Country/entity	South Sudan Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement between Sudan and South Sudan on Border Issues
Date	27 Sep 2012
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

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	North - South Sudan secession process
Parties	H.E. Idriss Abdel Gadir, On behalf of the Republic of the Sudan; H.E. Pagan Amum Okiech, On behalf of the Republic of South Sudan
Third parties	Witnessed by: H.E. Pierre Buyoya, On behalf of the African Union High Level Implementation Panel
Description	An agreement that provides for a peaceful and secure border between the two states, with an Integrated Border Management Approach (IBMA) that calls for bilateral, inter-agency, intra-agency, and local participation, and for a Joint Demarcation Committee to undergo a demarcation process. The agreement also establishes measures for transboundary populations and border communities, border security, and a Joint Border Commission to manage policies and principles within this agreement.

Agreement document	SD_120927_Agreement btwn Sudan and South Sudan on Border Issues.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	No specific mention.
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)	No specific mention.
State configuration	No specific mention.
Self determination	No specific mention.
Referendum	No specific mention.
State symbols	No specific mention.
Independence/ secession	Page 4, Part III - Demarcation of the Boundary 5. Commitment to Demarcate the Boundary (1) The two States affirm the definition of the agreed boundary in accordance with the physical description and delimitation, and corresponding recommendations of the Technical Committee for the 1/1/1956 Border Line Demarcation Between North and South Sudan, as affirmed by the Presidency of the Republic of the Sudan prior to the secession of Southern Sudan.
Accession/ unification	No specific mention.

Border delimitation Page 2, The Preamble:
Committed to completing the demarcation of the international border between the Parties, and to resolve, expeditiously, all outstanding disputes relating to the border;
Acknowledging the necessity of reaching final agreements on all key border issues in an integrated manner and to provide for appropriate mechanisms for their implementation;

Page 3, Part II - Soft Border
2. Peaceful and Secure Border
(1) The Parties shall maintain a peaceful, safe and secure border, along which economic activity and social interactions can flourish and across which people can move, and goods and services can flow easily.

Page 4, Part III - Demarcation of the Boundary
5. Commitment to Demarcate the Boundary
(1) The two States affirm the definition of the agreed boundary in accordance with the physical description and delimitation, and corresponding recommendations of the Technical Committee for the 1/1/1956 Border Line Demarcation Between North and South Sudan, as affirmed by the Presidency of the Republic of the Sudan prior to the secession of Southern Sudan.
(2) Accordingly, the two States shall jointly demarcate the boundary from the tri-junction-point of the Republic of the Sudan, the Republic of South Sudan and the Central African Republic to the tri-junction point of the Republic of the Sudan, the Republic of South Sudan and the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Page 5, Part III - Demarcation of the Boundary
6. Guiding Principles for Demarcation
(1) The two States shall ensure that the demarcation exercise contributes to the maintenance of peaceful co-existence between the two States and the border communities.
(2) The demarcation process shall take into account African best practices which seek to maintain the sanctity and cohesion of communities and to foster peaceful co-existence between neighbours.
(3) During the demarcation process, the two States shall ensure the proper management of the natural resources along the border and in particular the protection of fragile eco-systems.

Page 5, Part III - Demarcation of the Boundary
7. Demarcation Period for Agreed Boundary
(1) The two States recognize the urgency of demarcating the agreed boundary as referred to in Article 5(2) of this Agreement, and shall complete the demarcation within three months of the commencement of the demarcation exercise.
(2) The demarcation process shall commence immediately upon the establishment of the Joint Demarcation Committee JDC) and the Joint Technical Team JTT) in accordance with this Agreement, and, in any event, not later than sixty (60) days after the ratification of this Agreement.
(3) The two States may extend the demarcation period referred to in paragraph (1) of this article upon the recommendation of the JDC, which shall be based on credible technical grounds.
(4) Notwithstanding the expiry of the demarcation period, the mandate and work of the JDC and the JTT shall not be interrupted while a decision on the extension of the demarcation period is pending.

