



**OUTCOMES OF CEASEFIRE TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
MONITORING AND VERIFICATION MECHANISM (CTSAMVM)
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING
JUBA, SOUTH SUDAN
JUNE 9, 2020**

ATTENDANCE

Chairperson	Maj Gen Teshome Gemechu Aderie	CTSAMVM
Deputy Chairperson	Maj Gen Dafaalla Hamid Mohamed Dafaalla	CTSAMVM
Representatives from the Parties	<p><u>Government/SSPDF</u></p> <p>Maj Gen John Daniel Kipa Maj Gen Thomas Gador Kic Wur Maj Gen Bona Panek Biar</p> <p><u>SSOA</u></p> <p>Maj Gen David Nyang Kueth Maj Gen Peter Mabior Riiny <i>Gatkuoth</i> Brig Gen Amos Amin Elia Lupe</p>	<p><u>SPLM/SPLA-IO</u></p> <p>Maj Gen Martin Gama Abucha Col Ezekile How Kuol Gatluack Lt Col Nelson Mandela</p> <p><u>Former Detainees (FDs)</u></p> <p>Maj Gen Bior Leek Kuareng</p>
Secretariat	Mr Louis De Leon	CTSAMVM
Recorders	Mr Dan Lizzul Mr John Michael Voss	CTSAMVM Fusion Cell CTSAMVM Legal
CTSAMVM Staff	Mr William Gallagher Mr Zhao Gang Mr Gou Wenjun Ms Mary Kazarwa	CTSAMVM COS CTSAMVM Fusion CTSAMVM Reports CTSAMVM Gender
In Attendance as Observers	Lt Col Peter Kariuki	Defense Attaché to S. Sudan, Kenya

[Handwritten signature]

MA

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

The CTSAMVM Technical Committee Meeting was held on Tuesday 9 June 2020 at the Dembesh Hotel in Juba. All Parties were represented as shown above. The Chairperson, Maj Gen Teshome Gemechu Aderie at 1000hrs opened the meeting.

The CTC reviewed and approved the agenda for the CTC Meeting and the Agenda was adopted unchanged at 1015. The Chairperson then proceeded with his opening address:

<u>Item/Issue/Decision/Agreement</u>	<u>Action</u>
<p><u>Opening Remarks by the Chairperson</u></p> <p>Dear CTC members, Dear Colleagues, Defense Attaché and Gentlemen,</p> <p>Good morning.</p> <p>Thank you for your attendance at this CTSAMVM Technical Committee meeting.</p> <p>Taking this opportunity, I would like to appreciate all of you for your historical role which are your genuine dedication and commitment in terms of contributing all of your efforts to the peace process of this nation with no limitation and hesitation.</p> <p>This meeting will mainly focus on the status of the outstanding pre-transitional tasks of the PCTSA, Chapter II of the R-ARCSS, which must be implemented including the issue of cantonment of the forces, the training of the necessary unified forces, the vacation of occupied civilian buildings and the demobilisation of child soldiers. Besides, we will also discuss violation reports.</p> <p>I strongly believe that you and all participants from this nation will put the interests of the people first who are living at the different corners of the Republic of South Sudan as always while discussing the reports by being impartial, independent, and neutral in terms of ensuring the validity and credibility of the reports.</p>	

MA

For us as CTSAMVM, the whole of what we do is obligatory and significantly needs to positively impact our reports which contribute to the peace process of the lovely nation of the Republic of South Sudan, and this is why we have to write our reports with no compromise by demonstrating impartiality, independence and neutrality which is also highly expected from all of us at all times. We all really need to realize and strongly believe that compromising and hiding the facts as well as exaggerating the reports are directly spoiling both the validity and credibility of the reports, which negatively impact the peace process of this nation. Therefore, it is our implied task to do the right thing and to take the right position no matter whose issue is going to be discussed in this report.

Having said this, an extraordinary meeting of the Senior Party Representatives to the CTC was held on 8 and 11 May in order to discuss a violation report regarding Sexual and Gender Based Violence at Rubeke and the recent CTSAMVM report to R-JMEC.

In general, the ceasefire continues to hold. However, in April there were clashes between the SSPDF and SPLM/A-IO in the Maiwut/Jekau area. This has been investigated by CTSAMVM and the report will be discussed later.

There have also been clashes in Central and Western Equatoria involving the alleged forces of NAS (TC) and both SSPDF as well as SPLM/A-IO forces, from late March to mid-May 2020. The most significant incidents have been in Central Equatoria.

COVID-19 restrictions on the movement of UNMISS Force Protection have hampered CTSAMVM's ability to visit the sites of these incidents, but every effort has been made to investigate these incidents. In relation to this, through the communication between the leadership of UNMISS and CTSAMVM, UNMISS assured and guaranteed to continuously provide to the CTSAMVM Monitoring Teams the necessary protection.

Since we last met, the main focus of CTSAMVM has been the monitoring and verification of cantonment sites and barracks as well as training centres. Most cantonment sites are near collapse because of the lack of logistical support. There is also a critical lack of logistic support to the Training Centres, and there are other concerns such as the lack of training syllabi at the centres and lack of clear directives on dates of graduation and funding. This is of great concern for the unification of forces.

 MA







Our meeting today will also discuss an update to the report discussed at the 18th CTC regarding allegations of rape by SPLM/A-IO in Maiwut between 1 and 4 August 2019 and a report concerning incidents of violence and harassment against civilians which took place in the former Yei River State and Central Equatoria State, between November 2019 and March 2020.

We also have a handout on the status of occupation of civilian buildings which shows there are still 18 buildings occupied by the SSPDF.

This meeting should focus on key issues arising from the reports, and what must be done in terms of remedial action and accountability. We all need to obligatorily come up with an appropriate recommendation on how to timely stop the violations.

As well known, CTSAMVM has been performing its mandate during this critical period to contribute to the peace process of the Republic of South Sudan.

Lastly, we all must be mindful that we have to conduct our responsibilities in accordance with the Revitalized Peace Agreement.

I look forward to a fruitful discussion today. Thank you.

Upon conclusion of the Chairperson's opening address, the Chairperson then invited the Senior Party Representatives to make their opening remarks:

The SSOA Senior Representative stated that he was glad that this meeting is finally taking place. Our last meeting was 5 months ago. It was a concern for everyone that these meetings were not happening given their importance. These meetings are not convened for the sake of it, but it is the only forum to discuss violations. The CTC reports are vital for the leadership. I therefore urge Government to support CTC activities, especially the monthly meetings. The ceasefire may hold more or less, no direct confrontation, still there are a number of incidents in Yei area, Lainya, etc. This needs political intervention. The violence in MAIWUT that involves the main peace partners is disturbing, and action needs to be taken. Civilians are the main victims.

We call upon the country leadership to fill the void left open by the absence of State leadership.



