Country/entity	South Sudan Sudan Southern Kordofan - Blue Nile - Abyei
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	The Protocol between the Government of Sudan and the People's Liberation Movement on the Resolution of the Abyei Conflict
Date	26 May 2004
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 - partial
Conflict nature	Government/territory

Peace process	Kordofan - Blue Nile - Abyei process
Parties	[Uploaded document has no signatures, so it is difficult to document representation of the Parties, though Page 1 footnote describes US Special Envoy Senator John Danforth; H.E. First Vice President Ali Osman Mohamed Taha, presumably for the Government of Sudan; Dr. John Garang, SPLM/A Chairman] Government of Sudan; Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A)
Third parties	[Uploaded document has no signatures, so it is difficult to document Third Parties signatures or status of involvement, though footnote on Page 1 suggests that US Special Envoy Senator John Danforth was involved]
Description	An agreement between the parties that provides the Abyei Area, between North and South Sudan, an Interim Period where it is given special administrative status that includes representation in the legislatures of the states, Kordofan and Bahr el Ghazal, a degree of wealth-sharing on oil revenue, and an established Executive Council, with members initially selected by the Presidency but to eventually be elected by the Abyei residents. At the end of the Interim Period, that concludes with the referendum for southern Sudan, the Abyei residents will partake in a separate referendum to determine whether they retain special administrative status in the north, or become a part of Bahr el Ghazal in the south. The agreement includes details on the Interim Period, the administrative structure, financial resources, public participation, a commission for the demarcation of boundaries, security arrangements, and a commission for the future referendum.

Agreement document	040526 Protocol btwn Sudan and SPLM on Abyei Conflict.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth	No specific mention.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.

Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 6, 3. Financial Resources 3.3 There shall be established, under the Executive Council, Abyei Resettlement, Construction and Development Fund to handle relief, repatriation, resettlement, reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in the Area. The Fund may establish specialized agencies. Page 6, 3. Financial Resources 3.4 The National Government shall appeal to the international and donor community to facilitate the return and resettlement of the residents of Abyei Area.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	Page 4, 2. Administrative Structure: 2.3 The administration of the Abyei Area shall be representative and inclusive of all the residents of the area.
State configuration	Page 2, 1.2. Interim Period Upon signing the peace agreement, Abyei will be accorded special administrative status, in which: 1.2.1 Residents of Abyei will be citizens of both Western Kordofan and Bahr el Ghazal, with representation in the legislatures of both states; Page 3, 1.3. End of Interim Period: Simultaneously with the referendum for southern Sudan, the residents of Abyei will cast a separate ballot. The proposition voted on in the separate ballot will present the residents of Abyei with the following choices, irrespective of the results of the southern referendum: a. That Abyei retain its special administrative status in the north; b. That Abyei be part of Bahr el Ghazal. Page 3, 2. Administrative Structure: 2.1 Upon signing the Peace Agreement, Abyei Area shall be accorded special administrative status under the institution of the Presidency.
Self determination	No specific mention.

Referendum	Page 3, 1.3. End of Interim Period: Simultaneously with the referendum for southern Sudan, the residents of Abyei will cast a separate ballot. The proposition voted on in the separate ballot will present the residents of Abyei with the following choices, irrespective of the results of the southern referendum: a. That Abyei retain its special administrative status in the north; b. That Abyei be part of Bahr el Ghazal. Page 7, 6. Residents of the Area: 6.1 The residents of Abyei Area shall be: (a) The Members of Ngok Dinka community and other Sudanese residing in the area; (b) The criteria of residence shall be worked out by the Abyei Referendum Commission. Page 8, 8. Abyei Referendum Commission 8.1 There shall be established by the Presidency an Abyei Referendum Commission to conduct Abyei referendum simultaneously with the referendum of Southern Sudan. The composition of the Commission shall be determined by the Presidency. Page 8, 8. Abyei Referendum Commission 8.2 The residents of Abyei shall cast a separate ballot. The proposition voted on in the separate ballot shall present residents of Abyei with the following choices; irrespective of the results of the Southern referendum: a. That Abyei retain its special administrative status in the north; b. That Abyei be part of Bahr el Ghazal. Page 9, 8. Abyei Referendum Commission 8.3 The January 1, 1956 line between north and south shall be inviolate, except as agreed above.
State symbols	No specific mention.
Independence/ secession	No specific mention.
Accession/ unification	No specific mention.

