



安全理事会

Distr.: General
29 November 2024
Chinese
Original: English

2024 年 11 月 25 日安全理事会第 2206 (2015)号决议所设南苏丹问题
专家小组给安全理事会主席的信

安全理事会第 2206 (2015)号决议所设并经安全理事会第 2731 (2024)号决议
延长任期的专家小组成员谨随信转递根据第 2731 (2024)号决议第 18 段提交的中
期报告。

已于 2024 年 11 月 1 日将报告提交安全理事会第 2206 (2015)号决议所设委员
会，委员会于 2024 年 11 月 14 日审议了报告。

请提请安全理事会成员注意本信和中期报告并将其作为安理会文件分发
为荷。

南苏丹问题专家小组

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南苏丹问题专家小组根据第 2731(2024)号决议提交的中期报告

摘要

南苏丹是世界上粮食最不安全的国家之一。近四分之三的民众需要粮食援助，而该国多个地区正面临饥荒。苏丹的冲突迫使超过 83 万人到南苏丹避难，并使政府的石油收入减少了近 70%。

南苏丹领导人一直在努力管理和应对这些不断加剧的危机，朱巴的政治进程在很大程度上被权力、职位和对日益减少的公共资源的控制权的争夺所吞噬。前所未有的洪水现已淹没该国 7%至 12%的陆地，进一步阻碍了人道主义响应。

2024 年 9 月 13 日，南苏丹领导人同意将 2018 年《解决南苏丹共和国冲突重振协议》(和平协议)规定的过渡期再延长两年。他们的一致决定反映了朱巴继续存在政治对话的空间，但也反映出他们承认协议内容执行得太少，无法促进举行自由和公正的选举，也无法为南苏丹下一阶段的发展奠定基础。从更广泛的意义上说，这也反映了这样一个事实，即处于和平进程核心的安全和政治精英中，没有几个人能从结束和平进程中获得什么利益。

随着今后两年内民主选举的前景渺茫，政府和安全部门几乎所有职位的任命权以及公共资源的分配权仍然牢牢掌握在朱巴的精英手中。特别是南苏丹总统萨尔瓦·基尔·马亚尔迪特、苏丹人民解放运动(苏人解运动)党和南苏丹人民国防军有效地利用这种控制权，通过鼓励叛逃和不断改组几乎所有国家机构来削弱对手。对于那些游离于这一体制之外的人来说，加入这一体制的其他方式越来越少。

例如，在中赤道州，政府通过拉拢几名高调的叛逃者，有效地瓦解了民族拯救阵线。然而，结果却是与该团体残余分子的冲突加剧，平民遭受的掠夺增加，因为多个团体现在都在谋求维持自己的独立行动。

区域参与对南苏丹和平进程仍然至关重要，肯尼亚牵头的图迈尼倡议为促成与一些剩余反对派团体的和平带来了一些希望。然而，2018 年和平协议的现有签署方反对创建任何额外的协议或机构，因为他们担心这些协议或机构只会使本已纷繁复杂的执行进程更加复杂。

南苏丹的边界也受到区域不稳定局势的考验，因此需要进行几次高级别政治干预。在南苏丹至少三个州发现了大量乌干达民防军武装士兵，这违反了武器禁运，而苏丹快速支援部队成员也越过了南苏丹北部边界。

对于在严重的人道主义紧急情况下挣扎求生的大多数人来说，南苏丹领导人能否利用未来两年的时间实现他们在过去六年中未能实现的目标仍是一个未知数。

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一. 背景

A. 任务授权和差旅情况

1. 安全理事会第 [2206\(2015\)](#) 号决议规定对助长南苏丹冲突的个人和实体实施制裁制度，并设立了制裁委员会(安全理事会关于南苏丹的第 [2206\(2015\)](#) 号决议所设委员会)。2015 年 7 月 1 日，委员会指认了 6 名个人，将对他们实施定向制裁。安理会通过第 [2428\(2018\)](#) 号决议，对南苏丹领土实施军火禁运，并在被指认人员名单上增加了两人。2024 年 5 月 30 日，安理会通过第 [2731\(2024\)](#) 号决议，将制裁制度延长至 2025 年 5 月 31 日。
2. 安全理事会第 [2731\(2024\)](#) 号决议还将南苏丹问题专家小组的任务期限延长至 2025 年 7 月 1 日，以便专家小组提供信息和分析，支持委员会的工作，包括与指认可能从事第 [2206\(2015\)](#) 号决议第 7 段所述活动的个人和实体有关的工作。
3. 2024 年 9 月 10 日，秘书长经与委员会协商，任命了专家小组的 5 名成员(见 [S/2024/676](#))。
4. 由于专家小组的任命出现延误，专家小组无法在 2024 年 10 月起草本报告之前前往南苏丹。

B. 与国际组织和其他利益攸关方的合作

5. 虽然专家小组独立于联合国各机构和机关开展工作，但专家小组感谢联合国南苏丹特派团(南苏丹特派团)和联合国其他工作人员包括在纽约的工作人员提供的支持。
6. 在起草本报告之前，专家小组要求与南苏丹政府和该区域几个会员国举行会议。在编写本报告时，专家小组尚未收到对这些请求的任何答复。然而，专家小组利用其在南苏丹和该区域的广泛关系网，得以与南苏丹政府的几名现任和前任成员、南苏丹人民国防军和安全部门其他分支机构的高层人物、南苏丹反对派团体的高级代表、重振后的过渡期国民议会成员、南苏丹记者和民间社会组织、在南苏丹开展业务的公司、平民以及在南苏丹的外国武装团体代表进行了交谈。
7. 安全理事会第 [2731 \(2024\)](#) 号决议第 17 段强调，专家小组必须与有关会员国、国际、区域和次区域组织和南苏丹特派团磋商。专家小组与在南苏丹和其他地方的联合国机关和机构进行了广泛磋商。专家小组还与根据《解决南苏丹共和国冲突重振协议》(和平协议)设立的大多数安全机制以及在南苏丹开展活动的多个多边机构进行了磋商。
8. 专家小组向南苏丹政府、区域会员国以及其他个人和实体发出了 10 封公函，在起草本报告之前收到了 1 份实质性答复。专家小组随后收到的答复载于本报告附件。

C. 方法

9. 本报告于 2024 年 10 月根据专家小组自己的独立研究和调查编写。专家小组进行了多次访谈，获得了各种来源提供的大量可靠信息。专家小组审查了个人、商业实体、保密消息来源和南苏丹政府提供的文件。专家小组有意识地努力确保其报告参考了关于南苏丹和平进程的各种观点，包括重振后的民族团结过渡政府内的多个团体和剩余的反对派团体的观点。专家小组还借鉴了其先前开展的工作，包括以往提交安全理事会和委员会的公开和机密报告。

10. 专家小组遵循安全理事会制裁所涉一般性问题非正式工作组 2006 年 12 月报告(S/2006/997)所建议的标准。为达到适当的证据标准，专家小组通过多个独立消息来源证实了本报告中的信息。

11. 专家小组以尽可能透明的方式开展研究，同时在必要时优先考虑保密。只有在披露可能危及消息来源安全的情况下，才将此来源或文件称为机密。

二. 复杂的人道主义挑战

12. 南苏丹继续面临严重的人道主义紧急情况。多年来叠加的政治、经济和安全挑战与重大外部冲击相结合，产生了复杂而根深蒂固的危机。

A. 史无前例的洪水

13. 南苏丹领导人准备宣布全国进入紧急状态，因为大范围的洪水已经淹没了该国 7%至 12%的陆地，以及团结州和瓦拉卜州等州近 30%的地区。¹ 预计 2024 年，该国一半以上的县约 330 万人受到洪水影响。² 数万英亩农田、数百所学校和供水点以及数十个医疗卫生设施被洪水淹没或破坏。³ 一位朱巴居民最近从琼莱州的祖宅探亲回来，他形容以前茂密的森林现在变成了“一片汪洋”。⁴

14. 洪水加剧了其他人道主义挑战的影响。南苏丹现已接收了超过 83 万名逃离苏丹冲突的人，而其境内原本已有 220 万流离失所者。⁵ 许多人已经抵达受洪水

¹ 2024 年 10 月采访地理空间专家。另见联合国卫星中心，2024 年 10 月 5 日至 9 日南苏丹洪水图像，可查阅：https://unosat.org/static/unosat_filesystem/4002/UNOSAT_A3_Natural_Landscape_FL20220424SSD_05Oct_09Oct2024_SouthSudan_Week24.pdf。

² 2024 年 6 月至 12 月南苏丹洪水防备和应对计划，由人道主义组织与南苏丹政府协商编写，可查阅：<https://fsccluster.org/sites/default/files/South%20Sudan%20Floods%20Preparedness%20and%20Response%2022%20June%202024.pdf>。

³ 见附件 2。

⁴ 2024 年 10 月采访一名南苏丹平民。

⁵ 国际移民组织和联合国难民事务高级专员公署关于人口从苏丹流动到南苏丹的数据，最后一次访问是 2024 年 10 月 22 日，可查阅：<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiZTMwNTljNWYtYmVhYi00ZGI2LTgwYzAtN2UyNDZmZTRlNjBkIiwidCI6IjE1ODgyNjJkLTlzMltNDNiNC1iZDZlLWJjZTQ5YzhlnjE4NiIsImMiOiJh9&pageName=ReportSection95859b8850a76994e6fb&pageName=ReportSection4f5adec6c9d67015bc74>。

影响最严重的州。目前有超过 800 万人(约占总人口的 70%)需要粮食援助,⁶ 原因是食品和非食品价格飙升。⁷ “紧急”(粮食安全阶段综合分类第四级)粮食不安全等级在该国大部分地区仍然普遍存在。⁸

15. 此外,截至 2024 年 10 月,南苏丹约 75%的道路已被洪水或其他障碍切断或受到影响。⁹ 这使人道主义响应变得更为复杂,迫使人道主义行为体依赖现金转移、¹⁰ 昂贵的空中交付以及影响力较低的宣传和信息传播活动。¹¹ 这也使得将服务提供的重点放在人道主义行为体已经拥有现有资产的领域。一些当地专家警告说,这种做法造成了“孤岛”¹² 保护区,可能会加剧现有的不平等,同时使其他社区被边缘化。¹³

16. 由于洪水造成人员和牲畜流离失所,洪水还与严重的部族间紧张关系和国家以下各级暴力交织在一起,包括在瓦拉卜州、琼莱州、中赤道州和上尼罗州。¹⁴ 专家警告说,这些挑战可能不是暂时的,因为在一些种植和收获周期被永久性打乱的地区,现在可能无法恢复以前的生活模式。¹⁵

