



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

**FINAL MINUTES OF THE 32ND MEETING OF THE RECONSTITUTED JOINT
MONITORING AND EVALUATION COMMISSION HELD ON 5TH OCTOBER 2023
AT BEIJING JUBA HOTEL, SOUTH SUDAN**

The Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (RJMEC) convened its 32nd meeting on 5th October 2023 in Juba, South Sudan. H.E. Amb. Maj Gen (rtd) Charles Tai Gituai, Interim Chairperson of the RJMEC chaired the meeting and called it to order at 10:42 am.

Agenda

1. Opening Prayers
2. Chairperson's Opening Remarks
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Adoption of the Minutes of the 31st RJMEC Meeting
5. Statement by the RJMEC Interim Chairperson
6. Report from RTGoNU
7. Report from the PFM-OC
8. Report from NTC
9. Briefing from UNMISS SRSG
10. Reports from Mechanisms on Progress of Implementation in the R-ARCSS
 - a. NCAC
 - b. CTSAMVM
 - c. JDB
 - d. SDSR Board
 - e. JMCC
 - f. DDR Commission
 - g. JRC
11. Discussions
12. Review of the Resolution
13. Date for the Next Meeting
14. A.O.B
15. Chairperson's Closing Remarks
16. Closing Prayers.

Attendance:

For the Parties to the R-ARCSS:

1. Hon. Dr. Martin Elia Lomuro (RTGoNU)
2. Hon. Sandra Bona Malwal (SPLM/IO)
3. Hon. Gatwech Puoch Lam (SPLM/A –IO)
4. Hon. Peter Mabior Riiny (SSOA)
5. Maj. Gen. Bior Leek Kuareng (FD)
6. Hon. Wilson Lodiong Sebit (OPP)

For the Other South Sudanese Stakeholders and Adherents:

1. Rtd. Bishop Enock Tombe Stephen (Faith-based Leader)
2. Sheik Jaralnebi Khamis Mursal (Faith-based Leader)

3. Amb. John Gai Yoh (Eminent Personalities)
4. Mr. Akuoch Ajang Nyanhom (CSO Alliance)
5. Mr. Taban A. Christopher (CSO Forum)
6. Prof. Pauline Riak (Academia) - Online
7. Mr. John Lual Akol (Business Community)
8. Mrs. Yar Manoa Majok (Business Community)
9. Ms. Eva Christo Simon (Women Coalition)
10. Mrs. Maria Gideon Gakmar (Women's Bloc)
11. Mr. Patrick A. Godi (Youth)

For the Regional Guarantors:

1. Mr. Rabeh Mohamed (Djibouti)
2. H.E. Nebil M. Abdullahi (Ethiopia)
3. H.E. Yohannes TeclMichael Kahsai (Eritrea)
4. Mr. Gamal Malik Ahmed Goraish (Sudan)
5. H.E. Maj. Gen (rtd) Samuel Nandwa (Kenya)
6. Mr. Kabugudho Anthony (Uganda)
7. Mr. Tukur Marigan (Nigeria)
8. Mr. Luvuyo Mato (South Africa)
9. Mr. Ahmed Y. Hersi (IGAD)
10. Dr. Sally Wangamati (AUMISS)

For International Partners and Friends of South Sudan:

1. Mr. Ma Wenjun (China)
2. H.E. Linken Berryman (Norway)
3. Mr. William Flens (USA)
4. H.E. Guy Warrington (UK)
5. H.E. Timo Olkkinen (EU)
6. H.E. Marjan Schippers (IPF) Netherlands
7. Prof. Nicholas Haysom (UNMISS)

For RJMEC Secretariat:

1. Amb. Berhanu Kebede, Chief of Staff
2. Dr. Thomson Fontaine, Deputy Chief of Staff - Strategy

For Agreement Institutions and Mechanisms:

1. Maj. Gen. Jacob Nyier Gatkuoth (Head of JDB Secretariat)
2. Maj. Kuok Nyang Kuok (JBD)
3. Madame Angelina Teny (Chairperson SDSR Board)
4. Mr. Angelo Madut (Head of SDSR Board Secretariat)
5. Maj. Gen. Pal Yiech Lam (Deputy Head of JMCC Secretariat)
6. Maj. Gen. Buda John Aban (JMCC)
7. Col. Wuor Jok Guol (JMCC)
8. Col. George Mabe Peter (JTSC Secretariat)
9. Hon. Lt. Gen. Ayuen Alier Jongoror (Chairperson DDR Commission)
10. Brig. Gen. Yassir Hassab Alla (Deputy Chairperson CTSAMVM)
11. Mr. Arve H. Lauritzen (Chief of Staff CTSAMVM)
12. Justice Ajonye Perpetua Paya (Head of Secretariat JRC)

Observers:

1. H.E. Erdem Mutaf (Turkiye)
2. H.E. Christian Sedat (Germany)
3. H.E. Vishnu Kumar Sharma (India)
4. Mr. Hilding Lundkvist (Sweden)
5. Mina Watanabe (Japan)
6. Mr. Marius Hochstrasser (Switzerland)
7. Mr. El-said Ezzat El-said Ahmed (Egypt)
8. Mr. Asafa Chande (Zimbabwe)
9. Ms. Fenny Hum (UN Women)
10. Mr. Andrew Shuruma (UNDP)
11. Mr. Flavio Soares Da Gama (AFDB)
12. Maj. James Musozera (Security Supervision Mechanism)
13. Lt. Col. Taifa Kuer (Security Supervision Mechanism)

