Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS)
Date	12 Sep 2018
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	H.E. Salva Kiir Mayardit President of the Republic of South Sudan for the Incumbent TGoNU H.E. Dr Riek Machar Teny Chairman and Commander in Chief of the SPLM/SPLA-IO Hon. Deng Alor Kuol For SPLM-Former Detainees Hon. Gabriel Changson Chang For the South Sudanese Opposition Alliance For Other Political Parties (OPP) of South Sudan Hon. Peter Mayen Majongdit For Umbrella of Political Parties Hon. Kornello Kon Ngu For National Alliance of Political Parties Hon. Utaz Joseph Ukel Abango For United South African Party (USAF) Hon. Peter Martin Toko Moyi For United Democratic Salvation Front Hon. Steward Sorobo Budia For United Democratic Party Hon. Wilson Lionding Sabit For African National Congress (ANC)

Third parties Stakeholders

Bishop Emeritus Enock Tombe Loro
Faith Based Leader

Sheik Mohamed Hassa Morjan
Faith Based Leader

Prof Mises Machar
For Eminent Personality

Prof Francis Deng
Prof Eminent Personality

Ms. Mary Akech Bior
For Women's Bloc

Hon. Rebecca Nyadeng Garang
Eminent Personalities

Mr Simon Akuei Deng
For Business Community

Ms Rita M. Lopidia
For Women Coalition

Ms Alokiir Malual
For Civil Society of South Sudan

Prof Pauline Elaine Riak
For Academia

Dr Koiti Emmily
For Youth Representative

Mr Biel Boutros Biel
Civil Society Delegate

Mr Alikayo Aligo Samsom
For Concerned Citizen

Mr Rajab H. Simon Mohandis
Civil Society Delegate

Mr Edmund Yakano
Civil Society Delegate

Ms Sarah Nyanath Elijah
For Gender Empowerment for South Sudan Organisation

Shiek Vitale Aligo Samson
For South Sudan Civil Society Alliance

The Guarantors
A) IGAD Heads of State and Government

Description	A comprehensive agreement aiming to 'revitalise' the earlier transitional agreement, which in-essence sets out a revised comprehensive framework for the transition from conflict.
Agreement document	SS_180912_Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth

Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical
Page 5, Chapter 1
1.4.5. Having in mind that more than 70 percent of the population in the Republic of South Sudan is under the age of thirty and that youth are the most affected by the war and represent high percentage of refugees and IDPs, the Parties shall strive to include people of young age in their quotas at different levels. In particular, the Parties shall strive to ensure that the Minister of Youth and Sports in the RTGoNU shall be less than forty (40) years old.
Groups→Children/youth→Substantive
Page 27, Chapter 1
1.18.4. The reconstituted NCAC shall be composed of fifteen (15) members nominated as follows: TGoNU: five (05); SPLM/ A-IO: two (02); SSOA: one (01); FDs: one (Ol); OPP: one (01); Representatives of IGAD: two (2) - Chair and Deputy Chair; Civil Society: one (01); Women (01); and Youth: one (01).
Page 28, Chapter 1
1.19.1.19. Commission for War-Wounded, Widows and Orphans…
Page 32, Chapter 2,

2.1.10. The Parties shall refrain from prohibited actions outlined in the Co HA of 21st December 2017, which inter-alia include but are not limited to:

…

2.1.10.3. recruitment and/ or use of child soldiers · by armed forces or militias in contravention of international conventions;

Page 38, Chapter 2

2.4.8. The CTSAMVM Board membership shall comprise the representatives of:
2.4.8.6. Youth: two (2);

Page 42, Chapter 3
3.1.1.4. 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;
Pages 42-43, Chapter 3
3.1.2.2. Offer special consideration to conflict-affected persons (children, orphans, women, widows, war wounded, etc.), in the provision of public services delivery, including access to health and education services and grant the host communities the same benefit, protection and humanitarian services;
Page 49, Chapter 4
4.4. · Anti-Corruption Commission
4.4.1. In order to fight corruption, the RTGoNU shall:
4.4.1.5. 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;
Page 60, chapter 4
4.15.1.4. establish a Youth Enterprise Development Fund with the goal to . bring more youth into economic growth and development;
Page 64, chapter 5
5.2.2.4. The CTRH shall issue quarterly progress reports updating the RTGoNU on its progress in meeting its objectives. The CTRH shall make sustained efforts to publicly and regularly inform and involve the people of South Sudan in all its tasks and activities and be responsible for carrying out public education, awareness-raising and civic

Disabled persons

Groups→Disabled persons→Substantive
Page 33, Chapter 2
2.1.10.7. The Parties shall adhere to the obligations outlined in the CoHA of 21st December 2017, which inter-alia include but are not limited to:

2.1.10.7.5. protection of the needs of women, girls and those of other groups with special needs;

Pages 72-73, Chapter 6
6.14. The RTGoNU 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 be limited to representatives of the RTGoNU, Political Parties, faith-based groups, women groups, youth, ethnic minorities, representatives of the private sector, CSO groups, academics, people with special needs and other professionals. The process of appointment shall be as defined in the reviewed and enacted legislation governing the constitution-making process.

Elderly/age

No specific mention.

Migrant workers

No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/ national group

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive
Page 71, chapter 6
6.2.5. 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;
Pages 72-73, Chapter 6
6.14. The RTGoNU 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 be limited to representatives of the RTGoNU, Political Parties, faith-based groups, women groups, youth, ethnic minorities, representatives of the private sector, CSO groups, academics, people with special needs 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→Substantive
Page 72, Chapter 6
6.6. The Executive of the Revitalized TGoNU after adequate consultations with all stakeholders including the political parties, Civil Society Organizations, Women groups, youth and Faith-based groups, shall reconstitute the National Constitutional Review Commission (NCRC) and appoints a preparatory subcommittee for convening a National Constitutional Conference (NCC) in accordance with the Act governing the constitution making process;

Indigenous people Groups→Indigenous people→Rhetorical
Page 54, chapter 4

4.8.1.14.15. 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;

Other groups Groups→Other groups→Substantive
Page 60, chapter 4
4.15.1.9. provide subsidized credit and capacity building for vulnerable members of the society;

Page 74, chapter 7
7 .2.1.4. Former Detainees - one (1) representative;
7.2.1.5. Other Political Parties- one (1) representative.
7 .2.2. Other South Sudanese Stakeholders and Adherents, thirteen (13) representatives:

Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical Page 2, Chapter 1 1.2. Mandate of the RTGoNU 1.2.1. The RTGoNU shall: 1.2.2. Implement this Agreement and restore permanent and sustainable peace, security and stability in the country; 1.2.3. Expedite the relief, protection, voluntary and dignified repatriation, rehabilitation, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs and returnees, working closely with the United Nations and other international agencies; Page 28, Chapter 1 1.19.1.13. Refugees Commission (RC); Page 31, Chapter 2, 2.1. The Permanent Ceasefire 2.1.1. The Parties hereby agree that the Permanent Ceasefire signed in the Khartoum Declaration of 27th June 2018, which came into effect on 1st July 2018, shall be observed meticulously throughout the Republic of South Sudan to ensure sustainable peace, and facilitate the operationalization of the Transitional Security Arrangements and the voluntary repatriation, resettlement, rehabilitation and reintegration of returnees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Page 32, Chapter 2 2.1.10.5. acts of hostility, intimidation, violence or attacks against the following: civilian population including IDPs, returnees and media personnel Page 35, chapter 2 2.2.3. The following activities shall take place during the Pre-Transitional Period: 2.2.3.1. Civilian areas shall be immediately demilitarized. This includes schools, service centers, occupied houses, IDP camps. Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 42, Chapter 3 3.1. 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; 3.1.1.3. The rights of returnees shall be respected in accordance with the Bill of Rights as provided for in the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan (TCRSS), 2011, as amended. Given that, efforts shall be made to assist in the re-unification of family members who were separated during the conflict; 3.1.1.4. 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; 3.1.1.5. Exercise of the right of refugees and IDPs to return to their places of origin and/ or live in areas of their choice in safety and dignity; 3.1.2.1. immediately institute programmes 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; .
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender

Page 5, Chapter 1
1.4.4. Provisions of the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan and ARCSS on participation of women (35%) in the Executive shall be observed. In particular, in their nomination to the Council of Ministers, Incumbent TGoNU shall nominate no fewer than six (6) women, SPLM/ A-IO shall nominate no fewer than three (3) women, and SSOA shall nominate· no less than one (1) woman.
…
1.4.6. In selecting their nominees, Parties shall give due consideration to national diversity, gender and regional representation.
Page 7, chapter 1
1.5.2.4. Vice President to be nominated by FDs, who shall be a woman.
Page 12, Chapter 1
1.8.2.6.4. Gender and Youth Cluster (Vice . President nominated by FDs).
Page 20, Chapter 1
1.14. The Transitional National Legislative Assembly and the Council of States
1.14.3. The Speaker of the · TNLA shall be nominated by the Incumbent TGoNU. One Deputy Speaker shall be nominated by SPLM/ A-IO; another, who shall be a woman, shall be nominated by the Incumbent TGoNU; and a third Deputy Speaker to be nominated by OPP.

Page 21, Chapter 1
1.14.5. Without prejudice to the recommendations of the IBC, the Speaker of the Council of States shall be nominated by SPLM/ A-IO, Deputy Speaker shall be nominated by Incumbent TGoNU, and shall be a woman, and Deputy Speaker shall be nominated by. SSOA. For the purpose of regional inclusivity required in a body representing the States, each of .the Speaker and Deputy Speakers shall come from former regions.

