Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS)
Date	17 Aug 2015
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/intrastate 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 - comprehensive

Conflict nature Government

Peace process	South Sudan post-secession process
Parties	I) THE PARTIES: H. E. Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan, Commander–in-Chief of the NDFSS; H. E. Dr. Riek Machar Teny, Chairman and Commander-in-Chief, SPLM/ SPLA-IO; Pagan Okech Amum, For the Former Detainees ; [unknown], For the Political Parties of South Sudan II) STAKEHOLDERS: Alokiir Malual Aguer, Representative of Civil Society of South Sudan; Bishop Enock Tombe Loro, For the Faith Based Leaders of South Sudan; Amer Manyok Deng, Representative of Women's Bloc of South Sudan; [Unknown], Representative of Eminent Personalities
Third parties	Guarantors: IGAD Heads of State and Government H. E. Hailemariam Dessalegn, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and Chair of IGAD; H.E. Yoweri Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda; H.E. Omar Hassan al-Bashir, President of the Republic of Sudan; H.E. Ismaïl Omar Guelleh, President of the Republic of Djibouti; H.E. Hassan Sheikh Mahmud, President of the Federal Government of Somalia; H.E. Uhuru Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya; Rapporteur of IGAD African Union –High Level Ad hoc Committee for South Sudan & African Union Comission; For the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria; For the Republic of Chad; For the Federal Republic of Nigeria; For the Republic of Rwanda; For the Republic of South Africa; Chairperson of the AU Commission For the IGAD led Mediation: Amb. Seyoum Mesfin; Gen. Lazarus Sumbeiywo; Amb. Gen. Mohamed Ahmed El-Dabi International Partners as Witnesses: Representative of the People's Republic of China; Representative of the Kingdom of Norway; Representative of the United Kingdom; Representative of the United States of America; Representative of the United Nations; Representative of the European Union; Representative of the IGAD Partners Forum (IPF)
Description	A comprehensive agreement attempting to reconcile President Salva Kiir and Riek Machar of the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition. Agreement including provisions on creating a unity government, a permanent ceasefire, provisions for humanitarian assistance and reconstruction, economic and financial arrangements, arrangements for transitional justice, accountability, reconciliation and healing, the parametres of permanent constitution, the establishment of a JMEC and implementation procedures.

Agreement document	SS_150817_Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth

Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical
Page 6, Preamble
Acknowledging the need to promote inclusivity and popular ownership of this Agreement and hence create a mechanism to include individuals and organizations: Representatives of the country's diverse communities, youth groups, traditional chiefs, professional societies, academia, business community and others whom shall be referred to as Adherents to this Agreement;

Page 28, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
6. Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)
...6.5 The SDSR Board shall provide the Roadmap for the Security Sector Transformation (SST), which outlines the details for the unification of the army, and security forces, Disarmament, Demobilization and Re-integration and the Security Sector Reform process. The Roadmap shall contribute to the amendment of Defence and Security-related legislations such as, National Security Services, NDFSS, and Police Service Acts. The list of areas for reform identified by the Parties in this Agreement shall include but not limited to:...Widows and Orphans Commission...

Page 30, CHAPTER III. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION
1. Agreed Principles for Humanitarian Assistance and Reconstruction
1.2. During the Transition, the TGoNU shall:
.. .2. Offer special consideration to conflict-affected persons (children, orphans, women, widows, war wounded, etc.), in the provision of public service delivery, including access to health and education services and grant the host communities the same benefit, protection and humanitarian services;

Page 34, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
2. Institutional Reforms
2.3 Anti-Corruption Commission
... 2.3.1.5 involve media, civil society, women's organizations, youth and faith leaders in policy advocacy against corruption and raising public awareness to strengthen capacity of the public to resist and prevent corruption;
Groups→Children/youth→Substantive
Page 14, 10. Council of Ministers
10.2. The Council of Ministers shall comprise thirty (30) Ministries, organised in three (3) Sectoral clusters. No other Ministries shall be created during the Transitional Period. The Ministries of the TGoNU shall be as follows:
... Child and Social Welfare;
... Youth,

Page 23, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
1. Permanent Ceasefire
1.7.3. Recruitment and/or use of child soldiers by armed forces or militias in contravention of international conventions;

Page 24, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
1. Permanent Ceasefire
1.8. The warring parties agree to a Permanent Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements (PCTSA) workshop convened by the Mediation, which should be completed within 14 days of the signing of this Agreement. Those nominated by the parties for the workshop shall
among others:

Disabled persons

Groups→Disabled persons→Rhetorical
Page 28, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
6. Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)
...6.5 The SDSR Board shall provide the Roadmap for the Security Sector Transformation (SST), which outlines the details for the unification of the army, and security forces, Disarmament, Demobilization and Re-integration and the Security Sector Reform process. The Roadmap shall contribute to the amendment of Defence and Security-related legislations such as, National Security Services, NDFSS, and Police Service Acts. The list of areas for reform identified by the Parties in this Agreement shall include but not limited to: Defence, Police, Prison Service, Wildlife Service, Fire Service, National Security Service, Private Security Organizations and any other institutions that play a role in managing and overseeing the design and implementation, such as Ministries, Parliament, Human Rights Commission and Civil Society Organizations, the De-Mining Authority, Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, War Disabled, Widows and Orphans Commission, War Veterans Commission, Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control.
Groups→Disabled persons→Substantive
Page 24-25, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
...
2. Separation, Assembly and Cantonment
...2.3. The selection criteria for assembly/cantonment sites is agreed as
... 2.4.2 Initial screening of the underage, elderly, wounded, sick and disabled;

Elderly/age

Groups→Elderly/age→Substantive
Page 24-25, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
...
2. Separation, Assembly and Cantonment
... 2.3. The selection criteria for assembly/cantonment sites is agreed as
... 2.4.2 Initial screening of the underage, elderly, wounded, sick and disabled;

Migrant workers

No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/ national group	Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Anti-discrimination Page 4, Convinced that the sharing and allocation of wealth emanating from resources in South Sudan shall ensure that the quality of life and dignity of all citizens are promoted without discrimination on the grounds of gender, religion, political affiliation, ethnicity, and language; Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive Page 33, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT 4. Resource Management 4.1 Oil / Petroleum 4.1.4 Current employment in the oil sector shall be reviewed given that employment in this sector has not been based on merit and competence, but largely on ethnic, political and regional considerations. Page 47, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CHAPTER VI. PARAMETERS OF PERMANENT CONSTITUTION 5. The reconstituted National Constitution Review Commission (NCRC) shall be appointed by the Executive after adequate consultation with all key stakeholders including but not limited to the Political Parties, Civil Society Organizations and Faith-Based groups for their views to prepare a Draft Constitutional Text; ... 8. The TGoNU shall review the ongoing permanent Constitution-making process and reconstitute the National Constitutional Review Commission (NCRC). In order to ensure quality of participation and inclusiveness in the reformulated Constitution review process, the composition of the reconstituted NCRC shall include but not limited to representatives of the TGoNU, Political Parties, faith-based groups, women's bloc, youth, ethnic minorities, representatives of the private sector, CSO groups, academics and other professionals. The process of appointment shall be as defined in the reviewed and enacted legislation governing the constitution-making process.
Religious groups	Groups→Religious groups→Anti-discrimination Page 4, Convinced that the sharing and allocation of wealth emanating from resources in South Sudan shall ensure that the quality of life and dignity of all citizens are promoted without discrimination on the grounds of gender, religion, political affiliation, ethnicity, and language;
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	Groups→Other groups→Anti-discrimination Page 4, Convinced that the sharing and allocation of wealth emanating from resources in South Sudan shall ensure that the quality of life and dignity of all citizens are promoted without discrimination on the grounds of gender, religion, political affiliation, ethnicity, and language; Groups→Other groups→Substantive Page 33, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT 4. Resource Management 4.1 Oil / Petroleum 4.1.4 Current employment in the oil sector shall be reviewed given that employment in this sector has not been based on merit and competence, but largely on ethnic, political and regional considerations.

Refugees/displaced persons

Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive

Page 5, 2. Mandate of TGoNU
2.1. The TGoNU shall:
2.1.2. Expedite the relief, protection, voluntary and dignified repatriation, rehabilitation and resettlement of IDPs and returnees;

Page 17, 14. Transitional Institutions and Mechanisms
14.1. During the Transitional Period, the following existing Commissions and Institutions shall be reconstituted at the national level, as provided for in this Agreement. Within the first (1st) month of the TGoNU, the Executive shall supervise and facilitate the reforms and reconstitutions of the Commissions and Institutions paying particular attention to the mandate and appointments, to ensure their independence and accountability:
14.1.13. Refugees Commission (RC);

Page 18, 16. National Elections
... 16.6. The TGoNU, from its inception, shall address challenges of repatriation, resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction of IDPs and returnees as critical factors affecting peacebuilding and Elections.

Page 20, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
1. Permanent Ceasefire
1.1. The GRSS and South Sudan Armed Opposition (hereinafter in known as the warring parties) shall declare a Permanent Ceasefire, which shall enter into force in seventy two (72) hours upon the signing of this Agreement to ensure sustainable peace, and facilitate the operationalization of the Transition Security Arrangement and the resettlement and repatriation of returnees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

Page 20, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
1. Permanent Ceasefire
1.7.5. Acts of hostility, intimidation, violence or attacks against the civilian population including IDPs and returnees as well as UNMISS personnel, installations or equipment, international humanitarian agencies including the UN agencies, International Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations including their personnel, installations or equipment, IGAD MVM or its successor institution; Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM).

Page 27, CHAPTER III. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION
1. Agreed Principles for Humanitarian Assistance and Reconstruction
1.1. During the Pre-Transitional Period, the GRSS and the South Sudan Armed Opposition shall create an enabling political, administrative, operational and legal environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection. In addition to the Permanent Ceasefire obligations described in Chapter II, the GRSS, the South Sudan Armed Opposition shall ensure:
1.1.2. The right of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to return in safety and dignity and to be afforded physical, legal and psychological protection;
1.1.3. The rights of returnees shall be respected in accordance with the Bill of Rights as provided for in the Transitional Constitution (TCRSS). Given that, efforts shall be made to assist in the re-unification of family members who were separated during the conflict;
1.1.4. The right of refugees and IDPs to citizenship and the establishment of mechanisms for registration and appropriate identification and/or documentation of affected populations including their children, spouses, property, land and other possessions which might have been lost during the conflict;
1.1.5. Exercise of the right of refugees and IDPs to return to their places of origin and/or

Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender

Page 3, Joined by other Stakeholders: Representatives of CSOs, Women's bloc, Faith-Based Leaders and Eminent personalities,

Page 4, Page 4, Convinced that the sharing and allocation of wealth emanating from resources in South Sudan shall ensure that the quality of life and dignity of all citizens are promoted without discrimination on the grounds of gender, religion, political affiliation, ethnicity, and language;

Page 12, 10. Council of Ministers
10.2. The Council of Ministers shall comprise thirty (30) Ministries, organised in three (3) Sectoral clusters. No other Ministries shall be created during the Transitional Period. The Ministries of the TGoNU shall be as follows:
... Gender,

Page 13-14, 10. Council of Ministers
... 10.5.2. In accordance with the TCRSS provisions providing for the participation of women in the Executive (25%), the GRSS shall nominate no fewer than four (4) women to the Council of Ministers, and the South Sudan Armed Opposition shall nominate no fewer than three (3) women to the Council of Ministers. Parties shall give due consideration to national diversity, including regional representation, in appointing their nominees.
... 10.5.4. Deputy Ministers shall be appointed by the Party holding the respective Ministry. In accordance with the TCRSS provisions on the participation of women in the executive, no fewer than two (2) of the Deputy Ministers shall be women.

Page 20, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
1. Permanent Ceasefire
1.7.2. Acts and forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and harassment;

Page 23, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
4. Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM)
4.3.4 Women's bloc: one (1);

Page 24, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
6. Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)
6.1 There shall be a holistic Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) during the Pre-Transition Period of this Agreement through the formation of a multi-stakeholder Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) Board comprising:
6.1.9 Women's bloc: one (1);

Page 25, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
6. Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)
6.5 The SDSR Board shall provide the Roadmap for the Security Sector Transformation (SST), which outlines the details for the unification of the army, and security forces, Disarmament, Demobilization and Re-integration and the Security Sector Reform process. The Roadmap shall contribute to the amendment of Defence and Security-related legislations such as, National Security Services, NDFSS, and Police Service Acts. The list of areas for reform identified by the Parties in this Agreement shall include but not limited to: Defence, Police, Prison Service, Wildlife Service, Fire Service, National

Men and boys

Gender→Men and boys→Gender neutral wording
Page 40, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING
2. Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH)
2.1. Establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconcilaition and Healing (CTRH)
2.1.3 The Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs of the TGoNU, in collaboration with other stakeholders and the civil society, shall conduct public consultations for a period not less than one (1) month prior to the establishment of the CTRH, to inform the design of the legislation referred to in Chapter IV, Article (1.1). This notwithstanding, such consultations shall ensure that the experiences of women, men, girls and boys are sufficiently documented and the findings of such consultations incorporated in the resultant legislation.

LGBTI

No specific mention.

