

JMEC SECURITY WORKING GROUP EVALUATION MATRIX – ARCSS CHAPTER II PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

ARTICLE NO. 1	Permanent Ceasefire	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
		GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Announced
SECTION 1.1	The GRSS and the South Sudan Armed Opposition shall declare a Permanent Ceasefire, which shall enter into force in 72 hours upon the signing of this agreement to ensure sustainable peace, and facilitates the operationalization of the Transitional Security Arrangements, and the resettlement and the repatriation of returnees and IDPs.	<p>REMARKS: JMEC - Original Ceasefire was delayed in implementation. Violations have occurred and are still occurring in many areas. Parties blame each other for violations; with SPLA maintaining justification for violations as 'required defensive actions'.</p> <p>SPLA – advise they are currently 'holding' their troop engagements and positions per the new Ceasefire Declaration.</p>	
		<p>CONCERNS: Other Armed Groups (spoilers) are corrupting the Ceasefire. There is a need to identify and integrate these new influences into the original or an adjusted Ceasefire framework.</p>	
		<p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Original Parties need to fully recommit to the Ceasefire. 2) JMEC to assess and determine the definition of the I/O in its' current state for accountability purposes. 3) JMEC to assess and make recommendations on a Ceasefire framework. 4) JMEC to consider and incorporate into Ceasefire framework all OAGs. 5) TGoNU would like JMEC to appreciate the new Unilateral Ceasefire Declaration announced by the President. 	

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ARTICLE NO. 1	Permanent Ceasefire	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 1.2	The warring parties shall disseminate the provisions of this Agreement to all forces under their command or influence, and allies, to ensure compliance immediately upon signing.	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Implemented with Limited Effect
		<p>REMARKS: CTSAMM reports indicated ignorance of the provisions of the ARCSS by most troops in the field. All parties have units that are not ‘fully aware’ of the details and requirements of the agreement which allows for confusion.</p> <p>SPLA / TGoNU - reports that all orders were issued to accountable and necessary commands to support this requirement.</p> <p>CONCERNS: Were orders issued as a document or verbally and were the orders confirmed and/or acknowledged by the Commander(s) on the ground? Is there documentation or audit capability to assess that orders are effectively distributed and implemented?</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Both Parties, with support from stakeholders, adherents, and partners shall use new strategies to disseminate Agreement. 2) Develop and maintain distribution of Ceasefire and Freedom of Movement Orders with all ground Commanders with all parties. 3) Release confirmation of orders to monitors and open information outlets. 	

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ARTICLE NO. 1	Permanent Ceasefire	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 1.3	The Permanent Ceasefire shall apply to all forces of the warring parties, armed groups and all other forces or militias allied to either party, and shall be based on the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement of 23 rd January 2014, and its implementation modalities matrix.	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Implemented with Limited Effect
		REMARKS:	
		CONCERNS: Unidentified and/or non-aligned groups engaging against both sides of the original agreement.	
		RECOMMENDATION(S): 1) TGoNU to identify all known or suspected groups or forces and provide recommendation on validity of each.	

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ARTICLE NO. 1	Permanent Ceasefire	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
		GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Violated with ongoing violations by both parties
SECTION 1.4	<p>Within seventy-two (72) hours of the signing of this Agreement, the Parties shall embark on a series of Permanent Ceasefire Arrangements including cessation of hostilities, disengagement, separation and withdrawal of forces including allies of both parties (forces, militias) in the theatre of operations on the basis of the 23rd January 2014 CoH Agreement, and report compliance to Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (MVM).</p>	<p>REMARKS: CTSAMM reports ongoing violations by both original parties. CTSAMM – separation of forces had/has occurred although there have been numerous violations.</p> <p>SPLA / TGoNU - reports that all orders were issued to accountable and necessary commands to support this requirement. SPLA / TGoNU engaged to maintain adherence by all troops and commands.</p> <p>CONCERNS: Were orders issued as a document or verbally and were the orders confirmed and/or acknowledged by the Commander(s) on the ground? Is there documentation or audit capability to assess that orders are effectively distributed and implemented?</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Parties need to be disengaged and withdraw to positions as per the date of signature. 2) Comments are made within the framework of the original agreement. 3) TGoNU to establish confirmation mechanism for distribution of orders/directives/guidance. 	