B. 有限的规划和防洪措施加剧了影响

17. 最近的洪水是该区域气候变化的一个日益可预见的后果。南苏丹的尼罗河流域和苏德湿地与三个交汇的水文系统相连:尼罗河的西部支流、维多利亚湖流出的水流以及埃塞俄比亚高地的径流。2024 年,东非的降雨量逐年增加,加

⁶ 饥荒预警系统网络(Fewsnet),粮食援助展望简报,2024 年 8 月,可查阅: <https://fews.net/sites/default/files/2024-08/FEWSNET-FAOB-August%202024.pdf>。

⁷ Reach 组织,联合市场监测倡议,2024 年 9 月,可查阅 https://repository.impact-initiatives.org/document/repository/586c51ea/REACH_SSD_Factsheet_JMMI_September-2024.pdf。

⁸ 饥荒预警系统网络,紧急等级(粮食安全阶段综合分类第四级)结果随着洪水的扩大而普遍存在,2024 年 9 月,可查阅 <https://fews.net/east-africa/south-sudan/key-message-update/september-2024>。

⁹ 例如,见南苏丹物流集群出入限制地图,可查阅: www.logcluster.org/en/document/south-sudan-access-constraints-map-18-october-2024。

¹⁰ 这些方案向个人或社区提供的是现金,而不是食物或其他物品和服务。

¹¹ 2024 年 10 月采访七名人道主义人员和当地分析人士。

¹² 2024 年 10 月采访当地基础设施专家。另见附件 3。

¹³ 2024 年 10 月在团结州采访当地基础设施专家和政府官员。

¹⁴ 最近的报告还表明,南苏丹 80%的县存在“严重暴露于”性别暴力的风险,与 2023 年同期相比,2024 年第二季度的性暴力报告增加了 168%。见难民署保护群组:“南苏丹:2024 年 7 月至 8 月保护监测聚焦”,2024 年 9 月 25 日,可查阅 <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-protection-monitoring-spotlight-july-august-2024>;南苏丹特派团,“影响平民的暴力行为简报(2024 年 4 月至 6 月)”,可查阅 https://unmiss.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/quarterly_brief_on_violence_affecting_civilians_april_-_june_2024_0.pdf;人道主义事务协调厅,“南苏丹人道主义概况(2024 年 9 月)”,可查阅 www.unocha.org/publications/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-humanitarian-snapshot-september-2024。

¹⁵ 2024 年 10 月采访人道主义人员、气候学家和社区代表。

上南苏丹洪泛平原已经达到饱和状态，导致洪水泛滥，这在历史上几乎没有先例。¹⁶

18. 然而，根据许多专家的说法，南苏丹洪水的范围和影响也可以追溯到政府准备工作有限以及多年来大部分防洪减灾基础设施失效的累积影响。¹⁷ 例如，几位专家担心，有限的堤坝系统为留在琼莱州和团结州洪水易发地区的一些社区带来了“虚假的希望”。¹⁸ 在多个这样的地方，手工建造的堤坝很快就被洪水冲垮，导致大量人口流离失所。¹⁹

19. 同样，政府官员不顾生态学家和技术专家的批评，继续推进一项高度政治化的疏浚项目，试图零敲碎打地打通团结州的尼罗河支流。²⁰ 几名当地专家告诉专家小组，他们认为该项目迄今为止影响有限或“没有影响”。²¹ 其他专家告诉专家小组，全国范围内的一些道路和桥梁建设项目阻断或干扰了水流的通过，实力雄厚的道路建设承包商忽视了道路设计和抗洪能力方面的可行性研究，导致了破坏和流离失所。²²

20. 南苏丹有限的公共资源被转移和挪用也削弱了其减轻和应对洪灾的能力。例如，2022 年 9 月，政府向国家洪水应对计划拨款约 2 670 万美元，²³ 与 25 家南苏丹公司签订合同，²⁴ 提供价值约 2 000 万美元的物资，包括高粱和蚊帐。²⁵ 然而，这些物资最终到达洪水灾民手中的却寥寥无几，据称还有几吨粮食援助物资被盗。²⁶ 许多签约公司几乎没有管理应急物流的经验，有几家供应商从未收到政府的付款。²⁷

¹⁶ 南苏丹气象趋势报告，由专家小组存档。

¹⁷ 2024 年 10 月采访 19 名气候学家、政府官员、人道主义机构和当地社区代表。

¹⁸ 2024 年 10 月采访人道主义者、当地分析人士和一名基础设施专家。

¹⁹ 同上，得到当地观察员 2024 年 9 月至 10 月的报告以及专家小组审查的照片的证实。

²⁰ 2024 年 10 月采访基础设施专家和国际响应协调员。另见附件 4 和 5。

²¹ 2024 年 10 月在团结州采访一名当地生态学家和三名当地分析人士。

²² 2024 年 10 月采访参与起草道路可行性研究的基础设施专家。西加扎勒河州、北加扎勒河州和湖泊州的社区代表记录的社交媒体帖子、照片和视频证实了这一点。例如另见，Eye Radio, “ARC commits to resolving Wau road blockage after heavy rainfall”, 24 May 2024, 可查阅 www.eyeradio.org/arc-commits-to-resolving-wau-road-blockage-after-heavy-rainfall/。另见 S/2024/343。

²³ Eye Radio, “Govt allocates \$16.7m to flood-affected populations”, 10 September 2022, 可查阅 www.eyeradio.org/govt-allocates-16-7m-to-flood-affected-populations/；总统办公室的声明，2022 年 11 月 30 日。

²⁴ Eye Radio, “Govt allocates \$16.7m”。

²⁵ Number One Citizen, “Government procures food for vulnerable flood victims”, 2 November 2022, 另见 www.eyeradio.org/govt-procures-food-non-food-aid-worth-20m-for-floods-survivors/。

²⁶ 国际监测员的报告，2023 年 2 月。另见 Sudans Post, “Ex-humanitarian minister Peter Mayen denies walking away with flood victims’ emergency funds”, 27 November 2022。

²⁷ 2022 年 10 月采访与政府签约的个人。

21. 2024 年 7 月，政府批准了一项 7 600 万美元的紧急抗洪计划。²⁸ 然而，截至 2024 年 10 月，由于该国石油出口严重受阻，公共财政仍然紧张，这些资金尚未释放。²⁹

22. 由于政府收入锐减和人道主义资金大幅削减，政府也越来越多地寻求对人道主义物资征税。³⁰ 据报道，与 2023 年相比，2024 年人道准入的障碍，包括对人道主义工作人员和资产的袭击、行动限制和其他官僚障碍，增加了 15%。³¹ 2024 年的现金转移价值超过 7 600 万美元，但由于人道主义机构必须使用的官方汇率与大多数人和公司进行交易时使用的非官方汇率大相径庭，现金转移的价值也经常损失一半之多。³²

三. 支离破碎的政治和安全格局

23. 2024 年 9 月 13 日，南苏丹领导人同意将 2018 年和平协议规定的过渡期延长两年，并将该国首次选举推迟至 2026 年 12 月。这一决定是在负责监测和平协议执行情况的高级别常设委员会进行评估后作出的，委员会在该评估中发现，只有 17% 的协议条款得到了执行，57% 的协议内容仍“未执行”。³³ 随着投票日期的临近，选举推迟的可能性越来越大，而只为选举做了最初步的准备工作。总统的国家安全顾问强调，延期将使政府“完成人口普查，登记政党并加强宪法程序”。³⁴

24. 随着南苏丹过渡治理时期的延长，其政治和安全格局也变得越来越支离破碎。过渡期高度集中的权力架构使和平协议的主要签署方，尤其是南苏丹总统萨尔瓦·基尔·马亚尔迪特，控制着该国几乎所有的政治和安全职位，包括议会和国家以下各级机构内的职位。随着过渡期的拖延，许多反对派要么变得越来越弱，要么感到不得不脱离原派别，试图加入体制内的主导政党。总统的政

²⁸ 人道主义事务协调厅，向安全理事会通报南苏丹情况，2024 年 8 月 14 日。

²⁹ 2024 年 10 月采访一名国际响应协调员和一名参与抗洪的高级政府官员。

³⁰ *Wall Street Journal*, “South Sudan’s Economic Crisis Is So Bad It’s Taxing Its Only Lifeline”, 8 October 2024.

³¹ 人道主义事务协调厅，“南苏丹：人道准入概况(2024 年 9 月)”，2024 年 10 月 11 日，可查阅：www.unocha.org/publications/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-humanitarian-snapshot-september-2024。

³² 2024 年 9 月至 10 月采访三位现金转移方案专家。另见现金工作组，“现金和凭单看板(2024 年 1 月至 8 月)”，可查阅：<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrJoiMzhzMzkyZWItMDFjZi00OTgyLTgzYWYtMjE5NDhjNTdmMTE3IiwidCI6IjBmOWUzNWRiLTU0NGYtNGY2MC1iZGNjLTViYTQxNmU2ZGM3MCI6ImMiOj99>。

³³ 高级别常设委员会 2024 年 9 月 10 日的报告，由专家小组存档。

³⁴ *The East African*, “South Sudan delays polls to 2026, extends transitional government”, 14 September 2024.