Family

Page 27, CHAPTER III. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION
1. Agreed Principles for Humanitarian Assistance and Reconstruction
1.1. During the Pre-Transitional Period, the GRSS and the South Sudan Armed Opposition shall create an enabling political, administrative, operational and legal environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection. In addition to the Permanent Ceasefire obligations described in Chapter II, the GRSS, the South Sudan Armed Opposition shall ensure:
... 1.1.4. The right of refugees and IDPs to citizenship and the establishment of mechanisms for registration and appropriate identification and/or documentation of affected populations including their children, spouses, property, land and other possessions which might have been lost during the conflict;

Page 28 CHAPTER III. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION
2. Special Reconstruction Fund (SRF)
2.6. The BSRF shall prepare a programme and detailed action plan for the reconstruction of conflict-affected States and other areas to guide the work of the SRF. The said program shall include but will not be limited to the provision of assistance and protection to IDPs, returnees and families affected by the conflict, and shall be completed within six (6) months of the signature of this Agreement.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	Page 6, 5. President of the Republic of South Sudan ...Page 7, 5.2.1. Preserve and protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of South Sudan; 5.2.2. Represent the State, the TGoNU and the people of South Sudan in its international relations; Page 46, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CHAPTER VI. PARAMETERS OF PERMANENT CONSTITUTION 1. The TGoNU shall initiate and oversee a Permanent Constitution-making Process, during the Transitional Period. The Permanent Constitution-making Process shall be based on the principles of: 1.3. Guaranteeing peace and stability, national unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of South Sudan;
State configuration	Page 4, Further re-affirming these commitments to form a Transitional Government of National Unity, comprising all the Parties, to lead South Sudan to democratic Elections and a permanent constitutional order; Page 46, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CHAPTER VI. PARAMETERS OF PERMANENT CONSTITUTION 1. The TGoNU shall initiate and oversee a Permanent Constitution-making Process, during the Transitional Period. The Permanent Constitution-making Process shall be based on the principles of: 1.2. Initiate a Federal and democratic system of government that reflects the character of South Sudan in its various institutions taken together, guarantees good governance, constitutionalism, rule of law, human rights, gender equity and affirmative action; 1.3. Guaranteeing peace and stability, national unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of South Sudan;
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)	Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→New political institutions (indefinite) Page 32, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT 2. Institutional Reforms 2.5 New Institutions 2.5.1. Without prejudice to other provisions of this Agreement, the TGoNU shall establish the following new institutions immediately upon the commencement of the transitional period: 2.5.1.1. National Revenue Authority; 2.5.1.2. Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Authority; 2.5.1.3. Salaries and Remuneration Commission; 2.5.1.4. Environmental Management Authority (EMA); 2.5.1.5. Research and Development Centers: Natural Disasters, Strategic studies and Scientific Research. Page 36, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT 6. Public Finance and Economic Management 6.1 Revenue Collection: 6.1.3 The national, state and local governments are empowered by their respective constitutions and laws to collect revenue and establish institutions for that purpose; Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions Page 4, Recognizing the need for institutional and structural reforms to ensure effective governance in the Republic of South Sudan, during the Transition, and thereafter Page 5, CHAPTER I: TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY (TGoNU) 1. Establishment, Seat and Term of TGoNU 1.1. There shall be a Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) established in South Sudan entrusted with the task of implementing this Agreement. 1.2. The Transitional Period shall commence 90 days after signing of this Agreement and the term of office shall be thirty (30) months preceded by ninety (90) days of a Pretransitional Period. 1.3. The seat of the TGoNU shall be Juba. 1.4. The term and mandate of the incumbent President, the Vice President, and State Governors of the Republic of South Sudan shall be extended for the duration of the Transitional Period, until such time that Elections are held, except as provided for in Chapter I, Article 15.1 and 15.2 of this Agreement. 1.5. The TGoNU shall hold Elections sixty (60) days before the end of the Transition Period in order to establish a democratically elected government. 1.6. The power sharing ratio in the Executive of the TGoNU shall be applied as follows: Executive body as 53%, 33%, 7%, and 7 % for the GRSS, the South Sudan Armed Opposition, Former Detainees and other political parties respectively. Whereas powersharing ratios in the conflict affected States of Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile as well as in the remaining seven (7) states shall be as reflected in Chapter 1, Articles 15.2 and 15.3 of this Agreement. Page 6, 2. Mandate of TGoNU 2.1. The TGoNU shall: 2.1.9. Rehabilitate and reform the civil service; Page 6, 4. Structure of the Executive of the TGoNU 4.1. The Executive of the TGoNU shall comprise the President, the First Vice President, the Vice President, the Council of Ministers and the Deputy Ministers; 4.2. The Council of Ministers shall comprise the President, the First Vice President, Vice President, and the Ministers.

Elections

Page 5, CHAPTER I: TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY (TGoNU)
... 1.5. The TGoNU shall hold Elections sixty (60) days before the end of the Transition Period in order to establish a democratically elected government.

Page 6, 2. Mandate of TGoNU
2.1. The TGoNU shall:
2.1.12. Establish a competent and impartial National Elections Commission (NEC) to conduct free and fair Elections before the end of the Transitional Period and ensure that the outcome is broadly reflective of the will of the electorate;

Page 18, 15. Structure and Composition of State Governments
... 15.5. The State Legislative Assemblies (SLA) in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile shall return to their membership prior to the political crisis of 15 December 2013, and continue to serve as Transitional State Legislative Assemblies (TSLA) until such time as Elections are held. Members of the SLA dismissed from their respective assemblies following the crisis on 15 December 2013 shall be reinstated.

Page 18, 16. National Elections
16.1. The National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC) shall review the Political Parties Act, 2012, and ensure that the Act complies with international best practices for the free and democratic registration of Political Parties in South Sudan, no later than six (6) months after the signing of this Agreement and present to the Assembly for adoption. The Act shall permit the open registration of Parties until the twelve (12) months prior to National Elections.
...16.3. The National Elections Act, 2012 shall be amended to conform with the terms of this Agreement, no later than six (6) months following the signature of this Agreement.
16.4. No later than seven (7) months following the signature of this Agreement, the President, with the agreement of the First Vice President, and in consultation with the Parties to this Agreement and with the approval of the TNLA, shall reconstitute a competent and impartial National Elections Commission (NEC), to conduct Elections.
16.5. The National Election Commission (NEC) shall organize Elections for President, the National Assembly, State Governors and State Assemblies sixty (60) days prior to the end of the Transition Period and shall ensure that the outcome is broadly reflective of the will of the electorate.
16.6. The TGoNU, from its inception, shall address challenges of repatriation, resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction of IDPs and returnees as critical factors affecting peacebuilding and Elections.

Page 18, 16. National Elections
16.7. The reconstituted NEC, shall, upon its formation, request the assistance of the United Nations and the African Union in the following areas but not limited to:
16.7.1. Establishment of subsidiary electoral management bodies at state level;
16.7.2. Establishment of procedures for the voter registry and targeted voter registration;
16.7.3. Procurement of electoral material;
16.7.4. Capacity building;
16.7.5. Polling and Elections security arrangements;
16.7.6. Tallying and counting;
16.7.7. Announcement of election results;
16.7.8. Complaints procedures;
16.7.9. Support to civic education and voter outreach;

Page 19, 16. National Elections
16.8. The NEC may also request additional technical assistance from any other regional or international partners, as it deems necessary.

Electoral commission

Page 6, 2. Mandate of TGoNU
2.1. The TGoNU shall:
2.1.12. Establish a competent and impartial National Elections Commission (NEC) to conduct free and fair Elections before the end of the Transitional Period and ensure that the outcome is broadly reflective of the will of the electorate;

Page 18, 16. National Elections
... 16.4. No later than seven (7) months following the signature of this Agreement, the President, with the agreement of the First Vice President, and in consultation with the Parties to this Agreement and with the approval of the TNLA, shall reconstitute a competent and impartial National Elections Commission (NEC), to conduct Elections (for tasks of NEC, see Elections).

Page 18, 16. National Elections
16.1. The National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC) shall review the Political Parties Act, 2012, and ensure that the Act complies with international best practices for the free and democratic registration of Political Parties in South Sudan, no later than six (6) months after the signing of this Agreement and present to the Assembly for adoption. The Act shall permit the open registration of Parties until the twelve (12) months prior to National Elections.
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16.5. The National Election Commission (NEC) shall organize Elections for President, the National Assembly, State Governors and State Assemblies sixty (60) days prior to the end of the Transition Period and shall ensure that the outcome is broadly reflective of the will of the electorate.
16.6. The TGoNU, from its inception, shall address challenges of repatriation, resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction of IDPs and returnees as critical factors affecting peacebuilding and Elections.

Page 18, 16. National Elections
16.7. The reconstituted NEC, shall, upon its formation, request the assistance of the United Nations and the African Union in the following areas but not limited to:
16.7.1. Establishment of subsidiary electoral management bodies at state level;
16.7.2. Establishment of procedures for the voter registry and targeted voter registration;
16.7.3. Procurement of electoral material;
16.7.4. Capacity building;
16.7.5. Polling and Elections security arrangements;
16.7.6. Tallying and counting;
16.7.7. Announcement of election results;
16.7.8. Complaints procedures;
16.7.9. Support to civic education and voter outreach;

Page 19, 16. National Elections
16.8. The NEC may also request additional technical assistance from any other regional or international partners, as it deems necessary.

Page 19, 16. National Elections
16.8. The NEC may also request additional technical assistance from any other regional or international partners, as it deems necessary.

Political parties reform

Governance→Political parties reform→Other political parties reform
Page 18, 16. National Elections
16.1. The National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC) shall review the Political Parties Act, 2012, and ensure that the Act complies with international best practices for the free and democratic registration of Political Parties in South Sudan, no later than six (6) months after the signing of this Agreement and present to the Assembly for adoption. The Act shall permit the open registration of Parties until the twelve (12) months prior to National Elections.

Page 18, 16. National Elections
16.2. The Executive of the TGoNU shall reconstitute the Political Parties Council not later than two (2) months after amendment of the Political Parties Act, and no later than eight (8) months following the signature of this Agreement,

Civil society

Page 3, Joined by other Stakeholders: Representatives of CSOs, Women's bloc, Faith-Based Leaders and Eminent personalities,

Acknowledging the need to promote inclusivity and popular ownership of this Agreement and hence create a mechanism to include individuals and organizations: Representatives of the country's diverse communities, youth groups, traditional chiefs, professional societies, academia, business community and others whom shall be referred to as Adherents to this Agreement;

Page 18, 16. National Elections
16.1. The National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC) shall review the Political Parties Act, 2012, and ensure that the Act complies with international best practices for the free and democratic registration of Political Parties in South Sudan, no later than six (6) months after the signing of this Agreement and present to the Assembly for adoption. The Act shall permit the open registration of Parties until the twelve (12) months prior to National Elections.

Page 18, 16. National Elections
16.7. The reconstituted NEC, shall, upon its formation, request the assistance of the United Nations and the African Union in the following areas but not limited to:
... 16.7.9. Support to civic education and voter outreach;

Page 20, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
1. Permanent Ceasefire
1.7.5. Acts of hostility, intimidation, violence or attacks against the civilian population including IDPs and returnees as well as UNMISS personnel, installations or equipment, international humanitarian agencies including the UN agencies, International Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations including their personnel, installations or equipment, IGAD MVM or its successor institution; Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM).

Page 21, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
1. Permanent Ceasefire
1.8. The warring parties agree to a Permanent Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements (PCTSA) workshop convened by the Mediation, which should be completed within 14 days of the signing of this Agreement. Those nominated by the parties for the workshop shall among others:
1.10. The warring parties shall undertake to ensure the immediate and unconditional release of all Prisoners of War (POWs), all those detained in connection with the conflict, and child soldiers who are under their command or influence upon the signing of this Agreement through the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) and UNICEF.

Page 23, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
4. Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM)
4.3.3 Other Political Parties: one (1);
... 4.3.5 CSOs: one (1)

Page 24, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

6. Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)
6.1 There shall be a holistic Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) during the Pre-

Traditional/ religious leaders

Page 3, Joined by other Stakeholders: Representatives of CSOs, Women's bloc, Faith-Based Leaders and Eminent personalities,

Acknowledging the need to promote inclusivity and popular ownership of this Agreement and hence create a mechanism to include individuals and organizations: Representatives of the country's diverse communities, youth groups, traditional chiefs, professional societies, academia, business community and others whom shall be referred to as Adherents to this Agreement;

Page 24, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
6. Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)
6.1 There shall be a holistic Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) during the Pre-Transition Period of this Agreement through the formation of a multi-stakeholder Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) Board comprising:
6.1.4 Faith-Based Leaders: one (1);

Page 31, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
2. Institutional Reforms
2.3 Anti-Corruption Commission
... 2.3.1.5 involve media, civil society, women's organizations, youth and faith leaders in policy advocacy against corruption and raising public awareness to strengthen capacity of the public to resist and prevent corruption;

[Signatory] Bishop Enock Tombe Loro, For the Faith Based Leaders of South Sudan;

Page 45, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING
4. Compensation and Reparation Authority (CRA)
4.2. The CRA:
b) Shall be composed of an Executive body that shall include but not limited to:
... ii. Representatives of CSOs, Women's bloc, Faith-based leaders, Business Community and Traditional leaders;

Page 46, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER VI. PARAMETERS OF PERMANENT CONSTITUTION
5. The reconstituted National Constitution Review Commission (NCRC) shall be appointed by the Executive after adequate consultation with all key stakeholders including but not limited to the Political Parties, Civil Society Organizations and Faith-Based groups for their views to prepare a Draft Constitutional Text;

Page 47, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER VI. PARAMETERS OF PERMANENT CONSTITUTION
5. The reconstituted National Constitution Review Commission (NCRC) shall be appointed by the Executive after adequate consultation with all key stakeholders including but not limited to the Political Parties, Civil Society Organizations and Faith-Based groups for their views to prepare a Draft Constitutional Text;
... 8. The TGoNU shall review the ongoing permanent Constitution-making process and reconstitute the National Constitutional Review Commission (NCRC). In order to ensure quality of participation and inclusiveness in the reformulated Constitution review process, the composition of the reconstituted NCRC shall include but not limited to representatives of the TGoNU, Political Parties, faith-based groups, women's bloc, youth, ethnic minorities, representatives of the private sector, CSO groups, academics and other professionals. The process of appointment shall be as defined in the reviewed and enacted legislation governing the constitution-making process.

