

**RESOLUTIONS**


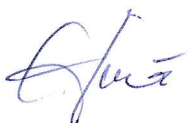
**OF THE WORKSHOP ON  
THE PERMANENT CONSTITUTION-MAKING PROCESS  
FOR THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN**

**THEME**

**“DESIGNING THE PATH TO A DURABLE  
CONSTITUTION FOR SOUTH SUDAN”**

CONVENED AND FACILITATED  
BY **RJMEC** AND **MAX PLANCK FOUNDATION**

28 May 2021  
Juba, South Sudan



ayle



## BACKGROUND

Pursuant to Article 6.7 of the *Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS)*, signed on 12<sup>th</sup> September 2018, the Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (RJMEC) is mandated to convene a Workshop for the Parties to the R-ARCSS to agree on the details for the Permanent Constitution-making process (*Article 6.7*). Accordingly, the Workshop on the Permanent Constitution-making Process was convened from **Tuesday, 25<sup>th</sup> May to Friday, 28<sup>th</sup> May 2021** in Juba, South Sudan, under the theme: “**Designing the Path to a Durable Constitution for the Republic of South Sudan**”.

The **objectives of the Workshop** were: firstly, to reach an agreement between the parties and stakeholders to the Agreement on a number of key issues left unresolved from the 2018 High-Level Revitalisation Forum; and secondly, for Parties and stakeholders to the Agreement to agree on details, which are to form the basis for drafting the legislation to govern the Constitution-making process in South Sudan. The outcome of the Workshop shall form the basis for drafting the legislation to be enacted to govern the Permanent Constitution-making process for the Republic of South Sudan (*Article 6.9 R-ARCSS*).

In preparation for this Workshop, seven rounds of sensitisation and consultation meetings were convened with the nominated representatives of the parties and key stakeholders on the parameters of the permanent Constitution-making process as outlined in *Chapter VI of the R-ARCSS*.

The Workshop was facilitated by the Max Planck Foundation for International Peace and the Rule of Law, a Germany-based institute renowned internationally for constitution-making, as provided for under *Article 6.8 of the R-ARCSS*.

## WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

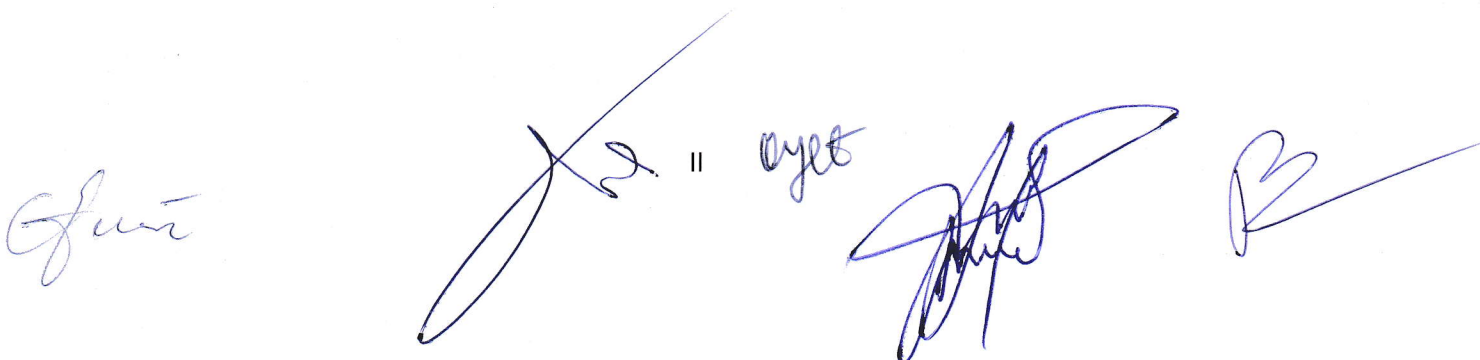
Participants at this Workshop were limited to the nominated representatives of the Parties and Other South Sudanese Stakeholders to the R-ARCSS. In attendance were:

### For the Parties to the R-ARCSS

- The Incumbent TGoNU;
- The SPLM/A-IO;
- The South Sudan Opposition Alliance (SSOA);
- The Former Detainees (FDs);
- The Other Political Parties (OPP).

### For the Other South Sudanese Stakeholders

- Faith based Leaders;
- Women's Bloc;
- Women's Coalition;

The bottom of the page features four distinct handwritten signatures in blue ink. From left to right: the first is a cursive signature that appears to be 'Gur'; the second is a large, stylized signature with a long horizontal stroke; the third is a signature that includes the word 'eyes' written in a script; and the fourth is a signature that looks like a stylized 'B' or 'P'.

- Civil Society Alliance;
- Civil Society Coalition;
- Eminent Personalities;
- Business Groups;
- Academia;
- Youths.

For a full list of nominees of all groups, see Annex 1 to this Document.

