

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

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/local conflict

Sudan Conflicts (1955 -)

Agreements relate to several distinct dyads, and also the negotiated independence of South Sudan, and subsequent internal conflict in South Sudan. Sudan-South Sudan. The long-standing conflict between the north and the south of the country dates back to colonial times, where the British introduced a so-called 'Southern Policy', severely hampering population movements between these big regions. Immediately after gaining independence in 1956, southern movements started to fight for independence; this fight became professionalised in 1983 with the foundation of the soon internationally supported Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). When the Islamic Front government introduced strict sharia laws in the south after it took over power in 1988 the war intensified. A decade later, the military situation reached a stalemate, enabling internationally facilitated peace negotiations to begin in 1997. After more fighting, a final negotiation push began in 2002, leading to the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in January 2005.

Sudan-South Sudan post referendum. South Sudan became independent in July 2011; since then, relations between the two countries are complicated and violent conflict led by the SPLM (North) in the Sudanese Nuba mountains region has since intensified.

Darfur. Other long-standing violent conflicts are in the east and the west of the country. In the east, the Beja Congress, established in 1957, is the spearhead of a currently 'peaceful' opposition movement. In the west, the violent conflict in Darfur intensified in the early 2000s and rapidly gained international attention, even resulting in genocide charges against leading figures of the Sudanese government. The situation on the ground is complex, with over a dozen organisations (most notably the Sudanese Liberation Movement and the Justice and Equality Movement) fighting the Sudanese government and allied groups like the Janjaweed – although all parties have switched sides on numerous occasions. Several mediation attempts have not been successful, due to the shaky commitment of the Sudanese central government and the distrust among the armed opposition.

South Sudan - internal

In December 2013, after president Salva Kiir accused opposition leader Riek Machar of attempting a coup, violent conflict broke out between government forces of the SPLM/A and anti-governmental groups. In addition, several other political militias as well as communal militias have joined the conflict. In 2015 the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS) was signed. Due to unsuccessful implementation the agreement was revitalized in 2018. In September 2019, Kiir and Machar agreed to establish a power-sharing government after struggles on forming a unity transitional government.

Close

Sudan Conflicts (1955 -)

