

## IGAD JTC MVM

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY  
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TO: Special Envoys to South Sudan

FROM: Chairman, Joint Technical Committee, Monitoring and Verification Mechanism,  
Juba, South Sudan

DATE: 18 September 2014

**SUBJECT: Report on Violations of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement**

Your Excellencies,

Please find attached the Joint Technical Committee (JTC) report on violations of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (23 January 2014) and the Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan (09 May 2014), in Juba on 13 September 2014 (V013).

Mohammad Amin  
Major General  
For the Chairman, Joint Technical Committee

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**IGAD JTC MVM**

**JOINT TECHNICAL COMMITTEE (JTC)**

**INVESTIGATIONS INTO VIOLATIONS OF THE CESSATION OF  
HOSTILITIES AGREEMENT AND THE AGREEMENT TO RESOLVE THE  
CRISIS IN SOUTH SUDAN, IN JUBA, CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE**

**(V013)**

**PRESENTED TO:**

**THE SPECIAL ENVOYS TO THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN  
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT (IGAD)  
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

**18 September 2014**



## IGAD JTC MVM

### Executive Summary

- Following the receipt of reports that inferred potential violations of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (COHA) and Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan (ARCSS), in Juba (Central Equatoria State), the JTC initiated formal investigation and verification processes. The results of the investigation are contained in this report.
- Reports indicate that the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GRSS) prevented the leader of the Political Parties Leadership Forum (PPLF), Dr. Lam Akol, from travelling to Ethiopia to attend the peace talks despite his invitation from IGAD.
- As a result of investigations, and the weight of evidence collated, it is the opinion of the JTC that GRSS violated the following articles of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (23 January 2014) and the Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan (09 May 2014) on 13 September 2014, in Juba (Central Equatoria State):
  - **COHA 2.1:** The parties shall cease hostile media and *other propaganda campaigns, including any action that may undermine the peace process*
  - **ARCSS:** (Parties) Agree to ensure the inclusion of all South Sudanese stakeholders in the peace process, and the negotiation of a transitional government of national unity, in order to ensure broad ownership of the agreed outcomes; stakeholders include: the two direct negotiators (GRSS and the SPLM/A in Opposition), and others such as SPLM leaders (former detainees), *political parties*, civil society, and faith-based leaders.



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### INVESTIGATIONS INTO VIOLATIONS OF THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES AGREEMENT AND THE AGREEMENT TO RESOLVE THE CRISIS IN SOUTH SUDAN, IN JUBA, CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE

#### 1.0 Introduction

1.1 The scope of this report covers violations of the COHA and ARCSS in Juba, Central Equatoria State on 13 September 2014.

1.2 The aim of this report is to provide IGAD Special Envoys with an analysis of the issues surrounding the violations. And, where relevant, apportion responsibilities for violations of the COHA and ARCSS to either of the parties.

1.3 This report outlines the investigation and verification methodology, citing key documents in the process. It summarizes the main events surrounding the potential violations and makes an assessment based on the evidence gathered. It concludes with the JTC's opinion on the attribution of responsibilities for the violations.

#### 2.0 Investigation / Verification Methodology

2.1 Employing Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (MVM) Standard Operating Procedures, the JTC initiated the investigation / verification sequence on 14 September 2014, following the receipt of open-source reports regarding a potential violation that took place at Juba International Airport on 13 September 2014. Subsequently, the JTC formally issued Investigation and Verification Orders to the Monitoring and Verification Team (MVT) based in Juba, following direction from the JTC Deputy Chairman.

2.2 The MVT conducted investigations in accordance with the orders, in order to augment the information already provided and corroborate reports received from other sources. The result of investigations conducted on 17 September is contained Investigation and Verification Report 01 (MVT Juba). This report is based on the combined analysis of all reports and evidence received by the JTC until 1800hrs on 18 September 2014. All relevant MVT reports are referenced in this document and available for additional scrutiny, if required.

#### 3.0 Violations of COHA – Juba, 13 September 2014<sup>1</sup>

3.1 Reports indicate the following main events took place relating to COHA and ARCSS violations in Juba on 13 September:

- Dr Lam Akol intended to travel to Addis Ababa on the 13 September 2014, for onward travel to Bahir Dar, to attend the peace talks on invitation of IGAD

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<sup>1</sup> Investigation and Verification Report 01 (MVT Juba)



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- Dr Lam Akol was prevented from traveling to Addis Ababa to partake in the peace talks by South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) immigration officials, at Juba International Airport, on the directive of Honorable Martin Elia Lomoro, GRSS Minister of Cabinet Affairs.
- Other members of the PPLF that were refused departure for the IGAD peace talks were:
  - Albino John Laku
  - Ismail Suleiman Saeed
  - Sarah Nene Redento
  - David William Tut
- Dr Lam Akol's passport (an ordinary South Sudanese passport) was not confiscated by the Immigration Service
- Dr Lam subsequently wrote formal letters of complaint to President Salva Kiir and the IGAD Special Envoys, and also informed other stakeholders of the travel denial.

### 4.0 Assessment

4.1 Reports indicate that GRSS deliberately prevented members of the PPLF from traveling to Ethiopia to attend IGAD-led peace talks, in contravention of both the COHA and ARCSS. Similar incidents have occurred previously when GRSS prevented the SPLM/A-IO representatives to the MVM from traveling to Ethiopia, despite invitations from IGAD.

### 5.0 Conclusion

5.1 As a result of investigations, and the weight of evidence collated, it is the opinion of the JTC that GRSS violated the following articles of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (23 January 2014) and the Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan (09 May 2014) on 13 September 2014, in Juba (Central Equatoria State):

- **COHA 2.1:** The parties shall cease hostile media and *other propaganda campaigns, including any action that may undermine the peace process*

- **ARCSS:** (Parties) Agree to ensure the inclusion of all South Sudanese stakeholders in the peace process, and the negotiation of a transitional government of national unity, in order to ensure broad ownership of the agreed outcomes; stakeholders include: the two direct negotiators (GRSS and the SPLM/A in Opposition), and others such as SPLM leaders (former detainees), *political parties*, civil society, and faith-based leaders.

5.2 It is therefore recommended that the IGAD Special Envoys take the appropriate action against GRSS in response to the violations of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and the Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan, and urge GRSS to allow members of the PPLF to travel to the peace talks as soon as possible.