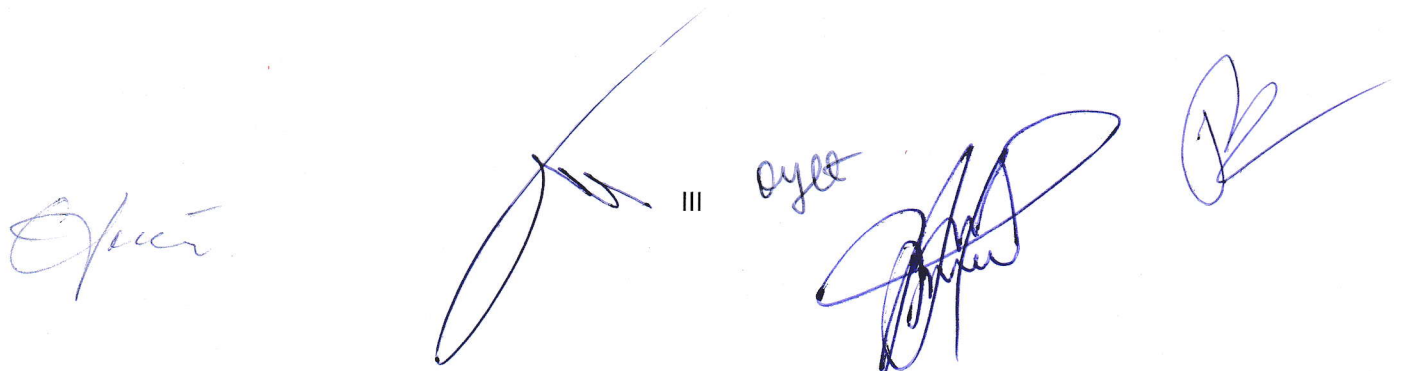
The five members of the Taskforce in the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, and the Minister of Justice also attended the Workshop as observers because the mandate to prepare the legislation to govern the Permanent Constitution-making process is placed under the Ministry's docket.

## METHODOLOGY

The Workshop was designed to engage the participants, in small groups and during plenary sessions, to discuss and reach **agreement on a number of key issues left unresolved from the 2018 High-Level Revitalisation Forum**, as follows:

- (i) To outline the process for preparing the draft constitutional text;
- (ii) To clarify the roles and mandates of the various institutions involved in the constitutional process, as identified under Chapter VI of the R-ARCSS;
- (iii) To define civic education and public participation in the Permanent Constitution-making process, in order to ensure meaningful participation; and
- (iv) To agree on the sequencing of the constitutional process.

Discussions around each of these issues/questions were informed by proposals by the Parties and other Stakeholders and facilitated by the Max Planck Foundation. The Max Planck Foundation produced a series of *Reflection Papers*, which addressed the key aspects of the process to help inform the discussions. The aim was to ensure that the discourse at the Workshop was not limited to presenting opposing views, but was focused on achieving negotiated outcomes on each of the questions/issues outlined above. The agreements reached in this Workshop by the nominees of the parties and stakeholders to the Agreement are contained in this *Resolution Document*, which shall be officially relayed to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs after the Workshop.



The bottom of the page features several handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink. From left to right, there is a signature that appears to be 'Sper', followed by a large, stylized signature, then the Roman numeral 'III', the word 'cycle' written in a cursive script, another large stylized signature, and finally a signature that looks like 'V' or 'W'.



# WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

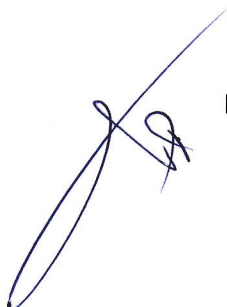
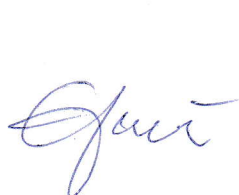
**DAY 1: TUESDAY, 25 MAY 2021**

## **OPENING PLENARY**

**Moderators:** Hon. Dr. Martin Elia Lomuro,  
Dr. Thomson Fontaine and Ms. Lorna Merekaje

- 08:00 - 09:00**      **Arrival of Participants**
- 09:00 - 09:30**      Introduction of Participants/Guests/Facilitators
- 09:30 - 12:00**      **Official Opening of the Constitutional Process Workshop**

- Opening Prayers
- **Welcome Remarks** by **H.E. MAJ. GEN. CHARLES TAI GITUAI**, INTERIM CHAIRPERSON OF RJMEC
- **Remarks** by **JUSTICE RUBEN MADOL AROL**, MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS
- **Remarks** by the **HEADS OF DELEGATES**
- **Remarks** by **H.E. DR. ISMAIL WAIS**, IGAD SPECIAL ENVOY FOR THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
- **Remarks** by
  - **H.E. PROF. JORAM BISWARO**, HEAD OF AU MISSION IN SOUTH SUDAN
  - **H.E. NICHOLAS HAYSOM**, SRSG AND HEAD OF UNMISS
  - **ALESSANDRO ROSSI**, DELEGATION OF THE EU TO THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
  - **H.E. SIV KASPERSEN**, AMBASSADOR FOR THE ROYAL NORWEGIAN EMBASSY IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN (TROIKA REPRESENTATIVE)
  - **H.E. HUA NING**, AMBASSADOR OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
  - **H.E. JENNY HILL**, AMBASSADOR OF CANADA TO THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN (IPF REPRESENTATIVE)
- **Keynote Address** by **H.E. ABDALLAH HAMDOK**, PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN, IGAD CHAIR /  
**H.E. DR. MARIAM AL SADIQ AL- MAHDI**, CHAIR OF IGAD COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN



IV





▪ **OFFICIAL OPENING BY CHIEF GUEST:**

**H.E. PRESIDENT SALVA KIIR MAYARDIT**  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

**GROUP PHOTO (VIPs/DELEGATES/FACILITATORS) AND DEPARTURES**

**DAY 2: WEDNESDAY, 26 MAY 2021**

**WORKING SESSIONS (CLOSED)**


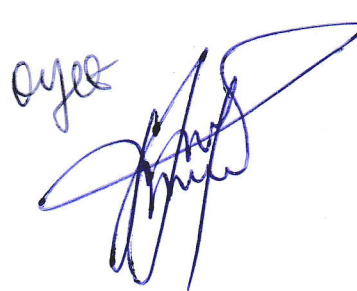
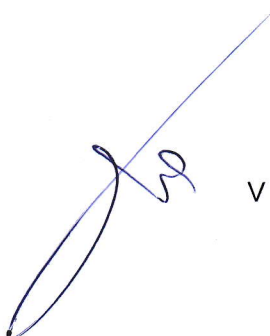
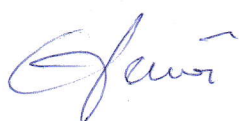
08:00 – 08:30      Arrival of Participants  
08:30 – 09:00      Introduction and Agenda Setting by Facilitators

**SESSION I: THE DRAFTING PROCESS**

09:00 – 10:30      Brief presentation and break-out group discussions  
10:30 – 10:45      Coffee / Tea Break  
10:45 – 11:30      Plenary  
11:30 – 11:45      Coffee / Tea Break  
11:45 – 12:30      Towards a compromise option  
12:30 – 13:30      Lunch Break

**SESSION II: ROLES AND MANDATES OF INSTITUTIONS**

13:30 – 15:00      Brief presentation and break-out group discussions  
15:00 – 15:15      Coffee / Tea Break  
15:15 – 16:00      Plenary  
16:00 – 16:15      Coffee / Tea Break  
16:15 – 17:00      Towards a compromise option  
17:00 – 17:30      Conclusions and Summary of Day 2



### **DAY 3: THURSDAY, 27 MAY 2021**

#### **WORKING SESSIONS (CLOSED)**

08:00 – 08:30 Arrival of Participants  
08:30 – 08:45 Introduction and Agenda Setting by Facilitators

#### **SESSION III: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

08:45 – 10:15 Brief presentation and break-out group discussions  
10:15 – 10:30 Coffee / Tea Break  
10:30 – 11:15 Plenary  
11:15 – 11:30 Coffee / Tea Break  
11:30 – 12:15 Towards a compromise option  
12:15 – 13:00 Lunch Break

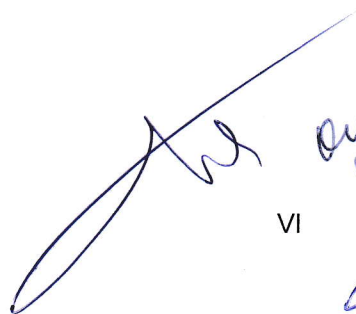
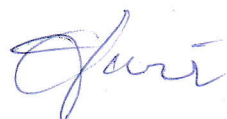
#### **SESSION IV: SEQUENCING**

13:00 – 14:30 Brief presentation and break-out group discussions  
14:30 – 14:45 Coffee / Tea Break  
14:45 – 15:30 Plenary  
15:30 – 16:30 Developing a compromise option  
16:30 – 17:00 Coffee / Tea Break


### **DAY 4: FRIDAY, 28 MAY 2021**

#### **SESSION V: CONSENSUS BUILDING / VALIDATION**

08:30 – 16:00 Review and Initializing of Agreed Workshop Outcome  
16:00 – 17:00 Conclusions and Summary



VI



**RESOLUTIONS**  
**OF THE**  
**WORKSHOP ON THE PERMANENT CONSTITUTION-MAKING PROCESS**  
**FOR THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN**

JUBA, 28TH MAY 2021

**Preamble**

Following deliberations on the details of the design of the Permanent Constitution-making process in South Sudan, we, the representatives of the Parties and the Stakeholders to the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS);

***Reaffirm*** that the Permanent Constitution-Making process in the Republic of South Sudan shall be guided by the provisions of Chapter VI of the R-ARCSS and based, among others, on the eight fundamental principles as outlined in Article 6.2 of the R-ARCSS, namely:

- *Supremacy of the People of South Sudan;*
- *Initiating a federal and democratic system of government that reflects the character of South Sudan in its various institutions taken together, guaranteeing good governance, constitutionalism, rule of law, human rights, gender equity and affirmative action;*
- *Guaranteeing peace and stability, national unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of South Sudan;*
- *Promoting people's participation in the governance of the country through democratic, free and fair elections and the devolution of powers and resources to the states and counties;*
- *Respecting ethnic and regional diversity and communal rights, including the right of communities to preserve their history, develop their language, promote their culture and express their identities;*
- *Ensuring the provision of the basic needs of the people through the establishment of a framework for fair and equitable economic growth and access to national resources and services;*
- *Promoting and facilitating regional and international cooperation with South Sudan;*
- *Committing the people of South Sudan to peaceful resolution of national issues through dialogue, tolerance, accommodation and respect of others' opinions.*