Public administration

Page 6, 2. Mandate of TGoNU
2.1. The TGoNU shall:
2.1.8. Carry out normal functions of government;
2.1.9. Rehabilitate and reform the civil service;
Page 6, 2.1.13. Make all efforts to conduct National Population and Housing Census before the end of the Transitional Period, taking into account Article 16.9 of this Agreement;

Page 10, 8. Powers, Functions and Responsibilities to be exercised by the President, the First Vice President and the Vice President through consultation and mutual agreement
8.1.3. The nomination and appointment of the members of independent Commissions, interim and ad hoc Commissions and Committees;

Page 12, 10. Council of Ministers
10.3. The Council of Ministers shall carryout the following duties and responsibilities:
... 10.3.2. Prepare, initiate and implement legislation;
10.3.3. Develop Government policies and programs at the national level, and where applicable to sub-national levels;
10.3.4. Manage and allocate resources to support the implementation of these policies and programs, within the framework of the approved national budget of the TGoNU;
10.3.5. Supervise and co-ordinate the functioning of Government departments and administration, and ensure that State organs have sufficient financial and other resources and operational capacity to carry out their functions.
10.3.6. Perform any other function or duty as may be prescribed by the TCRSS, this agreement and the law.

Page 12-13, 10. Council of Ministers
... 10.5. Deputy Ministers
10.5.1. There shall be eight (8) Deputy Ministers who shall assist their respective Ministers in the performance of the Ministers' functions and duties and shall act in the Ministers' absence. No other Deputy Ministers shall be appointed during the Transition Period.

Page 12-13, 10. Council of Ministers
... 10.5.2. Deputy Ministers shall be appointed as follows:
...10.5.2.3. Service Deliver Cluster: Public Service and Human Resource Development;

Page 17, 14. Transitional Institutions and Mechanisms
14.1. During the Transitional Period, the following existing Commissions and Institutions shall be reconstituted at the national level, as provided for in this Agreement. Within the first (1st) month of the TGoNU, the Executive shall supervise and facilitate the reforms and reconstitutions of the Commissions and Institutions paying particular attention to the mandate and appointments, to ensure their independence and accountability:
14.1.7. National Bureau of Statistics (NBS);
... 14.1.10. Civil Service Commission (CSC);
... 14.1.16. National Bureau of Standards (NBS);

Page 29, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
1. General Principles
... 1.3 The TGoNU shall develop a code of ethics and integrity for public officials emphasizing the values of honesty and integrity. In addition, it shall expand the curriculum in the educational system to promote the values of honesty, integrity and respect for public property.

Page 36-37, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
6. Public Finance and Economic Management

Constitution

Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making
Page 5, 2. Mandate of TGoNU
2.1. The TGoNU shall:
2.1.4. Oversee and ensure the Permanent Constitution-making process is successfully carried out.

Page 10, 8. Powers, Functions and Responsibilities to be exercised by the President, the First Vice President and the Vice President through consultation and mutual agreement
8.1.1. The nomination and appointment of Constitutional office holders including state governors;
... 8.3. The following powers, functions and responsibilities may be initiated by either the President or the First Vice President, and shall require the agreement of the other:
8.3.1. Initiation of Constitutional amendments, except as provided for in Chapter I, Article 13 of this Agreement;

Page 11-14, 10. Council of Ministers
10.2. The Council of Ministers shall comprise thirty (30) Ministries, organised in three (3) Sectoral clusters. No other Ministries shall be created during the Transitional Period. The Ministries of the TGoNU shall be as follows:
10.2.1. Governance Cluster, ten (10) Ministries:
Justice and Constitutional Affairs;

Page 12-13, 10. Council of Ministers
... 10.5.2. Deputy Ministers shall be appointed as follows:
10.5.2.1. Governance Cluster:
... Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs;

Page 16, 13. Pre-Transitional Period and National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC)
13.1. ... The Committee shall have competent legal capacity to perform the following tasks:
13.1.1. To draft a Constitutional Amendment Bill within twenty one (21) days upon signing this Agreement. The Bill shall incorporate this Agreement into the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan of 2011 (TCRSS). In the event of any contradictions, the provision of this Agreement shall prevail;

Page 46, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER VI. PARAMETERS OF PERMANENT CONSTITUTION
1. The TGoNU shall initiate and oversee a Permanent Constitution-making Process, during the Transitional Period. The Permanent Constitution-making Process shall be based on the principles of:
1.1. Supremacy of the People of South Sudan;
1.2. Initiate a Federal and democratic system of government that reflects the character of South Sudan in its various institutions taken together, guarantees
good governance, constitutionalism, rule of law, human rights, gender equity and affirmative action;
1.3. Guaranteeing peace and stability, national unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of South Sudan;
1.4. Promoting peoples participation in the governance of the country through democratic, free and fair Elections and the devolution of powers and resources to the states and counties;
1.5. Respecting ethnic and regional diversity and communal rights, including the right of communities to preserve their history, develop their language, promote their culture and expression of their identities;
1.6. Ensuring the provision of the basic needs of the people through the establishment of

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→General
State level
Sub-state level
Summary: Extensive state level power sharing is provided for, see below.

Page 3, Cognizant that a Federal system of government is a popular demand of the people of South Sudan and of the need for the TGoNU to reflect this demand by way of devolution of more power and resources to lower levels of government, and to initiate that a federal and democratic system of governance that reflects the character of South Sudan and ensures unity in diversity be enacted during the permanent constitution making process;

Page 6, 3. Composition of the TGoNU:
3.1. The TGONU shall be composed of;
3.1.1. The GRSS,
3.1.2. The South Sudan Armed Opposition,
3.1.3. Former Detainees,
3.1.4. Other Political Parties which participated in the Addis Ababa June 2014 Symposium on IGAD-led Peace Talks for South Sudan entitled, “Towards Sustainable Peace in South Sudan”, and as identified in “ The Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan, 9 May 2014”, and choosing to adhere to this Agreement shall collectively choose their representatives in the Council of Ministers, Transitional National Assembly and in the governance institutions of the three States of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile, as well as new institutions or reformed institutions according to the ratio provided in this Agreement. Such selection shall be witnessed by the IGAD-led Mediation.

Page 46, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER VI. PARAMETERS OF PERMANENT CONSTITUTION
1. The TGoNU shall initiate and oversee a Permanent Constitution-making Process, during the Transitional Period. The Permanent Constitution-making Process shall be based on the principles of:
... 1.4. Promoting peoples participation in the governance of the country through democratic, free and fair Elections and the devolution of powers and resources to the states and counties;

Summary: sub-state level power sharing is provided for, see below.

Page 6, 2. Mandate of TGoNU
2.1. The TGoNU shall:
2.1.14. Devolve more powers and resources to States’ and County levels;

Page 17-18, 15. Structure and Composition of State Governments
15.1. Not later than one month of the commencement of the Transitional Period, Transitional Governors of Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states shall be appointed for the duration of the Transition. For two of the Governors position in Upper Nile and Unity States, the South Sudan Armed Opposition shall nominate the candidates which the President shall appoint respectively. The GRSS will nominate the Governor of Jonglei State.
15.2.The State Council of Ministers in the States of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile shall be reconstituted and appointed at the beginning of the Transition, and not later than a month, as per the following power sharing ratios:
15.2.1. GRSS: forty-six (46) percent;
15.2.2. South Sudan Armed Opposition: forty (40) percent;
15.2.3. Former Detainees: seven (7) percent;
15.2.4. Other Political Parties: seven (7) percent

Territorial power sharing

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Federal or similar sub-divided government
Page 3, Cognizant that a Federal system of government is a popular demand of the people of South Sudan and of the need for the TGoNU to reflect this demand by way of devolution of more power and resources to lower levels of government, and to initiate that a federal and democratic system of governance that reflects the character of South Sudan and ensures unity in diversity be enacted during the permanent constitution making process;

Page 11-14, 10. Council of Ministers
10.2. The Council of Ministers shall comprise thirty (30) Ministries, organised in three (3) Sectoral clusters. No other Ministries shall be created during the Transitional Period. The Ministries of the TGoNU shall be as follows:
10.2.1. Governance Cluster, ten (10) Ministries:
.... Ministry of Federal Affairs;

Economic power sharing

Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Sharing of resources
Page 28 CHAPTER III. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION
2. Special Reconstruction Fund (SRF)
Page 28 CHAPTER III. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION
2. Special Reconstruction Fund (SRF)
2.2. The BSRF shall be composed of twenty three (23) members, to be nominated as follows:
2.2.1. TGoNU: three (3), (one each from the Ministry of Finance and Planning, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of General Education and Instruction);
2.2.2. Equatoria and Bahr El-Ghazal two representatives each, and Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile: three (3), one (1) representative per State;
2.2.3. Other Political Parties: one (1) representative;
2.2.4. Civil Society Representative: one (1) representative;
2.2.5. IGAD: one (1) representative;
2.2.6. Troika (Norway, United Kingdom, United States): three (3)—one representative from each;
2.2.7. People's Republic of China: one (1) representative;
2.2.8. African Union: one (1) representative;
2.2.9. United Nations (UN): one (1) representative;
2.2.10. European Union: one (1) representative;
2.2.11. The World Bank: one (1) representative;
2.2.12. IGAD Partners Forum: one (1) representative;
2.2.13. African Development Bank: one (1) representative.
... 2.7. The TGoNU shall provide the SRF with initial funding of not less than one hundred million dollars (US $100 million) per annum for the Transition Period, and shall cooperate with international donors in the administration of pledges to the Fund. The Fund shall compliment other initiatives by the TGoNU.

Page 29, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
1. General Principles
... 1.5 The wealth of South Sudan shall be shared equitably so as to enable each level of government to discharge its reconstruction, development, legal and constitutional obligations, duties and responsibilities.
1.6 Revenue sharing shall reflect a commitment to devolution of powers and resources, and the decentralization of decision-making in regard to development, service delivery and governance.
... 1.7 The TGoNU shall undertake immediate and medium-term Economic and Financial Management reform program.

Page 33, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
4. Resource Management
4.1 Oil / Petroleum
. . . 4.1.8 Awards of oil concessions shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the revised Petroleum legislation. The National Petroleum and Gas Commission shall play a key role in processing oil contracts.
The framework for sharing wealth from the extraction of natural resources should balance the needs of service delivery and reconstruction of the producing States.

Page 39, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MAN
... 4.1.11 Communities in whose areas development of subterranean natural resources occur have the right to participate through their respective States in decision making and negotiation of contracts for the exploration, development, production and use of those resources.

Page 34, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Military power sharing

Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces
Page 8, 6. First Vice President of the Republic of South Sudan
6.3. The Powers, Functions and Responsibilities of the First Vice President shall be to:
6.3.2. Serve as Commander-in-Chief of the South Sudan Armed Opposition forces during the Pre-Transition Period and the period or until the establishment of the shared unified command of the NDFSS.

Page 8, 7. Vice President of the Republic of South Sudan
7.1. The incumbent Vice President of the Republic of South Sudan shall serve as Vice President for the Transitional Period.
7.2.3. Serve as Acting Commander in Chief of the NDFSS in the event of any temporary absence of the President before the unification of the two forces;

Page 22, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
3. National Architecture for Permanent Ceasefire and Unification of Forces
3.1 Within thirty (30) days of signing this Agreement, there shall be established a mechanism referred to as Temporary National Architecture for the Implementation of Permanent Ceasefire (TNAIPC) (as per Appendix 1: Ceasefire Institutions) in order to oversee and coordinate the actions of all security forces in assembly, cantonment and barracks; operationalize the Permanent Ceasefire Arrangements; and oversee the process of unification of the National Defence Forces of South Sudan (NDFSS) and other security forces. The architecture shall be composed of the following compartments:
Page 23. 3.2 Strategic Level led by the respective Commanders in Chief of the warring parties,
3.3 Joint Military Ceasefire Commission (JMCC) staffed with four Deputy Chiefs of General Staff, two each from the warring parties. It shall be responsible for oversight and co-ordination of forces in cantonment and barracks. It shall report to the Commanders in Chief of the respective warring parties.
3.4 Area Joint Military Ceasefire Committee (AJMCC) and Joint Military Ceasefire Team (JMCT), located in areas determined by the JMCC.

Page 25-26, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
6. Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)
Stage 1 (complete after one hundred twenty (120) days):
c. Thirdly, a revised defence policy, identifying the specific role and missions of the national army and outlining a vision for its unification and modernization.