List of Acronyms

<i>AUC</i>	<i>African Union Commission</i>
<i>BoSS</i>	<i>Bank of South Sudan</i>
<i>CDC</i>	<i>Constitutional Drafting Committee</i>
<i>CSOs</i>	<i>Civil Society Organisations</i>
<i>CTSAMVM</i>	<i>Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism</i>
<i>CTC</i>	<i>CTSAMVM Technical Committee</i>
<i>CTRH</i>	<i>Commission for Truth Reconciliation and Healing</i>
<i>DDR</i>	<i>Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration</i>
<i>GPOC</i>	<i>Greater Nile Petroleum Operating Company</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 Defence Board</i>
<i>JMCC</i>	<i>Joint Military Ceasefire Commission</i>
<i>JRC</i>	<i>Judicial Reform Committee</i>
<i>JSC</i>	<i>Judicial Services Commission</i>
<i>JTSC</i>	<i>Joint Transitional Security Committee</i>
<i>MoFP</i>	<i>Ministry of Finance and Planning</i>
<i>MoJCA</i>	<i>Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs</i>
<i>NCA</i>	<i>National Constituent Assembly</i>
<i>NCAC</i>	<i>National Constitutional Amendment Committee</i>
<i>NCC</i>	<i>National Constitutional Conference</i>
<i>NCRC</i>	<i>National Constitutional Review Commission</i>
<i>NEC</i>	<i>National Elections Commission</i>
<i>NGOs</i>	<i>Non-Governmental Organisations</i>
<i>NLP</i>	<i>National Land Policy</i>
<i>NPTC</i>	<i>National Pre-Transitional Committee</i>
<i>NTC</i>	<i>National Transitional Committee</i>
<i>NUF</i>	<i>Necessary Unified Forces</i>
<i>PFMAA</i>	<i>Public Financial Management and Accountability Act</i>
<i>PFM-OC</i>	<i>Public Finance Oversight Committee</i>
<i>PPC</i>	<i>Political Parties Council</i>
<i>PoC</i>	<i>Protection of Civilians</i>
<i>PSC</i>	<i>Preparatory Sub Committee</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>RTGoNU</i>	<i>Revitalized 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>SRF</i>	<i>Special Reconstruction Fund</i>
<i>SSOA</i>	<i>South Sudan Opposition Alliance</i>
<i>SPLM</i>	<i>Sudan People's Liberation Movement</i>
<i>SPLM-IO</i>	<i>Sudan People's Liberation Movement in Opposition</i>
<i>SSPDF</i>	<i>South Sudan People's Defence Force</i>
<i>SPOC</i>	<i>Sudd Petroleum Operating Company</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>UNGA</i>	<i>United Nations General Assembly</i>
<i>UNHCR</i>	<i>United Nations High Commission for Refugees</i>

UNMISS
UNOCHA

United Nations Mission in South Sudan
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Min. 01/32/23: Opening Prayers

1. Bishop Emeritus Enock Tombe Stephen and Sheik Jaralncbi Khamis Mursal led the opening prayers.

Min. 02/32/23: Chairperson's Opening Remarks

2. The Interim Chairperson welcomed the RJMEC members to the 31st monthly meeting. He thanked members for their attendance and called the meeting to order. He also welcomed H.E. Christian Sedat the new Ambassador of Germany and Lothar Jaschke, Deputy Head of Delegation of the EU. The Chair congratulated Hon. Angelina Teny on her appointment to the Ministry of Interior.

Min. 03/32/23: Adoption of the Agenda

3. The agenda was adopted without amendment.

Min. 04/32/23: Adoption of the Minutes of the Previous Meeting

4. The draft minutes of the 31st RJMEC meeting were revised and adopted without amendment.

Min. 05/32/23 Statement by the RJMEC Interim Chairperson

5. The RJMEC Interim Chairperson welcomed members and highlighted the following:
 - 5.1 underscoring, the five-year anniversary since the signing of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) in 2018, highlighting its commendable achievement in bringing relative peace, improved investment environmental opportunities and increased infrastructural development. Commended the R-ARCSS Parties for maintaining peace, however, critical tasks for South Sudan's democratic transition remain. Urged RTGoNU to provide clarity on election preparedness;
 - 5.2 briefed the Transitional National Legislative Assembly (TNLA) on the implementation of the Revitalised Agreement and encouraged them to fast-track pending bills. Also engaged with the President of Djibouti, Chairperson of the IGAD Heads of State and Government, the Deputy President of South Africa, and Foreign Ministers of Djibouti and South Africa. He appealed to the AU C5 Chair, South Africa, to rally support for the peace process. Additionally, he briefed the European Union's Political and Security Council and the Norwegian Deputy Foreign Minister. Thanked the EU Ambassador Timo Olkkonen and Norwegian Ambassador Linken Berryman for their efforts in ensuring the success of the visit;
 - 5.3 made the following recommendations to the RTGoNU and the Parties to the Agreement to;
 - a). expedite the reconstitution of the Political Parties Council, the National Elections Commission (NEC), and the National Constitutional Review Commission (NCRC), all key institutions in the holding of free and fair elections;
 - b) ensure that women's representation in the political process attains the minimum 35% threshold, including in the Constitution-making bodies and the other institutions and commissions being reconstituted;
 - c) complete the unification and redeployment of forces and provide adequate resources to the Security Mechanisms;
 - d) present the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH) and Compensation and Reparation Authority (CRA) Bills before the TNLA for consideration and enactment without delay;
 - e) the Parties to the Agreement to dialogue among themselves and agree on the practical steps to fast-track the implementation of the Roadmap to ensure the timely conduct of elections; and
 - f) as elections approach, conduct civic education, fast-track

the permanent constitution-making process and promote political and civic space to allow citizens to exercise their democratic rights; and

- 5.4 underscored that lack of clarity on elections-preparedness, constitution-making, and unification of forces was creating uncertainty. With five years of relative peace, it was crucial for the country's leadership to consolidate peace dividends through a democratic transition for all diverse communities, ensuring smooth and successful elections.