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ARTICLE NO. 1	Permanent Ceasefire	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 1.5	The warring Parties agree to a complete withdrawal of all state security actors allied with either party, in conflict within 45 days upon signing of this agreement from the territory of the Republic of South Sudan with the exception of Western Equatoria State, based on the agreements entered into by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan prior to the onset of the 15 th December 2013 crisis.	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Implemented
		REMARKS: UPDF withdrew as per the provision.	
		CONCERNS:	
		RECOMMENDATION(S):	

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ARTICLE NO. 1	Permanent Ceasefire	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 1.6	The warring parties agree that all non-state actors including, but not limited to Sudanese Revolutionary Forces (SPLM-North, JEM, SLA-Minawi, SLA-Abdulwahid) shall be disarmed, demobilized and repatriated by the state actors with whom they have been supporting within the Pre-Transitional Period	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	No information formally provided
		<p>REMARKS: SPLA – states this assessment would require the views of Sudan and other parties as SPLA cannot state an opinion.</p> <p>CTSAMM – reports any known or encountered ‘other parties and non-state actors’</p>	
		<p>CONCERNS: CTSAMM – notes ‘unconfirmed reports’ of other non-state actor involvement not attributed to any specific party of the agreement.</p>	
		<p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) JMEC to seek more information from the leadership of Sudan and South Sudan regarding these groups and adherence to this requirement. 	

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ARTICLE NO. 1	Permanent Ceasefire	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 1.7	<p>The warring parties shall refrain from prohibited actions outlined in the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement of 23rd January 2014, which inter-alia include but are not limited to:</p> <p>1.7.1 Actions that may impede or delay the provision of humanitarian assistance, or protection to civilians, and restrict free movement of people;</p> <p>1.7.2 Acts and forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and harassment;</p> <p>1.7.3 Recruitment and/or use of child soldiers by armed forces or militias in contravention of international conventions;</p> <p>1.7.4 Offensive, provocative or retaliatory actions such as dissemination of hostile propaganda, unauthorized recruitment, mobilization, redeployment and movement of forces and any other activities that may jeopardize this Agreement;</p> <p>1.7.5 Acts of hostility, intimidation, violence or attacks against the civilian population including IDPs and returnees as well as UNMISS personnel, installations or equipment, international humanitarian agencies including the UN agencies, International Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations including their personnel, installations or equipment, IGAD MVM (now CTSAMM) or its successor institution: Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangement Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM)</p>	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	All Sections of this Article have been Violated by ‘Both’ Parties
		<p>REMARKS: CTSAMM reports indicate ignorance of the provisions of the ARCRSS by most troops in the field. All parties have units that are not ‘fully aware’ of the details and requirements of the agreement which allows for confusion.</p> <p>SPLA / TGoNU - has taken some actions to address these violations including response and legal action against uniformed personnel involved in reported and documented violations.</p>	
		<p>CONCERNS: How do we include the Other Armed Groups and how do we incorporate them into this section?</p>	
		<p>RECOMMENDATION(S): Parties need to recommit to the ceasefire agreement and new measures taken to ensure compliance.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Need to be more precise reporting about ‘who’ is the violator, ‘where’ the violations occurred or are occurring, and to ‘what’ extent. 2) Develop and implement Action Plans by all parties to address and correct the violations and potential for violations. 3) JMEC should determine a ‘definition’ of restriction to Freedom of Movement that is binding and enforceable. 	

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ARTICLE NO. 1	Permanent Ceasefire	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 1.8	The warring parties agree to a Permanent Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements (PCTSA) workshop convened by the Mediation, which should be completed within 14 days of the signing of this agreement.	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Implemented
		<p>REMARKS: There is need for a new workshop to readjust ceasefire modalities (mechanisms, resources, logistics, etc.).</p>	
		<p>CONCERNS: Readjustment carries a potential negative impact on already completed or initiated agreements or requirements.</p>	
		<p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p>	

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ARTICLE NO. 1	Permanent Ceasefire	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 1.9	The nominated attendees of the PCTSA workshop shall subsequently be involved in the monitoring of the PCTSA.	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Principle still stands
		<p>REMARKS: JMEC – need for review and revision of those initial attendees and their assignments under this requirement.</p>	
		<p>CONCERNS: Many of the original participants have been moved or promoted to other assignments resulting in reduced or negated ability to comply with this requirement.</p>	
		<p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requirements of this nature may need to be incorporated into the ‘position’ of the original participant, not the person. This would prevent attrition of original members having a negative impact on the intent of the requirement and place accountability into a fixed position. 	

