



**REPORT OF CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS  
MONITORING AND VERIFICATION MECHANISM (CTSAMVM) AND OUTCOMES  
OF CTSAMVM  
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING  
JUBA, SOUTH SUDAN  
22 October, 2024**

The CTSAMVM Technical Committee Meeting (CTC) was held on 22 October, 2024 at the Beijing Juba Hotel in Juba. All Parties were represented as shown below. The Chairperson Maj Gen Yitayal Gelaw Bitew opened the meeting at 1005Hrs/10:05 am with a word of prayer.

ATTENDANCE		
<b>Chairperson</b>	Maj Gen Yitayal Gelaw Bitew	CTSAMVM
<b>Deputy Chairperson</b>	Brig Yassir Hassab Allah	CTSAMVM
<b>Representatives from the Parties</b>	<b>ITGoNU</b> Lt Gen Rabi Mujung Emmanuel Maj Gen John Daniel Kipa Maj Gen Gatkuoth Duop Kuich Maj Gen Wuoi Mayom Deng Maj Gen Thomas Gador Kic Wur  <b>SSOA</b> Maj Gen Jany Kaway Yoakhor Maj Gen Amos Amin Elia Maj Gen William Bol Kai Maj Gen Peter Riiny Mabior Maj Gen Yuodo John Otor Brig Gen Samuel Chan Mut	<b>SPLM/SPLA-IO</b> Maj Gen Dr. Chuol Ruey Kompuok Maj Gen Johnson Mayen Maj Gen William Deng Buom Brig Gen Andrea Mangu Adala Col Jackson Juma Lasu Col Ezekiel How K Gatluack  <b>Former Detainees (FDs)</b> Maj Gen Bior Leek Kuareng
<b>CTSAMVM Secretariat</b>	Mr Gunnner Gabrielsen Mr. Edmund Agaba	CTSAMVM COS CTSAMVM DCOS

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<b>CTSAMVM Staff</b>	Mr. Gilberts Clement Awuzu Mr. Chen Wengen Mr. Awgichew Fekade Mr. Wang Lixi Mr. Liu Bo Ms. Grace Wangari Mr. Farhan A. Hassan Ms. Chara Bol Dr. Ebtihal Ahmed Mr. Morten Borch Jeinssen Ms. Samantha Minga Ms. Martha Mabior Ms. Paska John Amis	CTSAMVM Report Officer CTSAMVM Report Officer CTSAMVM Secretariat CTSAMVM Senior Political advisor CTSAMVM Fusion Cell CTSAMVM Civil affairs CTSAMVM Fusion Cell CTSAMVM Gender CTSAMVM Gender Advisor CTSAMVM DCOO CTSAMVM Protocol CTSAMVM HR CTSAMVM Procurement asst
<b>In Attendance</b>	Mr Jeff Mapendere Mr Abibi Denussie	RJMEC Ethiopian Embassy

The CTC then reviewed the proposed Agenda which was adopted without amendment. The Chairperson proceeded with opening remarks:

<p><b>Item 1</b></p> <p>Opening Remarks by the Chairperson:</p> <p>Dear Senior Party Representatives and CTC members,</p> <p>IGAD Representative,</p> <p>RJMEC Representative,</p> <p>Defense Attachés,</p> <p>Observers,</p> <p>Ladies and Gentlemen,</p> <p>Good morning.</p> <p>I welcome you to this meeting and express my sincerest gratitude for your attendance and contributions to dealing with the issues affecting the peace process in the Republic of South Sudan.</p>
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Esteemed Senior Party Representatives, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The ceasefire continues to hold in the areas CTSAMVM's Monitoring and Verification Teams have accessed during this reporting period. However, there have been instances of clashes registered in Nasir County in Upper Nile State and the killing of civilians in Wonduruba Payam in Central Equatoria state. CTSAMVM condemns such acts and urges signatory parties to the R-ARCSS to find amicable ways of resolving such matters before they escalate.

As referenced in the last CTSAMVM Technical Committee, we have one violation report to discuss today. This report relates to clashes between armed civilians and the SSPDF in Nasir County in August 2024. This is the second report so far this year about clashes in the same area, and we continue to register further clashes in Nasir, the latest being last week on 16 and 17 October 2024. The report draws upon extensive witness accounts, including individuals who participated in the clashes and the civil society members impacted. Despite de-escalating efforts, the area remains volatile. A significant trust deficit must be addressed through genuine confidence-building measures if all parties are to coexist peacefully.

**Esteemed Senior Party Representatives, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

The attack upon the Beбето bus while in transit along the Juba to Nimule road has been well documented. Communities living within south-central Equatoria continue to live in fear of attack or abduction from armed elements such as the National Salvation Front. Attacks have expanded to target humanitarian workers as an available revenue stream through abduction and ransom. The consequence of this criminal activity has led to a reduction in humanitarian access to provide services for the most vulnerable rural communities and returning refugees.

CTSAMVM's MVT Juba successfully conducted a Long-Duration Patrol (LDP) to Eastern Equatoria State in the past week and engaged directly with local leaders to foster cooperation and monitor compliance with the peace agreement. The visit underscores CTSAMVM's commitment to monitoring the peace process in the whole country.

CTSAMVM MVT Wau also conducted a Long Duration Patrol to Bahr el Ghazal State to





monitor and verify compliance with the ceasefire in the general area equally. They completed the LDP over the weekend, and their findings shall be discussed when they submit a report.

Additionally, a team from CTSAMVM HQ visited Malakal on 11 October 2024 to assess the situation in the MVT and the operations of the field team. We will continue to make such visits to all our MVT sites to ensure that they perform to their total capacity, the challenges on the ground notwithstanding.

On 27 September 2024, CTSAMVM received a letter from the Joint Defence Board in response to a request for an update on the Necessary Unified Forces Phase 1 deployment. While the letter did not provide details on the location or strength of deployments, it outlined a proposed timeline for progress. Further information will be provided during this meeting.

CTSAMVM can confirm that the Monitoring and Verification Teams continue to report that expectations among the population remain high for the deployment of the unified forces. Therefore, we encourage the deployment of the Unified Forces to be prioritized to ease civil society expectations.

**Esteemed Senior Party Representatives, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

The extension period presents an opportunity for the Transitional Government to implement the necessary security arrangements needed for a free and fair election process. CTSAMVM is ready to deliver its mandate and work with partners to provide reports on the status of the implementation of the Permanent Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements.

This month, CTSAMVM hosted and visited several diplomatic missions in South Sudan to discuss how we may best fulfill our mandate with available resources. We recognize and appreciate our traditional donor base for the enduring support they have previously afforded CTSAMVM. We encourage donors to remain steadfast in supporting sustainable peace in South Sudan. We remain ready to explore new funding opportunities, particularly at the regional and national level, and extend an open invitation to discuss this issue. This is now a mission-critical activity for CTSAMVM, and we are currently exploring how our operational model may evolve





to meet the challenges of reduced donor funding.