Min. 06/32/23: Report from the RTGoNU

6. The representative of the RTGoNU reported as follows:

- 6.1. conveyed apologies from the other ITGoNU RJMEC members who were unable to attend the meeting;
- 6.2. the National Elections Act, 2023 was assented into law by the President on September 25, 2023. The laws governing the reconstitution of the NCRC, the NEC, and the Political Parties Council (PPC) are now in place. The restructuring process for these elections-related institutions was complete and submitted to the President's Office for perusal and appointment;
- 6.3. The government was working with partners through the Gov-Trilateral (AU-IGAD-UN) Joint Taskforce for electoral and constitutional making processes. UNMISS experts had presented 10 points on elections and related challenges to the government for political decision-making. UNMISS expert views will be discussed before the High-level standing Committee for the implementation of the R-ARCSS and subsequently to the parties to the agreement for political decisions. The restructuring and reconstituting of other commissions and independent institutions were ongoing, with bills being drafted and enacted;
- 6.4. the second echelon of the Necessary Unified Forces comprising of the prisons, wildlife, fire bridge, and national security had been agreed, with the Army and Police remaining outstanding. This process is expected to be completed within the month. Food items and military requirements for phase-1 deployment have been secured and delivered to training centres. Troops were reporting to their respective centres to complete the deployment process;
- 6.5. the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management was finalizing the South Sudan durable solution strategy for refugees, returnees, IDPs, and host communities. Additionally, the NGO Act had been reviewed to align with the R-ARCSS provisions, and the legislative process. Consultation meetings were held on the establishment of the Special Reconstruction Fund Board;
- 6.6. the President has embarked on an Economic Sector Transformation, which has led to changes in the leadership of the Ministry of Finance and Planning, the National Revenue Authority, and the Bank of South Sudan. These changes had delayed the release of funds for critical agreement provisions and institutions. However, once resolved, the reforms outlined in the agreement and roadmap will be faster and more effective. Additionally, the Ministry was expected to implement recommendations from the Economic Conference; and
- 6.7. informed members that, the Council of Ministers will deliberate on bills for the CTRH and the CRA on October 6, 2023, before being forwarded to Parliament for ratification.

Min. 07/32/23: Briefing from the PFM-OC

7. No report was either received or presented as the PFM-OC Chairperson did not attend the plenary.

Min. 08/32/23: Briefing from the NTC

8. No report was submitted or presented to the plenary.

Min. 09/32/23: Briefing from UNMISS SRSG

9. The SRSG highlighted the following:

- 9.1. he briefed the UN Security Council on South Sudan's political and security developments, highlighting delays in the electoral architecture and the need for political will to resolve outstanding issues. Additionally, he discussed the Revitalized Peace Agreement implementation with President Kiir in Juba and New York, who also held a meeting with the UN Secretary-General. The President reiterated his commitment to regional peace and security, emphasizing the need to expedite the remaining provisions of the Agreement to ensure a peaceful transitional period through free, fair, and credible elections in 2024;
- 9.2. commended the passing into law of the National Elections Act, marking a crucial step in the electoral process. With 14 months remaining, prioritizing the establishment, and resourcing of elections and constitution-making bodies was essential. The constitution-making process had not made any progress since last convening, with the Roadmap predicting its completion in July 2024, six months ahead of elections in December 2024. Encouraged the parties to reach an agreement on the way forward. Additionally, urged the Joint Task Force for the Implementation of the Constitution-Making and Electoral Processes to resume monthly meetings to address electoral and constitution-making issues;
- 9.3. emphasized the importance of a secured political environment, equal playing field for all political parties, civic and political space before, during, and after elections. Took note of the ongoing preparation of a national electoral security action plan, promoting a multipartisan approach to build confidence. He stressed the need to expedite the integration and deployment of the Necessary Unified Forces. Underscored the need of respecting the Joint Defence Board's order for Phase I graduates to return to training facilities and recruits for Phase II;
- 9.4. over 290,000 people reportedly had arrived in South Sudan due to the conflict in Sudan, causing concern about the country's humanitarian situation. Decreased funding had also led to reduced food distribution in Bentiu, causing tensions and protests in the IDP camp. He further noted that South Sudan needs international donors' support to address the crisis, but also needs to allocate adequate funding to meet its humanitarian and public service responsibilities;
- 9.5. insecurity due to ambushes and looting had been affecting food delivery in South Sudan. With 40 documented cases in 2023 so far this year, South Sudan has reported the highest number of attacks against aid workers, with the most recent attack on UN-contracted trucks resulting in two deaths. He condemned these attacks and called for accountability to ensure a safe environment for humanitarian assistance delivery;
- 9.6. reiterated that urgent action was needed to implement the Roadmap, regain citizens' trust, and secure international investment in South Sudan's peace project. Key electoral institutions, including the NCRC, NEC, and PPC, needed to be reconstituted and resourced;
- 9.7. underscored that South Sudanese seek free, fair, and credible elections, however, no party can lawfully register, until the PPC was fully functioning. SPLM-IG enjoyed heightened political activity and campaigning, causing some parties to feel that the SPLM-IG is being irreversibly privileged. Moreover, the NUF need to deploy its graduated forces for the second phase to commence; and
- 9.8. reiterated UNMISS's readiness in collaboration with RJMEC, AU, IGAD, and the international community to support the government in advancing the peace process.

Min. 10/32/23: Reports from Mechanisms on progress in implementation of the R-ARCSS:

10. The following are the reports from the Agreement Institutions and Mechanisms.

Report from the NCAC

- 10.1. On behalf of the NCAC a member of the Committee reported the following:
- 10.2. the NCAC mandate was extended for a period of six months by Cabinet Resolution on 26 May 2023. The extension will allow the NCAC to complete its review and amendment of various legislation, including the Non-Governmental Organisations Act, 2016, Relief and Rehabilitation Act, Investment Promotion Act, 2009, Mining Act, 2012, National Pension Act, Telecommunications Act, and Transport Act. The Committee submitted two amendment Bills, the Non-Government Organisations Act, 2016 (Amendment) Bill 2023 and the Relief and Rehabilitation Act, 2016 (Amendment) Bill 2023, to the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs aiming to create a legal framework for NGOs effective roles in humanitarian, development, and governance. The Committee had made significant progress in reviewing and amending the Investment Promotion Act, 2009, including regional and international comparative studies, consultations with ministries, and policy documents;
- 10.3. a stakeholders validation meeting was held in September 2023, attended by over 80 participants from various organisations. The meeting provided critical input on creating a competitive, facilitative, and well-regulated investment environment in South Sudan. The Committee reviewed stakeholders' input and drafting an amendment bill, expected to be finalized by October 2023. NCAC faces challenges in reviewing and amending critical legislation, including delays in responding to submissions and information requests. Urged Parties and stakeholders to respond promptly to NCAC requests for inputs to enable the Committee to meet its deadlines. Additionally, financial support remained a major obstacle to NCAC's mandate. Following Resolution No. 62/2023, the Minister of Finance was directed to pay the national members outstanding arrears, however, no payment had been made. This demoralized national members and undermined the Committee's work. Urged the government to honor its commitment to pay arrears. Urged all parties and stakeholders to continue supporting NCAC's efforts to strengthen the legal foundation for the implementation of the Agreement.