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ARTICLE NO. 1	Permanent Ceasefire	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 1.10	The warring parties shall undertake to ensure the immediate release of all Prisoners of War (POWs), all those detained in connection with the conflict, and child soldiers who are under their command or influence upon signing of this Agreement through the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) and UNICEF.	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Partial compliance
		<p>REMARKS: Child soldiers were released, but POWs are still held by both Parties</p>	
		<p>CONCERNS: Political prisoners may still be in detention. There are recurring reports of Child Soldier recruitments.</p>	
		<p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Specify an agreed set of timelines, locations and categories of POWs for release and subsequent actions established and published to open information sources. 2) All child soldiers should be reported to and processed through the ICRC or UNICEF 	

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ARTICLE NO. 2	Separation, Assembly and Cantonment	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 2.1	<p>The warring parties agree to the separation, assembly and cantonment of their forces previously in combat within thirty (30) days of the signing of this Agreement to enable personnel, weapons and equipment accountability, screening, reorganization and/or disarmament and demobilization. Forces in cantonment shall receive non-military logistical supply including food, shelter and access to medical care.</p>	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Not Implemented
		<p>REMARKS: JMEC - Original attempt at Cantonment was delayed and then abandoned.</p> <p>SPLA-IO Taban has a ‘Transition’ Site at Malobur (near Juba) and is developing the site. Other Cantonment activities focus mainly on I/O forces and are reported to be occurring in 5 areas of the country.</p> <p>Agreement to reduce SPLA troop totals within Juba to total 4,830 uniformed personnel are not confirmed, although redeployment of some troops outside of Juba has been confirmed by CTSAMM.</p>	
		<p>CONCERNS: TGoNU is moving ahead with a Cantonment exercise ‘regardless’ of the mechanisms and processes that should have been established within the SDSR process.</p> <p>The Definition of ‘Transit Sites’ and incorporation into the ARCSS process is required due to clarifying the operational status/intent of the site.</p>	
		<p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The parties should immediately disengage from combat activities and separate troops as outlined in the ARCSS. 2) The parties should review the original assembly/cantonment site agreements, support requirements, declaration requirements, and with JMEC/CTSAMM assistance, re-declare forces in order to select assembly and cantonment sites relevant to the current context of the conflict. 	

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ARTICLE NO. 2	Separation, Assembly and Cantonment	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 2.2	The warring parties agree that the forces that shall be cantoned shall be those previously in combat in Juba, Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile, and any other forces related to the conflict in other areas that are declared by the warring Parties during the Permanent Ceasefire Arrangements workshop.	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Not Implemented
		<p>REMARKS: JMEC – reports that both parties failed to comply with full identification / declaration of forces.</p>	
		<p>CONCERNS: Without full declaration of forces, and locations, it will be impossible to ensure all forces are manageable within the framework of the ARCSS, as confirmation of communications and compliance with ARCSS directives must be traceable through the command structures to the troops.</p>	
		<p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Both Parties, under advice/guidance, from stakeholders, adherents, and partners shall use new strategies to determine, identify and declare all forces. 2) Develop and maintain distribution of Ceasefire and Freedom of Movement Orders with all ground Commanders with all parties. 3) Must include the return to Barracks of recognized ‘uniformed’ forces. 	

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ARTICLE NO. 2	Separation, Assembly and Cantonment	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 2.3	<p>The selection criteria for assembly/cantonment sites is agreed as:</p> <p>2.3.1. Ease of protection;</p> <p>2.3.2. Accessible by both road and air;</p> <p>2.3.3. Away from the civilian population;</p> <p>2.3.4. Availability of water;</p> <p>2.3.5. Situated far from borders with neighboring countries, and with the capacity to accommodate the troops to be cantoned.</p>	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO, supported by CTSAMM	Progressing
		<p>REMARKS: Most Cantonment sites were identified in 2015; however, only a few were logistically supported.</p>	
		<p>CONCERNS: The exact number and location of needed sites cannot be accurately determined without a full disclosure on troop numbers and locations. Failure to identify and confirm troop numbers and locations ‘prior’ to agreement on the location of each cantonment site will possible result in unauthorized local recruiting; improper or unneeded site development; failed cantonment implementation.</p>	
		<p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Declaration and Confirmation by the SPLA and Opposition Forces of all sites and troop locations is required. 2) Adherence to the criteria given under this article and the involvement of CTSAMM for verification of these sites. 	

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ARTICLE NO. 2	Separation, Assembly and Cantonment	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
		GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Not Functioning
SECTION 2.4	<p>Within ninety (90) days of the signing of this Agreement, the following activities shall be conducted in the assembly/cantonment sites by the (MVM, AU, UNMISS, Parties);</p> <p>2.4.1. Registration of personnel;</p> <p>2.4.2. Initial screening of the underage, elderly, wounded, sick and disabled;</p> <p>2.4.3. Registration of weapons, munitions and equipment;</p> <p>2.4.4. Secure storage of weapons and munitions; Administrative movements (supply/replenishment of non-lethal items);</p> <p>2.4.6. Medical treatment and evacuation;</p> <p>2.4.7. Humanitarian activities such as facilitating/assisting safe and free movement of people, goods and services;</p> <p>2.4.8. Activities such as opening of roads, rehabilitation of bridges, passages, and demining;</p> <p>2.4.9. Confidence building measures (orientation);</p> <p>2.4.10. Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) activities.</p>	<p>REMARKS: DDR Commission has been established and functional since 2005 and does not appear to have produced viable plans for the ARCSS to date.</p>	
		<p>CONCERNS: No formalized or established plans for these processes.</p> <p>TGoNU – DDR representatives should be invited or represented at this JWC review forum for proper inclusion and input into the requirements of this section.</p>	
		<p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Must develop and publish full DDR plans. 2) DDR needs to be resourced to function properly. 	