With the aim of agreeing on the details of the design of the Permanent Constitution-making process in the Republic of South Sudan, we, the representatives of the Parties and the Stakeholders to the Peace Agreement (R-ARCSS) have reached consensus on the following key features of the process:

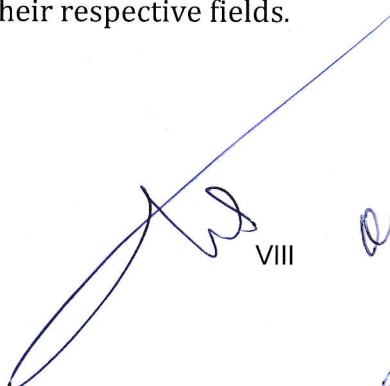
## **MECHANISMS OF THE PERMANENT CONSTITUTION-MAKING PROCESS**

### **1. THE CONSTITUTIONAL DRAFTING COMMITTEE (CDC)**

- 1.1 A Constitutional Drafting Committee shall be established as a technical, independent, non-political and neutral body to draft the constitutional text under the direction of the key mandated institutions/mechanisms of the Permanent Constitution-making process, namely the Revitalised National Constitutional Review Commission (R-NCRC) and the National Constitutional Conference (NCC). The CDC shall not have final decision-making powers over the draft constitutional text and shall not be institutionally attached to any of the institutions/mechanisms of the Permanent Constitution-making process. It shall act as a body of experts who shall accompany each stage of the Constitution-making process, receive input from mandated institutions/mechanisms and shall be accountable to them.
- 1.2 The CDC shall formulate its rules of procedure and appoint a Senior Legal Drafter and Deputy from among the 12 South Sudanese members.
- 1.3 The CDC may request logistical and administrative assistance from the mandated institutions/mechanisms at each phase of the Permanent Constitution-making process.

### **COMPOSITION OF THE CDC**

- 1.4 The CDC shall be composed of 15 members comprising:
  - 1.4.1 Twelve South Sudanese nationals out of which eight shall be practicing lawyers and four non-lawyers (two political scientists and two economists) with relevant academic qualifications and practical experience.
  - 1.4.2 A South Sudanese lawyer who seeks to be appointed as a member to the CDC must possess a law degree from a recognized university and at least five years' proven experience in legislative drafting, and constitutional law and/or constitution-making. Of the four non-lawyers, two shall be qualified political scientists and two shall be qualified economists, all of whom shall have at least five years' proven experience in their respective fields.



VIII



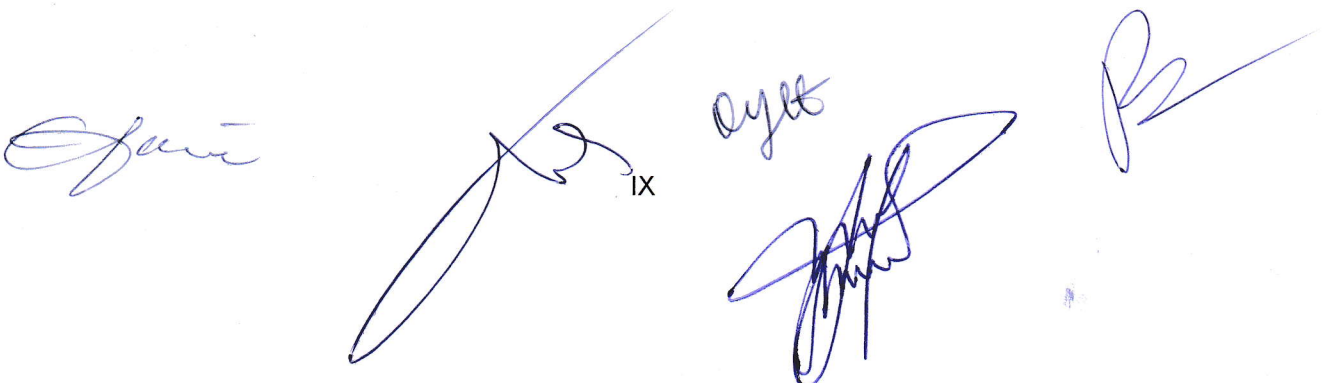
- 1.4.3 Three non-South Sudanese legal experts who shall be qualified lawyers with the relevant qualifications and at least 10 years' proven experience in legislative drafting, and constitutional law and/or constitution-making.
- 1.4.4 At least 35 per cent of the members of the CDC shall be comprised of women who satisfy the relevant professional qualifications and experience for appointment as members of the CDC .
- 1.5 A person shall not be eligible for appointment as a member of the CDC if such a person occupies any of the following positions:
- Member of the R-NCRC;
  - Member of the NCC;
  - Member of the Legislature; and
  - Political or constitutional office holder

## **NOMINATION AND RECRUITMENT OF CDC MEMBERS**

- 1.6 The R-NCRC shall conduct a competitive recruitment process for members of the CDC based on criteria set out in paragraph 4 above. The R-NCRC shall select the 15 most qualified national candidates and rank them after verifying their academic and professional credentials.
- 1.7 The R-NCRC shall submit the list of twelve candidates to the RTGoNU for appointment. The remaining three candidates shall be placed on a reserve list to be drawn upon at the first instance, should a vacancy arise during the term of the CDC.
- 1.8 The three non-South Sudanese legal experts shall be recruited and appointed through the same process.