Report from the CTSAMVM

- 10.4. CTSAMVM Chief of Staff highlighted that, CTSAMVM, including its National Monitors, were working effectively throughout the country. It prioritised monitoring of implementation issues to provide accurate information to stakeholders. The teams were maintaining close contact with Cantonment Sites and Training centres and conduct active visits. Since the last RJMEC meeting, no significant ceasefire-related incidents had occurred, yet CTSAMVM remained concerned about ongoing tensions in Upper Nile and Unity States. He acknowledges that intercommunal violence was not covered by its mandate unless it's politically motivated by Signatory Parties but expressed regret for the Pochalla tragedy and hopes for robust national mechanisms to prevent such incidents as the R-ARCSS progresses. Informed members that CTSAMVM was facing significant resource issues: with EU funding due to finish end of 2023. Other challenges affecting CTSAMVM include the continuing issues which are preventing meetings of the CTC and CTSAMVM Board whose mandate is to discuss and approve reports. However, R-JMEC and IGAD had been working hard to resolve the issues. Seven CTSAMNM reports had been completed and are ready for publication including those on incidents at Wunkur and Paya. These reports will be published once the CTC and CTSAMVM Board issues are resolved. All CTSAMVM reports are prepared with the full participation of National Monitors and Senior National Liaison Officers. Appealed to the

international partners for their support and cooperation from the Parties to continue playing its vital role in supporting the peace process.

Report from the JDB

- 10.5. The Head of the JDB Secretariat informed the meeting that the Board was assisting the principals of the Parties to the Agreement in finalizing the unification of the second tier of command across security institutions. The Board was further providing necessary support to the principals, allowing the President and Commander-in-Chief to make decisions on appointment to various positions in the second tier. He informed the plenary that the NTC had distributed food items directly to the Training Centres for the scheduled deployment of Phase I of the NUF which was still pending awaiting the release of government funds. However, NTC was still facing several challenges and had not received funds for the deployment of NUF, despite a budget request submitted since March 2023. Training centres and assembly areas were running out of medicines. The closure of offices at the South Sudan Hotel was causing difficulties in day-to-day activities of the security mechanisms. Access to offices and alternatives are needed to address the situation. Additionally, officers and instructors have not received remuneration since 2019. Thanked Parties, particularly the RTGoNU, for their support in the peace process, and to IGAD, Special Envoy, Partners, friends of South Sudan, and international guarantors for their continued role in ensuring sustainable peace.

Report from the SDSR Board

- 10.6. The Chairperson of the Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) Board informed the meeting that the Board had not done much since the last plenary. However, the Board had finalised all the documents awaiting to be endorsed by all members of the Board once funding was disbursed. Appealed to the Parties that had been consistently absent in attending the Board activities to reappoint new representatives to the Board.

Report from the Joint Transitional Security Committee (JTSC)

- 10.7. The JTSC representative informed members that, on 13th September 2023, the NTC provided two weeks' food ration to the JTSC, including maize flour, beans, rice, lentils, sugar, cooking oil, and salt to mobilize the graduated NUF for deployment by the JDB in September 2023. Also, it received SSP170,000,000, and equitably allocated to the three regional teams for operations and facilitation during the mobilisation exercise. The Committee had dispatched teams to three regions in Equatoria, Bahr El Ghazal, and Upper Nile to mobilise graduated forces for deployment by the JDB. It was assessing the conditions of all training centres to ensure readiness for Phase II of NUF training. Additionally, it was reviewing training plans and budgets, and preparing for food prepositioning in training centres after contracts with the NTC were finalised. Informed members that the Committee faces challenges due to insufficient and inconsistent budget funding, prolonged stay of NUF and DDR components in training centres, lack of adequate food and medicines, and poor infrastructural facilities. Flooding in Upper Nile state caused some centres to be underwater such as Kaljaak, Alal and Tufogia, and poor road conditions e.g., road to Owinkibul cannot be driven on. The forces were stranded in training centres with little or no attention. Some of the training centres were inaccessible due to impassable roads, forcing the JTSC to relocate forces to safer locations. Appealed to the RTGoNU, JDB and NTC to avail funds and food items to the JTSC to rehabilitate training centres for Phase II. Urged regional and international partners to pledge financial and in-kind support for security arrangements. Relocation of submerged training centres was also necessary.

Report from the Joint Military Ceasefire Commission (JMCC)

- 10.8. The Deputy Head of Secretariat of the JMCC informed members that the budget for Phase II was submitted to facilitate all activities related to assessment, verification, sites clearance and reconstruction of shelters, food delivery and printing of registration forms before possible preparations of the forces for re-organization. On August 29, 2023, JMCC agreed to downsize phase I cantonment sites to 17 for opposition and 11 for South Sudan People's Defense Forces (SSPDF) in ten (10) states, plus three administrative areas with other organised forces. The Commission plans to deliver food to cantonment sites and barracks in Equatoria and Barh-El-Ghazel regions while Upper Nile was still awaiting delivery. However, no funds were released to cover activities reported in the past RJMEC plenaries. There is need for partners to support JMCC's field visits to assembly points before the rainy season, the delivery of food and non-food items including medicine, and release of incentives for members and accommodation payments. Appealed to NTC to provide funding support for the implementation of all remaining activities to lessen the pain and suffering of the armed forces in all cantonments, barracks, and training centres.

Report from the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) Commission

- 10.9. The Chairperson of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission informed members that the Commission identified 13 children in Maridi Division 6 with the forces of Brigadier Gen. Nando from August 17-24, 2023. Six children were released on September 22nd, 2023, with support from SSPDF, SPLA/I0 Child Protection Units, UNMISS and UNICEF. The remaining seven children decided not to wait and reported back to their parents. The DDR Commission shared lessons learned from South Sudan and Ethiopian Rehabilitation Commission on September 19-21. Additionally, the Commission faces ongoing funding issues, lacking prioritization and empowerment for peace implementation. The Commission was requesting the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) to reimburse SSP1,243,273 project money taken since 2021 due to UNICEF's suspension of State Action Plan programs. The MoFP should repay project money to the DDR Commission account, enabling UNICEF to fund the DDR Action Plan in 10 states and 3 administrative areas. The Commission aims to engage stakeholders to support the implementation of the CVR program to stabilize security for the classical DDR program. Transitional facilities will be constructed if funds are available.

