



**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

1st October to 31st December 2023

Report No. 021/23

Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission
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List of Acronyms

<i>AUC</i>	<i>African Union Commission</i>
<i>CDC</i>	<i>Constitutional Drafting Committee</i>
<i>CSOs</i>	<i>Civil Society Organisations</i>
<i>CTSAMVM</i>	<i>Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism</i>
<i>CTC</i>	<i>CTSAMVM Technical Committee</i>
<i>DDR</i>	<i>Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration</i>
<i>IGAD</i>	<i>Intergovernmental Authority on Development</i>
<i>IDPs</i>	<i>Internally Displaced Persons</i>
<i>JRC</i>	<i>Judicial Reform Committee</i>
<i>JSC</i>	<i>Judicial Services Commission</i>
<i>JTSC</i>	<i>Joint Transitional Security Committee</i>
<i>MoJCA</i>	<i>Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs</i>
<i>NAS</i>	<i>National Salvation Front</i>
<i>NCAC</i>	<i>National Constitutional Amendment Committee</i>
<i>NCRC</i>	<i>National Constitutional Review Commission</i>
<i>NEC</i>	<i>National Elections Commission</i>
<i>NGOs</i>	<i>Non-Governmental Organisations</i>
<i>NRA</i>	<i>National Revenue Authority</i>
<i>NSS</i>	<i>National Security Service</i>
<i>NUF</i>	<i>Necessary Unified Forces</i>
<i>PFMAA</i>	<i>Public Financial Management and Accountability Act</i>
<i>PFM-OC</i>	<i>Public Finance Management Oversight Committee</i>
<i>PPC</i>	<i>Political Parties Council</i>
<i>PoC</i>	<i>Protection of Civilians</i>
<i>PSC</i>	<i>Preparatory Sub Committee</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>RTGoNU</i>	<i>Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity</i>
<i>SDSRB</i>	<i>Strategic Defence and Security Review Board</i>
<i>SPLM</i>	<i>Sudan People's Liberation Movement</i>
<i>SPLM-IO</i>	<i>Sudan People's Liberation Movement in Opposition</i>
<i>SSPDF</i>	<i>South Sudan People's Defence Force</i>
<i>TCRSS</i>	<i>Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan</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>UNMISS</i>	<i>United Nations Mission in South Sudan</i>
<i>UNOCHA</i>	<i>United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</i>

Executive Summary

Article 7.9 of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) mandates the Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (RJMEC) to prepare and submit Quarterly Reports to the Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGoNU), the Transitional National Legislature (TNL), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the African Union and the United Nations. This report covers the period from 1 October to 31 December 2023 and provides a status update on implementation of the R-ARCSS during the reporting period, which marks just about one year remaining before the holding of elections at the end of the Transitional Period.

The Council of Ministers considered and endorsed a number of Bills during the quarter under review including the *Non-Governmental Organizations Act 2016 (Amendment) Bill, 2023*, the *Commission for Truth Reconciliation and Healing Bill, 2023* and the *Reparations Authority Bill, 2023*, which were then forwarded to the reconstituted TNL for its consideration and enactment. By the end of the quarter, five Bills remained before the Council of Ministers, six awaited enactments by the TNL and 14 had been assented into law.

Three critical institutions related to preparations for elections were reconstituted and their members sworn in namely the Political Parties Council (PPC), National Constitutional Review Commission (NCRC), and the National Elections Commission (NEC). These institutions are required for the registering, overseeing and regulation of the activities of political parties, driving forward the permanent constitution-making process, and preparing and conducting elections respectively. Once the institutions are operationalised, they will be required to regularly report to the RJMEC, including its monthly meetings or as deemed necessary, pursuant to Article 7.8 of the R-ARCSS.

The Permanent Ceasefire continued to hold during the reporting period. However, the Ceasefire Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (CTSAMVM) reported clashes between the South Sudan Peoples Defense Forces (SSPDF) and the National Salvation Front (NAS) of Lt. Gen Thomas Cirillo, mostly in the southern part of Central Equatoria State. There were also several armed clashes reported elsewhere, including in Upper Nile, Unity and Warrap States and the Abyei Administrative Area resulting in loss of life and civilian displacement, and adding to the climate of fear among the local population.

The humanitarian situation worsened owing to acute food insecurity fuelled by negative impacts of climate-related shocks, high food prices, inter-communal violence as well as the spillover effects of the conflict in the Sudan. Tens of thousands of returnees and refugees escaping the conflict in Sudan crossed into South Sudan where resources to respond to their needs remain limited. Humanitarian access remained a concern with violence and threats against humanitarian personnel and assets recorded as the most frequently occurring incidents with the highest number occurring in Upper Nile State. Recorded incidents included theft of response supplies, ambush, arrests, threats, intimidation, harassment, humanitarian compound burglary, physical assault and killing.

In the management of financial resources, the PFM Oversight Committee has been instrumental in ensuring that the priorities of the PFM Reform Strategy of 2020, are in progress. Though overall implementation has been slow, the RTGoNU has forged ahead with the implementation of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) by establishing a unified structure of the government's bank and closed many other accounts that were operating within the commercial banking

system. With the support of Development Partners, the system is being automated. Non-oil revenue performance continues to improve as policies for collection and administration of tax revenues are implemented by the National Revenue Authority (NRA). The digitization of the NRA collection system, coupled with enhanced compliance measures including penalties being levied have resulted in larger than expected returns.

During this reporting period, the Council of Ministers deliberated and approved the Commission for Truth Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH) and the Compensation and Reparations Authority (CRA) Bills. They were subsequently tabled in the RTNLA on 5 December 2023 and assigned to the committees of peace, justice and legislation, and are expected to be enacted when Parliament resumes after the Christmas recess.

In fulfilment of its mandate, the RJMEC leadership engaged the RTGoNU Presidency, IGAD, the African Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC), and held two monthly meetings of its members to provide updates on the status of implementation of the R-ARCSS. The RJMEC urged for quick action on the part of the RTGoNU to improve on the pace of implementation and to better prepare for the conduct of elections.

RJMEC also identified several recurring challenges that continue to severely slow down implementation of the Agreement during the Transitional Period, with just about one year to go to the holding of elections. Among these are the: (i) lack of adequate funding to the Agreement Institutions and Mechanisms; (ii) trust deficit among the Parties; (iii) capacity gaps within the various implementation mechanisms; (iv) persistent levels of intercommunal violence in some of the states; (v) insecurity caused by military defections and holdout groups; and (v) severe flooding and the influx of returnees and refugees fleeing the conflict in Sudan.

The recommendations which follow, including to the Parties to the Agreement, RTGoNU, and IGAD are geared towards encouraging a faster pace of implementation of the R-ARCSS and will better prepare the country for the upcoming elections, if acted upon.

To the Parties to the Agreement and Relevant Stakeholders:

- 1.1. discourage defections and promote the protection of civilians, as per articles 2.1.8, and 2.1.10 of the R-ARCSS;
- 1.2. continuously adhere to the minimum 35 percent women representation in appointments to the various commissions and agreement institutions and mechanisms;
- 1.3. cooperate in a collegial manner and present a unified plan for elections, and avoid unilateral pronouncements that are contrary to the letter and spirit of the Agreement; and
- 1.4. dialogue among themselves and agree on the practical steps to fast-track the implementation of the Roadmap to ensure the timely conduct of elections.