With these few remarks, I declare this CTC meeting open and invite Senior Party Representatives to make their remarks.

**The Senior Representative of ITGoNU;**

The Chair of CTSAMVM, the Deputy Chair, the Chief of Staff, esteemed colleagues, CTC members, distinguished RJMEC observers, and members of the media, I am speaking on behalf of my fellow CTC members from ITGoNU. I would like to express our gratitude to the leadership of CTSAMVM for organizing this meeting.

I am pleased to follow the opening remarks of the chairman and emphasize some important points that we will be discussing today. I want to thank the chairman for acknowledging that the ceasefire continues to hold. As CTC members, our main concern is the implementation of the peace agreement. We also aim to inform the public about the activities of the security mechanisms established by the agreement and encourage the parties to uphold the spirit of the agreement to build confidence and ensure the fulfillment of the agreement's provisions on schedule.

I must express our disappointment as representatives of ITGoNU regarding the ongoing clashes in Nasir between the SSPDF and armed civilians, including the white army. The role of the security forces, including the military, is to protect and secure the properties of civilians. It is concerning to note the involvement of armed civilians, particularly the white army, which poses a significant danger. This issue needs to be addressed by the relevant authorities to promote peaceful coexistence within the society. We urge the political and civilian authorities in the country to calm the situation to allow for further investigation into these issues.

We are also dismayed by reports of NAS attacking and harming civilians. NAS committed to the CoHA signed in 2017, and we believe that ongoing negotiations in Nairobi provide an

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opportunity for NAS leadership to commit to lasting peace in the country. I commend CTSAMVM for initiating visits to the MVTs, as these field visits are essential to verify and assess the progress of the implementation of Chapter 2 of the R-ARCSS. I emphasize the importance of continuing these visits in coordination with the larger security mechanism established by the agreement to enhance the implementation of the agreement.

It is encouraging to receive a letter from the JDB, and it is crucial to maintain constant communication with them to obtain the necessary information and report to the relevant authorities. The JDB has a plan for the deployment of the NUF, but financing remains a challenge. They have submitted their plan and budget to NTC, and if they receive the necessary funds, they can execute their action plan.

Regarding the extension of the transitional period for another two years, it is essential to consider whether this will mark the end of the implementation of the R-ARCSS. We need to support the transitional security arrangement, particularly Chapter 2, and assess the progress of the implementation of the agreement. It is important to write quarterly reports to RJMEC and IGAD about the progress of the agreement and address the outstanding provisions that have not been implemented within the scheduled period. I propose an administrative meeting to further discuss this matter to ensure timely implementation. Thank you.

**The Senior Representative of the SPLM/A-IO;**

The CTSAMVM chairman, deputy chairman, chief of staff, my colleagues CTC members and the media, Ladies and gentlemen, before I share my comments, I kindly ask for 2-5 seconds of silence in honor of the late Maj Dolbai, our National Monitor, who passed away due to natural causes. May his soul rest in eternal peace.

Firstly, I would like to express my appreciation for the initiative started by the CTSAMVM leadership. However, I have concerns about whether the actions taken by CTSAMVM in the Republic of South Sudan over the past six years have been sufficient in fulfilling their assigned duties. Despite the extensive monitoring of security arrangements, little progress has been made,





leaving our forces dissatisfied. In today's meeting, the issue of the extension of the agreement has been mentioned. It is a great challenge if no progress is made in the next two years, especially considering the extension of the agreement. Blaming forces in cantonment sites and training centers for violations while they have not been provided with basic necessities such as food, shelter, and healthcare is unreasonable. Regarding the situation in Nasir, the ground has been prepared for armed groups to act as they please, and civilians are also being armed. In such an environment, the implementation of the agreement cannot succeed. As SPLM/A-IO, we condemn this and urge our partners to replace the forces in Nasir with NUF to create a conducive environment. The delay in implementation has led to these challenges and will lead to dangerous situations.

I have doubts about the reported plan to complete the deployment of the first phase NUF graduates, as the graduates from the first phase have spent three years without any attention. If there is a genuine willingness to implement the agreement, consideration should be given to these graduates. The list of officers has been submitted to the Presidency since July 2024, but no action has been taken. Other people are undergoing refreshment training instead of training and deploying the unified forces. This raises concerns about the status of the unified forces. I urge the implementers to prioritize the security arrangement in the agreement and expedite the implementation process to provide a safer environment for our civilians.

If we talk about an extension, we cannot expect elections in 2026. Therefore, it is crucial to address the security arrangement to avoid further extensions. I urge our partners to empathize with the situation in South Sudan and those awaiting for second extension. The mechanisms brought to Juba were for the sake of peace, but it is important to consider how individuals are surviving in this context. Despite the challenges, we must remain calm for the sake of peace. Thank you.

**The Senior Representative of SSOA;**

CTSAMVM Chairperson, deputy chair, chief of staff, esteemed IGAD & RJMEC representatives, Defence attache, CTSAMVM Secretariat, media houses, international





observers, ladies and gentlemen, Good morning.

It is my greatest pleasure to highly welcome you all to this remarkable CTC meeting. I would like to express my sincere gratitude for your presence today. It will be nice to address some critical issues hindering the peace process in the République of South Sudan. Firstly, CTSAMVM should continue with their mandate of monitoring, verifying, and reporting. It is their responsibility to report accurately on the progress of the implementation of R-ARCSS and report directly to IGAD. CTSAMVM should work diligently in monitoring peace throughout the entire country. South Sudanese must embrace the peace and enjoy it wherever they are, and they must love their country.

Regarding the incident of fighting that erupted between SSPDF and civilians in Nasir county, CTSAMVM should find the root cause of the conflict: This country has been at war for 6 years, and Nasir has never enjoyed the peace dividends since the beginning of the revitalized peace in 2018. There is no peace in that county, and we need to take action. A few months ago, there was a proposal to deploy the NUF in Nasir to monitor peace, but to date, there has been no successful progress.

Therefore, we propose a field visit to Nasir to identify the root cause of the clashes between the army and civilians. It is our responsibility to investigate and address the root cause as part of our peace monitoring role. What is our role as CTSAMVM in the peace process anyway? Is it to find evidence? Perhaps we can find concrete evidence to resolve this problem quickly. The findings could be helpful for the people of South Sudan to enjoy peace from this locality to the entire country. Thank you.

#### **The Senior Representative of Former Detainees;**

The Chairman of CTSAMVM, Deputy Chairman, Chief of Staff, RJMEC representative IGAD, and dear colleagues from other parties, to begin, I'd like to inquire about the postponed CTC meeting that was supposed to take place on October 16, 2024, and was rescheduled to today, October 22, 2024. It is important for CTSAMVM to consult the parties before adjourning

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meetings.