党苏丹人民解放运动(苏人解运动)和苏丹人民国防军发现这是通过争取反对派人士叛逃来削弱其政治和军事对手的沃土，同时也可以改组安全部门的高层职位。³⁵

A. 民族拯救阵线的分裂破坏了中赤道州的稳定

25. 在各赤道州，政府继续鼓励民族拯救阵线高级指挥官及其战斗人员从民族拯救阵线领导人托马斯·西里洛那里叛逃，并取得成功。这不仅分裂和削弱了民族拯救阵线，也使政府得以利用新结盟的叛逃者作为代理部队，追捕民族拯救阵线的残余分子。这与政府在该国其他地区(包括上尼罗州和团结州)有效利用的策略如出一辙。³⁶ 然而，与其他地区一样，这一行动也导致了当地安全局势的严重恶化。

26. 随着民族拯救阵线面临越来越多的后勤和资源挑战，政府鼓励其指挥官叛逃变得更加容易。³⁷ 警察部门或南苏丹人民国防军许诺提供带薪职位，一些人受到该承诺诱惑，一些民族拯救阵线叛逃者已被编入东蒙德里县和莫罗波县的南苏丹人民国防军部队。³⁸

27. 另据称，为执行和平协议而划拨的资金中有很大部分被转到内阁事务部，用于鼓励民族拯救阵线人员叛逃。³⁹ 例如，在被议会传唤后，内阁事务部长马丁·埃利亚·洛穆罗证实，2024 年 4 月，已违规提取了 105 万美元，以促进“和平实施”民族拯救阵线指挥官的叛逃方案。⁴⁰

28. 最近两个最引人注目的叛逃者是肯尼迪·肯伊“战士”阿卜杜·洛皮昂和约翰·拉蒂奥·肯伊·洛布隆，前者现在作为与苏丹人民国防军结盟的代理部队开展活动，后者现在领导自己的团体——民族拯救联合部队。⁴¹ 专家小组审查的文件表明，这两起叛逃事件都是由政府最高层，包括总统府和内阁事务部谈判达成的。⁴²

29. 政府越来越多地试图利用其中一些叛逃者作为代理部队，打击民族拯救阵线的残余分子。在其他情况下，他们互相攻击。例如，据报告，肯伊“战士”

³⁵ 见附件 6 和 7。

³⁶ 这一战略的其他显著例子见 S/2024/343、S/2023/294、S/2022/884 和 S/2022/359。

³⁷ 见附件 8。2024 年 9 月和 10 月采访托马斯·西里洛。

³⁸ 2024 年 9 月和 10 月采访当地平民和机密消息来源。

³⁹ 见附件 9 至 12。2024 年 10 月采访 4 名民间社会代表和当地分析人士。另见 Eye Radio, “Dr. Lomuro admits to diverting peace funds to special projects”, 7 June 2024; 以及 Sudans Post, “Lomuro claims he was quoted ‘out of context’ on \$10 million peace funds”, 10 June 2024。

⁴⁰ 见附件 9 至 12。另见 Eye Radio, “Dr. Lomuro admits diverting peace fund”。

⁴¹ 见附件 13 至 16。

⁴² 2024 年 10 月采访五名民间社会代表。见附件 13 至 16。

指挥的部队在南苏丹人民国防军的正式架构之外开展行动，但其任务是打击中赤道州莱尼亚周边的民族拯救联合部队和民族拯救阵线人员。⁴³

30. 2024 年 10 月 9 日，在中赤道州的翁杜鲁巴发生了一起事件，与肯伊“战士”指挥的部队结盟的南苏丹人民国防军与洛布隆指挥的民族拯救联合部队之间发生冲突，至少 24 人死亡，其中包括 19 名平民，另有数人受伤。⁴⁴ 这些冲突招致当地社区、民间社会团体和州政府的谴责。⁴⁵

31. 在中赤道州部分地区，包括朱巴、莫罗波和耶伊等县，绑架和勒索事件也大幅增加。⁴⁶ 许多资源匮乏的小分化团体将平民和人道主义工作者作为攻击目标，导致该地区的一些人道主义行动暂停。

32. 专家小组与七名被绑架长达 4 天的人进行了交谈，他们声称民族拯救阵线人员要求其雇主支付数千美元，以确保他们获释。⁴⁷ 这些人还指称，当地的南苏丹人民国防军部队任意逮捕和拘留被怀疑同情民族拯救阵线的平民，并索要高达 20 万南苏丹镑(65 美元)的赎金才能将他们释放。⁴⁸

33. 尽管失去了几名指挥官，托马斯·西里洛领导下的民族拯救阵线也幸存下来，并通过绑架和招募补充了队伍，⁴⁹ 而其他几个地方武装团体也附属于民族拯救阵线。⁵⁰

⁴³ 2024 年 9 月和 10 月采访当地社区代表。另见附件 16。

⁴⁴ 同上。经实地观察员和监测员的报告证实，由专家小组存档。另见附件 18 以及 21 至 23。另见南苏丹特派团，“南苏丹特派团对朱巴县的暴力袭击感到震惊，呼吁进行调查和问责”，2024 年 10 月 11 日，可查阅 <https://unmiss.unmissions.org/unmiss-alarmed-violent-attacks-juba-county-calls-investigation-and-accountability>。

⁴⁵ 见附件 17 至 20。

⁴⁶ 中赤道州监测员 2024 年 5 月和 9 月的报告，由专家小组存档。2024 年 9 月至 10 月采访三名民间社会和人道主义代表。另见南苏丹特派团，《关于影响平民的暴力行为的简报》。

⁴⁷ 2024 年 10 月采访七名被绑架者和一名当地社区代表。

⁴⁸ 2024 年 10 月采访被绑架平民的家人和社区领袖。

⁴⁹ 见附件 24 和 25。2024 年 10 月采访托马斯·西里洛和一名民间社会代表，以及南苏丹特派团，《南苏丹特派团严重关切大耶伊绑架事件的增加，呼吁采取集体行动》，2024 年 8 月 2 日。另见民族拯救阵线发布的视频，可查阅：www.youtube.com/watch?v=s-mEqXbj-FA；以及重组后的联合监测和评价委员会，“2024 年 7 月 1 日至 9 月 30 日《解决南苏丹冲突重振协议》实施状况季度报告”，可查阅：<https://jmecsouthsudan.org/index.php/reports/rjmec-quarterly-reports/254-rjmec-quarterly-report-on-the-status-of-implementation-of-the-r-arcss-from-1st-july-to-30th-september-2024/file>。

⁵⁰ 2024 年 10 月采访民间社会代表。经专家小组审查的独立社区报告(2024 年 6 月至 9 月)和国际监测员报告证实，由专家小组存档。

34. 作为回应，政府进一步加强了在该地区的军事行动，部署了更多的叛逃者和部队。⁵¹ 几名文职的地方县专员也被有军事背景的新官员取代，⁵² 作为一项补充措施，南苏丹人民国防军在中赤道州南部的军事行动已整合到最近晋升的南苏丹人民国防军耶伊指挥官的指挥下。⁵³ 与此同时，专家小组获悉，民族拯救阵线叛逃军官被带薪编入已停薪数月的南苏丹人民国防军部队，这加剧了紧张局势，并削弱了军队部分部门的指挥和控制。⁵⁴

B. 肯尼亚牵头的图迈尼倡议与反对派团体进行调解

35. 反对派团体的分裂也使建设和平的努力复杂化，政治和安全形势不断变化，目前由越来越多部分存在重叠的协议和进程维系。

36. 2024 年 5 月 9 日，南苏丹政府和一些尚未签署 2018 年和平协议的反对派团体在内罗毕举行高级别调解会议。图迈尼倡议(图迈尼意为“希望”)的参与者包括帕甘·阿穆姆领导的真正苏丹人民解放运动；由受制裁个人保罗·马龙·阿旺(SSi.008)领导的南苏丹联合阵线/军队；以及斯蒂芬·布埃领导的南苏丹人民运动/军队。苏丹人民解放运动/解放军反对派基特旺派受制裁的个人西蒙·加特韦克(SSi.002)也受到邀请，但未能从他在苏丹的所在地前来参加会谈。⁵⁵

37. 马里奥·洛库·托马斯·贾达也出席了会议，他在会谈前几个月从民族拯救阵线叛逃，组建了民族拯救阵线革命指挥委员会。南苏丹反对派运动联盟的其余成员以肯尼亚的安全关切和对该进程的不信任为由，拒绝参加。2024 年 8 月，图迈尼倡议的首席调解人拉扎罗·苏姆贝伊沃前往罗马，试图说服托马斯·西里洛加入会谈，但没有成功。⁵⁶

38. 2024 年 7 月 15 日，图迈尼倡议各方草签了一份共识文件，概述了六项“议定书”。⁵⁷ 然而，第二天，苏丹人民解放运动反对派(苏人解运动反对派)拒绝了这份文件，并正式退出会谈。⁵⁸

⁵¹ 2024 年 3 月国际观察员的报告，由专家小组存档。2024 年 10 月采访三位民间社会代表和托马斯·西里洛。

⁵² 2024 年 8 月当地观察员的报告，由专家小组存档。2024 年 10 月采访一名当地分析人士和一名民间社会代表。另见：The Dawn, “Governor Wani urge newly appointed county commissioners to improve security”, 7 August 2024.

⁵³ 2024 年 10 月采访一名当地分析人士和一名民间社会代表。

⁵⁴ 2024 年 10 月采访三名民间社会代表。得到 2024 年 8 月当地观察员的报告证实，由专家小组存档。

⁵⁵ 2024 年 5 月和 6 月采访西蒙·加特韦克(SSi.002)。

⁵⁶ 2024 年 10 月采访托马斯·西里洛、西蒙·加特韦克(SSi.002)和调解小组的成员。

⁵⁷ 见附件 26。

⁵⁸ 见附件 27。

39. 苏人解运动反对派官员在解释其退出原因时说，该倡议偏离了其作为调解论坛的预期目的。他们认为，该倡议计划达成一项独立的协议，而不是将其纳入现有的 2018 年和平协议，这相当于“破坏”和平协议，“破坏”协议的执行。⁵⁹

40. 例如，苏人解运动反对派的代表反对设立一个国家领导委员会，作为图迈尼倡议最终协议“内部担保人”的提议。⁶⁰他们认为，这样一个机构的决定不需要得到南苏丹现有内阁或立法机构的批准，显然会侵犯 2018 年和平协议建立的权力分享机构的权力。他们同样反对新的安全部门改革和监督委员会，认为这将重复现有安全机制的职能。⁶¹

41. 这些反对意见反映了苏人解运动反对派长期以来对 2018 年和平协议至高无上地位的关切，其领导人认为，该协议是苏人解运动反对派在政府中发挥作用、在国家安全部队中担任部分指挥职务以及将其部队编入统一的国家军队的基础。⁶²

42. 朱巴的其他知名政治人物也表达了类似的关切。监督 2018 年和平协议执行情况的高级别常设委员会(包括内阁事务部长和苏人解运动秘书长彼得·拉姆·布斯)编写的一份报告也认定，一些议定书与和平协议相冲突，并指示政府代表团确保没有新的机制或机构被创建。⁶³

43. 然而，对于参加图迈尼倡议的反对党来说，未能执行 2018 年协议，特别是其安全改革，证明需要新的和更强大的执行机制。⁶⁴一个反对派团体的发言人告诉专家小组，如果没有更多的机制，该倡议将有可能成为另一个未执行的协议。另一名代表告诉专家小组，“如果取消监督和执行机制，我不会签署《图迈尼共识》；我会回到丛林中。”⁶⁵ 保罗·马龙(Ssi.008)强调，制定一项新协议仅仅是将其与失败的 2018 年协议整合，这样做只会破坏图迈尼倡议。⁶⁶