Stage Framework/substantive - comprehensive

Conflict nature Government

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

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

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Substantive Page 11, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS ... 14.4 Special Considerations After the screening and identification of the disabled and child soldiers from the former SSDA Cobra Faction, these shall be entitled for services due to a disabled and child soldiers from the relevant offices of the National Army, and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan.
Disabled persons	Groups→Disabled persons→Substantive Page 11, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS ... 14.4 Special Considerations After the screening and identification of the disabled and child soldiers from the former SSDA Cobra Faction, these shall be entitled for services due to a disabled and child soldiers from the relevant offices of the National Army, and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/ national group	<p>Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical Page 2, Preamble, ... DETERMINED to achieve peace and promote unity amongst the different ethnic communities in the region including the Dinka, Nuer, Murle, Anyuak, Kechipo and Jie being multicultural, multi-lingual and multi-religious; ...</p> <p>Page 3, Chapter 2, Guiding Principles, ... 2.2 In particular, the Jonglei state is an equal homeland for the Anyuak, the Dinka, the Jie, the Kechipo, the Murle and the Nuer respectively. It is therefore a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural, multi-lingual and multi-religious state where such diversities shall co-exist. ...</p> <p>Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive Page 3, Chapter 2, Guiding Principles, 2.3 Administrative setup in the current Counties of Pibor and Pochalla in Jonglei state shall be re-examined with view to restructuring their current administrative units for effective service delivery to their people and this shall be done in wider consultations with the ethnic groups that inhabit and constitute the Counties.</p>
Religious groups	<p>Groups→Religious groups→Rhetorical Page 2, Preamble, ... DETERMINED to achieve peace and promote unity amongst the different ethnic communities in the region including the Dinka, Nuer, Murle, Anyuak, Kechipo and Jie being multicultural, multi-lingual and multi-religious; ...</p>
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	<p>Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical Page 2, Preamble, ... CONSCIOUS of the need to end the problem of internal displacement amongst the population;</p> <p>Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 9, Chapter 9, ESTABLISHMENT OF CERTAIN AREA EXECUTIVE BODIES 9.1. The law of Greater Pibor Administrative Area shall provide for establishment of ad hoc committees to carry out specialized functions or tasks as may be deemed necessary. These committees shall include the following: ... 9.1.3. Repatriation, Relief, Resettlement and Rehabilitation,</p>
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	Page 6, Chapter 6 GREATER PIBOR AREA COUNCIL (GPAC) 6.1. For the time being, the GPAC shall be appointed by the President on nomination by and recommendation of the SSDM Cobra Faction to represent their local areas whose number shall not exceed 36 members out of which (25%) percent shall be women.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	Page 3, Chapter 2, Guiding Principles, 2.2 In particular, the Jonglei state is an equal homeland for the Anyuak, the Dinka, the Jie, the Kechipo, the Murle and the Nuer respectively. It is therefore a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural, multi-lingual and multi-religious state where such diversities shall co-exist.
State configuration	Page 3, Chapter 2, GUIDING PRINCIPLES 2.1 The Republic of South Sudan is governed on the basis of a decentralized democratic system and is an all-embracing homeland for its people generally; Page 3, Chapter 2, Guiding Principles, 2.4 The proposed state creation by the SSDM/A Cobra Faction in the lands of Greater Pibor shall be done within the constitutional framework including the ongoing constitution making process in the Republic. This is to observe the Transitional Constitution of 2011 that derives its authority from the will of the people of South Sudan. In their effort to study and consider the said state creation proposal, the parties shall follow and adhere to the procedural mechanisms provided in the Constitution.
Self determination	No specific mention.
Referendum	No specific mention.
State symbols	Page 4, Chapter 3, ESTABLISHMENT OF GREATER PIBOR ADMINISTRATIVE AREA (GPAA) ... 3.6. The area shall have provisional seal, flag and emblem until the new constitution determines the status of GPAA.
Independence/secession	No specific mention.
Accession/unification	No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

**Political
institutions (new or
reformed)**

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→New political institutions
(indefinite)

Page 4, Chapter 3, ESTABLISHMENT OF GREATER PIBOR ADMINISTRATIVE AREA (GPAA)

... 3.4. The Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA) shall be governed by a Chief Administrator whose status will be equal to that of a state governor.

Page 5, Chapter 5, GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES OF THE GPAA SHALL HAVE
THE FOLLOWING ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES

5.1. The Chief Administrator shall be a nominee of SSDM Cobra Faction, appointed and removed by the President and answerable to him.

Page 5, Chapter 5, GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES OF THE GPAA SHALL HAVE
THE FOLLOWING ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES

... 5.2. The Chief Administrator shall have two (2) deputies who shall be appointed and removed by the President on recommendation of the Chief Administrator (CA). One deputy shall be in charge of Administration and Finance including relevant departments thereto and another deputy shall be in charge of services and its related departments.

Page 6, Chapter 5, GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES OF THE GPAA SHALL HAVE THE
FOLLOWING ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES

... 5.3. There shall be a head of legal Administration for the GPAA who shall be the chief law officer deployed by the Ministry of Justice. The powers of the head of legal Administration shall be as per the National Constitution and Ministry of Justice Act.

Page 6, Chapter 5, GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES OF THE GPAA SHALL HAVE THE
FOLLOWING ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES

... 5.4. Upon appointment of the Chief Administrator he or she shall appoint County Commissioners to the newly established counties that constitute the GPAA and whose terms of office shall be regulated by the Law of GPAA.

