



**Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission
(RJMEC)**

REPORT BY

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**ON THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVITALISED
AGREEMENT ON THE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT IN THE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN**

FOR THE PERIOD

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List of Acronyms

<i>AJMCCs</i>	<i>Area Joint Military Ceasefire Committees</i>
<i>CoS</i>	<i>Council of States</i>
<i>CTSAMVM</i>	<i>Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism</i>
<i>DDR</i>	<i>Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration</i>
<i>FDs</i>	<i>Former Detainees</i>
<i>IBC</i>	<i>Independent Boundaries Commission</i>
<i>IGAD</i>	<i>Intergovernmental Authority on Development</i>
<i>IDPs</i>	<i>Internally Displaced Persons</i>
<i>ITGoNU</i>	<i>Incumbent Transitional Government of National Unity</i>
<i>JDB</i>	<i>Joint Defence Board</i>
<i>JMCC</i>	<i>Joint Military Ceasefire Commission</i>
<i>JTSC</i>	<i>Joint Transitional Security Committee</i>
<i>NCAC</i>	<i>National Constitutional Amendment Committee</i>
<i>NCRC</i>	<i>National Constitutional Review Commission</i>
<i>NFBS</i>	<i>National Fire Brigade Service</i>
<i>NPTC</i>	<i>National Pre-Transitional Committee</i>
<i>NTC</i>	<i>National Transitional Committee</i>
<i>NTCCISA</i>	<i>National Transitional Committee to Coordinate Implementation of the Security Arrangements</i>
<i>NUF</i>	<i>Necessary Unified Forces</i>
<i>OCHA</i>	<i>UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</i>
<i>OPP</i>	<i>Other Political Parties</i>
<i>R-ARCSS</i>	<i>Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan</i>
<i>RJMEC</i>	<i>Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission</i>
<i>R-TGoNU</i>	<i>Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity</i>
<i>SDSRB</i>	<i>Strategic Defence and Security Review Board</i>
<i>SGBV</i>	<i>Sexual and Gender Based Violence</i>
<i>SPLM</i>	<i>Sudan People's Liberation Movement</i>
<i>SPLM/A-IO</i>	<i>Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in Opposition</i>
<i>SSOA</i>	<i>South Sudan Opposition Alliance</i>
<i>SSP</i>	<i>South Sudanese Pound</i>
<i>SSPDF</i>	<i>South Sudan Peoples' Defence Forces</i>
<i>TBC</i>	<i>Technical Boundary Committee</i>
<i>TCRSS</i>	<i>Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan</i>
<i>TGoNU</i>	<i>Transitional Government of National Unity</i>
<i>TNL</i>	<i>Transitional National Legislature</i>
<i>TNLA</i>	<i>Transitional National Legislative Assembly</i>
<i>UN</i>	<i>United Nations</i>
<i>UNDP</i>	<i>United Nations Development Program</i>
<i>UNSC</i>	<i>United Nations Security Council</i>

Executive Summary

This Report on the status of implementation of the activities of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) is prepared pursuant to *Chapter VII, Article 7.9* of the R-ARCSS and covers the period 1st January to 31st March 2020. The Report highlights the events leading up to the end of the Pre-Transitional Period and commencement of the Transitional Period, including the Parties' resolution of the number of states and their boundaries. It also focuses on the formation of the Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGoNU) on 22nd February 2020.

On 12th March 2020, President Salva Kiir Mayardit appointed thirty-five members of the Council of Ministers and ten deputy ministers. The Parties, however, failed to adhere to the 35 percent women participation in the Executive as only nine women (26%) were appointed to the Council of Ministers and only one woman (10%) among the deputy ministers. Given the non-adherence to the letter and spirit of the R-ARCSS, the RJMEC Interim Chairperson reminded the Parties of their obligation under the Agreement and urged that the issue be rectified. Meanwhile, nominations to the country's Transitional National Legislature (TNL) and to positions at the State and local government levels remain unfilled, thus delaying the completion of the RTGoNU's structure and composition.

In March the Parties to the R-ARCSS held inter-party consultations in attempts to agree on the responsibility sharing at the State and local government levels. Unfortunately, the Parties were unable to agree on the allocations of the ten States and the three Administrative Areas of Abyei, Greater Pibor and Ruweng. Following the Parties' failure to agree, Dr Riek Machar Teny, First Vice President and Chairperson of SPLM/A-IO, sought the intervention of the RJMEC Interim Chairperson to assist the Parties to break the deadlock. The RJMEC Interim Chairperson convened a consultative meeting of the representatives of the Parties to the R-ARCSS on 27th March 2020. The consultative meeting ended, however, without a breakthrough.

The delay in the resolution of responsibility sharing at the State and local government levels has severely constrained the formation of the TNL and threatens to halt the pace of progress in the implementation of the R-ARCSS. The Parties should therefore act quickly to make the necessary concessions, address the impediment and expedite the reconstitution of the remaining structures of the RTGoNU.

The Constitutional Amendment Bill (No.6) 2020 was assented to by the President on 19th February 2020, after ratification by the Transitional National Legislative Assembly (TNLA). The NCAC has, however, detected alterations in the Constitutional Amendment Act (No. 6) 2020, which were made after it was submitted to the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs of the ITGoNU. Also of concern are political appointments that were made for various offices, including the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Petroleum; six (6) Ambassadors; and the Governor and two (2) Deputy Governors of the Bank of South Sudan, which are inconsistent with the provisions of the R-ARCSS. The ITGoNU contends that the appointments made prior to the formation of the RTGoNU were within the powers of the President to do so. RJMEC

agrees with these powers for the appointment of the Governor of Bank of South Sudan but expects a fresh appointment in conformity with the R-ARCSS *Article 4.2.3*.

The Permanent Ceasefire between the signatories of the R-ARCSS has continued to hold, signalling the Parties' continuing commitment to the Agreement. However, there were reports of violent inter-communal clashes, cattle raids and revenge attacks, typically among youth, in the areas of Greater Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes, Unity, Jonglei, Greater Upper Nile and Abyei, which have resulted in scores of death, injuries and destruction of property. The violence is partly attributed to the existing security vacuum arising from the delay in the restructuring and reconstitution of State authorities including the appointment of governors.

Screening, selection training and redeployment of the Necessary Unified Forces (NUF) was one of the outstanding tasks of the Pre-Transitional Period, which were carried forward into the Transitional Period. At least 78,500 personnel have been registered at the various cantonment sites, barracks and training centres. To date, in excess of 45,000 organized forces from both the Government and the Opposition forces have reportedly moved from cantonment sites to training centres in preparation for unification training and subsequent redeployment.

A total of 7.5 million people in South Sudan are in need of humanitarian assistance. Six million people were expected to be acutely food insecure in the period February – April 2020. This perilous food security and livelihood situation has worsened from the COVID-19 pandemic in the wake of lockdown measures set by the high-level task force on COVID-19 including the closure of businesses and income generating activities, which have left populations even more vulnerable. On the economy, the exchange rate of the South Sudanese Pound (SSP) against the US Dollar strengthened through the first two months of 2020. However, the collapse of the oil prices, reflecting the global economic downturn relating to the recent COVID-19 pandemic has led to a drastic decline in oil revenues. This will have a serious negative impact on the country's budget and on the government's capacity to finance the implementation of the R-ARCSS.

The RJMEC interim chairperson engaged key stakeholders in efforts to quicken the pace of implementation of the Pre-Transitional tasks and help to realise the formation of the RTGoNU. The leadership provided briefings to the IGAD Council of Ministers and Africa Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC), conducted separate consultations with the Parties to the Agreement, the Stakeholders and the Regional guarantors and diplomatic community, and held meetings with H.E. Salva Kiir Mayardit, the President of the Republic of South Sudan, Dr Riek Machar, First Vice President, and the other members of the Presidency.

Overall the implementation of the Transitional Period started well and looked promising. However, the few teething problems have slowed down progress and the Interim Chairperson of RJMEC is engaging with the Parties to break the deadlocks to allow for the implementation of the Agreement.

I. Introduction

1. This Report on the status of implementation of the Pre-Transitional tasks of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) is prepared pursuant to *Chapter VII, Article 7.9* of the R-ARCSS and covers the period 1st January to 31st March 2020. It builds on the previous quarterly reports published since the signing of the R-ARCSS on 12th September 2018, namely numbers 001/19, 002/19, 003/19, 004/19 and 005/19.¹
2. After a little over seventeen months of the Pre-Transitional Period, the Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGoNU) was established on 22nd February 2020 with the swearing in of the First Vice President and three of the four Vice Presidents.² The Report, therefore, highlights the activities leading up to and the eventual resolution of the key Pre-Transitional tasks that resulted in the formation of the RTGoNU. Key to the resolution was a breakthrough in the determination of the number of States, which was agreeable to all the Parties to the Agreement. At the same time, the Parties also agreed to allow a key Pre-Transitional task that of the screening, training and redeployment of at least 83 000 Necessary Unified Forces (NUF), to continue during the Transitional Period.
3. In addition, the Report highlights the successful formation of the RTGoNU and points to early violations of the R-ARCSS including the Parties' failure to strictly adhere to the 35% women participation at all levels of the executive. Beyond this violation, there is also the issue of the amended Transitional Constitution that was assented to by the President H.E Salva Kiir Mayardit. There are significant changes to the Amendment Bill and hence the Act assented to by the President. The National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC) has indicated that the Amendment Act (No.6) 2020 does not conform to the R-ARCSS.
4. Overall the Parties succeeded in implementing all but 7 of the 63 Pre-Transitional activities.³ Still outstanding, however, is the determination of the positions at the State and local government levels according to the responsibility sharing ratio outlined in *Article 1.16.1* of the R-ARCSS.⁴ There were also delays in the restructuring and reconstitution of the Transitional National Legislature (TNL), comprising both the Transitional National Legislative Assembly (TNLA) and the Council of States (CoS), as Parties failed to provide their nominees on time to the NCAC.

¹ All the reports can be accessed at <http://jmecsouthsudan.org>, which cover progress or lack thereof in implementation of the R-ARCSS since its signing in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

² The First Vice President H.E Dr Riek Machar (SPLM/A-IO), H.E Dr. Wani Igga and H.E Tabang Deng (I-TGoNU), and H.E Rebecca Nyandeng De'Mabior (FD's). The SSOA nominee H.E Hussien Abdelbaggi was sworn in a few days later.

³ The Parties generally agreed to pursue the outstanding Pre-Transitional tasks during the Transitional period. These tasks are included together with those of the Transitional Period in Annex B attached to this Report.

⁴ The Responsibility Sharing Ratio in Article 1.16.1 is determined as follows: I-TGoNU 55%; SPLM/A-IO 27%; SSOA 10% and OPP 8%.

5. Some improvements were observed in the humanitarian situation with the continued voluntary return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and refugees as the security situation stabilised across the country. However, this was abruptly halted with the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic. With regards to the economy, plummeting world oil prices severely impacted government revenues and continue to pose an ongoing threat to the implementation of the Agreement.
6. Section II of the Report will provide highlights of the prevailing political, security, humanitarian and economic situation in the Republic of South Sudan. Section III focuses on the status of implementation of the R-ARCSS, while Section IV highlights RJMEC's engagements in enhancing its mandate of monitoring and evaluation. Finally, Section V presents RJMEC's observations and recommendations. The Report's conclusion is in Section VI.

II. Prevailing Political, Security, Humanitarian and Economic Situation

Political Developments

7. On 15th February 2020, President Salva Kiir announced his decision to return the Republic of South Sudan from 32 States to 10⁵. The President also announced three administrative areas in the country to consist of Abyei Administrative Area (AAA), Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA) and Ruweng Administrative Area (RAA). The resolution of the number of states and their boundaries, and the assent of the President to the Constitutional Amendment Bill (No. 6) 2020 on 19th February 2020 were, among others, critical issues necessary for the formation of the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGoNU) on 22nd February 2020.
8. On this day, the RTGoNU was partially constituted following the swearing into office of the First Vice President H.E Dr Riek Machar Teny and three of the four Vice Presidents, namely H.E. Wani Igga, H.E. Gen. Taban Deng Gai and H.E. Rebecca Nyandeng De'Mabior.⁶ A day later, the remaining Vice President H.E. Abdelbagi Hussein Akol was sworn in. This signalled the official start of the Transitional Period and the end of the Pre-Transitional Period, which had lasted for one year, five months and six days, compared to the eight months envisaged in the Agreement.⁷ The Transitional Period is expected to last for thirty-six (36) months with general elections to be held at least 60 days prior to the expiry of the Transitional Period.

⁵ Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Unity, Lakes, Jonglei, Western Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, and Upper Nile.

⁶ The First Vice President was sworn in consistent with *Article 1.7.1*, which allows for the office to continue for the duration of the Transition and cease to exist at the end of the Transitional Period unless otherwise decided in the Permanent Constitution. *Article 1.7.2* points to the Chairman of the SPLM/A-IO Dr Riek Machar being appointed for the duration of the Transitional Period. With regards to the Vice Presidents *Article 1.8.1* establishes the office of four Vice Presidents who shall be equal in rank and their offices shall cease to exist at the conclusion of the Transitional Period. H.E Wani Igga and Taban Deng Gai were nominated by the ITGoNU and H.E. Rebecca Nyandeng De'Mabior by the FDs, and H.E. Abdelbagi Hussein Akol by SSOA, according to *Article 1.8.2.5*.