44. 经过一系列磋商后，提出了一项折中方案，将 2018 年和平协议中未执行的内容添加到目前正在制定的图迈尼倡议的执行情况汇总表中。⁶⁷

⁵⁹ 同上。

⁶⁰ 2024 年 9 月和 10 月在朱巴采访政府代表团成员和其他政治人物。见附件 27。

⁶¹ 见附件 27。

⁶² 2024 年 10 月采访参与图迈尼倡议的各方。

⁶³ 同上，高级别常设委员会的报告，日期为 2024 年 10 月 7 日，经专家小组审查。

⁶⁴ 2024 年 10 月采访参与图迈尼倡议的各方。

⁶⁵ 2024 年 10 月采访参与图迈尼倡议的一方。

⁶⁶ 2024 年 10 月采访保罗·马龙(Ssi.008)。

⁶⁷ 2024 年 10 月采访参与图迈尼倡议的各方。

四. 区域问题

A. 区域对延长过渡期的反应

45. 区域的会员国和组织对于解决南苏丹的挑战仍然至关重要，肯尼亚在图迈尼倡议中发挥的突出作用就证明了这一点。该区域对延长过渡期和将选举再推迟两年的决定反应不一。

46. 政府间发展组织(伊加特)执行秘书发表声明，欢迎以“协商一致的方式”作出决定，并敦促民族团结过渡政府尽一切努力完成和平协议剩余任务的执行工作，以确保及时举行选举。⁶⁸ 执行秘书在声明中指出，这是第四次推迟选举，因此制定具体的行动计划已成为当务之急。

47. 非洲联盟委员会主席发表了类似声明，表示注意到政府决定延长过渡期，同时呼吁采取具体步骤，全面执行和平协议。⁶⁹

48. 非洲联盟驻南苏丹特派团、伊加特和联合国南苏丹特派团(南苏丹特派团)发表联合声明指出，由于“未能实施尚未执行的关键基准”，有必要第二次延长过渡期。⁷⁰

B. 与区域各国的接触

49. 南苏丹领导人，特别是总统，继续实施区域接触计划，苏丹冲突和南苏丹与乌干达的关系尤其突出。

50. 正如专家小组以前报告的那样，南苏丹政府继续努力调解苏丹冲突，包括总统与苏丹主权委员会主席阿卜杜勒·法塔赫·布尔汉举行了几次会晤。两位领导人讨论了一项联合计划，以保护南苏丹石油出口的过境，解决苏丹的人道主义危机，以及包括跨境犯罪在内的共同安全问题。⁷¹

⁶⁸ 伊加特，伊加特执行秘书关于延长南苏丹过渡期并呼吁继续努力执行《重振和平协议》的声明，2024年9月23日，可查阅：<https://igad.int/igad-executive-secretarys-statement-on-the-extension-of-south-sudans-transitional-period-and-call-for-renewed-efforts-in-implementing-the-revitalised-peace-agreement/>。

⁶⁹ 非洲联盟，非盟委员会主席关于南苏丹延长政治过渡期的声明，2024年9月21日，可查阅：<https://au.int/en/pressreleases/20240921/chairperson-statement-regarding-extended-political-transition-south-sudan>。

⁷⁰ 见 <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/joint-press-release-aumiss-igad-and-unmiss-note-decision-to-extend-transitional-period-of>。

⁷¹ 总统办公室的声明，专家小组存档。

51. 专家小组进行的访谈表明，快速支援部队人员仍驻扎在西加扎勒河州部分地区，而朱巴与苏丹人民解放运动-北方局、⁷² 苏丹武装部队和快速支援部队仍然持续存在显著的联系，特别是在南苏丹石油过境方面。⁷³

52. 总统的亲密盟友、南苏丹的劳伦斯·科班迪于 2024 年 3 月 26 日被任命为伊加特苏丹问题特使，这为南苏丹在斡旋解决苏丹冲突方面发挥突出作用带来了进一步的希望。⁷⁴

53. 南苏丹领导人还继续与埃塞俄比亚进行接触，包括在修建道路等基础设施以及南苏丹石油经埃塞俄比亚运往吉布提的替代路线方面。⁷⁵

五. 军火

A. 乌干达人民国防军在南苏丹境内的存在

54. 专家小组记录了乌干达人民国防军(乌国防军)成员在南苏丹至少三个地区的重大军事活动。在每起事件中，至少有一些乌国防军部队配备了致命的军事装备。安全理事会在第 2428 (2018)号决议第 4 段中禁止向南苏丹领土转移致命军事装备，该规定最近一次经第 2731 (2024)号决议延长。⁷⁶ 因此，乌国防军在南苏丹的存在违反了武器禁运。

55. 在与乌干达接壤的两个赤道州，几次部署似乎与当地的划界冲突有关。

56. 例如，2024 年 8 月，几名武装的乌国防军士兵在中赤道州卡约凯吉县临时拘留了 6 至 12 名平民，此前当地因一个公路建设项目局势紧张，该项目的承包商受到乌国防军的保护。据说乌干达士兵声称这块土地是乌干达的一部分。⁷⁷ 在随后的一份声明中，南苏丹地方当局列出了卡约凯吉县据称经常受到乌干达部队侵犯的 100 多个村庄。⁷⁸

⁷² 见 S/2023/922 和 S/2024/343。

⁷³ 2024 年 5 月和 10 月采访国际和当地观察员、地方政府官员、南苏丹境内的外国武装团体代表以及南苏丹境内的快速支援部队打过交道的平民。

⁷⁴ 伊加特，“伊加特执行秘书宣布任命劳伦斯·科班迪阁下为苏丹问题特使”，2024 年 3 月 26 日，可查阅：<https://igad.int/igad-appoints-hon-lawrence-korbandy-as-special-envoy-for-sudan/>。

⁷⁵ 见 Sudan Tribune, “Ethiopia, South Sudan agree to build alternate oil pipeline route”, 7 July 2024; 以及 Eye Radio, “Ethiopia challenges South Sudan to road construction race”, 15 February 2024。

⁷⁶ 专家小组记录了若干此类违反行为，包括在 S/2020/342、S/2020/1141、S/2019/897<https://undocs.org/ch/S/2019/30> 和 S/2018/1049 中。

⁷⁷ 2024 年 8 月由观察员与地方政府和青年代表进行的访谈，由专家小组审查。经专家小组获得的视频证实。另见附件 28。另见 Eye Radio, “Uganda provokes another encroachment in Kajo-Keji”, 7 August 2024。

⁷⁸ 见附件 29。

57. 另据报道，2024年7月，乌国防军武装士兵“身着全套战斗[装备]”⁷⁹“乘坐大卡车⁸⁰”进入东赤道州的一些地点。当地社区指责这些士兵进行巡逻，骚扰平民并使平民流离失所。南苏丹人民国防军代表声称，乌国防军拘留了几名南苏丹人民国防军士兵。⁸¹在7月的一次事件中，11至21名南苏丹国民在东赤道州被乌干达部队杀害，这些人后来被指控为偷猎者。⁸²

58. 2024年9月28日，苏丹人民国防军的国防军司令桑蒂诺·邓·沃尔(SSi.004)前往乌干达，与乌干达国防军司令穆胡兹·凯内鲁加巴将军会晤。⁸³南苏丹人民国防军在一份新闻稿中指出，双方已同意“乌干达人民国防军停止进一步侵占南苏丹领土”。⁸⁴

59. 根据安全理事会在其第 2206 (2015)号决议中建立的制裁制度，桑蒂诺·邓·沃尔(SSi.004)自 2015 年 7 月 1 日以来一直受到旅行禁令限制。没有根据第 2206 (2015)号决议第 11 段的规定提出豁免请求，因此他的旅行违反了旅行禁令。

60. 在赤道各州出现跨界紧张局势的同时，专家小组还记录了 2024 年 7 月和 8 月乌国防军在西加扎勒河州的大量部署，这是与南苏丹人民国防军和南苏丹国家安全局联合行动的一部分。⁸⁵

61. 专家小组从该地区各种来源获得证词，其中一些人还描述了用于部署乌干达部队和装备的飞机和直升机。⁸⁶专家小组审查的照片部分证实了这些证词。专家小组确定至少有一架在乌干达注册的飞机，即洛克希德 L-100 大力神运输机，在部署时经常在该地区飞行。⁸⁷

⁷⁹ Eye Radio, “UPDF rounds up Magwi villagers, threatens them to evacuate - official”, 20 August 2024.

⁸⁰ 2024 年 10 月在东赤道州采访当地观察员。另见 Eye Radio, “Ugandan army reportedly encroaches into South Sudan’s Magwi”, 11 July 2024.

⁸¹ 同上，另见附件 30，以及 Radio Tamazuj, “South Sudan tells Uganda to free detained soldiers”, 21 July 2024.

⁸² 2024 年 10 月在东赤道州采访当地观察员。经国际观察员的报告证实，并经专家小组审查，2024 年 8 月。另见 Eye Radio, “Ugandan wildlife rangers allegedly killed 21 S. Sudanese poachers”, 23 July 2024，以及 Number One Citizen, “Budi murder: Lobong, ministers to face MPs”, 30 July 2024.

⁸³ 见附件 31 和 32。

⁸⁴ 见附件 31。

⁸⁵ 2024 年 10 月采访三名当地观察员和一名安全部门特工。另见，Sudans Post, “Lawmaker says Kiir’s office involved in Ugandan army encroachment”, 2 September 2024；以及 Radio Tamazuj, “Questions over presence of Ugandan soldiers in Raja”, 16 August 2024.