Page 6, Chapter 5, GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES OF THE GPAA SHALL HAVE THE
FOLLOWING ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES

... 5.5. After establishment of proper administration in the area, subsequent appointment of the county commissioners shall be in accordance with the South Sudan Local Government Act 2009. ·

Page 6, Chapter 6

GREATER PIBOR AREA COUNCIL (GPAC)

6.1. For the time being, the GPAC shall be appointed by the President on nomination by and recommendation of the SSDM Cobra Faction to represent their local areas whose number shall not exceed 36 members out of which (25%) percent shall be women.

Page 6, Chapter 6

GREATER PIBOR AREA COUNCIL (GPAC)

... 6.2. The GPAC shall enact local legislations on development, governance and administrative matters in the area. Compatibility of such legislations shall be approved by the Ministry of Justice.

Page 6, Chapter 6

GREATER PIBOR AREA COUNCIL (GPAC)

... 6.3. Sitzings of the GPAC shall be presided over by a Chairperson of the GPAC elected from amongst them.

Page 6, Chapter 6

GREATER PIBOR AREA COUNCIL (GPAC)

Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	Page 8, Chapter 8, ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (SDF) ... 8.4. Funds from development partners, private donations from NGOs and well-wishers, who wish to implement projects in the GPAA, are encouraged to do so in a coordinated and transparent manner with the office of the President.
Traditional/religious leaders	Page 7, The Judiciary, [Summary] See Traditional law. Page 9, Chapter 9, ESTABLISHMENT OF CERTAIN AREA EXECUTIVE BODIES 9.1. The law of Greater Pibor Administrative Area shall provide for establishment of ad hoc committees to carry out specialized functions or tasks as may be deemed necessary. These committees shall include the following: ... 9.1.2. Traditional Authority,
Public administration	Page 3, Chapter 2, Guiding Principles, ... 2.3 Administrative setup in the current Counties of Pibor and Pochalla in Jonglei state shall be re-examined with view to restructuring their current administrative units for effective service delivery to their people and this shall be done in wider consultations with the ethnic groups that inhabit and constitute the Counties. Page 9, Chapter 9, ESTABLISHMENT OF CERTAIN AREA EXECUTIVE BODIES 9.1. The law of Greater Pibor Administrative Area shall provide for establishment of ad hoc committees to carry out specialized functions or tasks as may be deemed necessary. These committees shall include the following: 9.1.1. Civil service, ...
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing

No specific mention.

Territorial power sharing

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Federal or similar sub-divided government
Page 4, Chapter 3, ESTABLISHMENT OF GREATER PIBOR ADMINISTRATIVE AREA (GPAA)
3.1. There shall be established an Administrative Area to be known as Greater Pibor Administrative Area hereinafter abbreviated as (GPAA) within the Republic of South Sudan based on the principle of decentralisation of government in the country.

Page 4, Chapter 3, ESTABLISHMENT OF GREATER PIBOR ADMINISTRATIVE AREA (GPAA)
... 3.2. For the purposes of administrative and managerial convenience, the boundaries of the Greater Pibor Administrative Area shall comprise the current boundaries of Pibor and Pochalla Counties within Jonglei state and shall be maintained as it was on January 1, 1956

Page 4, Chapter 3, ESTABLISHMENT OF GREATER PIBOR ADMINISTRATIVE AREA (GPAA)
... 3.3. The GPAA shall be established by the President of the Republic in accordance with this agreement and the constitution. Upon approval of this agreement by the Council of States, the President shall sign the same into Law which shall be known as law of Greater Pibor Administrative Area.

Page 4, Chapter 3, ESTABLISHMENT OF GREATER PIBOR ADMINISTRATIVE AREA (GPAA)
... 3.5. During the current constitution making process up to the promulgation of the same, the GPAA shall be annexed under the Presidency.

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Local/municipal government

Page 5, Chapter 4, ESTABLISHMENT OF COUNTIES IN THE GREATER PIBOR ADMINISTRATIVE AREA

4.1. The Greater Pibor shall be sub-divided into six (6) counties after thorough consultations with Payams or Bomas with view to upgrading them into full county administrations, provided always that county creation criterion set forth in the South Sudan Local Government Act is adhered to.