To the RTGoNU:

- 1.5. demonstrate its commitment to the elections by: i) providing the funding required to hold elections; ii) completing the permanent constitution making process; and iii) completing the unification of forces
- 1.6. act on the recommendations of the JRC once received in order to ensure that the judicial reforms complement the permanent constitution making process and preparations for the conduct of elections;
- 1.7. complete the reconstitution and restructuring of the Transitional Institutions and Mechanisms outlined in article 1.19.1 of the R-ARCSS;
- 1.8. provide the necessary resources to the transitional security mechanisms to allow them to complete the unification of the forces, which will provide election-related security and help stabilise the security situation in the country;
- 1.9. adequately resource the reconstituted PPC, NCRC and NEC to enable them to effectively discharge their mandates; and
- 1.10. conduct civic education, fast-track the permanent constitution-making process and promote political and civic space to allow citizens to exercise their democratic rights.

To the TNLA:

- 1.11. expedite the enactment of all amendment bills previously submitted by the Council of Ministers as outlined in Box 1 and in respect to the National Security Service Amendment Bill, 2023 uphold the consensus reached by the Principals of the Agreement in reforming the security sector.

To International Partners and Friends of South Sudan:

- 1.12. enhance their political engagement with the Parties to the Agreement and the RTGoNU, and prevail on them to complete implementation of the critical pending tasks, especially the unification of forces and the making of the permanent constitution so that South Sudan's democratic transition can be effected smoothly; and
- 1.13. support the permanent constitution-making process, including by directly funding some of the critical mechanisms, civic education, and providing capacity building.

I. Introduction

1 Article 7.9 of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) mandates the Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (RJMEC) to prepare and submit Quarterly Reports to the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGoNU), the Transitional National Legislature (TNL), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the African Union and the United Nations. This report covers the period from 1 October to 31 December 2023 and builds on the previous Reports Nos. 001/19 - 020/23.¹ It provides a status update on implementation of the R-ARCSS during the reporting period, which marks just about one year remaining before elections at the end of the Transitional Period. The activities conducted by the RJMEC in its oversight, monitoring and evaluation mandate within the R-ARCSS are also highlighted.

2. Some progress was made on the key tasks highlighted in previous reports meant to pave the way for free and credible elections at the end of 2024. These include the reconstitution of the Political Parties Council (PPC), the National Constitutional Review Commission (NCRC) and the National Elections Commission (NEC); key institutions needed to oversee the permanent constitution making and election processes, and the redeployment of some of the Necessary Unified Forces (NUF).

3. During the reporting period, four pieces of legislation relating to anti-corruption, revenue collection and the banking sector were enacted by the TNL and assented to by the President. Also, draft legislation to govern the conduct of Non-Governmental Organisations was submitted to the TNL. In addition, six army battalions were deployed to various locations across the country, in partial fulfilment of the redeployment of the NUF. Unfortunately, the humanitarian situation only worsened during the quarter as the conflict in Sudan continued unabated thus fueling an influx of more refugees and returnees. This situation was made worse by the persistent intercommunal violence in some locations and military defections.

4. In fulfilment of its mandate, the RJMEC leadership engaged the RTGoNU Presidency, IGAD, the African Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC), and held two monthly meetings of its members to provide updates on the status of implementation of the R-ARCSS. RJMEC also identified several recurring challenges that continue to severely slow down implementation of the Agreement during the Transitional Period, in particular, the lack of funding for implementation. Also, it urged for quick action on the part of the RTGoNU to improve on the pace of implementation and to better prepare for the conduct of elections.

5. This report has four sections with Section I, the introduction, providing an overview of the entire report. This is followed by Section II, with an analysis of the status of implementation of the R-ARCSS to include governance, security, humanitarian affairs, economic affairs, and constitutional making processes; as well as the activities of the Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (RJMEC) during the reporting period. Section III provides key observations that highlight concerns and focuses on recommendations to the RTGoNU, the Transitional National Legislature (TNL), Parties and Stakeholders to the R-ARCSS, and the International Partners and Friends of South Sudan; Section IV is the conclusion.

¹ Copies of previous reports are available at: <https://jmeccsouthsudan.org/index.php/reports/rjmec-quarterly-reports>.

II. Status of Implementation of the Transitional Tasks of the R-ARCSS

Chapter 1: Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity

6. Chapter 1 of the R-ARCSS pertains to the RTGoNU, the TNL, the National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC) and the Judicial Reform Committee (JRC). Overall, despite challenges some progress has been made towards the attainment of critical benchmarks under the chapter in legislative, judicial and institutional reforms since the last quarter, other tasks are being implemented while some are yet to be implemented.

Council of Ministers

7. The Council of Ministers of the RTGoNU (See Annex 1) met regularly and continued to provide leadership in support of the implementation of the R-ARCSS during the quarter. The Council considered and endorsed a number of Bills including the *Non-Governmental Organizations Act 2016 (Amendment) Bill, 2023*, reviewed and drafted by the NCAC pursuant to article 1.18 of the R-ARCSS, and the *Commission for Truth Reconciliation and Healing Bill, 2023* and the *Reparations Authority Bill, 2023* both drafted by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA). The approved bills by the Council were then forwarded to the reconstituted TNLA for its consideration and enactment. By the end of the quarter, five bills were before the Council of Ministers for its consideration (See Box 1).

Transitional National Legislative Assembly

8. The TNL, comprising the TNLA and the Council of States continued to perform its legislative and oversight functions until their recess in mid-December 2023. During the Quarter under review, the TNL enacted four pieces of legislation and a further six are currently before them for passage and enactment (See Box 1). On 21 December 2023, the President assented to *the Anti-Corruption Act, 2009, (Amendment) Act, 2023*, thus paving way for the implementation of far-reaching reforms to enhance transparency and accountability in the management of the country's financial and public resources. This is a welcome development in terms of Agreement-related legal reforms.

9. The *National Security Service Act 2014 (Amendment) Bill, 2023* was presented for the first and second readings and now awaits the third and final reading. However, there are concerns expressed that the delay is related to an attempt to retain Sections 54 and 55 of the Act regarding power of arrest without warrants and detention of suspects. The NCAC proposed the removal of these contentious provisions which received the endorsement of the Principals of the Agreement. It is imperative that the TNL upholds the consensus reached by the Principals in support of the implementation of the Agreement.²

National Constitutional Amendment Committee

10. The NCAC is in the final stages of its work and is expected to conclude its mandate at the end of February 2024. During this reporting period, the Committee finalised and submitted draft Amendment Bills to the *Investment Promotion Act 2009* and *the Mining Act 2012* to the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. The Mining Bill seeks to strengthen regulation of the sector through the establishment of a corporation as the commercial arm of the

² Regarding the National Security Service Act 2014 (Amendment) Bill, 2023, the contentious provisions which delayed its presentation to the TNL were resolved by President Salva Kiir and First Vice President Dr Riek Machar on 3 March 2023 and was endorsed by the Council of Ministers on 24 March 2023 and subsequently the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs formally communicated the same to the TNL on 28th April 2023.

