Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement on the Roadmap to a Peaceful and Democratic end of the Transitional Period of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS).
Date	2 Aug 2022
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Sudan Conflicts (1955 -)

Agreements relate to several distinct dyads, and also the negotiated independence of South Sudan, and subsequent internal conflict in South Sudan. Sudan-South Sudan. The long-standing conflict between the north and the south of the country dates back to colonial times, where the British introduced a so-called 'Southern Policy', severely hampering population movements between these big regions. Immediately after gaining independence in 1956, southern movements started to fight for independence; this fight became professionalised in 1983 with the foundation of the soon internationally supported Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). When the Islamic Front government introduced strict sharia laws in the south after it took over power in 1988 the war intensified. A decade later, the military situation reached a stalemate, enabling internationally facilitated peace negotiations to begin in 1997. After more fighting, a final negotiation push began in 2002, leading to the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Areement (CPA) in January 2005.

Sudan-South Sudan post referendum. South Sudan became independent in July 2011; since then, relations between the two countries are complicated and violent conflict led by the SPLM (North) in the Sudanese Nuba mountains region has since intensified.

Darfur. Other long-standing violent conflicts are in the east and the west of the country. In the east, the Beja Congress, established in 1957, is the spearhead of a currently 'peaceful' opposition movement. In the west, the violent conflict in Darfur intensified in the early 2000s and rapidly gained international attention, even resulting in genocide charges against leading figures of the Sudanese government. The situation on the ground is complex, with over a dozen organisations (most notably the Sudanese Liberation Movement and the Justice and Equality Movement) fighting the Sudanese government and allied groups like the Janjaweed – although all parties have switched sides on numerous occasions. Several mediation attempts have not been successful, due to the shaky commitment of the Sudanese central government and the distrust among the armed opposition.

South Sudan - internal
In December 2013, after president Salva Kiir accused opposition leader Riek Machar of attempting a coup, violent conflict broke out between government forces of the SPLM/A and anti-governmental groups. In addition, several other political militias as well as communal militias have joined the conflict. In 2015 the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS) was signed. Due to unsuccessful implementation the agreement was revitalized in 2018. In September 2019, Kiir and Machar agreed to establish a power-sharing government after struggles on forming a unity transitional government.
Close
Sudan Conflicts (1955 -
)

Stage Implementation/renegotiation

Conflict nature Government/territory

Peace process	South Sudan post-secession process
Parties	H.E. Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic. For The Former Interim Transitional Government of National Unity (ITGoNU)} 2. H.E. Dr. Riek Machar Teny, First Vice President of the Republic. For Sudan People's Liberation Movement/ Army in Opposition (SPLM/A-IO)} 3. Hon. Gabriel Changson Chang, Minister of High Education, Science and Technology For the South Sudan Opposition Alliance (SSOA) 4. Hon. Deng Alor Kuol, Minister of East African Community. For the Former Detainees (FD's) 5. Hon. Peter Mayen Majogdit, Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management For the Other Political Parties (OPP)-Representative (1) 6. Hon. Wilson Lodiong Sebit, Member of Parliament For the Other Political Parties (OPP)- Representative (2)
Third parties	-
Description	The Agreement on the Roadmap to a Peaceful and Democratic End of the Transitional Period of the R-ARCSS, finalized by the High-Level Standing Committee in Juba, South Sudan, on 2nd August 2022, aims to address implementation delays of the original agreement signed on 12th September 2018. This roadmap outlines a revised timeline and key tasks for transitioning to a democratic government, emphasizing the importance of the implementation matrix for detailed task scheduling. Following extensive review, the transitional period was extended by 24 months beyond its initial end date of 22nd February 2023, setting democratic elections for December 2024. Please Note: Only the body of the text is reflected in the coding, but the implementation matrix setting out the dates for tasks to be undertaken is key, and should be referred to.