...Stage 4 (implementation): The SST Roadmap provides the details for the unification of the army and security forces,
a. DDR and the SSR process.
b. The SST Roadmap provides details that will contribute to the amendment of defence and security related legislation such as, National Security Services, NDFSS, and Police Service Acts.
c. In addition, the Minsters of Defence and Veterans' Affairs, National Security, and Interior produce annual plans to turn the Republic of South Sudan's vision of defence and security into practical, costed programs.
d. The TGoNU shall, through the SST roadmap, and within eighteen (18) months including the Pre-Transitional Period focus on the re-unification and training of the NDFSS / security forces.
Power sharing→Military power sharing→Joint command structures
Page 24, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general

Page 3, Acknowledging that social strife, disharmony between communities and mass violations of human rights has profound historical roots in our society, which pre-date the current conflict;

...Determined to build an inclusive and democratic society founded on the rule of law;

Page 41-42, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING
2. Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH)
2.2.2. Without prejudice to its Mandate, the Functions of the CTRH are to:
... 2.2.2.2. establish an accurate and impartial historical record of human rights violations, breaches of the rule of law and excessive abuses of power, committed by State and non-state actors from the date of signing of this Agreement to July 2005;
... 2.2.2.8. develop detailed recommendations for legal and institutional reforms to ensure non-repetition of human rights abuses and violations, breaches of the rule of law and excessive use of power;

Page 42-43, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING
3. Hybrid Court for South Sudan (HCSS)
3.2. Jurisdiction Mandate and Supremacy
3.2.1. The HCSS shall have jurisdiction with respect to the following crimes:
3.2.1.1 Genocide;
3.2.1.2 Crimes Against Humanity;
3.2.1.3 War Crimes
3.2.1.4 Other serious crimes under international law and relevant laws of the Republic of South Sudan including gender based crimes and sexual violence.
... 3.3.1. Judges, prosecutors, investigators and defence counsel and the registrar of the HCSS shall be persons of high moral character, impartiality and integrity, and should demonstrate expertise in criminal law and international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law.

Page 44, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING
3. Hybrid Court for South Sudan (HCSS)
3.5.3. While all judgments of the court shall be consistent with the accepted International Human Rights Law, International Humanitarian Law and International Criminal Law, the HCSS shall also award appropriate remedies to victims, including but not limited to reparations and compensation.

Page 46, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER VI. PARAMETERS OF PERMANENT CONSTITUTION
1. The TGoNU shall initiate and oversee a Permanent Constitution-making Process, during the Transitional Period. The Permanent Constitution-making Process shall be based on the principles of:
1.2. Initiate a Federal and democratic system of government that reflects the character of South Sudan in its various institutions taken together, guarantees
good governance, constitutionalism, rule of law, human rights, gender equity and affirmative action;

Bill of rights/similar Page 27, CHAPTER III. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION
1. Agreed Principles for Humanitarian Assistance and Reconstruction
1.1. During the Pre-Transitional Period, the GRSS and the South Sudan Armed Opposition shall create an enabling political, administrative, operational and legal environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection. In addition to the Permanent Ceasefire obligations described in Chapter II, the GRSS, the South Sudan Armed Opposition shall ensure:
1.1.3. The rights of returnees shall be respected in accordance with the Bill of Rights as provided for in the Transitional Constitution (TCRSS). Given that, efforts shall be made to assist in the re-unification of family members who were separated during the conflict;

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality
Page 3, Acknowledging the need to promote inclusivity and popular ownership of this Agreement and hence create a mechanism to include individuals and organizations: Representatives of the country's diverse communities, youth groups, traditional chiefs, professional societies, academia, business community and others whom shall be referred to as Adherents to this Agreement;

... Determined to build an inclusive and democratic society founded on the rule of law;

Page 33, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
4. Resource Management
4.1 Oil / Petroleum
4.1.4 Current employment in the oil sector shall be reviewed given that employment in this sector has not been based on merit and competence, but largely on ethnic, political and regional considerations.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Other
Page 44, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING
3. Hybrid Court for South Sudan (HCSS)
3.4. Rights of Victims and Witnesses
... 3.4.2 The rights of the accused shall be respected in accordance to applicable laws, standards and practices.

CHAPTER VI. PARAMETERS OF PERMANENT CONSTITUTION
1. The TGoNU shall initiate and oversee a Permanent Constitution-making Process, during the Transitional Period. The Permanent Constitution-making Process shall be based on the principles of:
... 1.5. Respecting ethnic and regional diversity and communal rights, including the right of communities to preserve their history, develop their language, promote their culture and expression of their identities;

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship

Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizens, specific rights
Page 4, Convinced that the sharing and allocation of wealth emanating from resources in South Sudan shall ensure that the quality of life and dignity of all citizens are promoted without discrimination on the grounds of gender, religion, political affiliation, ethnicity, and language;

Page 33, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
4. Resource Management
4.1 Oil / Petroleum
... 4.1.6 Priority in contracting Service Companies shall be given to nationals of South Sudan. The companies awarded such contracts shall ensure that local communities are given priority in employment;

Democracy

Page 3, Determined to build an inclusive and democratic society founded on the rule of law;

... Cognizant that a Federal system of government is a popular demand of the people of South Sudan and of the need for the TGoNU to reflect this demand by way of devolution of more power and resources to lower levels of government, and to initiate that a federal and democratic system of governance that reflects the character of South Sudan and ensures unity in diversity be enacted during the permanent constitution making process;

Page 5, CHAPTER I: TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY (TGoNU)
... 1.5. The TGoNU shall hold Elections sixty (60) days before the end of the Transition Period in order to establish a democratically elected government.

Page 46, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER VI. PARAMETERS OF PERMANENT CONSTITUTION
1. The TGoNU shall initiate and oversee a Permanent Constitution-making Process, during the Transitional Period. The Permanent Constitution-making Process shall be based on the principles of:
... 1.4. Promoting peoples participation in the governance of the country through democratic, free and fair Elections and the devolution of powers and resources to the states and counties;

Detention procedures

No specific mention.

Media and communication

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Governance of media
Page 11-14, 10. Council of Ministers
10.2. The Council of Ministers shall comprise thirty (30) Ministries, organised in three (3) Sectoral clusters. No other Ministries shall be created during the Transitional Period. The Ministries of the TGoNU shall be as follows:
10.2.1. Governance Cluster, ten (10) Ministries:
Communication Technology and Postal Services;

Page 12-13, 10. Council of Ministers
... 10.5.2. Deputy Ministers shall be appointed as follows:
10.5.2.1. Governance Cluster:
... Deputy Minister of Information,
... Communication Technology and Postal Services
Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles
Page 17, 14. Transitional Institutions and Mechanisms
14.1. During the Transitional Period, the following existing Commissions and Institutions shall be reconstituted at the national level, as provided for in this Agreement. Within the first (1st) month of the TGoNU, the Executive shall supervise and facilitate the reforms and reconstitutions of the Commissions and Institutions paying particular attention to the mandate and appointments, to ensure their independence and accountability:
14.1.14. South Sudan Broadcasting Corporation (SSBC);

Page 20, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
1. Permanent Ceasefire
1.7.4. Offensive, provocative or retaliatory actions such as dissemination of hostile propaganda, unauthorized recruitment, mobilization, redeployment and movement of forces and any other activities that may jeopardize this Agreement;

Page 31, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
2. Institutional Reforms
2.3 Anti-Corruption Commission
... 2.3.1.5 involve media, civil society, women's organizations, youth and faith leaders in policy advocacy against corruption and raising public awareness to strengthen capacity of the public to resist and prevent corruption;

Mobility/access

Page 20, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
1. Permanent Ceasefire
1.7.1. Actions that may impede or delay the provision of humanitarian assistance, or protection to civilians, and restrict free movement of people;

Page 21, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
2. Separation, Assembly and Cantonment
... 2.3. The selection criteria for assembly/cantonment sites is agreed as
... 2.4.7 Humanitarian activities such as facilitating/assisting safe and free movement of people, goods and services;
2.4.8 Activities such as opening of roads, rehabilitation of bridges, passages, and demining;

Page 27, CHAPTER III. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION
1. Agreed Principles for Humanitarian Assistance and Reconstruction
1.1. During the Pre-Transitional Period, the GRSS and the South Sudan Armed Opposition shall create an enabling political, administrative, operational and legal environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection. In addition to the Permanent Ceasefire obligations described in Chapter II, the GRSS, the South Sudan Armed Opposition shall ensure:
1.1.1. Secure access to civilian populations in need of emergency humanitarian assistance and protection;

Page 30, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
2. Institutional Reforms
2.2 Ministry of Finance and Planning
2.2.1 The Ministry of Finance and Planning shall:
... 2.2.1.8 ensure that developments partners and recipients of any development assistance, provide timely and comprehensive data on aid flows to the States, sectors and institutions of South Sudan.

Protection measures

Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians
Page 30, CHAPTER III. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION
1. Agreed Principles for Humanitarian Assistance and Reconstruction
1.2. During the Transition, the TGoNU shall:
.. .2. Offer special consideration to conflict-affected persons (children, orphans, women, widows, war wounded, etc.), in the provision of public service delivery, including access to health and education services and grant the host communities the same benefit, protection and humanitarian services;
Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups
Page 5, 2. Mandate of TGoNU
2.1. The TGoNU shall:
2.1.2. Expedite the relief, protection, voluntary and dignified repatriation, rehabilitation and resettlement of IDPs and returnees;

Page 27, CHAPTER III. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION
1. Agreed Principles for Humanitarian Assistance and Reconstruction
1.1. During the Pre-Transitional Period, the GRSS and the South Sudan Armed Opposition shall create an enabling political, administrative, operational and legal environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection. In addition to the Permanent Ceasefire obligations described in Chapter II, the GRSS, the South Sudan Armed Opposition shall ensure:
1.1.2. The right of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to return in safety and dignity and to be afforded physical, legal and psychological protection;

1.2.1. Institute programs for relief, protection, repatriation, resettlement, reintegration and rehabilitation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and returnees, in coordination with the United Nations and other relief and humanitarian agencies;

Page 28 CHAPTER III. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION
2. Special Reconstruction Fund (SRF)
2.6. The BSRF shall prepare a programme and detailed action plan for the reconstruction of conflict-affected States and other areas to guide the work of the SRF. The said program shall include but will not be limited to the provision of assistance and protection to IDPs, returnees and families affected by the conflict, and shall be completed within six (6) months of the signature of this Agreement.

Page 45, CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING
2. Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH)
2.4. Rights of Victims and Witnesses
2.4.1. The CTRH shall implement measures to protect victims and witnesses, in particular, youth, women and children. Such protection measures shall include, but shall not be limited to the conduct of in camera proceedings and the protection of the identity of a victim or witness.
Rights related issues→Protection measures→Other
Page 6, 5. President of the Republic of South Sudan
...Page 7, 5.2.1. Preserve and protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of South Sudan;

Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	Rights institutions→NHRI→Mentions of NHRI Page 17, 14. Transitional Institutions and Mechanisms 14.1. During the Transitional Period, the following existing Commissions and Institutions shall be reconstituted at the national level, as provided for in this Agreement. Within the first (1st) month of the TGoNU, the Executive shall supervise and facilitate the reforms and reconstitutions of the Commissions and Institutions paying particular attention to the mandate and appointments, to ensure their independence and accountability: 14.1.8. Human Rights Commission (HRC);
Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law

Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Reform to specific laws

Page 10, 8. Powers, Functions and Responsibilities to be exercised by the President, the First Vice President and the Vice President through consultation and mutual agreement
8.2.1. Declaration and termination of state of emergency;

Page 16, 13. Pre-Transitional Period and National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC)
13.1. ... The Committee shall have competent legal capacity to perform the following tasks:
... 13.1.2. Drafting of Amendments to relevant national security legislations that relate to this Agreement (including, but not limited to the SPLA Act, 2009; National Security Act, 2014; The Police Service Act, 2009; The Prison Service Act, 2011; The Wildlife Service Act, 2011), in order to conform relevant national legislation to the provisions of this Agreement. The NCAC shall complete the drafting of these Amendments within forty five (45) days from the date of signature of this Agreement;

Page 16, 13. Pre-Transitional Period and National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC)
13.1. ... The Committee shall have competent legal capacity to perform the following tasks:
... 13.1.3. Amendments to other legislations and incorporating any reforms relevant to this Agreement shall be completed within the first (1st) year of the date of signature of this Agreement.

Page 25-26, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
6. Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)
Stage 4 (implementation): The SST Roadmap provides the details for the unification of the army and security forces,
... b. The SST Roadmap provides details that will contribute to the amendment of defence and security related legislation such as, National Security Services, NDFSS, and Police Service Acts.

Page 27, CHAPTER III. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION
1. Agreed Principles for Humanitarian Assistance and Reconstruction
1.2.5. Review the draft Non-Governmental Organizations Bill, 2013 and submit the legislation to a process of public consultation, to ensure that such legislation complies with international best practice in regulating the activities of non-governmental organizations in South Sudan;

Page 29, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
1. General Principles
1.2 Political Leaders shall establish effective leadership and commitment in the fight against corruption. Any leader found to have condoned or engaged in corrupt practices shall be held accountable and barred from holding public office in accordance to this Agreement and the law.

Page 37, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
6. Public Finance and Economic Management
6.3 Public Expenditure
6.3.1 TGoNU shall within three (3) months of the commencement of the transitional period:
6.3.1.4 Review the implementation of Public Financial Management and Accountability Act, 2011;

State of emergency provisions	Page 13, 8. Powers, Functions and Responsibilities to be exercised by the President, the First Vice President and the Vice President through consultation and mutual agreement … 8.2. The following powers, functions and responsibilities shall be initiated by the President, in accordance with the TCRSS (amended 2015), and shall require the agreement of the First Vice President and the Vice President: … 8.2.1. Declaration and termination of state of emergency;

Judiciary and courts

Page 15, 12. The Judiciary
12.1. The Judiciary of South Sudan shall be independent and subscribe to the principle of separation of powers and the supremacy of the rule of law, in accordance with the TCRSS, 2011.
12.2. There shall be reforms of the judiciary that shall include but not be limited to the review of the Judiciary Act during the Transition. Notwithstanding, efforts shall be made to build the capacity of the judicial, personnel, and infrastructure.