MA



24



A great concern are the Training and Cantonment sites. There is visible lack of basic necessities, shelter etc. which exposes our forces to disease. MALAKAL was an eye opener and it is an example for all the other Training Centres (TCs). There were only 100 tents for 7 persons each, so there was shelter only for 700 out of 1500 total personnel. Most cantonment centres have been abandoned for lack of support. We urge the authorities to provide food, financial and material resources to cantonment and training sites.

Condolences to the Vice President, whose father passed away, and Min. John Luk Jok, as well as those who have lost love ones.

I also urge the civilians to abstain from strife. Keep safe, wash hands, and keep social distance, may God bless South Sudan!

The Senior Representative of Government stated that he would keep his remarks brief. One area of concern is the peace process... there are some difficulties as my colleague just mentioned. Everything falls into one hand, that is the Government. We are overloaded with responsibilities. We do not have the resources that we need. Income is missing, notably because the price of oil fell. Some resources are held up at the border. Because of Coronavirus many goods do not reach South Sudan.

The Government has accepted these responsibilities. Dealing with Corona Virus needs our entire capacity. Things have become worse. During the time of peace talks we were promised to be good friends to that extent that the friends will support the implementation, also financially, but this did not happen. I thank specially the IGAD countries for having donated uniforms, medicine. We know as Military Officers that Training needs a lot of resources but still the Government is trying its level best. In the near future we will concentrate on the Graduation of the VIP Protection Force. There are so many groups in South Sudan. Some have not signed the Agreement and that is why fighting is still ongoing in the Country. The Government cannot bring them on board because it has no power over them. We need others to convince these groups to join the Peace Process.

As an example, forces of NAS should also join. Every day we are talking about violation, and we mostly talk about violation by the Government. We obviously have to fight because we are being attacked by the NAS in areas under our control.

MA

Depending on whether there is NAS or no NAS in the area of fighting, this also makes a difference which needs to be mentioned. If we want the real peace, these Parties (NAS) should join. We should make every effort to contact them.

The SPLM/A-IO Senior Representative stated that my colleagues have said, we are coming back to Juba to do what we are supposed to do. I am consumed with a number of issues. One is the issue of Cantonment. The desertion rate is alarming. There will be insecurity in the area where the forces return to. A second point is the collection of weapons. We cannot have an organized force if we still have other forces outside that are not organized, particularly if weapons are not collected.

Just in the last few weeks, several soldiers died in RAJAF. These sectors are not equipped to support these forces. The forces have no hope. So what will they do? Although Training has not been completed, these forces need to be deployed.

The Senior Representative of the FDs thanked the Chairperson and stated that CTSAMVM are not informed about the status of the implementation. It is good that we came back at the right time. I made my own remarks. Our Government has to address the situation in YEI and in MAIWUT. If there are some soldiers who committed SGBV crimes and we have them in custody, let justice be done. Our Citizens need to know that there is justice. I also conferred with our leaders.

Coming to the implementation of the agreement, let us see the Economic situation of our country. We do not have resources. The little we have will not sustain the huge armies that are to be trained and deployed. Ethiopia, Egypt, Japan have supported us in the past in Cantonment and Training. The International Community pushed us for peace, but they also pursue their own objectives. They are not helping this country. The Government of Japan is sustaining the National Monitors. I really appreciate it.

Let us deploy the forces to sustain security on the ground. I urge our leaders to speed up the vacating of occupied buildings. If of course NAS is in an area that may not be possible because our forces need the space.

With the opening remarks of the Chairperson and the Senior Party Representatives having concluded, the Chairperson excused the Media from the CTC meeting at 1050.

MA

Approval of Minutes from First Extraordinary Meeting of 2020 held on 8 and 11 May, 2020 and Approval of Minutes from CTSAMVM Technical Committee Meeting No. 18

The Draft Minutes of the First Extraordinary Meeting of 2020 were reviewed, discussed, corrected, and then approved as the Final Minutes for the First Extraordinary Meeting.

The Draft Minutes of the CTSAMVM Technical Committee Meeting No. 18 were reviewed, discussed and corrected during the meeting and then approved for the 18th CTC meeting.

Important Issues and Events

The Chief of Staff (COS) briefed the following as the important issues and events to be addressed at this Meeting of the CTC:

- 6 May 2020 JDB meeting and decision to accelerate NUF training.
- 8 & 11 May 2020 Extraordinary meeting with the Senior Party Representatives
- 11 May 2020 Appointment of new CDF
- 29 May 2020 Resolutions of the meeting of the Joint Defense Board and Security Mechanisms under new CDF

Implementation Status – the Ceasefire

In general, the ceasefire continues to hold.

- However, in April there were clashes between the SSPDF and SPLM/A-IO in the Maiwut /Jekau area. This has been investigated by CTSAMVM and a report will be discussed later.
- There have also been clashes in Central and Western Equatoria involving the alleged forces of NAS (TC) and both SSPDF and SPLM/A-IO forces, from late March to mid-May 2020. The most significant incidents have been in Central Equatoria: COVID-19 restrictions on the movement of UNMISS Force Protection have hampered CTSAMVM's ability to visit the sites of these incidents, but every effort is being made to investigate.
- On 17 May 2020 there were multiple reports of fighting between the Murle and Lou Nuer at Pieri. Large numbers of casualties were reported.

[Handwritten signature] MA

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

- CTSAMVM visited the civil and military authorities in Pieri on 19 May 2020 and then the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA) in Pibor a few days thereafter.
- The SPLM/A-IO authorities in Pieri claimed the attackers were well armed and some were in uniform. CTSAMVM is monitoring the situation.
- Fighting in WAU and YAMBIO between SPLM/A-IO.

Discussion:

The Senior Representative of the SPLM/A-IO asked whether the Ceasefire is really holding? We see the scale of fighting increasing. We should separate the fighting with NAS from the other fighting.

The Chairperson then remarked as for me, the Ceasefire continues to hold. There are clashes here and there. We should measure according to the R-ARCSS. We cannot say the Ceasefire has broken down. When we talk about Ceasefire, it is in this context. It does not mean absence of violence.

The Senior Representative of the SPLM/A-IO stated that we need to report to our leadership exactly what is happening. Take the scale of fighting in MAIWUT, in YEI, in the UNITY area. Is it really fair to say that the status is peaceful? Fighting has increased. These reports go to International Community as well. We must report accurately.

The Chairperson stated the he agreed but we shall nevertheless continue to mention that the ceasefire largely holds. Any issues, we can discuss.

The COS stated that he always disagreed with this phrase “Ceasefire continues to hold”. This is open to interpretation. We should just report the facts and let the reader draw his or her own conclusions.

The Representative of the SSOA (Liaison Officer) stated that the fighting needs to be evaluated before we can say that the ceasefire is not holding. We now have a new situation, for example, civilians in uniform doing cattle raiding. We need to be vigilant. Civilians in Uniform are not a good sign. We need to advise our leadership to take measures. Even the issue of food and supplies in the Cantonment sites. We have been reporting that state of things to the Mechanisms for a long time, and they have not done anything. We need an inter-mechanism meeting.