Agreement document	SS_220802_Agreement on the Roadmap to a Peaceful and Democratic end of the Transitional Period (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical (ii) Article 2.1.10.3 on ceasing recruitment and/or use of child soldiers. Groups→Children/youth→Substantive (i) Article 3.1.2.2 on offering special consideration to conflict-affected persons (children, orphans, women, widows, war wounded, people with special needs, etc.) in the delivery of public services including access to health, education services and granting host communities the same benefit, protection and humanitarian services.
Disabled persons	Groups→Disabled persons→Substantive (i) Article 3.1.2.2 on offering special consideration to conflict-affected persons (children, orphans, women, widows, war wounded, people with special needs, etc.)
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical (ii) Article 1.4.3.1 on dissemination (Annex-3, Items 1 to 7) of the Revitalized ARCSS to South Sudanese people inside the country, in different cities and refugee camps in neighboring countries and generally in the diaspora, so that the people can understand, support and own it. (iii) Article 2.1.10.5 on ceasing all attacks against civilian population, including IDPs, returnees and media personnel; The combination of these processes addresses the legacy of conflict, promoting peace, national reconciliation and healing to create a conducive environment for the return of refugees and preparations for democratic elections. Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive 3. Article 3.1.1.2: Guarantee the right of refugees to return in safety and dignity to afford physical, legal protection. Timeline: 12 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 30 August 2023. Responsibility: All Parties, R-TGoNU. Comments: In-progress. 4. Article 3.1.1.3: Guarantee right of refugees and returnees to citizenship, and afford physical, legal protections. Timeline: 72 months, Start Date: 1 April 2019, Finish Date: 1 April 2025. Responsibility: R-TGoNU. Comments: In-progress. 5. Article 3.1.1.4: Guarantee right of refugees and IDPs, efficient registration, documentation of their children and citizenship for all. Timeline: 24 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 30 August 2024. Responsibility: All Parties, R-TGoNU. Comments: Outstanding. 6. Article 3.1.1.5: Guarantee the right of refugees and IDPs in accordance with Article 4.8.2.1.4. Timeline: 24 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 30 August 2024. Responsibility: All Parties, R-TGoNU. Comments: Outstanding.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	(ii) Article 2.1.10.2 on ceasing all forms of SGBV, including sexual exploitation and harassment. (i) Article 3.1.2.2 on offering special consideration to conflict-affected persons (children, orphans, women, widows, war wounded, people with special needs, etc.) in the delivery of public services including access to health, education services and granting host communities the same benefit, protection and humanitarian services.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	2.5 Chapter-5 Status of Implementation (Annex-7, Items 1 to 18): The institutions to be established under this chapter have impact on the democratic transformation of South Sudan in that they will build truth, reconciliation and healing, and compensation and reparation.
State configuration	No specific mention.
Self determination	No specific mention.
Referendum	No specific mention.
State symbols	No specific mention.
Independence/ secession	No specific mention.
Accession/ unification	No specific mention.
Border delimitation	No specific mention.
Cross-border provision	No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→New political institutions (indefinite) 1.1 The Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) was concluded and signed on the 12h September 2018 and was scheduled to end after a total of forty-four (44) months: eight (8) months of a Pre-Transitional Period and thirty-six (36) months of a Transitional Period. 1.2. The schedule for the implementation of the provisions of the Agreement was not met due to a number of genuine challenges. Thus, the 8-month Pre- Transition Period started on 12th September 2018, and ended on 12th May 2019 without the establishment of the R-TGoNU as per article 1.1.2 of the R-ARCSS. 1.3 If the R-TGoNU was established by 12th May 2019, elections would have had to be carried out as from 12th March 2022, two (2) months before the end of the transitional period and the elected government established would have had to be formed by 12th May 2022. 1.4 Unfortunately, the pre-transitional period activities could not be completed according to plan. A six (6) months extension had to be agreed, pushing the Transitional Period by fourteen (14) months to 12th November 2019. 1.6 Again, the pre-transitional period of fourteen (14) months had to be extended by one-hundred (100) days to make seventeen (17) months and ten (10) days, ending on 22nd November 2019. (i) That one-hundred (100) days extension pushed the establishment of the R-TGoNU to 22nd February 2020, to end by 22nd February, 2023. (ii) Accordingly, elections are set to be conducted as from 22nd December 2022, just four (4) months from now. 1.7 The purpose of this report is to analyze the status of the R-ARCSS implementation, assess the possibility of starting the process of conducting elections from 22nd December 2022, or propose an alternative timetable, a Road Map, for the parties to the Agreement to consider. Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions (i) The review of the new National Elections Act to conform with the permanent constitution upon its ratification by the constituent assembly by the 30th of August, 2023. (ii) This review follows six (6) months after the National Constitutional Review Commission (NCRC) conducts civic education on the permanent constitution from 30th June, 2024 to 30th December, 2024, and continues for two (2) from 30th June, 2024 to 30th August, 2024. 6. Article 1.19.1: Restructuring NCAC/MoJ&CA, TNLA. Timeline: 3 months, Start Date: 21 May 2022, Finish Date: 21 August 2022. Responsibility: NCAC/MoJ&CA, TNLA. Comments: Upon final agreement of the Parties to the agreement on alteration. 8. Article 1.20.2: Reconstitution of NCAC,TNLA and Political Parties Council. Timeline: 6 months, Start Date: 21 February 2022, Finish Date: 21 August 2022. Responsibility: NCAC,TNLA. Comments: Upon full reconstitution on various new Political Parties. 9. Article 1.20.4: Reconstitution of R-TGoNU President in consultation of the National Election Commission on Political Parties Council for conduct of the Elections. Timeline: 2 months, Start Date: 21 August 2022, Finish Date: 21 October 2022. Responsibility: NCAC, PTNLA, RTGoNU. Comments: Upon ratification of the Political Parties Act. 11. Article 1.17.7: Establishment of TNLA President and Credible Constitution. Timeline: 1 month, Start Date: 30 August 2024, Finish Date: 30 September 2024. Responsibility: TNLA, President. Comments: Upon enactment of the CTRH and its Operationalization. 1. Article 4.1: General Principles All Parties, Stakeholders RTGoNU and the R-TNLA. Timeline: 3 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 30 November 2022. Responsibility: NCAC, RTGoNU and TNLA. Comments: In progress. 2. Article 4.2 Institutional Reforms Review legislation governing the TGoNU and TNLA

Elections

1.3 If the R-TGoNU was established by 12th May 2019, elections would have had to be carried out as from 12th March 2022, two (2) months before the end of the transitional period and the elected government established would have had to be formed by 12th May 2022.