## **2. RECONSTITUTED NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW COMMISSION (R-NCRC)**

- 2.1 The Executive of the RTGoNU shall reconstitute the NCRC on the basis of nominations submitted by the Parties to the Agreement and other stakeholders to the R-ARCSS to the Taskforce of the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Taskforce of the MoJCA).
- 2.2 The R-NCRC shall facilitate and promote civic education and conduct public consultations in collaboration with non-state actors.
- 2.3 The R-NCRC shall formulate its rules of procedure.



The bottom of the page features four distinct handwritten signatures in blue ink. From left to right: the first is a cursive signature; the second is a large, stylized signature with a long horizontal stroke and the letters 'IX' written below it; the third is a signature with the word 'Oyes' written above it; and the fourth is a signature consisting of a large 'R' followed by a horizontal line.



## **NOMINATION, APPOINTMENT AND COMPOSITION OF THE R-NCRC**

- 2.4 Nominations for appointment to the R-NCRC shall be submitted by the following groups: RTGoNU, Political Parties, faith based groups, women groups, youth, ethnic minorities, representatives of the private sector, CSO groups, academics, people with special needs and other professionals. At least 35 percent representation of women shall be ensured.
- 2.5 In nominating candidates for appointment as members of the R-NCRC, the nominating groups shall ensure diversity of relevant qualifications and backgrounds, giving due regard to ethnic and regional diversity, amongst other considerations.
- 2.6 The nominating groups shall ensure that their nominees possess proven knowledge of and experience in relevant fields, including but not limited to: comparative constitutional law; systems and structures of government; human rights; women and gender issues; land and land law; governance and ethics; electoral systems; South Sudanese customary law and practice; and anthropology.
- 2.7 The Taskforce of the MoJCA shall consult with the nominating groups on the qualifications of the candidates on their respective lists. Upon the conclusion of the consultations, the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs shall transmit the names of the proposed nominees to the Executive of the RTGoNU for appointment as members of the R-NCRC.
- 2.8 The composition of the R-NCRC shall reflect, amongst others, the gender, political, social, ethnic, religious and regional diversity of South Sudan in recognition of the need for inclusivity, transparency and equitable participation. Due regard shall be given to the equitable representation of groups mentioned in Article 6.14 of the R-ARCSS, amongst others.

## **SIZE OF THE R-NCRC**

- 2.9 The R-NCRC shall comprise 57 members, inclusive of the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson, who shall be of opposite genders, appointed by the Executive of the RTGoNU. Forty-five percent of the members shall be representatives of the stakeholder groups and fifty-five percent shall represent the RTGoNU and political parties.

## **3. THE PREPARATORY SUB-COMMITTEE**

- 3.1 The Executive of the RTGoNU shall appoint the Preparatory Sub-Committee for convening the National Constitutional Conference on the basis of nominations submitted by the Parties to the Agreement and other stakeholders to the R-ARCSS to

The image shows five distinct handwritten signatures in blue ink, arranged horizontally. From left to right: the first is a cursive signature that appears to start with 'S'; the second is a stylized signature with a long horizontal stroke; the third is a signature that includes the word 'ayel' written above it; the fourth is a complex, overlapping signature; and the fifth is a signature that starts with a large 'R'.



the Taskforce of the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Taskforce of the MoJCA).

3.2 The PSC shall be responsible for convening the NCC and shall stand dissolved after the last sitting of the NCC.

3.3 The PSC shall formulate its rules of procedure.

#### **NOMINATION, APPOINTMENT AND COMPOSITION OF THE PSC**

3.4 Nominations for appointment to the PSC shall be submitted by the following groups: Political Parties, faith based groups, women groups, youth, ethnic minorities, representatives of the private sector, CSO groups, academics, people with special needs and other professionals. At least 35 percent representation of women shall be ensured.

3.5 In nominating candidates for appointment as members of the PSC, the nominating groups shall ensure diversity of relevant qualifications and backgrounds, giving due regard to ethnic and regional diversity, amongst other considerations.

3.6 The composition of the PSC shall reflect, amongst others, the gender, political, social, ethnic, religious and regional diversity of South Sudan in recognition of the need for inclusivity, transparency and equitable participation. Due regard shall be given to the equitable representation of groups mentioned in Article 6.14 of the R-ARCSS, amongst others.

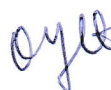
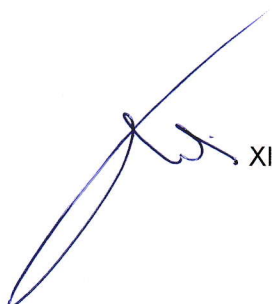

#### **SIZE OF THE PREPARTORY SUB-COMMITTEE**

3.7 The PSC shall comprise a maximum of 25 members inclusive of the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson, who shall be of opposite genders, appointed by the Executive of the R-TGoNU. Forty-five percent of the members shall be representatives of the stakeholder groups and fifty-five percent shall represent the RTGoNU and political parties.