4.2. The consultations mentioned in (4.1) above shall be done by the SSDM Cobra Faction in collaboration with a Technical Committee made up of members from GPAA communities selected by the Chief Administrator and appointed by the President.

[Summary] 4.3 and 4.4 deal with the tasks of the Technical Committee.

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing

Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces

Page 10, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

... 14.2 Integration of the SSDA Cobra Faction

2.1. General Principles

2.1.1. The parties agree that the forces of the former SSDA Cobra Faction shall be peacefully integrated into the ranks of the national army, South Sudan police service and other organized forces.

Page 11, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

... 14.3 Functions and terms of reference of the JMTC shall include:

3.1. The screening, integration, training, organization and deployment of the former SSDA Cobra Faction into the National Army and Organized Forces shall be conducted within Greater Pibor Administration Area.

Upon conclusion and completion of the agreed numbers including the military ranks, this security arrangement agreement shall be an integral part of the Greater Pibor Administrative Area agreement.

Page 11, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

... 14.3 Functions and terms of reference of the JMTC shall include:

3.2. The deployment of the former SSDA Cobra Faction into the South Sudan Police Service and other Organized Forces shall be done in accordance with the internal regulations and laws that govern these institutions mindful of the six counties that constitute GPAA.

Page 11, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

... 14.3 Functions and terms of reference of the JMTC shall include:

3.3. The JMTC shall, upon its formation, jointly develop its elaborate terms of reference which shall facilitate a smooth integration process and this shall be done and shared with the CLMI and the leadership of the two parties to this agreement.

Page 11, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

... 14.3 Functions and terms of reference of the JMTC shall include:

3.4. Integration process of the former SSDA Cobra faction into the national organs as specified in clause 14.3 above shall commence upon appointment of the Chief Administrator of the GPAA.

Power sharing→Military power sharing→Joint command structures

Page 10, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

... 14.2 Integration of the SSDA Cobra Faction

2.1. General Principles

2.1.2. The parties further agree that the number and the force ranks of the former SSDA Cobra Faction at all levels that will be integrated are subject, where necessary, to the general policy of the country's army structure and all other law enforcement organs.

Power sharing→Military power sharing→Proportionality

Page 10, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

... 14.2 Integration of the SSDA Cobra Faction

... 2.2. Establishment of a Peaceful Integration Mechanism To effect clause 2.1.2. above, the parties agree that:

1) A mechanism be established by the leaders of the two parties to this agreement; which shall be known as a Joint Military Technical Committee (JMTC) comprising an equal number to integrate the SSDA Cobra Faction forces into the National Army, National Security and Intelligence Services, South Sudan Police Services, Wildlife and any other organized force.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	Page 2, Preamble, COMMITTED to abandon the culture of rev.enge including inhuman activities such as child abduction, murder, rape and torture; Page 3, Chapter 2, Guiding Principles, ...2.5 A firm commitment to lasting solutions to the existing root causes of the Jonglei conflict for a sustainable peace founded on justice, equality, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.
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Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts Page 7, Chapter 7, THE JUDICIARY
7.1. High Courts of the Area
7.1.1 There shall be High Courts in the GPAA counties which shall be presided over by 1st class Judges appointed and deployed by the Chief Justice.
7.1.2 In the application of statutory laws, the county and high court judges may apply customary laws as they deem necessary.
7.2. Traditional Authority
7.2.1 The institution, status and role of Traditional Authority, according to customary law, are recognised in the Constitution and the Local Government Act 2009 and shall be respected.
7.2.2 Chiefs and Traditional Authorities, shall litigate in local disputes or matters that the legal values do not exceed their legally specified competences in the South Sudan Civil Procedure Act as well as legal competences and limitations specified in other legal instruments of the country.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws Page 7, Chapter 7, THE JUDICIARY
7.1. High Courts of the Area
... 7.1.2 In the application of statutory laws, the county and high court judges may apply customary laws as they deem necessary.
7.2. Traditional Authority
7.2.1 The institution, status and role of Traditional Authority, according to customary law, are recognised in the Constitution and the Local Government Act 2009 and shall be respected.
7.2.2 Chiefs and Traditional Authorities, shall litigate in local disputes or matters that the legal values do not exceed their legally specified competences in the South Sudan Civil Procedure Act as well as legal competences and limitations specified in other legal instruments of the country.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction Page 7, Chapter 8, ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL DEVELOPMENTFUND (SDF) ... 8.2. The Office of the President, shall undertake the responsibility of mobilising necessary resources for the so established special fund which shall be used for the provision of services, local road networks and infrastructure generally to bridge the gaps of underdevelopment in the area.
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.
International funds	No specific mention.
Business	No specific mention.