1.5 Elections process would start from the 12th September, 2022 i. e. two (2) months before the end of the transitional period and the establishment of the elected government by 12th November, 2022.

(ii) Accordingly, elections are set to be conducted as from 22nd December 2022, just four (4) months from now.

Eighteen (18) on governance structures and bills (Annex-1, Items 1 to 18), six (6) on pre-elections (Annex-2a, 1 to 6), nine (9) on Elections and Post-Election issues (Annex-2b, Items 1 to 9) and seven (7) on Dissemination (Annex-3, Items 1 to 7)

(iv) Article 1.20 (inclusive of sub-articles/activities 1.20.2 to 1.20.12) on National Elections, Pre-election (Annex-2a Items 1 to 9), Elections and Post-Elections Annex-2b, Items 1 to 5).

The combination of these processes addresses the legacy of conflict, promoting peace, national reconciliation and healing to create a conducive environment for the return of refugees and preparations for democratic elections.

2.6.1 The significance of this chapter is that the election law that will guide elections at the end of the thirty-six (36) months transitional period is to be reviewed based on the permanent constitution of the Republic of South Sudan.

(i) The Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) does not provide critical timelines neither for the Permanent Constitution Making Process nor the Elections.

(ii) For the purpose of developing this Road Map Chapter-1, Chapter-2, Chapter-3, Chapater-4, Chapters-5 and 6 are considered appropriate for the determination of critical timelines because they contain provisions that are critical for the conduct of elections directly or indirectly.

(v) The objective is to ensure the full and peaceful end of the R-ARCSS with elections held and a democratically elected government for the Republic of South Sudan installed.

(i) The review of the new National Elections Act to conform with the permanent constitution upon its ratification by the constituent assembly by the 30th of August, 2023.

(iv) The National Election Commission (NEC) commences the electoral process starting from 30th August, 2022 in order to be fully established (Annex-2a showing 5 Pillars each with a set of strategic objectives/actions).

(vi) The restructured and reconstituted NEC commences its pre-election activities (Annex-2a, Items 1 to 6), from 30th August to 30th December, 2023 ready for electoral and post-elections processes (Annex-2b, Items 9).

4.1 The extended meeting of the Parties of 21» July 2022, which was attended by the representatives of the parties to the Agreement, endorsed the Roadmap proposal of H.E. President Salva Kiir Mayardit on peaceful transition to democratic elections.

That means elections will be held in December 2024.

4.5 The harmonized Roadmap was re-submitted to a second extended meeting of the Presidency in which article 8.4 of the R-ARCSS was evoked to approve the amendment by extending the transition period from 22d February 2023, to 22nd February, 2025, with elections held in December, 2024.

9. Article 1.20.4: Reconstitution of R-TGoNU President in consultation of the National Election Commission on Political Parties Council for conduct of the Elections. Timeline: 2 months, Start Date: 21 August 2022, Finish Date: 21 October 2022. Responsibility: NCAC, PTNLA, RTGoNU. Comments: Upon ratification of the Political Parties Act.

12. Article 1.20.6: The National Election Act to be revised to conform with the Permanent Constitution. Timeline: 2 months, Start Date: 30 August 2024, Finish Date: 30 October 2024. Responsibility: NCAC, R-TGoNU and IFAMC. Comments: Upon the passage of the Bill by the National Legislative Assembly.