Government. It also seeks to create a mining authority to monitor and enforce implementation of the law, and establish a geological authority to spearhead surveys and mapping of minerals in South Sudan. The Bill has also enhanced provisions on environmental protection and local content. The Investment Promotion Act as amended seeks to create a conducive investment environment for promoting local investment and attracting foreign investors.³

Box 1: Bills Awaiting Passage and Laws Enacted During the Transitional Period

A. Bills Before the Council of Ministers (5)

- *The Petroleum Revenue Management Act 2012 (Amendment) Bill 2022*
- *The Petroleum Revenue Act 2012 (Amendment) Bill 2022*
- *The Investment Promotion Act 2009 (Amendment) Bill, 2023*
- *The Mining Act 2012 (Amendment) Bill 2023*
- *The Land Act 2008 (Amendment) Bill, 2023.*

B. Bills Before the Transitional National Legislature (6)

- *The National Audit Chambers Act 2012 (Amendment) Bill, 2022*
- *The National Security Service Act 2014 (Amendment) Bill, 2023*
- *The Non-Governmental Organizations Act 2016) (Amendment) Bill, 2023*
- *The Public Financial Management and Accountability Act 2011 (Amendment) Bill 2022*
- *The Commission for Truth Reconciliation and Healing Bill, 2023*
- *The Compensation and Reparatory Authority Bill 2023.*

C. Enacted Laws (14)

- *The Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan, 2011 (Amendment) (No 6) 2020 and Amendment No. 8*
- *The National Civil Defence Service Act, 2022*
- *The National Police Service Act, 2009 (Amendment) Act, 2022*
- *The National Wildlife Service Act, 2011 (Amendment) Act, 2022*
- *The National Prisons Service Act, 2011 (Amendment) Act, 2022*
- *The Constitution Making Process Act, 2022*
- *The Political Parties Act, 2012 (Amendment) Act, 2023*
- *The National Elections Act, 2012 (Amendment) Act, 2023*
- *The Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army Act, 2009 (Amendment) Act, 2022*
- *Fiscal and Financial Monitoring and Allocation Commission (FFMAC) Act 2023*
- *The Anti-Corruption Act, 2009 (Amendment) Act, 2023**
- *The Bank of South Sudan Act 2011 (amendment) Act, 2023**
- *The Banking Act, 2010 (Amendment) Act, 2023**
- *The National Revenue Authority Act, 2016 (Amendment) Act, 2023*.*

***1 The four pieces of Legislation enacted by the TNL and assented to by the President during this reporting Quarter.**

³ The typical process followed with the review and passage of existing legislation has included an initial amendment by the NCAC followed with a validation workshop by stakeholders. Once the draft is complete it is then submitted for further review to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. Thereafter it is presented to the Council of Ministers who may further review it before it is tabled by the Minister of Justice to the TNL. The amendment Bills are then deliberated upon by the TNL, passed and enacted before its assent by the President.

11. The NCAC is also in the final stages of reviewing and drafting amendments to *the National Pensions Fund Act, 2012*, and held a two-day (14 and 15 December 2023) stakeholders Forum to validate the proposed amendments. The Forum was attended by over 70 participants and brought together representatives from the parties and stakeholders to the Agreement; the ministries of mining, investment, trade and environment; the Council of States; the TNLA; South Sudan Pension Fund; development partners and RJMEC. The Forum was officially opened by the Minister for Public Service and Human Resources Development. The draft bill is expected to be shortly handed over to the Minister of Justice. The Committee now has only two pending laws to be revised, namely *the Transport Act, 2008* and the *Telecommunications and Postal Services, Act 2010*. Once complete, it will bring to 25 the total number of Bills amended by the NCAC to bring them in conformity with the provisions of the Peace Agreement.

Transitional Institutions and Mechanisms

12. Article 1.19 of the R-ARCSS provides for the restructuring and reconstitution of Commissions and Institutions at the national level to ensure their independence and accountability. The Roadmap agreed by the Parties provided for the benchmarks to be accomplished in 2022.⁴ However, the set targets have not been realised and no new significant progress was made during the quarter. The reconstitution of some of the Commissions and Institutions are dependent on the passage of related amended laws. For example, the *Anti-Corruption Commission Act* will inform the reconstitution of the Anti-Corruption Commission while the review of the *Judiciary Act* will inform the reconstitution of the Judicial Service Commission.

Judicial Reforms

13. In terms of the judicial reforms process, the ad hoc Judicial Reform Committee (JRC) is in the process of drafting its final report to be submitted to the RTGoNU. The draft report was discussed by the JRC in late December 2023 and is currently under review. However, the work of the Committee was partially interrupted by funding challenges and it was not able to conduct public consultations in all the 10 States and the 03 Administrative Areas, as initially planned. It also did not engage with representatives of the IDPs and refugee populations. Nonetheless, the Committee decided to draft its final report using findings derived from extensive stakeholders' engagements held in Juba, and public consultations conducted in three states, within the three greater regions, and one Administrative Area.⁵

National Elections

14. On 3 November 2023, the PPC, NCRC and the NEC, critical institutions for registering, overseeing and regulating of the activities of political parties, driving forward the permanent constitution-making process, and preparing and conducting elections respectively, were reconstituted. This followed the RJMEC's appeal contained in its Resolution No. 17 (b) of the 32nd RJMEC Plenary for an expeditious reconstitution, operationalization and resourcing of these three critical institutions of the R-ARCSS. Subsequently, the members of the reconstituted PPC and NCRC were sworn in during the quarter while those of the NEC were to be sworn in the following quarter. Once the institutions are operationalised, they will be required to regularly

⁴ The Parties to the Agreement agreed to the Roadmap on 2 August 2022. It was then passed at the 2nd Extraordinary Plenary of the RJMEC, held on 1 September 2022, and later ratified by the Transitional National Legislature. The Roadmap sets out revised timelines to accomplish key tasks within the R-ARCSS, towards the holding of elections in December 2024.

⁵ Consultations were held in Wau, Yambio and Malakal and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area.

report to the RJMEC, including its monthly meetings or as deemed necessary, pursuant to Article 7.8 of the R-ARCSS.

15. Women's representation in the reconstituted institutions stands at 33 percent (of 57) in the reconstituted NCRC, 22 percent (of 9) in the NEC and 50 percent (of 10) in the PPC (See Annex 2). Overall, the parties met the minimum threshold for women's representation in the reconstituted PPC but not in the NCRC and the NEC. RJMEC continues to reiterate its appeal to the Parties to always adhere to the gender provisions of the R-ARCSS as it is a constitutional requirement.

Chapter 2: Permanent Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements

16. The Permanent Ceasefire continued to hold during the reporting period. However, the Ceasefire Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (CTSAMVM) reported clashes between the South Sudan Peoples Defense Forces (SSPDF) and the National Salvation Front (NAS) of Lt. Gen Thomas Cirillo, mostly in the southern part of Central Equatoria State. Also, during November, regrettably, there were several armed clashes reported in different parts of the country, including Leer, Guit, Unity State, Warrap State and the Abyei Administrative Area. Tensions were said to be growing in Unity State, following the defection of General Simon Maguek from the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army- in Opposition (SPLA-IO) supposedly to the SSPDF. The defectors reportedly attacked SPLA-IO forces based in the area of Kaygarii, Unity State, causing loss of life, civilian displacement, and adding to the climate of fear among the local population. Tensions were also reported in Upper Nile State, reportedly due to the movement of General Johnson Olony's Agwelek forces towards SPLA-IO areas in Tonga.