[Handwritten signature]

MA

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

The Senior Representative of the SSOA stated that he agreed with COS and that we should be mindful. We cannot say the Ceasefire is not holding. CTSAMVM is the only monitoring mechanism. If we report that the peace is not holding, that will mean that the peace has collapsed. The incidents that do happen are mostly not direct confrontations between Signatory Parties. It is no longer MAIWUT alone. In the last incident, those from NASIR and AKOBO were involved. The issues about YEI have been persistent in all our reports since day one. The Government needs to take action. What is happening here is really bad. The local authorities, instead of trying to de-escalate, are asking for reinforcements from MANDENG. I have just now heard about incidents in YEI and YAMBIO. We should not report that the Ceasefire is NOT holding, but we need to inform the authorities... these are no longer isolated incidents... it concerns the whole country.

The Senior Representative of the Government suggested that the reported incidents should be discussed, one by one, in turn. They also have no connection with each other.

The Representative of the SSOA concurred with the SPLM/A-IO Senior Representative in that we cannot continue to report that the ceasefire is holding when there is insecurity everywhere. I am a little confused about MAIWUT. This incident is between SSPDF and SPLM/A-IO, these are the main partners in the Peace Agreement. If they fight, peace is NOT holding.

The Senior Representative of the FD concurred with the Chairman. If we say that the Ceasefire is holding, this does not mean absence of violence. What is happening in MAIWUT is a PROXY action. Even today there is fighting. The population uses the Parties!

The Representative of the SPLM/A-IO concurred with the SPLM/A-IO Senior Representative. When we look at the Cantonment sites, the management of these sites does not support the Agreement in the way necessary. We moved to the training centres. Currently the TCs are not in the status required by the agreement. There are cattle raiding fights. If nothing is done, we see that the whole Agreement has a problem. We really need to understand the status of implementation.

The Chairperson then stated that we will appreciate the implementation status together.

MA

A Representative of the SPLM/A-IO noted that his concern is really the fighting that is ongoing. People are saying that this is now a cattle issue. Fighting has already started. They are buying heavy machine guns. CTSAMVM comes to the places very late, maybe after 2 or 3 weeks, when it is already history. Fighting is going on in PIBOR. Our mandate is to monitor the Ceasefire. People are waiting for answers. If we keep silent, we are not doing enough.

The Senior Representative of the SPLM/A-IO stated that the agreement is very clear. One of the activities is the return of civilians. Check the facts. Are the people returning? If not, what is the reason?

The Chairperson then thanked the group for the discussion and then moved to the next topic of implementation status of cantonment.

Implementation Status – Cantonment

CTC 18 Recommendations:

- NTC was urged to release the necessary resources for cantonment to continue.
- All Forces should now be in Cantonment / Barracks.
- All organised forces (NSS, SSNPS, State Police, Prisons Service, Wildlife Service and Fire Service) should be registered as per the Agreement.
- Screening, unification, and DDR should commence as per Agreement.

CTSAMVM Observations and Update:

- The main focus of CTSAMVM has been the monitoring and verification of Cantonment and Training Sites.
- Since mid-February 2020 CTSAMVM started a process of revisiting Cantonment Sites and has visited (or in some cases called) 14 Cantonment Sites in this period, as well as formally visiting 5 of the 10 SSPDF Cantonment Barracks:
 - *Renk on 3 Mar*
 - *Bentiu on 5 May*
 - *Torit on 7 May*
 - *Mahual Chat on 13 Mar*
 - *Ayod on 13 May*
- Cantonment Sites remain logistically challenged. Some sites reported not having received food since October of last year, and in one case (Bong) since July of last year.

MA

- As a result, some forces have left Cantonment sites. For example, there were reportedly only 10 personnel left at Wichpanyikang Site on 13 May.
- Cantonment commanders have been given no information about when those in Cantonment Sites will move on to Training Sites or DDR.

Registration:

- The last figures available to CTSAMVM were that approximately 75,000 personnel had been registered at Cantonment Sites and 3,500 registered outside Cantonment Sites.
- There are unverified numbers of unregistered personnel at Cantonment Sites. This is because either there were insufficient registration forms during the registration process, or personnel arrived after the process was completed.
- CTSAMVM reported to CTC 18 in January 2020 that no registration of Government Other Organised Forces (OOF) – Police, NSS etc. – has been observed. CTSAMVM understands from JMCC that registration had been taking place as these forces moved to Training Sites, but no figures are available. *JMCC stated that 18,732 OOF have currently been registered.*
- Given the numbers reported having arrived at Training Sites and allowing for those at Training Sites not registered in Cantonment Sites, it can be estimated there are at least about 35,000 personnel still in Cantonment Sites.

Recommendations:

- Urgent action must be taken in order to prevent the Cantonment Site system from collapse, and to avoid the subsequent return of approximately 35,000 combatants to their communities who have not been through the training or DDR process.
- CTSAMVM recommends that the Security Mechanisms:
 - Provide the necessary resources to support the Cantonment Sites.
 - Give clear direction to Cantonment Site commanders about the way forward with phase 2 training.

Discussion:

The Deputy Chairperson asked to proceed with the recommendations. Now it (the NTC) is NTC. Are there any other opinions about updating this issue?

MA

The Representative of the SSOA (Liaison Officer) stated that everything here is good apart from NTC. Mechanisms are not taking action. There needs to be an inter-mechanism meeting.

The Deputy Chairperson stated that our reports and the outcomes will be shared with the Mechanisms.

The Senior Representative of the SSOA noted that the NTC is supposed to conduct a weekly meeting with all the mechanisms, even JDB also. The reason was to discuss exactly what the SSOA SNLO has mentioned. CTSAMVM is more knowledgeable about what is happening in the country than the Mechanisms. Our information needs to be shared. But when we do, it ends up in some drawer. That does not help. It is really tricky. We need a forum where we share our knowledge with the other Mechanisms.

The Senior Government Representative stated that the recommendation is OK in regard to resources. CTSAMVM and the Mechanisms can come together and share their ideas. Can they do that before the reports are passed to RJMEC?

The Deputy Chairperson agreed and stated that is why he put forward his recommendation in general terms.

The Chairperson noted that in the Agreement there is actually no requirement for CTSAMVM to share information with the Mechanisms, unfortunately.

The Senior Representative of the Government noted what matters, really, is that we report to our line managers. We have our mandate, we are supposed to concentrate on that. In our report, we have done our part. Are we supposed to give them orders? No!

The Senior Representative of the SSOA stated that on CANTONMENT: Every site is supposed to register 3575 personnel. In PIBOR they took only 2400 persons. In some areas, like NGO HALIMA, they registered 7750, but those who reported to Cantonment Sites were 8000. So forms were not enough. We have no record as to what happened later. JMCC said they would be printing another 200,000 forms. I got lost somewhere there. The OOF, were they even registered? What happened to these additional forms?