Page 5-6, Part IV - Institutions relating to Demarcation
8. Joint Demarcation Committee
(1) Within two weeks of the ratification of this Agreement, the two States shall establish a

Cross-border provision

Page 2, The Preamble:
Recognising the common heritage and abiding connections between the Sudanese and South Sudanese peoples, particularly those who live along the common border between the Parties;
Resolving to promote social and economic interactions and cooperation between the Parties and its peoples;

Page 3, Part II - Soft Border
2. Peaceful and Secure Border
(1) The Parties shall maintain a peaceful, safe and secure border, along which economic activity and social interactions can flourish and across which people can move, and goods and services can flow easily.
(2) The Parties shall develop jointly and progressively their vision of a peaceful, safe and secure international boundary and, in particular, they shall encourage and support coordinated management of the border at all levels.
(3) The Parties shall resolve any conflicts that may arise in relation to the border exclusively through peaceful means.

Page 4, Part II - Soft Border
3. Integrated Border Management Approach
(1) The Parties recognise the special character of the border and the need to regulate, protect and promote the various interests of public and community nature along the border.
(2) Accordingly, the Parties shall adopt an integrated border management approach (IBMA) aimed at ensuring coordinated management of the multiple border control and other interests of each State.

Page 4, Part II - Soft Border
4. Key Pillars of the IBMA
(1) The integrated border management approach shall consist of the following pillars:
(i) Bi-lateral cooperation
(ii) Inter-agency cooperation
(iii) Intra-agency cooperation
(iv) Local (stakeholder) participation
(2) In the adoption or implementation of any measure under the IBMA, the views and interests of the various stakeholders including, the host communities, the administrative, security and private sectors, as well as other community actors, shall be taken into account.

Page 4, Part III - Demarcation of the Boundary
5. Commitment to Demarcate the Boundary
(2) Accordingly, the two States shall jointly demarcate the boundary from the tri-junction-point of the Republic of the Sudan, the Republic of South Sudan and the Central African Republic to the tri-junction point of the Republic of the Sudan, the Republic of South Sudan and the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Page 5, Part III - Demarcation of the Boundary
6. Guiding Principles for Demarcation
(1) The two States shall ensure that the demarcation exercise contributes to the maintenance of peaceful co-existence between the two States and the border communities.
(2) The demarcation process shall take into account African best practices which seek to maintain the sanctity and cohesion of communities and to foster peaceful co-existence between neighbours.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	No specific mention.
Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.

Civil society

Page 4, Part II - Soft Border
3. Integrated Border Management Approach
(1) The Parties recognise the special character of the border and the need to regulate, protect and promote the various interests of public and community nature along the border.
(2) Accordingly, the Parties shall adopt an integrated border management approach (IBMA) aimed at ensuring coordinated management of the multiple border control and other interests of each State.

Page 4, Part II - Soft Border
4. Key Pillars of the IBMA
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Page 5, Part III - Demarcation of the Boundary
6. Guiding Principles for Demarcation
(1) The two States shall ensure that the demarcation exercise contributes to the maintenance of peaceful co-existence between the two States and the border communities.
(2) The demarcation process shall take into account African best practices which seek to maintain the sanctity and cohesion of communities and to foster peaceful co-existence between neighbours.

Page 8, Part VII - Transboundary Populations
14. Management of Transhumance
(1) The Parties shall regulate, protect and promote the livelihoods of border communities without prejudice to the rights of the host communities and in particular those of the nomadic and pastoral communities especially their seasonal customary right to cross, with their livestock, the international boundary between the Parties for access to pasture and water.

Page 8, Part VII - Transboundary Populations
14. Management of Transhumance
(2) The Parties may reach further agreements to facilitate the peaceful movement of nomadic and pastoral communities taking into consideration the primary interest of the host communities and the security implications of such movements.

Page 8-9, Part VII - Transboundary Populations
15. General provisions on Border communities
(2) In the adoption or implementation of any measure or policy, the JBC shall give due consideration to the views of the host communities, border, communities as well as to the interests and views of other affected interest groups.

Page 9, Part VIII - Managing Border Security
16. Holistic Approach to Security
(2) The Parties shall develop and enhance the capacity of security personnel and border community leaders to address conflict-related issues.