17. In December, a joint security force comprising the SSPDF, South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) and the National Security Service (NSS) was deployed in and around Juba to recover weapons in the hands of unauthorized individuals. Reports yet to be verified by the CTSAMVM indicated that the security forces collected approximately 2,264 weapons of different types. Although the operation was reported as successful by the security forces, they acknowledge that some violations were committed by individual soldiers, hence the security agencies have launched investigations. In this regard, CTSAMVM initiated ongoing investigations to determine facts surrounding the alleged violations by the security forces.

18. On the Transitional Security Arrangements, the Joint Defence Board (JDB) deployed six (6) army battalions of the Phase I NUF totalling 3,777 soldiers and are distributed as follows: a) Upper Nile State: two Battalions, one deployed to Malakal under command of Division 2 of the SSPDF with some of its soldiers deployed to Tonga, and one battalion deployed to Renk under command of Division 1 of the SSPDF; b) Eastern Equatoria State one battalion was deployed in Torit under command of Division 7 of the SSPDF; c) Western Equatoria State one battalion deployed to Maridi under command of Division 7 of the SSPDF; d) Western Bahr El Ghazal State, two battalions under command of Division 5 of the SSPDF.

19. There are some troops who reported late to their Training Centres and missed the deployment. The breakdown of these forces is as follows: five hundred (500) in Muom Training Centre, Unity State; one hundred and fifty (150) in Renk Training Centre, Upper Nile State, and two hundred (200) in Alel Training Centre, Upper Nile State. These troops will be deployed to the nearest NUF battalions under the respective divisions of the SSPDF. CTSAMVM is working

on verifying how many more Phase I troops are not yet deployed.⁶ While the redeployment of the military has started in earnest that of the Police, National Security, and Wildlife, Corrections, and Civil Defence services is yet to commence. On Phase II NUF training, no progress was reported during the reporting period, and this also goes for the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) tasks.

20. The main challenge to the implementation of the Transitional Security Arrangements is the lack of funding for sustenance of the members of the security mechanisms and the implementation of their tasks. The DDR Commission and the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board (SDSR-B) remain unfunded. As a result, the members of the SDSR-B and their Secretariat remained on strike during the period of reporting. This notwithstanding, the SDSR-B completed the drafting of most of the key documents required under the R-ARCSS, namely the: (i) strategic security assessment; (ii) security policy framework; (iii) revised defence policy; and (iv) security sector transformation framework. These documents are awaiting validation by all members of the Board before they can be submitted to the Council of Ministers of the RTGoNU.

21. CTSAMVM continued to perform its functions as per the R-ARCSS during the period of reporting. However, it is important to note that, since April 2023, CTSAMVM was unable to submit violation reports to the RJMEC and IGAD due to the dispute between the senior national representatives in the CTSAMVM Technical Committee (CTC) and the CTSAMVM leadership. However, following sustained interventions by the RJMEC Chairperson, the Office of the IGAD Special Envoy to South Sudan and the IGAD Executive Secretary, the administrative standoff was resolved. Consequently, CTSAMVM successfully held its 3rd Extra-Ordinary Board Meeting in Juba on 11 December 2023. The main purpose of the meeting was to review and approve the draft Terms of Reference (ToR) of the CTC, review the Board's ToR and familiarize the Board members with the CTSAMVM Chairperson's ToR. Subsequently, on 13 December, CTSAMVM successfully held a CTC meeting to discuss and approve the nine (9) violation reports which are yet to be endorsed by the CTSAMVM Board for publication.

Chapter 3: Humanitarian Assistance and Reconstruction

22. The humanitarian situation continued to worsen owing to acute food insecurity fuelled by negative impacts of climate-related shocks like flooding and dry spells, currency depreciation and high food prices, intercommunal violence as well as the spillover effects of the conflict in the Sudan. Thousands of returnees and refugees escaping the conflict in Sudan crossed into South Sudan where resources to respond to their needs remain limited. According to UNOCHA, at the end of December, a total of 475,549 people were recorded to have crossed into South Sudan since the war broke out in April 2023 with 54,505 arriving in December alone. During the quarter under review, the biggest response challenges to the returnee influx included onward transportation assistance (OTA) which led to overcrowding, lack of shelter, water and food at key transit locations. Safe onward movement of arrivals was further challenged by general insecurity, threat of attacks, poor road conditions, looting, harassment and human rights

⁶ During Phase I of the unification process of the NUF some 55 000 personnel from the military, Police, prison services, NSS and fire brigade were graduated between August 2022 and January 2023.

violations. Despite the best efforts to transport returnees to their homes of origin, resettlement, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts continued to be hampered by inadequate funding.⁷

23. During the quarter, humanitarian access remained a concern with violence and threats against humanitarian personnel and assets recorded as the most frequently occurring incidents with the highest number occurring in Upper Nile State. Recorded incidents included theft of response supplies, ambush, arrests, threats, intimidation, harassment, humanitarian compound burglary, physical assault and killing. The violence against humanitarian personnel resulted in restriction of movement, detention of humanitarian workers, destruction of humanitarian equipment, relocation of staff, suspension of humanitarian operations and the killing of a humanitarian worker in Jonglei. The persistent impediment to humanitarian workers affected the timely and efficient delivery of services to those in need.

Chapter 4: Resource Economic and Financial Management

Resource Management

24. The NCAC commenced discussions on amendments to the Mining Act 2012 with consideration given to the principles of sustainable development and the African Mining Vision, which was adopted by the Heads of States of the African Union in 2009.⁸ It also addressed the gaps of the previous Act of 2012 namely mining rents, environmental concerns, and the need to adopt a wealth sharing formula as required in article 4.11.5 of the R-ARCSS. The NCAC also noted the need for the establishment of a regulatory authority as well as that of a geologic authority to provide the relevant mapping, data and information for the sector. The risks to the mining sector, the need for effective community engagement, establishment of a mining corporation to serve as an investment arm of the national government, addressing environmental concerns, local content and intellectual property have already been incorporated into the Bill. Further amendments could be incorporated based on the ongoing validation process.

25. Transparency in the management of Petroleum resources has become more evident of late as public disclosure of the lifting and marketing of oil has been made public. However, there is need for greater accountability to the South Sudanese citizens. Furthermore, *the Petroleum Revenue Act 2012, (Amendment) Bill, 2023* and *the Petroleum Revenue Management Act 2012 (Amendment) Bill, 2023* need to be quickly approved by the Council of Ministers and thereafter become law that can be operationalised as quickly as possible.

Public Finance and Economic Management

26. In the management of financial resources, the PFM Oversight Committee has been instrumental in ensuring that the priorities of the PFM Reform Strategy of 2020, are in progress. Though overall implementation has been slow, the RTGoNU has forged ahead with the implementation of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) by establishing a unified structure of the government's bank and closed many other accounts that were operated within the commercial banking system. With the support of Development Partners, the system is being automated.