The Representative of the SSOA (Liaison Officer) stated that we need to consider two things. We know who is in cantonment. We do not know who is in Barracks. That is SSPDF. No 2, Registration, according to JMCC, was in two

MA

phases. Who did not register in phase 1 is supposed to register in phase 2. However, people meanwhile are leaving the cantonment. That is the dilemma.

The Senior Representative of the SPLM/A-IO stated that Cantonment was never implemented as foreseen. They were never resourced with enough items such as for hygiene, medical, food, shelter etc.

The Representative of the Government stated that it is true that BARRACKS and CANTONMENT are two different areas. If people have not been registered, where are they now? The forms should have been enough, and still people are not registered. Where have these additional personnel come from?

A Representative of the SSOA stated that what was said here is not in line with the JMCC Policy. We are not recruiting anybody. If anybody is recruiting, it is the Government, not us. We are enough people and not in need of new recruits.

The COS mentioned that Cantonment did not go well. Now we have three occupations going on simultaneously. Now we are in the process of monitoring the definitive deployment sites, permanent bases. We will clearly see more of the same because lessons have not been learned.

The Representative of the SPLM/A-IO (Liaison Officer) stated that during Registration all our forces went to Cantonment Sites and registered. The Government forces did not! No one was registered even in Juba.

The Representative of the Government (Liaison Officer) stated that he was listening and observing the discussion. Issue of Cantonment area. For the next meeting, somebody needs to be invited from JMCC. I registered myself. JMCC are there, they can come and tell us about the Registration Process. I cannot talk about Cantonment. I was not responsible for that, but the institutions are there.

The Chairperson noted that it was good to at least comment on the issue.

The Senior Representative of Government concurred with the Government SNLO: The 1st recommendation is OK. Security Mechanisms (SM) are there to provide the resources for Cantonment. I think SM have not got a different mandate and resources than NTC. So I think we are repeating the same issue that we already saw in the other slides. Can we include the NTC in the slide? NTC is supposed to provide resources for Cantonment.

MA

The Senior Representative of the SSOA stated that some Cantonment sites have already collapsed. Last week, a CTSAMVM team went to PIBOR. Not a single soldier from SSOA and IO was supplied, only those who recently declared their allegiance to SSPDF. Only these receive supplies. The other SSOA and IO did not receive any resources. Now this is happening almost everywhere and in every Cantonment. This is rainy season. Cantonment sites were not well established. Shelter is not adequate. I am afraid now for the second phase. Cantonment is supposed to happen concurrently with phase 1. I talked to the Co-Chair yesterday. Graduation needs resources. NTC has been promising them funds every week. Going to ALELO for a visit, the people in charge of the TC have been following up with me regarding food. They say, "If the Graduation is delayed for another 10 days, there will be nobody left there". We urge Government to provide resources to NTC. People have died in ALELO because of hunger! Yet they say food is here. But there is no money to transport it.

The Senior Representative of the FDs spoke about resources, food and distribution. I am a General in the Army. I have bodyguards in my house, they are well armed. But I cannot direct them to go to the conflict areas, because if I do, I would have recruited. So I leave them in place. They have devised a way how the Cantonment Sites are to be supported.

The Senior Representative of the Government stated that all of us have connections to Cantonment and Training Centres. All of us are here in Juba, all of us are Citizens of this Country. The Government will not deny its responsibility. Let us be in our place. Who is the Government? It is us! The Coronavirus will disappear. The current situation is the only thing that is forcing us to act like we do. After Graduation, proper payment of salaries will also be a problem because of the large number of soldiers. We are talking about this big number here. I hope that the situation will change.


The Chairperson stated that we will update and communicate information to RJMEC as soon as we receive it. The implication for you, Generals, is to consider the issue and to discuss it at the TOP LEADERSHIP.

DECISIONS:

The CTSAMVM Technical Committee decided:



MA



- *Urgent action must be taken in order to prevent the Cantonment Site system from collapse, and to avoid the subsequent return of approximately 35,000 combatants to their communities who have not been through the training or DDR process.*
- *CTSAMVM recommends that the National Transitional Committee:*
 - *Provide the necessary resources to support the Cantonment Sites.*
 - *Give clear direction to Cantonment Site commanders about the way forward with phase 2 training.*

Implementation Status – Training of Necessary Unified Forces

CTC 18 Decisions:

- MVTs should double their efforts in verifying numbers at training centres and bring accurate information. Such information should include segregated forms indicating numbers for each party and gender.
- CTSAMVM should prepare and give this information on a timely basis. When information is collated and becomes available it should be provided to the SNLO's at JMCO who can forward it regularly to party representatives.
- NTC ensures that sufficient funds remain available to sustain the training programme.

CTSAMVM Update:

- CTSAMVM has visited (and in many cases revisited) all Training Centres since CTC 18 and has visited – or where this has not been possible called – 14 out of the 17 Training Centres in the last month.
- On 25 March 2020 JTSC issued a directive halting all training which required trainees to gather together in order to limit the danger from COVID-19. This also impacted CTSAMVM because of restrictions imposed on visitors to Training Sites; this issue has not been completely resolved although CTSAMVM has a formal exemption from the Government High Level Task Force on COVID-19.
- COVID-19 has impacted on CTSAMVM visits, but coordination with JTSC has on the whole been good and MVTs are usually able

[Handwritten signature]

MA

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

to visit Training Centres, or at least get updated information by telephone.

- Access to several Training Centres in the Equatorias has been difficult in the past three months due to a lack of cooperation by JTSC. CTSAMVM has not been able to visit Muni since mid-February and was only able to visit Gorom yesterday 8 June 2020 and Rajaf last week, having been denied access up until then.
- **Gorom Training Centre.** CTSAMVM visited the VIP Protection Force Training Centre on 8 June 2020. They are 2,997 trainees including 18 females. Key points from the visit were:
 - The Trainees have not been issues with new uniforms or boots.
 - There has been some basic training including VIP protection techniques and weapons handling, but nothing on legal and human rights issues.
 - Although told that graduation would be on 6 June, this did not happen and there has been no official communication on when graduation will be. The trainees are preparing for graduation.
 - Logistics are inadequate, with insufficient accommodation, no mosquito nets only one functional borehole. The last food delivery was on 1 June to last 10 days but it ran out on 8 June.
- There are 2 Training Centres which are not unified and have only SPLM/A-IO personnel: one is MOROTO (Army – currently about 367 trainees) and the other YOMDING (NSS – currently about 3,500 trainees).
- There are 2 Training Centres which are predominantly SSPDF with only a small number of opposition forces: PANTIT and PANYIER.
 - Pantit: 160 SSOA – 1041 SSPDF;
 - Panyier: 100 IO/SSOA – 1604 SSPDF

Screening:

- Personnel arrived at Training Centres without having been screened. Some medical screening has taken place, but in most cases only a small proportion of trainees – if any - have been screened. Screening covers medical status, convictions, age and other aspects.