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ARTICLE NO. 2	Separation, Assembly and Cantonment	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 2.5	Forces eligible for cantonment must remain in barracks specifically designated by the Parties in conflict, but are permitted to conduct local and national security and/or logistics operations as agreed by the TGoNU.	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Implemented with Limited Effectiveness
		REMARKS: Some troops returned to barracks as required.	
		CONCERNS: Where are these specific parameters listed or how are they developed and who, as an institution or mechanism, is accountable for this process.	
		RECOMMENDATION(S): 1) JMCC to facilitate development of the rules/regulations for the movement of forces in/out of cantonment for the stated purposes within this section.	

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ARTICLE NO. 2	Separation, Assembly and Cantonment	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 2.6	A complete declaration of personnel and equipment of forces not in cantonment will be provided to the SDSR Board no later than ninety (90) days after signing this Agreement, in order to facilitate the security sector reform and transformation process.	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Not Implemented
		<p>REMARKS: JMEC Secretariat – this section is not realized due to the progression of the conflict from the original intent of this section.</p>	
		<p>CONCERNS: Verification of this declaration, if received, would be extremely difficult to conduct.</p>	
		<p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Will require a re-declaration and must be assessed according to current situational information related to cantonment processes. 	

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ARTICLE NO. 3	National Architecture for Permanent Ceasefire and Unification of Forces	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
		GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Partial Implementation
SECTION 3.1	<p>Within thirty (30) days of signing this Agreement, there shall be established a mechanism referred to as Temporary National Architecture for the Implementation of Permanent Ceasefire (TNAIPC) (as per Appendix 1: Ceasefire Institutions) in order to oversee and coordinate the actions of all security forces in assembly, cantonment, and barracks; operationalize the Permanent Ceasefire Arrangements; and oversee the process of unification of the National Defense Forces of South Sudan (NDFSS) and other security forces. The architecture shall be composed of the following compartments:</p>	<p>REMARKS: JMEC Advisors - The AJMCC and JMCTs were never established even before the July 2016 incident due to the lack of resources. Personnel were identified; however, they were not trained.</p> <p>CONCERNS:</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Personnel require training as per Terms of Reference and Standard Operating Procedures. 2) Limited Funding from TGoNU has been made available, but no sustained funding identified or provided. 3) The JMCC should engage with CTSAMM to exercise this process. 4) JMEC to remind and urge International Partners that external funding support should be reconsidered to assist with this, and other, requirements. 	

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ARTICLE NO. 3	National Architecture for Permanent Ceasefire and Unification of Forces	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 3.2	Strategic Level led by the respective Commanders in Chief of the warring parties.	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Implemented
		REMARKS: Implemented and maintained as required.	
		CONCERNS:	
		RECOMMENDATION(S):	

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ARTICLE NO. 3	National Architecture for Permanent Ceasefire and Unification of Forces	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 3.3	Joint Ceasefire Military Commission (JMCC) staffed with four Deputy Chiefs of General Staff, two each from the warring parties. It shall be responsible for oversight and coordination of forces in cantonment and barracks. It shall report to the Commanders in Chief of the respective warring parties.	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Implemented
		REMARKS: JMEC – originally the JMCC was staffed with the required four (04) Lt. Generals; however, currently the JMCC is managed by two (02) Major Generals (one from each party); however, command/control requirement remains intact.	
		CONCERNS:	
		RECOMMENDATION(S):	

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ARTICLE NO. 3	National Architecture for Permanent Ceasefire and Unification of Forces	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 3.4		Area Joint Military Ceasefire Committee (AJMCC) and Joint Military Ceasefire Team (JMCT), located in areas determined by the JMCC.	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO
	<p>REMARKS: JMEC – funding to support this requirement has been announced by the TGoNU, with 1 million USD committed by the Ministry of Finance.</p>		
	<p>CONCERNS: Current recommendation by JMCC for 50 personnel to populate these teams is not expected to be enough for the expected workload and operational need.</p>		
<p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Area Joint Military Ceasefire Committee (AJMCC) and Joint Military Ceasefire Team (JMCT) to be identified in the proper numbers and appropriate locations for supporting assembly, cantonment and DDR as determined by the JMCC. 			