⁸⁶ 同上。

⁸⁷ 见附件 33。

62. 据报告，乌干达和南苏丹的一些联合安全行动针对的是在中非共和国、南苏丹和苏丹边境地区活动的上帝抵抗军成员。⁸⁸

63. 由于当地人对这一部署提出批评，以及担心部队会卷入与该地区也观察到的苏丹快速支援部队成员的冲突，南苏丹安全部门的消息来源表示，国家安全局劝阻乌干达人民国防军，让其不要在该地区建立更长期的存在。⁸⁹

B. 军用车辆采购

64. 2024 年 8 月 13 日，一家位于南苏丹境外的私营公司宣布，它已“拿到向南苏丹军队供应车辆的订单”，以支持其“行动需要”。⁹⁰

65. 然而，2024 年 8 月 19 日，南苏丹人民国防军发言人驳斥了该说法。⁹¹ 南苏丹人民国防军证实，该公司曾与南苏丹人民国防军采购总监会面，但只是对该公司的能力进行了一般性评估。南苏丹人民国防军在反驳中指出，“[它]仍处于武器禁运之下”，这表明拟议的一些车辆供应可能属于安全理事会第 2428 (2018) 号决议规定的武器禁运范围，这些规定最近由第 2731 (2024) 号决议延长。专家小组以前曾报告过违反武器禁运采购装甲运兵车的情况。⁹²

66. 虽然根据安全理事会第 2428 (2018) 号决议第 4 段规定的武器禁运范围包括“军用车辆”，但第 5(f) 段允许在委员会事先批准的情况下豁免这些措施。安理会第 2683 (2023) 号决议第 2 段还允许进口“完全是为支持执行和平协议各条款”的“非致命性”军事装备，而无需向委员会提出豁免请求或通知。该段最近得到第 2731 (2024) 号决议第 1 段的重申。

67. 该公司在对专家小组询问的建设性答复中表示，公司尚未讨论过属于武器禁运范围内的任何车辆类别的供应，无论如何，公司“已决定，我们不应进行任何形式的进一步讨论”。⁹³

C. 反对派团体采购武器

68. 专家小组正在继续调查反对派团体违反武器禁运采购武器的活动。这包括南苏丹国民 Abraham Chol Keech 和 Peter Biar Ajak 的活动，他们于 2024 年 3 月在美利坚合众国被指控密谋采购武器，意图在南苏丹煽动政变。⁹⁴ 据称，这两

⁸⁸ 2024 年 10 月西加扎勒河州采访国际和当地观察员以及一名安全部门人员。另见乌干达人民国防军 2024 年 8 月 20 日在社交媒体上发布的帖子，可查阅：https://x.com/MODVA_UPDF/status/1825871279808729213。

⁸⁹ 2024 年 10 月采访两名当地观察员和一名安全部门特工。

⁹⁰ 该公司发表的公开声明，后来被修改或删除，由专家小组存档。也通过与公司的通信确认。

⁹¹ 见附件 34。

⁹² 见 S/2024/343、S/2023/294 和 S/2022/359。

⁹³ 专家小组与该公司的通信。

⁹⁴ 见 S/2024/343。

人试图采购一系列武器，包括 FIM-92 “毒刺” 便携式防空导弹系统、⁹⁵ M-67 手榴弹，⁹⁶ 并询问了 FGM-148 “标枪” 反坦克武器系统。根据法庭文件，⁹⁷ “被告多次要求……获得毒刺导弹系统，以使南苏丹军用直升机丧失能力。……同样，被告还[表示]他需要反坦克武器来使南苏丹的 13 至 15 辆坦克失去能力。” 这表明特别关注南苏丹人民国防军的装甲和空中能力。

六. 财政和自然资源

A. 石油出口持续中断

69. 2024 年 9 月 25 日，南苏丹财政和计划部长马里亚尔·东林·阿特尔向南苏丹过渡期国民议会提交了 2024/25 财政年度的预算。⁹⁸ 部长指出，2024 年 2 月，将南苏丹的达尔混合油原油输送到苏丹苏丹港的管道破裂。⁹⁹ 因此，南苏丹的原油出口量从每天约 15 万桶下降到每天仅 4.5 万桶。鉴于石油出口对南苏丹经济的中心地位，部长强调，“原油生产和出口的持续中断是一个国家安全问题”。¹⁰⁰

70. 2024 年 10 月 20 日，一个南苏丹官员代表团前往苏丹港，会见苏丹主权委员会主席阿卜杜勒·法塔赫·布尔汉和其他官员，讨论修复管道的工作。¹⁰¹ 苏丹官员告诉来访的南苏丹代表团，已经为恢复南苏丹原油出口做好了必要的准备。几位专家向专家小组证实，技术性修复工作可能已经完成，但指出，可能还需要一些时间来完全冲洗修复后的输油管道，并恢复上尼罗州油田的全面生产，因为该油田的一些分包商已经遣散。¹⁰²

71. 然而，一个更大的障碍是苏丹冲突双方之间就分享恢复石油出口的收入问题达成政治协议。¹⁰³ 专家小组进行的访谈表明，苏丹武装部队试图重新谈判南苏丹使用输油管道和其他石油基础设施必须支付的费用，而快速支援部队的代表也要求在恢复的石油出口中分得一杯羹。¹⁰⁴

⁹⁵ 具体而言，五个便携式防空系统。

⁹⁶ 见附件 35。

⁹⁷ 见 https://www.pacermonitor.com/public/filings/DLKQXQ4Y/USA_v_Keech_et_al_azdce-24-00394_0022.0.pdf。

⁹⁸ 2024/2025 财政年度预算发言，日期为 2024 年 9 月 25 日，由专家小组存档。由于 2024/25 财政年度于 2024 年 7 月 1 日开始，故预算延迟提交。截至 2024 年 10 月，预算的二读尚未进行。

⁹⁹ 见 S/2023/922 和 S/2024/343。

¹⁰⁰ 2024/2025 财政年度预算发言，日期为 2024 年 9 月 25 日，由专家小组存档。

¹⁰¹ 南苏丹总统办公室的声明。

¹⁰² 同上。2024 年 9 月和 10 月采访南苏丹和苏丹官员以及南苏丹石油行业参与者。截至 2024 年 10 月撰写本报告时，出口尚未恢复。

¹⁰³ 见 S/2023/922。

¹⁰⁴ 2024 年 9 月和 10 月采访南苏丹和苏丹官员以及南苏丹石油行业参与者。南苏丹 2024/25 年度预算假设将向苏丹支付约 5 200 万美元的费用。

72. 南苏丹石油出口持续中断，促使政府考虑替代出口路线，包括修建一条通往吉布提的新管道。¹⁰⁵ 还努力使南苏丹的收入基础多样化，特别是国家和地方政府官员将金矿开采确定为优先事项。¹⁰⁶

B. 对朱巴石油收入的竞争加剧

73. 在没有达尔混合油出口的情况下，政府每月仍能向市场投放一到两批¹⁰⁷ 尼罗混合油，争夺控制权的竞争日趋激烈。¹⁰⁸ 虽然用官方拍卖程序确定石油货物的价格，但总统办公室内的个人往往决定哪些公司最终获得货物。¹⁰⁹

74. 尼罗混合物货物的收益通常被分配给石油换道路项目，该项目主要承包给总统的一名特使所控制的一家公司。¹¹⁰ 然而，南苏丹议会议员和若干政府部委敦促暂停支付这些款项，以支付薪金和其他必要的政府支出。¹¹¹ 国际商品交易商也继续采取提前几个月预付未来原油货款的做法。¹¹²

75. 与此同时，一些南苏丹公司被分配到对石油货物的控制权，并试图在市场上出售这些货物，同时保留收益作为他们向政府提供的货物和服务的报酬。¹¹³ 其中一家公司自称是建筑公司，但由曾与一家曾协助向南苏丹进口装甲运兵车的公司有关联的两个人管理。¹¹⁴ 另一家公司由总统办公室前执行主任管理。这两家公司均未出现在南苏丹石油核准投标方名单上，授予以后一家公司的一批石油后来也因此被撤销。¹¹⁵

76. 《南苏丹和平协议》第 4.8.1.10 条以及《石油收入管理法》第 6.2 条都规定，所有与石油有关的付款必须存入一个单一的石油收入账户，不允许买方直接向私营公司付款以换取政府石油。¹¹⁶

¹⁰⁵ 2024 年 10 月采访政府官员和石油行业参与者。另见 Eye Radio, “Sudan makes preparations to export South Sudan crude oil”, 21 October 2024.

¹⁰⁶ 采访政府官员和民间社会，另见 *Number One Citizen Daily*, “Kapoeta gold rush: South Sudan’s silent trade that fuels inequality”, 7 September 2024.

¹⁰⁷ 一批原油约为 60 万桶。

¹⁰⁸ 2024 年 9 月和 10 月采访了解南苏丹石油工业的个人。

¹⁰⁹ 2024 年 9 月和 10 月采访政府官员和私营部门行为体，经专家小组审查的文件证实。

¹¹⁰ 见 [S/2024/343](#)。

¹¹¹ 2024 年 9 月和 10 月采访私营部门和民间社会代表。例如另见 *Number One Citizen Daily*, “MP proposes suspension of Oil for roads project fund”, 5 September 2024.

¹¹² 2024 年 9 月和 10 月采访了解南苏丹石油工业的个人。

¹¹³ 同上。

¹¹⁴ 见 [S/2024/343](#) 和附件 36。

¹¹⁵ 见附件 36。

¹¹⁶ 另见附件 37。

77. 南苏丹 2024/25 年度预算仅部分承认石油收入减少的经济影响。¹¹⁷ 虽然预算预计政府总收入为 2.6 万亿南苏丹镑，但预算支出总额为 4.1 万亿南苏丹镑。如果石油出口不能完全恢复，这将使计划支出的近一半资金没有着落。总预算的三分之一以上用于支付工资，包括拖欠的工资，其中约 70% 的工资支付给安全部门。预算也仍然严重偏重于雇用参与和平进程人员的机构，议会的预算几乎是整个卫生部门的三倍。¹¹⁸

七. 结论

78. 南苏丹领导人正在努力应对多重复杂挑战。有些挑战是自己造成的，而另一些则是重大外部冲击的结果。需要持续的地区和国际支持，以确保在实施必要的改革方面取得有意义的进展，从而重建民众对政府的信心，同时促进人道主义救援和可持续发展。

八. 建议

79. 专家小组建议安全理事会关于南苏丹的第 2206 (2015) 号决议所设委员会鼓励南苏丹政府：

(a) 尽一切努力为提供人道主义援助提供便利，为此消除官僚障碍，防止对人道主义人员及其资产的袭击，并协助确保所有地区(包括尼罗河沿岸)通行无阻；

(b) 尽一切努力分配所有必要资源，完成剩余的必要联合部队的训练和部署，统一其指挥结构，并进行劝阻，以防止在过渡期发生更多的叛逃事件；

(c) 在可能恢复达尔混合油出口的情况下，根据南苏丹《石油收入管理法》第 9 章，¹¹⁹ 恢复定期公布石油销售报告，以及其他预算文件，包括季度支出报告。

80. 专家小组建议委员会鼓励乌干达政府在考虑向南苏丹境内转移致命军事装备和便利受这些决议所定限制措施制约的个人旅行时，利用安全理事会第 2206(2015) 和 2428(2018) 号决议规定、最近经第 2731(2024) 号决议延长的豁免程序。

81. 专家小组建议委员会考虑制定一份武器禁运执行援助通知，为南苏丹政府和潜在供应商提供更多关于“非致命性军事装备”和“完全是为支持执行和平协议各条款”的信息，特别是关于军队和警察使用的车辆的信息。

¹¹⁷ 2024/25 财年预算，于 2024 年 9 月 25 日提交给议会。

¹¹⁸ 另见附件 38。

¹¹⁹ 见附件 37。

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Annex 1: List of abbreviations

IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
NAS	National Salvation Front/Army
NASU	National Salvation United Forces
NSS	National Security Service
RSF	Rapid Support Forces
SAF	Sudanese Armed Forces
SPLA-IO	Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition
SPLM	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SPLM/A-IO	Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in Opposition
SPLM-IO	Sudan People's Liberation Movement in Opposition
SSPDF	South Sudan People's Defence Forces
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Forces

Annex 2: Partial data on flood-related impacts

The following is representative data of the impact of flooding. It does not capture the full extent of the impacts.

