



**Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission
(RJMEC)**

REPORT BY

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**ON THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVITALISED
AGREEMENT ON THE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT IN THE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN**

FOR THE PERIOD

1st October to 31st December 2019

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List of Acronyms

<i>AJMCCs</i>	<i>Area Joint Military Ceasefire Committees</i>
<i>CTSAMVM</i>	<i>Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism</i>
<i>DDR</i>	<i>Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration</i>
<i>FDs</i>	<i>Former Detainees</i>
<i>IBC</i>	<i>Independent Boundaries Commission</i>
<i>IGAD</i>	<i>Intergovernmental Authority on Development</i>
<i>IDPs</i>	<i>Internally Displaced Persons</i>
<i>ITGoNU</i>	<i>Incumbent Transitional Government of National Unity</i>
<i>JDB</i>	<i>Joint Defense Board</i>
<i>JMCC</i>	<i>Joint Military Ceasefire Commission</i>
<i>JTSC</i>	<i>Joint Transitional Security Committee</i>
<i>NCAC</i>	<i>National Constitutional Amendment Committee</i>
<i>NFBS</i>	<i>National Fire Brigade Service</i>
<i>NPTC</i>	<i>National Pre-Transitional Committee</i>
<i>NUF</i>	<i>Necessary Unified Forces</i>
<i>OCHA</i>	<i>UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</i>
<i>OPP</i>	<i>Other Political Parties</i>
<i>R-ARCSS</i>	<i>Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan</i>
<i>RJMEC</i>	<i>Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission</i>
<i>R-TGoNU</i>	<i>Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity</i>
<i>SDSRB</i>	<i>Strategic Defence and Security Review Board</i>
<i>SGBV</i>	<i>Sexual and Gender Based Violence</i>
<i>SPLM</i>	<i>Sudan People's Liberation Movement</i>
<i>SPLM/A-IO</i>	<i>Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in Opposition</i>
<i>SSOA</i>	<i>South Sudan Opposition Alliance</i>
<i>SSPDF</i>	<i>South Sudan Peoples' Defence Forces</i>
<i>TBC</i>	<i>Technical Boundary Committee</i>
<i>TCRSS</i>	<i>Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan</i>
<i>TGoNU</i>	<i>Transitional Government of National Unity</i>
<i>TNL</i>	<i>Transitional National Legislature</i>
<i>TNLA</i>	<i>Transitional National Legislative Assembly</i>
<i>UN</i>	<i>United Nations</i>
<i>UNDP</i>	<i>United Nations Development Program</i>
<i>UNSC</i>	<i>United Nations Security Council</i>

Executive Summary

This Report on the status of implementation of the Pre-Transitional tasks of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) is prepared pursuant to *Chapter VII, Article 7.9* of the R-ARCSS and covers the period 1st October to 31st December 2019. Highlighted in the report are important meetings that took place aimed at adding impetus to the nearly stalled R-ARCSS implementation process including that of the IGAD Heads of State and Government, the IGAD Council of Ministers, Parties to the Agreement and the African Union Peace and Security Council.

Ultimately the IGAD consultations resulted in the agreement to extend the Pre-Transitional Period by an additional 100 days from 12th November 2019. This decision was based on the non-resolution of critical outstanding issues relating mainly to the determination of the number of states and their boundaries; and the screening, training and redeployment of at least 83 000 Necessary Unified Forces (NUF).

The Permanent Ceasefire between the signatories of the R-ARCSS held throughout the period under review, underscoring their commitment to the Agreement. However, the long-simmering tension between clans of the Lou Nuer in the Maiwut region of Upper Nile developed into open conflict following the defection of the former SPLA-IO General James Ochan to the South Sudan Peoples Defense Forces (SSPDF). Of some concern is the continuing occupation of 24 civilian centres of which 23 is by the SSPDF and 1 by the SPLM/A-IO, and the seeming indifference to rectify this violation of the R-ARCSS.

As the Permanent Ceasefire continues to hold, there has been a notable increase in freedom of movement, which has prompted the voluntary returns of IDPs and refugees back to their homes. UNMISS has reported the return of over 600 000 IDPs since the signing of the R-ARCSS. However, concern is being expressed by members of the international community, about the need by all Parties to the Agreement to guarantee the continued protection of civilians. There were attacks on NGO staff in Morobo County, Yei River State in which three (3) aid workers were killed. Also, serious clashes broke out between the Gak and Manuer communities in Jonglei, resulting in fatalities and serious injuries to civilian personnel.

Concerning the economy, the exchange rate weakened markedly through the 2018/19 fiscal year largely driving price developments with annual inflation reaching 170 per cent in October 2019 before falling to 70 percent in December 2019. The weakened and volatile exchange rate and the ensuing inflation performance have impacted market conditions negatively by creating uncertainty and risks for producers, traders and consumers. At the same time, oil production has stabilised at around 170 000 to 180 000 barrels per day with the world oil price about 10 percent above that projected in the country's budget.

On the number of States and their boundaries, several political initiatives with the Parties to the Agreement were undertaken following the recommendations of the Independent Boundaries Commission (IBC) to the IGAD Executive Secretary as well as the decision of the IGAD Council of Ministers. In December, H.E. David Mabuza, the Deputy President of South Africa engaged the Parties in direct talks in an attempt to reach consensus. The consultations ended without an agreement and it was agreed that discussions would continue in the weeks ahead.

On the critical issue of the registration, screening, selection, training and redeployment of the NUF a total of 76,160 personnel were registered in the 10 barracks (SSPDF) and 25 cantonment sites (SPLM/A-IO and SSOA). Of this number approximately 16 000 are SSPDF and 60 000 SPLA-IO and SSOA forces. Beyond the registration, however, not much more was accomplished. One of the main contributory factors was the late disbursement of resources to the security mechanisms. Even then, the amount of US \$15.1 million they received was substantially less than that previously budgeted and deemed needed to complete the process during the 100 days extension.

With regards to the other outstanding Pre-Transitional tasks, the Parties should pay close attention to the submission of their TNLA representatives' nominees to the NCAC in a timely manner. With less than two months to go before the scheduled formation of the R-TGoNU the process should already be well underway. At the same time, the government should quickly enact the Constitutional Amendment Bill and the other laws previously reviewed by the NCAC. This is important in facilitating a smooth transition to the formation of the R-TGoNU. Finally, the SDSR Board must work to complete the Strategic Security Assessment while developing the security policy framework and conducting an analysis of the operational capabilities of the national army and security forces.

The RJMEC leadership in carrying out its mandate continued to effectively engage key stakeholders on the pace and status of implementation of the Pre-Transitional tasks still outstanding. This included briefing consultations with the Executive Secretary of IGAD, separate consultations with the Parties to the Agreement, the Stakeholders and the Regional guarantors and diplomatic community, the Africa Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC), and meetings with H.E. Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan and Dr. Riek Machar, Chairperson of the SPLM/A-IO.

I. Introduction

1. This Report on the status of implementation of the Pre-Transitional tasks of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) is prepared pursuant to *Chapter VII, Article 7.9* of the R-ARCSS and covers the period 1st October to 31st December 2019. It builds on the previous four quarterly reports, numbers 001/19, 002/19, 003/19 and 003/19.¹
2. Highlighted in the report are important meetings that took place aimed at adding impetus to the nearly stalled R-ARCSS implementation process. These include: the meeting of the regional and international Special Envoys to South Sudan held in Djibouti on 25th October 2019; the Tripartite meeting convened by H.E. Yoweri Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda and attended by H.E. Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan, H.E. Abdel Fatah al Burhan, President of the Transitional Sovereign Council of Sudan, H.E. Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka, the Kenya Special Envoy to South Sudan, and Dr. Riek Machar the Chairperson of the SPLM/A-IO held in Entebbe, Uganda on 7th November 2019; a consultative meeting of the Parties convened by the Chairperson of the IGAD Council of Ministers on 9th November 2019 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; the Council of Ministers meeting held on 10th November 2019; the RJMEC briefings to the African Union Peace and Security Council on the 15th of October 2019 and 14th November 2019, and the 13th Ordinary Summit of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Heads of State and Government held on 29th November 2019.
3. The IGAD consultations resulted in the agreement to extend the Pre-Transitional Period by an additional 100 days from 12th November 2019. This decision was based on the non-resolution of critical outstanding issues relating mainly to the determination of the number of states and their boundaries; and the screening, training and redeployment of at least 83 000 Necessary Unified Forces (NUF). There was agreement by the Parties that failure to make meaningful progress on these two critical issues was sufficient grounds for delaying the formation of the Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGoNU).
4. Although the Parties committed to resolving the outstanding critical issues when agreeing to the 100-day extension, the fourth quarter ended without any agreement on the number and boundaries of states. Further, very little progress was made in advancing the security arrangements related to the screening, training and redeployment of the NUF. The above tasks formed part of the ten (10) activities out of sixty-three (63) outlined in the R-ARCSS, which were to be implemented during the Pre-Transitional Period and which still remained outstanding during the fourth quarter. At the same time, thirty-one (31) activities are completed, and twenty-two (22) are ongoing.

¹ All the reports cover progress or lack thereof in implementation of the R-ARCSS since its signing on 12th September 2018 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

5. Section II of the Report which follows highlights the prevailing political, security, humanitarian and economic situation in the Republic of South Sudan. Section III focuses on the status of implementation of the Pre-Transitional tasks and related developments while Section IV offers updates on the activities of the Agreement institutions and implementation mechanisms, and Section V highlights RJMEC's engagements in enhancing its mandate of monitoring and evaluation. Finally, Section VI presents RJMEC's observations and recommendations while Section VII provides the report's conclusion.