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ARTICLE NO. 4	Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM)	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 4.1	Upon entry into force of the Permanent Ceasefire, the existing IGAD MVM shall transition to become the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Mechanism (CTSAMM), responsible for reporting on the progress of the implementation of the Permanent Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements (PCTSA). (See Appendix II Diagram: Ceasefire Institutions Diagram).	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Implemented
		<p>REMARKS: JMEC – CTSAMM is established, operational and regularly reporting.</p> <p>CONCERNS: Access constraints that are prohibiting CTSAMM from having unrestricted access to all areas of required monitoring and reporting. These constraints include: notification requirements by the SPLA-IG for CTSAMM movements; restrictions of access effected by the SPLA-IG at transit points or field locations; lack of full declaration of troop numbers and locations by the warring parties; sufficient monitoring and verification team distributions throughout the areas of conflict; the existence of other armed groups related to the conflict; and the need for force protection for CTSAMM movements being provided by UNMISS.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Removal of ‘pre-notification’ requirements by the SPLA-IG on CTSAMM movements. Realignment of CTSAMM team distributions to improve the overall coverage and response times of CTSAMM. Improvement coordination of mobility support between CTSAMM and UNMISS where possible. 	

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ARTICLE NO. 4	Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM)	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 4.2	The CTSAMM shall be responsible for monitoring compliance and reporting directly to the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC) on the progress of the implementation of the PCTSA and shall last for the duration of the Transitional Period.	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Implemented
		<u>REMARKS:</u>	
		<u>CONCERNS:</u> JMCC - feels that CTSAMM ‘may not be deployed’ to all areas of conflict as would be beneficial to fully support this mandate; and may be without inclusive representation from one, or both, parties to the conflict at some locations.	
		<u>RECOMMENDATION(S):</u> 1) JMEC to support CTSAMM and JMCC to conduct a meeting/workshop to clarify and mitigate this concern.	

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ARTICLE NO. 4	Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM)	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
		GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Implemented
SECTION 4.3	<p>The CTSAMM shall be chaired by a representative of IGAD and its membership shall comprise of the representatives of:</p> <p>4.3.1 Three each from the warring parties; 4.3.2 Former Detainees: one (1); 4.3.3 Other Political Parties: one (1); 4.3.4 Women’s Bloc: one (1); 4.3.5 CSOs: one (1); 4.3.6 Youth: one (1); 4.3.7 Eminent Personalities: one (1); 4.3.8 IGAD: three (3); 4.3.9 AU: one (1); 4.3.10 China: one (1); 4.3.11 Troika (United States, United Kingdom, Norway): one (1); 4.3.12 UNMISS: one (1); 4.3.13 IPF: one (1); 4.3.14 EU: one (1)</p>	<p>REMARKS: CTSAMM confirms membership still in compliance with exception of 4.3.1; the reflection of ‘new warring parties’ vs. original warring parties may need to be reviewed.</p>	<p>CONCERNS: TGoNU – questions ‘who’ determined this composition and, if needed, can it or should it be revised to maintain ‘full inclusivity’ of new parties? (Answer: Stakeholders determined composition of the Board; the adjustment mechanism is allowed and the process is identified in following sections.)</p>
		<p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p>	

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ARTICLE NO. 5	Transitional Security Arrangements	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 5.1	<p>All military forces within Juba shall be deployed outside a radius of 25km from the center of the national capital beginning thirty (30) days after the signing of this Agreement and complete after ninety (90) days. The demarcation of the area shall be agreed during the PCTSA workshop. Exceptions to this provision are as follows:</p> <p>5.1.1 Presidential Guards;</p> <p>5.1.2 Guard forces to protect military barracks, bases and warehouses;</p> <p>5.1.3 Joint Integrated Police.</p>	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Implemented with Limited Effect
		<p>REMARKS:</p> <p>JMEC – attempts were made to implement the requirement; however, progress was too slow to be considered effective.</p> <p>JMCC – SPLA Forces were ordered to move out of Juba.</p> <p>CTSAMM – assessment of troops remaining in Juba should be updated</p>	
		<p>CONCERNS:</p> <p>Due to the dynamics of the July 2016 conflict and resulting security concerns, the initial definition of ‘maximum troop numbers’ and the 25k radius requirement may need review by JMCC and recurring confirmation by CTSAMM to ensure troop totals within Juba remain in compliance.</p>	
		<p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p> <p>1) TGoNU should issue a declaration of existing levels and new dates of expected conformance with this requirement; or the need for adjustments due to the current security situation or other impacting factors.</p>	