Border delimitation	Page 2, 1. Principles of Agreement on Abyei, 1.1. In General 1.1.2 The territory is defined as the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905; Page 3, 1.3. End of Interim Period 1.4 The January 1, 1956 line between north and south will be inviolate, except as agreed above. Page 7, 5. Determination of Geographic Boundaries: 5.1 There shall be established by the Presidency, Abyei Boundaries Commission (ABC) to define and demarcate the area of the nine Ngok Dinka Chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905, referred to herein as Abyei Area. Page 7, 5. Determination of Geographic Boundaries: 5.2 The composition and timeframe of the Abyei Boundaries Commission (ABC) shall be determined by the Presidency. However, the Commission shall include, inter alia, experts, representatives of the local communities and the local administration. The Commission shall finish its work within the first two years of the Interim Period. Page 7, 5. Determination of Geographic Boundaries: 5.3 The Abyei Boundaries Commission (ABC) shall present its final report to the Presidency as soon as it is ready. Upon presentation of the final report, the Presidency shall take necessary action to put the special administrative status of Abyei Area into immediate effect. Page 9, 8. Abyei Referendum Commission 8.3 The January 1, 1956 line between north and south shall be inviolate, except as agreed above.
Cross-border provision	No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references
Page 3, 2. Administrative Structure:
2.1 Upon signing the Peace Agreement, Abyei Area shall be accorded special administrative status under the institution of the Presidency.

Page 3, 2. Administrative Structure:
2.2 Abyei area shall be administered by a local Executive Council, elected by the residents of Abyei. Pending the election of the Executive Council, its initial members shall be appointed by the Presidency.

Page 4, 2. Administrative Structure:
2.3 The administration of the Abyei Area shall be representative and inclusive of all the residents of the area.

Page 4, 2. Administrative Structure:
2.4 The Executive Council shall be composed of the Chief Administrator, his/her Deputy and not more than five heads of departments. Prior to elections, the Chief Administrator and his/her Deputy shall be appointed by the Presidency. The Chief Administrator shall make recommendations to the Presidency regarding the appointments of the heads of departments.

Page 4, 2. Administrative Structure:
2.5 The Executive Council, in exercise of its executive powers, shall:
2.5.1 render necessary services;
2.5.2 supervise and promote security and stability in the area;
2.5.3 Propose development and urbanization projects for the area to both the Abyei Area Council and to the Presidency;
2.5.4 Present to the National Government proposals regarding the provision of assistance to improve the lives of the peoples of Abyei, including urbanization and development;

Page 4, 2. Administrative Structure:
2.6 The Presidency, upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, shall determine the executive, legislative and financial powers and competencies of the special status of Abyei Area, having regard to this protocol, other protocols, agreements, and the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

Page 5, 3. Financial Resources
3.2 In addition to the above financial resources, Abyei Area shall be entitled to: [...]
3.2.5 Allocations from the National Government to cover the cost of establishment of the new administration, its running and provision of services;

Page 6, 3. Financial Resources
3.5 The financial resources due to Abyei Area as provided in section 3 herein shall be deposited in special accounts, acceptable to the Presidency, from which the administration of the Area shall make withdrawals.

Page 6, 4. Public Participation
4.1 There shall be established Abyei Area Council comprised of not more than twenty members.

Page 6, 4. Public Participation
4.2 Prior to elections, the Presidency shall appoint the members of the Abyei Area Council.

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions

Elections	Page 2, 1.2. Interim Period 1.2.2 Abyei will be administered by a local Executive Council, elected by the residents of Abyei. Pending the election of the Executive Council, its initial members will be appointed by the Presidency; Page 3, 2. Administrative Structure: 2.2 Abyei area shall be administered by a local Executive Council, elected by the residents of Abyei. Pending the election of the Executive Council, its initial members shall be appointed by the Presidency. Page 4, 2. Administrative Structure: 2.4 The Executive Council shall be composed of the Chief Administrator, his/her Deputy and not more than five heads of departments. Prior to elections, the Chief Administrator and his/her Deputy shall be appointed by the Presidency. The Chief Administrator shall make recommendations to the Presidency regarding the appointments of the heads of departments. Page 6, 4. Public Participation 4.2 Prior to elections, the Presidency shall appoint the members of the Abyei Area Council. Page 7, 6. Residents of the Area: 6.2 Residents of Abyei shall be citizens of both Western Kordofan and Bahr el Ghazal with representation in the legislatures of both States as determined by the National Electoral Commission. However, prior to elections, the Presidency shall determine such representation.
Electoral commission	Page 7, 6. Residents of the Area: 6.2 Residents of Abyei shall be citizens of both Western Kordofan and Bahr el Ghazal with representation in the legislatures of both States as determined by the National Electoral Commission. However, prior to elections, the Presidency shall determine such representation.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	Page 4, 2. Administrative Structure: 2.3 The administration of the Abyei Area shall be representative and inclusive of all the residents of the area. Page 6, 4. Public Participation 4.1 There shall be established Abyei Area Council comprised of not more than twenty members. Page 7, 5. Determination of Geographic Boundaries: 5.2 The composition and timeframe of the Abyei Boundaries Commission (ABC) shall be determined by the Presidency. However, the Commission shall include, inter alia, experts, representatives of the local communities and the local administration. The Commission shall finish its work within the first two years of the Interim Period.

Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→General
Sub-state level
Page 2, 1.2. Interim Period
Upon signing the peace agreement, Abyei will be accorded special administrative status, in which:
1.2.1 Residents of Abyei will be citizens of both Western Kordofan and Bahr el Ghazal, with representation in the legislatures of both states;

Page 2, 1.2. Interim Period
1.2.2 Abyei will be administered by a local Executive Council, elected by the residents of Abyei. Pending the election of the Executive Council, its initial members will be appointed by the Presidency;

Page 3, 1.3. End of Interim Period:
Simultaneously with the referendum for southern Sudan, the residents of Abyei will cast a separate ballot. The proposition voted on in the separate ballot will present the residents of Abyei with the following choices, irrespective of the results of the southern referendum:
a. That Abyei retain its special administrative status in the north;
b. That Abyei be part of Bahr el Ghazal.
Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition
Sub-state level
Page 4, 2. Administrative Structure:
2.3 The administration of the Abyei Area shall be representative and inclusive of all the residents of the area.

Page 4, 2. Administrative Structure:
2.4 The Executive Council shall be composed of the Chief Administrator, his/her Deputy and not more than five heads of departments. Prior to elections, the Chief Administrator and his/her Deputy shall be appointed by the Presidency. The Chief Administrator shall make recommendations to the Presidency regarding the appointments of the heads of departments.

Page 4, 2. Administrative Structure:
2.6 The Presidency, upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, shall determine the executive, legislative and financial powers and competencies of the special status of Abyei Area, having regard to this protocol, other protocols, agreements, and the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.
Power sharing→Political power sharing→Proportionality in legislature
Sub-state level
Page 2, 1.2. Interim Period
Upon signing the peace agreement, Abyei will be accorded special administrative status, in which: 1.2.1 Residents of Abyei will be citizens of both Western Kordofan and Bahr el Ghazal, with representation in the legislatures of both states;

Page 7, 6. Residents of the Area:
6.2 Residents of Abyei shall be citizens of both Western Kordofan and Bahr el Ghazal with representation in the legislatures of both States as determined by the National Electoral Commission. However, prior to elections, the Presidency shall determine such representation.

Territorial power sharing

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Local/municipal government
Page 2, 1.2. Interim Period
1.2.2 Abyei will be administered by a local Executive Council, elected by the residents of Abyei. Pending the election of the Executive Council, its initial members will be appointed by the Presidency;

Page 3, 2. Administrative Structure:
2.2 Abyei area shall be administered by a local Executive Council, elected by the residents of Abyei. Pending the election of the Executive Council, its initial members shall be appointed by the Presidency.

Page 4, 2. Administrative Structure:
2.3 The administration of the Abyei Area shall be representative and inclusive of all the residents of the area.
Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Autonomous regions
Page 2, 1.2. Interim Period
Upon signing the peace agreement, Abyei will be accorded special administrative status, in which: 1.2.1 Residents of Abyei will be citizens of both Western Kordofan and Bahr el Ghazal, with representation in the legislatures of both states;

Page 2, 1.2. Interim Period
1.2.2 Abyei will be administered by a local Executive Council, elected by the residents of Abyei. Pending the election of the Executive Council, its initial members will be appointed by the Presidency;

Page 3, 1.3. End of Interim Period:
Simultaneously with the referendum for southern Sudan, the residents of Abyei will cast a separate ballot. The proposition voted on in the separate ballot will present the residents of Abyei with the following choices, irrespective of the results of the southern referendum:
a. That Abyei retain its special administrative status in the north;
b. That Abyei be part of Bahr el Ghazal.

Page 3, 2. Administrative Structure:
2.1 Upon signing the Peace Agreement, Abyei Area shall be accorded special administrative status under the institution of the Presidency.

Page 3, 2. Administrative Structure:
2.2 Abyei area shall be administered by a local Executive Council, elected by the residents of Abyei. Pending the election of the Executive Council, its initial members shall be appointed by the Presidency.

Page 4, 2. Administrative Structure:
2.3 The administration of the Abyei Area shall be representative and inclusive of all the residents of the area.