 MA







- Training Centre commanders reported insufficient medical equipment and personnel. Some DDR screening has taken place, but again this has been very limited. DDR teams are not deployed in Training Centres.

Training:

- Training syllabi exist but have not been distributed to Training Centres. In most cases the only training has been basic drill and military skills. In some Training Centres – Owinykibul for example – instructors have used existing SSPDF materials to as a basis for training.
- At Rambur Training Centre – which is for Senior Officers from the Organised Forces of Brigadier and above – no training manuals exist.

Logistics:

- Logistic support is inadequate. Key areas of concern are:
 - Accommodation/shelter.
 - Food and cooking utensils.
 - Hygiene – latrines.
 - Water.
 - Weapons Storage.
 - Medical supplies and appropriate storage for medicines.
 - Medical support.
- The situation has improved in some respects, and more supplies – particularly food and tents/bedding – have been getting out to the more accessible Training Centres, but overall, the situation is not good.
- CTSAMVM has been told by Training Centre commanders that at some sites trainees have left because of inadequate logistic provision, particularly lack of food.
- At Mapel Training Centre the commander told CTSAMVM that “75% of the trainees” are forced to leave the site every day and seek food and work in the local communities.
- Many instructors complained that they had received no salaries since the end of last year. At one Training Centre (Alelo) the instructors were threatening to leave unless they were given money, uniforms and soap.

Gender issues: Approximately 3868 of 46948 trainees are female. On the whole, the needs of female trainees, including the provision of dignity kits, have not been adequately met.

[Handwritten signature]

MA

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

Graduation:

- At a JDB meeting on 6 May 2020 it was announced that graduation would be accelerated and would start on 28 May and be completed within 30 days, although there has not yet been an official notification.
- On 29 May the JDB decided to reschedule the graduation timeline since it was impractical for the graduation process to be conducted without budgetary allocation and that the graduation schedule will only be revised when funds have been acquired. On 1 June 2020, the SSPDF announced the VIP Protection Unit would graduate “within the coming week”, and that all other NUF trainees will be graduated during June.
- Training Centre commanders have reported to CTSAMVM that:
 - Despite imminent graduation they had not received uniforms and boots.
 - They have been given no information about where the trainees are to be sent following graduation.
- CTSAMVM has no information about how the NUF formations will be constituted other than what was said at the JDB meeting of 6 May 2020, where it was suggested trainees would be attached to existing SSPDF formations.
- VIP Protection Force: According to information given to CTSAMVM by the commander at Gorom Training Centre, the VIP protection force will graduate on 19 June 2020. However, since then there have been reports in the media that the graduation will be on 6 June 2020.

General observations:

- Despite efforts made by the Security Mechanisms, logistic provision to Training Centres has been inadequate. This has led to some trainees leaving Training Centres.
- Apart from Yomding and Moroto (all SPLM/A-IO) as well as Pantit and Panyier (almost entirely SSPDF) most Training Centres have been operating successfully on a unified basis.
- Without having been given standardised training syllabi, trainees will join NUF units with only the basic skills taught by instructors at individual sites.

Discussion:

The Senior Representative of the SSOA stated that he had no changes to suggest.

 MA







The Representative of the SSOA (Liaison Officer) stated there is need for JDB, not JTSC, to quicken the graduation process.

The Senior Representative of the FDs stated that even when we were in the Bush, we had a syllabus. If we do not adopt the syllabus from SSPDF, which one are we going to use? Uniforms, boots and such things, with the current sanctions that South Sudan is subject to, how are going to equip our soldiers?

The Senior Representative of the SSOA stated that this is a concern, but it does not concern us. Trainees will be deployed with full gear. It is up to Government to decide what gear they will give them. Boots and uniforms have been donated. They are now being transported to the TCs. The problem is guns. There are a large number of guns that have been collected and now would have to be redistributed. Because of the absence of a syllabus, I consider that Training has not officially started. We are now talking about how to expedite Graduation, and we forget that we said, "the Training has not officially started".

The Representative of the SSOA stated that these are all concerns. When the outside world says SANCTIONS they do not mean the unified forces. Syllabus is what has been agreed by the JDB. It could be that, as you said, it is the former SPLA one. It could be the SSPDF one, or the international one?

The Representative of Government stated why don't we use the same guns that we had before? Everyone had a gun. The guns that were collected prior to Training need to be redistributed. They have to be given to their owners for Graduation.

The Senior Representative of the SPLM/A-IO stated for example, "JTSC devises plans to ensure that it is in compliance with the R-ARCSS. We should not be policing..." Are we the right people to recommend? Should we not just report?

The Chairperson stated that we can give recommendations. The appropriate way can be discussed. But these bodies are not untouchable.

The Deputy Chairperson added that according to our monitoring, we need to have good quality forces in place. Now in reality the decision has been taken by JDB that Graduation should take place.

 MA





A Representative for the SPLM/A-IO stated that the mandate of CTSAMVM is just to report. The decisions have to be taken at the political level. Training is not officially open. How can it be that Graduation is now planned?

The Senior Representative of the SSOA stated that the recommendations are in place. We are not giving directives. There is a lack of directions as to what is supposed to happen in phase 2. Even now we here do not know.

The Representative of the SSOA (Liaison Officer) stated that we are reporting this to different bodies. We cannot order but we can URGE. The other actors have to know where the problems are.

The Representative of the Government stated that I cannot support the statement that, as of now, there is no Training Centre open. We are contradicting ourselves. Other countries are giving support. They would not be doing that if there was no Training going on. The only real reproach is that there is no unified syllabus. This I can accept.

The FUSION Cell then explained about the absence of Curriculum and Syllabus, except for GOROM that received a unified curriculum on 28 May.

The Representative of the Government Liaison Officer then stated that I disagree with the statement that there is no training being provided. But the training varies. We are giving refresher training to our forces. Most of them are already soldiers. But they need a refresher, and they need to be unified.

The Senior Representative of the SSOA then asked, WHAT BODY is in charge of training? Who told us that training has not officially started? A unified syllabus has been made but it was not distributed to the training centres. The Armies have nothing to do with the disagreements of the politicians.

The Representative of the SPLM/A-IO Liaison Officer agreed with the Senior SSOA Representative. We need our soldiers to be trained. We cannot sit here and say there is no training if there is training. On the ground, there is no training going on.

The Representative of the SSOA disagreed with the statements of the Government Senior Liaison Officer. The implementation strategy has not been

MA

respected. A specific period was given. This “refresher” is not in line with the official agreement which provides for 6 months of full training. We should not talk about recruiting civilians. Nobody is doing that.