Page 17, 14. Transitional Institutions and Mechanisms
14.1. During the Transitional Period, the following existing Commissions and Institutions shall be reconstituted at the national level, as provided for in this Agreement. Within the first (1st) month of the TGoNU, the Executive shall supervise and facilitate the reforms and reconstitutions of the Commissions and Institutions paying particular attention to the mandate and appointments, to ensure their independence and accountability:
14.1.2. Public Grievances Chamber (PGC);
... 14.1.9. Judicial Service Commission (JSC);

Page 19, 16. National Elections
... 16.12. Any dispute regarding the propriety of the conduct and results of Presidential and Gubernatorial Elections shall be referred to the Supreme Court for determination. The decision of the Court shall be final and binding. Disputes for other legislative officers shall be handled by other designated competent courts.

Page 36, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
6. Public Finance and Economic Management
6.2 Wealth Sharing and Revenue Allocation
... 6.2.6 The TGONU shall not withhold an allocation due to a State or Local Government in South Sudan. Any level of Government may initiate proceedings in the courts of law should any other organ or level withhold its duly authorized funds.

Page 40, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING
1. Agreed Principles for Transitional Justice
1.1. Upon inception, the TGoNU shall initiate legislation for the establishment of the following transitional justice institutions:
... 1.1.2 An independent hybrid judicial body, to be known as the Hybrid Court for South Sudan (HCSS).
... 1.3. Following their establishment, the CTRH, HCSS and CRA shall independently promote the common objective of facilitating truth, reconciliation and healing, compensation and reparation in South Sudan.
1.4. The TGoNU shall fully support and facilitate the operations of the CTRH and cooperate with the HCSS.

Page 43-44, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING
3. Hybrid Court for South Sudan (HCSS)
3.1. Establishment of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan (HCSS);
3.1.1. There shall be established an independent hybrid judicial court, the Hybrid Court for South Sudan (HCSS). The Court shall be established by the African Union Commission to investigate and prosecute individuals bearing the responsibility for violations of international law and/or applicable South Sudanese law, committed from 15 December 2013 through the end of the Transitional Period.
3.1.2. The terms establishing the HCSS shall conform to the terms of this Agreement and the AUC shall provide broad guidelines relating to including the location of the HCSS, its infrastructure, funding mechanisms, enforcement mechanism, the applicable

Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	Page 35, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT 4. Resource Management 4.2 Land ... 4.2.1.3 Empower the Land Commissions at different levels of Government to develop and interpret legislation regarding land issues and to reflect customary laws and practices, local heritage and institutional trends; Page 41-42, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING 2. Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH) 2.2.2. Without prejudice to its Mandate, the Functions of the CTRH are to: ... 2.2.2.10. where appropriate, supervise proceeding of traditional dispute resolution, reconciliation, and healing mechanisms. In this regard, and without prejudice to traditional justice mechanisms, develop standard operating procedures for the functioning of the latter, in accordance with the principles of natural justice.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 29, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
1. General Principles
... 1.5 The wealth of South Sudan shall be shared equitably so as to enable each level of government to discharge its reconstruction, development, legal and constitutional obligations, duties and responsibilities.

Page 30, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
2. Institutional Reforms
2.2 Ministry of Finance and Planning
2.2.1 The Ministry of Finance and Planning shall:
... 2.2.1.8 ensure that developments partners and recipients of any development assistance, provide timely and comprehensive data on aid flows to the States, sectors and institutions of South Sudan.

Page 31, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
2. Institutional Reforms
2.4 National Audit Chamber
... 2.4.3 The revised Chamber Act shall provide for the qualifications of a National Auditor-General, which shall among others, include wide-ranging knowledge of public finance and extensive experience in auditing or public finance management.
Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance
Page 4, Further accepting that the humanitarian situation in the Republic of South Sudan remains extremely precarious, and in need of urgent action by the Parties, the Transitional Government of National Unity and the international community;
Recognizing that all efforts must be made to continue and augment the provision and facilitation of humanitarian assistance and protection

Page 12, 10. Council of Ministers
10.2. The Council of Ministers shall comprise thirty (30) Ministries, organised in three (3) Sectoral clusters. No other Ministries shall be created during the Transitional Period. The Ministries of the TGoNU shall be as follows:
... Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management.

Page 17, 14. Transitional Institutions and Mechanisms
14.1. During the Transitional Period, the following existing Commissions and Institutions shall be reconstituted at the national level, as provided for in this Agreement. Within the first (1st) month of the TGoNU, the Executive shall supervise and facilitate the reforms and reconstitutions of the Commissions and Institutions paying particular attention to the mandate and appointments, to ensure their independence and accountability:
14.1.5. Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC);

Page 21, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
2. Separation, Assembly and Cantonment
... 2.3. The selection criteria for assembly/cantonment sites is agreed as
2.4.8 Activities such as opening of roads, rehabilitation of bridges, passages, and demining;

Page 27, CHAPTER III. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION
1. Agreed Principles for Humanitarian Assistance and Reconstruction
1.2.3. Fast track procedures and institutions for the import and customs clearance of relief materials;

National economic plan

Page 5, 2. Mandate of TGoNU
2.1. The TGoNU shall:
2.1.6. Reform of public financial management;
2.1.7. Ensure prudent, transparent and accountable management of national wealth and resources to build the nation and promote the welfare of the people;

Page 30, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
2. Institutional Reforms
2.2 Ministry of Finance and Planning
2.2.1 The Ministry of Finance and Planning shall:
2.2.1.1 develop, within nine (9) months of the signing of this Agreement, a Strategic Economic Development Roadmap (national development plan of three to five (3-5) years to accelerate progress in achieving a sustainable and resilient national economy in collaboration and coordination with an inter-ministerial departments and, where appropriate, with development partners;
... 2.2.1.4 ensure that the National Budget and the budget at each level of Government addresses national priorities, and the reality on the ground without negatively affecting the macro economic stability;
2.2.1.5 within nine (9) months of the Transition, review the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) program in accordance with this Agreement;

Page 31, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
2. Institutional Reforms
2.4 National Audit Chamber
2.4.1 The TGoNU shall, within three (3) months of the Transitional Period, review the National Audit Chamber Act 2011 and guarantee its independence;

Page 32, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
3. Review of National Legislation
3.1. The TGoNU shall review all national legislations in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement. These shall include but will not be limited to the:
... 3.1.3. Telecommunications Act, 2010;
... 3.1.4. The Transport Act, 2008;
... 3.1.11. National Content Bill 2013.

Page 34, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
4. Resource Management
4.1 Oil / Petroleum
... 4.1.13 Without prejudice to the foregoing paragraphs, the TGoNU shall:
4.1.13.7 expedite the operationalization of the FGF and Oil Revenue Stabilization Account that shall manage oil price volatility;

Page 34, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
4. Resource Management
4.1 Oil / Petroleum
... 4.1.13 Without prejudice to the foregoing paragraphs, the TGoNU shall:
4.1.13.10 review and audit all oil revenues due to the National Government and their allocation in the budget since 2011;

Page 37, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
6. Public Finance and Economic Management
6.3 Public Expenditure
6.3.1 TGoNU shall within three (3) months of the commencement of the transitional period:
6.3.1.5 Assess and determine the level of public debt and ascertain the correctness in

Natural resources

Page 11-14, 10. Council of Ministers
10.2. The Council of Ministers shall comprise thirty (30) Ministries, organised in three (3) Sectoral clusters. No other Ministries shall be created during the Transitional Period. The Ministries of the TGoNU shall be as follows:
... 10.2.2. Economic Cluster, thirteen (13) Ministries:
... Petroleum; Mining;
Agriculture and Food Security;
Livestock and Fisheries;
... Energy and Dams;
... Environment and Forestry;

Page 12-13, 10. Council of Ministers
... 10.5.2. Deputy Ministers shall be appointed as follows:
... 10.5.2.2. Economic Cluster:
Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Security

Page 17, 14. Transitional Institutions and Mechanisms
14.1. During the Transitional Period, the following existing Commissions and Institutions shall be reconstituted at the national level, as provided for in this Agreement. Within the first (1st) month of the TGoNU, the Executive shall supervise and facilitate the reforms and reconstitutions of the Commissions and Institutions paying particular attention to the mandate and appointments, to ensure their independence and accountability:
14.1.15. National Petroleum and Gas Commission (NPGC);

Page 32, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
3. Review of National Legislation
3.1. The TGoNU shall review all national legislations in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement. These shall include but will not be limited to the:
... 3.1.8. Petroleum Act 2012; and
3.1.9. The Mining Act 2012;
3.1.10. Petroleum Revenue Management Act 2012;

Page 32, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
4. Resource Management
4.1 Oil / Petroleum
4.1.1 The TGoNU, through the Ministries of Petroleum and Finance and Economic Planning, shall implement the provisions of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act (PRMA), 2012, within three (3) months of the Transition Period.
4.1.2 The TGoNU through the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, the Minister of Petroleum, and the Governor of the Bank of South Sudan (BoSS), shall mandate the closure of any petroleum revenue accounts other than those approved by law within three (3) months of the start of the Transition.
4.1.3 Within six (6) months of the Transition All loans and contracts collateralized or guaranteed against oil shall be identified, checked and recorded for the purposes of transparency and accountability.
Page 33,
4.1.4 Current employment in the oil sector shall be reviewed given that employment in this sector has not been based on merit and competence, but largely on ethnic, political and regional considerations.
4.1.5 Review, vet and take corrective measures against all contracts awarded to service companies operating in the oil fields. Any companies found to be non-performing shall have their contracts terminated and new contracts awarded through an open public tender process by the Ministry of Petroleum in accordance with guidelines set by law.
4.1.6 Priority in contracting Service Companies shall be given to nationals of South Sudan. The companies awarded such contracts shall ensure that local communities are

International funds Page 28 CHAPTER III. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION

2. Special Reconstruction Fund (SRF)

2.1. The TGoNU, in collaboration and support of international partners and friends of South Sudan, shall establish a Special Fund for Reconstruction (SRF) within the first (one) month of the Transition, to be administered by the Board of Special Reconstruction Fund (BSRF), comprising of membership drawn from the TGoNU and international partners of South Sudan.

2.2. The BSRF shall be composed of twenty three (23) members, to be nominated as follows:

2.2.1. TGoNU: three (3), (one each from the Ministry of Finance and Planning, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of General Education and Instruction);

2.2.2. Equatoria and Bahr El-Ghazal two representatives each, and Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile: three (3), one (1) representative per State;

2.2.3. Other Political Parties: one (1) representative;

2.2.4. Civil Society Representative: one (1) representative;

2.2.5. IGAD: one (1) representative;

2.2.6. Troika (Norway, United Kingdom, United States): three (3)—one representative from each;

2.2.7. People's Republic of China: one (1) representative;

2.2.8. African Union: one (1) representative;

2.2.9. United Nations (UN): one (1) representative;

2.2.10. European Union: one (1) representative;

2.2.11. The World Bank: one (1) representative;

2.2.12. IGAD Partners Forum: one (1) representative;

2.2.13. African Development Bank: one (1) representative.

2.3. The BSRF shall be chaired by an international member of the BSRF and deputised by the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

2.4. The international members of the BSRF shall select the Chair. The BSRF shall define its working modalities and Terms of Reference to allow for efficient planning and disbursement of its responsibilities. The Board shall be assisted by a team of local and international experts whose recruitment shall be determined by the Board.

2.5. The BSRF shall, in coordination with the relevant National Ministries, the State and Local Governments, lead in assessing and determining the priorities for reconstruction of infrastructure in conflict-affected States and areas.

2.6. The BSRF shall prepare a programme and detailed action plan for the reconstruction of conflict-affected States and other areas to guide the work of the SRF. The said program shall include but will not be limited to the provision of assistance and protection to IDPs, returnees and families affected by the conflict, and shall be completed within six (6) months of the signature of this Agreement.

2.7. The TGoNU shall provide the SRF with initial funding of not less than one hundred million dollars (US $100 million) per annum for the Transition Period, and shall cooperate with international donors in the administration of pledges to the Fund. The Fund shall compliment other initiatives by the TGoNU.

2.8. A report on the income, expenditure and the projects supported by the Fund shall be placed by the Board before the National Assembly and the Council of States which shall exercise oversight over the Fund.

Business

Page 11-14, 10. Council of Ministers
10.2. The Council of Ministers shall comprise thirty (30) Ministries, organised in three (3) Sectoral clusters. No other Ministries shall be created during the Transitional Period. The Ministries of the TGoNU shall be as follows:
... 10.2.2. Economic Cluster, thirteen (13) Ministries:
... Trade and Industry;
... Tourism.

Page 32-34 [Summary] Resource management section touches on oil/petroleum sector. See Natural Resources.

Page 34, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
4. Resource Management
4.1 Oil / Petroleum
... 4.1.13 Without prejudice to the foregoing paragraphs, the TGoNU shall:
4.1.13.14 review and transform the national oil company - Nile Petroleum Corporation (NPC) - and the National Petroleum and Gas Commission (NPGC) and empower them to exercise their responsibilities as stated in the Amended Constitution and law;
Page 35, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
4. Resource Management
4.1 Oil / Petroleum
... 4.1.13 Without prejudice to the foregoing paragraphs, the TGoNU shall:
4.1.13.16 honor all international commitments including agreements with the Republic of Sudan on oil / petroleum agreements in accordance with the law.