Taxation

Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Power to tax

Page 7, Chapter 8, ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (SDF)

8. 1. The President shall establish a Special Development Fund (SDF) within the Presidency, to be managed by a management Team headed by a Coordinator appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Administrator.

... 8.3. For the general administrative running cost of the GPAA and counties, the sources of funds shall principally be drawn from the general budget of the National Government

Page 9, Chapter 10, SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR THE GREATER PIBOR ADMINISTRATIVE AREA

10.1. The (GPAC) shall legislate for raising revenue or collecting taxes from the following sources:

10.1.1. Area land and property tax and royalties

10.1.2. Service charges for Areas' Administrative services

10.1.3. Personal income tax at Area level

10.1.4. Stamp duties

10.1.5. Agricultural production taxes

10.1.6. Excise duties and

10.1.7. Any other tax as may be determined by law

Page 9, Chapter 11, SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT/ COUNTY AUTHORITIES

11.1 The local Government taxes, fees and charges shall be determined by Each local Government council. They may impose:

11.1.1. Property rates

11.1.2. Rents

11.1.3. Entertainment taxes

11.1.4. Stamp duties

11.1.5. Personal graduated tax

11.1.6. Royalties

11.1.7. Cess

11.1.8. Fees on registration and licensing

Banks

No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights** No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

**Water or riparian
rights or access** No specific mention.

Security sector

**Security
Guarantees** No specific mention.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 10, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
14.1. Re-commitment to the Cessation of Hostilities and Permanent Ceasefire
The parties recommit themselves to fully respect and observe the cessation of hostility agreement signed between the parties on the 30th of January 2014 and further re-affirm their commitment to the ceasefire unilaterally announced by the government and endorsed by the SSDM/A Cobra Faction in January 2014.

Police

Page 10, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

... 14.2 Integration of the SSDA Cobra Faction

2.1. General Principles

2.1.1. The parties agree that the forces of the former SSDA Cobra Faction shall be peacefully integrated into the ranks of the national army, South Sudan police service and other organized forces.

Page 10, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

... 14.2 Integration of the SSDA Cobra Faction

... 2.2. Establishment of a Peaceful Integration Mechanism To effect clause 2.1.2. above, the parties agree that:

1) A mechanism be established by the leaders of the two parties to this agreement; which shall be known as a Joint Military Technical Committee (JMTC) comprising an equal number to integrate the SSDA Cobra Faction forces into the National Army, National Security and Intelligence Services, South Sudan Police Services, Wildlife and any other organized force.

Page 11, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

... 14.3 Functions and terms of reference of the JMTC shall include:

... 3.2. The deployment of the former SSDA Cobra Faction into the South Sudan Police Service and other Organized Forces shall be done in accordance with the internal regulations and laws that govern these institutions mindful of the six counties that constitute GPAA.

Armed forces

No specific mention.

DDR

No specific mention.

Intelligence services

Page 10, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

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**Parastatal/rebel
and opposition
group forces**

Page 10, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

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Page 10, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

... 14.2 Integration of the SSDA Cobra Faction

2.1. General Principles

... 2.1.2. The parties further agree that the number and the force ranks of the former SSDA Cobra Faction at all levels that will be integrated are subject, where necessary, to the general policy of the country's army structure and all other law enforcement organs.