DECISIONS:

The CTSAMVM Technical Committee decided:

- *As a matter of urgency, the Security Mechanisms decide upon and promulgate the plan for deployment of trainees once they graduate.*
- *The Security Mechanisms provide graduating trainees with the equipment they need – uniforms, boots – in order that they are recognisable as NUF once they deploy.*
- *Urges JTSC to devise plans to ensure that all NUF graduates receive the appropriate follow-on training once deployed to units.*
- *Urges JTSC to provide clear direction to Training Centre and Cantonment Site commanders about what is planned for phase 2 training.*

Parties will vacate all civilian buildings

Decisions from CTC 18:

- All outstanding occupations were reported as violations.

Update by CTSAMVM:

- Details of occupied buildings are in the handout.
- CTSAMVM is aware that the SSPDF claim that many of the occupied buildings have been vacated. CTSAMVM will verify this information as soon as possible.
- According to verified reports as of 22 May no change has taken place.

Summary of Occupied Buildings as at 22 May 2020

S/No	MVT	OCCUPIED	
		SSPDF	SPLA-IO
1	MALAKAL	2	
2	YAMBIO	3	

[Handwritten signatures and initials in blue and green ink]

3	TORIT	8	
4	YEI	5	0
SUB TOTAL		18	0
TOTAL		18	

Discussion:

The Representative of the SSOA (Liaison Officer) stated that many buildings may still be occupied that appear here as vacated.

The Senior Representative of the Government stated that one of the buildings that are listed as occupied here was actually granted by the Ambassador to China. For the others I agree.

The Legal Advisor stated that the Peace Agreement does not provide for voluntary donation, the sharing of civilian property, any sort of lease agreement or indeed military necessity as exceptions. It flatly states that **CIVILIAN BUILDINGS WILL BE VACATED IMMEDIATELY.**

The Deputy Chairperson added that we need some tangible evidence. We cannot just talk about things in the theory.

The Senior Representative of the Government stated that we have no interest. We can tell the soldiers tomorrow that they have to move out.

The COS asked how it can be possible that these commanders are still in command 21 months after they have been told to vacate? Normally they should have lost their jobs for disobeying orders!

The Senior Representative of the FDs stated that if we are in the war situation, that gives us certain exceptional rights. I have a house in YEI area. In PEACE situation, however, you have to vacate. Even last time I suggested, let us take the army outside.

[Handwritten signature] MA

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

The Representative of the Government stated that we are not denying that we are still occupying private facilities. But there is progress. It used to be 100 buildings, now we are down to 18. Also, into the places that we vacate, at least in the YEI area, NAS will come and move in. We are trying to protect the road. NAS threatens us. So we need the buildings that are alongside the road. But we can say to the Ambassador, please take back your house.

The Senior Representative of the SSOA voices his disagreement. This statement is based on assumptions. There is a Cessation of Hostilities Agreement in effect that concerns NAS also. The threat to the road is an assumption. We cannot violate the Peace Agreement based on an assumption. They are already in cessation of hostilities. SSPDF have to vacate the civilian buildings that they are at present still occupying. The Agreement is very clear. Soldiers have to vacate civilian buildings, even along the JUBA-NIMULE road. Military should move to tents or barracks.

The Senior Representative of the SPLM/A-IO noted that there is no presence of NAS in Eastern Equatoria, particularly alongside the JUBA-NIMULE Road.

The Representative of the Government (Liaison Officer) stated that the issue of occupation of civilian buildings is our concern. We do not say that we will not vacate. In every country, however, there are some objectives that they need to protect. The road between YEI and JUBA is our concern. We have a threat in the area of YEI.

The Representative of the SSOA stated that this cannot be right. The Peace Agreement does not offer any reason or excuse to stay in occupation of civilian buildings. The Government is telling us here that they have no intention to vacate.

The Representative of the SSOA (Liaison Officer) stated that let us say there even is a presence of NAS. You cannot be in a school or a hospital even in a fighting zone.

The Senior Representative of the Government suggested that we should not take this too locally. There is a place in Western Equatoria where I come from. Still, forces should vacate it. They have accepted. If we put it too locally, we will not come to a conclusion.

We agreed to call the occupation a violation. We have accepted it.

Handwritten signatures and initials in blue and green ink. A large signature in blue ink is on the left, with the letters 'MA' written in green ink next to it. To the right, there are several other signatures and initials in blue ink, including one that looks like 'Jub' and another that looks like 'MA'.

The Senior Representative of the SSOA stated that this is straightforward. There is no problem at all. We urge SSPDF to vacate these buildings as soon as possible. The issue of the Ambassador's house has triggered all this discussion. It is unnecessary. If the Ambassador wishes to donate the house to the Army, fine, but let us at least agree on vacating all the others. Of course, we may need to deploy substantial contingents to protect the NIMULE road, which is an important lifeline, but not at the expense of the civilians!

The Chairperson noted that there has been progress. The number of occupied civilian buildings has gone down. Security reasons cannot be an excuse. We need to implement the Agreement. Conclusion is that it is against the Peace Agreement that forces stay in private houses, and they need to vacate. As a military person I do not accept "as soon as possible" because that can mean different things to different persons. The Agreement says "Immediately".

The Representative of the SSOA (Liaison Officer) stated that it is for all of us to say that a road has to be protected, not just to one Party. If a road needs to be protected that concerns us all.

The Senior Representative of the SPLM/A-IO reviewed aloud Article 2.2.3.1. of the R-ARCSS, Civilian Buildings shall be IMMEDIATELY demilitarised... there cannot be any discussion about this!

DECISIONS:

The CTSAMVM Technical Committee decided:

- *Notes the progress on vacation of occupied civilian buildings, however:*
 - *All outstanding occupations are reported as violations.*
- *Urges the SSPDF to immediately vacate all occupied Civilian Buildings.*

Use of and Demobilisation of Child Soldiers

Decision from the CTC 18: That the Parties continue to identify and demobilise Child Soldiers in all their formations.

Update from CTSAMVM:



MA



- CTSAMVM has been made aware of the continued presence of Child Soldiers at Training Centres. These should be dealt with once the DDR process moves forward.

MVT Juba has been informed by UNMISS Juba Head of Field Office and Child Protection Officer that 12 child soldiers at LOLOGO TC have been released through coordination of UNMISS child protection unit, UNICEF and the National DDR team.

Allegation of child soldiers in Rajaf also received on 28 May, however, according to MVT Juba contacts made on 28 Apr 20 and 21 May 20, no child soldiers have been reported by the Commander. MVT Juba will follow-up and report asap.

JMCO Update

- Violation Report Update
- Violation Report
- Incidents under investigation

All discussed at JMCO meetings.

TOPIC - Rape in Maiwut 1 to 4 August 2019 – Update

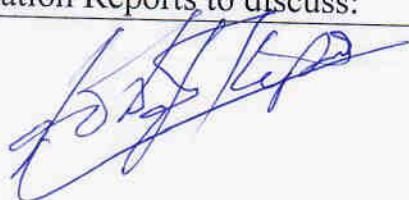
- With reference to the decision of the 18th CTC that allegations of rape by SPLM/A-IO in Maiwut between 1 and 4 August 2019 should be reinvestigated in order to confirm which Party was in control of Maiwut at the time, CTSAMVM has clear evidence it was the SPLM/A-IO.