JMEC SECURITY WORKING GROUP EVALUATION MATRIX – ARCSS CHAPTER II PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

ARTICLE NO. 5	Transitional Security Arrangements	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 5.2	Joint Integrated Police shall also be deployed in Bor, Malakal, Bentiu and any other locations, with a focus on areas where Protection of Civilian (POC) sites are located.	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Partially Implemented
		<p>REMARKS: JMEC – efforts to implement were delayed without apparent reason, and then disrupted by the July 2016 conflict.</p> <p>First iteration (1,166) of JIP were trained and deployed (in Juba).</p> <p>CONCERNS: The restructuring of the States may have a negative impact on the original intent, purpose and deployment of the JIP.</p> <p>Funding of the JIP requirement is not fully available without external support from the International Community.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) JMEC may suggest a review of the deployment of the JIP due to adjustment of the state structures and immigration of communities due to conflict and food insecurity. 2) The Joint Management Team for the JIP to be reinstated to full capacity (2 members from each party). The JIP for Bor, Bentiu, and Malakal to be identified and to report for training immediately. 	

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ARTICLE NO. 5	Transitional Security Arrangements	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 5.3	The size, composition and deployment of forces permitted to remain in Juba, Bor, Malakal, Bentiu, and other areas, shall be determined during the PCTSA Workshop.	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Determined
		<p>REMARKS: JMEC – numbers were determined; however, before redeployment of troops could be effected and confirmed, the conflict re-engaged in July 2016.</p>	
		<p>CONCERNS:</p>	
		<p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The parties should revisit and determine recommendations for needed numbers and locations and ‘any other areas’ that shall be identified by the parties to the agreement. 	

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RTICLE NO. 5	Transitional Security Arrangements	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 5.4	Security for personal protection may be sourced from external forces if the Parties require it, but shall operate alongside, and cooperate with, the security forces of South Sudan.	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Not Utilized
		<u>REMARKS:</u>	
		<u>CONCERNS:</u>	
		<u>RECOMMENDATION(S):</u>	

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ARTICLE NO. 5	Transitional Security Arrangements	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 5.5	Avoidance of conflict between the activities conducted by the security forces permitted to remain in Juba shall be conducted at a Joint Operations Centre (JOC), staffed by representatives from the national security forces and CTSAMM.	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Limited Implementation
		<p>REMARKS: JMEC – the Joint Operations Center was developed and partially operational prior to the July 2016 conflict. After the conflict the JOC was non-operational.</p> <p>As of 2 October 2017, the JOC will have completed all standup requirements and will be operational.</p> <p>CONCERNS: The function of JOC and the communication mechanism has been planned for integration and support to all field commands and elements within Juba.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) TGoNU should identify funding to sustain the JOC and JOC operations and assume those costs and requirement upon completion of the current JOC support program. 	

JMEC SECURITY WORKING GROUP EVALUATION MATRIX – ARCSS CHAPTER II PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

ARTICLE NO. 6	Strategic Defense and Security Review (SDSR)	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 6.1	<p>There shall be a holistic Strategic Defense and Security Review (SDSR) during the Pre-Transitional Period of this Agreement through the formation of a multi-stakeholder Strategic Defense and Security Review (SDSR) Board comprising:</p> <p>6.1.1 Four each from the warring parties (4); 6.1.2 Former Detainees: two (2); 6.1.3 Political Parties (Opposition): two (2); 6.1.4 Faith Based Leaders: one (1); 6.1.5 National Assembly (Opposition): one (1); 6.1.6 National Assembly (Independent): one (1); 6.1.7 Eminent Personalities: one (1); 6.1.8 Academia: one (1); 6.1.9 Women’s Bloc: one (1); 6.1.10 Youth: one (1) 6.1.11 CSOs: one (1)</p>	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Implemented
		<p>REMARKS: JMEC – the SDSR board is established and has coordinated its’ function including budget, logistical and political support requirements and has completed Stage 1 of the required 4 Stages of the SDSR process.</p> <p>CONCERNS: SDSR is the driver for all SSR elements and the current lack of funding support is impacting other processes such as: JMCC, Cantonment, DDR, Force Integration and Security Sector Reviews.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) SDSR Board to provide timeframes and financial needs for completion of each component and stage of the SDSR process. Funding requirements should notate funding amounts available from the TGoNU and the additional funding support needed from the International Community. 2) TGoNU to continue facilitation and support to SDSR by making available sustainable funding. IGAD, JMEC, TROIKA, Friends of South Sudan and the International Community to continue support to the SDSR process including assistance to secure the much needed funding and resources. 	