Page 4, 2. Administrative Structure:
2.4 The Executive Council shall be composed of the Chief Administrator, his/her Deputy and not more than five heads of departments. Prior to elections, the Chief Administrator and his/her Deputy shall be appointed by the Presidency. The Chief Administrator shall make recommendations to the Presidency regarding the appointments of the heads of departments.

Page 4, 2. Administrative Structure:

Economic power sharing	Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Sharing of resources Page 2, 1.2. Interim Period 1.2.3 Net oil revenues from Abyei will be divided six ways during the Interim Period: the National Government (50 percent); the Government of Southern Sudan (42 percent); Bahr el Ghazal region (2 percent); Western Kordofan (2 percent); locally with the Ngok Dinka (2 percent); and locally with the Misseriya people (2 percent); Page 5, 3. Financial Resources 3.1 Without prejudice to the provisions of the Wealth Sharing Agreement, the net-oil revenue from the oil produced in Abyei Area shall be shared during the Interim Period as follows: 3.1.1 Fifty Percent (50%) to the National Government; 3.1.2 Forty Two Percent (42%) to the Government of Southern Sudan; 3.1.3 Two Percent (2%) to Bahr el Ghazal Region; 3.1.4 Two Percent (2%) to Western Kordofan; 3.1.5 Two Percent (2%) locally with the Ngok Dinka; 3.1.6 Two Percent (2%) locally with the Misseriya people. Page 5, 3. Financial Resources 3.2 In addition to the above financial resources, Abyei Area shall be entitled to: 3.2.1 The area share of the national revenue as per the Wealth Sharing Agreement; 3.2.2 The revenues raised in the Abyei Area from Income Tax and other taxes and levies; 3.2.3 The share of the Area in the National Reconstruction and Development Fund; 3.2.4 An equitable share of Southern Sudan Development and Reconstruction Fund; 3.2.5 Allocations from the National Government to cover the cost of establishment of the new administration, its running and provision of services; 3.2.6 Donations and grants. Page 6, 3. Financial Resources 3.5 The financial resources due to Abyei Area as provided in section 3 herein shall be deposited in special accounts, acceptable to the Presidency, from which the administration of the Area shall make withdrawals.
Military power sharing	Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces Page 8, 7. Security Arrangements: 7.2 Without prejudice to the Agreement on Security Arrangements, the two Parties shall, through the Interim Period form and deploy one joint battalion in the Area. Power sharing→Military power sharing→Joint command structures Page 8, 7. Security Arrangements: 7.1 There shall be established Abyei Area Security Committee, chaired by the Chief Administrator, and shall comprise of the Deputy Chief Administrator, the Army Commander, the Police Chief, and the representative of the Security Organ.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	No specific mention.
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	Page 2, 1. Principles of Agreement on Abyei, 1.1. In General 1.1.3 The Misseriya and other nomadic peoples retain their traditional rights to graze cattle and move across the territory of Abyei.

Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	No specific mention.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
Judiciary and courts	Page 5, 2. Administrative Structure: 2.7 In view of the special status of Abyei Area, the Presidency shall apply to the Judiciary to establish courts for Abyei Area as deemed appropriate.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 3, 1.2. Interim Period
1.2.4 The National Government will provide Abyei with assistance to improve the lives of the peoples of Abyei, including urbanization and development projects;

Page 4, 2. Administrative Structure:
2.5 The Executive Council, in exercise of its executive powers, shall: [...]
2.5.3 Propose development and urbanization projects for the area to both the Abyei Area Council and to the Presidency;
2.5.4 Present to the National Government proposals regarding the provision of assistance to improve the lives of the peoples of Abyei, including urbanization and development;

Page 5, 3. Financial Resources
3.2 In addition to the above financial resources, Abyei Area shall be entitled to:
3.2.1 The area share of the national revenue as per the Wealth Sharing Agreement;
3.2.2 The revenues raised in the Abyei Area from Income Tax and other taxes and levies;
3.2.3 The share of the Area in the National Reconstruction and Development Fund;
3.2.4 An equitable share of Southern Sudan Development and Reconstruction Fund;
3.2.5 Allocations from the National Government to cover the cost of establishment of the new administration, its running and provision of services;

Page 6, 3. Financial Resources
3.3 There shall be established, under the Executive Council, Abyei Resettlement, Construction and Development Fund to handle relief, repatriation, resettlement, reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in the Area. The Fund may establish specialized agencies.

Page 6, 4. Public Participation
4.3 The Abyei Area Council shall: [...]
4.3.3 Adopt reconstruction, development and urbanization plans for the Area;
Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction
Page 6, 3. Financial Resources
3.3 There shall be established, under the Executive Council, Abyei Resettlement, Construction and Development Fund to handle relief, repatriation, resettlement, reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in the Area. The Fund may establish specialized agencies.