Electoral commission	(iv) The National Election Commission (NEC) commences the electoral process starting from 30th August, 2022 in order to be fully established (Annex-2a showing 5 Pillars each with a set of strategic objectives/actions). (vi) The restructured and reconstituted NEC commences its pre-election activities (Annex-2a, Items 1 to 6), from 30th August to 30th December, 2023 ready for electoral and post-elections processes (Annex-2b, Items 9). 1.1 Pillar 1: Conduct of Free and Fair Elections, Strategic Goal 1: Strategic Development for a Competent NEC. Four (4) strategic Objectives to be implemented. Timeline: 6 months, Start Date: 02 March 2023, Finish Date: 02 September 2023. Comments: Upon the full establishment of the NEC as above. 2.2 Strategic Goal 2: Boundaries. Five (5) Strategic Objectives to be implemented. Timeline: 3 months, Start Date: 02 March 2023, Finish Date: 02 June 2023. Comments: Upon the full establishment of the NEC as above. 2.3 Strategic Goal 3: Development, Registration and Distribution of Electoral Programs. Eight (8) Strategic Objectives to be implemented. Timeline: 6 months, Start Date: 02 March 2023, Finish Date: 02 September 2023. Comments: Upon the full establishment of the NEC as above. 3.1 Pillar 3: Negotiation of Eligible Wide Coverage of Eligible Voters. Four (4) Strategic Objectives to be implemented. Timeline: 6 months, Start Date: 02 March 2023, Finish Date: 02 September 2023. Comments: Upon the full establishment of the NEC as above. 3.2 Strategic Goal 2: Ensure Extensive Coverage of Eligible Voters and their Participation. Six (6) Strategic Objectives to be implemented. Timeline: 3 months, Start Date: 02 March 2023, Finish Date: 02 June 2023. Comments: Upon the full establishment of the NEC as above. 4.1 Pillar 4: Wide Civic and Voter Education. Six (6) Strategic Objectives to be implemented. Timeline: 3 months, Start Date: 02 March 2023, Finish Date: 02 June 2023. Comments: Upon the full establishment of the NEC as above. 4.2 Strategic Goal 2: Strengthen and Enhance the Electoral Process. Three (3) Strategic Objectives to be implemented. Timeline: 3 months, Start Date: 02 March 2024, Finish Date: 02 June 2024. Comments: Upon the full establishment of the NEC as above. 4.3 Strategic Goal 3: Conduct Free and Fair Elections Before the Electoral National Elections. Two (2) Strategic Objectives to be implemented. Timeline: 3 months, Start Date: 02 March 2024, Finish Date: 02 June 2024. Comments: Upon the full establishment of the NEC as above.
Political parties reform	Governance→Political parties reform→Other political parties reform (iii) The enactment of the Political Parties Act, 2022, on the establishment of the Political Parties, their registration and the establishment of the Political Parties Council if impacted upon by the permanent constitution. 7. Article 1.20.1: Review of the Political Parties Act 2012 and TNLA. Timeline: 6 months, Start Date: 25 December 2021, Finish Date: 29 June 2022. Responsibility: all relevant institutions. Comments: Submitted to the Council of Minister on the 19/10/2021 and Approved on the 2022 to be endorsed by the TNLA once Reconstituted. Now completed. 8. Article 1.20.2: Reconstitution of NCAC,TNLA and Political Parties Council. Timeline: 6 months, Start Date: 21 February 2022, Finish Date: 21 August 2022. Responsibility: NCAC,TNLA. Comments: Upon full reconstitution on various new Political Parties. 9. Article 1.20.4: Reconstitution of R-TGoNU President in consultation of the National Election Commission on Political Parties Council for conduct of the Elections. Timeline: 2 months, Start Date: 21 August 2022, Finish Date: 21 October 2022. Responsibility: NCAC, PTNLA, RTGoNU. Comments: Upon ratification of the Political Parties Act.

Civil society	(ii) Article 1.4.3.1 on dissemination (Annex-3, Items 1 to 7) of the Revitalized ARCSS to South Sudanese people inside the country, in different cities and refugee camps in neighboring countries and generally in the diaspora, so that the people can understand, support and own it. (iii) Article 3.1.2.4 on ensuring issuance of visas for humanitarian personnel are not delayed. (i) Article 2.1.10.1 on refraining from actions that may impede or delay the provision of humanitarian aid, protection of civilians, and free movement of people. international humanitarian organizations' personnel or installations. (ii) Article 3.1.2.5 on reviewing the 2016 NGO Act as per international best practice. 5 Pillar 5: Partnership and Civil Society Organizations. Six (6) Strategic Objectives to be implemented. Timeline: 3 months, Start Date: 30 September 2023, Finish Date: 30 December 2023. Comments: Pre-Elections Activity and it is a Continuing process. 6. Dissemination to Civil Society Organizations in the Diaspora. Timeline: 6 months, Start Date: 30 June 2022, Finish Date: 30 December 2022. Comments: Diaspora Population.
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.

Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making (iv) Article 1.20.1 on review of the Political Parties Act 2022 have to be reviewed to conform to the permanent constitution of the Republic of South Sudan and adoption by the constituent assembly prior to its dissolution. 2.6.1 The significance of this chapter is that the election law that will guide elections at the end of the thirty-six (36) months transitional period is to be reviewed based on the permanent constitution of the Republic of South Sudan. (i) The legislation to govern the permanent constitution making process was ratified by the RTNLA in July 2022. (i) The Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) does not provide critical timelines neither for the Permanent Constitution Making Process nor the Elections. (i) The review of the new National Elections Act to conform with the permanent constitution upon its ratification by the constituent assembly by the 30th of August, 2023. (ii) This review follows six (6) months after the National Constitutional Review Commission (NCRC) conducts civic education on the permanent constitution from 30th June, 2024 to 30th December, 2024, and continues for two (2) from 30th June, 2024 to 30th August, 2024. (iii) The enactment of the Political Parties Act, 2022, on the establishment of the Political Parties, their registration and the establishment of the Political Parties Council if impacted upon by the permanent constitution. (ii) The establishment of the Constitutional Drafting Committee (CDC) shall be after the restructuring and reconstitution of the NCRC. (iii) The CDC then begins its work of drafting the permanent constitutional text and follow the due processes. 5. Article 1.18.6: Presentation of R-TGoNU, Executive draft amendment Bills to the TNL for approval. Timeline: 11 months, Start Date: 24 September 2021, Finish Date: 24 August 2022. Responsibility: R-TGoNU, Executive. Comments: Ongoing Bills are in the first stages of Parliamentary process. 10. The Permanent Constitution Making Process shall be conducted with a participatory process (Chapter 6.6) including Bill by the R-TNLA Permanent Constitution-Making process. Timeline: 24 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 30 August 2024. Responsibility: CDC. Comments: Upon completion of the Construction Works. 6. Article 4.4.6 Economic and Financial Management Review of the National Constitution. Timeline: 6 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 28 February 2023. Responsibility: Ministry of Finance and Planning and RTGoNU. Comments: In progress. 6. The Establishment of the Constitutional Drafting Committee (CDC). Timeline: 2 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 30 October 2022. Responsibility: R-TGoNU and the Parties. Comments: Upon completion of Constitution of National Commissions. 17. Adoption of the CDC-Crafted Permanent Constitutional Text. Timeline: 3 months, Start Date: 30 July 2023, Finish Date: 30 October 2023. Comments: Upon draft agreement by the 30th Sept. 2023.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	Power sharing→Military power sharing→Joint command structures (i) The unification of the command structure is now completed. Power sharing→Military power sharing→Other The parade of co-trained unified forces has been compiled and graduation is planned during August, 2022.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	(v) The Judicial Reform Committee (JRC) shall study and recommend Judicial reforms for the Judiciary of South Sudan to be implemented by the Judicial Service Commission to improve on justice and the rule of law prior to the conduct of elections.
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	(iii) The enactment of the Political Parties Act, 2022, on the establishment of the Political Parties, their registration and the establishment of the Political Parties Council if impacted upon by the permanent constitution. (iv) The National Election Commission (NEC) commences the electoral process starting from 30th August, 2022 in order to be fully established (Annex-2a showing 5 Pillars each with a set of strategic objectives/actions). (vi) The restructured and reconstituted NEC commences its pre-election activities (Annex-2a, Items 1 to 6), from 30th August to 30th December, 2023 ready for electoral and post-elections processes (Annex-2b, Items 9).

Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	(iii) Article 3.1.2.4 on ensuring issuance of visas for humanitarian personnel are not delayed. (i) Article 2.1.10.1 on refraining from actions that may impede or delay the provision of humanitarian aid, protection of civilians, and free movement of people. 2. Article 3.1.1.1: Secure humanitarian access and establish mechanisms. Timeline: 72 months, Start Date: 30 March 2019, Finish Date: 30 March 2025. Responsibility: All Parties and R-TGoNU. Comments: In-progress.
Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians (i) Article 2.1.10.1 on refraining from actions that may impede or delay the provision of humanitarian aid, protection of civilians, and free movement of people. Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups (iii) Article 2.1.10.5 on ceasing all attacks against civilian population, including IDPs, returnees and media personnel; UNMISS/RPF personnel, installations and equipment; international humanitarian organizations' personnel or installations. (i) Article 3.1.2.2 on offering special consideration to conflict-affected persons (children, orphans, women, widows, war wounded, people with special needs, etc.) in the delivery of public services including access to health, education services and granting host communities the same benefit, protection and humanitarian services.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