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

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Fiscal federalism Page 7, Part V - Demarcation Process 12. Costs and Technical Requirements for Demarcation (1) The costs of the demarcation exercise shall be met from funds to which each State shall contribute equally. (2) Each State shall pay its contribution towards the costs of the demarcation exercise into a Joint Escrow Account to be set up within one (1) week of the establishment of the Joint Demarcation Committee. At the time of the establishment of the account each State shall deposit USD $100,000. (3) Upon the completion of the comprehensive plan, including the budget, referred to in Article (8)(1) of this Agreement, each State shall pay its equal financial obligation towards the budget as follows: (a) Seventy percent (70%) within one week of adoption of the plan and budget. (b) Fifteen percent (15%) within one month of adoption of the plan and budget. (c) Fifteen percent (15%) within two months of the adoption of the plan and budget. Page 12, Part IX - Miscellaneous Provisions 28. Border Fund (1) The Parties shall establish a fund for supporting the implementation of this Agreement and to facilitate the activities of the Joint Border Commission. (2) The Parties shall make equal contributions into the fund, and may solicit additional assistance from third parties.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

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

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality
Page 5-6, Part IV - Institutions relating to Demarcation
8. Joint Demarcation Committee
(3) The JDC shall have ten members and shall be composed of an equal number of representatives from each State, drawn from persons with relevant knowledge or expertise in cartography, law and any other relevant discipline. The JDC shall have two co-chairs: one nominated by each State.

Page 6, Part IV - Institutions relating to Demarcation
9. Joint Technical Team
(1) Within two weeks of its first sitting, the JDC shall establish the JTT. The JTT shall consist of an equal number of surveyors, cartographers and other appropriate experts, including construction engineers, from each State.

Page 7, Part V - Demarcation Process
12. Costs and Technical Requirements for Demarcation
(1) The costs of the demarcation exercise shall be met from funds to which each State shall contribute equally.
[...] (3) Upon the completion of the comprehensive plan, including the budget, referred to in Article (8)(1) of this Agreement, each State shall pay its equal financial obligation towards the budget as follows:

Page 8, Part VII - Transboundary Populations
14. Management of Transhumance
(1) The Parties shall regulate, protect and promote the livelihoods of border communities without prejudice to the rights of the host communities and in particular those of the nomadic and pastoral communities especially their seasonal customary right to cross, with their livestock, the international boundary between the Parties for access to pasture and water.

Page 12, Part IX - Miscellaneous Provisions
28. Border Fund
(2) The Parties shall make equal contributions into the fund, and may solicit additional assistance from third parties.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement
Page 8, Part VII - Transboundary Populations
14. Management of Transhumance
(1) The Parties shall regulate, protect and promote the livelihoods of border communities without prejudice to the rights of the host communities and in particular those of the nomadic and pastoral communities especially their seasonal customary right to cross, with their livestock, the international boundary between the Parties for access to pasture and water.

Socio-economic rights	Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Cultural life Page 8, Part VII - Transboundary Populations 14. Management of Transhumance (1) The Parties shall regulate, protect and promote the livelihoods of border communities without prejudice to the rights of the host communities and in particular those of the nomadic and pastoral communities especially their seasonal customary right to cross, with their livestock, the international boundary between the Parties for access to pasture and water.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 11, Part VIII - Specific Policies for Management of the Border 27. Dissemination of Policies The Parties shall ensure that residents of the border and other affected persons have access to information concerning any decisions and developments relevant to the border, such as: legislation, official policies and agreements.

Mobility/access

Page 3, Part II - Soft Border
2. Peaceful and Secure Border
(1) The Parties shall maintain a peaceful, safe and secure border, along which economic activity and social interactions can flourish and across which people can move, and goods and services can flow easily.

Page 4, Part II - Soft Border
3. Integrated Border Management Approach
(1) The Parties recognise the special character of the border and the need to regulate, protect and promote the various interests of public and community nature along the border.
(2) Accordingly, the Parties shall adopt an integrated border management approach (IBMA) aimed at ensuring coordinated management of the multiple border control and other interests of each State.

Page 8, Part VII - Transboundary Populations
14. Management of Transhumance
(1) The Parties shall regulate, protect and promote the livelihoods of border communities without prejudice to the rights of the host communities and in particular those of the nomadic and pastoral communities especially their seasonal customary right to cross, with their livestock, the international boundary between the Parties for access to pasture and water.

Page 8, Part VII - Transboundary Populations
14. Management of Transhumance
(2) The Parties may reach further agreements to facilitate the peaceful movement of nomadic and pastoral communities taking into consideration the primary interest of the host communities and the security implications of such movements.