Report from the Judicial Reform Committee (JRC)

- 10.10. The Judicial Reform Committee (JRC) highlighted that:
- 10.11. convened its 9th Plenary Meeting to gather views on Judiciary reforms from key National Stakeholders who are decision-makers and other critical stakeholders in Juba. The Plenary reviewed and commented on the proposed structure of the JRC Report, which will be compiled and submitted to RTGoNU for consideration. The Chair and Deputy Chair discussed the JRC mandate with Ministers of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and Cabinet Affairs; the IGAD Special Envoy for South Sudan, UNDP, UNMISS and UN Women. They discussed the closure of the IGAD/IPPSHAR Project on 23rd September 2023 and the delay in Phase 2 of Public Consultations in additional states due to funding gaps and time constraints. The Chairperson and Deputy Chair's contracts ended without the JRC fulfilling its mandate in accordance with the R-ARCSS and Terms of Reference established on July 29th, 2021. The Committee requested support from R-TGoNU in June 2023 to complete its mandate and address challenges due to ending JRC funding for leadership and remaining activities. Despite geo-inclusion consultations, the JRC and its committee members are working on assembling

and writing a report. The focal staff from IGAD and JRC Secretariat had been following up to enable the JRC to complete its mandate and submit its report.

Min. 11/32/23: Discussions on Statements and Reports

11. Members welcomed the statement of the RJMEC Chairperson and reports from the RTGoNU, the DSRSG, Agreement Institutions and Mechanisms. In addition, they deliberated as follows:
 - 11.1. **Troika:** The Troika supports the government's commitment to an open border with Sudan, urged the government to prioritize funding for humanitarian assistance. The group called for the transparent use of public revenue to meet humanitarian needs and provide basic services such as health and education to the displaced population, despite the estimated 300,000 refugees and returnees entering South Sudan. They noted that the underfunding of peace commitments remains a significant obstacle to progress. Nearly 70 percent of government resources for the last fiscal year went to a single road project, questioning if it was a priority and called for increased funding for institutions for elections, rule of law, and public services.
 - 11.2. Shared concerns that there was no significant progress on the Necessary Unified Forces since the last meeting in August, and that the deployment was still 13 months behind the transitional government's timeline. Called on the parties to reach an agreement on command structure, meaningful deployment of NUF, and wider security sector reforms. Acknowledged the enactment of the National Elections Act establishing a legal framework for elections. However, called for a comprehensive strategy to ensure free, fair, peaceful, and credible elections despite other outstanding milestones. The last plenary marked a year since the 24-month extension of the Transitional Period and the fifth anniversary of the signing of R-ARCSS in Addis Ababa. Noted that progress towards a genuine, representative democracy in South Sudan was disappointing, despite the ongoing milestones. Called on the parties to demonstrate political will to overcome differences, reach compromises, and accelerate progress in the remaining time of the transitional period.
 - 11.3. **EU:** thanked the RJMEC, CTSAMVM Chairperson and the IGAD Special Envoy for their visit to Brussels to engage and brief the European Union Institutions and the Member States which gave the opportunity for South Sudan to be on the agenda of the European Union. Condemned the continued attacks on humanitarian workers and convoys, and called for enhanced security. Regretted that CTSAMVM reports had not been discussed by the CTC and the Board due to the suspended CTC and Board meetings. He further added his voice to the RJMEC Chair's statement, UNMISS and Troika regarding delays in the implementation of the R-ARCSS in light of the limited time left in the Transitional Period.
 - 11.4. Called on the Parties to follow and implement the RJMEC Interim Chairperson's recommendations on how to tackle the critical pending tasks, especially by: engaging the stakeholders and making important decisions, establishing relevant institutions in order to promote the Constitutional Making-Process; and the electoral process preparations. Commended the enactment of the National Elections Act that was assented into law by the President, however, took note that it doesn't respond to the many questions raised in order to prepare for the election. There are significant processes that need to start urgently to meet the electoral timelines such as the voter registration, and the delimitation exercise which are critical and have politically sensitive responsibility.
 - 11.5. He announced the EU's support through the UNDP for civic education during the electoral process that will be undertaken by CSOs. Additionally, the EU also rendered other support for the implementation of the R-ARCSS such as technical assistance to the legal reforms and constitutional making process. Informed on a workshop he attended on the judiciary of South Sudan, which was convened at the request of the Chief Justice to prepare for the judiciary of South Sudan to address elections. However, he cautioned that the support of the EU should

not be interpreted to mean an endorsement of the current status quo of the implementation of the Peace Agreement, whereby critical benchmarks are yet to be implemented, but rather, EU's commitment to support South Sudan in its preparation for election. Further called for expeditious implementation of the Peace Agreement. Reiterated the EU support and intentions to see South Sudan succeed in the transitional process and despite the challenging schedule faced. Encouraged all stakeholders to expedite the process by taking important decisions expected on the implementation of the RARCSS.

- 11.6. **IPF:** Welcomed the appointment of the Minister of Interior, marking the end of the deadlock between SPLM-IO and SPLM-IG. Further, welcomed the enactment of the National Elections Act, 2012 (Amendment) Bill 2023, a key piece of legislation in the Revitalized Peace Agreement. Urged the RTGoNU to reconstitute critical institutions such as the NCRC, the NEC and PPC. Underscored the importance of timeliness and inclusivity for fairness and credibility in the democratic transition. She called on the leadership to create an enabling environment by providing political and civic space for all. Urged parties to find compromises to resolve the middle command issue and for the government to take steps towards the deployment of the NUF to address high intercommunal tensions and subnational violence. Further urged all parties to recommit to CTSAMVM and ensure reports reach R-JMEC, as this was key for understanding South Sudan's situation and ensuring commitment to the process.
- 11.7. Commended the Transitional Government on the National Economic Conference aimed at diversified, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth. She welcomed the open and frank discussions on economic growth impediments and potential diversification in agriculture. Trust is a crucial prerequisite for sustainable growth, and a qualified national economic team was essential for proper management. Institutional stability was also emphasized as a key recommendation. Expressed concerns for the humanitarian situation in South Sudan and urged the R-TGoNU to collaborate with the international community, to provide funds and aid at a cost-effective rate. This will foster trust and cooperation for sustainable economic growth, benefiting the South Sudanese people.
- 11.8. **IGAD:** IGAD member states and regional guarantors, appreciated the progress made so far in implementing the peace agreement by the parties to the conflict. Commended RJMEC's effort to brief the Chair of IGAD on the current political development and the status of the implementation of the peace agreement. Encouraged the parties to the peace agreement to make all necessary preparations to hold the elections based on the Roadmap schedule. However, underscored issues of security arrangements and deployment of unified forces to be keys to the conduct of elections. Additionally, constituents' mapping tasks should be taken as part of preparations for election and to be carried out in the remaining period. Acknowledged the challenges faced by the Transitional Government to hold perfect elections given the remaining time whereas some key benchmarks were yet to be finalised.
- 11.9. Called upon all parties to the conflict and stakeholders to stick to their commitment, work towards speeding up the implementation of the remaining tasks to create a conducive situation for the conduct of election in the remaining period. Congratulated President Salva Kiir Mayardit and parties' for settling the current political disputes and appointing Hon. Angelina Teny as Minister for the Ministry of Interior. However, shared concerns that the hold-out groups were undermining security in the northern part of the country and in Western Equatoria. In that regard, encouraged the parties to continue with the Sant'Egidio peace process to bring more parties to peaceful political engagement.
- 11.10. **Eminent Persons:** underscored that all reports presented highlighted two critical emerging issues and with the purpose of streamlining the views, there is a need to advise the Parties to the Agreement that the remaining 16 months were not long. Secondly, to think carefully on the lack of clarity and if they were all in agreement whether the country should embark on