⁷ The Pre-Transitional Period was extended on two separate occasions with the agreement of all the Parties. The first time was on 12th May 2019 at the end of the eight months allowed for in the Agreement and again for an additional 100 days from 12th November 2019 to 22nd February 2020 (For additional information see <https://jmecsouthsudan.org/index.php/reports/rjmec-quarterly-reports/161-rjmec-quarterly-report-to-igad-on-the-status-of-implementation-of-the-r-arcss-from-rjmec-quarterly-report-to-igad-on-the-status-of-implementation-of-the-r-arcss-from-1st-october-to-31st-december-2019/file>)

9. Within three weeks of the formation of the RTGoNU the thirty-five ministerial positions were allocated according to *Article 1.10.7* of the R-ARCSS with twenty going to the ITGoNU, nine to the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army – In Opposition (SPLM/A-IO), and three, two and one to the South Sudan Opposition Alliance (SSOA), Former Detainees (FD's) and Other Political Parties (OPP) respectively. Positions were also allotted to ten deputy ministers. Nominations to the country's TNL and to positions at the State and local government levels, however, remain unfilled thus delaying the completion of all the RTGoNU structures.
10. In March 2020 the Parties to the R-ARCSS held inter-party consultations in attempts to agree on the responsibility sharing at the State and local government levels. Unfortunately, the Parties were unable to agree on the allocations of the ten States and the three Administrative Areas of Abyei, Greater Pibor and Ruweng. Following the Parties' failure to agree, Dr Riek Machar Teny, First Vice President and Chairperson of SPLM/A-IO, sought the intervention of the RJMEC Interim Chairperson to assist in breaking the deadlock. Accordingly, a consultative meeting of the representatives of the Parties to the R-ARCSS convened on 27th March 2020 in an attempt to break the deadlock, ended without a breakthrough. However, the RJMEC Interim Chairperson continues to engage the Presidency to appeal to them to find an amicable solution to the problem.
11. The NCAC the body responsible for incorporating the R-ARCSS into the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan, 2011 (as amended) to conform it to the Agreement, detected alterations in the Constitutional Amendment Act (No. 6) 2020, which were made after the Committee had submitted the Constitutional Amendment Bill (No. 6) 2020 to the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs of the ITGoNU. The Act was assented to by H.E Salva Kiir Mayardit, on 19th February 2020.
12. The SPLM/A-IO raised concerns about procedures for recent political appointments that were made for various officeholders, including the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Petroleum according to *Decree No. 37/2020* dated 13th March 2020; six (6) Ambassadors appointed consistent with *Decree No. 28/2020* dated 26th February 2020 and *Decree No. 30/2020* dated 27th February 2020; the Governor and two (2) Deputy Governors of the Bank of South Sudan appointed according to *Decree No. 09/2020* dated 22nd January 2020 and *Decree No. 39/2020* dated 25th March 2020, which are inconsistent with the provisions of the R-ARCSS. These appointments appear inconsistent with the procedures provided for in *Articles 1.6.2.15, 1.9.1 and 1.9.6.1.1* of the R-ARCSS. However, the appointment of the Governor of the Bank of South Sudan was found to be in order as it was done by the ITGoNU before the RTGoNU was formed.

The Security Situation

13. The Permanent Ceasefire has continued to hold throughout this period between the signatories of the R-ARCSS, signalling the Parties' continuing commitment to the agreement. There were reports, however, of violent inter-communal clashes, cattle raiding and revenge attacks, and typically among youth, in the areas of Greater Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes State, Unity State, Jonglei, Greater Upper Nile and Abyei. The violence is partly attributed to the existing security

vacuum arising from, among others, the continuous delay in the restructuring and reconstitution of State authorities, including appointments of Governors.

14. In two areas where the security situation proved to be challenging, significant breakthroughs were achieved. Firstly, in the area of Maiwut and Adar with ongoing conflict since July 2019, between armed forces of the defected SPLM/A-IO Maj Gen James Ochan Puot (now aligned to the SSPDF) and the 5th Infantry Division of the SPLM/A-IO⁸, an immediate ceasefire was agreed upon. This followed the signing of an official resolution on 11th February 2020 during a Reconciliation and Peace Committee enquiry led by the Joint Defence Board (JDB).⁹
15. Secondly, there was need to continue political dialogue with the holdout groups pursuant to the decision of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Council of Ministers to enable them to join in the South Sudan peace process. Accordingly, the initiative of the Community of Sant'Egidio in Rome, Italy to host meetings between the South Sudan Opposition Movement Alliance (SSOMA) and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan built on the efforts of the IGAD Special Envoy to South Sudan who engaged with the groups. Sant'Egidio facilitated meetings resulted in the signing of the Rome Resolution in which the parties to the talks agreed to cease hostilities and commit to engage further in dialogue.
16. The Resolution also provided for representation of SSOMA into the CTSAMVM structures, and for joint monitoring of compliance of the parties to the cessation of hostilities agreement. The Parties to the R-ARCSS endorsed the Rome Resolution on 21st February 2020 and forwarded their recommendation to the IGAD Council of Ministers for its action. Importantly, there have been no reports of clashes or violations since the start of these negotiations and during the current reporting period.¹⁰
17. Nineteen (19) civilian centres remain occupied by the SSPDF in contravention of *Article 2.2.3.1* of the R-ARCSS, which calls for the immediate demilitarization of all civilian areas during the Pre-Transitional Period. The areas of occupation are as follows: Torit eight (8), Yei five (5), and Malakal and Yambio three (3) each respectively. Whilst the number of civilian centres occupied by the armed forces has declined significantly since the signing of the R-ARCSS, it is a matter of concern that these nineteen (19) remain occupied by the SSPDF, with little evidence of serious commitment by the concerned authorities to rectify this violation of the R-ARCSS.

⁸ The Resolution document was signed on 11th February 2020 by Maj Gen James Ochan Puot (Leader of the Provisional Military and Political Council) as head of the Maiwut delegation and by Col Koang Puot Luach (Deputy Governor Adar State) as head of the Jickow delegation.

⁹ RJMEC was present during the proceedings and signed the resolution document as an official observer to the agreement along with CTSAMVM.

¹⁰ Prior to the negotiations, there was frequent conflicts in the Yei River area attributed to clashes between forces loyal to Gen. Thomas Cirillo on the one hand and SSPDF and opposition forces on the other hand, resulting in several reported injuries and deaths.

18. Screening, selection training and redeployment of the NUF were some of the outstanding tasks of the Pre-Transitional Period, which were carried forward into the Transitional Period. At least 78,500 personnel have been registered at the various cantonment sites, barracks and training centres. To date, in excess of 45,000 organized forces, of which over 3600 are women, from both the Government and the Opposition forces have reportedly moved from cantonment sites to training centres in preparation for unification, training and subsequent redeployment. However, this is only just over half of the 83,000-figure planned for the NUF. Moreover, several of the training centres have a significant imbalance in the number of the Government and the Opposition forces, and the provision of logistic support essential to enable the commencement of formal training remains incomplete.
19. There have been instances of rank and file soldiers defecting and changing allegiance from one Party to another. CTSAMVM reports that the acceptance by the Parties of the defectors is in essence recruitment, which is expressly prohibited by CoHA, Article 3.2 9(e) and *Article 2.1.10.4* of the R-ARCSS. Changing allegiance could also be seen as an activity that may jeopardise the R-ARCSS, which is described as a prohibited act in *Article 2.1.10.4* of the R-ARCSS.
20. While there has been a reduction in cases of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), CTSAMVM confirmed two rape cases in Magwi-Torit during the reporting period. The first case involved a 19-year-old female who was raped by a man at gunpoint. The suspect was a civilian and the case was handled at the village level. The second case involved a 40-year-old female who was raped by four men, two of whom were reportedly armed. Although the woman was treated, the case was not officially registered since it was not reported to the Torit central police station. CTSAMVM also recorded five alleged cases of rape in Lasu-Yei that are yet to be confirmed, and investigations continue.

Humanitarian Situation

21. The formation of the RTGoNU laid down the basis for the creation of an enabling political, administrative, operational and legal environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection. During this quarter, there was relative calm in the country as the Permanent Ceasefire continued to hold. However, with the onset of the dry season, inter-communal violence, revenge attacks and cattle raids were recorded as a significant threat to humanitarian operations countrywide especially in the traditional hotspots of the states of Greater Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes, Unity, Jonglei, Greater Upper Nile and Abyei; where humanitarian actors continued to report suspension of activities and temporary withdrawal of staff due to fights between armed groups.
22. The proliferation of small arms led to higher numbers of casualties, severe injuries and mass displacement compared to traditional cattle rustling patterns in South Sudan. In Abyei, an estimated 4,800 people were displaced, and more than 50 civilians killed, in Akobo and Nyirol counties an estimated 16,000 people were affected and up to 10,000 people, mainly children, women and the elderly, were displaced in Pibor. Consequently, the situation created a

humanitarian need, especially for food, emergency shelter, essential household items, health care, clean water and sanitation services.

23. During the period, UNHCR maintained its “non return” advisory owing to the absence of basic services like water, sanitation, shelter, food security and education that are necessary for safe and dignified returns. Despite this, there were continued voluntary returns by refugees and IDPs with most recorded returns originating from refugee camps in Uganda and Sudan. UNMISS reported that over 600 000 IDPs have returned home since the signing of the R-ARCSS while the UNHCR reported the voluntary return of 279 880 refugees to their homes since November 2017. Of that number 2 984 returned home during March 2020.¹¹ According to UNHCR, most of the returnees opted not to surrender their cards thus retaining their refugee status and access to food and services at their host refugee camps. UNHCR has since initiated quick impact projects that support the provision of basic and essential services like water and classrooms in areas of return to support reintegration.
24. More recently, the COVID-19 pandemic has impeded voluntary returns as borders have been closed. According to the National High-Level Task Force on COVID-19, about 300 returnees from Uganda and Sudan have been quarantined at the borders as a preventative measure. In the aftermath of heavy rains and flooding, humanitarian needs still abound and reports of poor road access and humanitarian workers safety continue to be of concern. Although the overall humanitarian response is not currently adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites have been cited as locations at risk due to the high numbers of residents and congestion. According to UNOCHA, UNICEF was spearheading responses prioritizing risk communication and awareness raising as well as preventive measures in line with the South Sudan COVID -19 preparedness and response plan.
25. According to the February 2020 Humanitarian Snapshot, 7.5 million people in South Sudan were in need of humanitarian assistance.¹² Six million people were projected to be severely food insecure in the period February – April 2020 according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) projections released in February 2020. The report further suggests that 20,000 people were classified as suffering from the most extreme levels of hunger (“catastrophe” or IPC Phase 5) in Jonglei’s Akobo, Ayod and Duk counties, which were hit by heavy rains in 2019. The mature swarm of desert locusts cited in Ikotos and Magwi, which are predominantly agricultural production locations, worsened the food security situation.
26. This perilous food security and livelihood situation has been made worse by the COVID-19 pandemic. Lockdown measures such as the setting of curfews, closure of some businesses, stringent public transport measures and others that affect other income generating activities set by the High-Level Task Force on COVID-19 pandemic in response to the coronavirus have left a food insecure population even more vulnerable. According to OCHA, plans were underway

¹¹ <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/75299>.

¹² <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-humanitarian-snapshot-february-2020>.

to rollout general food distribution efforts targeting all affected population countrywide in support of a national preparedness and response plan.

27. Growing humanitarian concerns were also observed at cantonment centres and training sites. Challenges included, among others, insufficient food availability, lack of medication, poor sanitary conditions and lack of sexual reproductive health services to cater for trainees and the many expectant and nursing mothers, and dependants of trainees at the centres. Preliminary screening results at some of the centres presented high incidences of TB, HIV, Hepatitis B and C as well as sexually transmitted infections (STIs). This indicated an urgent need for sexual reproductive health services and robust medical services.

The Economy

28. The exchange rate of the South Sudanese Pound (SSP) against the US Dollar strengthened markedly through the first two months of 2020. However, the collapse of the oil prices, reflecting the global economic downturn relating to the recent COVID-19 pandemic has led to a drastic decline in oil revenues. South Sudan's oil revenues were budgeted at around US \$ 55 per barrel for the current budget year, but at the end of March, the price had fallen to less than US \$ 25. The loss of revenues, if it persists, maybe considerable and budgeting will become very challenging.
29. The oil price, and thereby oil revenues, were at, or above the budgeted price of around US \$55 until the end of February. Subsequently in the three last weeks of March oil prices plunged reaching US \$ 23 on 31st March. At this price level, South Sudan is allowed to postpone part of the transfer payments it makes to Sudan. Taking this into account, it is estimated that if the price should remain at the present level, the net revenues will be reduced by two-thirds compared with what was budgeted. Even with a partial recovery of the oil price, revenues may remain at substantially low levels.
30. Selected information on budget execution during the first half of the budget year presented by the Ministry of Finance indicate that gross revenues (that is before transfers to Sudan) were close to the budgeted amount as a result of a higher than budgeted oil price and despite lower oil production levels. However, due to higher than budgeted transfers to Sudan, net revenues were close to 20 per cent lower than budgeted. Non-oil revenues, which account for around 15 per cent of total revenues during the first half of the budget year are reported to be 1 per cent above target.
31. The decline in the oil price impacts the net cashflow with a lag, as buyers are given 30 days to pay the contracted amount. This means that it may take from four to six weeks or more before a change in the oil price is reflected in the cash flow. The present cash flow reflects the oil price at the end of February, which was around US \$ 55 per barrel. The full impact of the plunge in oil prices in March will be reflected in cashflows towards the end of April.

32. Harvesting of 2019 crops was completed in January. According to the preliminary findings of the 2019 FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission, the 2019 aggregate cereal production is estimated at 820 000 tons, 10 percent above the record low output in 2018 but 4 percent below the average of the previous five years. Cereal production benefited from an expansion of the harvested area compared to the previous year due to security improvement.¹³
33. RJMEC interim chairperson engaged government on the issue of aid coordination, the implementation of the New Deal for Fragile states and the need to translate the statements of intent of the Agreement into activities to enable better planning and budgeting. The government was not very responsive to the New Deal discussion as the previous implementation was saddled with challenges. However, they agreed to align the National Development Strategy 2018-2021 and extend its time frame to that of the R-ARCSS in order to enhance successful implementation.