Regarding the attacks and clashes in Nasir, the situation is alarming as armed youth have taken the law into their own hands, attacking forces and anyone not from the area. This behavior is unacceptable as it encourages parties to take up arms rather than relying on the national Army to protect civilians. We need to address the issue responsibly and ensure the security of all citizens.

Additionally, as we are in the second month of the extended transitional period, we must address the lack of essential resources such as food, water, and medicine in the training centers. DDR has not been funded at all, and the responsible parties need to be held accountable for the delay in the agreement's implementation. I urge the high-level committee overseeing the peace process to establish an office for better communication and reporting on the implementation progress. We need to hold the responsible parties accountable for their actions or inaction.

It is essential to monitor and report on the progress regularly and take decisive action, especially within the NTC, to ensure the understanding and implementation of security mechanisms. Thank you.

**Media Departs**

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## CTSAMVM Report - Reports officer

### IMPLEMENTATION STATUS:

#### The Ceasefire

1. The ceasefire continues to hold in the areas to which CTSAMVM Monitoring Verification Teams have visited during this reporting period.
2. CTSAMVM monitoring has identified the following issues and trends since the previous CTSAMVM Technical Committee (CTC) meeting.
  - a. Fighting erupted again in NASIR County. Currently there is tension between the civilians and the SSPDF soldiers following the violent altercation which occurred on 16- 17 October 2024. CTSAMVM will investigate the matter. Plans to be made for CTC members to conduct Joint field visit to build confidence among the civilian and SSPDF would best ease the tension.
  - b. On 10 October 2024, armed assailants stormed Wonduruba Payam and killed 10 youths on the spot, four individuals were injured and six survived. On the same day, another 10 youth were also killed at Jebel Iraq (Ganji Payam, Juba County) after being detained at an SSPDF checkpoint. Six of the youths were killed at Limbe Boma, Kenyi Payam (Lainya County) following their arrest at another SSPDF checkpoint. These unprecedented killings affect the communities trust in Security systems in the country.
3. Security update:
  - a. Ongoing National Salvation Front (NAS) presence in Equatoria States. Groups alleged to be affiliated to NAS were reported in the areas of Minyori, Yembe and Ombasi Bomas, in CES. Stress and anxiety is high among the civil population due to the ongoing aggressive nature of abductions and forced recruitment in CES. This change in tactic has impacted freedom of movement for rural based communities and humanitarian organisations operating in support. It is assessed that NAS influence has been adversely impacted by defection and multiple splits within the organization. The forced recruitment and revenue generating abductions are a response to a reduction in manpower and access to traditional support networks. Also on 17 October 2024, 4 civilians were killed by unknown armed personnel at Kajo keji further instilling fear among the civilian communities. The motive of the killing is not known yet, CTSAMVM will investigate the matter.
  - b. On 18 October 2024, CTSAMVM received an allegation that three (3) days earlier there was an indication of an unknown armed group approximately two companies





(Coy) crossing west to east between Rokon Payam and Kuda Boma suspected to be NAS elements. NAS forces were suspected to be having a training center in the Iraq mountain (Jebel Iraq), there was an incident where a soldier of Tiger force was killed in the mining area. On 27th September 2024, the SSPDF carried out an intelligence led operation in Yembe Boma. Reports suggested that suspects complicit in the abduction of humanitarian workers were present within the Boma. During the operation one suspect was killed and four arrested.

c. Bus Attack Update: Following the attack of the Beбето Bus plying the Juba - Nimule route that resulted in fatalities at Lokiiri Payam, security along the route has been enhanced. MVT Juba, during the LDP in EES established that SSPDF has increased its presence along the Juba-Nimule road to restore public confidence in the safety of the route for transporting goods to markets.

d. Yambio Town - WES: The 6 Div SSPDF reported that unknown gunmen had attempted to attack the NUF detachment at Masia on the night of 1 October 2024. A subsequent attack on 5 October 2024 to the same location resulted in one woman to sustain a leg injury.

e. Ayod County- Jonglei State: On 27 September 2024, a spiritual leader mobilized approximately 50 armed youths from Ayod County to conduct raids in Paria. When SPLM/A-IO forces instructed them to withdraw, the group engaged the forces with small arms. Three youth were reportedly killed and three SPLM/A-IO soldiers wounded in the exchange. They were subsequently disarmed and the spiritual leader arrested. Attacks of signatory members provoke the forces to retaliate and this compromises the ceasefire process.

## NUF PHASE 1/PHASE 2

1. To date, CTSAMVM has information on eight Military Bns of the Necessary Unified Forces (NUF) deployed.
2. CTSAMVM received an allegation that the SSPDF 2nd Infantry Division Commander has interfered with the redeployment process of NUF personnel stationed in Tonga, replacing the current NUF Commander in Tonga, Col. Jackson Mayambo Peter, with Col. James Matiok Arop. This matter is reportedly resolved but CTSAMVM is yet to verify on ground.
3. On 13 September, CTSAMVM submitted a written request to the Joint Defence Board requesting an update regarding NUF deployments.

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4. The JDB in a letter dated 27 September 2024 gave the following updates:

a. Status of deployment:

- (1) Deployment of phase one NUF is yet to be finalized, only the SSPDF has completed the deployment of phase one forces.
- (2) The organized forces are yet to commence in earnest and finalize their deployment.
- (3) The security mechanisms under the auspices of JDB and the NTC have recently finalized the time frame for the deployment of the rest of the forces under phase one.

b. Phase 2 training:

- (1) The implementation of phase 2 training has been delayed due to lack of funds which was also responsible for the delay in deployment of the forces trained in phase one.
- (2) The security mechanisms through the NTC have finalized guiding time frame and refined the budget for the respective implementation mechanisms.
- (3) The mechanisms to finalize deployment of phase one within November 2024 to allow for the immediate commencement of Phase 2 Training.
- (4) If the momentum is maintained (by availing funds) Phase 2 training is to commence in the second week of January 2025.

## VISITS AND VERIFICATIONS

### 1. MVT Juba verified:

a. Rajaf Training Center (TC):

- (1) The Chief Instructor reported the death of one instructor, suspected to be from natural causes but possibly linked to hunger.
- (2) The training center has not officially received the letter dated 16 July 2024 from the Inspector General (IG), nor had they received any further communication regarding the potential deployment of police NCOs in readiness for Phase 2 training.
- (3) No humanitarian organizations had visited the camp in recent days and there is a significant need for aid for basic amenities.

b. **ASHWA CATONEMENT SITE** - 09 October 2024, LDP to EES, Comd provided following updates

- (1) Situation was normal in his Area of Responsibility (AOR).