#### **4. NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE (NCC)**

4.1 The NCC shall be an inclusive deliberative body with representation from all sectors of South Sudanese society. The NCC shall examine, deliberate upon and adopt the draft constitutional text.

4.2 Cognizant of Article 6.6 R-ARCSS, the Preparatory Sub-Committee (PSC) shall convene the NCC, including delegates representing the following categories:



- a) political parties;
- b) civil society organisations;
- c) women organisations;
- d) youth organisations;
- e) faith-based organisations;
- f) people with special needs;
- g) IDPs representatives;
- h) Refugees and diaspora representatives;
- i) traditional leaders;
- j) war widows, veterans and war wounded;
- k) business leaders;
- l) trade unions;
- m) professional associations;
- n) academia; and
- o) other categories to be determined

4.3 Following its appointment, the PSC shall commence consultations with all the abovementioned categories for the purpose of convening the NCC. In the event that a delegate to the NCC is unable or unwilling to fulfil their functions, he/she shall be replaced in consultation with the nominating category.

4.4 The Secretariat of the R-NCRC shall equally function as the Secretariat of the NCC.

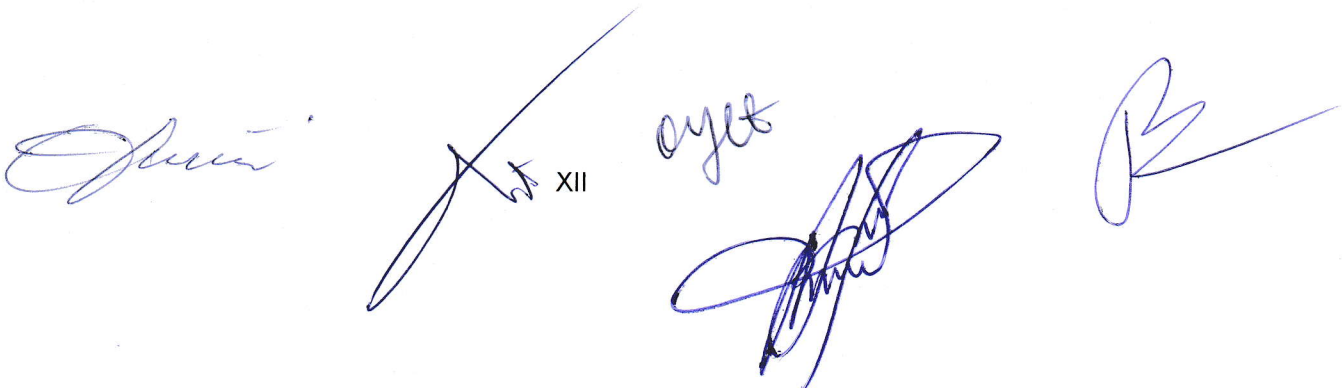
4.5 The NCC shall be comprised of a minimum of 1,000 delegates.

4.6 In its deliberations, the NCC shall seek to achieve consensus. The quorum for adoption of the final constitutional text shall be two-thirds majority of all members of the NCC. The final draft constitutional text shall be adopted by consensus. If consensus is not achieved, the NCC shall adopt the final draft constitutional text by two-thirds majority of members present and voting.

#### **CIVIC EDUCATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE PERMANENT CONSTITUTION-MAKING PROCESS**

5. The institutions/mechanisms involved in the Permanent Constitution-making process shall give due regard to inputs received through public participation/consultation. Civic education and public participation within the Permanent Constitution-making process shall be multi-phased and multi-faceted. The R-NCRC shall consider public submissions throughout the Permanent Constitution-making process.

6. In facilitating and promoting civic education and conducting public participation/consultation, the R-NCRC shall ensure that appropriate means and



XII



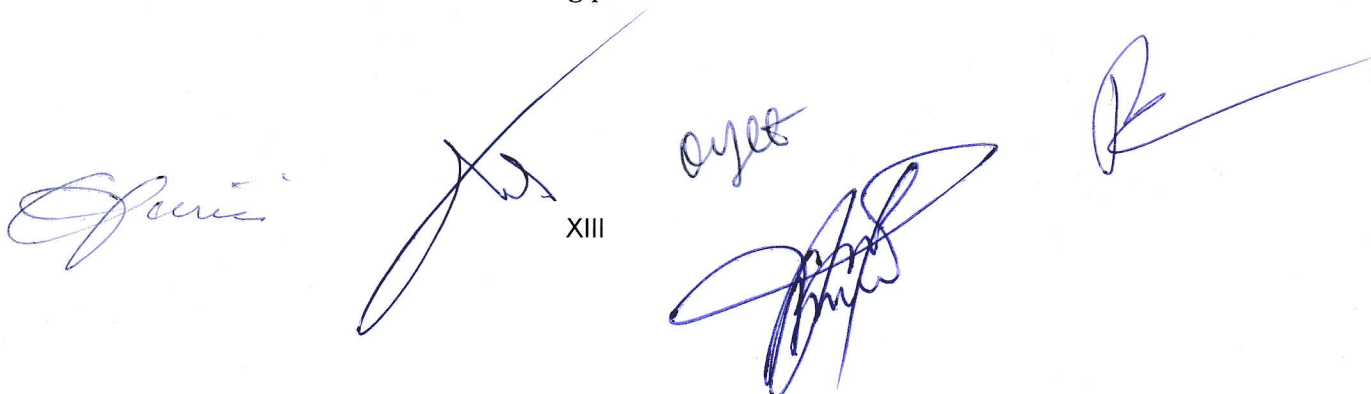
methods are used as the context requires. The chosen forms of civic education and public participation/consultation should not exclude any parts of the public for reasons of physical ability, level of education, language, geographic location, religious beliefs, ethnicity, political affiliation, or any other reasons.