Conclusion

- It is the clear conclusion of CTSAMVM that SPLM/A-IO forces were in control of Maiwut at the time the rapes took place.
- The rape of women in Maiwut by soldiers from the SPLM/A-IO constituted a clear violation of the R-ARCSS, and the recommendations of the original report stand.

Violation Reports

There are two Violation Reports to discuss:



MA




- CTSAMVM report 2020/03 – Violence and harassment against civilians in former Yei River State, Central Equatoria State
- CTSAMVM report 2020/04 – Conflict in the Maiwut Area, April 2020.

You have received these reports in advance.

We welcome your comments on what remedial action and accountability measures need to be taken as a result of these reports in order that we, the CTC, can make realistic and helpful recommendations that will facilitate the full implementation of the R-ARCSS.

TOPIC - CTSAMVM report 2020/03 – Violence and harassment against civilians in former Yei River State, Central Equatoria State.

Key discussion points:

- It is clearly wrong that money is extorted from civilians by military personnel from both the SPLM/A-IO and SSPDF to cross checkpoints. This violates freedom of movement. This is a disciplinary matter which must be addressed by the Parties.
- The SSPDF's orders forcing civilians from their homes and into camps and preventing them from moving from those camps to their farms and businesses are violations of ACOH and R-ARCSS provisions prohibiting them from restricting free movement of persons AND requiring them to facilitate free movement of persons.
- The military exists to protect civilians. The violence perpetrated by SSPDF forces upon civilians in the LASU area clearly demonstrates a failure by the SSPDF to educate their soldiers on their obligation to protect civilians, as well as a lack of command and control by SSPDF officers.

TOPIC - CTSAMVM report 2020/04 – Conflict in the Maiwut Area, April 2020.

Key discussion points:

Cantonment: Forces should be cantoned not deployed in civilian areas.

Involvement in local disputes: Security forces should exist to help stop local inter-clan and cattle-related clashes, not get involved in them.

[Handwritten signature]

MA

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

Peace and Reconciliation: The February 11 Resolutions should have led to peace in the area. The agreement was not successfully implemented. What can be done to ensure it works?

Command and control: Higher command of both the SSPDF and SPLM/A-IO through JDB should manage this situation and stop any further issues.

TOPIC: Incidents Under Investigation

SGBV: CTSAMVM is currently investigating allegations CTSAMVM is currently investigating allegations of:

- 2 alleged rapes in Rajaf including of a minor; female trainees at the Rajaf Training Centre. CTSAMVM received allegations of rapes from Civil Society Organizations.
- 7 Rape cases in former Yei River State received from UNMISS: Muyo from SSPDF Platoon Commander, Human Rights Division, Civil Society organizations, Yei State Hospital, Individual Activists.
- One rape case of a female soldier in Falaja, Wau received from NSS
- Rape cases in Leer, received from the Ghanaian UNMISS Battalion based in Leer.
- 2 Rape cases in Magwi area reported by the Gender Police Desk in Torit.

Incidents involving NAS (TC) in the Yei area: CTSAMVM has received multiple allegations and reports of incidents involving attacks by and retaliatory action against NAS(TC) in the Yei area:

- 21 March 2020, allegations of SPLM/A-IO looting in NAS (TC) areas.
- 9 April 2020, reports of NAS (TC) attacks against SPLM/A-IO positions in Kinyira.
- Subsequently, reports about NAS (TC) abductions in the Kuji area.
- 6 May 2020, reports received of fighting between NAS (TC) and the SSPDF and then also the SPLM/A-IO in the Lainya area.
- 24 May 2020, 2 ambushes allegedly by NAS (TC): one on the Yei-Tore road against the SSPDF with reported casualties, and another involving a civilian vehicle on the Yei-Juba road.

CTSAMVM is following up and will report in due course.



MA



Forced displacement of civilians in the Mukaya area 17 April 2020:

CTSAMVM has been investigating allegations about the forced displacement of civilians by the SSPDF in the Mukaya area. An initial report has been completed and is in the process of being discussed by the JMCO.

Incident allegedly involving NAS (TC) in Western Equatoria: CTSAMVM is following up multiple reports of alleged NAS (TC) activity in the Rassolo area of Western Equatoria involving abduction and ambushes between late march and late April 2020.

Discussion:

The Senior Representative of the SPLM/A-IO asked about the Maiwut report when CTSAMVM went there, it was not concluded who started the fight. You may recall that this is a Cantonment area.

The Chairperson noted that we have our methodology. It may be difficult or impossible to find out who started a clash.

The Representative of the SSOA (Liaison Officer) stated regarding the Maiwut report that when they say CIVILIAN AREA, they do not necessarily mean school or playground. TORO was not for SPLM/A-IO to control. It is the defector who defected to SSPDF. Command and Control. Maybe it was just a few officers who decided to join this intercommunal fighting.

The Representative of the SPLM/A-IO Liaison Officer stated that he was part of the team who went to MAIWUT. The SSOA Senior Representative was there with us. If you remember, the starting point of the fight was between the GUARDS of the Generals. I do not see a reason why CTSAMVM said that this started as an INTERCOMMUNAL fighting. Second point of my conclusion: If something happened in MAIWUT, why is this reproach levelled against the main SPLM/A-IO that has not defected to the Government? The fight concerns the portion of SPLM/A-IO in that area that defected to SSPDF only.



MA



The Chairperson urged the members to focus on the matter at hand. If someone has made a mistake, this is the right time to come forward and admit it.

The Senior Representative of the SSOA stated that this report (Maiwut) is the only comprehensive report about MAIWUT. It is structured and OK. Let me comment on a few points here and there. It is very complex. We all know that when the conflict started last year, we pointed the finger on who started. This was General OCHAN. We went to Maiwut and Jekau and interviewed the antagonists. This was started by someone who called himself a PROPHET, in the NASIR area, to mobilise youth and start cattle raiding. In Nuer culture it is not common that people steal cattle within the same clan. I therefore point the finger to SPLM/A-IO who started it. I said, we need to go to MANDENG, where it all started. In this one, we need to investigate SPLM/A-IO because SPLM/A-IO is arguably responsible!

The Representative of the SPLM/A-IO stated that we discussed a lot about the rape cases. Who was responsible to control the area where these occurred? The SPLM/A-IO has nothing to do with cattle and cattle raids. Concern of NAS, there is nobody who represents NAS here. Where does the allegation come from?

The CTSAMVM Gender Advisor stated I will first start about the rape case of Maiwut. They raped 14 women and 6 girls. To my understanding as a Military Officer, it does not matter WHO attacked WHOM. These two parties who are both involved in the fighting are responsible for the suffering of civilians.

The Deputy Chairperson noted that NAS is a Party to Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities (ACOH), and ACOH is part of R-ARCSS. Therefore, they are in violation. We desire at present to bring NAS to our table by any means possible.