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

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Reform to specific laws (ii) Sub-articles 1.18.1.2 on review of security laws, 1.18.3 on enactment of proposed laws, 1.18.6 on NCAC amended laws and their presentation to the MOJ&CA Council of Ministers and the TNLA for ratification and subsequent assent by the President of the Republic. 4. Article 1.18.3: Enactment of the NCAC amendments required in the laws constructed under article 1.18.1.2. Timeline: 20 months, Start Date: 24 October 2020, Finish Date: 24 June 2022. Responsibility: NCAC, MoJ&CA Council Ministers, TNLA. Comments: Done: SPLA Act, 2019; NSS Act, 2014; Police Act, 2009; Wildlife Protection Act, 2011; Petroleum Act, 2012.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
Judiciary and courts	(i) Article 1.17 on Judicial Reform and sub-Article 1.17.2 to 1.17.7. (v) The Judicial Reform Committee (JRC) shall study and recommend Judicial reforms for the Judiciary of South Sudan to be implemented by the Judicial Service Commission to improve on justice and the rule of law prior to the conduct of elections. 1. Article 1.17.2: Establishment of the Ad-Hoc Judicial Reform Committee (JRC) to study and make recommendations. Timeline: 3 months, Start Date: 17 May 2022, Finish Date: 17 August 2022. Responsibility: MoJ&CA. Comments: MoJ&CA collected the Parties to the agreement for discussions and the Parties submitted names on the 17/5/2122 and launched. 2. Article 1.17.2: Review of the JRC Judiciary Act, 2008. Timeline: 2 months, Start Date: 17 July 2022, Finish Date: 17 September 2022. Responsibility: JRC. Comments: Upon establishment of the JRC in ongoing. 3. Constitution of the Judicial Service Commission, which shall Parties to implement the reform recommendations. Timeline: 3 months, Start Date: 12 May 2022, Finish Date: 12 August 2022. Responsibility: R-TGoNU. Comments: Pending completion of the JRC task to implement the reform recommendations.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development (ii) Article 3.1.2.5 on reviewing the 2016 NGO Act as per international best practice. (iii) Article 3.2.1 on establishing a Special Fund for Reconstruction (SRF) and its Board (BSRF). (iv) Article 3.2.5 on assessing and determining priorities for the Special Reconstruction Fund (SRF). (v) Article 3.2.6 on preparing SRF programme and a detailed action plan for the reconstruction of conflict-affected states and other areas. (vi) Article 3.2.7 on providing SRF with initial funding of not less than USD 100 million per annum. (vii) Article 3.2.8 on convening a South Sudan pledging conference to raise money to resource the SRF. (viii) Article 3.2.9 on developing and submitting reports on the SRF income, expenditure and implemented projects to the RTNLA. Article 4.3.1.1 on Strategic Economic Roadmap (National Development Plan) and Article 4.8.1.14.10 on reviewing and auditing of all revenues due to the National Government and their allocation in the budget since 2011. Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance 2. Article 3.1.1.1: Secure humanitarian access and establish mechanisms. Timeline: 72 months, Start Date: 30 March 2019, Finish Date: 30 March 2025. Responsibility: All Parties and R-TGoNU. Comments: In-progress. 7. Article 3.1.2.1: Institute mechanisms for coordination of humanitarian assistance. Timeline: 24 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 30 August 2024. Responsibility: R-TGoNU. Comments: Outstanding.
National economic plan	13. Article 1.20.6: Review of the Constitution Development Fund (CDF) programme. Timeline: 12 months, Start Date: 30 September 2023, Finish Date: 30 August 2023. Responsibility: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and RTGoNU. Comments: Outstanding. 7. Review the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) programme. Timeline: 9 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 30 May 2023. Responsibility: Ministry of Finance and Planning and TNLA. Comments: Outstanding. Pending review of the law.

Natural resources	1. Monitor use and evaluate issues of revenues inclusive of Oil sector mandate to the NCAC for review of New Petroleum Act, 2012 to broaden the mandate of the Commission and ensure consultations. Timeline: 6 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 28 February 2023. Responsibility: Ministry of Finance and Planning and NCAC. Comments: In progress. 9. Article 4.8: Oil Production, tax, Management the provisions of the National Petroleum Act. Timeline: 6 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 28 February 2023. Responsibility: RTGoNU Ministry of Petroleum, Finance and Planning. Comments: In progress. FY2021 finalized. Also, NCC to review and started with FY 2022/2023. 14. Adhere to the provisions for the revised National Petroleum and Mining Sector Act. Timeline: 3 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 30 November 2022. Responsibility: Ministry of Petroleum and NPSC. Comments: Outstanding. 16. Article 4.8: Oil Production Management, Article 4.8.1.1. Oil and Petroleum Implementation the provisions of the National Petroleum Act. Timeline: 6 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 28 February 2023. Responsibility: RTGoNU Ministry of Petroleum, Finance and Planning. Comments: In progress. FY2021 finalized. Also, NCC to review and started with FY 2022/2023. 21. Adhere to the provisions of the National Petroleum and Mining Sector Act, Article 4.8.1.8 and revised framework for sharing wealth through implementation of natural resources. Timeline: 3 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 30 November 2022. Responsibility: Ministry of Petroleum and NPSC. Comments: Outstanding.
International funds	(iv) Calls upon RJMEC, IGAD, AU, all the Parties signatory to the R-ARCSS, all Stakeholders, Guarantors and International Partners to support the roadmap morally, politically, diplomatically and financially.
Business	No specific mention.
Taxation	No specific mention.
Banks	Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Central bank 4. Ensuring the statutory and registration composition of the Bank of South Sudan. Timeline: 6 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 28 February 2023. Responsibility: Presidency. Comments: Outstanding. Pending review and enactment of the legislation. 5. Appointment of the Governor of the Bank of South Sudan. Timeline: 6 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 28 February 2023. Responsibility: Presidency. Comments: Outstanding. Pending review and enactment of the legislation.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights	No specific mention.
Pastoralist/ nomadism rights	No specific mention.
Cultural heritage	No specific mention.