Reported displacement:¹²⁰

- About 271,000 displaced by floods across South Sudan as of mid-October
- Jonglei – Tens of thousands reported displaced in Pochalla, Ayod, Twic East, Uror, Fangak in September
- Northern Bahr el Ghazal – almost 155,000 people impacted across four counties in September
- More than 6,000 flood-displaced households identified in Unity state in September
- In parts of Upper Nile, figures of flood and conflict displaced people revised to nearly 20,000 in September

Impact on schools:

- 127 schools reported damaged in Northern Bahr el Ghazal in September 2024¹²¹
- In Unity, 65 schools submerged due to floods, affecting 20,214 students¹²²

Impact on health facilities:

- 29 health facilities damaged in Northern Bahr el Ghazal in September 2024¹²³
- 58 health facilities submerged in five counties, and nearly 90 others inaccessible¹²⁴

Impact on water points:

- 103 water points rendered unusable in Northern Bahr el Ghazal in September 2024¹²⁵

Impact on agriculture and farmlands:

- 53,100 farmers and cattle keepers lost crops and livestock in September¹²⁶
- In Mayendit County, Unity State, about 4,275 hectares of farmland submerged as of mid-September¹²⁷
- In Jur River in Western Bahr el Ghazal, more than 150,000 acres of farmland were destroyed¹²⁸

¹²⁰ UN OCHA, South Sudan: Floods Snapshot (as of 18 October 2024), available from: <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-floods-snapshot-18-october-2024> and UN OCHA South Sudan: Flooding Situation Flash Update No. 5 (as of 25 September 2024), available from: <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-flooding-situation-flash-update-no-5-25-september-2024>

¹²¹ Ibid.

¹²² UN OCHA, South Sudan: Flooding Situation Flash Update No. 4 (As of 18 September 2024), available from: <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-flooding-situation-flash-update-no-4-18-september-2024>

¹²³ UN OCHA South Sudan: Flooding Situation Flash Update No. 5 (as of 25 September 2024), available from: <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-flooding-situation-flash-update-no-5-25-september-2024>

¹²⁴ WHO, Severe flooding compounds health crisis in South Sudan, 21 October 2024: <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/severe-flooding-compounds-health-crisis-south-sudan>

¹²⁵ UN OCHA South Sudan: Flooding Situation Flash Update No. 5 (as of 25 September 2024), available from: <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-flooding-situation-flash-update-no-5-25-september-2024>

¹²⁶ Ibid.

¹²⁷ UN OCHA, South Sudan: Flooding Situation Flash Update No. 3 (as of 12 September 2024), available from: <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-flooding-situation-flash-update-no-3-12-september-2024>

¹²⁸ Ibid.

Annex 3: Images of flooding at Bentiu IDP camp and Rubkona airfield

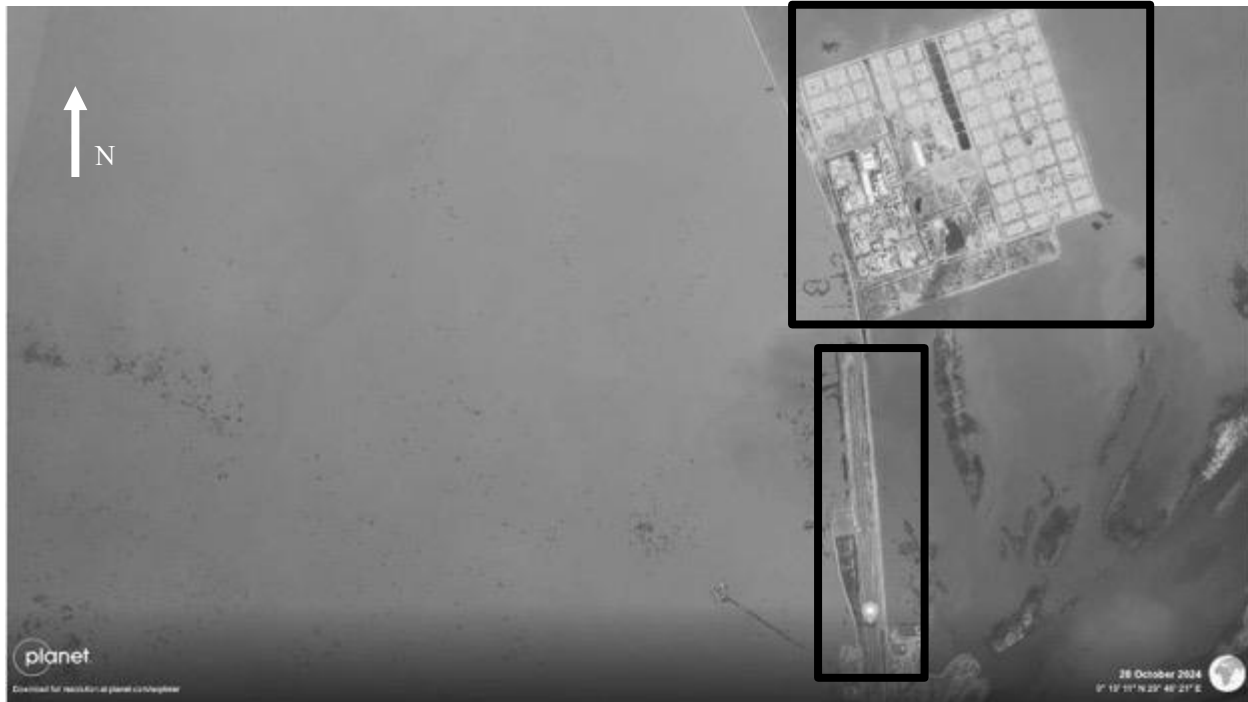
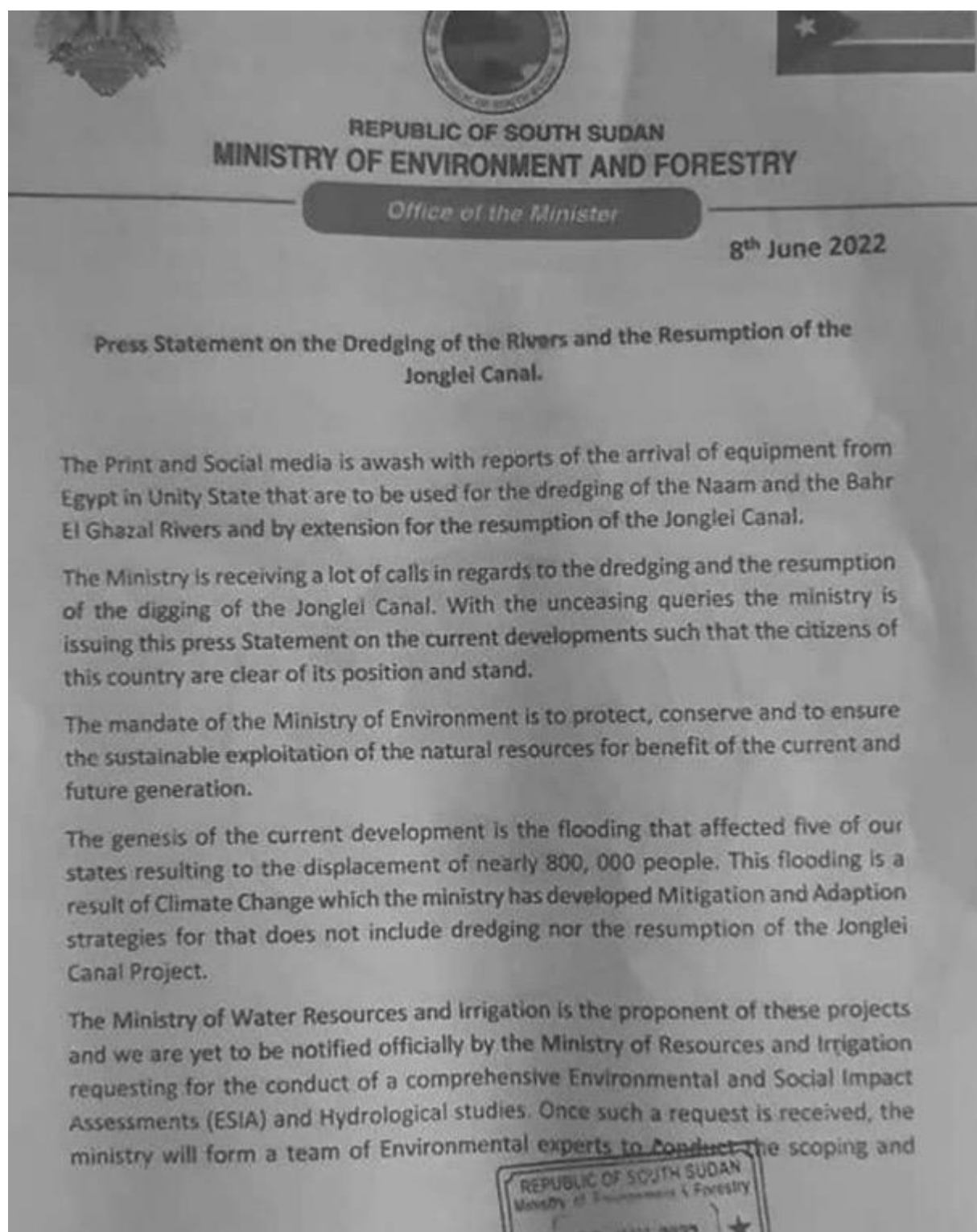


Image depicts the airstrip in Rubkona, the UNMISS Internally Displaced Persons camp, and the UNMISS base, all in Unity State, surrounded by water. Image date 28 October 2024.