- (2) Magwi County Commissioner had informed them about Unified soldiers affiliated to SPLM/A-IO from Rajaf Training Centre being found without departure orders, raising concerns that they might be easily persuaded to join holdout groups.
- (3) Many trainees are escaping the Training Centres to return to their families and farm their lands for sustenance.
- (4) Two personnel from Rajaf TC (Unified Police) were arrested at the Lobone checkpoint two weeks ago, two mobile phones and 180,000 SSP were confiscated from them, one individual subsequently fined 30,000 SSP.
- (5) The Commander stated that harassment and intimidation of SPLM/A-IO personnel have become a policy under the new Commissioner since his appointment.
- (6) He highlighted the inconsistency of maintaining opposition forces in cantonment sites while government forces refer to themselves only as the National Army.
- (7) In his capacity as the Cantonment Site Commander, he committed himself to ensuring that those leaving the site on official leave possess the necessary departure orders.

c. **Visited TORIT SSPDF DIV 7 HQS** on 08 October 2024, while on LDP, the Admin Chief briefed the team as follows:

- (1) Security Situation within the greater EES remains calm, with no major incidents, there were no major incidents reported along the borders with neighboring countries, including Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia.
- (2) The relationship between the forces and civilians is good, soldiers are deployed in the area to ensure the safety of civilians and their property.
- (3) Relationship among Security Organs, is in harmony, in the the greater EES. the county security team and the leadership of the SPLM/A-IO Cantonment Sites are collaborating effectively to maintain peace in the region.
- (4) Unified Forces are currently stationed in 7 Div Hq awaiting deployment to their respective units. The deployment of these forces falls outside the mandate of the Div and are awaiting communication from Juba regarding their assignment.
- (5) Freedom of Movement (FOM), SSPDF has increased presence along the Juba-Nimule road following the occurrence of the Beбето bus incident to restore public confidence in the safety of the route for transporting goods to markets.

### 3. MVT Wau verified:

#### a. Masna Bira Training Center (TC):

- (1) The Administrative Commander informed the team that there is currently no training activity taking place at the TC.





- (2) The trainees remain on standby for instructions from the Government. He explained that the instructors and graduates have moved outside of the camp seeking employment for themselves and to support their families. However, they have remained contactable, he did not disclose the current number available.
- (3) There is persistent lack of food, tents, water and medicine which is the main reason that many have chosen to seek employment outside of the TC.
- (4) The TC has not received any information regarding deployment dates for the graduated NUF forces. The soldiers graduated in November 2022.
- (5) The delay in deployment, coupled with the logistic challenges has significantly lowered the morale of the forces at the TC.

## OCCUPATION OF CIVILIAN AREAS

1. Currently eight buildings/civilian areas considered occupied or are awaiting to be verified that they have been vacated.
2. On 13 September, CTSAMVM submitted a written request to the Joint Defence Board requesting an update on the status of the occupied buildings. CTSAMVM is yet to receive the reply.
3. The list of currently occupied civilian areas and buildings are as follows:

MVT MALAKAL			
LOCATION	OCCUPIED BUILDING (School, Dispensary, etc.)	PARTY OCCUPYING THE BUILDING	PLAN TO VACATE (If any)
Nasir	Wech Yaradiw (Nasir Town)	SSPDF	The Head Chief of Mitnyal Community in Nasir stated that Wech Yaradiw is traditionally civilian territory as ancestral land. The Wech Yaradiw Barracks was established in 2014, with forces deployed in 2018. A portion of these forces was stationed in NASIR Town to assist with the return of civilians to the County.
Nyirol	Waat Payam	SSPDF	Military presence in proximity to civilian areas.
MVT YAMBIO			
Tindoka	Tindoko Primary School	NUF	Three rooms are occupied by NUF soldiers while students are present in the school.
Badi	Duduma Girls' Primary School	NUF	The building is occupied by NUF soldiers and located in the same compound as Badi 02 Private School which is not occupied.
MVT YEI			





Goli (Yei)	Goli Primary School	SSPDF	Last visited on 23 Apr 24, the Catholic Bishop of Emmanuel Christian College. The Payam Chief and local community had agreed for the soldiers to stay in the school buildings to provide security to the Community and the College. An alternative learning environment for the Primary School was located within the College Compound with a fence separating the Primary School from the rest of the compound. This arrangement was confirmed by the SSPDF Commander in the area
Lasu (Yei)	Lasu Payam HQs	SSPDF	On Dec 2023, the SSPDF were scheduled to leave the Payam HQs after their reconstructed barracks is completed.
Kirwa (Kajo-Keji)	Kirwa Health Facility	SSPDF	On 6 May 24, the Honorable County Commissioner reported that the area was no longer occupied. The Private secretary to the Commissioner reported that Kirwa Health was vacated and the soldiers had moved to the Payam Headquarters. LDP 15-17 October.
Bori (Kajo-Keji)	Bori Primary School	SSPDF	On 6 May 24, the Private secretary to the Commissioner reported that Bori primary school is now empty. LDP 15-17 October.

### SUMMARY

SER No.	MVT	OCCUPIED		
		SSPDF	SPLM/A-IO	NUF
1.	MALAKAL (Bor)	2		
2.	YAMBIO			2
3.	YEI	4		
TOTAL		8		

### CTSAMVM REPORT

- There is one Violation Report:
- This is the second report so far this year about clashes in Nasir and another altercation is ongoing.
- 2024/12 – Clashes involving SSPDF and armed civilians at Nasir Barracks (3Km West of Nasir Town), referred to within transcripts as Wech Yaradiw.

1	Acting County Commissioner Nasir County
2	Deputy Executive Director of Nasir County
3	Police Commissioner of Ulang and Nasser Counties
4	Paramount Chief of Nasir County
5	Head Chief of Dhuording & Nasir Town Payams
6	Deputy Head Chief of Dhuording & Nasir Town Payams
7	Injured civilian, male 34y.o.
8	Injured civilian, male 48y.o.
9	Injured civilian, male 19y.o.

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10	CID Director of Ulang & Nasir Counties
11	Chairlady of Women's Association of Nasir County
12	Deputy Chair of Women's Association of Nasir County
13	Secretary of Women's Association of Nasir County
14	Member of Women's Association of Nasir County
15	Nasir White Army Youth Leader
16	Acting County Commissioner Nasir County
17	Deputy Executive Director of Nasir County
18	Police Commissioner of Ulang and Nasser Counties
19	Paramount Chief of Nasir County
20	Head Chief of Dhuording & Nasir Town Payams
21	Deputy Head Chief of Dhuording & Nasir Town Payams
22	Injured civilian, male 34y.o.
23	Injured civilian, male 48y.o.
24	Injured civilian, male 19y.o.
25	CID Director of Ulang & Nasir Counties
26	Chairlady of Women's Association of Nasir County
27	Deputy Chair of Women's Association of Nasir County
28	Secretary of Women's Association of Nasir County
29	Member of Women's Association of Nasir County
30	Nasir White Army Youth Leader

#### KEY FACTS

- On 20 June 2024, an incident occurred when Nordeng youth accidentally injured SSPDF soldier Pte Simon Aguak whilst hunting birds. The soldier was evacuated to Juba for advanced care but died of his injuries on 3 July 2024.
- In retaliation, SSPDF forces stationed at the Nasir Barracks (3Km West of Nasir Town), referred to within transcripts as Wech Yaradiw, engaged multiple payams, including Nasir Town with indirect fire resulting in several civilian casualties.
- Following the death of Pte Simon Aguak, the situation further escalated when SSPDF engaged a boat with small arms fire belonging to a humanitarian NGO on 8 July 2024.
- The SSPDF were alleged to have taken the personal property of civilians and humanitarian workers on several occasions during July and August 2024.
- On 14 August 2024, armed youths believed to be from Ulang ambushed SSPDF soldiers, killing three and injuring one.