Environment	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	No specific mention.
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	(iii) Phase-2, on the cantonment, screening, training, re-organization, unification, graduation and redeployment of the forces currently assembled starts from 30th November 2022. (i) The graduation and deployment process of the forces of phase-1 commence in August, 2022. (ii) Phase 2: Cantonment/barracking, screening, reorganization and training of the remaining forces is proposed to commence after the graduation and redeployment of their forces by 30* November, 2022, to continue for 6 Months with their graduation and redeployment by 30** November, 2022.
DDR	Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions (ii) De-militarization of civilian centers. (i) Collection of long range and medium range heavy weapons. (i) The graduation and deployment process of the forces of phase-1 commence in August, 2022. (ii) Phase 2: Cantonment/barracking, screening, reorganization and training of the remaining forces is proposed to commence after the graduation and redeployment of their forces by 30* November, 2022, to continue for 6 Months with their graduation and redeployment by 30** November, 2022.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.

Corruption	2. Article 4.4: Anti-Corruption - Review of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2009. Timeline: 9 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 28 February 2023. Responsibility: NCAC, RTGoNU, TNLA. Comments: Outstanding. 3. Accede to regional and international conventions, particularly those concerning corruption and money laundering. Timeline: 5 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 30 January 2023. Responsibility: RTGoNU, Minister of Petroleum. Comments: In progress. 4. Nomination and Staffing of the Anti-Corruption Commission to guide the implementation process. Timeline: 6 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 28 February 2023. Responsibility: Presidency. Comments: Outstanding. 5. Article 4.14: Public Finance Management and establish an effective, transparent mechanism to ensure oil revenue is properly accounted for. Timeline: 6 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 28 February 2023. Responsibility: RTGoNU, National Audit Chamber, TNLA. Comments: Outstanding, Pending review of the law. 6. Ensure that government finances are managed in accordance with law and international best practices. Timeline: 3 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 30 November 2022. Responsibility: Ministry of Finance and Planning. Comments: Outstanding. 10. Close any recurring revenue accounts other than those approved by law. Timeline: 3 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 30 November 2022. Responsibility: RTGoNU, Minister of Finance and Planning. Comments: In progress. Petroleum revenue reviewed and MOF&CA started implementing S3.3 Billion cost recovery being. 11. Identify, check and record all current employees in the civil sector. Timeline: 3 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 30 November 2022. Responsibility: Ministry of Petroleum, Public Service. Comments: Outstanding. 12. Review vet and late corrective measures on all contracts awarded. Timeline: 6 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 28 February 2023. Responsibility: Ministry of Petroleum and Public Service. Comments: Outstanding. 13. Review all contracts awarded MoF, MoL, MoPSHRD. Timeline: 3 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 30 November 2022. Responsibility: MoF, MoL, MoPSHRD, Anti-Corruption Commission. Comments: Outstanding. 17. Close any recurring revenue accounts other than those agreed by law. Timeline: 3 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 30 November 2022. Responsibility: RTGoNU Minister of Finance and Planning, Article 4.8.1.2. Comments: In progress. Petroleum revenue reviewed and as indicated is started and implemented. 18. Review all current employment in the civil sector. Timeline: 3 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 30 November 2022. Responsibility: Ministry of Petroleum, Public Service. Comments: Outstanding. 19. Review vet and late corrective measures on all contracts awarded. Timeline: 6 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 28 February 2023. Responsibility: Ministry of Petroleum and Public Service. Comments: Outstanding. 20. Review all employment contracts awarded MoF, MoL, MoPSHRD, Anti-Corruption Commission. Timeline: 3 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 30 November 2022. Comments: Outstanding.
Crime/organised crime	3. Accede to regional and international conventions, particularly those concerning corruption and money laundering. Timeline: 5 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 30 January 2023. Responsibility: RTGoNU, Minister of Petroleum. Comments: In progress.

Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	Transitional justice→Courts→National courts (i) The initiative for the establishment of the HCSS is with the African Union. Although its terms shall conform to the agreement, responsibility for the provision of broad guidelines related to its full establishment lies with the AUC. (ii) Generally, the R-GONU is only called upon to support and facilitate its operation (sub-articles.5.1.4) and to fully cooperate and seek assistance of the AU, UN and AUC on Human Rights (sub-article 5.1.5). (ii) Apart from the HCSS which awaits guidelines from the AU, the CRA which was initiated on 9th May, 2022, should be established by 9th November, 2022. 1. Initiate legislation to establish the CTRH, HCSS and CRA and their mandate and jurisdiction. Timeline: 28 months, Start Date: 22 May 2020, Finish Date: 22 September 2022. Responsibility: R-TGoNU, AUMC, and MoJ&CA. Comments: Transitional Justice established and Operating.