Page 27, Chapter 1
1.18.4. The reconstituted NCAC shall be composed of fifteen (15) members nominated as follows: TGoNU: five (05); SPLM/ A-IO: two (02); SSOA: one (01); FDs: one (Ol); OPP: one (01); Representatives of IGAD: two (2) - Chair and Deputy Chair; Civil Society: one (01); Women (01); and Youth: one (01).
Page 32, Chapter 2,

2.1.10. The Parties shall refrain from prohibited actions outlined in the Co HA of 21st December 2017, which inter-alia include but are not limited to:

…

2.1.10.2. acts and forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and harassment;

2.1.10.3. recruitment and/ or use of child soldiers · by armed forces or militias in contravention of international conventions;

2.1.10.4. offensive, provocative or retaliatory actions such as dissemination of hostile propaganda, recruitment, mobilization, redeployment and movement of forces, except for administrative and logistical movements allowed under CoHA of 21st December 2017, which shall be reported to the CTSAMVM prior to movements, and any other activities that may jeopardize this Agreement…

Page 33, Chapter 2
2.1.10.7. The Parties shall adhere to the obligations outlined in the CoHA of 21st December 2017, which inter-alia include but are not limited to:

Men and boys	Gender→Men and boys→Other Page 63, Chapter 5 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 42, Chapter 3 … 3.1.1.3. The rights of returnees shall be respected in accordance with the Bill of Rights as provided for in the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan (TCRSS), 2011, as amended. Given that, efforts shall be made to assist in the re-unification of family members who were separated during the conflict; 3.1.1.4. 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…

State definition

Nature of state (general)	Chapter 1 Page 6, Chapter 1 1.4.11. The Parties reaffirm their commitment to the ARCSS that a federal and democratic system of governance that reflects the character of the Republic of South Sudan and ensures unity in diversity be enacted during the permanent constitution making process.
State configuration	Page 1, Chapter 1, Preamble Recognizing the prime significance of preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country Cognizant that a federal system of government is a popular demand of the people of the Republic of South Sudan and the need for the RTGoNU to reflect this demand by way of devolution of more powers and resources to lower levels of government… Page 7, Chapter 1 1.4.11. The Parties reaffirm their commitment to the ARCSS that a federal and democratic system of governance that reflects the character of the Republic of South Sudan and ensures unity in diversity be enacted during the permanent constitution making process. Page 8, Chapter 1 1.6. President of the Republic of South Sudan 1.6.1. The incumbent President of the Republic shall serve as President and Executive Head of State for the Transitional Period; 1.6.2. The Powers, Functions and Responsibilities of the President shall be to: 1.6.2. 1. Preserve and protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of South Sudan; Page 71, chapter 6 6.2.2. 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; 6.2.3. 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	Page 36, chapter 2 2.2.11. The selection criteria for assembly/ cantonment sites is agreed as: … 2.2.11.5. situated far from borders with neighboring countries, and with the capacity to accommodate the troops to be cantoned.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→New political institutions (indefinite) Page 2, Chapter 1, 1.1. Establishment, Seat and Term of TGoNU 1.1.1. There shall be established a Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGoNU) in the Republic of South Sudan entrusted with the task of implementing this Agreement. 1.1.2. The Transitional Period shall commence eight (8) .months after signing of this Agreement and the term of office shall be thirty-six (36) months preceded by eight (8) months of a Pre-Transitional Period. 1.1.3. The seat of the RTGoNU shall be Juba. Summary: (pages 2-8 outline the mandate, composition, general provisions applicable during the pre-transitional period and structure of the executive). 1.2. Mandate of the RTGoNU (pages 2-3) 1.3. Composition of the RTGoNU (pages 3-4) 1.4. General provisions applicable during the Pre-Transitional Period (pages 4-7) 1.5. Structure of the Executive of the RTGoNU (pages 7-8) Page 8, Chapter 1, 1.6. President of the Republic of South Sudan 1.6. l. The incumbent President of the Republic shall serve as President and Executive Head of State for the Transitional Period; 1.6.2. The Powers, Functions and Responsibilities of the President shall be to: (summary: pages 8-10 includes the functions of the president) Important provisions include: 1.6.2. l. Preserve and protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of South Sudan; 1.6.2.2. Represent the State, the RTGoNU and the people of South Sudan in its international relations; 1.6.2.3. Serve as Commander-in-Chief of the unified South Sudan national army and the overall commander of all other organised forces during the Transitional Period; 1.6.2.4. Appoint and preside over the swearing into Office of the First Vice President, and the Vice Presidents, Ministers and Deputy Ministers, in accordance with the terms of this Agreement; 1.6.2.5. Appoint Undersecretaries of the Ministries as proposed by the respective Ministers, vetted and approved by the Council of Ministers. 1.6.2.6. Appoint Advisors. However, if more than two advisors to the President are appointed their selection shall take place in consultation with the First Vice President and the Vice Presidents in accordance with the power sharing ratios. 1.6.2.7. Chair the Council of Ministers; 1.6.2.8. Chair the National Security Council (NSC); 1.6.2.9. Chair the National Defence Council (NDC); 1.6.2.10. Cause the preparation of the annual budget of the RTGoNU by the Minister of Finance and Planning to be presented to the Council of Ministers and the Transitional National Legislative Assembly (TNLA); 1.6.2.11. Chair EFMA Board; 1.6.2.12. During emergencies, initiate the convening of the TNL in consultation with the Speaker, the First Vice President and the Vice Presidents in accordance with the provisions of this agreement; 1.6.2.13. Assent to and sign into law bills passed by the TNL; 1.6.2.14. Supervise the conduct of foreign policy and assent to treaties and international agreements with the approval of the TNLA; 1.6.2.15. Appoint ambassadors and other senior diplomatic representatives to foreign countries as proposed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, vetted and approved by the Council of Ministers. 1.6.2.16. Sign letters of accreditation of diplomatic representatives of the Republic of South Sudan to foreign countries, regional and international organizations, and receive

Elections

Page 2, Chapter 1,
1.1.4. The term and mandate of the RTGoNU shall be for the duration of the Transitional Period, until such time that elections are held, except as provided for in this Agreement.
1.1.5. The RTGoNU shall hold elections sixty (60) days before the end of the Transitional Period in order to establish a democratically elected government.

Page 3,
1.2.13. Reconstitute a competent and independent National Elections Commission (NEC) to conduct free, fair and credible elections before the end of the Transitional Period and ensure that the outcome reflects the will of the electorate;

Page 20, Chapter 1
1.14.6. The duration and term of the reconstituted TNL shall run concurrently with that of the RTGoNU, as per the terms of this Agreement, until elections are held.

Pages 28-29, Chapter 1, 1.20. National Elections
1.20.1. Within six (6) months of the signing of this Agreement, the reconstituted 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, -and shall present a draft Bill to the National Legislative Assembly for adoption through the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. The Act shall permit the open registration of Parties.
1.20.2. The Executive of the RTGoNU, in consultation with stakeholders, shall reconstitute the Political Parties Council not later than two (2) months after amendment of the Political Parties Act, and no later than four (4) months into the Transitional Period.

1.20.3. The National Elections Act, 2012 shall be amended to conform to the terms of this Agreement, no later than seven (7) months after the commencement of the Transitional Period.

1.20.4. No later than twelve (12) months after the commencement of the Transitional Period, the President, 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.

1.20.5. Sixty (60) days prior to the end of the Transitional Period, the National Elections Commissioi1 (NEC) shall organize elections in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Constitution adopted pursuant to this Agreement, and shall ensure that the outcome is broadly reflective of the will of the electorate.

1. 20.6. Within two (2) months of the adoption of the Permanent Constitution, the National Elections Act 2012, shall be amended to conform to the terms of the Permanent Constitution.

1.20.7. The RTGoNU, shall urgently address challenges of reconstruction, repatriation, resettlement, rehabilitation and reintegration of IDPs and returnees as critical factors affecting peacebuilding and elections.

1.20.8. The reconstituted NEC, may, upon its formation; request the assistance of the United Nations and the African Union in the following areas but not limited to:
1.20.8.1. Establishment of subsidiary electoral management bodies at state level;
1.20.8.2. Establishment of procedures for the voter registry and targeted voter registration;
1.20.8.3. Procurement of electoral material;

Electoral commission

Page 3,
1.2.13. Reconstitute a competent and independent National Elections Commission (NEC) to conduct free, fair and credible elections before the end of the Transitional Period and ensure that the outcome reflects the will of the electorate;

Pages 28-29, Chapter 1, 1.20. National Elections
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1.20.4. No later than twelve (12) months after the commencement of the Transitional Period, the President, 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.

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1.20.8. The reconstituted NEC, may, upon its formation; request the assistance of the United Nations and the African Union in the following areas but not limited to:
1.20.8.1. Establishment of subsidiary electoral management bodies at state level;
1.20.8.2. Establishment of procedures for the voter registry and targeted voter registration;
1.20.8.3. Procurement of electoral material;
1.20.8.4. Capacity building;
1.20.8.5. Polling and Elections security arrangements;
1.20.8.6. Tallying and counting;
1.20.8. 7. Announcement of election results;
1.20.8.8. Complaints procedures;

Page 30, Chapter 1
1.20.8.9. Support to civic education and voter outreach.
1.20.9. The NEC may also request additional technical assistance from any other regional or international partners, as it deems necessary.

Political parties reform	No specific mention.

Civil society

Page 31, chapter 2
2.1.6. Prisoners of War (PoW s) and detainees shall be released immediately under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Page 32, Chapter 2
2.1.10.5. …; UNMISS/RPF personnel, installations and equipment; international humanitarian agencies including the UN agencies, International Organizations and NonGovernmental Organizations (national and international), including their personnel, installations and equipment; IGAD institutions such as the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (RJMEC) and CTSAMVM personnel, installations, and equipment.