⁷ <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-humanitarian-snapshot-december-2023>.

⁸ See <https://au.int/en/ti/amv/about>.

27. Non-oil revenue performance continues to improve as policies for collection and administration of tax revenues are implemented by the National Revenue Authority (NRA). The digitization of the NRA collection system, coupled with enhanced compliance measures including penalties being levied have resulted in larger than expected returns.

28. The *Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2011 (Amendment) Bill, 2023* and the *Fiscal and Financial Monitoring and Allocation Commission (FFMAC) Act 2023* recently became law and now need to be fully operationalised. However, for this to happen, there is need for the development of the required regulations that would enable their implementation at the earliest possible time, and enhancing the capacity of these Commissions to enable them to function effectively. Important to note is that the *Public Financial Management and Accountability Act 2011, (Amendment) Bill 2023* that complements these Acts and sets the rules for transparency and accountability in the management of public financial resources as outlined in the RARCSS has not yet been enacted by the TNL.

29. The Public Procurement and Disposal of Assets Authority (PPDAA) that was established with the Board of Directors and appointment of an Executive Director earlier in 2023 has developed its standard bid document and the Procurement Regulations and submitted it to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs for review. It is also in the process of conducting sensitization workshops for all government ministries and agencies.

The RJMEC Working Committee

30. The Committee, chaired by the Ambassador of the Netherlands met on 24 October 2023 to discuss the status of implementation of the provisions on environmental protection outlined in article 4.9 of the R-ARCSS. The Agreement calls for the development of comprehensive policies and legal and institutional frameworks for the preservation and sustainable use of the environment. The Ministry of Environment has been working with a National Environment Policy 2015-2025 that ensures protection of the environment. Additionally, work has started on a Draft Environment Protection Bill.

31. The Agreement mandates that the feasibility of any project within South Sudan must include an environmental impact certificate from the Ministry of Environment. Currently, the Ministry provides guidance to a third party to conduct this assessment as it is not fully equipped to do so. Among the challenges faced in environmental protection is the absence of a management authority to provide the regulatory function for the sector.

Chapter 5: Transitional Justice Accountability Reconciliation and Healing

32. During this reporting period, the Council of Ministers deliberated and approved the Commission for Truth Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH) and the Compensation and Reparations Authority (CRA) Bills. They were subsequently tabled in the RTNLA on 5 December 2023 and assigned to the committees of peace, justice and legislation, and are expected to be enacted when Parliament resumes after the Christmas recess.

Chapter 6: Parameters of Permanent Constitution

33. In terms of the permanent constitution making process, some commendable progress has been made. On 20 December 2023, the members of the NCRC were sworn in by the President and the new Chairperson of the Commission, Hon Riag Yier Zuor assured the country of their commitment to guide the constitution making process and to deliver on their mandate to produce a people led and people owned permanent constitution. The NCRC is now expected to commence civic education and ensure robust public participation as it embarks on the permanent constitution making process in the weeks and months ahead.

34. The next step is the recruitment of members to the Constitutional Drafting Committee (CDC), a specialised technical body expected to support the NCRC in drafting the permanent constitution as well as the establishment of the Preparatory Sub-Committee (PSC) whose primary mandate is to convene the National Constitutional Conference (NCC). In accordance with the RTGoNU Roadmap, the Constitutional Drafting Committee (CDC), should have been established by 30 October 2022 and the Preparatory Sub-Committee (PSC) by 30 January 2023.

35. The Constitutional Affairs Working Committee held two meetings during this quarter in October and November 2023, which were Chaired by H.E Ambassador Timo Olkkonen, EU Head of Delegation to South Sudan and attended by representatives of the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, UNMISS, UNDP, Civil Society, Business Community, Kenya, Egypt, Swiss Cooperation and the United Kingdom. The Committee received briefings from the National Constitutional Amendment Committee and Judicial Review Committee on the status of their work and challenges therein. The Committee was also briefed by UNMISS on its Political Parties Forum convened in Juba on Federalism. Inter alia, the Committee welcomed the appointment of new members to the reconstitute NCRC, NEC and the PPC. Underscored the critical phase of the implementation of the R-ARCSS being the making of a people-led and people-owned constitution and appealed to all South Sudanese to seize this constitutional moment

Chapter 7: Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission

36. Consistent with its monitoring, evaluation and oversight mandate the leadership of RJMEC held discussions with First Vice President H.E Dr. Riek Machar and Vice President H.E Hussein Abdelbagi. Discussions focused on the pending implementation tasks and ways in which the Parties can help to further progress. In addition, prospects for the scheduled elections and the recurring challenges around funding, unification of the forces and operationalising the newly reconstituted mechanisms were discussed. The engagements with the Presidency are part of RJMEC's ongoing efforts to keep the Parties involved and engaged in the implementation of the Agreement.

37. The leadership continued with its regional engagements and held discussions with H.E Demeke Mekonnen, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. He pledged the commitment of the Ethiopian Government and IGAD member states to accompany South Sudan in the implementation of the R-ARCSS, including reaching out to partners to accompany IGAD. Updates on the Peace Agreement were given to Ambassadors accredited to South Sudan and residents in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The ambassadors expressed commitment to the South Sudan peace process and support to RJMEC's work while indicating their willingness to visit South Sudan in the first half of 2024 in order to further engage the RTGoNU.

38. On 23 November 2023, the Interim Chairperson briefed the AUPSC in Addis Ababa Ethiopia, on the Status of Implementation of the R-ARCSS, preparations for the holding of elections, and current challenges impeding progress. At the time, the Interim Chairperson stressed that two critical pre-conditions to the holding of elections were still pending, namely the conclusion of a people-led and people-owned Permanent Constitution, which shall initiate a federal and democratic system of government at the end of the Transitional Period, and the completion of the unification of the forces and their redeployment to provide elections-related security, among others. He also encouraged the Council to conduct a solidarity visit to the country with a view to engaging the Parties and assessing elections-preparedness against the time that is left, and to strengthen their institutional engagement with South Sudan, particularly in the run up to the elections.

39. During the quarter, RJMEC continued to highlight the importance of women's meaningful participation in the implementation of the peace agreement as well as political and constitutional making processes. In November 2023, the Interim Chairperson released a press statement commending the parties on attaining the 50 percent representation of women on the reconstituted Political Parties Council. He, however, decried the shortfalls in women's representation in the reconstituted National Constitutional Review Commission at 33%, and in the reconstituted National Elections Commission, at 22 percent RJMEC reiterated its appeal to the Parties to always adhere to the 35 percent minimum representation of women requirement in various institutions and bodies of the R-ARCSS.

40. RJMEC also took note of ongoing efforts towards women's participation in the electoral and constitution-making processes among others. Notable efforts included the launch by UN Women and the Ministry of Gender Child and Social Welfare of a report on "Gender analysis of the South Sudanese Laws ", the validation of the South Sudan women's charter which embodies women's tasks and aspirations for inclusion in the constitution-making process and programmatic concerns to ensure women empowerment and participation. It awaits launching by the UN Women and the engagement of women leaders through the Political Parties Forum to develop a code of conduct for the political parties.