- In retaliation, the SSPDF again engaged Nasir Town with indirect fire, causing the deaths of two civilians and wounding several others.
- Additional attacks were reported on 15 and 17 August 2024, culminating in the deaths of two elderly civilians and extensive civilian displacement.
- The motivation for the SSPDF's actions, including the use of indirect fire within civilian areas and the misappropriation of personal property was assessed to be retaliatory.

## KEY FINDINGS

- Following interviews with witnesses and officials, Malakal MVT concluded that;
- The existence of a large number of armed youths, routinely referred to as White Army, incorporated within a joint operation force but outside of nationally recognised security structures poses a threat to the security of the civilian population and security forces alike.
- SSPDF did respond to the killing of their soldiers with heavy calibre munitions and indirect fire. These acts were borne of frustration and retaliatory in nature. The indiscriminate use of heavy munitions such as mortar and RPG within and around civilian areas by SSPDF violates articles 2.1.10.5 of the R-ARCSS.
- On 8 July 2024, SSPDF soldiers targeted a boat belonging to Goal International on the Sobat River. This act caused delay in the delivery of humanitarian assistance or aid, and is a violation of article 2.1.10.1 of the R-ARCSS.
- On several dates SSPDF soldiers appropriated or retained the personal property of the civilian community. This amounts to prohibited acts under article 2.1.10.5 of the R-ARCSS and violates articles 6 (a) of the CoHA and article 2.1.10.7.4 of the R-ARCSS.

## CONCLUSION

- It is the conclusion of CTSAMVM that the SSPDF soldiers garrisoned at Nasir Barracks (3Km West of Nasir Town), referred to within transcripts as Wech Yaradiw, were in violation of R-ARCSS articles 2.1.10.1, 2.1.10.5 and 2.1.10.7.4 and CoHA article 6, (a).
- It is true that clashes occurred between armed civilians, routinely referred to as White Army and SSPDF troops stationed at the Nasir barracks on multiple occasions between 3 July 2024 and 15 August 2024. This latest round of conflict appears to be linked to the shooting of Pte Simon Aguak on 20 Jun 24.





- Although the drivers of conflict appear to be more historically entrenched. Following the death of Pte Aguak on 3 Jul 24, the situation escalated, resulting in the SSPDF employment of heavy munitions and indirect fire within civilian areas. The requisition of personal property and the death or wounding of civilians are assessed as an escalation of the original incident.

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**DISCUSSION ON CTSAMVM REPORT – IMPORTANT ISSUES AND EVENTS, JMCO UPDATES TO INCLUDE PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS, UPDATES AND INCIDENTS UNDER INVESTIGATION**

**Action**

**Chairperson**

He said before opening the floor for discussion, he would wish to reiterate over the remarks given by the senior party representatives and also appreciate everyone for their remarks. He reminded all of them about the mandate of CTSAMVM which is to monitor, verify and report to RJMEC and IGAD while exercising neutrality, independence and impartiality.

He also said one of the objective of CTC is to solve all the ongoing issues in a proper way by discussion, as mentioned in your remarks, extension as we last discussed here 2 months ago, here we are to internalize what is happening in all areas in South Sudan to the people especially for the vulnerable and innocent people. All parties here are expected to contribute in a positive way.

He then invited members to discuss the report as presented by the Reports Officer.

**SPLM/A-IO Representative**

He appreciated the remarks made by the chairman and senior representatives, noting that key issues have been addressed, particularly the attacks and killings of civilians. He expressed concern about the notion that peace (ceasefire) is holding. Is the measure of peace truly valid if there are no clashes between the SSPDF and SPLM/A-IO, but there are still conflicts between armed civilians and other antagonistic forces? Whose responsibility is it? At this level, we operate under the CTSAMVM mandate, coming from different parties. We need to be mindful not to take sides or make things personal, even if a relative has been killed. We must approach this with a sense of nationalism. Along the Juba-Yei road, we should anticipate our people in the camps returning to their villages to live normal lives and prepare for elections. Instead, we are discouragingly seeing innocent people being killed for no reason while traveling on motorcycles. As CTSAMVM, we need to provide strong recommendations to ensure that these killings are stopped. These are all due to delay in implementation of Chapter 2 of R-ARCSS. We would now be removing guns from illegal hands.





### **FD Senior Representative**

He questioned if CTSAMVM visited Nasir, because in the report 30 people were interviewed, was it phone interview? (The report officer clarified that MVT Malakal visited Nasir on 10-15 September 2024 - See CTSAMVM Report 2024/12 Page 4 Serial 5a and conducted interviews physically)

### **SPLM/A-IO Representative**

He wished to remind everyone about the mandate of CTSAMVM to remain neutral, noting that some remarks made in past discussions were based on personal sentiments rather than adherence to this mandate. In recent CTC meetings, people have expressed personal opinions instead of focusing on the expected neutrality. It is crucial that we refrain from sharing information not guided by CTSAMVM mandate with the media. Despite our different backgrounds, we share a joint responsibility under CTSAMVM, and we have traveled together as a unified entity. During our tours to various locations, there were no questions raised because we operated under the CTSAMVM umbrella.

Regarding the clashes in Nasir and Wonderuba, CTSAMVM often refrains from condemning parties involved; instead, we allow the implementers to assess the situation based on reports. However, we cannot ignore the violence occurring in South Sudan. We only report discrepancies if actions are not being carried out correctly. There is no need for us to reject input, even from experts, because we understand our own circumstances. As senior members, we should mentor others and demonstrate maturity. It is necessary to monitor the National Salvation Front (NAS) because they are perpetrating violence against our people, and they should be held accountable by CTSAMVM as they signed the CoHA in 2017, even though they have evaded other procedures. The situation in Wonderuba must be closely monitored and reported.