Page 8-9, Part VII - Transboundary Populations
15. General provisions on Border communities
(1) The Parties may reach other agreements to facilitate the movement of members of border communities across the international boundary.
(2) In the adoption or implementation of any measure or policy, the JBC shall give due consideration to the views of the host communities, border, communities as well as to the interests and views of other affected interest groups.

Page 10, Part VII - Institutional Arrangements for Managing the Border
20. Coordination on Security Issues
The primary responsibility for the joint management of security along the border shall lie with the Joint Political and Security Mechanism (JPSM), which shall coordinate its activities with the Joint Border Commission, especially with regard to the management of movement routes and corridors for the use of transboundary communities.

Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians Page 4, Part II - Soft Border 3. Integrated Border Management Approach (1) The Parties recognise the special character of the border and the need to regulate, protect and promote the various interests of public and community nature along the border. (2) Accordingly, the Parties shall adopt an integrated border management approach (IBMA) aimed at ensuring coordinated management of the multiple border control and other interests of each State. Page 8, Part VII - Transboundary Populations 14. Management of Transhumance (1) The Parties shall regulate, protect and promote the livelihoods of border communities without prejudice to the rights of the host communities and in particular those of the nomadic and pastoral communities especially their seasonal customary right to cross, with their livestock, the international boundary between the Parties for access to pasture and water.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

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

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	No specific mention.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
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 2, The Preamble: Resolving to promote social and economic interactions and cooperation between the Parties and its peoples; Page 3, Part II - Soft Border 2. Peaceful and Secure Border (1) The Parties shall maintain a peaceful, safe and secure border, along which economic activity and social interactions can flourish and across which people can move, and goods and services can flow easily. Page 10, Part VII - Institutional Arrangements for Managing the Border 19. Structures of the Commission (I) In addition to the Joint Demarcation Committee, established in Part III of this Agreement, the Commission shall establish and facilitate joint committees for the effective carrying out of its specific functions including any of the following: (i) Social and economic issues; [...] (iii) Border development and infrastructure; Page 12, Part IX - Miscellaneous Provisions 28. Border Fund (1) The Parties shall establish a fund for supporting the implementation of this Agreement and to facilitate the activities of the Joint Border Commission. (2) The Parties shall make equal contributions into the fund, and may solicit additional assistance from third parties.
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	Page 5, Part III - Demarcation of the Boundary 6. Guiding Principles for Demarcation (3) During the demarcation process, the two States shall ensure the proper management of the natural resources along the border and in particular the protection of fragile eco-systems.
International funds	Page 7, Part V - Demarcation Process 12. Costs and Technical Requirements for Demarcation (4) The African Union, or any other entity, may, upon the joint request of the Parties, provide technical or financial assistance to facilitate the demarcation exercise.
Business	No specific mention.

Taxation	Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Reform of taxation Page 11, Part VIII - Specific Policies for Management of the Border 26. Economic and Trade Policies (4) The Parties shall permit and facilitate local subsistence trade between border communities, without formal taxation.
Banks	Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Cross-border financial flows Page 11, Part VIII - Specific Policies for Management of the Border 26. Economic and Trade Policies (3) The Parties shall promote investment along the border and shall promote and facilitate the access of border communities to commercial banking, telecommunications, and currency exchange facilities.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/ nomadism rights

Page 3, Part I - Definitions and Key Principles
Transhumance: means the practice of moving livestock from one grazing area to another in a seasonal cycle.

14. Management of Transhumance
(1) The Parties shall regulate, protect and promote the livelihoods of border communities without prejudice to the rights of the host communities and in particular those of the nomadic and pastoral communities especially their seasonal customary right to cross, with their livestock, the international boundary between the Parties for access to pasture and water.

Page 8, Part VII - Transboundary Populations
14. Management of Transhumance
(2) The Parties may reach further agreements to facilitate the peaceful movement of nomadic and pastoral communities taking into consideration the primary interest of the host communities and the security implications of such movements.

Page 8, Part VII - Transboundary Populations
14. Management of Transhumance
(3) The Joint Border Commission shall adopt a comprehensive border management policy for the management of resources, including: rangelands, watersheds, stock routes and grazing areas.

Page 8-9, Part VII - Transboundary Populations
15. General provisions on Border communities
(1) The Parties may reach other agreements to facilitate the movement of members of border communities across the international boundary.
(2) In the adoption or implementation of any measure or policy, the JBC shall give due consideration to the views of the host communities, border, communities as well as to the interests and views of other affected interest groups.