Page 10, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

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- 1) A mechanism be established by the leaders of the two parties to this agreement; which shall be known as a Joint Military Technical Committee (JMTC) comprising an equal number to integrate the SSDA Cobra Faction forces into the National Army, National Security and Intelligence Services, South Sudan Police Services, Wildlife and any other organized force.
- 2) The JMTC shall consist of members of SSDA Cobra Faction, Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior.
- 3) The Church Leaders Mediation Initiative (CLMI), members of the SPLA, the SSDA Cobra Faction and UNMISS shall be the overall body lead by the CLMI to monitor and supervise the integration process and solve any potential conflict that may arise or occur in relation to the implementation of this agreement.

Page 11, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

... 14.3 Functions and terms of reference of the JMTC shall include:

3.1. The screening, integration, training, organization and deployment of the former SSDA Cobra Faction into the National Army and Organized Forces shall be conducted within Greater Pibor Administration Area.

Upon conclusion and completion of the agreed numbers including the military ranks, this security arrangement agreement shall be an integral part of the Greater Pibor Administrative Area agreement.

Page 11, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

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Page 11, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

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3.3. The JMTC shall, upon its formation, jointly develop its elaborate terms of reference which shall facilitate a smooth integration process and this shall be done and shared with the CLMI and the leadership of the two parties to this agreement.

Page 11, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

... 14.3 Functions and terms of reference of the JMTC shall include:

3.4. Integration process of the former SSDA Cobra faction into the national organs as

Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	<p>Page 8, Chapter 8, ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (SDF) ... 8.5. Accountability and oversight to safeguard proper use of public and private funds that may be allocated to ensure the implementation of the development projects and governance in the area shall be done and audited by the National Audit Chamber.</p> <p>Page 9, Chapter 12, ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES, STANDARDS AND FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY The Administration of GPAA shall comply with the established and generally accepted accounting procedures, standards and fiscal accountability to ensure that public funds are allocated and expended according to the budget of the respective level of government.</p>
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	<p>Page 9, Chapter 9, ESTABLISHMENT OF CERTAIN AREA EXECUTIVE BODIES 9.1. The law of Greater Pibor Administrative Area shall provide for establishment of ad hoc committees to carry out specialized functions or tasks as may be deemed necessary. These committees shall include the following: ... 9.1.5. Investigation on violation of human rights including child abduction</p>
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.

Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	<p>Page 3, Chapter 2, Guiding Principles, ... 2.6 Reconciliation process in Jonglei state shall be inclusive, and accountability modalities shall be devised in a consultative manner.</p> <p>Page 9, Chapter 9, ESTABLISHMENT OF CERTAIN AREA EXECUTIVE BODIES 9.1. The law of Greater Pibor Administrative Area shall provide for establishment of ad hoc committees to carry out specialized functions or tasks as may be deemed necessary. These committees shall include the following: ... 9. 1.4. Peace and Reconciliation and,</p>
<hr/>	
Implementation	
UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	<p>Page 10, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS ... 14.2 Integration of the SSDA Cobra Faction ... 2.2. Establishment of a Peaceful Integration Mechanism To effect clause 2.1.2. above, the parties agree that: ... 3) The Church Leaders Mediation Initiative (CLMI), members of the SPLA, the SSDA Cobra Faction and UNMISS shall be the overall body lead by the CLMI to monitor and supervise the integration process and solve any potential conflict that may arise or occur in relation to the implementation of this agreement.</p> <p>Page 11, Chapter 14, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS ... 14.2 Integration of the SSDA Cobra Faction ... 2.2. Establishment of a Peaceful Integration Mechanism 4) Should a conflict arise within the so established mechanism, then the leaders of the parties to this agreement shall provide necessary political guidance in resolving such matter.</p>
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	John Ashworth, Sudans Google Group, ps.google.com/forum/#!topic/sudans-john-ashworth/r97Z8uGcKQg