III. Status of Implementation of the R-ARCSS

34. The determination of the number of States and their boundaries in South Sudan remained protracted in the early part of the quarter as the Parties held firm to their divergent positions. Failure to reach agreement on this issue, however, as well as the non-completion of training and redeployment of the NUF, had already led to two successive postponements of the formation of the RTGoNU. However, a breakthrough in reaching agreement on the number of states in February paved the way for the successful formation of the RTGoNU.
35. During the reporting period, outstanding tasks successfully completed by the Parties, in addition to the determination of the number of states were the enactment of the Constitutional Amendment Bill (No. 6) 2020¹⁴, and assent by the President; and allocation of ministries and portfolios to the various Parties. With the formation of the RTGoNU, the Parties agreed to address the outstanding Pre-Transitional tasks during the Transitional Period. A complete listing of the tasks expected to be undertaken during the three-year Transitional Period is available in Annex B of the Report.
36. Of the sixty-three (63) identified Pre-Transitional tasks, the Parties had successfully undertaken thirty-four (34) of those activities, twenty-two (22) were ongoing and seven (7) were outstanding. The outstanding tasks relate to: screening, selection, training and redeployment of the NUF; submission by Agreement Parties of the TNLA representatives' members to the NCAC; apportioning of positions to the Parties at the State and local government levels¹⁵; enactment of security laws previously reviewed by the NCAC and submitted to the Minister of

¹³ FAO: Crop prospects and food situation. Quarterly global report March 2020.

¹⁴ As outlined below, concerns have been raised about changes made to the Bill, which were not authorized by the NCAC. The RJMEC Chairperson has written to the President in an effort to clarify the situation.

¹⁵ This include reaching agreement on the number of governors, over which the Parties are deadlocked, Speakers of State Legislatures, State Councils of Ministers, State Legislatures, County Commissioners, and County Councils, consistent with *Article 1.16.3* of the R-ARCSS.

Justice and Constitutional Affairs of the ITGoNU¹⁶; completion of a Strategic Security Assessment; completion of demilitarization of civilian areas; and appointment of an RJMEC Chairperson by IGAD.

Number of States and Boundaries

37. One of the more contentious issues to be resolved by the Parties during the Pre-Transitional Period was that of the determination of the number of States and their boundaries. H.E. David Mabuza, Deputy President of South Africa and Special Envoy to South Sudan with the support from the IGAD member states Regional Special Envoys to South Sudan under the auspices of IGAD, facilitated three consultative meetings of the Parties to the Agreement on 3rd to 4th December 2019, 14th to 16th January 2020, and 5th February 2020, to assist the Parties to reach consensus. The concerted efforts of the facilitators were, however, unable to break the deadlock and the matter was referred to the IGAD leadership for further direction.
38. On 9th February 2020, IGAD held its 34th Extraordinary Assembly of Heads of State and Government under the Chairmanship of H.E. Dr Abdalla Hamdok to discuss the situation in South Sudan, including the number of States. The Summit proposed a Tripartite discussion between H.E Dr Abdalla Hamdok, H.E Yoweri Museveni and H.E Salva Kiir Mayardit that included the participation of Dr Riek Machar Teny, and H.E Dr Workneh Gebeyehu, IGAD Executive Secretary. The Tripartite discussion proposed reverting the country from thirty-two (32) states to ten (10), and the Summit agreed with the request of President Salva Kiir to return to Juba to consult with his constituents. On 15th February 2020, President Salva Kiir issued a Republican Order, which reverted the number of States to 10 and announced three new Administrative Areas, namely: Abyei Administrative Area (AAA), Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA) and Ruweng Administrative Area (RAA). Box 1 below summarises the process undertaken to reach a solution on the number of states and their boundaries. The President, H.E. Salva Kiir Mayardiit communicated the reversion to 10 states to the Chairperson of IGAD.

The Cantonment Process and the Training of the Necessary Unified Forces

39. On the status of implementation of the Transitional Security Arrangements, the unification of forces remains outstanding. Of the 25 cantonments sites, 23 are operational with Turow and Puluturuk remain unoccupied. A considerable number of combatants from both the Government and the Opposition have now moved from their barracks and cantonment sites to the respective NUF training centres¹⁷ although the balance of forces in the 17 operational training centres has not yet been fully achieved. This follows the decision to shift screening from cantonments sites to training centers in order to speed up the unification process.

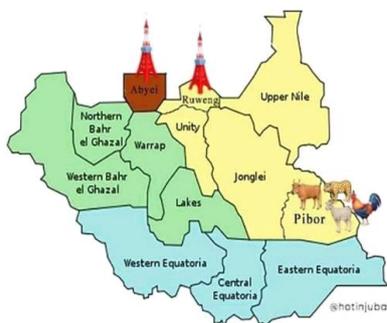
¹⁶ The Security laws reviewed by the NCAC is intended to establish the legal framework for the security sector reform during the Pre-Transitional and Transitional periods. It focused on the SPLA Act (2009), Police Service Act (2009), Prisons Service Act (2011), National Security Service Act (2014), and the Wildlife Service Act (2011). The Fire Brigade Act (2019) was newly drafted by the NCAC.

¹⁷ 18 Training Centres were originally identified, but Luri was eventually considered unsuitable for NUF training.

Box 1: Reaching Agreement on the Number of States and their Boundaries

Article 1.15 and Annex E of the R-ARCSS set out the process for resolving the issue on the Number of States and their boundaries, which was the major issue upon which the Parties could not reach agreement during the High Level Revitalization Process. The R-ARCSS allowed for the setting up of a Technical Boundary Committee (TBC) (Articles 1.15.18.1 - 1.15.18.7) and an Independent Boundaries Commission (IBC) (Articles 1.15.1 – 1.15.16), to resolve the issue.

10 STATES + 3 ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS



The TBC focused its efforts to list and map the tribal areas of South Sudan as they stood on 1st January 1956 with a focus on addressing the tribal boundaries violated as a consequence of the establishment of the thirty-two (32) States. The TBC’s Report was presented to the IBC, which ultimately failed to reach consensus among its members and thus reverted to the IGAD Executive Secretary in July 2019. The IBC however, recommended to IGAD that the issue should be decided by the Parties without reverting to a referendum as detailed in Articles 1.15.15 – 1.15.16.

Several political initiatives with the Parties were subsequently undertaken, including the formation of a committee of representatives of the Parties to resolve the matter, following one of the bilateral meetings between President Salva Kiir Mayardit and Dr. Riek Machar Teny. However, the committee was formed but failed to convene due to disagreements on procedural matters. On 21st August 2019, the IGAD Council of Ministers summoned the Parties to Addis Ababa in an attempt to resolve the outstanding issue, and to report on the same to the next Ordinary Summit of the IGAD Heads of Government, by end-September 2019. Unfortunately, the Parties were unable to agree on modalities for convening the follow-up discussions and consequently failed to meet.

Following the aborted consultative meeting, during the 69th Extra-Ordinary Session of the IGAD Council of Ministers on 10th November 2019, Ambassador Ismail Wais, the IGAD Special Envoy for South Sudan was directed to facilitate a meeting of the Parties “to resolve the issue of the number of states and their boundaries and any other outstanding issues pertaining to the establishment of the RTGoNU.” Such a meeting was convened over a three-day period in Juba from 2nd – 4th December 2019. It was Chaired by H.E David Mabuza, Deputy President of South Africa, and involved the participation of the Regional Special Envoys. Follow up meetings on 14th – 16th January 2020, and 5th February 2020 failed to reach agreement.

However Tripartite discussions proposed during IGAD’s 34th Extraordinary Summit, which were held to deliberate on the number of States finally yielded results. The Tripartite discussion proposed reverting to ten states, and the Summit agreed with the request of President Kiir to return to Juba to consult with his constituents. In a letter dated 15th February 2020, President Salva Kiir informed IGAD that he had accepted its proposal to revert the country from 32 to 10 States, thus clearing the way for the formation of the RTGoNU one week later.

40. The screening of forces has been reassigned from the JMCC to the JTSC and food and in-kind resources are now reaching training centres and registration and informal training are on-going, but by no means complete. Screening teams have been deployed to training centres and screening is underway but not yet complete. Although no formal training has started, priority has been put on the VIP Protection Unit and the military part of the NUF. Consequently, only some of the transitional security tasks were completed by the 100-days extension period and to date no NUF forces are ready for redeployment.

41. Conditions in the training centres have been less than ideal as outlined in Box 2, which points

Box 2. Challenges Confronting the Training Centres

Following joint RJMEC and CTSAMVM visits to the operational Training Centres during this reporting period, below are some of the key challenges observed:

- Insufficient quantities of training uniforms and boots;
- Health and hygiene concerns made worse by the presence of women and children. To date 3 trainee fatalities have been recorded and in one training site 21 cases of TB, whilst in virtually all training centres no field latrine or wash facilities exist;
- Insufficient logistics support including medical support and medicines, clean water and water bowsers, shelter materials (tents) and bedding materials, cooking pots and utensils, ambulances and vehicles for CASEVAC and emergencies, tools to build latrines, secure containers for storage of food and weapons; and
- Insufficient facilities and resources for female trainees (which includes a number of pregnant women and nursing mothers in most of the training centres).

to a series of challenges that require urgent attention on the part of the authorities. Key among those challenges are the logistics support to the centres and the presence of a large number of families including women and children. Morale in the training centres is surprisingly ‘upbeat’ considering the very austere and challenging conditions. Overall, the behaviour of the forces has been good with few breaches of discipline which indicates effective command, control and personnel management of the diverse group of trainees by the training staff. In addition, trainees are in mixed government and opposition groups and there are no badges of

rank during the training process. It is also important to note that some, but not all centres have a reasonable balance between Government and Opposition forces.

42. Importantly, there has been a recent improvement in the distribution of resources from the former NPTC storage sites in Juba to the training centres. This occurred after responsibility for managing logistics support to cantonment sites and training centres was transferred to the JDB, which then established a small team to develop a logistics allocation and movement plan. However, the requirement to train 83,000 NUF remains a considerable challenge, which is likely to take several months and a huge logistical undertaking to complete.

Mechanisms for Security Arrangements

43. The mechanisms for security arrangements during the Pre-Transitional period were under the direction of the NPTC. This included the Joint Defence Board (JDB), Joint Military Ceasefire Commission (JMCC), Joint Transitional Security Committee (JTSC), Strategic Defence and Security Review Board (SDSRB), and Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) Commission. The other security mechanism the Ceasefire Transitional Security Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (CTSAMVM) operates independently and reports directly to IGAD and RJMEC.

44. With the commencement of the Transitional Period, the role of the NPTC will be taken over by a new mechanism referred to as the National Transitional Committee to Coordinate Implementation of the Security Arrangements (NTCCISA), which was established on 26th March 2020, through Republican Decree No. 10/2020. The Committee is expected to: oversee

and coordinate implementation of the Security Arrangement activities; complete the tasks left undone by the NPTC; and to prepare and execute a budget for its activities.¹⁸

45. During the reporting period, the JDB started conducting periodical coordination meetings with the other security mechanisms to which IGAD, RJMEC, CTSAMVM and UNMISS were invited as observers. The improved oversight from the JDB has already contributed to better logistics planning and is expected to lead to improved allocation of resources and implementation. However, the recommendation from RJMEC that the Mechanisms establish a joint operations/logistics coordination centre within the Department of Defence and under the direction of the JDB has yet to be actioned.
46. The JTSC issued a directive on 25th March 2020 on safety measures at the training centres, in line with the RTGoNU High-Level Task Force on COVID-19 pandemic policy on prevention measures. All training activities in the centres were allowed to continue but access was limited to essential logistics support. Increased general safety and hygiene measures were also adopted as part of general training. The restrictions on movement resulting from COVID-19 pandemic countermeasures is expected to further strain logistics systems supporting cantonment and the NUF training.
47. The SDSRB continues to develop a strategic security assessment, a security policy framework, a revised defence policy, and provide an analysis of operational capabilities of a National Army and other security forces. Progress has however been exceedingly slow, mainly due to the heavy commitments of H.E. Angelina Teny, the Chairperson and newly appointed Minister of Defence in the RTGoNU, and Hon. Lt. Gen. Malek Ruben, Deputy Minister of Defence. To register added progress and complete the draft White Paper the Board needs to secure additional technical expertise.
48. It has been a particularly busy period for CTSAMVM at a time when funding remains challenging and there have been rotations of international observers and monitoring officers, thereby reducing its full operational capacity for a period of about two months ending in January 2020. Notwithstanding the challenges, its priorities during the quarter were to monitor the situation in cantonment sites and training centres, monitor the PoCs, and the overall security situation, and conduct investigations where required. CTSAMVM has also continued to provide support to the Security Mechanisms, in particular the JMCC and the JTSC. This support has largely been in the form of providing air movement, which has been extended to IGAD, RJMEC and the Supervisory Security Mechanism (SSM) in conducting field trips to both cantonment sites and training centres.

¹⁸ Its members are Chairman, Hon. Tut Gatlaok Manime, Presidential Advisor on National Security; Deputy Chairperson Hon. Mayiik Ayii Deng, Minister of Presidential Affairs; Secretary Hon Stephen Par Kuol, Minister of Peace Building; Hon Angelina Teny, Minister of Defence and Veteran Affairs; Hon. Paul Ayom Akec, Minister of the Interior; Hon. Salvatore Garang Mabiordit, Minister of Finance and Planning; Hon. Josephine Joseph Lagu, Minister of Agriculture and Food Security; Hon Rizik Zakaria Hassan, Minister of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism; and General Akol Koor Kuc, Director General of the Internal Security Bureau.