41. The Interim Chairperson has consistently appealed for women's participation in the political as well as constitution-making processes. For example, in his statement to the 7th Governors Forum, he highlighted the centrality of social cohesion, with gender perspectives being key to reducing inequalities. He urged the States' leadership to ensure the participation of women in all political processes ahead of elections and in accordance with the agreement-mandated minimum threshold of 35 percent.

42. RJMEC held its 32nd and 33rd regular ordinary monthly meetings on 5 October and 7 December 2023 respectively,⁹ and the RJMEC leadership also met regularly with the Parties to the Agreement, various institutions and mechanisms of the R-ARCSS, the diplomatic community and the stakeholders and adherents to the Agreement. Discussions were mainly focused on the status of implementation, highlighting the impediments and challenges to the R-ARCSS and proposing possible ways to improve the pace of implementation, particularly considering the proposed December 2024 elections.

⁹ See the minutes and resolutions at: <https://jmecsouthsudan.org/index.php/plenary/plenary-minutes>

III. Key Observations and Recommendations

Observations

43. With just about one year to go to the holding of elections, recurring challenges continue to severely slow down implementation of the Agreement. Among these are the: (i) lack of adequate funding to the Agreement Institutions and Mechanisms; (ii) trust deficit among the Parties; (iii) capacity gaps within the various implementation mechanisms; (iv) persistent levels of intercommunal violence in some of the states; (v) insecurity caused by military defections¹⁰ and holdout groups; and (v) severe flooding and the influx of returnees and refugees fleeing the conflict in Sudan.

44. In particular, without predictable and adequate funding towards the unification of the NUF, and the effective functioning of the Agreement Institutions and Mechanisms, including the recently reconstituted PPC, NCRC and NEC, RJMEC assesses that South Sudan will continue to struggle to adhere to the implementation schedule of the R-ARCSS, and this could seriously jeopardise the holding of elections in December 2024. Lack of funding of the Agreement institutions and mechanisms, is causing them severe operational difficulties. Members of the Security Mechanisms all reported working under difficult circumstances owing to the lack of funding for activities and allowances.¹¹ If this lack of support continues, then the transitional security arrangements, especially the completion of the unification of forces, will further slow down, making elections-related security much harder to achieve.

45. Outside of the issue of funding of the mechanisms and institutions of the R-ARCSS, it is important to draw the attention of all Parties, Stakeholders and the people of South Sudan to the key pending tasks for the conduct of elections as per the Agreement and the National Elections Act. These tasks include among others; (i) operationalisation and facilitation of the PPC, NEC, and NCRC; (ii) making of the permanent constitution in accordance with the *Constitution Making Process Act 2022* to guide the conduct of elections; (iii) amendment of the *National Elections Act 2023* to conform to the terms of the Permanent Constitution (article 1.20.6); (iv) addressing the challenges of reconstruction, repatriation, resettlement, rehabilitation, and reintegration of IDPs and returnees (article 1.20.7); (v) conduct of elections-related activities by NEC as listed at article 1.20.8, such as establishment of subsidiary electoral management bodies at state level, the establishment of procedures for the voter registry and registration, and support to civic education and voter outreach; (vi) publication of the voters register six months prior to the holding of elections (article 1.20.10); and (vii) delimitation of constituencies, in accordance with the provisions of the *National Elections Act, 2023*. There is therefore need for urgency in ensuring effective facilitation, capacity building and support to enable the three reconstituted institutions of the PPC, NEC and NCRC to discharge their mandates.

46. More generally, with regards to the implementation of the Agreement, pending is the restructuring and reconstitution of the Commissions and Institutions at the national level to

¹⁰ Military defections are clearly contrary to the Revitalised Agreement, and undermine the implementation of both the Transitional Security Arrangements and the Agreement itself. In the past, the defections of General Ochan in Upper Nile State, General Lokujo in Central Equatoria State, General Nando in Western Equatoria State, and General Maguek in Unity State, have resulted in the killing of innocent people, civilian displacement, and loss of livelihoods. In the context of the ongoing unification of forces, military defections are evidently counterproductive and only seek to heighten the level of insecurity in the States.

¹¹ These include members of the Joint Defence Board (JDB), Joint Monitoring Ceasefire Commission (JMCC), Joint Transitional Security Committee (JTSC), SDSR Board and the DDR Commission.

ensure their independence and accountability, as provided for under article 1.19 of the R-ARCSS. These include, among others, the Land Commission, the Fiscal and Financial Allocation Monitoring Commission, and the Anti-Corruption Commission. According to the Roadmap, all commissions and institutions should have been reconstituted by 2022. It is important that as the process moves forward the Parties to the Agreement are reminded of the mandated 35 percent minimum level of women's participation in these bodies.

47. An important part of security sector transformation is the strategic security assessment, including the formulation of defence and security policies, conducted by the SDSR-B. The defence and security policy documents already prepared urgently await validation in order to complete this critical undertaking. The completion of the SDSR-B work will greatly contribute to the transformation of the security sector in South Sudan, as per article 2.5.3 of the R-ARCSS, in promoting and defending the sovereignty and dignity of its people

48. The sudden influx of those fleeing the Sudan conflict continues to place an added burden on the humanitarian response in South Sudan and is a challenge to both the government and humanitarian actors. As the scale of the need by the government to offer basic services to its citizens and especially the returnees are mounting, RJMEC consistently urged the RTGoNU to provide funding for service delivery as well as establish the Special Reconstruction Fund (SRF) Board to kickstart fundraising efforts in collaboration with the International Community. This will go a long way towards addressing the challenges of reconstruction, repatriation, resettlement, rehabilitation, and reintegration of IDPs and returnees.

Recommendations

49. The recommendations which follow, including to the Parties to the Agreement, RTGoNU, and IGAD are geared towards encouraging a faster pace of implementation of the R-ARCSS and better preparing for the upcoming elections, if acted upon.

a. To the Parties to the Agreement and Relevant Stakeholders

49.1. discourage defections and promote the protection of civilians, as per articles 2.1.8, and 2.1.10 of the R-ARCSS;

49.2. continuously adhere to the minimum 35 percent women representation in appointments to the various commissions and agreement institutions and mechanisms;

49.3. cooperate in a collegial manner and present a unified plan for elections, and avoid unilateral pronouncements that are contrary to the letter and spirit of the Agreement; and

49.4. dialogue among themselves and agree on the practical steps to fast-track the implementation of the Roadmap to ensure the timely conduct of elections.

b. To the RTGoNU

49.5. demonstrate its commitment to the elections by: i) providing the funding required to hold elections; ii) completing the permanent constitution making process; and iii) completing the unification of forces

49.6. act on the recommendations of the JRC once received in order to ensure that the judicial reforms complement the permanent constitution making process and preparations for the conduct of elections;

49.7. complete the reconstitution and restructuring of the Transitional Institutions and Mechanisms outlined in article 1.19.1 of the R-ARCSS;

49.8. provide the necessary resources to the transitional security mechanisms to allow them to complete the unification of the forces, which will provide election-related security and help stabilise the security situation in the country;

49.9. adequately resource the reconstituted PPC, NCRC and NEC to enable them to effectively discharge their mandates; and

49.10. conduct civic education, fast-track the permanent constitution-making process and promote political and civic space to allow citizens to exercise their democratic rights.

c. *To the TNLA*

49.11. expedite the enactment of all amendment bills previously submitted by the Council of Ministers and outlined in Box 1 and in respect to the National Security Service Amendment Bill, 2023 uphold the consensus reached by the Principals of the Agreement in reforming the security sector.

d. *To International Partners and Friends of South Sudan*

49.12. enhance their political engagement with the Parties to the Agreement and the RTGoNU, and prevail on them to complete implementation of the critical pending tasks, especially the unification of forces and the making of the permanent constitution so that South Sudan's democratic transition can be effected smoothly; and

49.13. support the permanent constitution-making process, including by directly funding some of the critical mechanisms, civic education, and providing capacity building.