Page 33, Chapter 2
2.1.10.7. The Parties shall adhere to the obligations outlined in the CoHA of 21st December 2017, which inter-alia include but are not limited to:

2.1.10.7.8. uphold international law, and shall allow and facilitate unfettered access for people in need to receive humanitarian assistance from the United Nations, and impartial international and national non-governmental organizations; and…

Page 36, chapter 2
2.2.11. The selection criteria for assembly/ cantonment sites is agreed as:
…
2.2.11.3. away from the civilian population and in consultation with local Communities…

Page 38, 2.4.8. The CTSAMVM Board membership shall comprise the representatives of:
2.4.8.5. CSOs: two (2);
2.4.8.8. Academia: one (1);
2.4.8.9. Eminent personalities: one (1);

Page 43, Chapter 3
3.1.2.5. Within twelve (12) months into the Transitional Period, the reconstituted NCAC shall review the Non-Governmental Organizations Act, 2016, to ensure that such legislation complies with international best practice in regulating the activities of NonGovernmental Organizations (NGOs) in South Sudan.
Page 49, Chapter 4

4.4. · Anti-Corruption Commission
4.4.1. In order to fight corruption, the RTGoNU shall:
4.4.1.5. 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;

Page 53, chapter 4

4.8.1.14.12.consult persons and communmes enjoying rights to land and their views shall duly be taken into account regarding decisions to develop subterranean natural resources from the area in which they have rights, and shall also share in the benefits of the development;

Page 62, chapter 5
5.1.2. The legislation referred to in Article 5.1.1 above, 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

Traditional/ religious leaders	Page 62, chapter 5 5.4.2.2.2. Representatives of CSOs, Women groups, Faith-based leaders, Business Community, youth and traditional leaders; Page 63, chapter 5 5.2.1.5. 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. Page 74 7 .2.2.1. Faith- Based Leaders - two (2) representatives;
Public administration	Page 3, Chapter 1 1.2. 7. Carry out radical reforms and transformation of public financial management systems to ensure transparency and accountability; 1.2.8. . Ensure prudent, transparent and accountable management of national wealth and resources to build the nation and promote the welfare of the people; 1.2.9. Carry out the functions of government; 1.2.10. Restructure, rehabilitate, and ensure radical reform of the civil service; Page 28, Chapter 1 1.19.1.10. Civil Service Commission (CSC); Page, chapter 3 3.1.2.1. immediately institute programmes 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; . Pages 52-53, chapter 4 4.8.1.14.5. carry out, within six (6) months of the Transitional Period, an urgent audit of the Petroleum Sector and empower the National Petroleum and Gas Commission to oversee negotiations with oil companies as well as the award of concessions and licenses; 4.8.1.14.6. review the Petroleum Act, 2012 to broaden the mandate and composition of the National Petroleum and Gas Commission;

Constitution

Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal
Page 20, Chapter 1

1.14. 7. The functions and mandate of the TNLA shall remain as stipulated in the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan, 2011 as amended, unless otherwise specified by the terms of this Agreement;

Page 42, Chapter 3
3.1. 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;
3.1.1.3. The rights of returnees shall be respected in accordance with the Bill of Rights as provided for in the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan (TCRSS), 2011, as amended. Given that, efforts shall be made to assist in the re-unification of family members who were separated during the conflict;
Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making
Page 3, Chapter 1
1.2. Mandate of the RTGoNU
1.2.1. The RTGoNU shall:
1.2.5. Oversee and ensure that the Permanent Constitutionmaking process is successfully carried out and completed before the end of the Transitional Period…
Pages 26-28, Chapter 1

1.18. Pre-Transitional Period and National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC)
1.18.1. Upon the signing of this Agreement, the IGAD-led Mediation in consultation with the Parties and other stakeholders shall reconstitute the National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC) into a representative ·committee of persons with legal and other competencies. The Committee shall complete the tasks necessary to prepare for the Transitional Period and the formation of the RTGoNU. The mandate of the NCAC shall also extend up to a maximum of twelve (12) months into the Transitional Period to draft new or revise, as appropriate, other legislation as provided for in this Agreement. The Committee shall have competent legal capacity to perform the following tasks:
1.18.1.1. To draft and complete a Constitutional Amendment Bill within twenty-one (21) days upon the signing of this Revitalised ARCSS. The Bill shall incorporate this Agreement into the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan of 2011 (as amended). In the event of any contradictions, the provisions of this Agreement shall prevail;
1.18.1.2. To review and complete Amendments to relevant national security legislations to bring their provisions into conformity with this Agreement, including: the SPLA Act, 2009; National Security Service Act, 2014; The Police Service Act, 2009; The Prison Service Act, 2011; The Wildlife Service Act, 2011 and the Fire Brigade Service Act 2009. The NCAC shall complete the drafting of these Amendments within ninety days (90) days from the date of signature of this Agreement;
1.18.1.3. Amendments to other legislations and incorporating any reforms relevant to this Agreement shall be completed within the first year of the date of signature of this Agreement.
1.18.1. 4. To receive a list of nominees of respective parties indicated Chapter 1, Article 1.13 of this Agreement relating to the appointment of members of the reconstituted TNLA. The list shall be submitted to the President who shall forward it to the TNLA.
1.18.2. In accordance with Chapter VIII of this Agreement, relating to the Supremacy of this Agreement, in the event that the provisions of this Agreement conflict with the provisions of the TCRSS, 2011 (as amended), the provisions of this Agreement shall prevail.
1.18.3. The enactment of the proposed amendments into law shall be completed within twelve (12) months of the commencement of the Transitional Period.
1.18.4. The reconstituted NCAC shall be composed of fifteen (15) members nominated as

Power sharing

Political power sharing

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

Sub-state level power-sharing is provided for, see below.
Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition
State level
Sub-state level
State level

Page 2, Chapter 1
1.1. Establishment, Seat and Term of TGoNU
…
1.1.6.. Responsibility will be shared in the Executive of the RTGoNU among the following parties: Incumbent TGoNU, SPLM/ A-IO, SSOA, FDs and OPP.
Page 5,
1.4.4. Provisions of the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan and ARCSS on participation of women (35%) in the Executive shall be observed. In particular, in their nomination to the Council of Ministers, Incumbent TGoNU shall nominate no fewer than six (6) women, SPLM/ A-IO shall nominate no fewer than three (3) women, and SSOA shall nominate· no less than one (1) woman.
Page 5,
1.4.5. Having in mind that more than 70 percent of the population in the Republic of South Sudan is under the age of thirty and that youth are the most affected by the war and represent high percentage of refugees and IDPs, the Parties shall strive to include people of young age in their quotas at different levels. In particular, the Parties shall strive to ensure that the Minister of Youth and Sports in the RTGoNU shall be less than forty (40) years old.
Pages 5-6, Chapter 1
1.4. 7. Without prejudice to Article 1.1 above and Article 1.17 on National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC) · below, a National Pre-Transitional.· Committee (NPTC) shall be formed as follows by the President of the Republic of South Sudan within two weeks of signing the Revitalised ARCSS:
1.4. 7 .1. The NPTC shall comprise ten (IO) members representing the Parties as follows: five (5) for Incumbent TGoNU, two (2) for SLPM/ A-IO, one (1) for SSOA, one (1) for FDs, and one (1) for OPP. The NPTC shall be chaired by the Incumbent TGoNU representative with two Deputy Chairs to be nominated by SPLM/ A-IO and SSOA respectively, and shall adopt its decisions by consensus.
Page 7, Chapter 1
1.5. Structure of the Executive of the RTGoNU
1.5..1. During the Transitional Period, the Executive of the RTGoNU shall comprise the President, the First Vice President, and four Vice Presidents, (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the Presidency" and the Council of Ministers and Deputy Ministers as follows:
1.5.1.1. H.E. Salva Kiir Mayardit shall continue as the President of the Republic of South Sudan;
1.5.1.2. The Chairman of SPLM/ A-IO Dr Riek Machar Teny shall assume the position of the First Vice President of the Republic of South Sudan;
1.5.2. During the Transitional Period, there shall be four (04) Vice Presidents in the Republic of South Sudan, who shall be nominated as follows: -
1.5.2.1. Vice President to be nominated by Incumbent TGoNU;
1.5.2.2. Vice President to be nominated by SSOA;
1.5.2.3. Vice President to be nominated by Incumbent TGoNU; and
1.5.2.4. Vice President to be nominated by FDs, who shall be a woman

Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.

Economic power sharing

Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Sharing of resources
Page 46, Chapter 4
4.1.6. 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.

Page 53, chapter 4

4.8.1.14.9. review and audit the previous allocation and transfer of the 2% and 3% made to oil producing States since 2011;

4.8.1.14.10. review and audit all oil revenues due to the National Government and their allocation in the budget since 2011;

Pages 56-57, chapter 4

4.11. Wealth Sharing and Revenue Allocation

4.11.1. The revenue collected by the National Government shall be allocated to the different levels of government;

4.11.2. The RTGoNU shall within two (2) months from the start of the Transitional Period, 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;

4.11.3. FFAMC regulations and procedures shall be adopted at State and County levels;

4.11.4. In line with the agreement on the devolution of more powers and resources to the States and Counties, wealth sharing and revenue allocation shall be worked out by the RTGoNU within three (3) months of the commencement of the Transitional Period;

4.11.5. The proportion of the natural resource wealth of South Sudan shared with the States and counties shall be increased and that the final terms of the increment and formulae to be applied shall be determined in the permanent constitution;

4.11.6. The RTGoNU 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.
Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Other
Pages 43-44, chapter 3
3.2. Special Reconstruction Fund (SRF)
3.2.1. The RTGoNU, in collaboration and support of international partners and friends of South Sudan, shall establish a Special Fund for Reconstruction (SRF), within the first one (1) month of the Transition, to be administered by the Board of Special Reconstruction Fund (BSRF), comprising membership drawn from the RTGoNU and international partners and friends of South Sudan.
3.2.2. The BSRF shall be composed of thirty (30) members, to be nominated as follows:
3.2.2.1. RTGoNU: Five (5), (one representative of each of the Ministry of Finance and Planning; the Ministry of Health; the Ministry of General Education and Instruction; Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security; and Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management)

Military power sharing

Power sharing→Military power sharing→Proportionality
Page 35, 2.2.4. The Joint Defence Board QDB), shall recommend to the Commanders-in Chief, for the formation of a Joint Transitional Security Committee QTSC), comprising representatives from the warring parties.
2.2.5. Half of the members of the Joint Transitional Security Committee QTSC) shall be from the TGoNU and the other half from the opposition groups collectively. Eight (8) of the party members of the Joint Transitional Security Committee QTSC) shall be from TGoNU, five (5) . members shall be from the SPLM/ A-IO and three (3) members from SSOA. Decision of the JTSC shall be adopted by consensus. 2.2.6. The JTSC shall be co-chaired by the nominees of the. Incumbent TGoNU and the SPLM/ A-IO and shall be supported by a Secretariat nominee from SSOA.
Page 38, 2.4.8. The CTSAMVM Board membership shall comprise the represent~tives of:
2.4.8.1. Three each from the warring parties (3x3=9);
2.4.8.2. Former Detainees: one (1);
2.4.8.3. Other Political Parties: three (3);
2.4.8.4. Women's bloc: one (1) and Other Women groups: one (l);
2.4.8.5. CSOs: two (2);
2.4.8.6. Youth: two (2);
2.4.8. 7. Business Community: one (1);
2.4.8.8. Academia: one (1);
2.4.8.9. Eminent personalities: one (1);
2.4.8.10. IGAD: three (3);
2.4.8.11. AU: one (1);
2.4.8.12. China: one (l);
2.4.8.13. Troika (United States, United Kingdom, Norway): one (1);
2.4.8.14. UNMISS: one (1);
2.4.8.15. IPF: one (l);
2.4.8.16. EU: one (1);
Page 39, chapter 2
2.5. Strategic Defence and Security Review Board (SDSRB)
2.5.l. The current Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) shall be reconstituted during the Pre-Transitional Period of the Agreement through the restructured multi-stakeholder Revitalised Strategic Defence and Security Review Board (RSDSRB) comprising the following:
2.5. l. l. Three (3) from each of the warring parties;
2.5.1.2. Two (2) Former Detainees;
2.5 .1.3. One (1) Other Political Parties;
2.5.1.4. One (1) Faith-Based Leaders;
2.5 .1.5. One (1) Eminent Personalities;
2.5.1.6. One (1) academia;
2.5.1.7. One (1) Women's Bloc and Other Women groups one (1);
2.5.1.8. One (1) Youth;
2.5.1.9. Two (2) CSOs.
2.5.2. The Board may draw a team of national and international experts to provide organized experts' opinion and best practices on the subject. The Board shall report regularly to the RTGoNU and RJMEC.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general

