WikipediA

Pibor Administrative Area

The **Pibor Administrative Area** is an <u>administrative area</u> in South Sudan. [1] [2]

Contents

History Towns and cities Chief Administrators

References

History

From the beginning of South Sudanese independence, the Anyuak, Jie, Kachepo, and Murle people in Jonglei sought greater autonomy from the Jonglei State government dominated by Nuer and Dinka. The resulting armed insurrections against the Government of South Sudan GoSS, initially dispersed, coalesced into the <u>South Sudan Democratic</u> <u>Movement/Army</u> (SSDM/A), which in turn was ultimately dominated by <u>David Yau Yau</u> and his Cobra Faction. Peace negotiations in the spring of 2014 led to a compromise that carved out two counties of <u>Pibor</u> and <u>Pochalla</u> within Jonglei state to create the new semi-autonomous Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA).^[3]



The special administrative area was dissolved after the creation of Boma State in 2015. [4][5][6]

As a result of a peace agreement signed in February 2020, Boma State was dissolved and Pibor was reconstituted as a special administrative area. [7]

Towns and cities

The capital of the state is <u>Pibor</u>, <u>South Sudan</u>. The population of Pibor was estimated at less than 1,000 people in 2005. Another in the <u>Pochalla County</u> include <u>Pochalla</u>, <u>South Sudan</u>, with lies directly on the border with Ethiopia. The town is about 470 kilometers (290 miles) from Juba via road.

Chief Administrators

Tenure	Incumbent	Party
31 August 2005 – 30 December 2005	Arop Moyak	SPLM
30 December 2005 – 21 May 2011	Deng Arop Kuol	SPLM
May 2011 – March 2013	Kuol Monyluak Dak	SPLM
February 2013 – June 2020	Kuol Deim Kuol	SPLM
June 2020 – present	William Chol Awolich	SPLM

References

- 1. South Sudan's GPAA official refutes contest for governorship seat (http://sudantribune.com/s pip.php?article57258)
- 2. @dekuekd (15 February 2020). "So it has been decided that #SouthSudan shall revert to 10 states plus Abyei, Pibor and Ruweng Administrative Areas" (https://twitter.com/dekuekd/stat us/1228596792155000833) (Tweet) via Twitter.
- Todisco, Claudio (March 2015). LeBrun, Emile (ed.). <u>"Real but Fragile: The Greater Pibor</u> Administrative Area" (http://www.smallarmssurveysudan.org/fileadmin/docs/working-papers/ HSBA-WP35-Greater-Pibor.pdf) (PDF). *Small Arms Survey*. Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (35). Retrieved 16 September 2015.
- 4. "Yau Yau Dissolves Part and Officially Joins SPLM" (http://www.gurtong.net/ECM/Editorial/ta bid/124/ctl/ArticleView/mid/519/articleId/18307/Yau-Yau-Dissolves-Party-And-Officially-Join s-SPLM.aspx). Gurtong. 12 January 2016. Retrieved 14 August 2016.
- 5. <u>"Calm in Pibor after tension over 'disarmament' and governor" (http://www.eyeradio.org/calm</u> <u>-pibor-tension-disarmament-governor/)</u>. Eye Radio. 2 February 2016. Retrieved 14 August 2016.
- 6. "South Sudan's President appoints 28 Governors, defies peace agreement" (http://www.sout hsudannewsagency.com/index.php/2015/12/24/south-sudans-president-appoints-28-govern ors-defies-peace-agreement/). South Sudan News Agency. 24 December 2015.
- 7. "After 6 years of war, will peace finally come to South Sudan?" (https://www.aljazeera.com/n ews/2020/02/6-years-war-peace-finally-south-sudan-200223114919537.html).

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Pibor_Administrative_Area&oldid=1072557174"

This page was last edited on 18 February 2022, at 08:53 (UTC).

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License 3.0; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.