Regarding Nasir, I agree with the suggestion that CTC members should visit to assess the situation on the ground. It appears that soldiers there feel isolated within that community, leading to mounting frustration. The forces in Nasir could be replaced by another unit, such as police, and SPLM/A-IO is prepared to deploy forces if needed. It is important to recognize that gun possession is widespread in South Sudan, making it impractical to disarm armed civilians selectively in Nasir or any one region; the entire country needs to address this issue. While armed civilians often contribute to clashes, in the case of the killings in Wonderuba, the SSPDF must identify and discipline any soldiers exhibiting misconduct.





Concerning the spiritual leader in Ayod, he can be pursued similarly to another spiritual leader who faced consequences and is now imprisoned. Implementing the deployment of the graduated NUF without delay could help reduce these issues.

#### **SPLM/A-IO Representative**

CTSAMVM has been monitoring for six years without any significant progress. Have you encountered challenges regarding the principles of the agreement? When there is an extension, CTSAMVM is required to continue monitoring the security arrangements. If this extension does not involve the donors, how will monitoring continue? It appears that our leaders—the signatories to the peace agreement—are not satisfied with CTSAMVM's performance within the country. If they were, they would respond positively and support efforts to ensure that CTSAMVM can function effectively, regardless of donor involvement.

In the previous meeting, I mentioned the need for an evaluation report that would provide an accurate assessment and recommendations. If the security arrangements are stalled due to CTSAMVM's lack of capacity, IGAD and RJMEC should consider introducing a new mechanism to assist in monitoring these arrangements. If the issues lie not with the principals but with weaknesses in CTSAMVM, a decision must be made to address this. In fact, our forces are suffering, and civilians are also in a dire situation. The forces are relying on civilians for basic needs.

The implementation of the security arrangements requires urgent attention and action to make progress. CTSAMVM leadership needs to clarify whether, when communicating with the principals, they are willing to seek their support.

#### **SPLM/A-IO representative**

My comment is brief. We all have a responsibility to monitor peace, but sometimes remarks are made here that do not align with our mission. If you say something that is not in the report, how does that make you feel? And how will others perceive it? We are all leaders from different backgrounds, but we are guided by the principles of CTSAMVM. I want to express my concern regarding some remarks made by one of the senior representatives. The comments from the senior representative, FD, sometimes stray from the report or the chairman's speech, which is problematic. The media often picks up on these statements, and if they are not in the report, it could negatively impact CTSAMVM. For instance, the FD representatives criticism of the NTC chairman. If this were to reach the press, it would not be attributed personally





to General Bior, but would be seen as CTSAMVM speaking out against him. If there are issues with the NTC chairman, it is better to address them through discussion rather than singling someone out.

Furthermore, other opposition members are in Juba because there is peace. If there were no peace, they would not be here. Some individuals may hold disputes, and if negative comments are made, it could influence how others feel. I express this frustration after hearing General Bior's speech in the media, which raised several questions. I know that the White Army has its commanders, and they remain armed at home. However, the appropriate way to address this issue is through disarmament. We need to deploy a unified force to facilitate the disarmament process.

I agree with the SSOA senior representatives that the Joint Team was established to identify the underlying problems. It is evident from the reports that the White Army and SSPDF are clashing. If we read the reports carefully, we can discern where the issues lie. I urge everyone to remain neutral in our judgment and to focus on the report without taking sides.

#### **ITGoNU senior representative**

I would like to express my gratitude to the drafters of the report. My observations regarding the clashes in Nasir highlight the need for some adjustments. Under the key observations, the proliferation of small arms was mentioned, and the findings noted the existence of a large number of armed civilians and youths(White Army).

I want to emphasize that security is a fundamental human need for civilians. According to the law, security personnel are authorized to carry arms, while civilians are not supposed to do so. In this situation, civilians were armed and engaged in confrontations, which led to military personnel defending themselves. This does not represent a violation on the part of the military; rather, it indicates that the civilians were in violation, underscoring the urgent need for disarmament. The deployed forces consist of government troops, and they cannot be removed by civilians, only by the authority that deployed them. If the government provides security and the populace rejects it, will they still refuse the National Unified Force (NUF) composed of SSPDF, SSOA, and SPLM/A-IO? Furthermore, the issue of replacing the commander of the NUF in Tonga has been reported as a violation. If the officer appointed by the central command is disputed, then who are the commanders of the NUF? We need to think critically before drafting these reports.

There is also a need to clarify the replacement of soldiers stationed in Nasir.





disagree with the suggestion that CTSAMVM should go to build confidence among the population in Nasir, as this is the mandate of the government and parties signatory to the agreement. CTSAMVM is not the appropriate entity for this task. Additionally, I question who reported the change in command of the NUF deployed in Tonga, as the NUF does not have a different status and will remain under central command. The command of the NUF is overseen by the Joint Defense Board (JDB), chaired by the Chief of Defense Forces (CDF).

He recalls the establishment of the Nasir barracks neither in 2014 nor during a time when the Vice President of Sudan General Azuber was set to visit, resulting in a plane accident where he died among others. He was an officer (Capt) at that location and can confirm that it was indeed a military barracks. Katbek was not the location of Sudanese Army it is without permanent buildings. The stated years of establishing Nasir Baracks in 2014 is not true.

The occupation of civilian buildings is, in fact, compliant and not a violation. Of the eight buildings mentioned, some have been vacated, and this needs to be clarified. Lastly, I urge a revision in the phrasing of certain paragraphs in the recommendations to accurately reflect the status actions needed.

#### **FD Senior representative**

In my observation, the representative of ITGoNU defended the position of the SSPDF regarding the report. He mentioned that he had come under attack for his statements, but he stands by them and is accountable for his words, as some individuals have been indicted through the CTSAMVM report. Nobody has disputed these indictments, including the former Minister of Defence.

Therefore, when he makes those statements, he is aware of their consequences. He questioned who is responsible for the implementation of the R-ARCSS and who will bear the blame if it fails. He is not speaking from personal conviction but is directing blame at those who are meant to oversee the agreement. If someone is responsible for overseeing the R-ARCSS, he urged that person to identify themselves so that he can meet with them. Regarding why General Rabi mentioned Nasir, he has a history there, having served as an officer in Division 6 of the general command unit from 1986 to 1988, dealing with similar issues. He is better positioned to understand the military locations, having accessed the garrison map.

He pointed out that any disputes among party members are investigated and brought here for discussion, which he did. However, not all members received this in good





faith, partly because not everyone here is neutral. In fact, even CTSAMVM is not neutral; all positions are divided. If any position related to a specific country is challenged, it will not be accepted, as each country holds a designated slot and position within CTSAMVM.

Today CTSAMVM report requests for field visit, what happened along the way as we used to have field visit but it stopped, now when I talk of NTC chairman who unfortunately has refused to see us to discuss progress of the implementation, why is it that no body supports? If we curtail each other like that we shall meet here 2 years later to discuss another extension.