Page 33, Chapter 2
2.1.10.7. The Parties shall adhere to the obligations outlined in the CoHA of 21st December 2017, which inter-alia include but are not limited to:

2.1.10.7.4. protection of human rights of civilians at all times to ensure safety and dignity of individuals and communities;

Page 33, Chapter 2
2.1.10.7. The Parties shall adhere to the obligations outlined in the CoHA of 21st December 2017, which inter-alia include but are not limited to:

2.1.10.7.8. uphold international law, and shall allow and facilitate unfettered access for people in need to receive humanitarian assistance from the United Nations, and impartial international and national non-governmental organizations…
Page 63, chapter 5
5.2.2. Mandate and Functions of the CTRH:
5.2.2.1. 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…
Page 64, chapter 5
5.2.2.3. Without prejudice to its Mandate, the Functions of the CTRH are to:
5.2.2.3.1. 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 nonstate actors from the date of signing of this Agreement to July 2005;
Page 64, chapter 5
5.2.2.3. 7. 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 71, chapter 6
6.2.2. 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 No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation

Page 9, chapter 1
1.6.2.14. Supervise the conduct of foreign policy and assent to treaties and international agreements with the approval of the TNLA;

Page , Chapter 2
2.1.10. The Parties shall refrain from prohibited actions outlined in the Co HA of 21st December 2017, which inter-alia include but are not limited to:

…

2.1.10.3. recruitment and/ or use of child soldiers · by armed forces or militias in contravention of international conventions;

Page 33, Chapter 2

2.1.10.7. The Parties shall adhere to the obligations outlined in the CoHA of 21st December 2017, which inter-alia include but are not limited to:

2.1.10. 7.1. respect and ensure full compliance with international humanitarian law;

Page 49, Chapter 4
4.4. · Anti-Corruption Commission
4.4.1. In order to fight corruption, the RTGoNU shall:
4.4.1.6. accede to regional and international conventions 011 fighting corruption particularly to the African Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption (AUCPC) arid the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), and coordinate with their respective implementation mechanisms and other institutions to recover and return misappropriated funds and assets;
Page 67, chapter 5
5.3.3. Personnel and Appointment Procedures
5.3.3.1.Judges, prosecutors, investigators and defence counsels 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 68, chapter 5
5.3.5.3. 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.
Pages 68-69, chapter 5
5.3.6. Use of Findings, Documentation and Evidence
5.3.6.1. 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.

Civil and political rights	Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality Page 1, Chapter 1, Preamble Mindful of our commitment under the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan, 2011, (TCRSS) as amended,· to lay the foundation for a united, peaceful and prosperous society based on justice, equality, respect for human rights and the rule of law; Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement Page 33, Chapter 2 2.1.10.7. The Parties shall adhere to the obligations outlined in the CoHA of 21st December 2017, which inter-alia include but are not limited to: 2.1.10.8. Free movement of citizens, commodities and services shall be guaranteed.
Socio-economic rights	Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Property Page 42, Chapter 3 3.1.1.4. 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;

Rights related issues

Citizenship	Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizens, specific rights Page 42, Chapter 3 3.1.1.4. 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; Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizenship other Page 42, Chapter 3 3.1.1.4. 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;
Democracy	Page 8, Chapter 1 1.4.11. The Parties reaffirm their commitment to the ARCSS that a federal and democratic system of governance that reflects the character of the Republic of South Sudan and ensures unity in diversity be enacted during the permanent constitution making process. Page 71, chapter 6 6.2.2. 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; 6.2.4. Promoting people's 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→Media roles Page 49, Chapter 4 4.4. · Anti-Corruption Commission 4.4.1. In order to fight corruption, the RTGoNU shall: 4.4.1.5. 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; Page 50, Chapter 4 4. 7. Review of National Legislations 4. 7 .1. The RTGoNU shall review all national legislations in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement. These shall include but not limited to the: 4. 7 .1.3. Telecommunications and Postal Services Act, 2010; Rights related issues→Media and communication→Other Page 28, Chapter 1 1.19.1.14. South Sudan Broadcasting Corporation (SSBC); Page 32, Chapter 2 2.1.10.5. acts of hostility, intimidation, violence or attacks against the following: civilian population including IDPs, returnees and media personnel
Mobility/access	No specific mention.

Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians Page 31, 2.1.4. The Permanent Ceasefire shall apply to all forces of the warring parties and all other forces or militias allied to either Party, and shall be based on the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities (CoHA), Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access of 21st December 2017, and its implementation modalities matrix. Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups Page 33, Chapter 2 2.1.10.7. The Parties shall adhere to the obligations outlined in the CoHA of 21st December 2017, which inter-alia include but are not limited to: 2.1.10.7.5. protection of the needs of women, girls and those of other groups with special needs; Page 42, Chapter 3 3.1. 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; Pages 42-43, Chapter 3 3.1.2.2. Offer special consideration to conflict-affected persons (children, orphans, women, widows, war wounded, etc.), in the provision of public services delivery, including access to health and education services and grant the host communities the same benefit, protection and humanitarian services; Page 66, chapter 5 5.2.4. Rights of Victims and Witnesses 5.2.4.1. 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.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	Rights institutions→NHRI→Mentions of NHRI Page 28, chapter 1 1.19.1.8. 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 43, Chapter 3

3.1.2.5. Within twelve (12) months into the Transitional Period, the reconstituted NCAC shall review the Non-Governmental Organizations Act, 2016, to ensure that such legislation complies with international best practice in regulating the activities of NonGovernmental Organizations (NGOs) in South Sudan.

Page 48, Chapter 4

4.4. · Anti-Corruption Commission

4.4.1. In order to fight corruption, the RTGoNU shall:

4.4.1.1. review within five (5) months of the Transition, the Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 with the aim of enabling the Commission to effectively perform its functions of protecting public property, investigating and prosecuting cases of corruption, combating administrative malpractices in public institutions, and promoting ethical standards;

Page 50, Chapter 4

4. 7. Review of National Legislations

4. 7 .1. The RTGoNU shall review all national legislations in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement. These shall include but not limited to the:

4.7.1.1. Investment Promotion Act, 2009;

4.7.1.2. Banking Act, 2010;

4. 7 .1.3. Telecommunications and Postal Services Act, 2010;

4.7.1.4. The Transport Act, 2008;

4.7.1.5. The National Audit Chamber Act 2011;

4.7.1.6. Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009,

4.7.1.7. Public Finance Management and Accountability Act 2011;

4. 7 .1.8. Petroleum Revenue Act 2012;

4.7.1.9. The Mining Act 2012;

4.7 .1.10. Petroleum Revenue Management Act 2012i

4.7.1.11. National Pensions Fund Act, 2012; and

4.7.1.12. National Revenue Authority Act 2017.

State of emergency provisions	Page , Chapter 1 1.9.3. The following powers, functions and responsibilities shall be initiated by the President, in accordance with the TCRSS, 2011 (as amended), and shall require the agreement of the First Vice President, and all the Four Vice Presidents: 1.9.3.1. Declaration and termination of state of emergency;

Judiciary and courts

Page 13, Chapter 1
1.9.2.1. Appointment of Constitutional and Judicial office holders including state governors;
Page 25, 1.1 7. The Judiciary
1.1 7 .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.
1.17 .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.
1.17.3. The RTGoNU shall establish an ad hoc Judicial Reform Committee (]RC) to study and make recommendations to the RTGoNU for consideration.
1.17.4. The JRC shall be chaired by an eminent and independent jurist and its members shall be drawn by the stakeholders from the legal profession. The ad hoc JRC shall be composed of: TGoNU: five (05); SPLM/ A-10: two {02); SSOA: one (01); FDs: one (01); OPP: one (01); and IGAD Representatives: two (02).
1.17 .5. The JRC shall be chaired and deputized by the representatives from IGAD.
1.17 .6. The reconstituted Judicial Service Commission (]SC) as provided for under Article 1.19 .1.9, shall undertake appropriate judicial reforms and restructuring of the Judiciary during the Transitional Period.
1.17. 7. There shall be established, during the Transitional Period, an independent, impartial and credible Constitutional Court, whose composition, functions and duties shall be regulated by law.
Page 28, Chapter 1

1.19 .1. 9. Judicial Service Commission QSC);
Summary: see chapter five references to international courts
Page 66, 5.3.1.2. 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 jurisprudence, number and composition of judges, privileges and immunities of Court personnel or any other related matters.
Page 67, chapter 5
5.3.2.2. The HCSS shall be independent and distinct from the national judiciary in its operations, and shall carry out its own investigations: The HCSS shall have primacy over any national courts of RSS.
Page 67, chapter 5
5.3.3. Personnel and Appointment Procedures
5.3.3.1.Judges, prosecutors, investigators and defence counsels 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.
5.3.3.2. A majority of judges on all panels, whether trial or appellate, shall be composed of judges from African states other than the Republic of South Sudan. The judges of the HCSS shall elect a president of the court from amongst their members.
5.3.3.3. Prosecutors and defence counsels of the HCSS shall be composed of personnel from African states other than the Republic of South Sudan, notwithstanding the right of defendants to select their own defence counsel in addition to, or in place of, the duty personnel of the HCSS.
5.3.3.4. The registrar of the HCSS shall be appointed from African states other than the Republic of South Sudan.
5.3.3.5. Judges, prosecutors, defence counsels and the registrar shall be selected and appointed by the Chairperson of the African Union Commission. The same selection and appointment processes shall apply to South Sudanese judges and judges from other African states.
5.3.3.6. The prosecutors and defence counsels shall be assisted by such South Sudanese