Page 35, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
4. Resource Management
4.4 Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Wildlife and Tourism
The TGoNU shall initiate policies, strategies and programs for the management and development of Agriculture, Livestock, Wildlife, Tourism and Fisheries;

Taxation

Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Power to tax
Page 36, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
6. Public Finance and Economic Management
6.1 Revenue Collection:
... 6.1.3 The national, state and local governments are empowered by their respective constitutions and laws to collect revenue and establish institutions for that purpose;
6.1.4 TGoNU shall establish a National Revenue Authority (NRA) within six (6) months of the commencement of the transitional period;
6.1.5 The NRA shall ensure that all revenues are remitted to a “single treasury account,”, and expenditures are conducted in accordance with the law and budget;
6.1.6 The mandate of the NRA shall be the assessment, collection, administration and enforcement of laws relating to taxation and revenues;
6.1.7 All revenue collected for or by the National Revenue Authority shall be pooled and administered by the National Revenue Authority in a “single treasury account.” Such funds shall include all sub-accounts into which monies due to the National Government are collected, reported, deposited and audited.

Page 36, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
6. Public Finance and Economic Management
6.2 Wealth Sharing and Revenue Allocation
6.2.1 The revenue collected by the National Government shall be allocated to the different levels of government;
6.2.2 TGoNU shall within two months upon the signing of this Agreement, review and reinvigorate the independent Fiscal and Financial Allocation Monitoring Commission (FFAMC), which shall comprise experts nominated by the States and National Government to ensure transparency in regard to the allocation of nationally collected funds to the States and Counties;
6.2.3 FFAMC regulations and procedures shall be adopted at State and County levels;
6.2.4 In line with the agreement on the devolution of more power and resources to the States and Counties, wealth sharing and revenue allocation shall be worked out by TGoNU within three (3) months of the commencement of the Transitional Period;
6.2.5 The proportion of the natural resource wealth of South Sudan shared with the States and counties shall be increased and that the terms of the increment and formulae to be applied shall be determined in the permanent constitution;
6.2.6 The TGONU shall not withhold an allocation due to a State or Local Government in South Sudan. Any level of Government may initiate proceedings in the courts of law should any other organ or level withhold its duly authorized funds.

Banks

Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Central bank
Page 29, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
2. Institutional Reforms
2.1 Bank of South Sudan (BoSS)
2.1.1 The TGoNU shall, within three (3) months of the beginning of the Transition, review legislation governing the Bank of South Sudan (BoSS) with a view to restructure and enable it to render efficient and effective service. This restructuring shall include, but not limited to, the leadership, composition, powers, functions and operations.
2.1.2 The nomenclature of the Bank of South Sudan (BoSS) shall be decided upon the promulgation of the new Constitution.
2.1.3 The Bank of South Sudan shall:
2.1.3.1 be independent in its statutory and supervisory functions;
2.1.3.2 be responsible for formulating monetary policy, promoting price stability, issuing currency, regulating the financial sector, and performing other functions conferred upon by the law;

Page 30, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
2. Institutional Reforms
2.1.3 The Bank of South Sudan shall:
2.1.3.3 be headed by a competent and appropriately qualified Governor;
2.1.3.4 adopt comprehensive reforms to improve its supervisory and regulatory functions and prudential regulatory roles;
2.1.3.5 have a board of nine (9) members appointed by the President in consultation and agreement with the First Vice President;
2.1.4 Within four (4) months upon the commencement of the Transitional Period, the President shall appoint the Governor of the Bank of South Sudan in consultation and agreement with the First Vice President.

Page 32, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
4. Resource Management
4.1 Oil / Petroleum
4.1.2 The TGoNU through the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, the Minister of Petroleum, and the Governor of the Bank of South Sudan (BoSS), shall mandate the closure of any petroleum revenue accounts other than those approved by law within three (3) months of the start of the Transition.
4.1.3 Within six (6) months of the Transition All loans and contracts collateralized or guaranteed against oil shall be identified, checked and recorded for the purposes of transparency and accountability.
... ... 4.1.7 Oil marketing system including future sales shall be open, transparent and competitive; and any fraudulent dealings shall be checked and severely punished.

Page 33, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
4. Resource Management
4.1 Oil / Petroleum
... 4.1.13 Without prejudice to the foregoing paragraphs, the TGoNU shall:
... 4.1.13.2 criminalize depositing or diverting any petroleum revenue into any account other than the Petroleum Revenue Account at the BoSS, including concession cancellation penalties for non-compliance by concessionaires;

Page 37, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
6. Public Finance and Economic Management
6.3 Public Expenditure
6.3.1 TGoNU shall within three (3) months of the commencement of the transitional

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Land reform and management
Page 11-14, 10. Council of Ministers
10.2. The Council of Ministers shall comprise thirty (30) Ministries, organised in three (3) Sectoral clusters. No other Ministries shall be created during the Transitional Period. The Ministries of the TGoNU shall be as follows:
... 10.2.2. Economic Cluster, thirteen (13) Ministries:
Land, Housing and Urban Development;

Page 17, 14. Transitional Institutions and Mechanisms
14.1. During the Transitional Period, the following existing Commissions and Institutions shall be reconstituted at the national level, as provided for in this Agreement. Within the first (1st) month of the TGoNU, the Executive shall supervise and facilitate the reforms and reconstitutions of the Commissions and Institutions paying particular attention to the mandate and appointments, to ensure their independence and accountability:
... 14.1.11. Land Commission (LC);

Page 35, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
4. Resource Management, 4.2 Land:
4.2.1 The TGoNU shall expedite the following measures relating to the land policy and administration:
4.2.1.1 Within twelve (12) months of the Transitional Period, initiate an in-depth national debate to review the current national land policy and the Land Act, 2008, in order to achieve consensus over land tenure, use, management and address issues of land grabbing, other malpractices involving land, carry out necessary reforms, undertake mapping, and to maximize economic utilization of land in South Sudan;
4.2.1.2 Within eighteen (18) months of the Transitional Period, establish an independent Registry of Lands at all levels of government for issuance of title deeds;
4.2.1.3 Empower the Land Commissions at different levels of Government to develop and interpret legislation regarding land issues and to reflect customary laws and practices, local heritage and institutional trends;
4.2.1.4 Assist in the mediation of conflicts arising from land.
Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Property return and restitution
Page 27, CHAPTER III. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION
1. Agreed Principles for Humanitarian Assistance and Reconstruction
1.1. During the Pre-Transitional Period, the GRSS and the South Sudan Armed Opposition shall create an enabling political, administrative, operational and legal environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection. In addition to the Permanent Ceasefire obligations described in Chapter II, the GRSS, the South Sudan Armed Opposition shall ensure:
... 1.1.4. The right of refugees and IDPs to citizenship and the establishment of mechanisms for registration and appropriate identification and/or documentation of affected populations including their children, spouses, property, land and other possessions which might have been lost during the conflict;

Page 33, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
4. Resource Management
4.1 Oil / Petroleum
... 4.1.12 Persons enjoying rights to land are entitled to compensation on equitable terms arising from acquisition or development of land for the extraction of subterranean natural resources from the area in which they have rights.

Page 44, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING
3. Hybrid Court for South Sudan (HCSS)
3.5. Criminal Responsibility, Convictions and Penalties

Pastoralist/ nomadism rights	No specific mention.
Cultural heritage	Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Intangible CHAPTER VI. PARAMETERS OF PERMANENT CONSTITUTION 1. The TGoNU shall initiate and oversee a Permanent Constitution-making Process, during the Transitional Period. The Permanent Constitution-making Process shall be based on the principles of: ... 1.5. Respecting ethnic and regional diversity and communal rights, including the right of communities to preserve their history, develop their language, promote their culture and expression of their identities; Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion Page 12, 10. Council of Ministers 10.2. The Council of Ministers shall comprise thirty (30) Ministries, organised in three (3) Sectoral clusters. No other Ministries shall be created during the Transitional Period. The Ministries of the TGoNU shall be as follows: ... Culture, ... and Sports

Environment

Page 11-14, 10. Council of Ministers
10.2. The Council of Ministers shall comprise thirty (30) Ministries, organised in three (3) Sectoral clusters. No other Ministries shall be created during the Transitional Period. The Ministries of the TGoNU shall be as follows:
... 10.2.2. Economic Cluster, thirteen (13) Ministries:
... Agriculture and Food Security;
Livestock and Fisheries;
... Energy and Dams;
... Environment and Forestry;
... Wildlife Conservation

Page 12-13, 10. Council of Ministers
... 10.5.2. Deputy Ministers shall be appointed as follows:
... 10.5.2.2. Economic Cluster:
Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Security

Page 16, 13. Pre-Transitional Period and National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC)
13.1. ... The Committee shall have competent legal capacity to perform the following tasks:
... 13.1.2. Drafting of Amendments to relevant national security legislations that relate to this Agreement (including, but not limited to the SPLA Act, 2009; National Security Act, 2014; The Police Service Act, 2009; The Prison Service Act, 2011; The Wildlife Service Act, 2011), in order to conform relevant national legislation to the provisions of this Agreement. The NCAC shall complete the drafting of these Amendments within forty five (45) days from the date of signature of this Agreement;

Page 32, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
2. Institutional Reforms
2.5 New Institutions
2.5.1. Without prejudice to other provisions of this Agreement, the TGoNU shall establish the following new institutions immediately upon the commencement of the transitional period:
... 2.5.1.4. Environmental Management Authority (EMA);
2.5.1.5. Research and Development Centers: Natural Disasters, Strategic studies and Scientific Research.

RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
4. Resource Management
4.1 Oil / Petroleum
... 4.1.13 Without prejudice to the foregoing paragraphs, the TGoNU shall:
4.1.13.15 ensure efficient production and environmentally friendly extraction of natural resources, development of oil producing areas, capacity building and local content strategy, fairness in employment in the medium and long-term indigenization of the workforce;

Page 35, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
4. Resource Management
4.4 Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Wildlife and Tourism
The TGoNU shall initiate policies, strategies and programs for the management and development of Agriculture, Livestock, Wildlife, Tourism and Fisheries;

5. Environmental Protection

5.1. The TGONU shall develop comprehensive policies and legal and institutional

Water or riparian rights or access	Page 11-14, 10. Council of Ministers 10.2. The Council of Ministers shall comprise thirty (30) Ministries, organised in three (3) Sectoral clusters. No other Ministries shall be created during the Transitional Period. The Ministries of the TGoNU shall be as follows: ... 10.2.2. Economic Cluster, thirteen (13) Ministries: ... Water Resources and Irrigation, Page 17, 14. Transitional Institutions and Mechanisms 14.1. During the Transitional Period, the following existing Commissions and Institutions shall be reconstituted at the national level, as provided for in this Agreement. Within the first (1st) month of the TGoNU, the Executive shall supervise and facilitate the reforms and reconstitutions of the Commissions and Institutions paying particular attention to the mandate and appointments, to ensure their independence and accountability: 14.1.17. Urban Water Corporation (UWC); Page 21, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS 2. Separation, Assembly and Cantonment ... 2.3. The selection criteria for assembly/cantonment sites is agreed as ... 2.3.4 Availability of water; Page 35, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT 4. Resource Management 4.3 The Nile and Other Water Resources TGoNU shall develop a comprehensive policy for the use and management of South Sudan’s water bodies, including but not limited to river Nile;

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 5, 2. Mandate of TGoNU
2.1. The TGoNU shall:
2.1.1. Implement this Agreement and restore peace, security and stability in the country;
Page 6, 2.1.10. Implement security sector reforms and security sector transformation;

Page 11-14, 10. Council of Ministers
10.2. The Council of Ministers shall comprise thirty (30) Ministries, organised in three (3) Sectoral clusters. No other Ministries shall be created during the Transitional Period. The Ministries of the TGoNU shall be as follows:
10.2.1. Governance Cluster, ten (10) Ministries:
National Security;

Page 7, 5. President of the Republic of South Sudan
5.2. The Powers, Functions and Responsibilities of the President shall be to:
5.2.3. Serve as Commander–in–Chief of the South Sudan National Defence Forces;
5.2.7. Chair the National Security Council (NSC);
5.2.8. Chair the National Defence Council (NDC);

Page 8, 6. First Vice President of the Republic of South Sudan
6.3. The Powers, Functions and Responsibilities of the First Vice President shall be to:
6.3.2. Serve as Commander-in-Chief of the South Sudan Armed Opposition forces during the Pre-Transition Period and the period or until the establishment of the shared unified command of the NDFSS.
6.3.3. Serve as the Acting Commander-in-Chief of the unified South Sudan National Defence Forces in the event of any temporary absence of the President after the unification of the forces;

Page 8, 7. Vice President of the Republic of South Sudan
7.1. The incumbent Vice President of the Republic of South Sudan shall serve as Vice President for the Transitional Period.
7.2.2. Serve as a member of the NSC and the NDC;
7.2.3. Serve as Acting Commander in Chief of the NDFSS in the event of any temporary absence of the President before the unification of the two forces;

Page 10, 8. Powers, Functions and Responsibilities to be exercised by the President, the First Vice President and the Vice President through consultation and mutual agreement
8.1.2. Commissioning, appointment, promotion, retirement and dismissal of officers of the NDFSS and other organized forces with the approval of the National Defence Council (NDC) or National Security Council (NSC), as appropriate;
... 8.2.2. Declaration of war;

Page 11, 10. Council of Ministers
10.2. The Council of Ministers shall comprise thirty (30) Ministries, organised in three (3) Sectoral clusters. No other Ministries shall be created during the Transitional Period. The Ministries of the TGoNU shall be as follows:
10.2.1. Governance Cluster, ten (10) Ministries:
Defence and Veterans' Affairs;

Page 12-13, 10. Council of Ministers
... 10.5.2. Deputy Ministers shall be appointed as follows:
10.5.2.1. Governance Cluster:
... Deputy Minister of Defence and Veterans' Affairs;

Page 16, 13. Pre-Transitional Period and National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC)

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Page 20, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

1. Permanent Ceasefire

1.1. The GRSS and South Sudan Armed Opposition (hereinafter in known as the warring parties) shall declare a Permanent Ceasefire, which shall enter into force in seventy two (72) hours upon the signing of this Agreement to ensure sustainable peace, and facilitate the operationalization of the Transition Security Arrangement and the resettlement and repatriation of returnees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

1.2. The warring parties shall disseminate the provisions of this Agreement to all forces under their command or influence, and allies, to ensure compliance immediately upon signing.