7. Civic education shall cover all constitutional issues of relevance to the Republic of South Sudan.
8. The R-NCRC shall guarantee the accessibility of civic education materials to all sectors of the public.
9. State media shall offer their platforms to support civic education.

### **PHASES OF THE PERMANENT CONSTITUTION-MAKING PROCESS**

#### **PHASE 1**

10. Enactment of the legislation to govern the Permanent Constitution-making process shall mark the beginning of the first phase of the process. Upon enactment of the legislation, the Executive of the RTGoNU shall reconstitute the NCRC and appoint the PSC for convening the NCC.
11. The R-NCRC shall become operational upon formulating its rules of procedure. Thereafter, it shall develop its action/work plan and subsequently launch the first civic education campaign and public consultations to raise awareness on constitutional issues and promote public debate.
12. The CDC shall be established after the reconstitution of the NCRC. Members of the CDC shall attend R-NCRC deliberations throughout the first phase of the process. The R-NCRC shall collect, collate, consider and analyse the outcomes of the first phase of public consultations and continuously transmit them to the CDC.
13. The R-NCRC shall formally present to the NCC and the CDC, a report containing the outcomes of the first phase of public consultations. The CDC shall develop the first draft of the constitutional text on the basis of the results of the first phase of public consultations and R-NCRC deliberations.
14. The CDC shall submit the first draft of the constitutional text to the R-NCRC for validation, after which the R-NCRC shall make the draft public. The publication of the first draft of the constitutional text by the R-NCRC shall mark the end of the first phase of the Permanent Constitution-making process.



The bottom of the page features several handwritten signatures in blue ink. From left to right, there is a signature that appears to be 'James', a large stylized signature, the Roman numeral 'XIII', another large stylized signature, and a signature that appears to be 'R'. There is also a small signature above the 'XIII' that looks like 'ayes'.



## PHASE 2

15. The convening of the NCC by the PSC shall mark the beginning of the second phase of the Permanent Constitution-making process. Seven days after convening, the NCC shall adopt its rules of procedure and develop working modalities to guide the fulfilment of its mandate.
16. Upon the convening of the NCC, the R-NCRC shall submit the report outlining the results of the first phase of public participation as well as the first draft constitutional text to the NCC. This shall also mark the start of the second civic education and public participation campaign, which shall be conducted on the basis of the first draft constitutional text. The public shall thus have the opportunity to express its views on the first draft constitutional text.
17. Throughout the second phase of the process, members of the CDC shall attend NCC deliberations and continuously incorporate the results of the deliberations into the draft constitutional text. Members of the CDC shall also attend R-NCRC deliberations throughout the second phase of the process. The CDC shall produce a second draft constitutional text for final deliberation and adoption by the NCC. The publication of the constitutional text as adopted by the NCC and its submission to the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs shall mark the end of the second phase of the Permanent Constitution-making process.

## PHASE 3

18. On the first day of the 27<sup>th</sup> month of the Transitional Period of the R-ARCSS, the Transitional National Legislature shall transform into a Constituent Assembly for deliberation and adoption of the final Constitution. The CDC may assist the Constituent Assembly upon request with regard to clerical corrections that might be required.
19. Following the adoption of the Permanent Constitution by the Constituent Assembly, the third phase of civic education shall be conducted to disseminate the contents of the Permanent Constitution among the people of South Sudan.

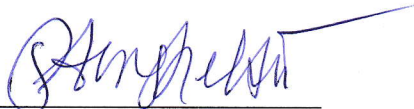


The bottom of the page features several handwritten signatures in blue ink. From left to right, there is a signature that appears to be 'Ogum', a large stylized signature, the Roman numeral 'XIV', another signature that looks like 'Oyes', a large signature with a circular flourish, and a final signature on the far right that resembles 'PK'.

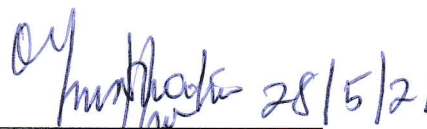
**DONE THIS 28TH DAY OF MAY 2021 AT JUBA, SOUTH SUDAN**

**Signed by:**

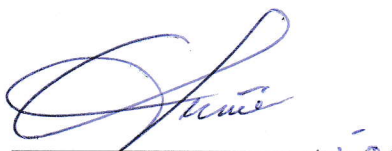
**A. For the Parties to the R-ARCSS**



Hon. Deng Tiel Kur  
Head of Delegation, ITGoNU

 28/5/21

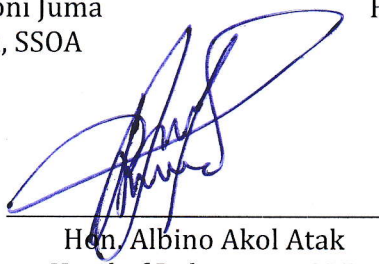
Hon. Oyet Nathaniel Pierino  
Head of Delegation, SPLM/A-IO