Prisons and detention	Page 26, Chapter 1 1.18. Pre-Transitional Period and National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC) 1.18.1.2. To review and complete Amendments to relevant national security legislations to bring their provisions into conformity with this Agreement, including: the SPLA Act, 2009; National Security Service Act, 2014; The Police Service Act, 2009; The Prison Service Act, 2011; The Wildlife Service Act, 2011 and the Fire Brigade Service Act 2009. The NCAC shall complete the drafting of these Amendments within ninety days (90) days from the date of signature of this Agreement; Page 36, chapter 2 2.2.8. The JTSC shall set eligibility criteria for candidates willing to serve in the unified national … prisons….
Traditional Laws	Page 63, Chapter 5 5.2.1.5. 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. Page 65, chapter 5 5.2.2.3.9. 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 3, Chapter 1 1.2. 7. Carry out radical reforms and transformation of public financial management systems to ensure transparency and accountability; 1.2.8. . Ensure prudent, transparent and accountable management of national wealth and resources to build the nation and promote the welfare of the people; 1.2.9. Carry out the functions of government; 1.2.10. Restructure, rehabilitate, and ensure radical reform of the civil service; Page 12, Chapter 1 1.8.2.5. Chair their respective Clusters and supervise implementation of the mandate of the respective Ministries as follows: 1.8.2.6.1. Economic Cluster (Vice President nominated by Incumbent TGoNU); 1.8.2.6.2. Service Cluster (Vice President nominated by SSOA); Page 28, Chapter 1 1.19 .1.12. Electricity Corporation (EC); Page 42, Chapter 3 3.1.2.2. Offer special consideration to conflict-affected persons (children, orphans, women, widows, war wounded, etc.), in the provision of public services delivery, including access to health and education services and grant the host communities the same benefit, protection and humanitarian services… Page 46, chapter 4 4.1. · General Principles 4.1.1. Political leaders and stakeholders shall ensure that the RTGoNU is transparent and accountable, with legal, institutional, policies and procedures fully functional for sustainable development. 4.1.3. The RTGoNU 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 inculcate the spirit of · nationalism and promote the values of honesty, integrity and respect for public property. Page 46, Chapter 4 4.1.5. 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. 4.1. 7. The RTGoNU shall undertake immediate and medium-term Economic and Financial Management reform programme. Page 50 4.6. New Institutions … 4.6.1.1. Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Authority; 4.6.1.2. Salaries and Remuneration Commission; … 4.6.1.4. Research and Development Centers: Natural Disasters, Strategic Studies and Scientific Research; 4.6.1.5. Health Care Support Fund; 4.6.1.6. Students Support Fund. Page 50, Chapter 4

4. 7. Review of National Legislations
4. 7. 1. The RTGoNU shall review all national legislations in accordance with the

National economic plan

Pages 47-48, Chapter 4

4.3. Ministry of Finance and Planning

4.3.1. The Ministry of Finance and Planning shall:

4 .3 .1.1. Within nine (9) months of the signing of this Agreement, review and implement the Strategic Economic Development Roadmap (national development plan) 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;

4.3.1.2. ensure that all public financial and budgetary commitments entered into by the RTGoNU are transparent, competitive and in accordance with the laws of the country and internationally accepted norms and practices for the management of public finances;

4.3.1.3. ensure sustainability of public finances across all levels of Government through rigorous adherence ·to national laws and international standards (including PFMA Act, 2011);

4.3.1.4. ensure that the National Budget and the budget at each level of Government addresses national priorities, and the realities on the ground without negatively affecting the macroeconomic stability;

4.3.1.5. within nine (9) months of the Transition, review the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) programme in accordance with this Agreement;

4.3.1.6. increase partnership, coordination and mutual accountability with development and humanitarian partners to ensure policies, strategies, programmes and projects, and action plans are developed through participatory and transparent mutual consent and accountability;

4.3. l. 7. monitor and evaluate issues of importance including review of the. New Deal Compact in coordination with development and humanitarian partners;

4.3.1.8. ensure that development partners and recipients of any development assistance, provide timely and comprehensive data on aid flows to the States, sectors and institutions of South Sudan.

Natural resources Page 28, Chapter 1

1.19.1.15. National Petroleum and Gas Commission (NPGC);

Page 50, Chapter 4

4. 7. Review of National Legislations
4. 7 .1. The RTGoNU shall review all national legislations in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement. These shall include but not limited to the:

4. 7 .1.8. Petroleum Revenue Act 2012;

4.7.1.9. The Mining Act 2012;

4.7 .1.10. Petroleum Revenue Management Act 2012

Pages 51-54, chapter 4

Pages 51-5x, chapter 4

4.8. Resource Management
4.8.1. Oil /Petroleum

4.8.1.1. The RTGoNU, through the Ministries of Petroleum and Finance and Planning, shall implement the provisions of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act (PRMA), 2012, within three (3) months of the Transitional Period.

4.8.1.2. The RTGoNU through the Minister of Finance and 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.

4.8.1.3. 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.

4.8.1.4. 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.

4.8.1.5. 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.

4.8.1.6. Priority in contracting Service Companies shall be given to qualified nationals of South Sudan. The companies awarded such contracts shall ensure that local communities are given priority in employment;

4.8.1.7. Oil marketing system including future sales shall be open, transparent and competitive; and_ any fraudulent dealings shall be checked and severely punished.

4.8.1.8. 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 Commission shall be chaired by the

International funds

3.2. Special Reconstruction Fund (SRF)

3.2.1. The RTGoNU, in collaboration and support of international partners and friends of South Sudan, shall establish a Special Fund for Reconstruction (SRF), within the first one (1) month of the Transition, to be administered by the Board of Special Reconstruction Fund (BSRF), comprising membership drawn from the RTGoNU and international partners and friends of South Sudan.

3.2.2. The BSRF shall be composed of thirty (30) members, to be nominated as follows:

3.2.2.1. RTGoNU: Five (5), (one representative of each of the Ministry of Finance and Planning; the Ministry of Health; the Ministry of General Education and Instruction; Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security; and Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management).

3.2.2.2. Greater Equatoria and Greater Bahr El Ghazal six (06): three (03) representatives each, Greater Upper Nile Oonglei, Unity and Upper Nile): six (6): two (2) representatives each.

3.2.2.3. Civil Society: one (1) representative;

3.2.2.4. Academia - 011e (1) representative;

3.2.2.5. IGAD: one (1) representative;

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

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

3.2.2.8. African Union: one (1) representative;

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

3.2.2.10. European Union: one (1) representative;

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

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

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

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

3.2.4. 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.

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

3.2.6. 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 programme 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 its establishment.

3.2.7. The RTGoNU shall provide the SRF with initial funding of not less than one hundred million dollars (US $100 million) per annum for the Transitional Period, and shall cooperate with international donors in the administration of pledges to the Fund

Business

Page 38, Chapter 2

2.4.8. The CTSAMVM Board membership shall comprise the representatives of:
…
2.4.8. 7. Business Community: one (1);

Page 50, Chapter 4

4. 7. Review of National Legislations
4. 7 .1. The RTGoNU shall review all national legislations in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement. These shall include but not limited to the:

4.7.1.1. Investment Promotion Act, 2009;

4.8.1.3. 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.

4.8.1.4. 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.

4.8.1.5. 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.

4.8.1.6. Priority in contracting Service Companies shall be given to qualified nationals of South Sudan. The companies awarded such contracts shall ensure that local communities are given priority in employment;

4.8.1.7. Oil marketing system including future sales shall be open, transparent and competitive; and_ any fraudulent dealings shall be checked and severely punished.

4.8.1.8. 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 Commission shall be chaired by the President and deputized by the First Vice President.

Pages 52-53, chapter 4

4.8.1.14.5. carry out, within six (6) months of the Transitional Period, an urgent audit of the Petroleum Sector and empower the National Petroleum and Gas Commission to oversee negotiations with oil companies as well as the award of concessions and licenses;

4.8.1.14.11. expedite the process of joining the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) to enhance accountability in the management of the petroleum
and mining industry;

4.8.1.14.13. develop national competence and capacity (training of engineers and others) to enable it to derive maximum benefit from its oil resources. In this regard, there shall be a competent and enterprising National Oil Company as well as distribution outlets;

Taxation

Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Power to tax
Page 2,
1.2. Mandate of the RTGoNU
1.2.1. The RTGoNU shall:
1.2.4. Facilitate and oversee a people-driven process of national reconciliation and healing through an independent mechanism in accordance with this Agreement including budgetary provisions for compensation and reparations;
Page 28, Chapter 1

1.19 .1.3. Fiscal, Financial Allocation and Monitoring . Commission (FFAMC);
1.19.1.4. National Audit Chamber (AC);
Page 73, Chapter 6
6.15. The RTGoNU shall provide in its budgetary provisions adequate funding for the Constitution making-process.
Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Reform of taxation
Page 46, chapter 4
4.1.4. The RTGoNU shall establish a high-level, competent and effective oversight mechanism that shall control 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 46, Chapter 4
4.1.5. 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.
Pages 47-48, Chapter 4
4.3. Ministry of Finance and Planning
4.3.1. The Ministry of Finance and Planning shall:
4.3.1.2. ensure that all public financial and budgetary commitments entered into by the RTGoNU are transparent, competitive and in accordance with the laws of the country and internationally accepted norms and practices for the management of public finances;
….
4.3.1.4. ensure that the National Budget and the budget at each level of Government addresses national priorities, and the realities on the ground without negatively affecting the macroeconomic stability;
Pages 49-50, Chapter 4
4.5. National Audit Chamber
4.5.1. The RTGoNU shall, within three (3) months of the Transitional Period, review the National Audit Chamber Act 2011 and guarantee its independence;
4.5.2. The Chamber shall be independent and carry out its functions without political interference;
4.5.3. The revised National Audit Chamber Ac;:t 2011 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; 4,5.4. Within four (4) months of the Transitional Period, the President shall in consultation and agreement with the First Vice President, and the Vice Presidents nominate a National Auditor-General for the approval by the TNLA.
Page 50, Chapter 4
4. 7. Review of National Legislations
4. 7 .1. The RTGoNU shall review all national legislations in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement. These shall include but not limited to the:
4. 7. 1.5. The National Audit Chamber Act 2011;