49. The Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) Commission has undertaken awareness raising activities on its mandate among the forces. The Commission is also undertaking an assessment of the candidates currently being screened out from the training centres. So far, the DDR Commission has registered 13,850 ex-combatants in the cantonment sites, barracks and training centers. However, the DDR Commission continues to face various challenges, including lack of funding and inadequate coordination with other Transitional Security Institutions and Mechanisms.

Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity

50. This section of the report highlights the status of implementation of Chapter I of the R-ARCSS. It assesses how the Pre-Transitional tasks on governance were implemented in the lead up to the partial formation of the RTGoNU's structure and composition, including the activities of the Transitional Period that were implemented to the end of March 2020. The Pre-Transitional tasks outlined in Chapter I of the R-ARCSS, once implemented, were meant to provide a solid foundation upon which the RTGoNU would be established.

51. The tasks included amendments of legal frameworks for the necessary reforms envisaged in the R-ARCSS, agreement between the Parties on the allocation of ministerial and deputy ministerial portfolios, nomination of the Parties' representatives for an expanded Transitional National Legislative Assembly, resolution of the number of States and their boundaries, and restructuring and reconstitution of the Council of States, among others.¹⁹

52. The various Agreement Institutions and Mechanisms have to date played a critical role in the implementation of Chapter I provisions of the Agreement, with support from the ITGoNU and other Parties to the R-ARCSS. These include the NPTC and the NCAC.

The National Pre-Transitional Committee

53. The NPTC, a national Pre-Transitional institution, was established pursuant to *Articles 1.4.7 & 1.4.8* of the R-ARCSS to provide oversight and coordination of the implementation of the activities of the Pre-Transitional Period, in collaboration with the ITGoNU. It was also responsible for the management of the Fund established for the implementation of the Pre-Transitional tasks. During its tenure, the NPTC informed that it received a total sum of US \$84,503,763 out of the US \$100 million that the Government of the Republic of South Sudan had pledged, plus an additional sum of SSP 13,098,083,265 for the implementation of the Pre-Transitional tasks. Of the funds received from the Government US \$21.6 million was made available to the security mechanisms. Additional funds were received from the Government of Japan and the South Sudanese business community.

¹⁹ Efforts to implement the Pre-Transitional and Transitional Period tasks of the R-ARCSS build on the activities highlighted in the RJMEC Fourth Quarter Report of 2019, No. 005/19, and which can be found at <https://jmecsouthsudan.org/index.php/reports/rjmec-quarterly-reports/161-rjmec-quarterly-report-to-igad-on-the-status-of-implementation-of-the-r-arcss-from-rjmec-quarterly-report-to-igad-on-the-status-of-implementation-of-the-r-arcss-from-1st-october-to-31st-december-2019/file>.

54. Overall, the NPTC reportedly spent US \$104,328,404 and SSP 16,170,902,310 respectively, which is less than half of its total budget estimates of US \$285 million. The NPTC also received in-kind donations in the form of food and non-food items that include rice, sorghum, medicine, tents, uniforms, boreholes, and power generators from China, Ethiopia, African Union, Egypt, Sudan and South Africa. NPTC distributed some of these donations to the various training centres and cantonment sites while some of the items were still stored in the capital, Juba. The tenure of the NPTC lapsed with the formation of the RTGoNU on 22nd February 2020.

The National Constitutional Amendment Committee

55. The NCAC established under *Article 1.18.1* of the R-ARCSS is the institution mandated to revise or draft new laws, as appropriate, and also review other legislation as provided for in the Agreement. As part of its mandate, the NCAC prepared the Constitutional Amendment Bill (No. 6) 2020 to bring the Transitional Constitution of South Sudan 2011 into conformity with the R-ARCSS. After the review, the Bill was submitted to the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, before being ratified by the TNLA and assented to by the President. However, the Transitional Constitution Amendment Act (No. 6) 2020, as assented to by the President is inconsistent with the R-ARCSS. The RJMEC interim chairperson has drawn the attention of the President to the alterations in the Act and recommended that they be rectified for the said Act to conform to the R-ARCSS as envisaged.

56. The NCAC had previously reviewed and amended the five national security laws to make them conform with the provisions of the R-ARCSS. Unlike the Constitutional Amendment Bill, the five security laws, which were reviewed and/or drafted by the NCAC several months ago have not yet been enacted into law. The NCAC has also continued to work on the review and amendment of the economic and financial sector laws under Chapter IV of the R-ARCSS in order to strengthen fiscal responsibility, accountability and control in the management of public funds. The Committee has developed a third mark-up copy of the Public Financial Management and Accountability Act, 2011 and a second mark-up copy of the Southern Sudan National Audit Chamber Act, 2011. The marked-up versions identify the necessary amendments arising from experts' consultations and the outcome of experts/stakeholder meetings.

Formation of the RTGoNU's Structure and Composition

57. Following the assent by the President to the Constitutional Amendment Bill (No. 6) 2020 and the formation of the Presidency on 22nd February 2020, the members of the Council of Ministers of the RTGoNU were appointed consistent with *Article 1.10.7* and sworn in on 23rd March 2020 (See Annex A). According to *Article 1.4.4* of the R-ARCSS, the Parties are required to observe the 35% women representation in their nominations to the Executive, by ensuring that ITGoNU nominates no fewer than six (6) women, SPLM/A-IO nominates no fewer than three (3) women, and SSOA nominates no less than one (1) woman. Concerning the nomination of the ten deputy ministers, *Article 1.12.5* requires that no fewer than three (3) of them must be women. However, women only received 26% representation in the Council of Ministers and 10% within the deputy ministers.

58. Out of the thirty-five (35) members of the Council of Ministers appointed by the President, only nine (9) are women. The appointment fell short of the 35% representation as provided for in the R-ARCSS (See Box 3). The ITGoNU appointed five (5) and the SPLM/A-IO and SSOA appointed three (3) and one (1) respectively. With regards to the Deputy Ministers, the ITGoNU appointed one (1), the only female Deputy Minister. The Parties failed to adhere to this critical requirement set out in the Agreement. Consequently, the RJMEC interim chairperson wrote to the Parties reminding them of their obligation and requesting that the situation be immediately remedied.

Box 3. Appointment of Women to the Council of Ministers and Deputy Minister Positions				
S/N	Name	Ministry	Cluster	Party
Ministers				
1	Hon. Beatrice Khamisa Wani	Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	Governance	ITGoNU
2	Hon. Angelina Teny	Defence and Veterans Affairs	Governance	SPLM/A-IO
3	Hon. Jemma Nunu Kumba	Parliamentary Affairs	Governance	ITGoNU
4	Hon. Josephine Joseph Lagu	Agriculture and Food Security	Economic	SSOA
5	Hon. Josephine Napwon Cosmas	Environment and Forestry	Economic	ITGoNU
6	Hon. Awut Deng Achuil	General Education and Instruction	Service	ITGoNU
7	Hon. Elizabeth Acuei Yol	Health	Service	SPLM/A-IO
8	Hon. Ayaa Benjamin Warille	Gender, Child and Social Welfare	Gender and Youth	SPLM/A-IO
9	Hon. Nadia Arop Dudi	Culture, Museums & National Heritage	Gender and Youth	ITGoNU
Deputy Minister				
10	Lily Albino Akol	Agriculture and Food Security	Economic	ITGoNU

Reconstitution of the Transitional National Legislature

59. *Article 1.14.1* of the R-ARCSS sets out that the Transitional National Legislature (TNL) shall consist of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly (TNLA) and the Council of States (CoS). *Article 1.14.2.* requires the membership of the TNLA to be 550 made up of ITGoNU 332, SPLM/A-IO 128, and SSOA 50, OPP 30, and FDs 10 members. *Article 1.18.1.4* requires that the Parties to the Agreement provide a list of their nominees to the NCAC. On 13th February 2020, the NCAC requested the Parties to nominate their representatives by 18th February 2020 and also provided the details of the criteria for eligibility of the nominees based on the requirements of the R-ARCSS, the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan 2011 (as amended) and relevant laws. To date, the FDs is the only Party that has submitted the list of its nominees. The RJMEC interim chairperson has reminded the Parties of their obligation under the R-ARCSS and urged them to expeditiously submit the list of their nominees to the NCAC.

60. A deadlock over responsibility sharing at the State and local government levels has delayed the appointment of State Governors and other related positions, including those in the Council of States. *Article 1.16.1* of the R-ARCSS provides for the responsibility sharing formula as follows: 55%, 27%, 10% and 8% for the ITGoNU, SPLM/A-IO, SSOA and OPP respectively. In addition, the FDs have a special provision for three (03) State Ministerial portfolios in States of their choice, which is to be deducted from the opposition ratio. The failure of the Parties to agree on the allocation of the States during the inter-party consultations in March 2020 prompted Dr Riek Machar, First Vice President and Chairperson of the SPLM/A-IO to seek the support of the RJMEC Interim Chairperson, pursuant to *Article 7.11* of the R-ARCSS, to assist the Parties to the R-ARCSS to break the deadlock over responsibility sharing in the ten states and the three Administrative Areas of Abyei, Greater Pibor and Ruweng.
61. Accordingly, the RJMEC Interim Chairperson convened a consultative meeting of the representatives of the Parties to the R-ARCSS on 27th March 2020. However, the Parties failed to reach consensus during this consultative meeting. RJMEC interim chairperson continues to engage with the top leadership of the Parties to expeditiously find a solution and also offer recommendations on the best way forward. If the Parties fail to agree, RJMEC is mandated under *Article 7.11* of the R-ARCSS to make a recommendation and should any party(ies) fail to comply refer the matter to the IGAD Mediation for further guidance.

The Permanent Constitution-Making Process

62. With respect to the Permanent Constitution-making process envisaged under Chapter VI of the R-ARCSS, the RTGoNU is required to inter alia initiate and oversee the process, adequately budget for the process, adhere to the agreed parameters in the making of the Permanent Constitution, enact a law to govern the process, reconstitute the National Constitutional Review Commission (NCRC), appoint a Preparatory Sub-Committee for the convening of the National Constitutional Conference, and seek assistance from regional and international experts to support the process. The entire constitution-making process is expected to be completed within 24 months.
63. In addition, the RJMEC interim chairperson is required to convene a workshop for the Parties, in the fourth month of the Transitional Period, to agree on the details of conducting the Permanent Constitution-making process. The outcome of the workshop shall form the basis of the legislations to be enacted to govern the Constitution-making process. The workshop is supposed to be moderated and facilitated by an institute renowned internationally for Constitution-making. Accordingly, the Secretariat of the RJMEC has kickstarted in-house preparations towards the convening of this workshop and has identified the Max Planck Foundation for International Peace and the Rule of Law as one of the renowned international institutes to be engaged to facilitate this Constitution making process workshop.
64. The RJMEC Secretariat has also conducted a comprehensive comparative study on constitution-making experiences in other post-conflict and transitional contexts for purposes of drawing possible lessons for South Sudan as it embarks on this journey. The study was led by a renowned

constitutional expert, Dr. Busingye Kabumba, of Makerere University Kampala together with RJMEC advisors. The study analysed the constitution-making processes adopted in twenty-one (21) jurisdictions from around the world – Africa (13 countries), Asia (5), South America (1) and Europe (2). The case studies were carefully selected, taking into account the extent to which their contexts resonated with that of South Sudan. This included, among others, experiences with armed conflict; ethnic tensions; militarization in the process of state building; and the presence of significant natural resources.

IV. Engagements of the Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission

65. During the reporting period, the RJMEC interim chairperson steadfastly engaged key stakeholders in efforts to expedite the pace of implementation of the Pre-Transitional tasks and to enable the timely formation of the RTGoNU. The leadership provided briefings to the IGAD Council of Ministers and African Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC), conducted separate consultations with the Parties to the Agreement, the South Sudanese Stakeholders and Adherents, the Regional and international guarantors and diplomatic community, and held meetings with H.E. Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan, H.E Dr Riek Machar Teny, First Vice President and all the four Vice Presidents.
66. In February 2020, the RJMEC leadership briefed the 70th Extraordinary Session of the IGAD Council of Ministers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The briefing focused on the status of implementation of the R-ARCSS in the Republic of South Sudan and highlighted the two critical outstanding tasks, which at the time were hindering the formation of the RTGoNU. The issues related to the unification of the NUF and the resolution of the number of states and their boundaries. The RJMEC leadership recommended to the Council and Summit to prevail on the Parties to reach a consensus on the number of States and their boundaries before 22nd February 2020, or to form the RTGoNU on the basis of a bridging proposal of the Regional Special Envoys to South Sudan.
67. Prior to the formation of the RTGoNU, the RJMEC Interim Chairperson was invited to Khartoum to brief the new Chairperson of IGAD, H.E. Dr Abdalla Hamdok, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sudan on the prevailing political situation in South Sudan. The RJMEC Interim Chairperson weighed in on the preferred course of action to be undertaken by the RTGoNU when it would assume office. He also briefed the IGAD Chairperson on the political process that resulted in the agreement for the Parties to form the RTGoNU. Further, the RJMEC Interim Chairperson outlined the key tasks that the new government would be expected to undertake and ways in which the IGAD could assist South Sudan going forward.