II. Prevailing Political, Security, Humanitarian and Economic Situation

Political Developments

6. The political environment in the country remained generally calm. Nonetheless, some Parties to the Agreement had intra-party leadership tensions, which spilled over from the previous reporting periods. Notably, the South Sudan Opposition Alliance (SSOA) is divided into two factions with each claiming legitimacy of the leadership of the Alliance. Also, the Other Political Parties (OPP) experienced some leadership challenges. Individual parties within the OPP observed that they did not have a formal memorandum to govern their inter-party relationships. The South Sudan Council of Churches and the IGAD Special Envoy Office engaged the concerned parties in attempts to resolve their political differences. Also, the RJMEC leadership regularly engaged with the Parties to the Agreement through formal processes as part of regular consultations as well as to address some of their concerns.
7. In line with the principles of complementarity and subsidiarity with the IGAD regional bloc on South Sudan peace process, there were a series of diplomatic engagements with the country to show solidarity with the people of South Sudan as well as to encourage the Parties to fully implement the tasks of the Pre-Transitional period of the R-ARCSS. High-level visits to Juba were undertaken by the IGAD Council of Ministers, the African Union High-Level Ad hoc Committee on South Sudan (AU-C5) and the African Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC) in November 2019; and the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) on 20th October 2019. These visits provided diplomatic pressure aimed at encouraging the Parties to expedite the implementation of the R-ARCSS in order to facilitate the timely formation of the RTGoNU.
8. The AUPSC held its 886th and 894th meetings, which were on the situation in South Sudan on 15th October and 14th November 2019 respectively, while the IGAD Council of Ministers held its 69th Extra-ordinary Session on matters pertaining to the implementation of the R-ARCSS on 10th November 2019 and the 13th Ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government on 29th November 2019. These meetings arrived at several decisions, including recommending action that would bolster the implementation of the Pre-Transitional tasks of the R-ARCSS. Specific appeal was made to the Parties to the Agreement to expeditiously complete the implementation of the outstanding tasks of the Pre-Transition including resolving the issue pertaining to the number of states and their boundaries. Left unresolved is the appointment of a substantive chairperson of RJMEC, and for the IGAD Summit to make the final determination on the status of Dr. Riek Machar, the Chairperson and Commander-in-Chief of the SPLM/A-IO.

9. Following up on the recommendations of the RJMEC leadership, IGAD facilitated a face-to-face meeting between President Salva Kiir Mayardit and Dr. Riek Machar, including with the Parties to the Agreement as well as other stakeholders in Juba. Such meetings were viewed as critical for enhancing confidence and trust amongst the leadership of the Parties to the Agreement, as well as in providing the necessary political guidance in addressing outstanding issues on transitional security arrangements and governance provisions of the R-ARCSS.

The Security Situation

10. The Permanent Ceasefire between the signatories of the R-ARCSS held throughout the period under review, which is encouraging and positive and underscores their commitment to the Agreement. However, the long-simmering tension between clans of the Lou Nuer in the Maiwut region of Upper Nile developed into open conflict following the defection of the former SPLA-IO General James Ochan to the South Sudan Peoples Defense Forces (SSPDF). The most serious incident to date was a clash between Ochan's forces and the SPLA-IO along the Sobat River on 10th December 2019, which left 4 dead and 10 wounded.
11. The Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (CTSAMVM) continue their investigation into this and other incidents and have met with both leaders. This situation has the potential to escalate and affect a wider area of the country. R-JMEC, CTSAMVM and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) have visited the area and seen evidence that the SSPDF have re-equipped Ochan's forces with new uniforms, originally donated by the Ethiopian Government for the NUF, and with new 7.62mm and 40mm ammunition. SSPDF remain silent on their relationship to Ochan, despite urging from RJMEC and CTSAMVM to restrain Ochan. As at this Report, Ochan's forces remain camped in Turu cantonment site close to the town of Maiwut and the SPLA-IO forces under command of MG James Kour are concentrated around the town of Jekou.
12. It is also disappointing that 24 civilian centres (23 by the SSPDF and 1 by SPLM/A-IO) still remain occupied by armed forces, with little evidence of serious commitment to rectify this violation of the R-ARCSS.² More encouraging is the fact that cantonment sites have remained relatively trouble free in terms of violating the protection of civilians. More needs to be done regarding weapon management and control.
13. Regrettably, continued efforts to bring non-signatories to the Agreement (Paul Malong and Thomas Cirillo) back to the table have to date failed and periodic clashes between both government forces and SPLA-IO and the forces aligned to Thomas Cirillo of the National Salvation Front (NAS) have continued. These clashes feature ambushes by NAS against both SSPDF and SPLA-IO and kidnapping for ransom against local civilians along the Yei River area of Greater Equatoria. In general, however, the security situation remains relatively stable across the country.

² Article 2.2.3 of the R-ARCSS calls explicitly for the demilitarization of all civilian centers. See also minutes of the CTSAMVM Board Meeting of 16th December 2019.

14. There has been a marked decline in reported incidents of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), however, CTSAMVM confirmed that a woman was gang-raped by two soldiers and four men belonging to a street gang. She later died of her injuries, and the six suspected rapists were arrested. CTSAMVM also noted the ongoing SGBV sensitization training by some Parties at their cantonment sites. Also, In October 2019, the South Sudan National Police Service launched its Action Plan on addressing Conflict-Related Anti-Sexual Violence in South Sudan for the period November 2019 to October 2022.

Humanitarian Situation

15. Concern is still being expressed by members of the international community, including the UNMISS, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the European Union (EU), about the need by all Parties to the Agreement to guarantee the continued protection of civilians. On 30th October there were attacks on NGO staff in Morobo County, Yei River State in which three (3) aid workers were killed. Also, serious clashes broke out between the Gak and Manuer communities in Jonglei on 27th November, resulting in fatalities and serious injuries to civilian personnel.³
16. Despite the clashes reported earlier, 2019 saw a decline in impediments to humanitarian access. According to UNOCHA reports, by November 2019, 482 cases were registered compared to 728 reported in 2018 with the majority of cases recorded being bureaucratic impediments and violence against personnel.
17. As the Permanent Ceasefire continues to hold, there has been a notable increase in freedom of movement, which has prompted the voluntary returns of IDPs and refugees back to their homes. UNMISS has reported the return of over 600 000 IDPs since the signing of the R-ARCSS.⁴ Also, according to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) reports, between November 2017 and November 2019, a total of 226,160 refugees have voluntarily returned to their homes and many continue to express an interest to return home.
18. Severe flooding directly affected close to one million people following the destruction of an estimated 73,000 metric tons of potential harvests and the deaths of tens of thousands of cattle and goats on which people depended for survival. This has heightened the critical need for food and shelter and poses a challenge for the period to come. Longer hunger periods have been projected across the country in the face of the depleted food stocks and limited funding. To avert a looming crisis, increased funding and support to South Sudan is urgently needed.

The Economy

19. The exchange rate weakened markedly throughout the 2018/19 fiscal year with highly volatile movements but steadied through the first half of this fiscal year. The weak performance through

³ Details can be found at

https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ss_20191218_humanitarian_snapshot_november.pdf

⁴ There is an estimated 1.47 million IDPs still within South Sudan and 2.2 million South Sudanese refugees.

the 2018/19 fiscal year reflected in part continued borrowing from the Bank of South Sudan to finance the budget deficit. The volatility in the exchange rate has been reflected in price developments with annual inflation reaching 170 per cent in October 2019 before falling to 70 percent in December 2019. The weakened and volatile exchange rate and the ensuing inflation performance have impacted market conditions negatively by creating uncertainty and risks for producers, traders and consumers.

20. Agricultural production has been influenced by conflicting developments. Improvements in the security situation are stimulating employment through the return of refugees and IDPs. Furthermore, in the Northern and Eastern regions, weather conditions were assessed to be average or favourable during 2019, while conditions in Southern regions were drier than usual in the last quarter with a negative impact on planting. Flooding and waterlogging, on the other hand, have affected over 900 000 people and have damaged production particularly in the North West.⁵ Assessments made in October in the areas of Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Jonglei, Eastern Equatoria Upper Nile and Unity, indicated that harvests made in 2019 were likely to be lower than that of 2018, which was a bad year.
21. Reported oil production from fields in Upper Nile and Unity is approximately 175 000-180 000 barrels per day, roughly in line with projections in the fiscal budget for 2019/20. The government share of total production is estimated at 45 per cent, amounting to approximately 80 000 barrels per day. Production in Unity has been hampered by oil spills. While the oil price in the budget was projected at USD 55, per barrel, the price obtained in the fourth quarter of 2019 averaged just over USD 60, an increase of 10 per cent relative to budget projections, and there was a significant increase in net oil revenues, which account for 80 per cent of government revenues.

III. Status of Implementation of the R-ARCSS

22. In November, the formation of the R-TGoNU was delayed for the second time in six months.⁶ The Parties to the Agreement after meeting in Addis Ababa on 9th November agreed to postpone its formation by an additional 100 days from 12th November to 22nd February 2020. The suggested postponement first arose during a Tripartite Summit convened by H.E. Yoweri Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda in Entebbe on 7th November. Also, in attendance was H.E. Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan, H.E. Abdel Fatah al Burhan, President of the Transitional Sovereign Council of Sudan, H.E. Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka, the Kenya Special Envoy to South Sudan, and Dr. Riek Machar the Chairperson of the SPLM/A-IO.

⁵ See East-Africa/South Sudan (food-security-outlook/ October-2019).