These circumstances of armed civilians led me to lose a person (a professor) who travelled and was killed just like that, losing an educated person is so painful yet these armed civilians don't care, the person who is to release funds for disarmament is the NTC Chairman, why am I prevented from saying what is wrong.

We know the mandate of CTSAMVM, but the previous chairman diverted us about the neutrality. I will continue talking about things that go wrong. It is just 2 - 3 months you will not see me here because it is part of the bad history. If we keep quiet those in the office will not do anything again. no food, no medicine and no anything but people are just being played.

### **SSOA Representative**

I wish to contribute to the discussions regarding the situation in Nasir and the implementation of NUF phases 1 and 2. As a peace mediator, I emphasize the importance of stability in the country. I would like to remind my fellow party members that when someone is corrected, it should not be taken personally, as General Bior did; rather, it should be viewed positively. It would be beneficial if General Rabi were present, as I intend to address the records he previously submitted.

Regarding Nasir, we need to consider who will resolve the ongoing issues. The individuals currently fighting cannot find a solution, as they are focused on defending their positions. Secondly, we must discuss whether civilians and soldiers have the right to remain in Nasir. The army has a right to be there as they are upholding government's interests, while civilians have a right to their ancestral land. So, who will address this issue if not the leaders? The problems stems from misinterpretation. Historically, Nasir had three barracks: the Pook Barracks, the main barrack, and the Katbek barracks, which is located 5 kilometers away East of





Nasir Town. In 2005, the peace agreement facilitated the withdrawal of the Sudan Army to Khartoum. However, in May 2014, SPLM/A-IO forces were defeated, and the SSPDF occupied the barracks in Wech yaar Adiew, which has never been a designated barrack. This is one of the reasons why conflict continues in the region. We need to go and explain the situation to the people on the ground so they can understand.

The situation in Nasir requires our attention every month; if left unresolved, it could push the country back into war. We need to engage with the community and identify the troublemakers. In order to achieve peace, the SSPDF should relocate to Katbek. I propose that we physically visit Kabek, Pook, and Wechyaar Adiew, allowing the people to appreciate how military and civilian life can coexist. My recommendation is that the military should move to Katbek Barracks, while civilians will remain in Nasir town independently.

Regarding the deployment of phase 1 graduates, we discuss this frequently, yet we are now two years away from the eight-year milestone, and little has materialized. The responsibility lies with those who signed the 2018 agreement, as the R-ARCSS has not been implemented. It is important to recognize that the opposition comprises individuals born in this country. After eight years, we must consider what will happen when the peace agreement expires. I fear that, by 2026, little progress will be made; only the political wing is actively working, but on security arrangements substantial outcomes are unlikely.

I am losing hope regarding the deployment of opposition forces.

### **SSOA Representative**

I would like to clarify the issue regarding the occupation of civilian areas, specifically Goli Primary School. Although General Rabi mentioned that the community requested the military to take over the building, he emphasized that this is not the community's prerogative, particularly in light of Article 2.1.10.15.

We are advised to uphold International Humanitarian Law (IHL). Is it stipulated in any agreement that the military should provide security for the school by occupying it? According to IHL, occupying the school makes it a target, which increases the risk of it being engaged as a military objective. Even if the school is occupied for only one hour, it will be recorded as a violation. For those civilian areas in Yei, we need to treat them as compliance, as our team has a scheduled LDP to confirm that they are vacated premises.





Another point concerns General Bior. Although colleagues have advised him, as he doubts that unification of command is not going to take place, it is not only for SSPDF, IO, and SSOA, but also including FD that it is imminent. If he were to read the agreement thoroughly, he would find in Chapter 1.6.2.3 that the president is designated as the commander of all forces in South Sudan.

Additionally, Article 2.2.8 states that after training, the entirety of the unified forces, including command, will be deployed. It is inappropriate to use this forum to attack individuals, and it is not right to single anyone out. Our mandate is limited to Chapter 2; other chapters fall under different mechanisms. It should be acknowledged that the NTC utilizes funds from the treasury when available, and he should not be criticized as an individual for this.

Lastly, he urged the chairman to manage members so that they do not operate outside of the CTSAMVM mandate, as this could have repercussions for all of us.

#### **SPLM/A-IO Representative**

Reiterated that there is need to build trust in our work because as Gen Rabi has put a lot of defence but what we only need is why the soldiers are fighting. We understand the need for the civilians to have freedom but also understand why the fighting is there.

We need to also pay attention to why these fights recur and resolve it using our mandate he said.

#### **Reports officer**

Clarified that on the issue of who brought the allegation of interference in command of NUF at Tonga that it was brought by our MVT and discussed at JMCO and details are in CTSAMVM offices. In regard to occupied civilian buildings though the LDPs are scheduled and conducted, however the reports have not yet been submitted the updates will be effected once the reports from the MVTs. Concern has been taken of necessary corrections proposed and amendments will be reflected accordingly.

#### **DCOS**

Clarified that on the issue of confidence building by replacing the SSPDF garrisoned





at Wech yaar Adiew, it does not mean the garrison will be moved but the phrase is used to mean stationed.

### **SSOA Representative**

Stated that, the term "garrisoned" is confirmed as accurate to describe the soldiers stationed at Wechyaradiw. Additionally, MVT Malakal visited Nasir and assessed the situation accordingly. As part of the CTSAMVM Headquarters team that visited MVT Malakal, the team leaders' presentation highlighted the need for those soldiers to be moved to Katbek. Meanwhile, the SPLM/A-IO forces in Katbek should vacate the barracks for the SSPDF, allowing the NUF to be deployed to Nasir town. Alternatively, civilians could remain in the town to restore peace.

For the proposed joint field visit by CTC members, it is worthy to note that Chapter 2 focuses on security arrangements, particularly in Article 2.1.3. This article states that parties must disseminate the agreement to both the forces and civilians as a confidence-building measure. According to the CTC Terms of Reference (TOR), the CTC comprise 19 senior party representatives. Other members are Chairman, deputy chairman and Chief of Staff.



### **ITGoNU Representative**


Wished to reiterate that to be consistent and neutral but not to defend the parties, he was the first person to call all to be neutral and wish we should have a workshop for all of us to know our role. Now JMCO is doing what is to be done at CTC. We have to revisit the role of CTC and also that of JMCO. These days what is to be done at CTC is done at JMCO which is wrong. Finished reports are brought here, yet CTC is the one to technically analyse the report and put it in the document. This is out of experience.

He affirms what was said earlier by Senior party representative of ITGoNU was to defend the party and he cannot say anything, unless if he were here to say anything but contextually he would just come again to defend a party. Defence is not mandate of us here but we should relinquish discussion of defending parties.

### **CHAIRMAN**

To avoid raising all issues point by point, the aim of the CTC is to prepare a balanced and sound report and to send to RJMEC and IGAD. We do not compile the report through phone calls but via a well-defined structure. Currently, there are six

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MVTs composed of signatory parties, international observers, and other stakeholders, along with local guides. They compile all activities and work as a team to ensure that the report submitted to headquarters is accurate.