Banks

Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Central bank
Page 47, Chapter 4
4.2. Institutional Reforms
4.2.1. Bank of South Sudan (BoSS):
4.2.1.1. The RTGoNU 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.
4.2.1.2. The nomenclature of the Bank of South Sudan (BoSS) shall be decided upon the promulgation of the new Constitution.
4.2.2. The Bank of South Sudan shall:
4.2.2.1. be independent in its statutory and supervisory functions;
4.2.2.2. be Tesponsible for formulating monetary policy, promoting price stability, issuing currency, regulating the financial sector, and performing other functions conferred upon it by the law;
4.2.2.3. be headed by a competent and appropriately qualified Governor;
4.2.2.4. adopt comprehensive reforms to improve its supervisory and regulatory functions and prudential regulatory roles;
4.2.2.5. have a board of nine (9) members, at least 3 shall be women, appointed by the President in consultation and agreement with the First Vice President and the Vice Presidents.
4.2.3. 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 and the Vice Presidents.
Page 50, Chapter 4

4. 7. Review of National Legislations
4. 7 .1. The RTGoNU shall review all national legislations in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement. These shall include but not limited to the:
4. 7 .1.2. Banking Act, 2010;

Page 58, chapter 4

4.13. Borrowing
4.13.1. The TNLA shall by legislation proscribe the terms on which the RTGoNU and the States may borrow and impose reporting requirements;
4.13.2. The RTGciNU and the States shall report financial and fiscal data to the relevant National Government bodies for statistical purposes;
4.13.3. A State government may borrow with the approval of the State Legislative Assembly and in consultation with the National Government in accordance with the law;
.
4.13.4. Any borrowing shall be negotiated through the National Ministry of Finance and Planning and the BoSS; and BoSS shall then guarantee such loans;
4.135. Borrowing by any level of government shall be done in a manner that does not undermine national macroeconomic policies and shall be consistent with . the objectives of maintaining external financial viability and debt sustainability.

Page 59, chapter 4

4.14.9. The RTGoNU shall define and adhere to clear lines of authority, public disclosure requirements, and reporting channels amongst the Ministry of Finance and Planning, the Ministry of Petroleum, the Ministry of Mining, and the Bank of South Sudan, other line Ministries; and Transitional National Legislative Assembly in accordance with the law;

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Property return and restitution
Page 42, Chapter 3
3.1.1.4. 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;
Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Other land rights
Page 34, chapter 2
2.2.2. The Parties agree to the disengagement and separation of their forces, which are in close proximity, and the assembly and cantonment of their forces within thirty (30) days of the signing of this Agreement to enable registration of personnel, weapons and equipment accountability, screening, re-organization and/ or disarmament and demobilization. Forces in cantonment shall receive non-military logistical supplies including food, shelter and access to medical care.

Page 36, chapter 2
2.2.8. The JTSC shall set eligibility criteria for candidates willing to serve in the unified national … wildlife services.
Page 52, chapter 4
4.8.1.13. 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.
4.8.1.14. Without prejudice to the foregoing paragraphs, the RTGoNU shall:
Page 53, chapter 4
4.8.1.14.12.consult persons and communmes enjoying rights to land and their views shall duly be taken into account regarding decisions to develop subterranean natural resources from the area in which they have rights, and shall also share in the benefits of the development;
Page 54-55, chapter 4
4.8.2. Land accountability in the management of the petroleum and mining industry;
4.8.1.14.12.consult persons and communities enjoying rights to land and their views shall duly be taken into account regarding decisions to develop subterranean natural resources from the area in which they have rights, and shall also share in the benefits of the development;
…
4.8.2.1. The RTGoNU shall expedite the following measures relating to the land policy and administration: ·
4.8.2.1.1. '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;
4.8.2.1.2. Within eighteen (18) months of the Transitional Period, establish an independent registry of Lands at all levels of government for issuance of title deeds.
4.8.2.1.3. 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 trend;
4.8.2.1.4. Assist in the mediation of conflicts arising from land.

Pastoralist/ nomadism rights	No specific mention.
Cultural heritage	Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Tangible Page 35, 2.2.3. The following activities shall take place during the Pre-Transitional Period: 2.2.3.1. Civilian areas shall be immediately demilitarized. This includes schools, service centers, occupied houses, IDP camps, protection of civilian sites, villages, churches, mosques, ritual centers and livelihood areas. Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Intangible Page 71, chapter 6 6.2.5. 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;

Environment	Page 26, Chapter 1 1.18. Pre-Transitional Period and National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC) 1.18.1.2. To review and complete Amendments to relevant national security legislations to bring their provisions into conformity with this Agreement, including: the SPLA Act, 2009; National Security Service Act, 2014; The Police Service Act, 2009; The Prison Service Act, 2011; The Wildlife Service Act, 2011 and the Fire Brigade Service Act 2009. The NCAC shall complete the drafting of these Amendments within ninety days (90) days from the date of signature of this Agreement; Page 50, chapter 4 4.6. New Institutions …. 4.6.1.3. Environmental Management Authority (EMA); Page 53, chapter 4 4.8.1.14.15. 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 55, chapter 4 4.8.4. Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Wildlife and Tourism 4.8.4.1. The RTGoNU shall · initiate policies, strategies and programmes for the management and development 9f Agriculture, Livestock, Wildlife, Tourism and Fisheries. 4.9. Environmental Protections 4.9.1. The RTGoNU shall develop comprehensive policies and legal and institutional frameworks for the preservation, conservation and sustainable use of the environment. 4.9.2. The feasibility study of any project of South Sudan must include an environmental impact certificate from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.
Water or riparian rights or access	Page 28, Chapter 1 1.19.1.17. Urban Water Corporation (UWC); Page 36, chapter 2 2.2.11. The selection criteria for assembly/ cantonment sites is agreed as: … 2.2.11.2. accessible by river, road, and/ or air; … 2.2.11.4. availability of water; Page 55, chapter 4 4.8.3. The Nile and Other Water Resources 4.8.3.1. The RTGoNU 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 3, Chapter 1 1.2.11. Design and implement security sector reforms and security sector' transformation, to include the restructuring and reconstitution of institutions;

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Summary:
Chapter 2 deals with ceasefire arrangements in its entirety (see also sections on DDR dealing with chapter 2)
Sections include:
2.1. The Permanent Ceasefire (Pages 31-34)
2.2. The Pre-Transitional Period (pages 34-36)
2.3. The Transitional Period (pages 36-37)
2.4. Mechanisms for Security Arrangements (pages 37-39
2.5. Strategic Defence and Security Review Board (SDSRB) (pages 39-41)
Selected Provisions include:
Page 31, Chapter 2, 2.1. The Permanent Ceasefire
2.1.1. The Parties hereby agree that the Permanent Ceasefire signed in the Khartoum Declaration of 27th June 2018, which came into effect on 1st July 2018, shall be observed meticulously throughout the Republic of South Sudan to ensure sustainable peace, and facilitate the operationalization of the Transitional Security Arrangements and the voluntary repatriation, resettlement, rehabilitation and reintegration of returnees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).
Page 31, Chapter 2,
2.1.4. The Permanent Ceasefire shall apply to all forces of the warring parties and all other forces or militias allied to either Party, and shall be based on the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities (CoHA), Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access of 21st December 2017, and its implementation modalities matrix.

Page 32, Chapter 2
2.1.9. No revenge, vengeance or retribution and any kind of violation of the Permanent Ceasefire is allowed under any circumstances.

Page 33, Chapter 2
2.1.10.7. The Parties shall adhere to the obligations outlined in the CoHA of 21st December 2017, which inter-alia include but are not limited to:

2.1.10.7.2. cessation of all hostile military actions as defined in the Co HA of 21st December 2017;
2.1.10.7.3. ensuring accountability for breaches of this Agreement;
Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments
Page 1, Chapter 1, Preamble
Pursuant to the decision of the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its 31 sr Extra-Ordinary Summit of 12 June 2017, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, which dedded: "to urgently convene a High-level Revitalisation Forum of the parties to the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS), including estranged groups to discuss concrete measures, to restore permanent ceasefire…

Page 42, Chapter 3
3.1. Agreed Principles for Humanitarian Assistance and Reconstructions
3.1.1. During the Pre-Transitional Period and throughout the Transition, the Parties 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 warring Parties, shall ensure:
…

Police

Page 26, Chapter 1

1.18. Pre-Transitional Period and National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC)
1.18.1.2. To review and complete Amendments to relevant national security legislations to bring their provisions into conformity with this Agreement, including: the SPLA Act, 2009; National Security Service Act, 2014; The Police Service Act, 2009; The Prison Service Act, 2011; The Wildlife Service Act, 2011 and the Fire Brigade Service Act 2009. The NCAC shall complete the drafting of these Amendments within ninety days (90) days from the date of signature of this Agreement;

Page 36, chapter 2
2.2.8. The JTSC shall set eligibility criteria for candidates willing to serve in the unified national army…

2.2.9. Training of the unified forces of the military, police and other security services shall start at the beginning of the Pre-Transitional Period according to the requirement of each force or service. Forces shall be trained together to ensure coherence and harmony.
2.2.10. On the completion of training the unified forces shall be redeployed at different levels and sizes (units, formations and commands).

Page 36, chapter 3

2.3. The Transitional Period
2.3.2. Throughout the Transitional Period training of personnel selected for the military, police, security and other services shall continue. Programme of DDR shall continue for ineligible personnel.