⁶ According to the R-ARCSS the R-TGoNU was to be formed eight months after the signing of the Agreement on 12th September 2018. With the May deadline approaching the Parties convened in Addis Ababa on 2nd to 3rd May and agreed to postpone the formation by a further six months to 12th November 2019. The outstanding issues of the determination of the number and boundaries of states and outstanding security arrangements were considered as the main reasons for agreeing to the extension.

23. The main outcome of the Tripartite meeting was an extension of the Pre-Transitional period by a further 100 days in order to allow the Parties to address the outstanding critical issues of the R-ARCSS. The meeting also called for the establishment of a mechanism from the Guarantors and the Parties to the Agreement to supervise the implementation of the security arrangements. Subsequently, the IGAD Council of Ministers (CoM) convened and facilitated a consultative meeting of the Parties to the Agreement on 10th November 2019, during which they all endorsed the further extension and the establishment of the mechanism.⁷

24. IGAD also directed that the IGAD Special Envoy, CTSAMVM and RJMEC convene a meeting

Components of the Necessary Unified Forces (NUF)	
Military (35%)	29 050
State Police (26%)	21 580
National Security Service (10%)	8 300
Prison Service (10%)	8 300
National Police (8%)	6 640
Wildlife Service (7%)	5 810
Fire Brigade Service (4%)	3 320
Total	83 000

of the security mechanisms to clearly set out a timetable for the accomplishment of the outstanding tasks, especially those related to cantonment of forces, selection, screening, training and redeployment of at least 83 000 NUF. It was previously agreed that

the ITGoNU would contribute 41,500 while the SPLA-IO and SSOA contribute 41,500.

25. The decision to delay the formation of the R-TGoNU was based on the fact that there was little progress in implementation of the Pre-Transitional tasks, specifically in the determination on the number and boundaries of states, and the cantonment process leading to the training and redeployment of the NUF. These were the same outstanding critical issues that led to the initial extension of the Pre-Transitional period for an additional six months in May 2019. More generally, of the 63 activities expected to be carried out during the Pre-Transitional period, 31 were completed while 22 were considered ongoing and 10 were yet to commence. This reflects the same position that existed at the end of the third quarter of 2019.

26. In addition to the two critical issues of the determination of the number and boundaries of states and the training and redeployment of the NUF, the following Pre-Transitional tasks had not been implemented: submission of Transitional National Legislative Assembly (TNLA) representatives' nominees to the NCAC; enactment of the Constitutional Amendment Bill and the other laws previously reviewed by the NCAC⁸; allocation of ministries and portfolios to the various Parties; completion of a Strategic Security Assessment; complete demilitarization of civilian areas; and appointment of an RJMEC Chairperson.

⁷ See the IGAD Communiqué of the 69th Extra-Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers on the Situation in South Sudan, available at: <https://igad.int/communique/2293-the-communicue-of-the-69th-session-of-igad-council-of-ministers>.

⁸ The Security laws reviewed by the NCAC is intended to establish the legal framework for the security sector reform during the Pre-Transitional and Transitional periods. It focused on the SPLA Act (2009), Police Service Act (2009), Prisons Service Act (2011), National Security Service Act (2014), and the Wildlife Service Act (2011). The Fire Brigade Act (2019) was newly drafted by the NCAC.

The Number of States and Boundaries

27. Failure to resolve the issue of the number and boundaries of states in South Sudan has been cited as one of the main reasons for the Parties delaying the formation of the R-TGoNU on two separate occasions. This issue is politically sensitive and continues to pose a challenge to the Parties to the Agreement on reaching consensus. *Article 1.15 and Annex E* of the R-ARCSS set out the process for resolving the issue. It allowed for the setting up of a Technical Boundary Committee (TBC) (*Articles 1.15.18.1 - 1.15.18.7*) and an Independent Boundaries Commission (IBC) (*Articles 1.15.1 – 1.15.16*)⁹.
28. The report of the TBC, which was subsequently consulted by the IBC, detailed efforts to list and map the tribal areas of South Sudan as they stood on 1st January 1956 with a focus on addressing the tribal boundaries violated as a consequence of the establishment of the thirty-two (32) States. The IBC ultimately failed to reach consensus on its final report, which was presented to the IGAD Executive Secretary in July 2019.¹⁰ It, however, recommended to IGAD that the issue should be decided by the Parties without reverting to a referendum as detailed in *Articles 1.15.15 – 1.15.16*.
29. On the number of States and their boundaries, several political initiatives with the Parties to the Agreement were undertaken following the recommendations of the IBC to the IGAD Executive Secretary as well as the decision of the IGAD Council of Ministers. An outcome of one of the bilateral meetings between President Salva Kiir Mayardit and Dr. Riek Machar was the formation of a committee of representatives of the Parties to the Agreement to resolve the matter. The committee formed but failed to convene due to disagreements on procedural matters.
30. The IGAD Council of Ministers summoned the Parties to Addis Ababa on 21st August 2019 in an attempt to resolve the outstanding issue. The Parties were urged to continue dialoguing and consulting on the issue of the number and boundaries of states with a view to finding a common solution and to report the same to the next Ordinary Summit of the IGAD Heads of Government by end-September 2019.¹¹ Unfortunately, the Parties were unable to agree on modalities for convening the follow-up discussions and consequently failed to meet.
31. Following the aborted consultative meeting, during the 69th Extra-Ordinary Session of the IGAD Council of Ministers, the IGAD Special Envoy for South Sudan Ambassador Ismail Wais

⁹ Additional details on the TBC and IBC are contained in RJMEC's Report No. 002/2019 at: <https://jmecsouthsudan.org/index.php/reports/rjmec-quarterly-reports/133-rjmec-quarterly-report-to-igad-on-the-status-of-implementation-of-the-r-arcss-from-1st-january-2019-to-31st-march-2019/file>.

¹⁰ Six of the ten South Sudanese members of the IBC voted for ten states while four voted for 32 plus states. The four members of the AU C5 all supported reverting to ten states. *Article 1.15.9* required agreement by consensus, 'failing which the adoption of the final Report of the IBC should be supported by at least seven South Sudanese members.'

¹¹ See *Communique of the IGAD Council of Ministers on the Consultation Meeting of the Parties to the R-ARCSS, 21st August 2019* at <https://igad.int/programs/115-south-sudan-office/2212-communique-of-the-igad-council-of-ministers-on-the-consultation-meeting-of-the-parties-to-the-r-arcss>.

was directed to facilitate a meeting of the Parties “to resolve the issue of the number of states and their boundaries and any other outstanding issues pertaining to the establishment of the R-TGoNU.” Such a meeting was convened over a three-day period in Juba from 2nd – 4th December 2019.

32. The meeting was Chaired by the Deputy President of South Africa, H.E David Mabuza and included participation by H.E Stephen Kolonzo Musyoka, Kenya’s Special Envoy for South Sudan, the IGAD Special Envoy for South Sudan H.E. Ismail Wais, RJMEC’s Interim Chairman, H.E Augustino Njoroge, H.E. Adil Ibrahim Mustafa, Sudan’s Ambassador to South Sudan, Ambassadors representing the C5 countries of South Africa and Nigeria, and representatives of the Parties to the Agreement.
33. When the initial positions of the Parties were presented the TGoNU, FDs and OPP favoured thirty-two (32) states while the SPLM -IO and the OPP argued for the formation of ten (10) states. The TGoNU also recommended that for a permanent solution to the issue, the R-TGoNU upon its formation should present the Parties’ recommendations for consideration during the Permanent Constitution making process under chapter 4 of the R-ARCSS. For its part the SPLM-IO noted that the report and recommendations of the IBC should be taken as a broad consensus of the Parties to the Agreement, and as such the 10 states solution, which was broadly stipulated in the report should be adopted.
34. At the end of the consultation, the TGoNU maintained its initial position of 32 states with a national referendum to settle the issue while the SPLM-IO, SSOA, FDs and OPP all adjusted their positions to twenty-three (23) States plus one (Abyei), without any referendum. It was also agreed that the South African Deputy President together with the Special Envoys would travel to Khartoum to meet with Dr. Riek Machar before returning to Juba to engage President Salva Kiir Mayardit. The aim was to discuss the final positions of the two principals in order to pronounce themselves and hopefully reach a consensus on the stated positions. Following those engagements, the Parties would reconvene in Juba to conclude the discussions. By the end of the fourth quarter the process had not been completed and the issue remained unresolved.

The Cantonment Process

35. A total of 10 barracks (SSPDF) and 25 cantonment sites (SPLM/A-IO and SSOA) had been identified for the assembly of combatants from the respective signatories.¹² Of the 25 cantonments sites, 23 are currently operational with two cantonment sites unoccupied.¹³ In terms of registration, the latest available figures verified by CTSAMVM as at 16th December 2019 show that approximately 76,160 personnel have been registered in total. Of this number

¹² A detailed listing of the barracks and cantonment sites can be found in the third quarter 2019 Report N0. 004/19 at <https://jmecsouthsudan.org/index.php/reports/rjmec-quarterly-reports/155-rjmec-quarterly-report-to-igad-on-the-status-of-implementation-of-the-r-arcss-from-1st-july-to-30th-september-2019/file>

¹³ The unoccupied sites are at Turow in Unity State resulting from the previous armed clashes between Ochan’s forces and SPLA-IO and Puluturuk in Jonglei on account of the flooding.

approximately 16,000 are SSPDF and 60,000 SPLA-IO and SSOA forces, reflecting a reluctance on the part of the SSPDF to report to the barracks and to be registered.