1.3. The Permanent Ceasefire shall apply to all forces of the warring parties, armed groups, and all other forces or militias allied to either Party, and shall be based on the Cessation of Hostilities (COH) Agreement of 23rd January 2014, and its implementation modalities matrix.

1.4. Within seventy two (72) hours of the signing of this Agreement, the Parties shall embark on a series of Permanent Ceasefire Arrangements including cessation of hostilities, disengagement, separation and withdrawal of forces including allies of both parties (forces, militias) in the theatre of operations on the basis of the 23rd January 2014 CoH Agreement, and report compliance to Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (MVM).

1.5. The warring parties agree to a complete withdrawal of all state security actors allied to either Party in conflict within forty five (45) days upon signing of this Agreement from the territory of the Republic of South Sudan with the exception of Western Equatoria State, based on agreements entered into by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan prior to the onset of the 15th December 2013 crisis.

1.6. The warring parties agree that all non-state security actors including, but not limited to Sudanese Revolutionary Forces (SPLM-North, JEM, SLA-Minawi, SLA-Abdulwahid) shall be disarmed, demobilized and repatriated by the state actors with whom they have been supporting within the Pre-Transitional Period.

1.7. The warring parties shall refrain from prohibited actions outlined in the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement of 23rd January 2014, which inter-alia include but are not limited to:

1.7.1. Actions that may impede or delay the provision of humanitarian assistance, or protection to civilians, and restrict free movement of people;

1.7.2. Acts and forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and harassment;

1.7.3. Recruitment and/or use of child soldiers by armed forces or militias in contravention of international conventions;

1.7.4. Offensive, provocative or retaliatory actions such as dissemination of hostile propaganda, unauthorized recruitment, mobilization, redeployment and movement of forces and any other activities that may jeopardize this Agreement;

1.7.5. Acts of hostility, intimidation, violence or attacks against the civilian population including IDPs and returnees as well as UNMISS personnel, installations or equipment, international humanitarian agencies including the UN agencies, International Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations including their personnel, installations or equipment, IGAD MVM or its successor institution; Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM).

Page 21, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

1. Permanent Ceasefire

1.8. The warring parties agree to a Permanent Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements (PCTSA) workshop convened by the Mediation, which should be

Police

Page 24, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
5. Transitional Security Arrangements
5.1 All military forces within Juba shall be redeployed outside a radius of 25km from the center of the national capital beginning thirty (30) days after the signing of this Agreement and complete after ninety (90) days. The demarcation of the area shall be agreed during the PCTSA workshop. Exceptions to this provision are as follows:
... 5.1.3 Joint Integrated Police
5.2 Joint Integrated Police shall also be deployed in Bor, Malakal, Bentiu and any other locations, with a focus on areas where Protection of Civilians (POC) sites are located.
5.3 The size, composition and deployment of forces permitted to remain in Juba, Bor, Malakal, Bentiu, and other areas, shall be determined during the PCTSA Workshop.

Page 25, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
6. Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)
6.5 The SDSR Board shall provide the Roadmap for the Security Sector Transformation (SST), which outlines the details for the unification of the army, and security forces, Disarmament, Demobilization and Re-integration and the Security Sector Reform process. The Roadmap shall contribute to the amendment of Defence and Security-related legislations such as, National Security Services, NDFSS, and Police Service Acts. The list of areas for reform identified by the Parties in this Agreement shall include but not limited to: Defence, Police, Prison Service, Wildlife Service, Fire Service, National Security Service, Private Security Organizations and any other institutions that play a role in managing and overseeing the design and implementation, such as Ministries, Parliament, Human Rights Commission and Civil Society Organizations, the De-Mining Authority, Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, War Disabled, Widows and Orphans Commission, War Veterans Commission, Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control.

Page 25-26, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
6. Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)
Stage 4 (implementation): The SST Roadmap provides the details for the unification of the army and security forces,
... b. The SST Roadmap provides details that will contribute to the amendment of defence and security related legislation such as, National Security Services, NDFSS, and Police Service Acts.

Armed forces

[Summary] Ceasefire section mentions warring parties.

Page 20, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
1. Permanent Ceasefire
1.7.3. Recruitment and/or use of child soldiers by armed forces or militias in contravention of international conventions;

Page 21, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
2. Separation, Assembly and Cantonment
2.5 Forces ineligible for cantonment must remain in barracks specifically designated by the Parties in conflict, but are permitted to conduct local and national security and/or logistic operations as agreed by the TGoNU.

Page 24, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
5. Transitional Security Arrangements
5.1 All military forces within Juba shall be redeployed outside a radius of 25km from the center of the national capital beginning thirty (30) days after the signing of this Agreement and complete after ninety (90) days. The demarcation of the area shall be agreed during the PCTSA workshop. Exceptions to this provision are as follows:
5.1.1 Presidential Guards
5.1.2 Guard forces to protect military barracks, bases and warehouses

Page 25, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
6. Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)
6.4 The Board shall examine within one hundred and fifty (150) days of this Agreement, the military and non-military security challenges that affects the Republic of South Sudan (internally and externally), clarify the responsibilities of different bodies and agencies in responding to these security challenges including the management and oversight of the security sector; identify the mission, vision, specific role of the national army, and outline the programme and doctrine for its unification and modernization.

Page 25, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
6. Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)
6.5 The SDSR Board shall provide the Roadmap for the Security Sector Transformation (SST), which outlines the details for the unification of the army, and security forces, Disarmament, Demobilization and Re-integration and the Security Sector Reform process. The Roadmap shall contribute to the amendment of Defence and Security-related legislations such as, National Security Services, NDFSS, and Police Service Acts. The list of areas for reform identified by the Parties in this Agreement shall include but not limited to: Defence, Police, Prison Service, Wildlife Service, Fire Service, National Security Service, Private Security Organizations and any other institutions that play a role in managing and overseeing the design and implementation, such as Ministries, Parliament, Human Rights Commission and Civil Society Organizations, the De-Mining Authority, Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, War Disabled, Widows and Orphans Commission, War Veterans Commission, Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control.

Page 25-26, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
6. Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)

DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes
Page 20, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
1. Permanent Ceasefire
1.6. The warring parties agree that all non-state security actors including, but not limited to Sudanese Revolutionary Forces (SPLM-North, JEM, SLA-Minawi, SLA-Abdulwahid) shall be disarmed, demobilized and repatriated by the state actors with whom they have been supporting within the Pre-Transitional Period.

Page 21, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
2. Separation, Assembly and Cantonment
2.1. The warring parties agree to the separation, assembly and cantonment of their forces previously in combat within thirty (30) days of the signing of this Agreement to enable personnel, weapons and equipment accountability, screening, re-organization and/or disarmament and demobilization. Forces in cantonment shall receive non-military logistical supply including food, shelter and access to medical care.

Page 21, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
2. Separation, Assembly and Cantonment
... 2.3. The selection criteria for assembly/cantonment sites is agreed as
... 2.4.10 Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) activities;

Page 25, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
6. Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)
6.5 The SDSR Board shall provide the Roadmap for the Security Sector Transformation (SST), which outlines the details for the unification of the army, and security forces, Disarmament, Demobilization and Re-integration and the Security Sector Reform process. The Roadmap shall contribute to the amendment of Defence and Security-related legislations such as, National Security Services, NDFSS, and Police Service Acts. The list of areas for reform identified by the Parties in this Agreement shall include but not limited to: Defence, Police, Prison Service, Wildlife Service, Fire Service, National Security Service, Private Security Organizations and any other institutions that play a role in managing and overseeing the design and implementation, such as Ministries, Parliament, Human Rights Commission and Civil Society Organizations, the De-Mining Authority, Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, War Disabled, Widows and Orphans Commission, War Veterans Commission, Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control.

Page 25-26, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
7. Unification of Forces
7.3 The Disarmament, Demobilization and Re-Integration of special needs cases shall be undertaken in parallel with the re-unification processes while the full process of DDR for ineligible candidates or residual forces as defined by the result of SDSR shall be conducted after the re-unification is completed.

Intelligence services	No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

Page 20, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
1. Permanent Ceasefire
1.7.3. Recruitment and/or use of child soldiers by armed forces or militias in contravention of international conventions;

Page 24, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
5. Transitional Security Arrangements
... 5.4 Security for personal protection may be sourced from external forces if the Parties require it, but shall operate alongside, and cooperate with, the security forces of South Sudan.

Page 25-26, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
6. Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)
Stage 1 (complete after one hundred twenty (120) days):
a. Firstly, a strategic security assessment that examines the military and non-military security challenges that affects the Republic of South Sudan currently and in the future, including an analysis of all state, state-aligned and non-state, or other independent security actors and armed groups (drawing on the information provided by forces in cantonment);

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[Summary] Ceasefire section mentions warring parties.

Page 20, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
1. Permanent Ceasefire
1.7.3. Recruitment and/or use of child soldiers by armed forces or militias in contravention of international conventions;

Page 21, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
2. Separation, Assembly and Cantonment
2.5 Forces ineligible for cantonment must remain in barracks specifically designated by the Parties in conflict, but are permitted to conduct local and national security and/or logistic operations as agreed by the TGoNU.

Page 25-26, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
6. Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR)
Stage 1 (complete after one hundred twenty (120) days):
a. Firstly, a strategic security assessment that examines the military and non-military security challenges that affects the Republic of South Sudan currently and in the future, including an analysis of all state, state-aligned and non-state, or other independent security actors and armed groups (drawing on the information provided by forces in cantonment);

Page 28 CHAPTER III. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION
2. Special Reconstruction Fund (SRF)
... 2.7. The TGoNU shall provide the SRF with initial funding of not less than one hundred million dollars (US $100 million) per annum for the Transition Period, and shall cooperate with international donors in the administration of pledges to the Fund. The

Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.

Corruption

Page 3, Committed to national reconciliation, accountability, healing and combating impunity among the highest priorities of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU),

Page 5, 2. Mandate of TGoNU
2.1. The TGoNU shall:
2.1.7. Ensure prudent, transparent and accountable management of national wealth and resources to build the nation and promote the welfare of the people;

Page 17, 14. Transitional Institutions and Mechanisms
14.1. During the Transitional Period, the following existing Commissions and Institutions shall be reconstituted at the national level, as provided for in this Agreement. Within the first (1st) month of the TGoNU, the Executive shall supervise and facilitate the reforms and reconstitutions of the Commissions and Institutions paying particular attention to the mandate and appointments, to ensure their independence and accountability:
14.1.1. Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC);
... 14.1.3. Fiscal, Financial Allocation and Monitoring Commission (FFAMC);
14.1.4. National Audit Chamber (AC);

Page 29, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
1. General Principles
1.1 Political Leaders shall ensure that the TGoNU is transparent and accountable, with legal, institutional, policies and procedures fully functional for sustainable development.
1.2 Political Leaders shall establish effective leadership and commitment in the fight against corruption. Any leader found to have condoned or engaged in corrupt practices shall be held accountable and barred from holding public office in accordance to this Agreement and the law.
1.3 The TGoNU shall develop a code of ethics and integrity for public officials emphasizing the values of honesty and integrity. In addition, it shall expand the curriculum in the educational system to promote the values of honesty, integrity and respect for public property.
1.4 The TGoNU shall establish a high level, competent and effective oversight mechanism that controls revenues collection, budgeting, revenue allocation and expenditure. The oversight mechanism may solicit technical and advisory resources on economic governance from the regional and international community. The mechanism shall be guided by principles of mutual consent in accountability.

Page 30, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
2. Institutional Reforms
2.2 Ministry of Finance and Planning
2.2.1 The Ministry of Finance and Planning shall:
... 2.2.1.2 ensure that all public financial and budgetary commitments entered into by the TGoNU are transparent, competitive and in accordance with the laws of the country and internationally accepted norms and practices for the management of public finances;
2.2.1.3 ensure sustainability of public finances across all levels of Government through rigorous adherence to national laws and international standards (including PFMA Act, 2011);

Page 30, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
2. Institutional Reforms
2.2 Ministry of Finance and Planning
2.2.1 The Ministry of Finance and Planning shall:
... 2.2.1.6 increase partnership, coordination and mutual accountability with development and humanitarian partners to ensure policies, strategies, programs and projects, and action plans are developed through participatory and transparent mutual

Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	Page 3, Preamble: Profoundly regretting the suffering and distress caused to the people of South Sudan by the conflict on-going in South Sudan since 15 December 2013 and apologising unconditionally to the people of South Sudan for all the suffering and distress caused by the devastation, loss of life and instability resulting from the conflict;
Amnesty/pardon	Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Power to amnesty Page 7, 5. President of the Republic of South Sudan 5.2. The Powers, Functions and Responsibilities of the President shall be to: 5.2.16. Confirm death sentences, grant pardons, and commute convictions and penalties in accordance with the law; Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty prohibition Page 44, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING 3. Hybrid Court for South Sudan (HCSS) ... 3.5.4. The HCSS shall not be impeded or constrained by any statutes of limitations or the granting of pardons, immunities or amnesties. 3.5.5. No one shall be exempted from criminal responsibility on account of their official capacity as a government official, an elected official or claiming the defence of superior orders.