Page 37, chapter 2

2.3. The Transitional Period
2.3.4. Building of the national army, police, national security service and other organised forces shall be completed before the end of the Transitional Period.
Page 49, Chapter 4

4.4. · Anti-Corruption Commission
4.4.1. In order to fight corruption, the RTGoNU shall:
4.4.1.3. harmonize the role of the Anti-Corruption Commission with the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs/Director of Public Prosecution and the Police, in the fight against corruption;

Armed forces

Page 8, Chapter 1
1.6.2.3. Serve as Commander-in-Chief of the unified South Sudan national army and the overall commander of all other organised forces during the Transitional Period;
Page 13, Chapter 1
1.9.2.2. Commissioning, appointment, promotion, retirement and dismissal of officers of the national army and other organized· forces with the approval of the National Defence Council (NDC) or National Security Council (NSC), as appropriate;
Page 26, Chapter 1
1.18. Pre-Transitional Period and National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC)
1.18.1.2. To review and complete Amendments to relevant national security legislations to bring their provisions into conformity with this Agreement, including: the SPLA Act, 2009; National Security Service Act, 2014; The Police Service Act, 2009; The Prison Service Act, 2011; The Wildlife Service Act, 2011 and the Fire Brigade Service Act 2009. The NCAC shall complete the drafting of these Amendments within ninety days (90) days from the date of signature of this Agreement;
Summary: Chapter 2 includes numerous references to the armed forces
Page 34, chapter 2
2.1.11. The Parties agree to a Permanent Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements (PCTSA) workshop in Khartoum to be convened by the CTSAMM, which should be completed within fourteen (14) days of the signing of this Agreement. Those nominated by the parties for the workshop shall among others:
2.1.11.1. declare the disposition of their forces down to battalion level, or lowest possible unit depending on the size of the armed group or army;
2.1.11.2. establish forces concentration areas, the minimum number of troops for each concentration area shall be determined by CTSAMVM and individual armed groups depending on the total size of their organizations;
…
2.1.11.4 determine the type and size of security forces needed for the protection of all cities; and
…
Page 35, 2.2.3. The following activities shall take place during the Pre-Transitional Period:
2.2.3.1. Civilian areas shall be immediately demilitarized. This includes schools, service centers, occupied houses, IDP camps.

Page 36, chapter 2
2.2.8. The JTSC shall set eligibility criteria for candidates willing to serve in the unified national army…

2.2.9. Training of the unified forces of the military, police and other security services shall start at the beginning of the Pre-Transitional Period according to the requirement of each force or service. Forces shall be trained together to ensure coherence and harmony.
2.2.10. On the completion of training the unified forces shall be redeployed at different levels and sizes (units, formations and commands).

Page 36, chapter 3

2.3. The Transitional Period
2.3.1. Notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, the Transitional Period of (36) thirty-six months shall start on completion of redeployment of necessary unified forces, or on the expiry of eight (8) months whichever takes place first.

2.3.2. Throughout the Transitional Period training of personnel selected for the military, police, security and other services shall continue. Programme of DDR shall continue for ineligible personnel

DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes
Page 28
1.19.1.20. DDR Commission.
Sections of chapter 2 include DDR provisions.
Selected sections include:
Page 31, chapter 2,

2.1.5. Within seventy two (72) hours of the signing of this Agreement, the Parties shall embark on all the ceasefire arrangements including disengagement and separation of forces in close proximity, withdrawal of allied troops and opening of humanitarian corridors. All relevent provisions of the Agreement on Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan of 2015 (ARCSS) shall apply unless it is agreed otherwise.

Page 32, Chapter 2
2.1.8. All Parties agree to cease security forces recruitment and training of late recruits.

Page 34, chapter 2
2.1.11. The Parties agree to a Permanent Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements (PCTSA) workshop in Khartoum to be convened by the CTSAMM, which should be completed within fourteen (14) days of the signing of this Agreement. Those nominated by the parties for the workshop shall among others:
2.1.11.1. declare the disposition of their forces down to battalion level, or lowest possible unit depending on the size of the armed group or army;
2.1.11.2. establish forces concentration areas, the minimum number of troops for each concentration area shall be determined by CTSAMVM and individual armed groups depending on the total size of their organizations;
2.1.11.3. establish disengagement procedures;
2.1.11.4. determine the type and size of security forces needed for the protection of all cities; and
2.1.11.5. ratify Implementation Matrix and Ceasefire Master Map.
2.1.11.6. A process of national healing and reconciliation shall commence at the beginning of the pre-transitional period and shall include all forces and affected people

Pages 34-35, Chapter 2, 2.2. The Pre-Transitional Period

2.2.1. The Pre-Transitional Period shall start on D-Day and continue up to the completion of the training and redeployment of the necessary unified forces. However, training and redeployment of the necessary unified forces shall be completed within a period that shall not exceed eight (8) months. This provision prevails on any other contrary text.
2.2.2. The Parties agree to the disengagement and separation of their forces, which are in close proximity, and the assembly and cantonment of their forces within thirty (30) days of the signing of this Agreement to · enable registration of personnel, weapons and equipment accountability, screening, re-organization and/ or disarmament and demobilization. Forces in cantonment shall receive non-military logistical supplies including food, shelter and access to medical care.
Page 35, 2.2.3. The following activities shall take place during the Pre-Transitional Period:
2.2.3.1. Civilian areas shall be immediately demilitarized. This includes schools, service centers, occupied houses, IDP camps, protection of civilian sites, villages, churches, mosques, ritual centers and livelihood areas.
2.2.3.2. Disengagement, separation of forces and collection of long and medium range heavy weapons.
2.2.3.3. All forces shall be cantoned under the supervision of the current monitoring bodies at their present barracks and sites. However, cantoned forces shall be assembled in accessible areas and in a size of not less than a battalion.

Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 32, Chapter 2 2.1.7. The Parties shall ensure that all non-South Sudanese armed groups leave the country within the Pre-Transitional Period. Page 32, chapter 2 2.1.10. The Parties shall refrain from prohibited actions outlined in the Co HA of 21st December 2017, which inter-alia include but are not limited to: … 2.1.10.3. recruitment and/ or use of child soldiers by armed forces or militias in contravention of international conventions; Page 63, chapter 5 5.2.2. Mandate and Functions of the CTRH: 5.2.2.1. 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. Page 64, 5.2.2.3. Without prejudice to its Mandate, the Functions of the CTRH are to: 5.2.2.3.1. 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 nonstate actors from the date of signing of this Agreement to July 2005;
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.

Corruption

Page 21, Chapter 1

1.14.4. Upon issuing the final report of the lndependent Boundaries Commission (IBC) in accordance with Article 1.15 below, the Council of State shall be reconstituted as shall be recommended by the IBC. However, if the IBC fails to issue its final report, the Council of State shall be reconstituted pursuant to the outcome of the referendum.

Page 23, Chapter 1
1.15.15. The RCNBS shall work under the direct supervision and support of the African Union and the IGAD, and pursuant to international guidelines, and shall conduct the referendum before the end of the agreed eight (8) months Pre-Transitional Period.
1.15.16. The referendum shall be conducted on the number and boundaries of States of the Republic of South Sudan; taking into account the positions advanced by the Parties. The question or set of questions that shall be posed in the referendum shall be the same for the entire country unless it is decided in the RCNBS that each State shall have different question or set of questions more understandable to the people.
Page 28, chapter 1

1.19 .1.1. Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC);
Page 46, chapter 4
4.1.2. Political leaders and stakeholders 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 with this Agreement and the law.

Pages 48-49, Chapter 4

4.4. · Anti-Corruption Commission
4.4.1. In order to fight corruption, the RTGoNU shall:
4.4.1.1. review within five (5) months of the Transition, the Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 with the aim of enabling the Commission to effectively perform its functions of protecting public property, investigating and prosecuting cases of corruption, combating administrative malpractices in public institutions, and promoting ethical standards;
4.4.1.2. protect the independence of the Anti-Corruption Commission and empower it from political interference with corruption cases whether at the investigation stage or at the commencement of trial before courts of law;
4.4.1.3. harmonize the role of the Anti-Corruption Commission with the
Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs/Director of Public.
Prosecution and the Police, in the fight against corruption;
4.4.1.4. strengthen legal and institutional frameworks of the AntiCorruption Commission and ensure their enforcement;
4.4.1.5. 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;
4.4.1.6. accede to regional and international conventions 011 fighting corruption particularly to the African Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption (AUCPC) arid the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), and coordinate with their respective implementation mechanisms and other institutions to recover and return misappropriated funds and assets;
4.4.1. 7. Within two months of the Transitional period, the President shall in consultation and agreement with the First Vice President and the Vice Presidents nominate the head of the Anti-Corruption Commission and pass his or her nomination to the TNLA for approval.

Page 50, Chapter 4

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

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Power to amnesty Page 9, Chapter 1 1.6.2.17. Confirm death sentences, grant pardons, and commute convictions and penalties in accordance with the law; Page 68, chapter 5 5.3.5.4. The HCSS shall not be impeded or constrained by any statutes of limitations or the granting of pardons, immunities or amnesties. 5.3.5.5. 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 62, Chapter 5
5.1.1.2. An independent hybrid judicial body, to be known as the Hybrid Court for South Sudan (HCSS).
Section 5.3.1. establishes a Hybrid Court for South Sudan (HCSS) (pages 66-70)
Summary: Sections include:
5.3.1. Establishment of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan (HCSS) (page 66)
5.3.2.Jurisdiction Mandate and Supremacy (pages 66-67)
5.3.3. Personnel and Appointment Procedures (page 67)
5.3.4. Rights of Victims and Witnesses (page
5.3.5. Criminal Responsibility, Convictions and Penalties (page 68)
5.3.6. Use of Findings, Documentation and Evidence (pages 68-69)
5.5. Ineligibility for Participation in the RTGoNU or Successor Governments (Page 70)

Summary: Selected provisions include:
Page 66, 5.3.1. Establishment of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan (HCSS)
5.3.1.1. 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 where necessary prosecute , individuals bearing responsibility for violations of international law and/ or applicable South Sudanese law, committed from 15th December 2013 through the end of the
Transitional Period.
5.3.1.2. 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 jurisprudence, number and composition of judges, privileges and immunities of Court personnel or any other related matters.
5.3 .1.3. The Chairperson of the AUC shall decide the seat of the HCSS.
Pages 66-67, Chapter 5
5.3.2.Jurisdiction Mandate and Supremacy
5.3.2.1. The HCSS shall have jurisdiction with respect to the following crimes:
5.3.2.1.1. Genocide;
5.3.2.1.2. Crimes Against Humanity;
5.3.2.1.3. War Crimes
5.3.2.1.4. Other serious crimes under international law and relevant laws of the Republic of South Sudan including gender based crimes and sexual violence.
5.3.2.2. The HCSS shall be independent and distinct from the national judiciary in its operations, and shall carry out its own investigations: The HCSS shall have primacy over any national courts of RSS.
Page 67, 5.3.3. Personnel and Appointment Procedures
5.3.3.1.Judges, prosecutors, investigators and defence counsels 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.
5.3.3.2. A majority of judges on all panels, whether trial or appellate, shall be composed of judges from African states other than the Republic of South Sudan. The judges of the HCSS shall elect a president of the court from amongst their members.
5.3.3.3. Prosecutors and defence counsels of the HCSS shall be composed of personnel from African states other than the Republic of South Sudan, notwithstanding the right of defendants to select their own defence counsel in addition to, or in place of, the duty personnel of the HCSS.
5.3.3.4. The registrar of the HCSS shall be appointed from African states other than the Republic of South Sudan.