68. The RJMEC interim chairperson held discussions with Commissioner Barnabus Afako from the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan (CoHR).²⁰ The CoHR has a mandate to document human rights violations and collecting evidence that occurred during the conflict. This information and evidence will be vital for presentation to the Hybrid Court when it is eventually established. RJMEC interim chairperson concurred with the need for the Commission to continue to work in South Sudan during the Transitional Period. The CoHR is expected to continue to collect evidence and document violations during the Transitional Period until the HCSS and CTRH are properly set up and can safely receive such evidence.
69. The RJMEC interim chairperson has since the formation of the RTGoNU met on several occasions with the Presidency; Dr Riek Machar, First Vice President and the four Vice Presidents, namely: H.E Wani Igga, H.E Rebecca Nyandeng De'Mabior, H.E Taban Deng Gai and H.E Abdelbagi Hussien Akol. Discussions were focused on the conduct of the Transitional Period and expectations of the Presidency during that time. It was also an opportunity to solicit the Presidency's support for the RJMEC's mandate. The Presidency is expected to play an important role in coordinating the various ministerial clusters charged with implementing specific areas of the Agreement. Close collaboration is expected between the ministerial clusters and the RJMEC thematic Working Committees, which is the key mechanism that will be used to monitor Transitional tasks. Consequently, the high-level engagement with the RTGoNU is designed to lay the foundation for robust monitoring of the various tasks to be implemented under the R-ARCSS.
70. The RJMEC interim chairperson led several RJMEC members on field visits to some of the training centres of the NUF and VIP personnel. These visits were in addition to those undertaken by other RJMEC secretariat staff, which were aimed at observing first-hand the conditions at the sites and to assess the status of training for the NUF. Visits were conducted to the training centres in Mapel, Masinibara, Gorom, Panyier (Jonglei State); Maridi (Western Equatoria); Morota (Central Equatoria) and Owinykibul (Eastern Equatoria).
71. RJMEC secretariat participated in a brainstorming exercise on preparing the Cluster Heads (5 Vice Presidents) for the Transitional Period. This exercise proffered advice on the nature of the contents of the briefing documents to be handed to each Cluster head to help them understand the strategic direction of the Cluster as is given in the National Development Strategy and the R-ARCSS. There was also a discussion on the budget priorities and the need for aid coordination which RJMEC secretariat pointed out was crucial in the Agreement.
72. In this reporting period, the Communications Department continued its work of strategic support to the RJMEC secretariat in addition to its regular outreach activities, media handling

²⁰ The UN Human Rights Council was unable to complete its 43rd Session due to the COVID-19 Pandemic outbreak. The Council therefore did not make determination on whether to extend the mandate of the UN Commission on Human Rights for South Sudan for another year. A decision on whether to extend the mandate of CoHR will be undertaken by the Council at a date when the 43rd Session is resumed. In the meanwhile, the Council extended the CoHR mandate on a temporarily basis until resumption of the 43rd Session when the mandate extension will be substantively considered.

and press work. As usual, requests for peace agreements and/or the translated summary versions from civil society and other actors (listed in 7.2 of the Peace Agreement) were granted.

73. Two outreach activities were carried out during this quarter, one outside of Juba and one in Juba. The former was a two-day update on the status of implementation workshop on the R-ARCSS for primary and secondary school teachers in Wau, 30th - 31st Jan 2020, in partnership with Hold the Child organization, the Romeo Dallaire Child Soldier initiative, and the Non-violence Peace Force. The activity built the awareness of 100 primary and secondary school teachers on R-ARCSS among other complementary peacebuilding processes.
74. The second event was a two-day status of implementation update for journalists by different institutions and mechanisms in the Agreement in Juba, conducted in partnership with the Association of Media Women in South Sudan. The workshop, held on 5th – 6th February 2020, provided updates to 50 journalists from various local media houses, freelance journalists, correspondents for foreign media and international journalists on the status of the implementation of the Agreement as well as key pending tasks in the 100 days extension deadline. The key presentations came from RJMEC Advisers and the Agreement institutions and mechanisms.
75. Lastly, four press releases, two audio releases, and one opinion piece were processed and issued, along with four news articles which were processed and published on the website. All press releases, audio releases, statements, reports, RJMEC monthly Plenary resolutions and minutes are also published on the website. During the reporting period, four radio interviews (two live and two pre-recorded) were conducted at Radio Miraya, SAMA FM 99.3 and Radio Deutsche Welle Swahili and BBC Swahili. One radio statement was broadcast on Radio Tamazuj.

V. Observations and Recommendations

76. The formation of the RTGoNU on 22nd February 2020 marked the commencement of the Transitional Period. This ushered in the beginning of a new era for the people of South Sudan. It has not however been without its challenges. Reports of violations to the R-ARCSS with respect to the changes in the Constitutional Amendment Act (No. 6) 2020, and those pertaining to ambassadorial and the appointment of the Undersecretary in the Ministry of Petroleum is a cause of concern. RJMEC interim chairperson, therefore, urges that the procedures outlined in the R-ARCSS be closely adhered to in the making of political appointments. These should be observed in collegial collaboration, continuous consultation and joint decision making within the Presidency.²¹
77. In March 2020, the Parties to the Revitalized Agreement agreed on the allocation and selection of the ministerial and deputy ministerial portfolios following inter-party consultations.

²¹ *Articles 1.6.2.15, 1.9.1, 1.9.2 and 4.2.3 of the R-ARCSS and Articles 101 and 164 of the Transitional Constitution clearly indicates the process to be adopted for political appointments within the RTGoNU.*

Consequently, the Council of Ministers of the RTGoNU were appointed and sworn into office. This political development was preceded by President Salva Kiir reverting the number of States from 32 to 10 and assenting to the Constitutional Amendment Bill (No. 6) 2020 as well as the establishment of the RTGoNU's Presidency. However, the Parties' nominations were inconsistent with the 35% mandatory provision for women appointment to the Council of Ministers (26%) and as deputy ministers (10%). The ITGoNU and SPLM/A-IO fell short of adhering to the requirement to nominate at least three (3) women as deputy ministers of the RTGoNU. It is important that the Parties immediately address this inconsistency and remedy the situation pursuant to *Articles 1.12.2 and 1.12.5* of the R-ARCSS.

78. The appointments of the members of the Presidency and the Council of Ministers are significant steps towards the full establishment of the RTGoNU's structure and composition. It is, however, regrettable that delays have persisted in the reconstitution of the TNL, notwithstanding that *Article 1.14.6* determines that its term should run concurrently with that of the RTGoNU. The failure of the Parties to provide to the NCAC their nominees to the TNLA has led to an unnecessary delay in the reconstitution of this critical arm of the unity government. In addition, the delayed resolution to assigning positions to the State and local government levels, under the responsibility sharing formula, has severely constrained the formation of the Council of States. The Parties should therefore act quickly to provide their nominees to the NCAC and make the necessary concessions on the positions at the State and local Government levels, in order to enable the formation of the TNL and the remaining structures of the RTGoNU.
79. The NPTC was responsible for providing direction, coordination and overall supervision of all the other institutions and implementation mechanisms during the Pre-Transitional Period. However, to a large extent, it failed to meet its responsibilities with regard to the respective security mechanisms; in particular in terms of ensuring proper accountability and management of expenditure of funds; in failing to provide adequate funds to meet the agreed implementation plans for the security mechanisms and in delaying allocating the agreed necessary funds which, when it was eventually disaggregated, fell far short of the specific needs of some mechanisms (e.g. the JMCC and JTSC).
80. Whereas the fund transfers and donations, as well as the in-kind support to the NPTC, significantly contributed in facilitating the implementation of the Pre-Transitional tasks, they were insufficient for all the enormous tasks at hand. Consequently, implementation of some of the tasks of the Pre-Transitional Period could not be completed in a timely manner as provided for in the R-ARCSS. The failure of the NPTC to provide adequate direction, coordination and supervision of the security mechanisms led them to operate independently from each other, working to a large part in 'silos' and failing to synchronise and coordinate their activities. As a result, lack of effective coordination between the JMCC and the JTSC was apparent almost from the outset with each mechanism attributing failure to the other.

81. Furthermore, the NPTC was unable to effectively manage and coordinate the management of in-kind aid from donor nations and the timely provision of food, medical supplies and other essential resources to both cantonment sites and training centres. As a consequence, the JDB assumed responsibility of the NPTC controlled warehouses in January 2020 and since then there has been gradual, yet significant, improvement in logistical planning and allocation of vital resources to the various cantonment sites and training centres, although this still remains a considerable challenge.
82. It is also important to note that the SSM, established by the principal Guarantors to the R-ARCSS to ‘boost’ the implementation process and assist the respective security mechanisms in resolving the stumbling blocks and identifying and meeting their respective challenges, provided little or no evidence of any substantive progress at the 50-days period. However, with the eventual release of funds by the ITGoNU to the NPTC and the subsequent disbursement to the respective Security Mechanisms on the 3rd January and with an expectation of results before the end of the 100-day extension period, there has been some progress in the implementation of the TSAs and more evidence of commitment shown than hitherto by the Security Mechanisms.
83. The reported closure of some cantonment sites is an area of deep concern, as cantonments need to remain operational to administer those not selected for the NUF training, those who do not complete the training, and who have elected to join the DDR process, at a time when the DDR is not operational. The observation made of an increase in the number of families locating in or close to cantonment sites also remains a cause of concern from a humanitarian perspective and many of these dependants of combatants have now moved (or are moving) to training centres in search of safety, shelter and food. RJMEC continues to emphasize the seriousness of this issue to RTGoNU and the International Community. This Humanitarian issue has now taken on an added dimension given the presence of COVID-19 in the country.
84. Parties should refrain from accepting into their ranks soldiers who are defecting and changing alliances as this can only undermine implementation of the permanent security arrangements and the momentum of trust and confidence-building among the Parties to the R-ARCSS.
85. The threat of the COVID-19 pandemic adds to the humanitarian concerns as large numbers of trainees are confined at the various sites, and centres which are in close proximity to surrounding communities. Although restrictions on movement have been instituted by the High-Level Task Force on COVID-19, there is a need for awareness campaigns and provision of hygiene and sanitation facilities at the various training centres and cantonment sites. These responses are a matter of urgency especially since the DDR process is yet to be established to take care of combatants found to be unfit to join the National Unified Forces.
86. The establishment of the NUF in Phase 1 is seen as a provisional arrangement principally to demonstrate political will for the unification of the South Sudanese defence, security and organised forces and not the integration of existing armed forces. Formal training of the NUF and the VIP Protection Force, as per the agreed curriculum for each of the organized forces in

accordance with Chapter II of the R-ARCSS, has still not commenced and screening of personnel (including medical screening) is not yet complete.

87. The recent announcement by RTGoNU of the establishment of the National Transitional Committee to Coordinate Implementation of Security Arrangements is a hopeful sign that the RTGoNU will address and complete the pending security tasks, particularly the training and redeployment of the NUF and the Strategic Defence Review. Its first task is to produce a clear action plan including goals and timeline for the completion of unification.

VI. Conclusion

88. The Agreement Parties have come a long way since the signing of the R-ARCSS on 12th September 2018 in restoring South Sudan to lasting peace. With the ongoing efforts to fully set up the RTGoNU's composition and structures, there is still room for compromise. Indeed, the gains made to date should not be taken for granted and the onus is on the Agreement Parties to work together within the RTGoNU to implement all the activities of the Transitional Period. The early missteps linked to the violations of the Agreement must give way to collegiality and joint decision making as spelt out in the R-ARCSS. Now more than ever is the time to exercise and sustain the political will that has so far carried the implementation of the R-ARCSS to this stage.
89. Already, the RTGoNU is faced with the daunting task of successfully negotiating its way through the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and the persistent decline in government revenues linked to the fall in oil prices. There is, therefore, the need to seek the support of the international community, partners and the friends of South Sudan while demonstrating commitment to tackle the many fiscal and financial reforms laid out in Chapter IV of the Agreement. This will allow for the channelling of additional resources and lay the foundation for sustained growth. Both effects will impact positively on the humanitarian situation and expedite safe and voluntary return of the refugees from neighbouring countries. This can only help set the tone for a successful Transitional Period and the ultimate conduct of credible elections before the expiry of the transitional period.
90. RJMEC on its part shall continue to impartially monitor, evaluate and report as it carries out its oversight responsibilities with regards to the implementation of the R-ARCSS, and intervene whenever necessary. RJMEC will also continue providing regular reports and briefings to the RTGoNU, the TNLA, the Chairperson of the IGAD Council of Ministers, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, the AU Peace and Security Council, and to the UN Secretary-General and the United Nations Security Council.