elections. He cited an example of the SPLM-IG who seemed to be ready for election while SPLM/A-IO and other parties in opposition were not sure if they were ready for election. Advised the Parties to form an inter-party Committee to discuss elections. Secondly, to work on a national strategy for election focusing on issues related to security.

- 11.11. Underscored the dilemma of not having a unified/ national army to open their eyes on the lack of conducive security environment for election. In addition, to discuss and agree on a framework for civic education and further also agree on the issues of finances and agree on the election system. Highlighted further that the international Partners and Regional Guarantors, seem to be saying that, if Parties agreed to go for election, they should speak with one voice on their intentions to embark on election which was unclear.
- 11.12. Highlighted the need for the two principals to meet and agree on the unification of the command structure and the critical issues on Transitional Security Arrangement which led the Army and the police to give-up since they could not agree on the way forward. Called on the Minister for Cabinet Affairs and the Minister of Interior to share and discuss the issue with the principals on the dilemma on their engagement and the need for decisions to be made. Called on the principals and leaders of the Parties to also visit the training centres which would give them a clear picture of what was happening in the sites and training centres and resolve the challenges.
- 11.13. **CSO Forum:** He shared his concerns on the reports presented and the feedback provided that, the stumbling block on the implementation of the critical pending tasks to be lack of finance. Questioned if the issue was with the MoFP or other issues. Expressed the need to unlock the funding challenges and move forward. Underscored that Chapter II of the R-ARCSS was a critical chapter that needed to be implemented in letter and spirit. Asked, if the SSP 3.6 billion had been used to purchase food, then there is a need for NTC to be practical. Reiterated the need for civic education in South Sudan on security for the livelihood of the people, civic space and elements for a democratic free and fair election. Congratulated the Hon. Angelina Teny, the newly appointed Minister of Interior, however, called on her assistance in transforming the Ministry and instilling discipline of the Traffic Police who were fighting people on the road.
- 11.14. **CSO Alliance:** Congratulated RTGoNU and especially SPLM/A-IO for providing leadership and resolving the swapping issue and making headlines to be the first female leading both the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior in both the Sudan and South Sudan. Condemned the continued attacks on the humanitarian workers and urged the government to protect the humanitarian aid workers as well as take actions on the perpetrators. Encouraged CTSAMVM to be transparent and specific when reporting on either the Parties or those who committed atrocities in the States. Asked the JMCC to be clear when reporting especially when it is requesting support from the donors and friends of South Sudan. Expressed his concerns on the lack of attendance by the ITGoNU representatives in RJMEC. He pointed out that even the uniformed representatives of the ITGoNU were not in attendance.
- 11.15. He highlighted that the current government was a transitional government of the Parties and should the RARCSS end, their legitimacy would also come to an end. In that regard, Parties needed to be clear if the country was going for election since some Parties were on board while other parties were not confident to go for elections. Further, underscored that if Parties decide on extension, they should be clear. The current RTNLA cannot decide on any matter since they were not elected by the people. He called on the country to go for election that would legitimise the government.
- 11.16. **Women Bloc:** Commended His Excellency the President for appointing Hon. Angelina Teny, and for her acceptance to be the first woman to serve as Minister of Interior. She thanked the RTGoNU for appointing the Chairperson of the Women Bloc to be a member of the board of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs. Urged the Parties to implement the

Roadmap without delay since it would come to an end in 16 months. Appealed on the RTGoNU to appoint a woman as the next minister of the MoFP.