36. Further, registration had stalled due to a shortage of registration forms at the sites and a lack of funds to implement the process. More encouraging is the fact that cantonment sites have remained relatively trouble free in terms of maintaining peaceful relations with local communities. An increase in the number of families locating in or close to cantonment sites has become apparent over the past few months due principally to dependents seeking safety and security. This is causing concern from a humanitarian perspective as food and shelter provisions have not been made by the NPTC/JMCC for families. Furthermore, a severe shortage of food in some cantonment sites has led to an increase in combatants leaving these sites in search of food and resources elsewhere.
37. In efforts to move the cantonment process along, the IGAD CoM in its Communique of 10th November 2019 and at the conclusion of the 69th Extra-Ordinary Meeting held on 29th May 2019 "...instructed the IGAD Special Envoy for South Sudan in collaboration with R-JMEC, CTSAMVM and the African Union Commission to organize a workshop for security mechanisms in Juba to agree on a roadmap with clear timeline for the implementation of Transitional Security Arrangements within the one hundred (100) days extension."
38. Pursuant to the IGAD Council's instructions, the Office of the IGAD Special Envoy for South Sudan together with RJMEC, CTSAMVM and the AU Commission convened a Joint Security Mechanisms Workshop in Juba, on the 18th – 19th November 2019. The workshop focused on *costed work plans and matrices with specific timelines for each of the Security Mechanisms* that conform to the agreed upon one hundred (100) days extension. The specific objectives and outcomes are detailed in Box 1 below while explicit details of the Security Mechanisms costed plans are presented in Appendix 1.

Box 1: Objectives and Outcomes of the Security Mechanisms Workshop
18th – 19th November 2019

The workshop was facilitated by RJMEC, IGAD, AU Commission, and CTSAMVM with participation from all the Security Mechanisms (JDB, SDSRB, JMCC, JTSC, DDR Commission), the NPTC, UNMISS and diplomatic missions in South Sudan.

Objectives:

- a) Determine the outstanding tasks that need to be accomplished by the security mechanisms and the NPTC within the 100 days extension;
- b) Identify, prioritize, sequence and cost critical tasks that must be accomplished by each mechanism;
- c) Determine specific timelines for the accomplishment of each task within the 100 days extension;
- d) Develop more effective coordination within and between the Mechanisms, as well as the NPTC;
- e) Provide revised budgets for the agreed activities to the NPTC and Mechanism; and
- f) Determine capacity building needs and explore areas of potential support from the IGAD, RJMEC, CTSAMVM, AU, UNMISS, and other partner nations.

Key Outcomes

- a) Mechanisms revised their work plans with prioritized and sequenced tasks;
- b) Implementation timelines were adjusted to conform to the 100 days extension;
- c) Remedial measures to deal with some of the challenges to implementation were identified;
- d) Consolidated list of types of support from potential partners were considered;
- e) A clear and comprehensive coordination strategy within and between mechanisms agreed; (1) Weekly meetings Chaired by the NPTC to include the Chairs and Co-Chairs of all the mechanisms; and (2) Weekly meetings Chaired by the JDB and attended by the Secretariats of the mechanisms to focus on the ongoing operations; and
- f) Detailed and transparent budgets comprised of specific tasks and corresponding costs were prepared for presentation to and funding from the NPTC.

39. In December IGAD member states Uganda, Sudan and Ethiopia nominated their representatives to the Supervisory Security Mechanisms (SSM) along with the SSPDF, SSOA and SPLA-IO as agreed upon during the Tripartite meeting in Entebbe. The SSM is tasked with overseeing the implementation of security provisions during the 100 days extensions. However, although the SSM's Terms of Reference was approved, it was yet to be operationalized by end-December 2019.

IV. Update on the Agreement Institutions and Implementation Mechanisms

40. All the Pre-Transitional Agreement Institutions and Implementation Mechanism outlined in the R-ARCSS have been formed. In addition to those linked to the security arrangements, there is the National Pre-Transitional Committee (NPTC), the Technical Boundary Committee (TBC), the Independent Boundaries Commission (IBC), and the National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC). The NPTC is responsible for providing direction, coordination and overall supervision of all the other institutions and implementation mechanisms, which it has been able

to accomplish to a limited extent. Both the TBC and IBC completed their mandates by the first half of 2019. The NCAC for its part continued to work on the laws related to Public Financial Management that aim to strengthen fiscal responsibility, accountability and control in the management of public funds in South Sudan. However, it was seriously hampered by the lack of funding.

Mechanisms for Security Arrangements

41. Under the terms of the Agreement, the management of the implementation of Chapter 2 provisions is vested in a series of institutions referred to as the mechanisms for security arrangements. This includes the *Joint Defense Board (JDB)*, which is tasked to coordinate and provide direction and oversight of the work of the Joint Monitoring Ceasefire Commission (JMCC) and the Joint Transitional Security Committee (JTSC). However, the JDB has to date shown very little inclination to do so. Consequently, the mechanisms have operated independently from each other and failing to synchronise and coordinate their activities. The workshop held on the 18th to 19th November laid out a framework for improving coordination and synchronisation among all the mechanisms.¹⁴
42. The CTSAMVM has confirmed that the Permanent Ceasefire held during this reporting period. However, it continues to investigate incidents and violations to the Agreement and has reported heightened political tension and clashes between armed forces of SSPDF (forces of the defected Maj Gen Orchan) and SPLM/A-IO in Maiwut, which has the potential to escalate. CTSAMVM has also conducted investigations at Jokau and Turow and will present its findings at their next CTC meeting. CTSAMVM has also continued to provide support to the Security Mechanisms and in particular, the JMCC (cantonment, registration and screening) and the JTSC (selection and training) and has monitored the cantonment and registration process. To date, CTSAMVM has verified that 76,160 personnel have been properly registered. It has also monitored the protection of civilians (PoCs) and has reported the violations shown in Box 2 below.

¹⁴ Similar coordination workshops were also held in February and May 2019.

Box 2: Violations of the R-ARCSS Linked to the Protection of Civilians (PoCs)

Attack by NAS (TC) at Mukaya on 5 Sep 2019. On 5 September, an SSPDF position was attacked at Mukaya, 4 people were killed and a number of civilians were abducted. The violation was attributed to NAS (TC).

Abduction of civilians from Bazumbura by SPLM/A-IO. On 27 October, 7 people were abducted by SPLM/A-IO at Bazumbura and taken to James Diko Camp. The civilians were taken by SPLM/A-IO on the pretence of being soldiers. However, of the 7 abducted, only 3 were former soldiers. The violation was attributed to SPLM/A-IO

Attack on NGO Personnel. During this period there has been attacks on NGO staff civilians in Morobo County, Yei River State in which 3 aid workers were killed (30 October) by unknown assailants. Investigations are on-going regarding this serious incident.

Occupation of Civilian Buildings by Armed Forces: During this period, CTSAMVM has reported that 24 civilian sites (23 SSPDF and 1 SPLM/A-IO) still remain occupied by armed forces with little evidence of serious commitment to rectify this violation.

Operational Status and Operational Priorities: In terms of operational status, CTSAMVM has reactivated the sector level of operations with Sector Coordination cells established at Juba, Bor and Wau. 24 International Observers departed the mission on 29 November and replacements will not be available until January. As a result, operational capability will be reduced until new International Observers are received and trained.

43. In terms of operational priorities CTSAMVM has continued to focus on monitoring and verifying of: (i) cantonment activity including assembly and registration of organised force personnel; (ii) training of the NUF – yet to commence; and (iii) vacation of civilian buildings by armed forces.
44. The *Strategic Defense and Security Review Board (SDSRB)* continues, in accordance with its R-ARCSS Terms of Reference (ToRs), to undertake a Strategic Security Assessment, to develop a security policy framework, a revised defence policy and provide an analysis of operational capabilities of the National Army and other security forces. In this period, the SDSRB has completed a draft threat assessment, which is yet to be published and has benefited from the services of a strategic defence adviser (Gen. Tsadkan Gebretesae,) who periodically assists and supports the development and implementation of the SDSRB plans.
45. *The Joint Military Ceasefire Commission (JMCC)* is responsible for the cantonment and screening process of the respective organised forces and for the subsequent re-deployment of the NUF following their training. To date, whilst it has coordinated and supervised the cantonment and registration of opposition forces (SPLM-A/IO and SSOA), it has done little to carry out the same responsibility with respect to the TGoNU forces (SSPDF and other government organised forces).

46. **The Joint Transitional Security Committee (JTSC)** is responsible for the training of all NUF personnel.¹⁵ During this period it has assumed the lead in much of the security mechanisms' responsibilities under the R-ARCSS Chapter 2 requirements. Whilst primarily responsible for the training remit, it has been instrumental in taking forward the implementation process and improved the coordination with the other security mechanisms.

47. **Disarmament, Demobilization and Re-integration (DDR) Commission.** During this reporting period, the DDR Commission continued to establish its organization including a secretariat and develop its implementation plan. To date, it has achieved the following:

- Participated in the Security Mechanisms workshop and developed a draft outline implementation plan for DDR;
- Conducted a joint RJMEC/DDR Commission meeting with key stakeholders (UNMISS, UNDP, AU, UNHCR, IGAD, RJMEC, CTSAMVM and Partner nations of the International Community to discuss the way ahead for stakeholder support of the DDR process;¹⁶
- Identified and selected suitable personnel for the DDR Commission Secretariat, the Regional DDR Offices and field coordination officers for the DDR transitional sites;
- Identified possible future DDR transitional sites; and
- Planned a fact-finding mission to the respective cantonment areas.