IV. Conclusion

50. It is important to underscore that the next few months will prove critical to demonstrating the country's ability to deliver the promises of the R-ARCSS and effect a smooth democratic transition through the holding of free, fair and credible elections. In that regard, a renewed commitment, demonstrated by the RTGONU, to funding the key institutions charged with preparing for the polls along with efforts to complete the training and redeployment of the NUF, and embarking on the permanent constitution making process will prove pivotal. RJMEC continue to underscore the importance of a people led and a people owned permanent constitution as the basis to guide the conduct of a credible free, fair and peaceful election. As we approach the end of the Transitional Period it is critical that the Parties to the Agreement engage in collegial discussions to agree on the best way forward taking into account the history of the conflict, the gains achieved to date under the peace Agreement and any potential risk of

a return to conflict. The RTGoNU owes it to the people of South Sudan to successfully navigate the remaining period of the Transition.

51. On its part and pursuant to its mandate as provided for in Chapter 7 of the R-ARCSS, the RJMEC will continue to monitor, evaluate, report on the status of implementation of the R-ARCSS, and as circumstances may demand, intervene to break any deadlock that may emerge in the course of implementation. RJMEC will regularly provide reports and briefings to the RTGoNU, the reconstituted TNLA, the Chairperson of the IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government, the Chairperson of the IGAD Council of Ministers, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, the Peace and Security Council of the African Union and to the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Security Council of the United Nations.

END

**Annex 1: Members of the Council of Ministers of the RTGoNU
as at December 2023**

S/No	Name	Function	Responsibility	Party	Gender
1.	H.E. Gen. Salva Kiir Mayardit	President	Presidency	ITGoNU	Male
2.	H.E. Dr. Riek Machar Teny-Dhurgon	First Vice President	Governance Cluster	SPLM/A-IO	Male
3.	Hon. Bangasi Joseph Bakasoro	Minister	Presidential Affairs	ITGoNU (formerly SSNMC - SSOA)	Male
4.	Hon. Dr Martin Elia Lomuro	Minister	Cabinet Affairs	ITGoNU	Male
5.	Hon. Garang Tong Aken Akech	Deputy Minister	Cabinet Affairs	SPLM/A-IO	Male
6.	Hon. Amb Dr James Morgan Pitia	Minister	Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	ITGoNU	Female
7.	Hon. Ramadan Mohamed Abdallah Goc	Deputy Minister	Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	ITGoNU	Male
8.	Hon. Chol Thon Balok	Minister	Defense and Veteran Affairs	SPLM/A-IO	Female
9.	Hon. Lt Gen Malek Rueben Riak	Deputy Minister	Defense and Veteran Affairs	ITGoNU	Male
10.	Hon. Angelina Teny	Minister	Interior	SPLM/A-IO	Female
11.	Hon. Marial Gumke	Deputy Minister	Interior	ITGoNU	Male
12.	Hon. Stephen Par Kuol	Minister	Peacebuilding	SPLM/A-IO	Male
13.	Hon. Justice Ruben Madol Arol	Minister	Justice & Constitutional Affairs	ITGoNU	Male
14.	Hon. Joseph Malek Arop	Deputy Minister	Justice & Constitutional	SPLM/A-IO	Male
15.	Hon. Gen. Obuto Mamur Mete	Minister	National Security	ITGoNU	Male
16.	Hon. Mary Mawai	Minister	Parliamentary Affairs	ITGoNU	Female
17.	Hon. Michael Makuei Lueth	Minister	Information, Communication Technology and Postal Services	ITGoNU	Male
18.	Hon. Baba Medan Konyi	Deputy Minister	Information, Communication Technology and Postal Services	ITGoNU	Male
19.	Hon. Lasuba L. Wango	Minister	Federal Affairs	SPLM/A-IO	Male
20.	Hon. Deng Alor Kuol	Minister	East African Community Affairs	FDs	Male
21.	H.E. Dr. James Wani Igga	Vice President	Economic Cluster	ITGoNU	Male
22.	Hon. Dr. Bak Barnaba Chol	Minister	Finance and Planning	ITGoNU	Male
23.	Hon. Agok Makur Kur	Deputy Minister	Finance and Planning	SPLM/A-IO	Male
24.	Hon. Puot Kang Chol	Minister	Petroleum	SPLM/A-IO	Male
25.	Hon. Martin Abucha	Minister	Mining	SPLM/A-IO	Male
26.	Hon. Josephine Joseph Lagu	Minister	Agriculture and Food Security	SSOA	Female
27.	Hon. Lily Albino Akol	Deputy Minister	Agriculture and Food Security	ITGoNU	Female

S/NO	Name	Function	Responsibility	Party	Gender
28.	Hon. Onyoti Adigo Nyikuac	Minister	Livestock and Fisheries	ITGoNU	Male
29.	Hon. William Anyun Kuol	Minister	Trade and Industry	ITGoNU	Male
30.	Hon. Josephine Napwon Cosmos	Minister	Environment and Forestry	ITGoNU	Female
31.	Hon. Pal Mai Deng	Minister	Water Resources and Irrigation	SPLM/A-IO	Male
32.	Hon. Michael Changjiek Geah Mut	Minister	Land, Housing and Urban Development	ITGoNU	Male
33.	Hon. Rizik Zakaria Hassan	Minister	Wildlife Conservation and Tourism	ITGoNU	Male
34.	Hon. Dr. Dieu Mathok Diing	Minister	Investment	ITGoNU	Male
35.	H.E. Gen Taban Deng Gai	Vice President	Infrastructure Cluster	ITGoNU	Male
36.	Hon. Peter Marcello Nasir Jellenge	Minister	Energy and Dams	SPLM/A-IO	Male
37.	Hon. Madut Biar Yol	Minister	Transport	FDs	Male
38.	Hon. Simon Mijok Mijak	Minister	Roads and Bridges	ITGoNU	Male
39.	H.E. Rebecca Nyandeng de Mabior	Vice President	Gender and Youth Cluster	FDs	Female
40.	Hon. Ayaa Benjamin Warille	Minister	Gender, Child and Social Welfare	SPLM/A-IO	Female
41.	Hon. Albino Akol Atak	Minister	Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management	OPP	Male
42.	Hon. Nadia Arop Dudi	Minister	Culture, Museums and National Heritage	ITGoNU	Female
43.	Hon. Dr. Joseph Geng Akech	Minister	Youth and Sports	ITGoNU	Male
44.	H.E. Hussein Abdelbagi Akol	Vice President	Service Cluster	SSOA	Male
45.	Hon. Gabriel Changson Chang	Minister	Higher Education, Science and Technology	SSOA	Male
46.	Hon. Awut Deng Achuil	Minister	General Education and Instruction	ITGoNU	Female
47.	Hon. Martin Tako Moi	Deputy Minister	General Education and Instruction	OPP	Male
48.	Hon. Yolanda Awel Deng	Minister	Health	SPLM/A-IO	Female
49.	Hon. Dak Duop Bichiok	Minister	Public Service and Human Resources Development	SSOA	Male
50.	Hon. Gen. Julius Tabuley Daniel	Deputy Minister	Public Service and Human Resources Development	SSOA	Male
51.	Hon. James Hoth Mai	Minister	Labour	ITGoNU	Male