**JMEC SECURITY WORKING GROUP EVALUATION MATRIX – ARCSS CHAPTER II
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ARTICLE NO. 6	Strategic Defense and Security Review (SDSR)	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 6.2	The Board may draw a team of local and international experts to provide organized experts’ opinions and best practices on the subject. The Board shall report to TGoNU and JMEC.	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Utilized
		<u>REMARKS:</u> An International Advisor has been assisting with the SDSR process.	
		<u>CONCERNS:</u>	
		<u>RECOMMENDATION(S):</u>	

JMEC SECURITY WORKING GROUP EVALUATION MATRIX – ARCSS CHAPTER II PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

ARTICLE NO. 6	Strategic Defense and Security Review (SDSR)	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 6.3	<p>The SDSR shall undertake a comprehensive assessment of the requirements of NDFSS within one hundred and twenty (120) days from the signing of this Agreement to inform the formulation of the country’s Defense and Security policies that shall subsequently lead to the overall Security Sector Transformation (SST) process, including the future command, function, size, composition and budget of South Sudan’s national army and security forces, and DDR requirements.</p>	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Delayed
		<p>REMARKS: Due to lack of initial funding, resources and other complicating factors, the assessment has not been completed.</p>	
		<p>CONCERNS: SSR will require a revision of the timescales noted in the ARCSS.</p>	
		<p>RECOMMENDATION(S): The SDSR Workshop in June produced a new set of outputs and timelines.</p>	

JMEC SECURITY WORKING GROUP EVALUATION MATRIX – ARCSS CHAPTER II PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

ARTICLE NO. 6	Strategic Defense and Security Review (SDSR)	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 6.4	The Board shall examine within one hundred and fifty (150) days of this Agreement, the military and non-military security challenges that affects the Republic of South Sudan (internally and externally), clarify the responsibilities of different bodies and agencies in responding to these security challenges including the management and oversight of the security sector; identify the mission, vision, specific role of the national army, and outline the program and doctrine for its unification and modernization.	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Active
		<p>REMARKS: The SDSR Board has scheduled the work for Stages II and III to run concurrently and which will focus on: the development of strategic models for the military and security forces to realize the revised policies; the development of a Security Sector Transformation Roadmap. The intent is to complete the drafts of these remaining elements before the end of January 2018, leaving Stage IV (implementation) as the responsibility of the relevant ministries and organizations.</p>	
		<p>CONCERNS:</p>	
		<p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p>	

JMEC SECURITY WORKING GROUP EVALUATION MATRIX – ARCSS CHAPTER II PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

ARTICLE NO. 6	Strategic Defense and Security Review (SDSR)	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 6.5		<p>The SDSR Board shall provide the Roadmap for the Security Sector Transformation (SST), which outlines the details for the unification of the army, and security forces, Disarmament, Demobilization and Re-integration and the Security Sector Reform process. The Roadmap shall contribute to the amendment of Defense and Security-related legislations such as, National Security Services, NDFSS, and Police Services Acts. The list of areas for reform identified by the Parties in this Agreement shall include but not limited to: Defense, Police, Prison Service, Wildlife Service, National Security Service, Private Security Organizations and any other institutions that play a role in managing and overseeing the design and implementation. Such as Ministries, Parliament, Human rights Commission and Civil Society Organizations, the De-Mining Authority, Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, War Disabled, Widows and Orphans Commission, War Veterans Commission, Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control.</p>	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO
	<u>REMARKS:</u>		
	<u>CONCERNS:</u> Process – the SDSR Board mandated to complete these required recommendations (SST, SSR, DDR, Road Map, etc) ‘prior’ to any implementation of Chapter II mechanisms and especially prior to the amendment of any Security Sector Legislation approved by the NCAC.		
<u>RECOMMENDATION(S):</u> 1) SDSR Board to appoint key members to support the revisions and liaison with accountable parties including the NCAC.			