48. In November 2019 the NPTC reported that it had already received US \$33 million of the US \$100 million, which was pledged by the TGoNU in May to support the Pre-Transitional

Budgeted and Disbursed Funds for the Mechanisms /1 (For the 100 Days Extension)		
	Budget (US \$ M)	Disbursed (US \$ M)
Joint Defense Board (JDB)	5.0	3.5
Strategic Defense and Security Review Board (SDSRB)	1.3	0.6
Joint Transitional Security Commission (JTSC)	39.9	5.0
Joint Monitoring Ceasefire Committee (JMCC)	10.0	4.0
Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (DDR)	2.1	2.0
Total	58.2	15.1

/1 Budgeted estimates were derived at the Security Mechanisms Workshop on the 18th - 19th November

activities. It also reported receiving in-kind support from the African Union, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Japan, and Sudan (See Box 3 below). RJMEC estimates that support to be in excess of US \$10 million. Following the 100-day extension, the government announced that it would make a further US \$40 million available to the Security Mechanisms, the

SDSR Board and the NPTC. However, in December a total of US \$16 million was disbursed through the NPTC as follows: JDB US \$ 3.5 million, JTSC US \$5 million, JMCC US \$4 million, DDR Commission US \$2 million, SDSRB US \$600,000, and NCAC US \$315,804. Unfortunately, the disbursement to the mechanisms did not necessarily reflect their detailed workplans and budgets and there is lingering doubt as to the adequacy of the resources in tackling the problems linked to the cantonment process and the selection, training and deployment of the NUF.

¹⁵ Army, Police, National Security Services, Fire service, Prison Service and Wildlife Services

¹⁶ UNDP have agreed to contract a DDR Adviser/Subject Matter Expert to support the DDR Commission during the initial Transitional Phase of the R-ARCSS.

Box 3. In-Kind Contributions Received by the NPTC			
Country	Particulars	Unit	Quantity
African Union	Tents	Nos	130
China	Rice	Bags	30 000
	Tents	Nos	2500
	Blankets	Nos	50 000
	drugs	Batch	...
Egypt	Tents	Nos	560
	Uniforms SPLA	Cartons	9 000
	Green Uniform	Nos	8 000
	Medicine	Boxes	144
Ethiopia	Tents	Nos	99
	Overall Uniform	Nos	2 580
	Sleeping bag	Nos	2 095
	Walking bag	Sacks	1 000
Sudan	Sorghum	Bags	8 000
	White Beans	Bags	60
	Ful Mashir	Bags	44
	Lentils	Bags	50
	Salt	Bags	89
	Sugar	Bags	21
	Dry Okra	Bags	115
	Tomato puree	Cartons	15

V. Engagements of the Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission

49. The RJMEC leadership in carrying out its mandate continued to effectively engage key stakeholders on the pace and status of implementation of the Pre-Transitional tasks still outstanding. Faced with a stalled cantonment process and deadlock in resolving the issue of the number of states, the Leadership arranged briefing consultations with the Chairperson of the IGAD Council of Ministers, held separate consultations with the Parties to the Agreement, the Stakeholders and the Regional guarantors and diplomatic community, the Africa Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC)¹⁷, and held meetings with H.E. Salva Kiir Mayardit, the President of the Republic of South Sudan and Dr. Riek Machar Chairperson of the SPLM/A-IO.

¹⁷ The briefing update to the AUPSC was held in Juba on 15th October and was focused on the status of implementation of the RARCSS, and ways in which it could assist in moving the process forward.

50. Before briefing the Executive Secretary of IGAD in Addis Ababa, the RJMEC Interim Chairman wrote to the Chairman of the IGAD Heads of State the Prime Minister of Ethiopia with a detailed update on the status of implementation of the RARCSS. The RJMEC Interim Chair also requested that IGAD move quickly to prevail upon the Parties to fully implement the outstanding Pre-Transitional tasks. At the meeting with the Chairperson of the IGAD Council of Ministers, the RJMEC Chairman reiterated his request that IGAD more proactively engages the leadership of the Parties in efforts to resolve their outstanding issues related to implementation. As a follow-up to RJMEC's engagement and acting on its recommendation the foreign ministers from the Region travelled to Juba in October to engage the Parties on ways in which implementation could be speeded up.
51. The RJMEC Leadership met with President Silva Kiir Mayardit to update him on the status of implementation of the Agreement and to encourage him to use his leadership to resolve the issue of the states and boundaries and also to avail resources in order to complete the Pre-Transitional tasks, particularly that related to funding for the security arrangements. The President reiterated his full political commitment to the R-ARCSS declaring that going back to war was simply not an option. He also indicated that additional resources would be made available shortly to the security mechanisms and that he was in the process of convening a meeting of the Parties to examine and attempt to resolve the outstanding issues pertaining to the Pre-Transitional period.
52. The RJMEC Chairperson on several occasion engaged Dr. Riek Machar. During these meetings, the Interim Chairperson discussed on how best to implement the critical pending tasks particularly the resolution of the number of states and the security arrangements. The Interim Chairperson also appealed to Dr. Machar on the need to engage regularly at a leadership level to unlock some of the outstanding issues in implementation and also to build on trust and confidence amongst the parties.
53. The RJMEC staff visited a number of cantonment sites, which were aimed at observing first-hand the conditions at the sites and also to solicit feedback from the former combatants. This was also an opportunity to explore reports that child soldiers were registering at the cantonment sites. It was evident from the visits that there was an acute shortage of food and medicines and that former combatants are allowed to keep their weapons upon registration.
54. During this review period in mid-December 2019, RJMEC participated in legal drafting session with the Office of the Legal Counsel of the Africa Union Commission. The drafting session held in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, sought to improve the zero draft Statute of the Hybrid Court on South Sudan. The Africa Union Commission is mandated to establish the Hybrid Court in concert with the Reconstituted TGoNU under Chapter V of the R-ARCSS. RJMEC's role in this drafting session was primarily to ensure actors adhere to the R-ARCSS and particularly Chapter V on Transitional Justice, Accountability, Healing and Reconciliation when drafting the Statute on the Hybrid Court on South Sudan.

55. During this reporting period in mid-December 2019, RJMEC participated in a conference on Transitional Justice and the Promotion of Peace in South Sudan in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia convened by the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan. The meeting was enriched by the participation of Paulino Wanawilla, Minister for Justice and Chair of the Commission and a good mix of state and non-state actors. The meeting set out a broad transitional justice, reconciliation and peace agenda for South Sudan with both state and non-state actors committing to the implementation of Chapter V of R-ARCSS. This relates to Transitional Justice, Accountability, Reconciliation and Healing. RJMEC was requested to establish a coordination group on transitional justice, which is expected to enhance collaboration between state, non-state and international actors, in a quest to enable coordinated implementation of Chapter V of R-ARCSS.
56. During this period, some monitoring and evaluation was conducted on RJMEC's contribution to distributing copies of the Agreement in South Sudan. It reports that some 160,000 publications have been distributed in seven languages (whether full agreements or the summarised version) to a wide range of actors, including: those listed in Article 7.2 of the R-ARCSS; the Agreement Mechanisms (namely the NPTC and CTSAMVM, along with JDB, NCAC, JTSC, JMCC, and SDSRB; government ministries, legislative bodies and their members, and opposition parties listed in 7.2.1 of the Agreement; bodies such as IGAD and other UN agencies; academic, faith-based leaders, members of the media; and through direct JMEC outreach, such as events held in Juba, Maridi, Torit, Malakal, Wau, and Yambio.
57. Furthermore, there has been collaboration with various organisations to hold outreach workshops on the agreement, including with UNMISS, the NPTC dissemination unit, faith-based leaders, school teachers and civil society actors. More specifically, they were: a) a two-day orientation/dissemination workshop on the R-ARCSS for primary and secondary school teachers in Juba; b) a three-day R-ARCSS dissemination workshops with various civil society group and faith-based leaders in Yei; and c) the third in the outdoor series event- "neighbourhood advocacy for peace" at Konyo Konyo. In general, these workshops have focussed on providing an orientation on the contents of the R-ARCSS as well as giving the participants a platform to discuss ways in which they can engage in the peace process. During all RJMEC outreach activities, the Communications Office invited members of local media (print and electronic) for coverage.

VI. Observations and Recommendations

58. Very little progress was made during the fourth quarter in addressing the two critical issues, which have led to the delay in the formation of the R-TGoNU. On the issue of determining the number and boundaries of States, the Parties have failed to reach consensus to date. Given the importance placed on reaching an amicable solution to this issue, the Parties are urged to continue to negotiate in good faith. Resorting to positions on the issue, which may reflect individual Parties' self interest rather than the broader interests of the country should be guarded

against. It is important that this issue is given the serious consideration that it deserves and that no effort be spared in reaching a solution before the formation of the R-TGoNU.