Source: Planet Labs PBC

Annex 4: Press statement on waterway dredging, issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 8 June 2022

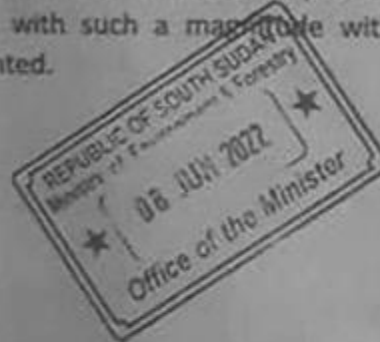


screening of the project sites there after develop TORs for the conduct of the ESIA and any relevant studies. Following the development of the TORs, a tender for the conduct of the ESIA will be advertised and Environmental Firms or Individual consultants will bid and those vetted and deemed qualified by the ministry will be awarded the contracts to conduct the assessments and studies. They will then submit their reports to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry for review and endorsement. If the report(s) concludes that the projects have no, minimal or severe environmental or social impacts, with recommended mitigation measures in place, then a letter of no Objection will be issued and the project will commence.

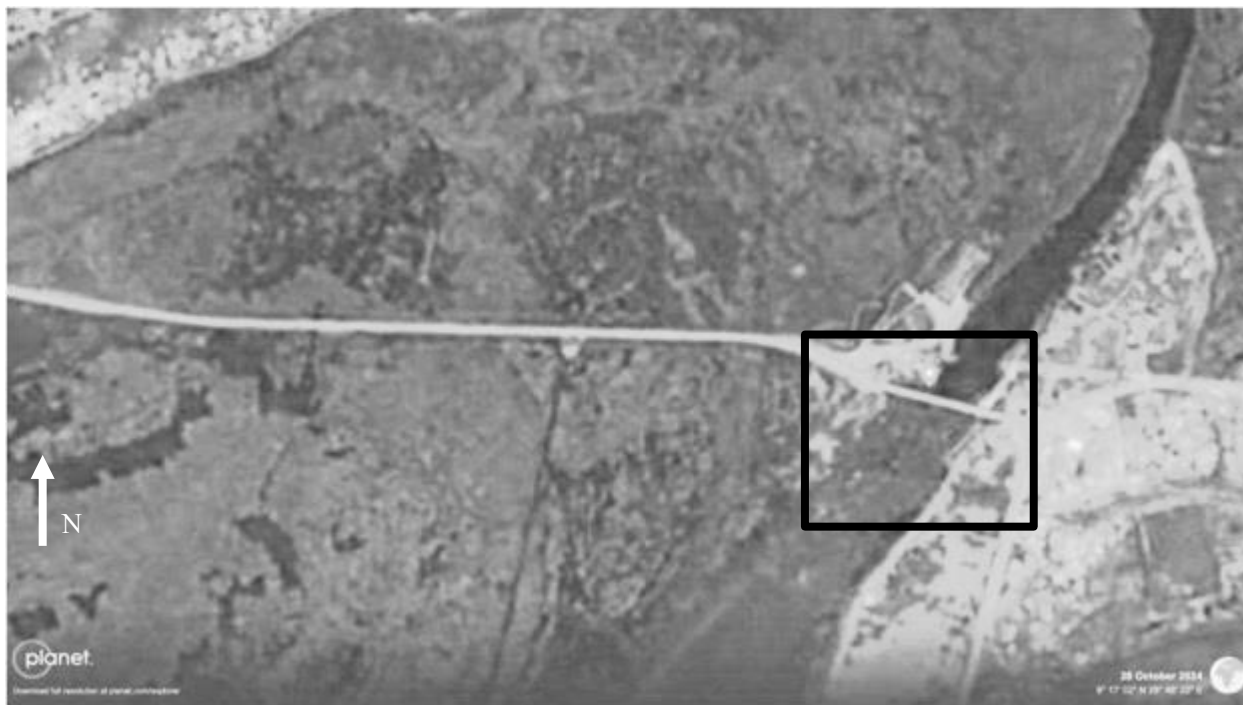
Therefore since the above process has not commenced, any dredging of the rivers is illegal.

On the resumption of the Jonglei Canal to drain the Sudd Wetland to mitigate floods, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry will not approve the resumption or completion of the Canal because of the Ecosystems services that Sudd provides to our nation, the region and the world.

Finally rest assured that such projects are not the remit of a single ministry and that's why as a cross-cutting ministry with the mandate of protecting and conserving our environment, no project with such a magnitude without the clearance of the ministry is to be implemented.



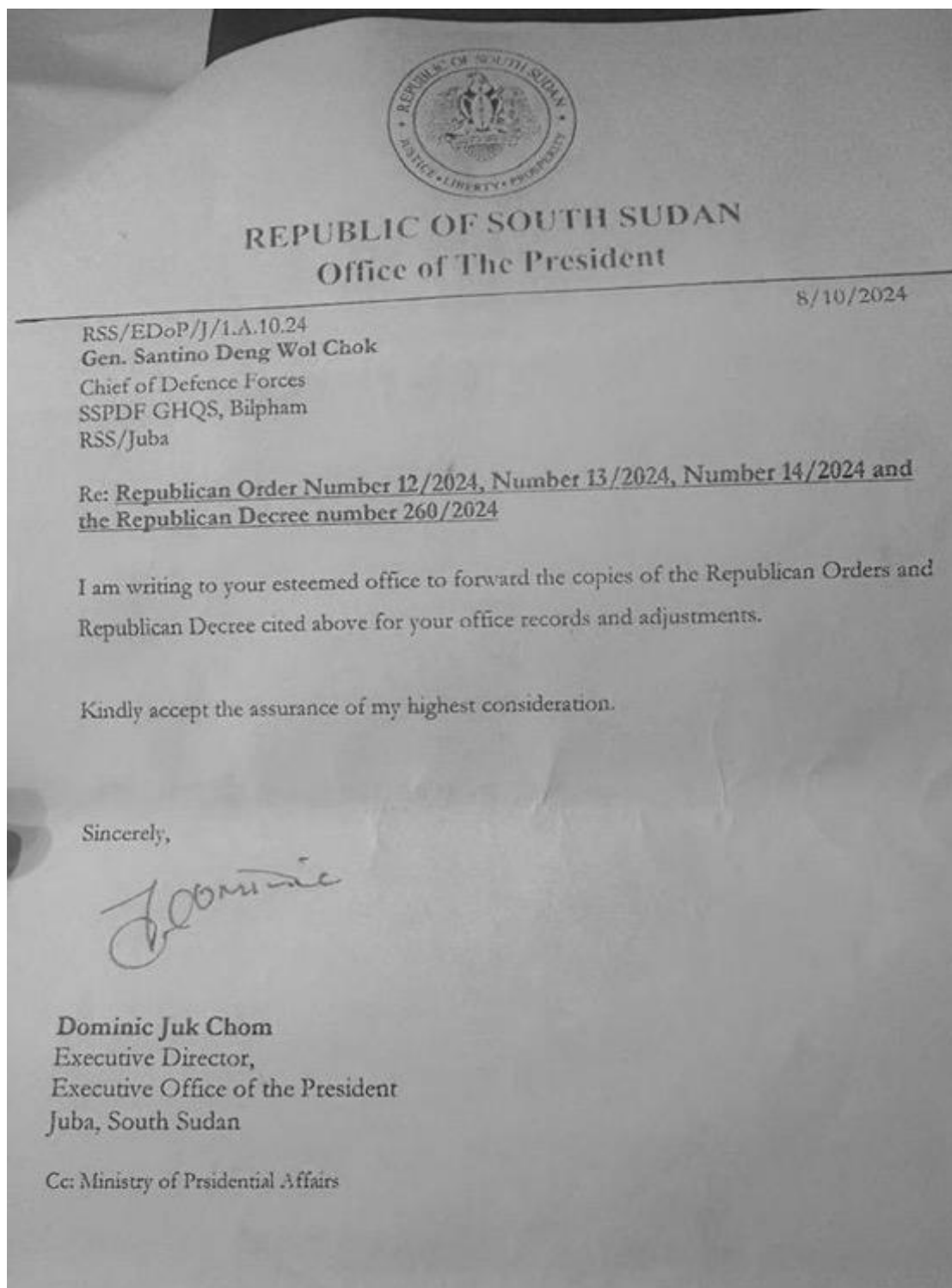
Annex 5: Image of waterways in Unity State