The Senior Representative of the FDs stated that it is a matter of trust. We do not trust the lawyers present here; they do not trust us. I have my own legal advisor now here. I will consult with him if necessary.
NAS: We do not know who reported it. Is it the Media? It is very difficult to discuss if we do not know sources. NAS is not here.

MA

The Deputy Chairperson stated that regarding the issue of NAS, we received the allegations from some sources. That is why all our reports say "It is ALLEGED to be NAS". When we receive a rape allegation, we HAVE to report, we have no choice. But it is always clear that it is only an ALLEGATION!

The Chairperson stated that we discussed this report in great detail. I went and looked at the report that came from MVT. This report is not cooked, it is genuine. If we judge the report as you do, it is not good. I am from the Horn of Africa, that is this Region. Deputy is not just somebody to replace me when I am not there. He directs the operations of CTSAMVM on a daily basis. Please get rid of any previous experience. There is nothing that can force me to accept a COOKED report by anybody.

We work according to R-ARCSS, we are unbiased and impartial in our reporting. My lawyers have no right to cook something up. If there is something wrong, not clean, this will have to be commented.

We should check whether we are loyal to the agreement or not.

The Representative of the SSOA stated that he would like to disagree on the issue of NAS. NAS activities in the area of Lainya and others are affecting our people. If NAS attacked SSPDF, the consequence falls on our people. If SSPDF takes countermeasures, citizens bear the consequences. Those who spoke before me, do they not want to discuss such incidents here? This has to be reported! It is not important whether NAS has a representative here or not. I also want to disagree with the issue of generalising. When did we agree that we do not trust CTSAMVM and their staff? When my brothers and generals confirm that they have discussed an issue in JMCO, I do not have anything to add. I have no negative perception against anybody here.

The Representative of the SPLM/A-IO stated that we were talking about the activities of NAS, not about the civilian population.

The Senior Representative of the SSOA stated that when we say that it has been alleged that NAS (TC) has attacked SPLM/A-IO or has attacked SSPDF, you would expect that the sources are either SPLM/A-IO or SSPDF. What happened after the looting? Was it not retaliation?

MA

These are the things that we need to understand. They are affecting the peace agreement. It has to be reported and it has to be discussed. See, Thomas Cirillo was party to CoHA (ACOH) but Gen MALONG was not even part of that. Still it has to be discussed. This has to be brought to the high level.

The Senior Representative of the SPLM/A-IO noted that these incidents (update to SGBV in Maiwut) happened a year ago.

The Representative of the SSOA (Liaison Officer) clarified stating that we were on MAIWUT when it was brought. It was the second major incident. To my understanding, that one was solved by the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement. Then came the second incident and further small incidents.

The Chairperson stated that for me there is no misunderstanding as to the report. The timeline has been verified by the people on the ground. The issue of who is who is clear. I do not think that there is a need to discuss about this.

DECISIONS:

The CTSAMVM Technical Committee decided:

- *Regarding CTSAMVM report 2020/03 – Violence and harassment against civilians in former Yei River State, Central Equatoria State:*
 - *It is clearly wrong that money is extorted from civilians by military personnel from both the SPLM/A-IO and SSPDF to cross checkpoints. This violates freedom of movement. This is a disciplinary matter which must be addressed by the Parties.*
 - *The SSPDF's orders forcing civilians from their homes and into camps and preventing them from moving from those camps to their farms and businesses are violations of ACOH and R-ARCSS provisions prohibiting them from restricting free movement of persons AND requiring them to facilitate free movement of persons.*
 - *The military exists to protect civilians. The violence perpetrated by SSPDF forces upon civilians in the LASU area clearly demonstrates a failure by the SSPDF to educate their soldiers on their obligation to protect civilians, as well as a lack of command and control by SSPDF officers.*



MA



- **Regarding CTSAMVM report 2020/04 – Conflict in the Maiwut Area, April 2020.**
 - **Cantonment:** Forces should be cantoned not deployed in civilian areas.
 - **Involvement in local disputes:** Security forces should exist to help stop local inter-clan and cattle-related clashes, not get involved in them.
 - **Peace and Reconciliation:** The February 11 Resolutions should have led to peace in the area. The agreement was not successfully implemented. What can be done to ensure it works?
 - **Command and control:** Higher command of both the SSPDF and SPLM/A-IO through JDB should manage this situation and stop any further issues.

TOPIC - Joint Field Visits

Update: Rubeke (not executed)

It is recommended the next two JFV's are to XXXXXX

Suggestions: After much discussion on whether to visit Maiwut or Yei, the consensus was reached that because Yei is a current hotspot, Yei, must be visited. It was also suggested that the visit include high level leadership from CTSAMVM.

CTSAMVM will develop a draft Concept Paper for the JFV to Yei that will be shared with all the Parties. Discussion also included what COVID-19 measures to consider.

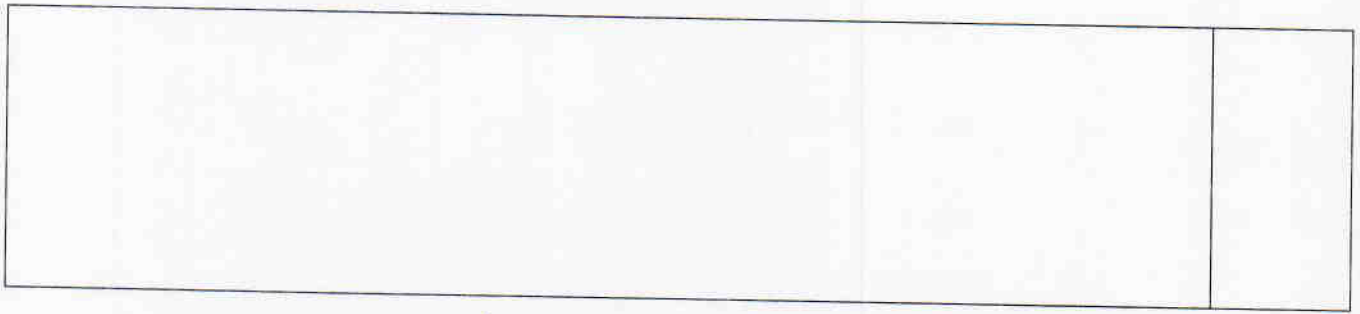
AoB

The Senior Representative of the FDs stated that regarding the SOMA for CTSAMVM, IGAD needs to reactivate it.

Date of next CTC

The dates of the next meeting will be 8 – 9 July 2020.

MA



.....
Maj Gen JOHN DANIEL KIPA
Government / SSPDF

.....
Maj Gen MARTIN GAMA ABUCHA
SPLM/SPLA-IO

.....
Maj Gen DAVID NYANG KUETH
SSOA

.....
Maj Gen BIOR LEEK KUARENG
FDs

.....
Maj Gen TESHOME GEMECHU ADERIE
CHAIRPERSON, CTSAMVM