59. During the period under review the cantonment process leading to the redeployment of the NUF stalled. This was in large part due to the lack of sufficient and timely funding, notwithstanding the government's promise to immediately make available the balance of the US \$ 100 million pledged following the 10th November Parties' meeting in Addis Ababa. At the time the government revealed that it had already provided US \$33 million of the US \$100 million, which it pledged in May in support of the Pre-Transitional activities.
60. In addition, the in-kind support provided by the AU, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Japan, Nigeria and Sudan will greatly assist those efforts. Currently, the JDB's focus and priority has shifted to the establishment of training sites, though the funding available for this task is a fraction of the estimated requirements of JTSC. The priority is being put on the military element of the NUF and the VIP Protection Unit. It is likely that training will need to be completed in phases once it commences and it is too early to estimate how much of the NUF will have completed training by the end of the 100 days extension.
61. Given the delays in availing funding for the implementation of the security tasks, it has proven difficult to make substantive progress. Even with the 6-month and the further 100 days extension, the key Chapter II security milestones of completing the cantonment process (registration, screening and selection) and subsequent training and re-deployment of the NUF were not achieved. Importantly, the Parties appear to agree and accept that not all of the transitional security arrangements will have been completed in time to form the R-TGoNU. However, it is necessary to make irrevocable progress towards completion of the security arrangements in order to provide comfort to them just weeks before the scheduled formation of the R-TGoNU.
62. A key aspect related to the formation of the NUF is the work of the DDR Commission, which needs to take care of or provide options to the former combatants not selected. Therefore, the need to adequately fund the Commission will feature prominently in the months and years ahead. In the meantime, the Commission's capabilities must be made known to the former combatants in order to provide buy-in and help in facilitating the process currently underway. Concerning the presence of families in and around cantonment sites, R-JMEC has urged TGoNU and the JDB to approach OCHA for support but it has declared itself unable to intervene within the cantonment sites unless humanitarian reasons require it.
63. With regards to the other outstanding Pre-Transitional tasks, the Parties should pay close attention to the submission of their TNLA representatives' nominees to the NCAC in a timely manner. With less than two months to go before the scheduled formation of the R-TGoNU the process should already be well underway. At the same time, the government should quickly enact the Constitutional Amendment Bill and the other laws previously reviewed by the NCAC. This is important in facilitating a smooth transition to the formation of the R-TGoNU. Finally,

the SDSR Board must work to complete the Strategic Security Assessment while developing the security policy framework and conducting analysis of the operational capabilities of the national army and security forces.

VII. Conclusion

64. After two consecutive postponements of the formation of the R-TGoNU, there is still only limited progress towards the resolution of the two critical issues that prompted the delay. With only a few weeks left to the end of the 100 days extension, every effort must be made by the Parties at this time, to redouble their efforts at tackling these outstanding tasks. Without the predictable flow of financial resources, and the continued movement of former combatants to the training centres, the process could very well stall. Also, without the political will and spirit of compromise to arrive at a solution on the number of states and their boundaries, this could prove a serious stumbling block to sustained and lasting peace in South Sudan.
65. No doubt, the long suffering people of South Sudan continue to pin their hopes for a return to normalcy and improved livelihoods on progress made in the implementation of the Agreement. This desire by the people of South Sudan for peace is clearly demonstrated by the increasing number prepared to abandon the refugee and internally displaced camps to return to their homes and communities. Unless the momentum to tackle the outstanding issues is maintained this very promising trend could very easily be reversed. An Agreement among the Parties on the determination of the number of states and boundaries would be a boost to the entire peace process. Equally important would be visible and sustained progress towards the training and redeployment of the NUF. Failure to achieve any or both of the critical pending tasks can cause a bitter blow to the hopes and aspirations of the millions of South Sudanese who continue to yearn for peace.
66. RJMEC on its part shall continue to impartially monitor, evaluate and report as it vigorously carries out its oversight responsibilities with regards to the R-ARCSS, and make interventions where and when necessary. RJMEC will also continue providing regular reports and briefings to the incumbent TGoNU, the TNLA, the Chairperson of the IGAD Council of Ministers, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, the AU Peace and Security Council, and to the UN Secretary-General and the United Nations Security Council.

END

Appendix 1: Details of the Security Mechanisms Costed Plans



The Joint Defense Board (JDB) Republic of South Sudan

THE JOINT DEFENSE BOARD ACTION PLAN FOR THE NEXT 100 DAYS

**PRESENTED AT THE JOINT SECURITY MECHANISMS WORKSHOP
18-19 NOVEMBER 2019**

Guiding questions:

- What is essential and can be completed by the 100 day deadline?
- What are the cost estimates/financial requirements for the essential requirements/tasks?
- What concurrent activity can take place?
- What and where is external support needed (e.g. funding/resources/expertise)?

JDB Mandate

Article 2.4.2 mandated the JDB to be the leading defense and security institution responsible for the supervision of the other Security Mechanisms of the peace accord such as: the Joint Military Ceasefire Commission (JMCC), the Joint Transitional Security Committees (JTSC).

Broad Timelines for Implementing Transitional Security Arrangements

[illegible]

				<p>training centers for monitoring purposes.</p> <p>Confidence building measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Mobility / vehicles to visit training areas (Barrack, Assembly Points, Cantonments, etc), b- Chartering planes , Communication materials, Stationeries, etc; c- Joint Media & Moral Orientation, d- Accommodation of JDB Members while visiting these sites. 		\$460,000	
1,c	D + 1 to D + 15	14	25 Nov-2019	Evacuation of forces from Civilians sites	JDB & CTSAMVM		
2	D+1 to D+10	09	13 Nov 2019 –	1. Confirmation of registration and strength		IGAD / CTSAMVM &	100% confirmation may be received from MirMir,

			22 Nov 2019	held as on date. 2. Establish / Improve Cantts. 3. Manage inventory held. 4. Update records. 5. Ensure return of registered persons.	JMCC/AJM CC	UNMISS	DingDing, Bong, Sue, Puluturuk (Lankien), Pieri, Mogok, Dor, Gieni, Kendila (Penyume), Lobojo, Ashwa, Irube, Nyara, Lowureng, Ngo Alimah, Pantiit, Torpuot, ThuorGwang, Bentiu, Malual Chat and Ayod, Wunelit, just to mention a few.
2(a)	Upto D+20	10	02 Dec 2019	Weapons Collection and Management a- Collection of Long and Medium Range Heavy Weapons; b- Weapons storage	JDB	\$800,000	
3	Upto D+20	10	02 Dec 2019	1. Make basic arrangements for administration, logistics, food, medical and hygiene; 2. Registration at remaining places; 3. Inventory Management; 4. Establishing command	JDB, JMCC& JTSC		Ensure initial funding provided.

				<p>and control structures (training and administration) at Training centres;</p> <p>5. Movement and deployment of trainers at various training centres;</p> <p>6. Formulation of Joint Training Program is progressed;</p> <p>7. Basic introductory sessions for all at field;</p> <p>8. Announcements for surrender of any additional weapons and ammunition, including outreach sessions;</p> <p>9. Maintain public order and discipline.</p>			
4	Upto D+30	10	12 Dec 2019	<p>1. Training Program finalized;</p> <p>2. Registration all locations completed;</p> <p>3. Separate training areas / facilities created for women (?);</p> <p>4. Medical checkup for all trainees completed.</p> <p>5. DDR of aspirants not</p>	JDB, JTSC &DDR		Second tranche of funding to be provided (considering that funding will be provided in parts).

				included in training camps initiated. 6.Public law and Order maintenance at these sites. 7.Training commences.			
4(a)	Upto D+30	10	12 Dec 2019	Procurement of Military Equipment Uniform, Weapons, Ammunitions for Unified National Army, National Security Services and other organize forces, Vehicles etc.	JDB	\$100,000,000 ?	
5	Upto D+40	10	22 Dec 2019	1. Screening and identification of VIP Protection Force (VIP PF). 2.Area / Location finalization and deployment of administrative, logistics and security arrangements at the designated training centers for VIP Protection Force and Police. 3.Training curriculum	JTSC & JDB		Identification of VIP PF may be done based on physical, mental and intellectual parameters based on discussions and finalized plan.

				finalized. 4.Training for VIP PF commences.			
6	Upto D+50	10	01 Jan 2020	1.Training progressed – all four (?) directions – NUF, VIP PF and Police. 2.Structure, size and deployment locations with strength and weapon profile finalized and submitted for review and approval. 3.Mid-course corrections. 4.Modifications / improvements incorporated. 5.Medical conducted. 6.Mid-course progress report submitted.	JTSC & JDB		Strategic review on progress till date. Progress or lack of it provides signs for way ahead.
7	Upto D+60	10	11 Jan 2020	1.Training continued for all. 2.Logistics aspects relooked and improved. 3.Administrative and training requirements reinforced. 4.Structure, size and deployment locations	JDB & JTSC		Training for stragglers and late reporteers can be at same location or separately identified location. Third tranche of funding to be provided.

				<p>with strength and weapon profile reviewed and approved.</p> <p>5.Training initiated for stragglers identified and those who reported later.</p>			
8	Upto D+70	10	21 Jan 2020	<p>1.Issue of service numbers.</p> <p>2.Arrangements for issue of identity cards.</p> <p>3.Uniform finalized, sizes taken.</p> <p>4.Salary accounts in banks opened.</p> <p>5.Arrangements for provision of cleaned, working service weapons after due census.</p> <p>6.Declaration that any weapon other than the ones accounted for are illegal and prohibited.</p> <p>7.Police structures strengthened (?)</p>	JDB & JTSC		Biometric cards ?
9	Upto D+80	10	31 Jan 2020	<p>1.Weapon Numbers allotted based on requirement / availability / profile.</p>			

				2.Weapon free joint exercise conducted under simulated conditions within camp areas. 3.Reports analysed, evaluation, modifications made, etc.	JDB & JTSC		
10	Upto D+90	10	10 Feb 2020	1.Weapon free outdoor joint exercise under independent supervision. 2.Final Assimilation exercises. 3.Establishing weapon kotes and magazines at various locations for safe custody and issue of weapons.	JDB & JTSC		
11	Upto D+99 Day	09	19 Feb 2020	1. Passing Out Parade. 2.Joint meet with families. 3.Sharing of experiences. 4.Movement to respective locations under agreed command and control structures. 5.Area familiarization.	JDB & JTSC		Command and control structures based on approved plan to be finally deployed and executed by this time. First salary credited (?)
12	D Day	01	20 Feb	Successful Deployment	JDB	\$5,000,000	Leads to Successful

			2020	of NUF and VIP Protection Force			Implementation of the Mandate / Agreement.
				Grand-Total		\$107,160,000 USD	