Mechanism	(iii) Article 1.19 on Transitional Institutions and Mechanisms, which are the subject of restructuring and reconstitution. 2.5 Chapter-5 Status of Implementation (Annex-7, Items 1 to 18): The institutions to be established under this chapter have impact on the democratic transformation of South Sudan in that they will build truth, reconciliation and healing, and compensation and reparation. 2.5.1 Commission for Truth, Reconciliation, and Healing (CTRH-Annex-5, Items 2 to 6): The process for its establishment commenced on 24th January, 2022. (i) The legal framework is due to be passed by the RTNLA by September 2022 at the latest. Once established, the CTRH will then implement all the eleven (11) outstanding sub-article/activities. (ii) The technical Committee formed to engage in the process of establishing the CTRH was launched on 10th May 2021. It has submitted the report on the Public Consultation to the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. The Minister will upon consideration of the report direct further action. (iii) The eligible members of the taskforce have been trained and the President launched public consultation on 5th April 2022. (iv) The Taskforce has completed internal consultations and planned to carry out consultation with South Sudanese in refugee camps in the neighboring countries and in the diaspora. (v) The Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MOJ&CA) and partners have planned a two (2) weeks study tour to gather experiences of the Commission of truth, reconciliation and healing in South African and the Gambia. (i) The Max Plank Foundation provided comparative material to assist the (MOJ&CA) to prepare the draft legislation for its establishment. (ii) The Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs will be drafting the legislation for its establishment and operation in consultation with RJMEC and IGAD taking into account the process of establishing the CTRH. (i) The process of establishing the CTRH commenced on 22d May, 2020 and shall be completed by the 22nd September, 2022. 1. Initiate legislation to establish the CTRH, HCSS and CRA and their mandate and jurisdiction. Timeline: 28 months, Start Date: 22 May 2020, Finish Date: 22 September 2022. Responsibility: R-TGoNU, AUMC, and MoJ&CA. Comments: Transitional Justice established and Operating. 2. RTGoNU will seek assistance and implementation support, AU comprehensive technical assistance, and expertise in transitional justice and reconciliation. Timeline: Jan-40, Start Date: Jan-21, Finish Date: 24 January 2021. Responsibility: RTGoNU, ADHIPS and ACHPR. Comments: Funds made available for the work of the CTRH. 3. RTGoNU shall initiate legislation for the CTRH per Articles 5.1.1 & 5.2. Timeline: 20 months, Start Date: 24 June 2021, Finish Date: 24 September 2022. Responsibility: RTGoNU and TNLA. Comments: Legal framework provided for the work of the CTRH. 4. The MOJ&CA in collaboration with stakeholders shall conduct public consultations prior to the establishment of the CTRH. Timeline: 6 months, Start Date: 5 April 2022, Finish Date: 5 October 2022. Responsibility: MOJ&CA, Stakeholders, and CSOs. Comments: Internal consultations provided for in IGAD and AU plans planned through consultations with experts. 5. The CTRH established via legislation by TNLA and the President initiated by MOJ&CA. Timeline: 2 months, Start Date: 30 August 2022, Finish Date: 30 October 2022. Responsibility: MOJ&CA and TNLA. Comments: CTRH established upon passage of the Bill. 6. Appointment of CTRH Commissioners Article 5.2.3. Timeline: 1 month, Start Date: Oct-22, Finish Date: 30 November 2022. Responsibility: RTGoNU, TNLA, AUC, Chair, JMSC. Comments: Upon establishment of the CTRH and its Operationalization

Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	(iii) Article 1.4.3.3 on National Healing and Reconciliation Process. 2.5 Chapter-5 Status of Implementation (Annex-7, Items 1 to 18): The institutions to be established under this chapter have impact on the democratic transformation of South Sudan in that they will build truth, reconciliation and healing, and compensation and reparation. The combination of these processes addresses the legacy of conflict, promoting peace, national reconciliation and healing to create a conducive environment for the return of refugees and preparations for democratic elections. 2. RTGoNU will seek assistance and implementation support, AU comprehensive technical assistance, and expertise in transitional justice and reconciliation. Timeline: Jan-40, Start Date: Jan-21, Finish Date: 24 January 2021. Responsibility: RTGoNU, ADHIPS and ACHPR. Comments: Funds made available for the work of the CTRH. 7. CTRH shall independently pursue the truth, healing, compensation through healing, comprehensive Articles 5.2.2.3.1 & 5.2.3.1. Timeline: 4 months, Start Date: Nov-22, Finish Date: 30 March 2023. Responsibility: CTRH. Comments: Upon establishment of the CTRH and its Operationalization.

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	4.2 The meeting resolved to extend the transitional period of the R-ARCSS and directed the High-Level Standing Committee to receive the contributions of the other parties to the Agreement and incorporate them into the President's Roadmap proposal. 4.4 After lengthy deliberations, the committee agreed to extend the transitional period by twenty-four months from the end of the transitional period on the 22nd February 2023, to 22rd February 2025. (i) Directed the High-Level Standing Committee of the Parties to present the harmonized Roadmap to the Council of Ministers, then to an extra-ordinary meeting of RJMEC and subsequently to the RTNL for ratification as per the operational requirement of article 8.4. (ii) Directed the High-Level Standing Committee to engage the concerned Ministries, Institutions and other stakeholders to ensure the timely implementation of the roadmap and report progress on a monthly basis to the Presidency. (iii) Directed the Ministry of Finance and Planning to release funds regularly from the FY 2022/2023 budget allocated for peace implementation to enable the High-Level Standing Committee enforce the prompt and timely implementation of the roadmap.