We also acknowledge the tremendous effort of the senior liaison officers who guide the JMCO in compiling these reports. While we strive for accuracy, we cannot guarantee that we are 100% correct, as General Rabi mentioned, especially when it comes to the names of places, which may sometimes be misidentified. These errors will be corrected.

Regarding condemnation, when we condemn an action, it is not about who the action is directed towards; as humans, no one is happy when anything happens to another person. Building confidence is part of the CTSAMVM mandate. Society cannot thrive in isolation; there is always a need to foster confidence so that people can live harmoniously. A dedicated body is assigned to implement the R-ARCSS, and even though it includes monitoring mechanisms, we need to support its activities through continuous cooperation to achieve our objectives.

A good beginning is half the battle won. Our primary goal is sustainable peace. We wish for the electoral process to result in democratic and inclusive elections in South Sudan, allowing the people to exercise their right peacefully. To achieve this, we must prioritize fostering sustainable peace in South Sudan and in accordance with our mandate. Our overall objective is peace, and another vital aspect is neutrality.

When we say neutrality we mean that not supporting or helping either side in conflict or disagreement but resolving problems through dialogue and round table discussions instead of violence, fighting, or hate speech. Building trust and fostering dialogue is essential, enabling us to prepare for the elections in 2026. . Thank you.

#### **Decisions of CTSAMVM Technical Committee on 22 October, 24:**

##### **The Committee decided that:**

##### **1. Ceasefire:**

- a. Signatory Parties are urged to actively promote mediation through dialogue in order to prevent an escalation of violence involving their forces, allies or militia under command.
- b. The National Salvation Front to adhere to: CoHA 2017 and the Rome Declaration of 12 January 2020 and its resultant resolutions.





c. CTC members to conduct a Joint field visit in collaboration with JDB and JMCC to build confidence among the civilians, armed youth and the SSPDF in Nasir to ease the perennial tension.

**2. NUF:**

- a. JDB to urgently expedite the deployment of the NUF Phase 1 graduates to participate in securing the the country in compliance with provisions of the R-ARCSS, specifically Article 2.2.1 and 2.3.1 on training and deployment.
- b. JDB to provide updated data regarding the deployment of NUF and share plans for the commencement of Phase 2 training when confirmed.
- c. That R-TGoNU is urged to support the JDB with the necessary resources to alleviate the current living conditions within the training centres.

**3. Occupied buildings:**

- a. Parties to vacate occupied civilian areas to comply with the provision of the R-ARCSS specifically Art 2.2.3.1. (Civilian areas shall be immediately demilitarized).
- b. That the named forces vacate the currently verified occupied buildings and are deployed in compliance with the R-ARCSS.

**4. Investigations - CTSAMVM Violation Report 2024/12:**

- a. ITGoNU to ensure that all military actions comply with the CoHA (Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities) and R-ARCSS (Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan) provisions to protect civilian populations and prevent retaliatory actions against non-combatants.
- b. JDB to accelerate the deployment of the Necessary Unified Forces in Nasir County to stabilize the area and promote trust and confidence among the civil population.
- c. All parties involved in the conflict that led to the death, injuries and displacement of civilians should be formally investigated and held accountable for their actions.
- d. CTSAMVM recommends that the armed civilians and armed youth groups are disarmed to reduce the likelihood of further conflict with the SSPDF and among themselves. An attempt to implement a DDR programme at this time would likely exacerbate tensions in the area. Confidence building measures such as a NUF deployment to replace the SSPDF forces at Nasir Barracks





(3Km West of Nasir Town), referred to within transcripts as Wech Yaar Adiw, may be a necessary prerequisite.

e. RJMEC and the IGAD Council of Ministers to take all appropriate and timely action at the political level as a response to violation reports to ensure those responsible are held to account.

**Any Other Business:**

**SPLM/A-IO Representative**

He wished to bring to the attention of the meeting that, about changing the date of meetings, if there is a task that takes you (the chairman) away, please do delegate your Deputy Chairman when to chair the meetings, and if you chose to change the date do consult members before changing the day. Another member proposes to leave the date blank and communicate when decided.

**ITGoNU Representative**

Concurred that decision to change date to be on consensus. He reiterated the importance of reporting back since as chair you travel out of country on CTSAMVM errand and members expect to be briefed. On the extension how differently are we going to carry on.

**FD Senior Representative**

He said, he is one of the members being persecuted. He said we are here not to support the peace process but to monitor and verify the peace process, you don't need to support it but leave us to fight among ourselves, some parties have become immune because they know that nothing will come out of CTSAMVM, but if we report exactly what we are supposed to be doing here, all of us may stick to the agreement. Report anything that happens, some people have become addicted to blame, just take your pen and see who is responsible for what and bring them here, we take it like that

**Chairman**

He informed members that, the visit to Djibouti was to present plan for the next 2 years and update the IGAD Executive Secretary on what we are doing. If we follow on IGAD website it has been updated. The invitation came abruptly the day I led the CTSAMVM headquarter team to MVT Malakal. Being weekend, I travelled immediately, next time, I pledge to update you all the time.





**Date of Next Meeting:**

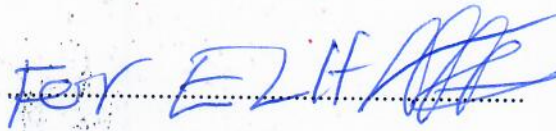
The date for the next meeting; is **14 November 2024**

Meeting End: 14:13pm/1413 hrs

Signed on 25 October 2024.



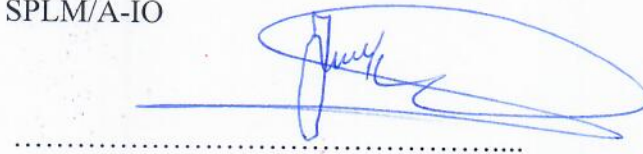
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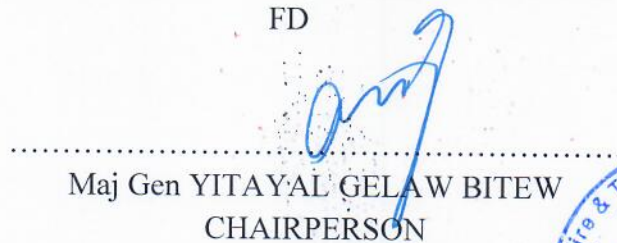
MAJ GEN DR. CHUOL RUEY KOMPUEK  
SPLM/A-IO



Maj Gen JANY KAWAY YOAKHOR  
SSOA



Maj Gen BIOR LEEK KUARENG  
FD



Maj Gen YITAYAL GELAW BITEW  
CHAIRPERSON