JMEC SECURITY WORKING GROUP EVALUATION MATRIX – ARCSS CHAPTER II PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

ARTICLE NO. 6	Strategic Defense and Security Review (SDSR)	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 6.6	<p>The SDSR process shall be comprehensive, inclusive, and transparent and underpinned by the principles and strategies of national interests in promoting and defending the sovereignty and dignity of the country and its people. The SDSR shall be conducted in four (4) Stages:</p> <p>Stage 1 (complete after one hundred twenty (120) days:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Firstly, a strategic security assessment that examines the military and non-military security challenges that affects the Republic of South Sudan currently and in the future, including an analysis of all state, state-aligned and non-state, or other independent security actors and armed groups (drawing on the information provided by forces in cantonment); b. Secondly, a security policy framework, clarifying the responsibilities of different bodies and agencies in responding to these security challenges, including the management and oversight of the security sector; c. Thirdly, a revised defence policy, identifying the specific role and mission of the national army and outlining a vision for its unification and modernization. 	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Delayed
		<p>REMARKS: SDSR Board has completed Stage 1 out of the 4 stages of the SDSR process with the development of a draft National Security and Defense Policy. The draft policy document is based on a Strategic Security Assessment (Stage 1a), a Security Policy Framework (Stage 1b) and a Revised Defense Policy (Stage 1c) outlining the vision and direction for National Defense through the year 2022. This work also includes the parameters for unification of forces, right sizing (including DDR) and professionalization of the security services. The draft policy document will be presented to the National Security Council for approval by the end of September 2017. Concurrently, the Board will endeavor to sensitize Civil Society of its contents.</p> <p>The SDSR Board has scheduled the work for Stages II and III to run concurrently and which will focus on: the development of strategic models for the military and security forces to realize the revised policies; the development of a Security Sector Transformation Roadmap. The intent is to complete the drafts of these remaining elements before the end of January 2018, leaving Stage IV (implementation) as the responsibility of the relevant ministries and organizations.</p> <p>CONCERNS:</p>	

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<p>SECTION 6.6</p>	<p>Stage 2 (complete after one hundred and fifty (150) days);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. An analysis of the operational capabilities that NDFSS/security forces shall require to meet the challenges identified in Stage 1, and the supporting systems and structures that are needed to ensure effective utilization of these capabilities. b. The key output should be range of strategic models, specifying the level of human resources, equipment, and training needed to develop the military respond to defend and security priorities, and the associated financial implications. <p>Stage 3 (executive approval after one hundred and eighty (180) days);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The findings of Stage 2 are submitted to the political leadership for evaluation. b. Their task is to decide which model, or combination of models, best meets the needs of the nation, along with the level of expenditure required. c. The findings of the review should then be published in a white paper on Defence and Security and a Security Sector Transformation (SST) Roadmap, approved firstly by the Council of Ministers and then by the Transitional National Legislative Assembly. 	<p><u>RECOMMENDATION(S):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The SDSR board to provide timeframes and financial needs for completion of each component and stage of the SDSR process. Funding requirements should notate funding amounts available from the TGoNU and the additional funding support needed from the International Community.
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<p>SECTION 6.6</p>	<p>Stage 4 (implementation): The SST Roadmap provide the details for the unification of the army and security forces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. DDR and SSR process.b. The SST Roadmap provides details that will contribute to the amendment of defence and security related legislation such as, National Security Services, NDFSS, and Police Services Act.c. In addition, the Ministers of Defence and veterans’ Affairs, national security, and Interior produce annual plans to turn the Republic of South Sudan’s vision of defence into practical, costed programs. <p>The TGoNU shall, through the SST roadmap, and within eighteen (18) months including the Pre-Transitional Period focus on the re-unification and training of the NDFSS/security forces.</p>	
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JMEC SECURITY WORKING GROUP EVALUATION MATRIX – ARCSS CHAPTER II PERMANENT CEASEFIRE AND TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

ARTICLE NO. 7	Unification of Forces	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 7.1		Upon signing of this Agreement, the Parties shall establish the shared Unified Command of the NDFSS immediately and its complete unification shall be completed within eighteen (18) months. The process of unification shall be overseen and monitored by the National architecture described in Section 3.	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO
		<p>REMARKS: The Shared Command for the 'unification of forces' has been established. The task of unifying the forces is planned and will take place within an inclusive and logical process.</p>	
		<p>CONCERNS: That the 'renaming' of the SPLA and 'currently' integrated opposition forces to 'National Defense Force of South Sudan' constitute a 'reunification of forces'</p>	
		<p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) All parties to the conflict, their affiliates and other armed groups must be identified, declared and processed for proper determination, monitoring, and integration into the uniformed forces. 	

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ARTICLE NO. 7	Unification of Forces	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 7.2	The Disarmament, Demobilization and re-integration of special needs cases shall be undertaken in parallel with the re-unification processes while the full process of DDR for ineligible candidates or residual forces as defined by the result of SDSR shall be conducted after the re-unification is completed.	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Delayed
		<u>REMARKS:</u>	
		<u>CONCERNS:</u> DDR Plans have not yet been published	
		<u>RECOMMENDATION(S):</u> The DDR Commission should be invited to the JWC Forum to present on this issue	

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ARTICLE NO. 7	Unification of Forces	Responsible Party / Parties	Status
SECTION 7.3	In coordination with the UN and other structures and institutions established by law and this Agreement, military and security forces shall prepare for Elections-related security tasks, in addition to routine responsibilities at least six (6) months before the end of the Transitional period.	GRSS and SPLA/A-IO	Delayed
		<u>REMARKS:</u>	
		<u>CONCERNS:</u>	
		<u>RECOMMENDATION(S):</u>	

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