**JOINT TRANSITIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE
(JTSC)**

**ACTION PLAN AND BUDGET FOR THE TRAINING OF EIGHTY-
THREE (83000) NECESSARY UNIFIED FORCE (NUF) IN NINTY (90)
DAYS**

BY

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**CHAIRPERSON OF JOIN TRANSITIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE –
JTSC**

TO



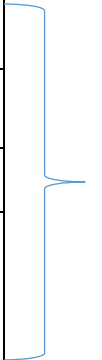

**THE OFFICE OF CHAIRPERSON OF NATIONAL PRE-TRANSITIONAL
COMMITTEE – NPTC**

21th Nov 2019

Juba – South Sudan

Cc FILE

**COMPRESSED BUDGET AND ACTION PLAN FOR TRAINING OF EIGHTY-THREE
(83000) NECESSARY UNIFIED FORCE (NUF)**

S/No	Description	Cost in USD	Time line	Mile stones
1	Preparation of training centres (water, stores, dining halls, clearance tools, etc)	\$ 4,666,775.00	 22 – 30 Nov 201	Preparation of training centres completed.
2	Mobility (cars, trucks, Ambulances and fuel tank).	\$ 5,500,500.00		
3	Accommodation (tents, blankets, mats, mosquito nets etc)	\$ 7,450,947.00		Transportation of instructors and other items completed
4	Equipment (Generators, computers biometric system, printers, projectors).	\$ 1,177,186.40		
5	Transportation (Air, River and Road.	\$958,500	 22. Nov.-7.Dec. 2019	
6	Services (media, training materials, and documentation).	\$95,000	 1st – 7th Dec. 2019	Preposition of food and non-food items completed.
7	Detergents	\$166,820		
8	Utensils	\$824,030		
9	Food and non-food items (Maize flour, Rice, beans cooking oil, sugar, salt etc).	\$14,485,665		
10	Running cost (fuel, incentives, office supplies, etc	\$1,662,988.00	 8 Dec. 2019-8 Feb.2020	Training of 830000 NUF completed
11	Contingency/ Administrative expenses	\$ 1,162202.59		
12	Structuring and Deployment		9 Feb – 22 Feb 2020	
13	Total cost for the training	\$39,902,288.99		

RECOMMENDATION

1. NPTC should fund this budget in time
2. The administration of 19 training centres be handed over by the parties to the JTSC
3. JDB should give directives to all forces to report to the cantonment sites.
4. JMCC should complete the registrations of Police, National security, Prisons service, wild life, civil Defence and any other unregistered forces.
5. SDSR-B should provide the slogan to be used during the training by the NUF.
6. All the stakeholders, partners and friends of South Sudan should support the work of JTSC.

**BUDGET DETAILES FOR THE TRAINING OF EIGHTY THREE THOUSAND (83000)
NECESSARY UNIFIED FORCE (NUF) IN 100 DAYS**

S/N	Description/Categories	Qty	Unit	Rate \$	Amount \$
A	Food staff				
	Maize flour/rice	93889	sacks	\$ 50.00	\$ 4,694,450.00
	Beans/lentils	57792	sacks	\$ 85.00	\$ 4,912,320.00
	Beef/sardine	25780	Tin	\$ 33.00	\$ 850,740.00
	Cooking Oil	22997	Jerri can	\$ 30.00	\$ 689,910.00
	Onion	2640	sacks	\$ 160.00	\$ 422,400.00
	Tomatoes	2000	Carton	\$ 35.00	\$ 70,000.00
	Salt	4599	bag	\$ 15.00	\$ 68,985.00
	Sugar	11038	sack	\$ 50.00	\$ 551,900.00
	Milk	4700	Tin	\$ 36.00	\$ 169,200.00
	Tea leaf	6000	sachet	\$ 0.20	\$ 1,200.00
	Biscuits	25682	carton	\$ 80.00	\$ 2,054,560.00
	Sub total				\$ 14,485,665.00
B	Non-food Items				
	Washing soap	1610	Box	\$ 22.00	\$ 35,420.00
	Sous pans	1314	pcs	\$ 100.00	\$ 131,400.00
	Plates	91987	Pcs	\$ 2.00	\$ 183,974.00
	Cups	91987	pcs	\$ 1.00	\$ 91,987.00
	Plastic barrels/drums	5474	Pcs	\$ 40.00	\$ 218,960.00
	Empty Jerri cans	5474	Pcs	\$ 3.00	\$ 16,422.00
	spoons	91987	Pcs	\$ 1.00	\$ 91,987.00
	Plastic chairs	1900	pcs	\$ 17.00	\$ 32,300.00
	Buckets/Basins	5700	pcs	\$ 10.00	\$ 57,000.00
	Sub total				\$ 859,450.00
	Accommodation				
	Sleeping tents	71987	pcs	\$ 25.00	\$ 1,799,675.00
	blankets	91987	Pcs	\$ 36.00	\$ 3,311,532.00
	Mats/plastic sheet	91987	Pcs	\$ 5.00	\$ 459,935.00
	Bed sheet	91987	Pcs	\$ 30.00	\$ 2,759,610.00
	Mosquito net	91987	Pcs	\$ 10.00	\$ 919,870.00
	Sub total				\$ 9,250,622.00
C	Services				
	Transportation of instructors and tangible items	63	Trip	\$ 9,500.00	\$ 598,500.00
	water transport	9	Trip	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 360,000.00
	Media Coverage / Documentation	19	centre	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 38,000.00
	Training materials	19	centre	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 95,000.00

	Documentation	19	centre	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 57,000.00
	Sub total				\$ 1,148,500.00
D	Training centres clearance tools and preparation				
	Slashes	1208	Pcs	\$ 15.00	\$ 18,120.00
	Pangers	628	Pcs	\$ 15.00	\$ 9,420.00
	Axes	313	Pcs	\$ 15.00	\$ 4,695.00
	Rakes	320	Pcs	\$ 15.00	\$ 4,800.00
	Hoes	500	pcs	\$ 15.00	\$ 7,500.00
	Septic tanks	6	Pcs	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 90,000.00
	Drilling of Borehole	71	pcs	\$ 18,600.00	\$ 1,320,600.00
	Rehabilitation of Boreholes	24	pcs	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 168,000.00
	Construction of toilets	380	pcs	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 1,900,000.00
	Medical ward (Rub Hall 50x30metres, capacity of 300 people)	39	pcs	\$ 1,760.00	\$ 68,640.00
	Installation of grinding mill	19		\$ 5,000.00	\$ 95,000.00
	leveling of ground	14		\$ 70,000.00	\$ 980,000.00
	Sub total				\$ 4,666,775.00
E	Mobility				
	Land cruiser hard top	19	pcs	\$ 33,600.00	\$ 638,400.00
	Land cruiser pick up	19	pcs	\$ 33,600.00	\$ 638,400.00
	Ambulance	19	pcs	\$ 41,400.00	\$ 786,600.00
	Water truck	19		\$ 51,700.00	\$ 982,300.00
	Cargo truck	19	pcs	\$ 77,500.00	\$ 1,472,500.00
	Fuel tank	19	pcs	\$ 51,700.00	\$ 982,300.00
	Sub total				\$ 5,500,500.00
	Equipment				
	Medical care and equipment	5032	pcs	\$ 5.20	\$ 26,166.40
	Generator	19	pcs	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 950,000.00
	Biometric registration system	38	pcs	\$ 1,300.00	\$ 49,400.00
	Laptop computers	57	pcs	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 68,400.00
	Printers	19	pcs	\$ 700.00	\$ 13,300.00
	projector	19	pcs	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 19,000.00
	Motorola	190	pcs	\$ 100.00	\$ 19,000.00
	External hard drive	19	pcs	\$ 80.00	\$ 1,520.00
	Thuraya	38	pcs	\$ 800.00	\$ 30,400.00
	Sub total				\$ 1,177,186.40
	Running cost				
	Maintenance	19	centre	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 19,000.00
	Fuel	136800	Litre	\$ 1.50	\$ 205,200.00

	Office cleaning detergents	19	centre	\$ 100.00	\$ 1,900.00
	Thuraya airtime & service	38	pcs	\$ 400.00	\$ 3,600.00
	Medical staff allowance	608	personnel	\$ 276.00	\$ 167,808.00
	Instructors and support staff allowance	4860	persons	\$ 258.00	\$ 1,253,880.00
	Sub total				\$ 1,651,388.00
	Total cost				\$ 38,740,086.40
	Contingency				\$ 1,162,202.59
	Total cost for training per centre				\$ 39,902,288.99

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JMCC BUDGET FOR 45 DAYS WORKPLAN