END

Annex A: Members of the Presidency Council of Ministers and Deputy Ministers

Name	Function	Responsibility	Party	Gender
H.E Salva Kiir Mayardit	President	Presidency	ITGoNU	Male
Dr. Riek Machar Teny	1st Vice President	Governance Cluster	SPLM/A-IO	Male
Hon. Mayiik Ayii Deng	Minister	Presidential Affairs	ITGoNU	Male
Hon. Martin Elia Lomuro	Minister	Cabinet Affairs	ITGoNU	Male
Hon. Deng Deng Akon	Deputy Minister	Cabinet Affairs	SPLM/A-IO	Male
Hon. Beatrice Khamisa Wani	Minister	Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	ITGoNU	Female
Hon. Deng Dau Deng	Deputy Minister	Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	ITGoNU	Male
Hon. Angelina Teny	Minister	Defense and Veteran Affairs	SPLM/A-IO	Female
Hon. Malek Ruben Riak	Deputy Minister	Defense and Veteran Affairs	ITGoNU	Male
Hon. Paul Mayom Akec	Minister	Interior	ITGoNU	Male
Hon. Mabiior Garang Mabiior	Deputy Minister	Interior	SPLM/A-IO	Male
Hon. Stephan Par Kuol	Minister	Peace Building	SPLM/A-IO	Male
Hon. Justice Ruben Madol Arol	Minister	Justice & Constitutional Affairs	ITGoNU	Male
Hon. Joseph Malek Arop	Deputy Minister	Justice & Constitutional	SPLM/A-IO	Male
Hon. Obuto Mamur Mete	Minister	National Security	ITGoNU	Male
Hon. Jemma Nunu Kumba	Minister	Parliamentary Affairs	ITGoNU	Female
Hon. Michael Makuei Lueth	Minister	Information, Communication Technology and Postal Services	ITGoNU	Male
Hon. Baba Medan Konyi	Deputy Minister	Information, Communication Technology and Postal Services	ITGoNU	Male
Hon. Lasuba L. Wango	Minister	Federal Affairs	SPLM/A-IO	Male
Hon. John Luk Jok	Minister	East African Community Affairs	FDs	Male
Hon. Dr. James Wani Igga	Vice President	Economic Cluster	ITGoNU	Male
Hon. Salvatore Garang Mabiordit	Minister	Finance and Planning	ITGoNU	Male
Hon. Agok Makur Kur	Deputy Minister	Finance and Planning	SPLM/A-IO	Male
Hon. Puot Kang Chol	Minister	Petroleum	SPLM/A-IO	Male
Hon. Henry Dilang Odwar	Minister	Mining	SPLM/A-IO	Male
Hon. Josephine Joseph Lagu	Minister	Agriculture and Food Security	SSOA	Female
Hon. Lily Albino Akol	Deputy Minister	Agriculture and Food Security	ITGoNU	Female
Hon. Onyoti Adigo Nyikuac	Minister	Livestock and Fisheries	ITGoNU	Male
Hon. Kuol Athian Mawien	Minister	Trade and Industry	ITGoNU	Male
Hon. Josephine Napwon Cosmas	Minister	Environment and Forestry	ITGoNU	Female
Hon. Manoah Peter Gatkuoth	Minister	Water Resources and Irrigation	SPLM/A-IO	Male
Hon. Michael Changjiek Geah Mut	Minister	Land, Housing and Urban Development	ITGoNU	Male
Hon. Rizik Zakaria Hassan	Minister	Wildlife Conservation and Tourism	ITGoNU	Male
Hon. Dr. Dieu Mathok Diing	Minister	Investment	ITGoNU	Male
Hon. Taban Deng Gai	Vice President	Infrastructure Cluster	ITGoNU	Male
Hon. Peter Marcello Nasir Jellen	Minister	Energy and Dams	SPLM/A-IO	Male
Hon. Madut Biar Yol	Minister	Transport	FDs	Male
Hon. Simon Mijok Mijak	Minister	Roads and Bridges	ITGoNU	Male
Rebecca Nyandeng de Mabio	Vice President	Gender and Youth Cluster	FDs	Female
Hon. Ayaa Benjamin Warille	Minister	Gender, Child and Social Welfare	SPLM/A-IO	Female
Hon. Peter Mayen Majongdit	Minister	Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management	OPP	Male
Hon. Nadia Arop Dudi	Minister	Culture, Museums and National Heritage	ITGoNU	Female
Hon. Dr. Albino Bol Dhieu	Minister	Youth and Sports	ITGoNU	Male
Hon. Hussein Abdelbagi Akol	Vice President	Service Cluster	SSOA	Male
Hon. Denay Jok Chagor	Minister	Higher Education, Science and Technology	SSOA	Male
Hon. Awut Deng Achuil	Minister	General Education and Instruction	ITGoNU	Female
Hon. Martin Tako Moi	Deputy Minister	General Education and Instruction	OPP	Male
Hon. Elizabeth Acuei Yol	Minister	Health	SPLM/A-IO	Female
Hon. Babgasi Joseph Bakasoro	Minister	Public Service and Human Resources Development	SSOA	Male
Hon. Khalid Boutros	Deputy Minister	Public Service and Human Resources Development	SSOA	Male
Hon. James Hoth Mai	Minister	Labour	ITGoNU	Male

Annex B: R-ARCSS Implementation Matrix for the Transitional Period

Chapter I: Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity

No. (a)	Reference (b)	Activities (c)	Responsible Body (d)	Timeline (e)
1	Article(s) 1.12.1	Allocation/selection of ministerial and deputy ministerial portfolios	Parties, RJMEC, Guarantors	Completed
2.	Articles 1.1; 1.3. 1.5, 1.6.2.11.	Establishment of the RTGoNU, its structure and composition, taking into account Article 1.4.4.	Parties, RJMEC, President	Completed
3.	Articles 1.14.2, 1.18.1.4	Expansion and reconstitution of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly (TNLA).	Parties, RJMEC, President	Immediate
4.	Article 1.14.3	Nomination of the Speaker and three Deputy Speakers of the TNLA.	ITGoNU SPLM/A-IO OPP, TNLA.	Immediate
5.	Articles 1.14.4, 1.15.13	Reconstitution of Council of States.	Parties Stakeholders IGAD	Immediate
6.	Article 1.14.5	Nomination of Speaker and two Deputy Speakers of the Council of States.	ITGoNU SPLM/A-IO SSOA	Immediate
7.	Article 1.16.2	Reconstitution of State and Local Governments	The Presidency, Parties	Immediate
8.	Articles 1.16.3, 1.16.4	Appointment of Transitional Governors, Speakers of State Legislatures, State Council of Ministers, State Legislatures, County Commissioners, County Councils (if any)	Presidency, Parties, RJMEC	Immediate
9.	Article 1.17.3.	Establishment of the Ad-Hoc Judicial Reforms Committee (JRC) to study and make recommendations	RTGoNU,	May 2020
10.	Articles 1.17.4 1.17.5	Composition of the Ad-Hoc Judicial Reforms Committee (JRC)	RTGoNU	May 2020
11.	Article 1.17.2	Review of the Judiciary Act	JRC	To be undertaken from August 2020 – Feb 2021.
12.	Article 1.17.6	Judicial Service Commission shall undertake appropriate judicial reforms	JSC	Transitional Period
13.	Article 1.17.7	Establishment of an independent Constitutional Court	JSC	Transitional Period
14.	Article 1.18.3	Enactment of the proposed amendments as to article 1.18.1.2. into law	TNLA, President, NCAC	To be completed by Feb. 2021
15.	Article 1.18.6	Presentation of the draft amendment Bills to the Council of Ministers and TNLA for adoption	MoJCA, Council of Ministers, TNLA	Immediate
16.	Article 1.19.1	Restructuring and reconstitution of various Commissions and Institutions at the national level.	RTGoNU, Executive	To be established by August 2020

No. (a)	Reference (b)	Activities (c)	Responsible Body (d)	Timeline (e)
17.	Article 1.20.1	Review of the Political Parties Act 2012 and adoption by the TNLA	NCAC, MoJCA and TNLA	Immediate
18.	Article 1.20.2	Reconstitution of the Political Parties Council (PPC)	RTGoNU Executive, Political Parties	By June 2020 following the enactment of the Political Parties Act 2012.
19.	Article 1.20.3	Amendment of the National Elections Act 2012 to conform to the terms of the R-ARCSS	NCAC, TNLA	September 2020
20.	Article 1.20.4	Reconstitution of the National Election Commission (NEC)	RToGNU, TNLA	February 2021
21.	Article 1.20.5	Elections take place in accordance with the provision of the Permanent Constitution	NEC	Sixty (60) days prior to the end of the Transitional period
22.	Article 1.20.6.	Amendment of the National Elections Act to conform with the terms of the Permanent Constitution	RToGNU, NEC	Within two (2) months of the adoption of the Permanent Constitution
23.	Article 1.20.7	Addressing the challenges of reconstruction, repatriation, resettlement, rehabilitation, and reintegration of IDPs and returnees as critical factors affecting peacebuilding and elections	RTGoNU Parties Stakeholders Partners	Start immediately during the Pre-Transitional Period and throughout the Transitional Period.
24.	Article 1.20.7, 1.19.8	NEC requests assistance and other technical support from AU, UN and other regional or international partners	NEC	Immediately after its reconstitution
25.	Article 1.20.9	Publishing of the Voter Register	NEC	Feb. 2022
26.	Article 1.20.10	Invitation and accreditation of national, regional and international observers to monitor the elections.	NEC	According to the elections timetable
27.	Article 1.20.11	Addressing disputes arising from the elections	Relevant Courts of Judicature and bodies as provided by law.	During the conduct of elections and in accordance with the law.

Chapter II: Permanent Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements

No (a)	Reference (b)	Activities (c)	Responsible Body (d)	Timeline (e)
1.	Article 2.1.3	<p>Dissemination of the provisions of the Permanent Ceasefire to all forces, allies and affiliates and ensure compliance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the Dissemination Campaign 	RTGoNU; Civil Society	Ongoing and continues until unification of forces is complete
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that all forces of the warring parties and all other forces or militias allied to the Parties observe provisions of the 2017 CoHA • Ensure continued compliance of the provisions of the 2017 CoHA 		RTGoNU Line Ministries; Security Mechanisms	Ongoing until the completion of the unification of forces
2.	Article 2.1.8	<p>Cease recruitment and training of late recruits by security forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventative action plan needed to ensure compliance 	RTGoNU; All Parties; JDB	From D-Day until the completion of the unification of forces
3.	Article 2.2.1	<p>Completion of training and redeployment of the Necessary Unified Forces (NUF) in two Phases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a revised transitional plan for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure compliance that all forces are cantoned (refer to 2.2.3.3 below) - Screening - Training - Redeployment of NUF Formations 	RTGoNU (MoD); Security Mechanisms ((JDB, JMCC and JTSC)	TBD as per the revised plan for pre-transitional tasks
4.	Article 2.2.3	<p>Implementation of the Pre-Transitional Period Activities (2.2.3.1 to 2.2.3.5)</p>	RTGoNU; all Parties; Security Mechanisms (JDB, JMCC and JTSC)	Ongoing, but to be completed as soon as possible (specific dates to be determined at the Security Mechanisms' workshop)
	<p>De-militarization of civilian locations (2.2.3.1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce de-militarisation in compliance with the R-ARCSS <p>Disengagement, separation of forces, and collection of long range and medium range heavy weapons (2.2.3.2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a plan for the collection and accounting of long range and medium range heavy weapons <p>Cantonment of all forces (2.2.3.3)</p>		RTGoNU Line Ministries (MoD, MOiS, MoI); all Parties; Security Mechanisms	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide an update on the cantonment/barracks plan in compliance with the R-ARCSS <p>Submission of forces' location maps, size of forces, weaponry, equipment and ammunition to the monitoring and verification mechanisms and Joint Military Ceasefire Commission (JMCC) (2.2.3.4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a status report on the submission of forces' location maps, size of forces, weaponry, equipment and ammunition <p>Screening for recruitment into the Organized Forces of the Necessary Unified Force (NUF) (2.2.3.5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide regular updates on the status of the full screening process (including medical screening) and review the JTSC screening plan – JDB and JTSC 		<p>Security Mechanisms (JDB, JMCC)</p> <p>Security Mechanisms (JDB, JMCC)</p> <p>Security Mechanisms ((JDB, JTSC)</p>	
5.	Article 2.2.10	Redeployment of the Organized Forces of the NUF including the budget forecast and financial requirements	<p><i>Refer to Serial 5 above</i></p> <p>RTGoNU Line Ministries (MOD, MoIS) and Security Mechanisms (JDB, JTSC, JMCC, SDSRB)</p>	TBD during the planned Security Mechanisms' workshop
6.	Article 2.3.5	<p>Deployment of military and other Organized Forces as laid down by the SDSR Board (SDSRB); provide budget forecasts and financial requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production of NUF Organisational Plan Development and promulgation of Strategic Defence Review (White Paper) 	<p>TGoNU Line Ministries (MoD, MoIS, MoI); SDSRB; JDB</p> <p><i>Note: The review will be the basis for the creation and deployment of all Organized Forces including the new model Army</i></p>	TBD at the planned Security Mechanisms' workshop with SDSRB and JDB input
7.	Articles 2.4.9 and 2.4.10	Reconstituting the National Commission Disarmament Demobilization and Re-Integration (NCDDR) and begin the DDR process	<p>TGoNU; NCDDR</p> <p><i>Note: Establishment of the reconstituted NCDDR is complete, but is not yet fully funded or functional</i></p>	DDR is a long-term process and will continue throughout the Transitional Period

Chapter III: Humanitarian Assistance and Reconstruction

No. (a)	Reference (b)	Activities (c)	Responsible Body (d)	Timeframe (e)
1.	Article 3.1.1	Create an enabling political, administrative, operational and legal environment for delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection.	All Parties RTGoNU	Immediately
2.	Article 3.1.1.1	Secure humanitarian access and establish safe humanitarian corridors	All Parties RTGoNU	Immediately
3	Article 3.1.1.2	Guarantee the rights of refugees and IDPs to return in safety and dignity, and to be afforded physical, legal and psychological protection.	All Parties RTGoNU	Immediately
4.	Article 3.1.1.3	Guarantee the rights of returnees as per amended TCRSS, and assist in reunification of separated families	RTGoNU	Immediately
5.	Article 3.1.1.4	Guarantee refugees and IDPs citizenship and ensure identification and/or documentation of their children and spouses, property and land and other possession which might have been lost during the conflict	All Parties RTGoNU	Immediately
6.	Article 3.1.1.5	Guarantee the rights of refugees and IDPs to return to their places of origin and/or live in areas of their choice in safety and dignity	All Parties RTGoNU	Immediately
7.	Article 3.1.2.1	Institute programmes for relief, protection repatriation, resettlement, reintegration and rehabilitation of IDPs and returnees in coordination with UN and other relief and humanitarian agencies	RTGoNU	Immediately
8.	Article 3.1.2.2	Offer special consideration to conflict-affected persons (children, orphans, women, widows, war wounded, people with special needs, 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	RTGoNU	During the Transitional Period
9.	Article 3.1.2.3	Fast-track procedures and institutions for the import and customs clearances of relief materials	RTGoNU	During the Transitional Period
10.	Article 3.1.2.4	Fast track procedures and institutions for the granting and renewal of visas required by international personnel participating in the humanitarian and relief efforts	RTGoNU	During the Transitional Period