- 11.17. **Women Coalition:** Shared the concerns of the CSO and interested groups of women committed to sustainable development and the rights of women, on the need for the women empowerment bill to be enacted into law. Also, the need for engendering the constitution making process, issues to do with women economic empowerment, Women and Youth Enterprise Fund and the key policies and legal framework for the rights of the women as the GBV Bill and issues to deal with family law are discussed. Asked the RTGoNU, whether South Sudan was likely to conduct elections with no Permanent Constitution in place, and if elections were going to take place regardless of the missed deadline and pending tasks. Therefore, she wondered what measures the government is putting in place now or what strategies will they put in place to ensure post-election security.
- 11.18. **AUMISS:** Took note of the RJMEC Chair's statement and further appreciated the statement made by UNMISS, concurring with the recommendations made by the RJMEC Chairperson. She welcomed the statement of RTGoNU and acknowledge the positive progress made. AUMISS, however, appealed to and encouraged RTGoNU and the Parties to the R-ARCSS to expedite the pending tasks especially the deployment of the Phase I of the NUF and the commencement of the Phase II of the training. She encouraged the establishment of the key institutions and also to create the much needed political and civic space for a peaceful South Sudan.
- 11.19. Called upon the International Community to continue supporting the efforts to the implementation of the Roadmap so that the envisaged free, fair, and credible elections can be upheld, in Dec 2024. Reiterated the AUC readiness to continue to demonstrate its unfailing support for the process.
- 11.20. **SPLM/A-IO:** Appreciated the reports presented by RJMEC Chair, UNMISS, RTGoNU, R-ARCSS institutions and mechanisms. She highlighted that on 18th September 2023, the RTNLA passed the National Election Act 2012, Amendment Bill 2023 (NEA) which was later assented into law by His Excellency the President. However, the Bill assented into law had an issue and was in violation of the R-ARCSS. She informed on the proposition that the President to be given extra power to appoint additional number of Members of Parliament that takes away the mandate and sovereignty of the people of the Republic of South Sudan as stipulated in Article 2 of the TCRSS 2011, as amended. Expressed further that 50% of the MPs would be for geographical constituency, 35% for women and 15% for party list. In that regard, the 5% added to the ratio was in violation of the Agreement.
- 11.21. She indicated that the SPLM-IG used its majority number in Parliament for the law to be assented to. She further asked for clarifications from RJMEC and NCAC on their plan for such a violation by the President and the RTNLA to avoid future violations on the pending bills awaiting to be passed. Underscored that the National Elections Act 2012 (revised and Amended bill 2023), was one of the critical bills reviewed and amended by the NCAC pursuant to the R-ARCSS as provided for under Art 1.18.7 which requires that the RTNLA shall ratify the bills coming from the NCAC. Urged RJMEC and IGAD to intervene on the matter. Secondly, she raised concerns on the obstruction and denial of freedom of movement of the leaders of the SPLM/A-IO especially their principal and Commander-in-Chief and some SPLM/A-IO leadership and party members while other Parties were moving in and outside the country either attending meetings or campaigning. Highlighted that during election each party was expected to meet and campaign and not only one party.
- 11.22. **SPLM/A-IO:** Underlined the need for IGAD to clarify on the issue of restrictions imposed on the Chairman of the SPLM/A-IO. Referred to the communique of the 38 extraordinary meeting of the IGAD Heads of State and Government of 20th December 2020, that raised the issue and stated clearly that there were no restrictions imposed on him by IGAD. In that

regard, he called on IGAD to operationalise the communique and further clarify. He further informed members that the FVP in 2021, had planned to visit all the States and Wau, for peace dissemination but was denied movement. He was invited by the Ivory Coast government to attend an economic forum, nevertheless he was restricted to move. And lastly, he was also invited to the 2023 United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) to attend a side-line meeting on South Sudan but was restricted to travel.

- 11.23. Highlighted that, SPLM/A-IO shared the same concerns on uncertainty on the election process and lack of clarity if the country would embark on elections or not. Underscored that for the country to go for elections it had to have in place all the electoral processes that would allow the country to embark on free, fair, and credible elections. In that regard, all the prerequisite of elections such as Permanent Constitution, census, repatriation of refugees and IDPs must be in place. Expressed further that the elections process was tedious which requires the reconstitution of the institutions such as the NCRC, the Constitutional Drafting Committee (CDC), Preparatory Sub-Committee (PSC), National Constitutional Conference (NCC) and National Constituent Assembly (NCA). Further, the Political Parties Act which was enacted by the RTNLA in June 2021, and Political Parties Council Act needed to be operationalised. Reiterated that there were issues to be considered in relation to the National Election Commission which also need to be reconstituted to establish the infrastructure that supports their work at national level, local government, Payam, bomas etc.
- 11.24. The NEC will also have plan on how it would conduct voter education and voter registration. He expressed the need for an open dialogue among themselves between political parties, and their principals to discuss on election processes, the critical tasks to be implemented and the need to provide political space to all political parties. The round table discussion should involve the decision makers also stakeholders to give a candid and impartial views. The outcome of the roundtable discussion would be helpful to the Regional Guarantors and international community in making decision to support the RTGoNU since it would give them a clear direction of what it intends to do for the upcoming elections.
- 11.25. Highlighted that there was a need for the NTC and the RTGoNU to be clear on when the redeployment process would take place. Further, expressed that the component of the opposition (SPLM/A-IO and SSOA) forces (NUF) in Cantonment Sites and those in the Training Centers were not included in the national financial budget of 2023/2024, while those in SSPDF were factored in the government payroll. In that regard, if the forces are redeployed the challenge would be lack of salary to the opposition forces. Underscored that the people of South Sudan were tired of extension and wanted to elect their own leaders, who will put the interest of their people first, leaders who are concerned about the country. Proposed that UNMISS to facilitate the roundtable.
- 11.26. **RJMEC:** Underscored that the implementation of the R-ARCSS was a responsibility of the Parties to the Agreement, as such there were many issues raised such as party finances for campaign, clarity on election processes, suggestion of a dialogue between the parties to agree on the way forward, issues regarding civic education, civic and political space, party finances for election, elections law challenges, freedom of the First Vice President and movements, and necessary infrastructure for elections and sharing of information between the parties which all were critical for elections and members had the right to be informed on what was happening.
- 11.27. **RTGoNU:** Expressed that the challenges experienced are from the lack of information from different knowledge base. Reiterated that the elections architecture as per Art 20 of Chapter I, while the basis for a free fair and credible elections is stipulated under Chapter II. Under the R-ARCSS the government should have graduated and redeployed the forces in order to create necessary security conditions for elections. However, South Sudan is facing economic challenges complicated by the Parties in the security sector. The entire budget for the previous mechanism, the National Pre-Transitional Committee (NPTC), was \$285 million US Dollars.

However, the NPTC ended up spending more funds which went up to more than \$1 billion US Dollars, because there were people who brought in organisations that claimed to have delivered stuff which was not true. The Committee had a system, that for all who secured contracts would be subjected to legal procedures, compliances and procurement law, and that suppliers would be determined objectively.