Page 9, Part VIII - Managing Border Security
16. Holistic Approach to Security
(3) Consistent with Part V of this Agreement, special attention shall be given to the security issues arising from transhumance.

Page 10, Part VII - Institutional Arrangements for Managing the Border
19. Structures of the Commission
(I) In addition to the Joint Demarcation Committee, established in Part III of this Agreement, the Commission shall establish and facilitate joint committees for the effective carrying out of its specific functions including any of the following: [...]
(ii) Transboundary resources management;

Page 10, Part VII - Institutional Arrangements for Managing the Border
20. Coordination on Security Issues
The primary responsibility for the joint management of security along the border shall lie with the Joint Political and Security Mechanism (JPSM), which shall coordinate its activities with the Joint Border Commission, especially with regard to the management of movement routes and corridors for the use of transboundary communities.

Cultural heritage	Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Tangible [Summary] Protection of pastoral customs. See pastoral rights. Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Other Page 2, The Preamble: Recognising the common heritage and abiding connections between the Sudanese and South Sudanese peoples, particularly those who live along the common border between the Parties;
Environment	Page 5, Part III - Demarcation of the Boundary 6. Guiding Principles for Demarcation (3) During the demarcation process, the two States shall ensure the proper management of the natural resources along the border and in particular the protection of fragile eco-systems.
Water or riparian rights or access	Page 8, Part VII - Transboundary Populations 14. Management of Transhumance (1) The Parties shall regulate, protect and promote the livelihoods of border communities without prejudice to the rights of the host communities and in particular those of the nomadic and pastoral communities especially their seasonal customary right to cross, with their livestock, the international boundary between the Parties for access to pasture and water. Page 8, Part VII - Transboundary Populations 14. Management of Transhumance (3) The Joint Border Commission shall adopt a comprehensive border management policy for the management of resources, including: rangelands, watersheds, stock routes and grazing areas.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	Page 8, Part VI - Other Issues 13. Provision of Security for Demarcation (1) As soon as it has adopted the demarcation plan, the JDC shall notify the Joint Political and Security Mechanism (JPSM) of the proposed date for the commencement of the demarcation process as well as other details relating to the demarcation process. Page 8, Part VI - Other Issues 13. Provision of Security for Demarcation (2) In accordance with the Agreement on Border Security and Joint Political and Security Mechanism signed by the Parties on 29th June 2011, and the Agreement on the Border Monitoring Support Mission signed on 30th July 2011, the JPSM shall provide protection for the demarcation teams and for the equipment and other facilities relating to the demarcation process. Page 9, Part VIII - Managing Border Security 16. Holistic Approach to Security (1) Consistent with the IBMA, each State shall adopt a holistic approach to the management of security along the border encompassing: conflict prevention, conflict management, conflict resolution as well as reconciliation and other peace-building measures. (2) The Parties shall develop and enhance the capacity of security personnel and border community leaders to address conflict-related issues. (3) Consistent with Part V of this Agreement, special attention shall be given to the security issues arising from transhumance. Page 10, Part VII - Institutional Arrangements for Managing the Border 20. Coordination on Security Issues The primary responsibility for the joint management of security along the border shall lie with the Joint Political and Security Mechanism (JPSM), which shall coordinate its activities with the Joint Border Commission, especially with regard to the management of movement routes and corridors for the use of transboundary communities.
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
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	Page 11, Part VIII - Specific Policies for Management of the Border 26. Economic and Trade Policies (2) The Parties facilitate cross-border trade and combat smuggling and all forms of trafficking.
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 9, Part VIII - Managing Border Security 16. Holistic Approach to Security (1) Consistent with the IBMA, each State shall adopt a holistic approach to the management of security along the border encompassing: conflict prevention, conflict management, conflict resolution as well as reconciliation and other peace-building measures.

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	Witnessed by: H.E. Pierre Buyoya, On behalf of the African Union High Level Implementation Panel
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	Page 12, Part IX - Miscellaneous Provisions 28. Border Fund (1) The Parties shall establish a fund for supporting the implementation of this Agreement and to facilitate the activities of the Joint Border Commission. Page 12, Part IX - Miscellaneous Provisions 29. Future Agreements The Parties may conclude further agreements for the better implementation of the provisions of this Agreement.