Page 6, 4. Public Participation
4.3 The Abyei Area Council shall: [...]
4.3.3 Adopt reconstruction, development and urbanization plans for the Area;

National economic plan

Page 5, 3. Financial Resources
3.2 In addition to the above financial resources, Abyei Area shall be entitled to:
3.2.1 The area share of the national revenue as per the Wealth Sharing Agreement; [...]
3.2.3 The share of the Area in the National Reconstruction and Development Fund;

Natural resources

Page 2, 1.2. Interim Period
1.2.3 Net oil revenues from Abyei will be divided six ways during the Interim Period: the National Government (50 percent); the Government of Southern Sudan (42 percent); Bahr el Ghazal region (2 percent); Western Kordofan (2 percent); locally with the Ngok Dinka (2 percent); and locally with the Misseriya people (2 percent);

Page 5, 3. Financial Resources
3.1 Without prejudice to the provisions of the Wealth Sharing Agreement, the net-oil revenue from the oil produced in Abyei Area shall be shared during the Interim Period as follows:
3.1.1 Fifty Percent (50%) to the National Government;
3.1.2 Forty Two Percent (42%) to the Government of Southern Sudan;
3.1.3 Two Percent (2%) to Bahr el Ghazal Region;
3.1.4 Two Percent (2%) to Western Kordofan;
3.1.5 Two Percent (2%) locally with the Ngok Dinka;
3.1.6 Two Percent (2%) locally with the Misseriya people.

International funds

Page 6, 3. Financial Resources
3.4 The National Government shall appeal to the international and donor community to facilitate the return and resettlement of the residents of Abyei Area.

Business

No specific mention.

Taxation

Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Power to tax
Page 5, 3. Financial Resources
3.2 In addition to the above financial resources, Abyei Area shall be entitled to: [...]
3.2.2 The revenues raised in the Abyei Area from Income Tax and other taxes and levies;

Banks

No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights	No specific mention.
Pastoralist/ nomadism rights	Page 2, 1. Principles of Agreement on Abyei, 1.1. In General 1.1.3 The Misseriya and other nomadic peoples retain their traditional rights to graze cattle and move across the territory of Abyei.
Cultural heritage	Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion Page 6, 4. Public Participation 4.3 The Abyei Area Council shall: 4.3.1 Issue local enactments within the powers of local government and on customary matters;
Environment	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	Page 8, 7. Security Arrangements: 7.1 There shall be established Abyei Area Security Committee, chaired by the Chief Administrator, and shall comprise of the Deputy Chief Administrator, the Army Commander, the Police Chief, and the representative of the Security Organ. Page 8, 7. Security Arrangements: 7.2 Without prejudice to the Agreement on Security Arrangements, the two Parties shall, through the Interim Period form and deploy one joint battalion in the Area. Page 8, 7. Security Arrangements: 7.4 International monitors shall be deployed to Abyei to ensure full implementation of these Agreements.
Ceasefire	Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision Page 8, 7. Security Arrangements: 7.3 International monitors, as shall be agreed in the comprehensive Cease-fire Agreement shall also be deployed in the Area through the Interim Period.
Police	Page 8, 7. Security Arrangements: 7.1 There shall be established Abyei Area Security Committee, chaired by the Chief Administrator, and shall comprise of the Deputy Chief Administrator, the Army Commander, the Police Chief, and the representative of the Security Organ.
Armed forces	No specific mention.

DDR	Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes Page 6, 3. Financial Resources 3.3 There shall be established, under the Executive Council, Abyei Resettlement, Construction and Development Fund to handle relief, repatriation, resettlement, reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in the Area. The Fund may establish specialized agencies.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice	
Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.

Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	Page 6, 4. Public Participation 4.3 The Abyei Area Council shall: [...] 4.3.5 Participate in the promotion of reconciliation efforts in the Area. Page 9, 9. Reconciliation Process Upon signing the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the Presidency shall, as a matter of urgency, start peace and reconciliation process for Abyei that shall work for harmony and peaceful co-existence in the Area.

Implementation	
UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	[Uploaded document has no signatures, so it is difficult to document International Signatures, though footnote on Page 1 suggests that US Special Envoy Senator John Danforth was involved in the agreement]
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	Page 3, 1.2. Interim Period 1.2.5 International monitors will be deployed to Abyei to ensure full implementation of these agreements. Page 8, 7. Security Arrangements: 7.4 International monitors shall be deployed to Abyei to ensure full implementation of these Agreements.