Hon. Clement Mbugoni Juma  
Head of Delegation, SSOA

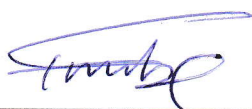


Hon. Justice George Angier  
Head of Delegation, FDs



Hon. Albino Akol Atak  
Head of Delegation, OPP

**B. For the Other South Sudanese Stakeholders**



Bishop Enock Tombe Stephen

Mr. Mohamed El-Hassan Abdel Meragan

Prof. Pauline Riak

Dr. Siham Osman

Mrs. Maria Gideon Gakmar

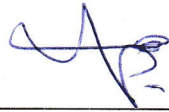


Mr. Shiek Vitale Aligo Samson

Mr. Rajab John Mohandis

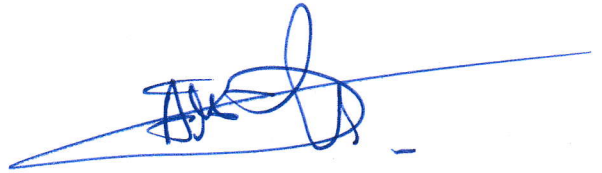
Mr. Chol Keir Agolk





---

Ms. Yar Manoa Majok



---

Mr. Bak Athian

---

Ms. Christine Kide

---

Prof. Moses Macar

---

Prof. Francis Deng

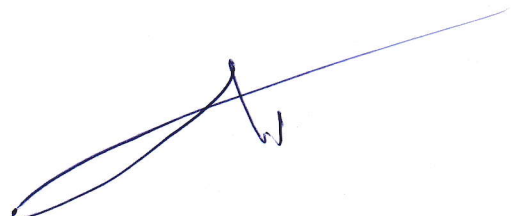
**C. Witnessed by:**

---

Amb. Dr Ismail Wais  
IGAD Special Envoy for South Sudan

---

Maj. Gen. Charles Tai Gituai,  
Interim Chairperson of RJMEC





**ANNEX 1: PARTICIPANTS LIST**

S/No.	AFFILIATION	NAME
1.	ITGoNU	Hon. Deng Tiel Kur - Team Leader
2.	ITGoNU	Hon. Dr. Virgil Modi Jima
3.	ITGoNU	Hon. Deng Arop Kuol
4.	ITGoNU	Hon. Bona Deng Lawrence
5.	ITGoNU	Hon. George Andrew Juma
6.	ITGoNU	Hon. Emmanuel Yugusuk Erasto
7.	ITGoNU	Hon. Aida German Luka
8.	ITGoNU	Hon. Robert Justin Otto
9.	ITGoNU	Hon. Victoria Achai Kuol
10.	ITGoNU	Hon. Peter James Ali
11.	ITGoNU	Hon. Suhila Deng Adam
12.	ITGoNU	Hon. Emmanuel Sebit Manjong
13.	SPLM-IO	Hon. Nathaniel Oyet
14.	SPLM-IO	Dr. Riang Yar Dhuor
15.	SPLM-IO	Mrs. Nyigeng Chor Malek
16.	SPLM-IO	Hon. Gatwech Lam Puoch
17.	SSOA	Hon. Samuel Lotti
18.	SSOA	Hon. Clement Mbugoni Juma
19.	SSOA	Hon. Gai Duop Wur
20.	SSOA	Mr. Samuel Chan Mut
21.	SSOA	Mr. Ted Mayiel Donge
22.	SSOA	Hon. Michael Ayuen
23.	SSOA	Mr. Peter Lomude Francis
24.	SSOA	Hon. Mary Agol John Deng
25.	SSOA	Hon. Dei Tut Weang Khor
26.	OPP	Hon. Majur Kot Kuir
27.	OPP	Prof. Ajang Bior Duot

oyet



28.	OPP	Hon. Robert Ramadhani Dabanga
29.	OPP	Hon. Martin Aligo
30.	OPP	Hon. Albino Akol Atak
31.	OPP	Mr. William Mark
32.	FDs	Hon Justice George Angier
33.	FDs	Hon. Nyandeng Malek
34.	FDs	Mr. Samuel Maker Mading
35.	Stakeholders	Bishop Enock Tombe Stephen
36.	Stakeholders	Mr. Mohamed El-Hassan Abdel Meragan
37.	Stakeholders	Prof. Pauline Riak
38.	Stakeholders	Dr. Siham Osman
39.	Stakeholders	Mrs. Maria Gideon Gakmar
40.	Stakeholders	Mr. Shiek Vitale Aligo Samson
41.	Stakeholders	Mr. Rajab John Mohandis
42.	Stakeholders	Mr. Chol Keir Agolk
43.	Stakeholders	Ms. Yar Manoa Majok
44.	Stakeholders	Mr. Bak Athian
45.	Stakeholders	Ms. Christine Kide
46.	Stakeholders	Prof. Moses Macar
47.	Stakeholders	Prof. Francis Deng

09/11