No. (a)	Reference (b)	Activities (c)	Responsible Body (d)	Timeframe (e)
11.	Article 3.1.2.5	Review the 2016 NGO Act as per international best practices	NCAC RTGoNU TNLA	Within 12 months of the Transitional Period
12.	Article 3.2.1	Establish a Special Fund for Reconstruction (SRF) and its Board (BSRF)	RTGoNU, International Partners and Friends of South Sudan	March 2020
13.	Article 3.2.3	Nominate Chairperson (International Member to be selected by international members) and Deputy from the Ministry of Finance and Planning	International Members of BSRF Ministry of Finance and Planning	Immediate
14.	Article 3.2.4	Draft Terms of Reference for the BSRF	BSRF	Immediate
15.	Article 3.2.5	Assess and determine priorities for the SRF	BSRF in collaboration with the RTGoNU, relevant national Ministries, States and Local Governments	Immediately after the establishment of the BSRF
16.	Article 3.2.6	Prepare an SRF programme and a detailed action plan for the reconstruction of conflict-affected States and other areas	RTGoNU BSRF	Within six (6) months of establishment of the SRF
17.	Article 3.2.7	Provide SRF with initial funding of not less than USD 100 million per annum	RTGoNU	Annually from its establishment to the end of the Transitional Period.
18.	Article 3.2.8	Convene a South Sudan Pledging Conference to raise money to resource the SRF	BSRF in collaboration with Chairpersons of IGAD and AUC, and the UNSG	Within nine (9) months of establishment of the SRF
19.	Article 3.2.9	Develop and submit reports on the SRF income, expenditure and implemented projects to the TNLA	RTGoNU BSRF	Quarterly

Chapter IV: Resource Economic and Financial Management

No. (a)	Reference (b)	Activities (c)	Responsible Body (d)	Timeframe (e)
1.	Article 4.1 General Principles			
2.	Articles 4.1.1 to 4.1.7	Commitment to the General Principles of Resource, Economic and Financial Management	All Parties, Stakeholders and the RTGoNU	D + 1 (Start date of the Transitional Period)
3.	Article 4.2 Institutional Reforms			
4.	Article 4.2.1.1	Review legislation governing the Bank of South Sudan (BoSS)	NCAC , Revitalized TGoNU & TNLA	Within three (3) months of the beginning of the Transitional Period
5.	Article 4.2.1.2	Decision on the nomenclature of the Bank of South Sudan (BoSS)	Revitalized TGoNU and the TNLA	Upon the promulgation of the Permanent Constitution
6.	Articles 4.2.2.1 to 4.2.2.5	Ensuring the statutory and supervisory independence of the Bank of South Sudan, its leadership, and composition and appointment of the Board	Presidency	Upon the formation of the Revitalized TGoNU
7.	Article 4.2.3	Appointment of the Governor of the Bank of South Sudan	Presidency	June 2020
8.	Article 4.3 Ministry of Finance and Planning			
9.	Article 4.3.1.1	Review and implement the Strategic Economic Development Roadmap (national development plan).	Ministry of Finance and Planning and RTGoNU	Within nine (9) months of signing the Agreement
10.	Article 4.3.1.5	Review the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) programme.	Ministry of Finance and Planning and TNLA	Within nine (9) months of the Transition
11.	Articles 4.3.1.6 to 4.3.1.8	Monitor and evaluate issues of importance, including review of the New Deal Compact	Ministry of Finance and Planning, partners and stakeholders	Within nine (9) months into the Transition
12.	Article 4.4 Anti-Corruption Commission			
13.	Articles 4.4.1.1 to 4.4.15	Review the Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009, to guarantee its independence and enable the Commission to perform its functions effectively	NCAC , RTGoNU, TNLA	Within five (5) months into the Transition
14.	Article 4.4.1.6	Accede to regional and international conventions on fighting corruption, particularly to the African Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption (AUCPC) and the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), and coordinate with their respective	RTGoNU, TNLA	Within five (5) months into the Transition

No. (a)	Reference (b)	Activities (c)	Responsible Body (d)	Timeframe (e)
		implementation mechanisms and other institutions to recover and return misappropriated funds and assets.		
15.	Article 4.4.1.7	Nominate the head of the Anti-Corruption Commission and forward to the TNLA for approval.	Presidency	Within two (2) months into the Transitional Period.
16.	Article 4.5 National Audit Chamber			
17.	Article 4.5.1 and 4.5.2	Review the National Audit Chamber Act 2011 and guarantee its independence	NCAC, RTGoNU, TNLA	Within the first three (3) months into the Transitional Period
18.	Article 4.5.4	Nominate a National Auditor-General and forward to TNLA for approval	Presidency and TNLA	Within the first four (4) months into the Transitional Period
19.	Article 4.6 New Institutions			
20.	Articles 4.6.1 and 4.6.1.1 to 4.6.1.6	<p>Enact law for the establishment and formation of the following new institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Authority. • Salaries and Remuneration Commission. • Environmental Management Authority (EMA); • Research and Development Centers: Natural Disasters, Strategic Studies and Scientific Research; • Health Care Support Fund; • Students Support Fund 	RTGoNU and TNLA	Within the first twelve (12) months of the Transitional Period.
21.	Article 4.7 Review of National Legislations			

No. (a)	Reference (b)	Activities (c)	Responsible Body (d)	Timeframe (e)
22.	Articles 4.7.1 and 4.7.1.1 to 4.7.1.12	Review all national legislations in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment Promotion Act, 2009; • Banking Act, 2010; • Telecommunications Act, 2010; • The Transport Act, 2008; • The National Audit Chambers Act 2011; • Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009, • Public Finance Management and Accountability Act 2011; • Petroleum Act 2012; • The Mining Act 2012; • Petroleum Revenue Management Act 2012; • National Pension Fund Act and • National Revenue Authority Act 2017 	NCAC, RTGoNU, TNLA	Within the first twelve (12) into the Transitional Period.
23.	Article 4.8 Resource Management			
24.	Article 4.8.1: Oil and Petroleum			
25.	Article 4.8.1.1	Implement the provisions of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act (PRMA), 2012.	RTGoNU, Ministries of Petroleum, Finance and Planning	Within the first three (3) months of the Transitional Period
26.	Article 4.8.1.2	Close any petroleum revenue accounts other than those approved by law.	RTGoNU, Minister of Finance and Planning, Minister of Petroleum, Governor BoSS	Within the first three (3) months of the start of the Transitional Period
27.	Article 4.8.1.3	Identify, check and record all loans and contracts collateralised against oil.	Ministry of Petroleum, Audit Chambers, RTGoNU,	Within the first six (6) months of the Transitional Period
28.	Article 4.8.1.4	Review all current employment in the oil sector.	Ministries of Petroleum and Public Service, RTGoNU	First month of the Transitional Period
29.	Article 4.8.1.5	Review, vet and take corrective measures on all contracts awarded to service companies operating in the oil fields.	Ministry of Petroleum, MoJCA Anti-Corruption Commission, RTGoNU	First month of the Transitional Period

No. (a)	Reference (b)	Activities (c)	Responsible Body (d)	Timeframe (e)
30.	Article 4.8.1.8 and 4.8.1.9	Adhere to the provisions of the revised Petroleum legislation in awarding oil concessions and the role of the National Petroleum and Gas Commission; adhering to the framework for sharing wealth from the extraction of natural resources	Ministry of Petroleum and NPGC	From the commencement and throughout the Transitional Period
31.	Article 4.8.1.10	Enforce the law and procedures of the Ministry of Finance and Planning on the remittal of oil revenue including surface rentals, training fees, bonuses, etc.	Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Finance and BoSS	From the commencement and throughout the Transitional Period
32.	Article 4.8.1.11	Ensure prudent management of the Oil Stabilization Account (OSA) and Future Generations' Fund (FGF) in accordance with the revised Petroleum Act and the revised Public Finance Management and Accountability Act	Ministry of Finance and Planning, Ministry of Petroleum and Anti-Corruption Commission	From the commencement and throughout the Transitional Period
33.	Articles 4.8.1.12 and 4.8.1.13	Ensure community participation in the decision-making process regarding the awarding of contracts and use of natural resources; and ensuring the community's right to compensation for land acquisition relating to the extraction of natural resources.	Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Mining, RTGoNU and Stakeholders	From the commencement and throughout the Transitional Period
34.	Articles 4.8.1.14.1 to 4.8.1.14.4	Ensure transparency in the management of the oil industry and the strict adherence to provisions of the revised Petroleum Act, 2012 and the revised Mining Act, 2012; dealing with illegal petroleum revenue accounts and deposits; empowering appropriate level of government in the management of oil and petroleum development; ensuring strict adherence to provisions of the revised Petroleum Act, 2012, and the Mining Act, 2012	Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Mining, RTGoNU	From the commencement and throughout the Transitional Period
35.	Article 4.8.1.14.5	Carry out, 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	Ministry of Petroleum, NPGC, RTGoNU, Audit Chamber	Within the first six (6) months of the Transitional Period
36.	Articles 4.8.1.14.6	Review the Petroleum Act, 2012 to broaden the mandate and composition of the National Petroleum and Gas Commission and in accordance with articles 4.8.1.14.7- 4.8.1.14.13.	NCAC, RTGoNU, TNLA	Within the first three (3) months of the Transitional Period

No. (a)	Reference (b)	Activities (c)	Responsible Body (d)	Timeframe (e)
37.	Article 4.8.1.14.7	Expedite the operationalization of the FGF and Oil Revenue Stabilization Account that shall manage oil price volatility.	Ministry of Finance and Planning, BoSS, RTGoNU	Within the first six (6) months of the Transitional Period
38.	Article 4.8.1.14.8	Regular publishing of records of payments made to the oil producing states by the Ministry of Finance and Planning for public scrutiny and accountability	Ministry of Finance and Planning, R-TGoNU,	Upon commencement and throughout the Transitional Period
39.	Article 4.8.1.14.9	Reviewing and auditing the previous allocation and transfer of the 2% and 3% made to oil producing States since 2011	Audit Chamber, R-TGoNU, TNLA	Within the first six (6) months of the Transitional Period
40.	Article 4.8.1.14.10	Reviewing and auditing of all oil revenues due to the National Government and their allocation in the budget since 2011	Audit Chamber, R-TGoNU, TNLA	Within the first six (6) months of the Transitional Period
41.	Article 4.8.1.14.11	Expediting the process of joining the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, R-TGoNU	Within the first three (3) months of the Transitional Period
42.	Articles 4.8.1.14.14	Review and transform the national oil company - Nile Petroleum Corporation (NPC) - and the National Petroleum and Gas Commission (NPGC) in accordance with the Amended Constitution and law.	Ministry of Petroleum, RTGoNU	Within the first three (3) months of the Transitional Period after the review of the legislation.
43.	4.8.1.14.16	Honour all national and international commitments, including agreements with the Republic of Sudan on oil / petroleum agreements in accordance with the law.	RTGoNU	Upon the commencement and throughout the Transitional Period
44.	Article 4.8.2 Land			
45.	Article 4.8.2.1.1	Initiate an in-depth national debate to review the current national land policy and the Land Act, 2008.	Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development, National Land Commission, RTGoNU, TNLA	Within the first twelve (12) months of the Transitional Period
46.	Article 4.8.2.1.2	Establish an independent registry of Lands at all levels of government for issuance of Title Deeds.	RTGoNU, State and Local Government	Within the first eighteen (18) months into the Transitional Period
47.	Article 4.8.2.1.3	Empower the Land Commissions at different levels of Government to develop and interpret legislation.	RTGoNU, State and Local Government	Within the first eighteen (18) months into the Transitional Period
48.	Article 4.8.2.1.4	Assist in the mediation of conflicts arising from land.	RTGoNU, State and Local Government, Land Commission	From the commencement of the Transitional Period and throughout the Transition.