S/NO	KEY MILESTONE	ACTIVITY	COST PER ACTIVITY \$	COST PER ACTIVITY SSP	TOTAL \$	TOTAL SSP
1	KM 1	Transportation of food;				
		✓ Internal transportation	9 teams x \$ 1,200	9 teams x 384,000 SSP	10,800	3,456,000
		✓ Maintenance and Hiring of trucks and boats.	-----	-----	75,000	24,000,000
		✓ Food for 40 cantonment sites / Medicines	NPTC	NPTC		
		✓ Food for 10 main barracks / Medicince	NPTC	NPTC		
		✓ Food for other organized forces in 10 former states HQs /Medicines	NPTC	NPTC		
		✓ Food Loading and offload, Food security escort and storage.	-----	-----	45,000	14,400,000
2	KM2	Joint Screening of registered Forces;				
		✓ Transportation of 83,000 troops to the training centers	1200 trips x \$ 1,150	1,200 trips x 368,000 SSP	1,380,000	441,600,000
		Continuation registration of 1 st phase, remaining SSPDF and organized forces				
		✓ Printing of 100,000 registration forms	100,000 forms x \$ 0.85	100,000 forms x 272 SSP	85,000	27,200,000
		✓ Printing of 100,000 registration forms	In kind support	In kind support		
		✓ Stationaries / office equipment	In kind support	In kind support		
		✓ Flights	9 teams x 2 flights x \$ 6,000	9 teams x 2 flights x 1,920,000 SSP	108,000	34,560,000
		✓ Flights	18 flights in kind	18 flights in kind		
		Sanitary kits for female soldiers				
		✓ Ten thousand (10,000) including organized forces.	10,000 combatants x \$ 30	10,000 combatants x 3200 SSP	300,000	96,000,000
		✓ First Aids kits				
		✓ First Aids kits	9 teams x \$ 500	9 teams x 160,000 SSP	4,500	1,440,000
		Communication				
		✓ (Thuraya and GSM units)	9 teams x \$ 500	9 teams x 160,000 SSP	4,500	1,440,000
		Training				
		✓ Refresher course for 2 days for 181 AJMCC/JMCTs	231 AJMCC/JMCTs x \$ 350 x 2 days	231 AJMCC/JMCTs x 112,000 SSP	161,700	51,744,000
		✓ Recruitment and training of 50 JMCTs				
		✓ Training requirement / stationaries	3 regions x \$ 3000	3 regions x 960,000 SSP	9,000	2,880,000
		Incentives				
		✓ AJMCC	61 x \$ 500 x 2 months	61 x 160,000 SSP x 2 months	61,000	19,520,000
		✓ JMCTs	120 x \$ 400 x 2 months	120 x 128,000 SSP x 2 months	96,000	30,720,000
		✓ Accommodation of the team at the sites	45 members x \$ 100 x 14 days	45 mem x 32,000 SSP x 14 days	63,000	20,160,000
		✓ Cantonment mgt and security teams in 60 sites	60 sites x \$ 6000	60 sites x 1,920,000 SSP	360,000	115,200,000
		✓ 20 Database staffs	20 staffs x \$ 800 x 2 months	20 staffs x 256,000 SSP x 2 months	32,000	10,240,000
		✓ 50 new JMCTs	50 JMCTs x \$ 400 x 2 months	50 JMCTs x 128,000 SSP x 2 months	40,000	12,800,000
		Media Facilitation			20,000	6,400,000
3	KM 3	Transportation of residual forces to DDR centers	Till DDR identify their centres	Till DDR identify their centres		
		Food for all forces			7,242,809	2,317,698,880
		GRAND TOTAL			10,098,309	3,231,458,880

STRATEGIC DEFENCE AND SECURITY REVIEW BOARD, SDSR-B REVISED WORKPLAN

Strategic Security Assessment, SSA Activities							
Timeframe	Detail Activities			Date	Participants	Budget	Responsibility
Nov 20 - Dec 20, 2019	1	Focused group discussions					Chair and Project Team
	a	Academia and Think Tanks		27/11/19	60	2,160.00	
	b	Organized Forces					
	1	Junior members		22/11/19	80	2,880.00	
	2	Senior members		23/11/19	40	1,440.00	
	3	Consultant fees		22-23/11/19	1	25,000.00	
	c	Parliamentarian, National Dialogue and Ministers		3/12/2019	80	2,880.00	
	2	Data Collection					The Chair, the co-chairs, one person from Project, and one person for information
	a	Assign SDSR-B team to follow -up with JMCC to provide registration and screening information;		Two Weeks (starting 20th of Nov)	3	1,125.00	
	3	Workshop					Chair, Head of Secretariat and Project Team
	a	A workshop on illicit arms in the hands of communities and		11-12/12/19	50	3,600.00	
	b	Consultant fees		11-12/12/19	2	50,000.00	
	4	Compiling of collected data and drafting		12-20/12/19	15	4,320.00	SSA Team
	5	Review of Security Policy Framework Team upto 20/12/2019		20/12/19	15	16,200.00	The Review and Policy Team
6	Board Meeting		14/12/2019	50	1,800.00	Head of Secretariat	
	Sub Total					111,405.00	
Development of SDSR-B Phase I Documents							
		Mid-Term Assessment of the 100 days		First Week of Jan 2020			
Jan 5 - Mar 7, 2020	7	The Strategic Security Assessment (SSA)					Chair, Head of Secretariat, Project and Admin
	a	Retreat for Drafting and Finalization of SSA		5-12/1/2020			
	1	Return Tickets		1	50	40,000.00	
	2	Accommodation		7	45	63,000.00	
	3	perdiem		7	50	18,750.00	
	4	Provision of Tea		5	50	5,000.00	
	5	Hire of Small Office Inclusive of Printer & Projector		7	1	2,100.00	
	6	Hire of Hall		5	1	3,000.00	
	7	Advance Team (2 Admin+ 3 Project)		9	5	2,250.00	
	8	Local Transport (vehicle Hire)		7	3	9,450.00	
	9	Stationeries		1	1	600.00	
	8	Board Meeting (input on policy development)		15-16/1/2020	50	3,600.00	Head of Secretariat
	9	The Security Policy Framework (SPF)					Chair, Head of Secretariat, Project and Admin
	a	Retreat to review, study and approve the SPF document		2-8/2/2020			
	1	Return Tickets		1	50	40,000.00	
	2	Accommodation		7	45	63,000.00	
	3	perdiem		7	50	18,750.00	
	4	Provision of Tea		5	50	5,000.00	
	5	Hire of Small Office Inclusive of Printer & Projector		7	1	2,100.00	
6	Hire of Hall		5	1	3,000.00		
7	Advance Team (2 Admin+ 3 Project)		9	5	2,250.00		
8	Local Transport (vehicle Hire)		7	3	9,450.00		
9	Stationeries		1	1	600.00		

		Mid-Term Assessment of the 100 days			First Week of Jan 2020				
	10	Planning Meeting between the Chairpersons and Secretariat						Chair and head of Secretariat & Secretariat	
	a	Selection of the team to work on the Revised Defence Policy			10/2/2020	15	-		
	11	The Revised Defence Policy (RDP)							
		a	Orientation Workshop on the Revised Defence Policy			12-13/2/2020	60	4,320.00	All members+
		b	Consultant fees			12-13/2/2019	1	25,000.00	
		b	Development of the Revised Defence Policy			14-28/2/2020	15	7,560.00	New Team to be established by Leadership Chair, Head of Secretariat, Project and Admin
		c	RDP Retreat			1-7/3/2020			
			1	Return Tickets		1	50	40,000.00	
			2	Accommodation		7	45	63,000.00	
			3	perdiem		7	50	18,750.00	
			4	Provision of Tea		5	50	5,000.00	
			5	Hire of Small Office Inclusive of Printer & Projector		7	1	2,100.00	
			6	Hire of Hall		5	1	3,000.00	
	7		Advance Team (2 Admin+ 3 Project)		9	5	2,250.00		
	8		Local Transport (vehicle Hire)		7	3	9,450.00		
9	Stationeries		1	1	600.00				
6	Stationeries		1	1	600.00				
		Sub Total					433,280.00		
		Total					544,685.00		
		Contigengy					27,234.25		
		Total					571,919.25		
	12	Administrative Cost							
			Unpaid Allowances			5	410,515.00		
			100 Days Allowances			3	246,309.00		
			Driver			2	3,600.00		
			Internal Transport/Fuel			1	30,000.00		
	Sub Total						690,424.00		
	Grand Total						1,262,343.25		
	Note								
Perdiem is Budgeted at USD 50 per person, One way air Ticket at USD 800, Accomodation is full Board at USD 200, Hire of Office at USD 300 and Hire of Meeting Hall at USD 600									

DDR Commission Activities/Key Milestones for 100 Days												
Review of the Activities after 50 days												
S/no	Key Activities	Cost in US Dollars (\$)	Number of Days									
1	Update DDRC organogram including the organizational structure and job descriptions	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
2	Deployment of personnel/staff to the DDRC offices at the HQs and former 10 States	5,000										
3	Full operationalization of the 11 Offices (HQ + 10 offices) - fuels, stationeries, generators, furniture	150,000										
4	Review and update of the DDR Basic documents - PI plans, DDR policy, reintegration plan)	50,000										
5	Provision of the logistical supports at the HQs and 10 states offices (16 vehicles)	1,265,000										
6	Provision of the internet services/IT equipment	16,000										
7	DDR Commission Cantonment Areas Visits	440,000										
8	Update of the Registration Database - ICRS	12,000										
9	Retraining/training of the staff on the updated ICRS	20,000										
10	Sensitization /Public Information campaigns	30,000										
11	Profiling of the DDR candidates - places of origins, aspiration, mediac needs etc	25,000										
12	Identification of at least 8 DDR transitional facilities/transit camps	20,000										
13	Identification, registration and release of Children Associated with Armed Forces (CAAFs)	0										
14	Identification, registration and release of Women Associated with Armed Forces (WAAF's)	50,000										
Total Amount Required (\$), 2 million 83 thousand USD Only		2,083,000										
S/no	Plus 100 Days											
1	Opportunities Mapping											
2	Transport of ex-combatants to TF											
3	Establishment of the medical centers in the TF											
4	Plan for the feeding of ex-combatants at the TF											
5	Concrete Plans for the reintegration activities											
6	Management of the database											
S/no	Expected Support from the Partners											
1	Secondment of the DDR Experts											

2	Political Support
3	Enhanced Coordination
4	Establishment of the Trust fund
5	DDR Donors Conference
6	Inclusion of the DDR Programme in the UNMISS Mandate
7	Request for UNMISS MLOs during the DDRC Field Visits