- 11.28. The security mechanisms were aware of the budget submitted being queried by the Cabinet. The NTC had submitted to the Cabinet four different budgets inflated by the mechanisms and were all being scrutinised. Additionally, the NTC submitted the budget to the Ministry of Finance and Planning despite having agreed in the Cabinet that all peace budgets from any institution should first be submitted to the High-Level Standing Committee for scrutiny, to the Economic Cluster and the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs for a decision, whose approved budget would be written in the Resolution of the Cabinet. This would empower the Ministry of Finance and Planning to be able to fill the financial requisition. Highlighted that the food delivered was for the troops to return to the Training Centers while the leadership was strategizing on how to progressively redeploy the forces and for Phase II to kickstart.
- 11.29. However, underscored that there were many issues that were happening within the Executive which were not shared but were being resolved internally. The Ministers who were not present were representing the government in other meetings. People were tired of war, and despite most of those in security sector suffering due to lack of food, low salaries or not being paid, are in the Training Centres, they were committed to the national interest and hence should not be provoked. The environment for both civic and political space was not conducive for elections. It was necessary to constitute the Political Parties Council (PPC) in order to inform all political parties on what to do. Some of the parties need to be registered while others are not registered but within the R-ARCSS. However, all must be organised by the PPC, informed on the law, present party manifestos, campaign, and in addressing their people, they must be protected by the security organs.
- 11.30. In addition, the composition for the restructuring and reconstitution of the PPC, NCRC and NEC were forwarded to the President. Once the elections institutions are re-established with the help of UNMISS and other experts with whom they raised questions for the RTGoNU to study the conditions for elections in the Republic of South Sudan, examples of other countries that were in similar conditions as South Sudan should also be shared to further discussions. The member asked: if South Sudan could use the Transitional Constitution currently in place for election instead of embarking on getting a Permanent Constitutions; the RTGoNU could proceed with voter registration and if not, what the best process would be to do so. Once satisfied, the RTGoNU would decide on the best options available for South Sudan. He urged parties to stand together and protect the national interest which would take the country forward. He cited the example of the statement of the EU cautioning the RTGoNU that its commitment should not be taken as that the EU was happy with the status quo and supporting the government despite the pending critical tasks.
- 11.31. He called upon the region and international community who are genuinely in support of the stability of South Sudan to understand that one cannot separate the leadership of the country and its people which may cause instability as seen in other countries. Expressed the need to draw a comparative analysis on who was behind destabilising the countries. On the enactment of the National Election Bill, he clarified that there were 302 MPs in Parliament. 212 members voted in favour of the provision of 5% while 90 voted against the provision. He expressed that based on the laws of the region, the 5% provision was provided for youth, people living with disabilities (PWDs) and some national figures who will not have a constituency and could have institutional memory in the Parliament. Informed members that previously, IGAD had restrictions on Dr. Rick Machar, First Vice President, and in that regard, it was the responsibility of IGAD to clarify on his status quo. However, since the presidency was expected

to work in a collegial manner, if Dr. Rick Machar intended to travel, he could just meet the President to inform him, his intentions to travel.

11.32. This was a question of engagement between the two principals, who are not enemies and therefore people ought not to create bitterness among them. Reiterated that RTGoNU was committed to implement the R-ARCSS and if South Sudan was sovereign enough and had the freedom to borrow money from outside for the implementation of the Agreement, it would have been in a better state than it was currently. He encouraged the people to speak freely and to engage in different economic sectors.

11.33. **SPLM/A-IO:** Thanked the Minister with his response, however, clarified on the National Elections Act. The NCAC clearly stated the composition of the TNLA to be 250 MPs for the upcoming elections, however, the RTNLA increased the number to 332, which was disputed by members hence urged for maintaining the NCAC proposal as per the mandate of the R-ARCSS. The Act also set out clearly the composition of Parliament and how the 350 seats would be allocated: i). 50% represents geographical constituencies; ii). 35% professional representation of women; iii). 15% political professional for political parties list. This was the system of elections in South Sudan and the same was used in 2010 elections.

11.34. Reminded members that the MPs increased the number to 332 and proposed the 5% prerogative to the President to appoint additional MPs after elections. The argument that was presented was that it would be for youth, eminent persons and people living with disabilities. However, the Political Parties agreed during the second reading of the Political Parties Bill that each party should consider the issue of those living with disabilities and youth within the 50% and 15% because they could also contest in geographical constituencies. He questioned where those who would be appointed from the 5% which is 17 members would come from. If all are appointed from the same party, it would be unfair and taking away the democratic right to the people of South Sudan who reject some members when appointed.

Min. 12/32/23: Review of the Resolution

12. The draft Resolution of the 31st RJMEC Plenary was jointly reviewed and adopted. The RJMEC Secretariat was tasked to circulate the final version to all the members after its finalisation.

Min. 13/32/23: Date for the Next Meeting

13. It was agreed that date for the 32nd RJMEC monthly meeting would be on the 9th November 2023.

Min. 14/32/23: A.O.B.

14. There was no A.O.B.

Min. 15/32/23: Chairperson's Closing Remarks

15. The Chairperson thanked members for their attendance and their participation. Informed members that the plenary was an important institution that needs full participation of all members in accordance with the mandate under Chapter VII of the R-ARCSS. Urged Parties to the R-ARCSS to participate since they are the implementing agencies and need to respond to the questions from the stakeholders. Looking forward to the next plenary meeting with the hope that critical issues would have been implemented in letter and spirit.

Min.16/32/23: Closing Prayers

16. The representatives of the faith-based organizations led the closing prayer. There being no other business, the 32nd RJMEC monthly meeting was adjourned at 14:42 hours.

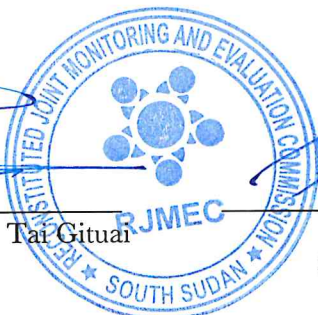
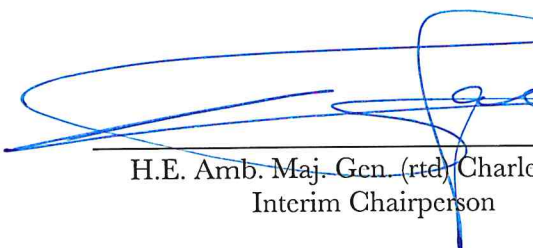
Min.17/32/23: Adoption of the Minutes

17. The minutes of the 32nd RJMEC meeting are adopted as follows:

17.1. Proposer: H.E. Guy Warrington, UK Ambassador

17.2. Seconder: Maj. Gen. Bior Leck Kuareng, representative of the FD's

18. The minutes are hereby proposed, seconded, and adopted by the undermentioned as the true record of the meeting.


H.E. Amb. Maj. Gen. (rtd) Charles Tai Gituai
Interim Chairperson
Frida Lyaruu
Secretary to the Plenary