Courts

Transitional justice→Courts→International courts
Page 40, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING
1. Agreed Principles for Transitional Justice
1.1. Upon inception, the TGoNU shall initiate legislation for the establishment of the following transitional justice institutions:
[...]
1.1.2 An independent hybrid judicial body, to be known as the Hybrid Court for South Sudan (HCSS).
[...]
1.2. The legislation referred to in Article 1.1. shall clearly define the mandate and jurisdiction of the three institutions including but not limited to their establishment and funding, actors, and defined processes for public participation in the selection of their respective members.
1.3. Following their establishment, the CTRH, HCSS and CRA shall independently promote the common objective of facilitating truth, reconciliation and healing, compensation and reparation in South Sudan.
1.4. The TGoNU shall fully support and facilitate the operations of the CTRH and cooperate with the HCSS.

Page 41-42, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING
2. Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH)
2.2.2. Without prejudice to its Mandate, the Functions of the CTRH are to:
... 2.2.2.4. identify perpetrators of violations and crimes proscribed in this agreement;

Page 44-45, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING
3. Hybrid Court for South Sudan (HCSS)
3.6. Use of Findings, Documentation and Evidence
3.6.1. In carrying out its investigations, the HCSS may use the report of the African Union Commission of Inquiry (COI) on South Sudan and draw on other existing documents, reports, and materials, including but not limited to those in the possession of the African Union, or any other entities and sources, for use as the Prosecutor deems necessary for his or her investigations and/or prosecution of those alleged to have committed serious human rights violations or abuses, war crimes, or crimes against humanity. Such documents, reports and materials shall be used in accordance with applicable international conventions, standards and practices.

Mechanism

Page 17, 14. Transitional Institutions and Mechanisms
14.1. During the Transitional Period, the following existing Commissions and Institutions shall be reconstituted at the national level, as provided for in this Agreement. Within the first (1st) month of the TGoNU, the Executive shall supervise and facilitate the reforms and reconstitutions of the Commissions and Institutions paying particular attention to the mandate and appointments, to ensure their independence and accountability:
14.1.6. Peace Commission (PC);

Page 40, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING
1. Agreed Principles for Transitional Justice
1.1. Upon inception, the TGoNU shall initiate legislation for the establishment of the following transitional justice institutions:
1.1.1 The Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH);
1.1.2 An independent hybrid judicial body, to be known as the Hybrid Court for South Sudan (HCSS).
1.1.3 Compensation and Reparation Authority (CRA)
1.2. The legislation referred to in Article 1.1. shall clearly define the mandate and jurisdiction of the three institutions including but not limited to their establishment and funding, actors, and defined processes for public participation in the selection of their respective members.
1.3. Following their establishment, the CTRH, HCSS and CRA shall independently promote the common objective of facilitating truth, reconciliation and healing, compensation and reparation in South Sudan.
1.4. The TGoNU shall fully support and facilitate the operations of the CTRH and cooperate with the HCSS.
1.5. The TGoNU commits to fully cooperate and seek the assistance of the African Union, the United Nations and the African Commission on Human and People's Rights to design, to implement and to facilitate the work of the agreed transitional justice mechanisms provided for in this Agreement.

Prisoner release

Page 21, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
1. Permanent Ceasefire
… 1.10. The warring parties shall undertake to ensure the immediate and unconditional release of all Prisoners of War (POWs), all those detained in connection with the conflict, and child soldiers who are under their command or influence upon the signing of this Agreement through the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) and UNICEF.

Vetting

Page 45, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING
4. Ineligibility for Participation in the TGoNU or Successor Governments
Individuals indicted or convicted by the HCSS shall not be eligible for participation in the TGoNU, or in its successor government(s) for a period of time determined by law, or, if already participating in the TGoNU, or in its successor government(s), they shall lose their position in government. If proven innocent, individuals indicted shall be entitled for compensation as shall be determined by law.

Victims	Page 41-42, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING 2. Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH) 2.2.2. Without prejudice to its Mandate, the Functions of the CTRH are to: ... 2.2.2.3. receive applications from alleged victims, identify and determine their right to remedy; ... 2.2.2.6. record the experiences of victims, including but not limited to women and girls; Page 44, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING 3. Hybrid Court for South Sudan (HCSS) 3.4. Rights of Victims and Witnesses 3.4.1 The HCSS shall implement measures to protect victims and witnesses in line with applicable international laws, standards and practices. ... 3.5.3. While all judgments of the court shall be consistent with the accepted International Human Rights Law, International Humanitarian Law and International Criminal Law, the HCSS shall also award appropriate remedies to victims, including but not limited to reparations and compensation.
Missing persons	No specific mention.

Reparations

Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations

Page 40, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING
1. Agreed Principles for Transitional Justice
1.1. Upon inception, the TGoNU shall initiate legislation for the establishment of the following transitional justice institutions:
... 1.1.3 Compensation and Reparation Authority (CRA)
... 1.3. Following their establishment, the CTRH, HCSS and CRA shall independently promote the common objective of facilitating truth, reconciliation and healing, compensation and reparation in South Sudan.
1.4. The TGoNU shall fully support and facilitate the operations of the CTRH and cooperate with the HCSS.

Page 41-42, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING
2. Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH)
2.2.2. Without prejudice to its Mandate, the Functions of the CTRH are to:
... 2.2.2.5. recommend guidelines, to be endorsed by the TNA, for determining the type and size of compensation and reparation for victims, ;

Page 44, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING
3. Hybrid Court for South Sudan (HCSS)
3.5.3. While all judgments of the court shall be consistent with the accepted International Human Rights Law, International Humanitarian Law and International Criminal Law, the HCSS shall also award appropriate remedies to victims, including but not limited to reparations and compensation.

Page 45, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING
4. Compensation and Reparation Authority (CRA)
4.1. The TGoNU, in recognition of the destructive impact of the Conflict to the citizens of South Sudan, shall establish within six (6) months of the signing of this Agreement a Compensation and Reparation Fund, CRF and Compensation and Reparation Authority, CRA to administer the CRF.
4.2. The CRA:
a) Shall be run by an executive body to be chaired by an executive Director appointed by TGoNU.
b) Shall be composed of an Executive body that shall include but not limited to:
i. The parties in TGoNU
ii. Representatives of CSOs, Women's bloc, Faith-based leaders, Business Community and Traditional leaders;
c) The criteria for the selection of the members of the Executive body and the Executive Director of the CRA shall be established by law.
d) The CRA shall provide material and financial support to citizens whose property was destroyed by the conflict and help them to rebuild their
livelihoods in accordance with a well-established criteria by the TGoNU.
e) The CRA shall manage the Compensation and Reparation Fund, the utilization of which should be guided by a law enacted by the Parliament.
f) The CRA shall receive applications of victims including natural and legal persons from CTRH, and make the necessary compensation and reparation as provided in Chapter V Article 2.2.2.5.;
4.3. The TGoNU shall establish transparent mechanisms to control the proper use of these funds for the intended purpose.

Reconciliation

Page 3, Committed to national reconciliation, accountability, healing and combating impunity among the highest priorities of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU),

Page 5, 2. Mandate of TGoNU
2.1. The TGoNU shall:
2.1.3. Facilitate and oversee a process of national reconciliation and healing through an independent mechanism in accordance with this Agreement including budgetary provisions for compensation and reparations;

Page 40, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING
1. Agreed Principles for Transitional Justice
1.1. Upon inception, the TGoNU shall initiate legislation for the establishment of the following transitional justice institutions:
1.1.1 The Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH);
... 1.3. Following their establishment, the CTRH, HCSS and CRA shall independently promote the common objective of facilitating truth, reconciliation and healing, compensation and reparation in South Sudan.

Page 40-42, CHAPTER IV. RESOURCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
CHAPTER V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RECONCILIATION AND HEALING
2. Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH)
2.1. Establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconcilaition and Healing (CTRH)
2.1.1 The TGoNU shall establish the CTRH as a critical part of the peace building process in South Sudan, to spearhead efforts to address the legacy of conflicts, promote peace, national reconciliation and healing.
2.1.2 The CTRH shall be established by legislation, which shall be promulgated not later than six (6) months after the formation of the TGoNU and commence its activities not later than a month thereafter. Such legislation shall, among others, outline mechanisms and methods for enabling the CTRH to discharge its duties and responsibilities.
2.1.3 The Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs of the TGoNU, in collaboration with other stakeholders and the civil society, shall conduct public consultations for a period not less than one (1) month prior to the establishment of the CTRH, to inform the design of the legislation referred to in Chapter IV, Article (1.1). This notwithstanding, such consultations shall ensure that the experiences of women, men, girls and boys are sufficiently documented and the findings of such consultations incorporated in the resultant legislation.
2.1.4 The existing Committee for National Healing, Peace and Reconciliation (CNHPR) and the National Platform for Peace and Reconciliation shall transfer all of their files, records and documentation to the CTRH within fifteen (15) days since CTRH has become operational.
2.1.5 The CTRH shall recommend processes and mechanisms for the full enjoyment by victims of the right to remedy, including by suggesting measures for reparations and compensation. In the determination of such remedial processes and mechanisms, the CTRH shall draw on existing traditional practices, processes, and mechanisms, where appropriate.

2.2. Mandate and Functions of the CTRH:
2.2.1. Without prejudice to the administration of and access to justice, the CTRH shall inquire into all aspects of human rights violations and abuses, breaches of the rule of law and excessive abuses of power, committed against all persons in South Sudan by State, non-State actors, and or their agents and allies. In particular, the CTRH shall inquire into the circumstances, surrounding the aforementioned and any other connected or incidental

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar

Page 20, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
1. Permanent Ceasefire
1.7.5. Acts of hostility, intimidation, violence or attacks against the civilian population including IDPs and returnees as well as UNMISS personnel, installations or equipment, international humanitarian agencies including the UN agencies, International Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations including their personnel, installations or equipment, IGAD MVM or its successor institution; Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM).

Page 21, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
2. Separation, Assembly and Cantonment
... 2.3. The selection criteria for assembly/cantonment sites is agreed as
... 2.3.5 Situated far from borders with neighboring countries, and with the capacity to accommodate the troops to be cantoned
2.4 Within ninety (90) days of the signing of this Agreement, the following activities shall be conducted in the assembly/cantonment sites by the (MVM, AU, UNMISS, Parties):

Page 23, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
4. Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM)
4.3.7 Eminent personalities: one (1)
4.3.8 IGAD: three (3);
4.3.9 AU: one (1);
4.3.10 China: one (1);
4.3.11 Troika (United States, United Kingdom, Norway): one (1);
4.3.12 UNMISS: one (1);
4.3.13 IPF: one (1);
4.2.14 EU: one (1);

Page 48, CHAPTER VII: JOINT MONITORING AND EVALUATION COMMISSION (JMEC)
1. Upon the signing of this Agreement, the IGAD-led Mediation shall initiate the establishment of a Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC) within fifteen (15) days whose head quarters shall be in Juba.
2. The membership of the JMEC shall comprise representatives of the Parties to this Agreement, other South Sudanese stakeholders, and regional and international guarantors and partners of South Sudan, as follows:
2.1. The Parties to the Agreement, six (6) members):
2.1.1. GRSS – two (2) representatives,
2.1.2. South Sudan Armed Opposition– two (2) representatives,
2.1.3. Former Detainees – one (1) representative,
2.1.4. Other Political Parties of South Sudan- one (1) representative.
2.2. Other South Sudanese Stakeholders and Adherents, seven (7) members):
2.2.1 Faith- Based Leaders – two (2) representative,
2.2.2 Women's bloc– one (1) representative,
2.2.3 CSO – one (1) representative,
2.2.4 Eminent personalities—one (1) representative,
2.2.5 Business groups - one (1) representative,
2.2.6 Youth - one (1) representative.
2.3. Regional Guarantors, eight (12) members):
2.3.1 Ethiopia, (Chair of IGAD) – one (1) representative,
2.3.2 Djibouti- one (1) representative,
2.3.3 Kenya, (Rapporteur of IGAD) – one (1) representative

Enforcement mechanism

Page 8, 6. First Vice President of the Republic of South Sudan
6.3. The Powers, Functions and Responsibilities of the First Vice President shall be to:
6.3.1. Coordinate the implementation of this Agreement and initiate institutional reforms as prescribed in this Agreement;

Page 12, 10. Council of Ministers
10.3. The Council of Ministers shall carryout the following duties and responsibilities:
10.3.1. Ensure the implementation of this Agreement, relevant programs and processes, and national reforms, and lead the TGoNU in a manner consistent with peace, inclusive governance, and reconciliation;

Page 22, CHAPTER II: PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
3. National Architecture for Permanent Ceasefire and Unification of Forces
3.1 Within thirty (30) days of signing this Agreement, there shall be established a mechanism referred to as Temporary National Architecture for the Implementation of Permanent Ceasefire (TNAIPC) (as per Appendix 1: Ceasefire Institutions) in order to oversee and coordinate the actions of all security forces in assembly, cantonment and barracks; operationalize the Permanent Ceasefire Arrangements; and oversee the process of unification of the National Defence Forces of South Sudan (NDFSS) and other security forces. The architecture shall be composed of the following compartments:

Page 49, CHAPTER VII: JOINT MONITORING AND EVALUATION COMMISSION (JMEC)
6. Following the establishment of the TGoNU, within one month JEMC and TGoNU shall negotiate and define functions that the TGoNU may cede to JMEC to break deadlocks and ensure implementation.

Page 50, Chapter VIII: Supremacy of this Agreement and Procedures for Amendment of the Agreement
... 4. This Agreement may be amended by the Parties, with at least two-thirds of the members of the Council of Ministers, and, at least two-thirds of the voting members of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission as per Chapter VII, Article 8 of this Agreement, consenting to the amendment, followed by ratification by the Transitional National Legislature, according to the constitutional amendment procedures set out in the TCRSS, 2015.