No. (a)	Reference (b)	Activities (c)	Responsible Body (d)	Timeframe (e)
49.	Article 4.8.3 The Nile and Other Water Resources			
50.	Article 4.8.3.1	Develop a comprehensive policy for the use and management of South Sudan's water bodies, including but not limited to River Nile.	Ministry of Water Resource and Irrigation, RTGoNU	Within the first three (3) months from the commencement of the Transitional Period
51.	Article 4.8.4 Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Wildlife and Tourism			
52.	Article 4.8.4.1	Initiate policies, strategies and programmes for the management and development of Agriculture, Livestock, Wildlife, Tourism and Fisheries.	RTGoNU, Line Ministries	Within the first three (03) months from the commencement of the Transitional Period
53.	Article 4.9 Environmental Protections			
54.	Article 4.9.1	Develop comprehensive policies and legal and institutional frameworks for the preservation, conservation and sustainable use of the environment.	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, RTGoNU and Stakeholders	Within the first three (3) months of the Transitional Period
55.	Article 4.9.2	Ensure feasibility study of any project includes an environmental impact certificate from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, RTGoNU	Immediately upon the commencement and throughout the Transitional Period
56.	Article 4.10 Public Finance and Economic Management			
57.	Article 4.10.1 Revenue Collection			
58.	Article 4.10.1.1 - 4.10.1.6	Establish an effective, transparent and accountable management of oil and non-oil revenues in accordance with articles 4.10.1.2 to 4.10.1.6	RTGoNU	Within the first six (6) months of the Transitional Period
59.	Article 4.11 Wealth Sharing and Revenue Allocation			
60.	Article 4.11.2	Review and reinvigorate the independent Fiscal and Financial Allocation Monitoring Commission (FFAMC).	RTGoNU, TNLA, FFAMC	Within the first two (2) months from the start of the Transitional Period
61.	Article 4.11.4	Work out wealth sharing and revenue allocation in line with the agreement on the devolution of more powers and resources to the States and Counties.	RTGoNU	Within the first three (3) months of the commencement of the Transitional Period
62.	Article 4.12 Public Expenditure			
63.	Article 4.12.1, 4.12.1.1 to 4.12.1.8	Review and implement the Public Financial Management and Accountability Act, 2011, including establishing effective public procurement and payroll systems, granting public service concessions, public borrowing and debt management.	RTGoNU, TNL.	Within the first three (3) months of the commencement of the Transitional Period
64.	Article 4.13: Borrowing			

No. (a)	Reference (b)	Activities (c)	Responsible Body (d)	Timeframe (e)
65.	Article 4.13.1 - 4.13.5	Initiate legislation prescribing the terms on which the RTGoNU and the States may borrow.	RTGoNU, TNLA	Within the first three (3) months of the Transitional Period
66.	Article 4.14: Public Finance Management			
67.	Article 4.14.1 - 4.14.5	Ensure that government finances are managed responsibly, budget execution is enforced in accordance with the law, all government transactions and regularly audited and published.	RTGoNU, National Audit-Chamber, TNLA	Immediately upon the commencement of the Transitional Period and Throughout the Transition.
68.	Article 4.14.6	Receipt of pending audit reports by the TNLA.	Audit-Chamber	Within the first six (6) months of the start of the Transitional Period
69.	Article 4.14.7	Debate and consider the report and take appropriate action.	TNLA, State Legislative Assembly	Immediately upon receipt of the audit report
70.	Article 4.14.8	Publish and submit to TNLA all revenues, expenditures, deficits, and debts of the RTGoNU.	Ministry of Finance and Planning	Annually
71.	Article 4.14.9	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 BoSS, the line Ministries, and TNLA	RTGoNU, TNLA	Within the first six (6) months of the start of the Transitional Period
72.	Article 4.14.10	Reform existing Economic and Public Sector Finance Management Institutions to ensure transparency, effectiveness and accountability.	RTGoNU, TNLA	Within the first six (6) months of the start of the Transitional Period
73.	Article 4.15: Enterprise Development Funds			
74.	Article 4.15.1.1	Identify local, national, sectoral or private sector associations to improve their productivity and access to finances.	Ministry of Finance and Planning and RTGoNU line Ministries.	Within the first 12 months of the Transitional Period.
75.	Article 4.15.1.2	Develop MSMEs among rural populations and the urban poor	Ministry of Finance and Planning and RTGoNU line Ministries.	Within the first 12 months of the Transitional Period.
76.	Article 4.15.1.3	Implement the PSDS developed jointly between the South Sudan Business Forum and Ministry of Trade and Industry	Ministry of Finance and Planning and RTGoNU line Ministries.	Within the first 12 months of the Transitional Period.
77.	Article 4.15.1.4	Establish a Youth Enterprise Development Fund	Ministry of Finance and Planning and	Within the first 12 months of the

No. (a)	Reference (b)	Activities (c)	Responsible Body (d)	Timeframe (e)
			RTGoNU line Ministries.	Transitional Period.
78.	Article 4.15.1.5	Establish a Women Enterprise Development Fund for provision of subsidized credit for women-based enterprise development and capacity building of women entrepreneurs.	Ministry of Finance and Planning and RTGoNU line Ministries.	Within the first 12 months of the Transitional Period.
79.	Article 4.15.1.6	Establish micro-finance institutions	Ministry of Finance and Planning and RTGoNU line Ministries.	Within the first 12 months of the Transitional Period.
80.	Article 4.15.1.7	Promote social welfare and development policy	Ministry of Finance and Planning and RTGoNU line Ministries.	Within the first 12 months of the Transitional Period.
81.	Article 4.15.1.8	Establish Social Security Fund	Ministry of Finance and Planning and RTGoNU line Ministries.	Within the first 12 months of the Transitional Period.
82.	Article 4.15.1.9	Provide subsidised credit and capacity building for vulnerable members of society	Ministry of Finance and Planning and RTGoNU line Ministries.	Within the first 12 months of the Transitional Period.
83.	Article 4.15.1.10	Coordinate enterprise related skills and technology transfer	Ministry of Finance and Planning and RTGoNU line Ministries.	Within the first 12 months of the Transitional Period.
84.	Article 4.16 Economic and Financial Management Authority (EFMA)			
85.	Article 4.16.1 – 4.16.2	Establish an EFMA and BEFMA through legislation.	Ministry of Finance and Planning, RTGoNU	Within the first four (4) months of the Transitional Period
86.	Article 4.16.3 – 4.16.7	Appointment of the Head of the Authority and establishment of the Advisory Committee	BEFMA, Transitional National Legislative Assembly (TNLA).	No later than six (6) months of the Transitional Period

Chapter V: Transitional Justice Accountability Reconciliation and Healing

No. (a)	Reference (b)	Activities (c)	Responsible Body (d)	Timeframe (e)
1.	Articles 5.1.5 & 5.1.4	RTGoNU will seek assistance and cooperate with AU, UN, ACPHR to design, implement and facilitate CTRH, HCSS and CRA & RTGoNU fully supports CTRH, CRA and cooperates with HCSS	RTGoNU AUMISS ACHPR	Immediate
2.	Articles 5.1.1 & 5.2	RTGoNU shall initiate legislation for the CTRH per Article 5.1.1.1	RTGoNU TNLA	May 2020
3.	Articles 5.2.1.3	The MOJCA in collaboration with other stakeholders shall conduct public consultations for a period not less than 1 month prior to the establishment of the CTRH	MOJCA Stakeholders CSOs	May 2020
4.	Article 5.3.1.2	Terms establishing HCSS shall conform to R-ARCSS and MOU. (HCSS Legislation Promulgated by TNLA and the President)	RTGoNU TNLA AUC	May 2020
5.	Articles 5.1.1, 5.1.1.2 & 5.3.1.2	RTGoNU shall initiate legislation for the HCSS	AUC RTGoNU TNLA	May 2020
6.	Article 5.1.1	RTGoNU shall initiate legislation for the CRA per 5.1.1.3	RTGoNU TNLA	May 2020
7.	Articles 5.2.1.2 & 5.1.3	The CTRH established via legislation promulgated by TNLA and the Presidency and established	MOLCA TNLA	May 2020
8.	Article 5.2.3	Appointment of CTRH Commissioners & Operationalization	RTGoNU AUC-Chair UNSG TNLA	June 2020
9.	Articles 5.1.3, 5.2.2.3.10 & 5.2.3.1	Once established CTRH shall independently pursue the common objective of promoting truth, healing compensation, reconciliation	CTRH	June 2020
10.	Article 5.2.1.4	CNPHR & NPPR transfer all files, records & documentation to CTRH within 15 days of establishment	CNPHR NPPR CTRH	June 2020
11.	Articles 5.2.2.3.10 & 5.2.3.1	CTRH establishes a Secretariat & prepare guideline & procedures for proper functioning Secretariat shall be persons of high moral character, impartiality, independence & integrity	CTRH	June 2020

No. (a)	Reference (b)	Articles (c)	Responsible Body (d)	Timeframe (e)
12.	Articles 5.2.2.4 & 7.8	CTRH to issue quarterly reports and end report	CTRH RTGoNU RJMEC	Quarterly and 3 months before end of the Transition period
13.	Articles 5.3.3.1, 5.3.1 & 5.3.3.3	The AUC establishes the HCSS through Statute with concurrence of RTGoNU and to decide the seat of HCSS	AUC	TBA (August 2020 Per ARCSS)
14.	Article 5.1.3	Once established HCSS shall independently pursue promoting truth, compensation, reconciliation and healing	HCSS	TBA (August 2020 Per ARCSS)
15.	Article 5.5.1	Legislation on ineligibility for participation in RTGoNU or successor governments following HCSS Indictment or conviction	RTGoNU HCSS	Upon indictment or conviction by HCSS
16.	Articles 5.4.1 & 5.1.3	Establishment of the Compensation and Reparations Authority and Compensation and Reparations Fund through legislation	RTGoNU TNLA	August 2020
17.	Article 5.4.2	Appointment and endorsement of the CRA Executive Authority, the Executive Director and CRA operationalization	RTGoNU TNLA	August 2020
18.	Article 5.1.3	Once established CRA shall pursue the common objective of promoting truth, compensation, reconciliation and healing	CRA	August 2020
19.	Article 5.2.4	CTRH shall implement measures to protect victims and witnesses	CTRH RTGoNU	After establishment of secretariat
20.	Article 5.2.2.3.9	CTRH where appropriate supervises proceeding traditional dispute resolution, reconciliation and healing mechanisms	CTRH RTGoNU	After issuance of a national healing and reconciliation policy and strategy
21.	Article 5.2.2.3.8	CTRH leads efforts to facilitate local and national reconciliation and healing	CTRH RTGoNU	After operationalization of the CTRH
22.	Articles 5.2.2.1 & 5.2.2.3	CTRH shall inquire into all forms of human rights violations, abuses breaches of the law, excessive abuse of power committed against all persons in SS by State and non-state actors	CTRH	After operationalization of the CTRH
23.	Articles 5.3.3 & 5.3.3.5	Selection and appointment of HCSS staff by Chairperson of AUC	AUC	After legal establishment of the HCSS
24.	Article 5.3.3.2	A majority of judges on all panels shall be from African states other than RSS. The judges of HCSS shall elect their president	AUC HCSS	After legal establishment of the HCSS

No. (a)	Reference (b)	Articles (c)	Responsible Body (d)	Timeframe (e)
25.	Article 5.3.4.1	The HCSS shall implement measures to protect victims and witnesses	HCSS AUC RTGoNU	After appointment of HCSS personnel
26.	Articles 5.3.2.2, 5.3.4.2 & 5.3.5.4	The HCSS shall be independent and distinct from national judiciary in its operations, shall carry out its own investigations	HCSS	After establishment and recruitment of personnel
27.	Article 5.3.4.2	The rights of the accused shall be respected in accordance with applicable laws, standards and practices	HCSS	After investigations and indictments
28.	Articles 5.2.2 & 5.2.2.3	CTRH shall inquire into all forms of human rights violations, abuses breaches of the law, excessive abuse of power committed against all persons in SS by State and non-state actors	CTRH	After operationalization of the CTRH
29.	Article 5.3.2.2 & 5.3.4.2	The HCSS shall be independent and distinct from national judiciary in its operations, shall carry out its own investigations	HCSS	After operationalizing HCSS
30.	Articles 5.3.5.1 & 5.3.5.5	The HCSS uphold the principle of individual criminal responsibility and irrelevance of official capacity	HCSS	On completion of trial and appellate procedures
31.	Articles 5.4.2.4	CRA shall provide material and financial support to citizens whose property was destroyed by conflict and help them rebuild their livelihood as per criterion	CRA	After operationalizing CRA
32.	Articles 5.2.1.5 & 5.2.2.3.4	The CTRH shall recommend processes and mechanisms for the full enjoyment by victims of rights and remedies including reparation measures	CTRH	December 2022
33.	Article 5.2.2.5	The CTRH shall issue a public report	CTRH	November 2022
34.	Article 5.5.5.1	Ineligibility to participate in RTGoNU due to indictment or conviction	HCSS	After conviction or acquittal of accused persons
35.	Articles 5.3.5.2 & 5.3.5.3	HCSS orders restitution, reparations, compensation or other remedial measures	HCSS	After Trial and conviction of accused persons
36.	Article 5.3.5.6	HCSS shall strive to leave a permanent legacy in the SS upon completion of its mandate	HCSS RTGoNU	After completion of all trials

Chapter VI: Parameters of Permanent Constitution

No. (a)	Reference (b)	Activities (c)	Responsible Body (d)	Timeframe (e)
1.	Article 6.1	RTGoNU to initiate and oversee a permanent constitution-making process during the Transitional Period.	MoJCA RTGoNU TNLA	February 2022
2.	Article 6.15	RTGoNU to budget adequate funding for the permanent constitution-making process	RTGoNU MoJCA Min of Finance & Planning	February 2022
3.	Article 6.8	RJMEC to identify and engage a renowned institute to facilitate and moderate the permanent constitution process workshop	RJMEC Secretariat	May 2020
4.	Article 6.7	RJMEC to convene a workshop for the Parties to agree on details of conducting the permanent constitution making process	RJMEC Secretariat, Parties to R-ARCSS	June 2020
5.	Article 6.9	Preparation of a draft legislation based on the outcome of workshop to guide the permanent constitution making process	MoJCA RTGoNU	June 2020
6.	Article 6.3	Enactment of a Legislation to govern the permanent constitution making.	MoJCA TNLA RTGoNU	August 2020
7.	Articles 6.6; and 6.14	Reconstitution of the National Constitutional Review Commission (NCRC) and appointment of a Preparatory Sub-Committee for the convening of the National Constitutional Conference	MoJCA RTGoNU	September 2020
8.	Article 6.16	RTGoNU and NCRC to seek assistance from regional and international experts for the constitution making process.	NCRC MoJCA RTGoNU	September 2020
9.	Article 6.4 and Article 6.5	The permanent constitution making process to be completed within 24 months into the Transitional Period.	RTGoNU MoJCA NCRC Partners	February 2022
10.	Article 6.10	Adoption of the draft Constitutional Text by the Constitutional Conference and subsequent presentation to the TNLA/Constituent Assembly for consideration and adoption.	MoJCA RTGoNU TNLA	February 2022
11.	Article 6.11	Transformation of the Transitional National Legislature (TNL) into a Constituent Assembly on the 1 st date of the 27 th month to adopt the permanent constitution.	TNLA RTGoNU	May 2022