue
- Lack of transparency in obtaining external government loans
- Misuse and mismanagement of public funds
- Organized corruption and looting of state resources through businesses and private companies
- Economic empowerment of certain ethnic groups and individuals
- Failure to develop roads and other key infrastructure
- Inadequate delivery of basic services
- Unequal development resulting to overpopulation in certain areas

The aforementioned root causes are agreed upon by Equatorians universally.

2. CONSEQUENCE OF KIIR'S CRISIS

We categorically state here that there was no coup or planned coup prior to 15th December 2013. President Kiir hatched a botched plan to eliminate political opponents. His miscalculation has plunged the country into chaos with the following consequences:

2.1 POLITICAL

- Replacement of political Parties by President Kiir's dictatorship

2.2 SECURITY

- Militia (Mathiang Anyor, Dutkubeny, Gelwung) have replaced the once mighty SPLA
- The Organized forces are instead of carrying law enforcement are now enforcing President Kiir's unconstitutional decrees

2.3 SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT

- The country is at stand-still as resources are geared not only to fund Kiir's war of genocide and attrition of the very fabric of South Sudan but also to buy foreign mercenaries.

2.4 HUMANITARIAN

- Ethnic cleansing of the Nuer
- Retaliatory atrocities
- Looting and destruction of property
- Displacement of large numbers internally and to the neighboring countries
- Dire conditions for large number of people due to displacement

3. RESPONSE TO IGAD LEAD PEACE PROCESS

3.1 SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

- The Federalism has been the demand of South Sudanese for along time since British Administration. The position of Equatoria has also been clearly stated in the various Equatoria Conferences. A poll conducted by a credible Institution (NDI) found that all states in South Sudan support Federalism;
- Federalism as a system of governance is a non-negotiable popular demand of the people of Equatoria
- Federalism should be adopted and immediately implementation during the transitional period; and
- The federation of South Sudan should be based on twenty eight (28) states as follows: Nine (9) in Equatoria, Nine (9) in Upper Nile and ten (10) in Bahr El Ghazal. The reasons for the demand is based on population distribution and geographical area (see attachment 1)

3.2 THE TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY (TFGONU)

- The leadership Structure of the Transitional Government shall be President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers;
- President Salva Kiir has lost legitimacy and does not deserve to lead the transitional period. However in the interest of peace in South Sudan, he must have no executive powers. Executive powers should rest with the Prime Minister.

3.3 SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

- There must be two armies until restructuring and transformation is completed;
- Both armies, during the transitional period, shall enjoy the same rights and benefits;
- All pockets of armed resistance to Kiir's regime should be identified so that they are integrated with SPLA to avoid formation of Militias and
- All state capitals and major towns must be demilitarization during the transitional period.

3.4 WEALTH SHARING

- The Wealth of South Sudan belongs to the people of South Sudan. Therefore, it must be shared equitably among its people;
- The federal government shall take thirty (30%) percent of the total national wealth generated in the country. The other seventy (70%) percent shall be equitably distributed to the states and counties for services and development in the areas; and
- Table I shows the proposed ratios for equitable wealth sharing (See attachments).

3.5 ACCOUNTABILITY AND JUSTICE

- Any person who committed atrocities shall be held accountable. There shall be no reconciliation, no healing and therefore no peace if all people who committed atrocities are not be held accountable
- Land grabbing is a issue pertinent in Equatoria. All grabbed land must be returned to the rightful owners
- All IDP must go to their lands of origin

3.6 OTHER IMPORTANT RELATED ISSUES

- **Institutional Reforms:** There must be a complete overhaul of the public sector organs, in particularly the security sector, judiciary and governance. Employment in any sector must reflect the diversity of the people of South Sudan.
- **Intra-Party SPLM Dialogue – Arusha:** As agreed in Nasir Consultative Meeting, the Intra-SPLM party dialogue has been overtaken by national events and the current crisis has moved beyond SPLM Party, therefore; the environment for such a dialogue shall only be conducive after a final peace agreement is signed;
- **The Regional and International Community** should assist South Sudan in monetary and fiscal policies.
- **The Constitution:** The permanent constitution should have a clause that allows for Self Determination akin to that of Ethiopia.

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WEALTH SHARING RATIOS

1		Natural Resources(Petroleum, minerals, Forest Products, etc)	Percentages
	a	States Producing Oil	30%
	b	Federal Government	30%
	c	All States	15%
	d	All Counties	15%
	e	Equalization Fund	5%
	f	Future Generation Fund	5%
2		Non-Oil Revenue Sharing	
	I.	National Revenue	
	a	States Generating the Revenue	30%
	b	Federal Government	30%
	c	All States	15%
	d	All Counties	15%
	f	Future Generation Fund	10%
	II.	State Revenue (Taxes and Fees)	
	a	Counties Generating Revenue	50%
	b	State	25%
	c	All Counties	25%
	III.	Local Government Revenue (Taxes and Fees)	
	a	Payam Generating Revenue	50%
	b	County	25%
	c	All Bomas	25%