5.3.3.5. Judges, prosecutors, defence counsels and the registrar shall be selected and appointed by the Chairperson of the African Union Commission. The same selection and

Mechanism

Page 62,
5.1.1.1. The Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH);
Summary section 5.2. Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH) deals with the commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (pages 62-66)
Sections include:
5.2.1. Establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH) (pages 62-63)
5.2.2. Mandate and Functions of the CTRH (pages 63-65)
5.2.3. Personnel and Appointment Procedures (pages 65-66)
Selected provisions include:
Pages 62-63, 5.2.1. Establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing
(CTRH):
5.2.1.1. The RTGoNU 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.
5.2.1.5. 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.
Pages 63-65, chapter 5
5.2.2.1. 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 matters. Such inquiry shall investigate, document and report on the course and causes of conflict and identify or review cut-off timeframes for the operations of the CTRH, as may be determined by legislation, this Agreement or both.
In that regard, the CTRH shall recommend processes for the full enjoyment by victims of the right to remedy, including by suggesting measures for reparations and compensation;
5.2.2.3. Without prejudice to its Mandate, the Functions of the CTRH are to:
5.2.2.3.1. 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 nonstate actors from the date of signing of this Agreement to July 2005;
5.2.2.3.2. receive applications from alleged victims, identify and determine their right to remedy;
5.2.2.3.3. identify perpetrators of violations and crimes prescribed in this agreement;
5.2.2.3.4. recommend guidelines, to be endorsed by the TNLA, for determining the type and size of compensation and reparation for victims;
5.2.2.3.5. record the experiences of victims, including but not limited to women and girls;
5.2.2.3.6. investigate the causes of conflicts and their circumstances and make recommendations regarding possible ways of preventing recurrence;
5.2.2.3. 7. 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;
5.2.2.3.8. lead efforts to facilitate local and national reconciliation and healing;
5.2.2.3.9. 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;
5.2.2.3.10. establish a secretariat that shall function as the administrative arm of the Commission and prepare guidelines and procedures for its proper functioning

Prisoner release

Page 31, chapter 2
2.1.6. Prisoners of War (PoW s) and detainees shall be released immediately under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Page 38, 2.4.8. The CTSAMVM Board membership shall comprise the representatives of:
2.4.8.2. Former Detainees: one (1);

Page 74, chapter 7
7 .2.1.4. Former Detainees - one (1) representative;
7.2.1.5. Other Political Parties- one (1) representative.
7 .2.2. Other South Sudanese Stakeholders and Adherents, thirteen (13) representatives:

Vetting

No specific mention.

Victims

Page 28
1.19.1.19. Commission for War-Wounded, Widows and Orphans…
Page 66, Chapter 5
5.2.4. Rights of Victims and Witnesses
5.2.4.1. 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.
Page 68,
5.3.4. Rights of Victims and Witnesses
5.3.4.1. The HCSS shall implement measures to protect victims and witnesses in line with applicable international laws, standards and practices.
5.3.4.2. The rights of the .accused shall be respected in accordance to applicable laws, standards and practices (Page 70)
Page 63, Chapter 5
5.2.1.5. 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.
Page 64, Chapter 5
5.2.2.1.
… In that regard, the CTRH shall recommend . processes for the full enjoyment by victims of the right to remedy,· including by suggesting measures for reparations and compensation;
Page 64, Chapter 5
5.2.2.3.2. receive applications from alleged victims, identify and determine their right to remedy;
Page 64, Chapter 5
5.2.2.3.4. recommend guidelines, to be endorsed by the TNLA, for determining the type and size of compensation and reparation for victims;
5.2.2.3.5. record the experiences of victims, including but not limited to women and girls;

Missing persons

No specific mention.

Reparations

Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations
Page 2, Chapter 1
1.2. Mandate of the RTGoNU
1.2.1. The RTGoNU shall:
1.2.4. Facilitate and oversee a people-driven process of national reconciliation and healing through an independent mechanism in accordance with this Agreement including budgetary provisions for compensation and reparations;

Page 62, Chapter 5
5.1.1.3. Compensation and Reparation Authority (CRA).
5.4. Compensation and Reparation Authority (CRA) (page 69)
Page 62, Chapter 5
5.1.3. 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 64, Chapter 5
5.2.2.1.
… In that regard, the CTRH shall recommend processes for the full enjoyment by victims of the right to remedy,· including by suggesting measures for reparations and compensation;
Page 69, Chapter 5
5.4.1. The RTGoNU, in recognition of the destructive impact of the conflict to the citizens of South Sudan, shall establish within six (6) months from the commencement of the Transitional Period, a Compensation and Reparation Fund, CRF and Compensation and Reparation Authority, CRA to administer the CRF.
5.4.2. The CRA:
5.4.2.1. Shall be run by an executive body to be chaired by an Executive Director appointed by the RTGoNU.
5.4.2.2. Shall be composed of an Executive body that shall include but not limited to:
5.4.2.2.1. The parties in RTGoNU;
5.4.2.2.2. Representatives of CSOs, Women groups, Faith-based leaders, Business Community, youth and traditional leaders;
5.4.2.3. The criteria for the selection of the members of the Executive body and the Executive Director of the CRA shall be established by law;
5.4.2.4. 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 criterion by the RTGoNU;
5.4.2.5. The CRA shall manage the Compensation and Reparation Fund, the utilization of which should be guided by a law enacted by the TNLA;
5.4.2.6. The CRA shall receive applications from victims including natural and legal persons from CTRH, and make the necessary compensation and reparation as provided for in this Agreement;
5.4.3. The RTGoNU shall establish transparent mechanisms to control the proper use of these funds for the intended purpose.
Page 63, Chapter 5
5.2.1.5. 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.
Page 64, Chapter 5
5.2.2.3.2. receive applications from alleged victims, identify and determine their right to remedy;

Reconciliation	Page 2, Chapter 1 1.2. Mandate of the RTGoNU 1.2.1. The RTGoNU shall: 1.2.4. Facilitate and oversee a people-driven process of national reconciliation and healing through an independent mechanism in accordance with this Agreement including budgetary provisions for compensation and reparations; Page 34, chapter 2 2.1.11.6. A process of national healing and reconciliation shall commence at the beginning of the pre-transitional period and shall include all forces and affected people Summary: chapter 5 refers consistency to the need to facilitate reconciliation Page 62, 5.1.3. 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.

Implementation

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

International mission/force/ similar

Page 32, Chapter 2
2.1.10.5. …; UNMISS/RPF personnel, installations and equipment; international humanitarian agencies including the UN agencies, International Organizations and NonGovernmental Organizations (national and international), including their personnel, installations and equipment; IGAD institutions such as the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (RJMEC) and CTSAMVM personnel, installations, and equipment.

Page 33, Chapter 2
2.1.10. The Parties shall refrain from prohibited actions outlined in the Co HA of 21st December 2017, which inter-alia include but are not limited to:
2.1.10.6. movement and access restrictions on CTSAMVM and UNMISS/RPF personnel performing their duties as prescribed by their mandates.

Page 33, Chapter 2
2.1.10.7. The Parties shall adhere to the obligations outlined in the CoHA of 21st December 2017, which inter-alia include but are not limited to:

2.1.10.7.6. cooperation with UNMISS in the discharge of its mandate to protect civilians;

Page 33, Chapter 2
2.1.10.7. The Parties shall adhere to the obligations outlined in the CoHA of 21st December 2017, which inter-alia include but are not limited to:

2.1.10.7.7. fully support the full and rapid deployment and operations of the Regional Protection Force;

Page 62, chapter 5
5.1.5. The RTGoNU 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.

Enforcement mechanism

Pages 14-15, Chapter 1
1.9.6.1.4.4.
The President, the First Vice President, and the Vice
Presidents shall seek to reach agreement on matters of supervision of the implementation of this agreement, failure of which, decision shall be reached with an agreement of at least four (04) of them, where one must be either the President or the First Vice President.

Page 35, chapter 2,
2.2.3.4. Maps detailing present locations and lists stating numbers of forces not previously declared as per CoHA shall be presented to the monitoring and verification mechanisms and the Joint Military Ceasefire Commission QMCC). Lists shall include size of forces, weaponry, equipment and ammunition.
Page 38, 2.4.8. The CTSAMVM Board membership shall comprise the representatives of:

2.4.8.2. Former Detainees: one (1);
2.4.8.3. Other Political Parties: three (3);
2.4.8.4. Women's bloc: one (1) and Other Women groups: one (l);
2.4.8.5. CSOs: two (2);
2.4.8.6. Youth: two (2);
2.4.8. 7. Business Community: one (1);
2.4.8.8. Academia: one (1);
2.4.8.9. Eminent personalities: one (1);
2.4.8.10. IGAD: three (3);
2.4.8.11. AU: one (1);
2.4.8.12. China: one (l);
2.4.8.13. Troika (United States, United Kingdom, Norway): one (1);
2.4.8.14. UNMISS: one (1);
2.4.8.15. IPF: one (l);
2.4.8.16. EU: one (1);

Pages 37-38, chapter 2

2.4. Mechanisms for Security Arrangements
2.4.1. All the Heads of Opposition Armed Groups shall continue as Commanders-in-Chief of their forces until the end of the Pre-Transitional Period or until the end of the unification process.
2.4.2. The Joint Defence Board QDB) shall be formed at the level of Chiefs of Staff and Directors. General of National Security Service, Police, and all other organized forces to exercise command and control over all forces during the Pre-Transitional Period.
2.4.3. The Joint Transitional Security Committee QTSC) shall be formed at the national level.
2.4.4. The following mechanisms of monitoring and verification shall be formed:
2.4.4.1. Joint Military Ceasefire Commission QMCC), at national level;
2.4.4.2. Area Joint Military Ceasefire Committee (AJMCC), at states level;
2.4.4.3. Joint Military Ceasefire Teams QMCTs) on sites at counties and payams.
2.4.5. Upon entry into force of the Permanent Ceasefire the current Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM) shall be restructured and reconstituted in accordance with Article 11.1 of CoHA of 2Ist December 2017, and shall be responsible for reporting on the progress of the implementation of the Permanent Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements (PCTSA). (See Annex B: Diagram: Ceasefire Institutions Diagram).
2.4.6. The current monitoring and verification mechanism shall be restructured and