Annex 2: Members Appointed to the Reconstituted NCRC NEC and PPC

Reconstituted National Constitutional Review Commission (NCRC)

S/No	Name	Designation	Institution	Gender
1.	Dr. Riang Yar Zuor	Chairperson	IO	M
2.	Dr. Awak Bior Ajang	Deputy Chairperson	IG	F
3.	Hon. Abraham John Nantana	Executive Secretary	Civil Servant	M
4.	Hon. Ahlam Lochol Teko	Member	IG	F
5.	Hon. Julia Lado Kapuki	Member	IG	F
6.	Hon. Michael Makuei Lueth	Member	IG	M
7.	Hon. Lawrence Korbandi Kodi	Member	IG	M
8.	Hon. Rose Santino Both	Member	IG	F
9.	Hon. Aldo Ajo Deng	Member	IG	M
10.	Hon. Mary Agot Deng	Member	IG	F
11.	Hon. Tor Deng Mawien	Member	IG	M
12.	Hon. Gatluak Pech Dak	Member	IG	M
13.	Hon. Mounyluak Alor Kuol	Member	IG	M
14.	Hon. Robert Lado Loki	Member	IG	M
15.	Hon. Tutlieth Koang Diew	Member	IG	M
16.	Hon. Altayib Jarmico Kenyi	Member	National Agenda	M
17.	Hon. Mathiang Ajiing	Member	National Agenda	M
18.	Hon. Margret Samuel Aru	Member	National Agenda	F
19.	Hon. Dr Mario Anek Awek	Member	DC	M
20.	Hon. Rengo Dhieu Rengo	Member	SPLM/A-IO	M
21.	Hon. Augustin Aremo Ernest	Member	SPLM/A-IO	M
22.	Hon. Florence Bakwa Peter Otil	Member	SPLM/A-IO	F
23.	Hon. Peter Khan Chuol Ruai	Member	SPLM/A-IO	M
24.	Hon. Nadia Naomi Latila Marona	Member	SPLM/A-IO	F
25.	Abraham Chigai	Member	SPLM/A-IO	M
26.	Hon. Mary Arganelo Deng Aguek	Member	SPLM/A-IO	F

S/No	Name	Designation	Institution	Gender
27.	Hon. Paulino Peter Paulino Ugali	Member	SPLM/A-IO	M
28.	Hon. Mary Agot Chol	Member	SSOA	F
29.	Hon. Dr Juma Yor Magong Lul	Member	SSOA	M
30.	Hon. Morris Sebit James	Member	SSOA	M
31.	Hon. Abraham Gum Madol	Member	SSOA	M
32.	Hon. Koang Chuol Lieth	Member	SSOA	M
33.	Dr. Majak de Agot	Member	DF	M
34.	Hon. Rev. Samuel Gatluak Marial	Member	Faith-based	M
35.	Hon. Shiek Jarkibi Khamis Marshaal	Member	Faith-based	M
36.	Prof. Moses Machar	Member	Eminent Personalities	M
37.	Prof Francis Deng	Member	Eminent Personalities	M
38.	Hon. Christin Joseph Nabazanda	Member	Eminent Personalities	M
39.	Ms. Mary Akech Bior	Member	Women Bloc	F
40.	Mr. Simon Akuei Deng	Member	Business Community	M
41.	Ms Rita M Lopidia	Member	Women Coalition	F
42.	Ms Alokiir Malual	Member	Civil Society	F
43.	Prof Pauline Ellen Riak	Member	Academia	F
44.	Mr. Augustin Deng	Member	Youth Representative	M
45.	Mr. Gordon Lam Gatluak	Member	Civil Society (Dialogue & Research Institute)	M
46.	Ms. Zenab Osman	Member	Concerned Citizen	F
47.	Ms. Julia Nyakoth Ongoti	Member	Civil Society	F
48.	Mr. Edmund Yakani	Member	Civil Society	M
49.	Ms Sarah Nyanaath Elijah	Member	Gender Empowerment	F
50.	Mr. James Okony Dau	Member	Civil Society Alliance	M
51.	Mr. Manut Lewis Alier Ajiing Anyang	Member	South Sudan Union of Persons with Disabilities	M
52.	Mr. Emmanuel Riwa Phililph	Member	Ethnic Minority	M
53.	Mr. Oyet Patrick Chata	Member	Other Profession Media	M
54.	Mr. Makuach Bagat	Member	Other professions	M

S/No	Name	Designation	Institution	Gender
55.	Ms. Gloria Gunil Lomodo	Member	Academia	F
56.	Prof. John Akec	Member	University Professors	
57.	Ms. Yar Manoah Majok,	Member	Private Sector	F
58.	Mr. Bidal Peter	Member	Other Profession, IDPs & Refugees	M

Reconstituted National Elections Commission (NEC)

S/No	Name	Designation	Institution	Gender
1.	Prof. Abendigo Akok Kachul	Chairperson	IG	M
2.	Hon. Michael Nyabagayo	Deputy Chairperson	SSOA	M
3.	Hon. Mark Michael Deng	Chief Electoral Officer	Civil Servant	M
4.	Hon. Nyawargak Gatluak Lul	Member	IG	F
5.	Hon. Sabo Abuso Ajang	Member	IG	M
6.	Hon. George Lemi Yata	Member	National Agenda— Democratic Forum	M
7.	Hon. Gatluak Gabriel Deng	Member	IO	M
8.	Hon. Amos Juma Ochieng	Member	IO	M
9.	Hon. Emmanuel Makum Matop	Member	SSOA	M

Reconstituted Political Parties Council (PPC)

S/No	Name	Designation	Institution	Gender
1.	Eng. Akol Zakayo	Chairperson		M
2.	Dr. Lona J E Ludoro	Deputy Chairperson		F
3.	Utaz Peter James Lemi	Executive Secretary		M
4.	Dr. Abraham Kuol Nyuon	Member		M
5.	Ms. Mary Joseph Tombe Lado	Member		F
6.	Ms. Nyachangkuoth Rambang Tai	Member	UNFPA	F
7.	Ms. Mary Akech Bior	Member	Women Bloc	M
8.	Rev. Butrus Santimon Andrea	Member		M
9.	Mr. Gordon Lam Gatluak	Member	Civil Society	M
10.	Ms. Akuch Ajang	Member	Civil Society Alliance	F