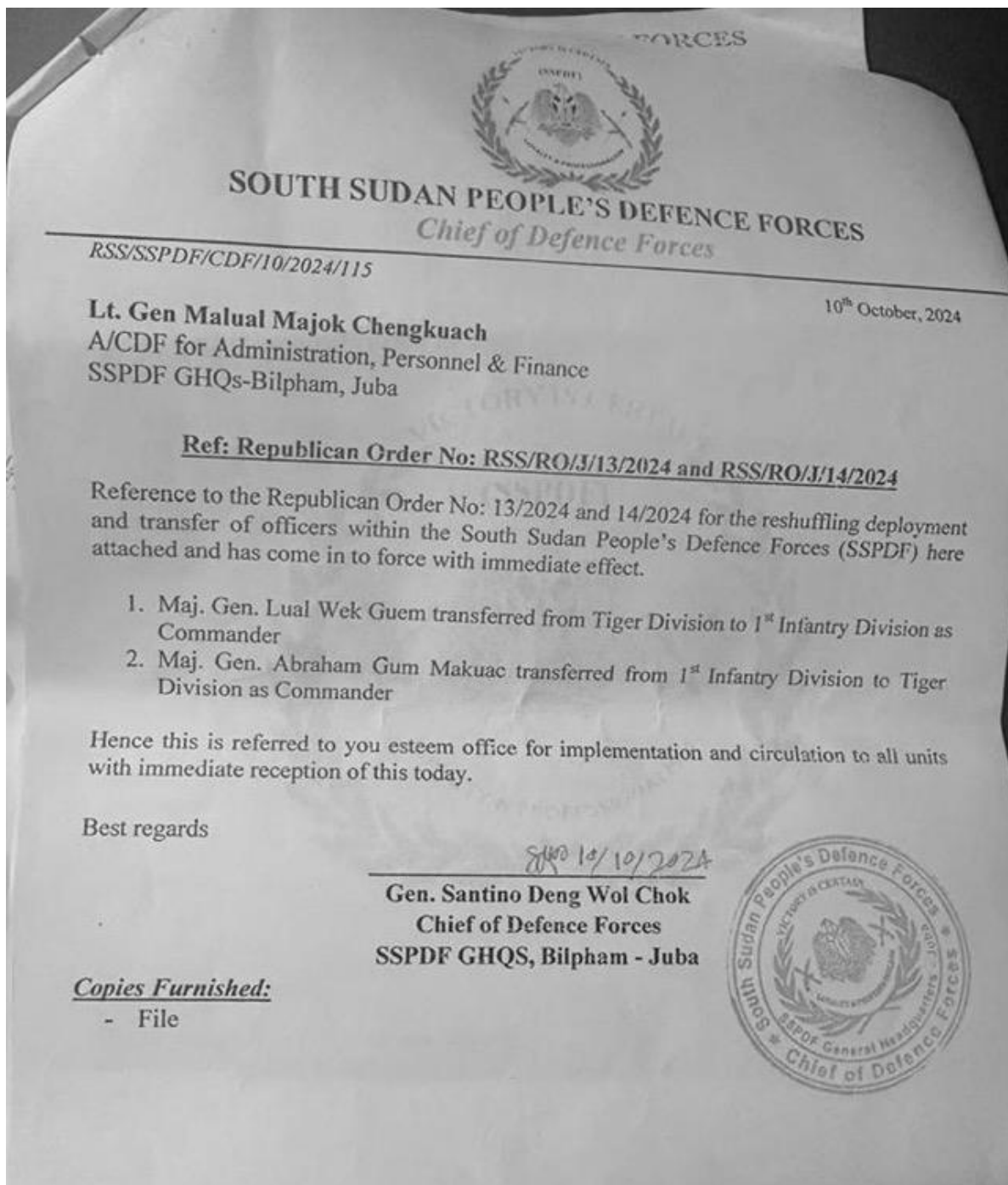


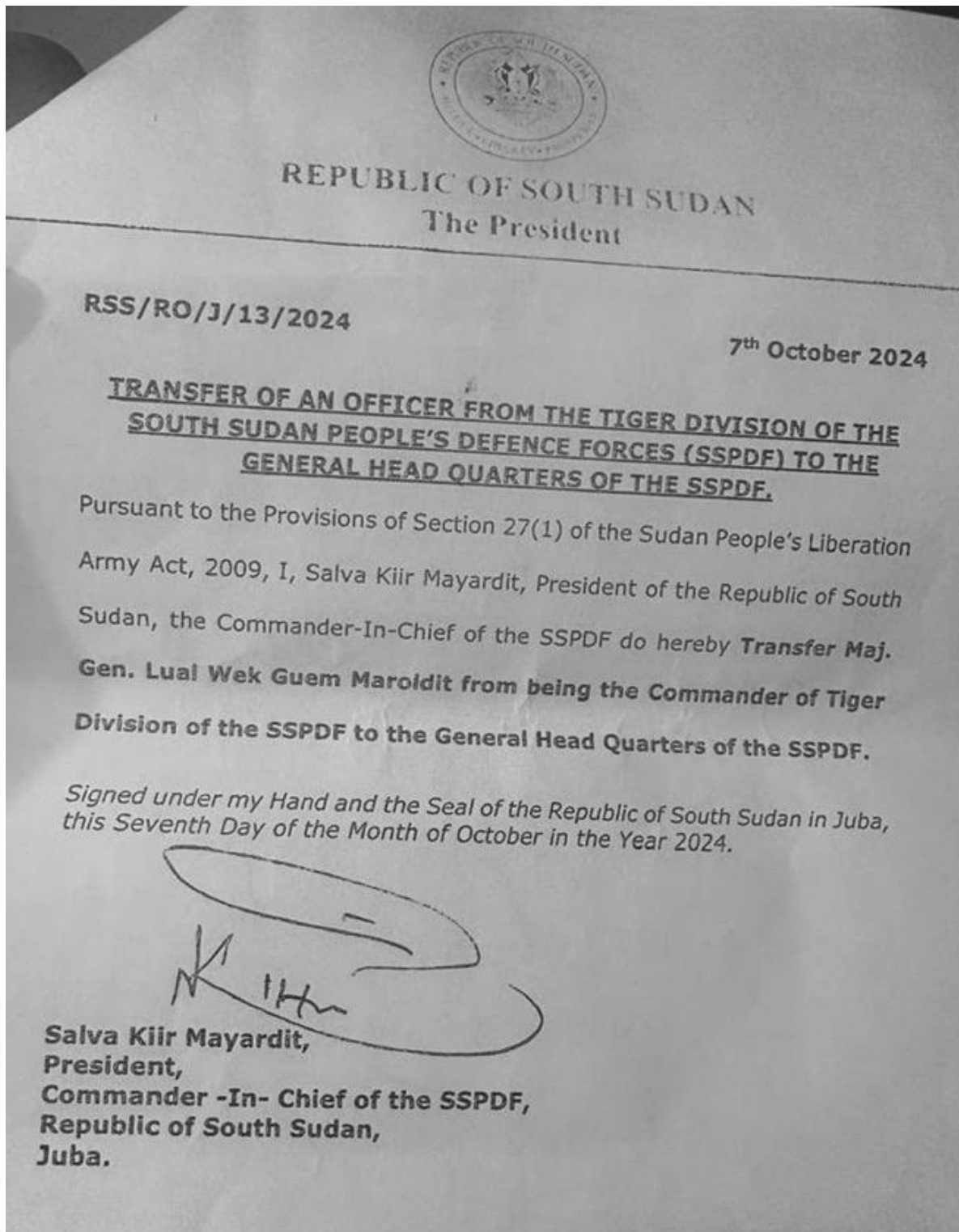
Source: Planet Labs PBC. Image date 28 October 2024

Partial river clearing operations were conducted downstream (north) on the Bahr el Ghazal River, which flows past Bentiu town in Unity State. However, the accumulation of vegetation upstream, near the low-lying bridge, has blocked water flow into the dredged sections of the river.

Annex 6: Republican orders reshuffling senior SSPDF command positions, October 2024







SOUTH SUDAN PEOPLE'S DEFENCE FORCES

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT CHIEF OF DEFENCE FORCES FOR ADMINISTRATION, PERSONNEL AND FINANCE

10th October, 2024,

FROM: A/CDF FOR ADMINISTRATION, PERSONNEL & FINANCE
TO: ALL UNITS
RPT: DIRECTOR FOR OFFICERS AFFAIRS
RPT: GROUND FORCE COMMANDER

INFO: ALL A/CDFS
INFO: CMI
INFO: IG
INFO: D/CDF
INFO: CDF

REFERENCE TO THE REPUBLICAN ORDER NO, RSS/RO/J/13/2024 AND
RSS/RO/J/14/2024 FOR THE RESHUFFLING DEPLOYMENT AND TRANSFER OF TWO
OFFICERS WITHIN THE SOUTH SUDAN PEOPLES DEFENCE FORCES (SSPDF) AS HERE
UNDER AND IT HAS COME INTO FORCE WITH IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

1. MAJ. GEN LUAL WEK GUEM TRANSFER FROM TIGER DIVISION TO 1st
INFANTRY DIVISION AS COMMANDER
2. MAJ. GEN "PSC" ABRAHAM GUM MAKUAC TRANSFER FROM 1st
INFANTRY DIVISION TO TIGER DIVISION AS COMMANDER.

THEREFORE, THE TWO ABOVE MENTIONED SENIOR OFFICERS ARE DIRECTED TO
EXECUTE THIS ORDER ACCORDINGLY TO HANDOVER AND TAKEOVER
IMMEDIATELY.

I CONGRATULATES, THEM AND BEST WISH ON THEIR NEW RESPECTIVE
OBLIGATION:

THIS IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION

For *[Signature]*

LT. GEN MALUAL MAJOK CIENGKUACH JOK
A/CDF FOR ADMINISTRATION, PERSONNEL & FINANCE

CC: FILE

10 OCT 2024

10/10/2024

ALL UNITS

Office of Assistant Chief of Defence Forces for Administration, Personnel and Finance
South Sudan People's Defence Forces, General Headquarters- Bahr el Jebel

Annex 7: Statement by former Director General of the Internal Security Bureau, 10 October 2024

10th October, 2024

Subject: Letter of Appreciation to H.E. Gen. Salva Kiir Mayardit, President and C-In-C of SSPDF and all other Organized Forces, Republic of South Sudan

First and foremost, I would like to appreciate H.E. the President for the opportunity and the trust he bestowed upon me during my thirteen (13) years of service as the Director General of the Internal Security Bureau (ISB).

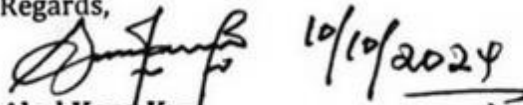
Your Excellency, it was an honour to serve under your Comradeship in one of the most sensitive and important institutions in the country. It was through your guidance and directives, that I was able to deliver and achieve some of the assigned tasks within the Service. I have cherished every moment of it.

Secondly, H.E. the President is a mentor and one of the role models who, without his unwavering support, I would not have succeeded in the Service during my tenure.

Despite my little disappointment following my recent appointment to the Gubernatorial position as Governor of Warrap State, its subsequent revocation and the ensuing rumours flying around, I want to assure the public that I am one of those cadres trained, tested, committed and loyal to the Revolution. I will never deviate from the line of the Revolution. One of the basic principles of the cadres of the Revolution is that a cadre is the first to attack and the last to withdraw. We are still at the phase of being attacked as a Revolution and therefore I will be the last to withdraw.

Lastly, allow me to reiterate to your top echelon, my sincere gratitude and steadfastness in supporting your able leadership.

Kind Regards,



Gen. Akol Koor Kuc,
Former DG of ISB and also Former Governor-Designate of Warrap State

Annex 8: Partial list of known defections from the National Salvation Front (NAS)

In May 2023, operational commander John Latio Kenyi Loburong defected from NAS to government.

In February 2024, Kennedy Kenyi “Warrior” Abdu Lopiong defected to government.

In May 2024, nine commissioned and non-commissioned NAS officers defected and joined the SSPDF in Yei.¹²⁹

In August 2024, forces under the command of former NAS zonal commander, Emmanuel Salah Juma, deployed under the command of the SSPDF to Dollo Payam in Central Equatoria.¹³⁰

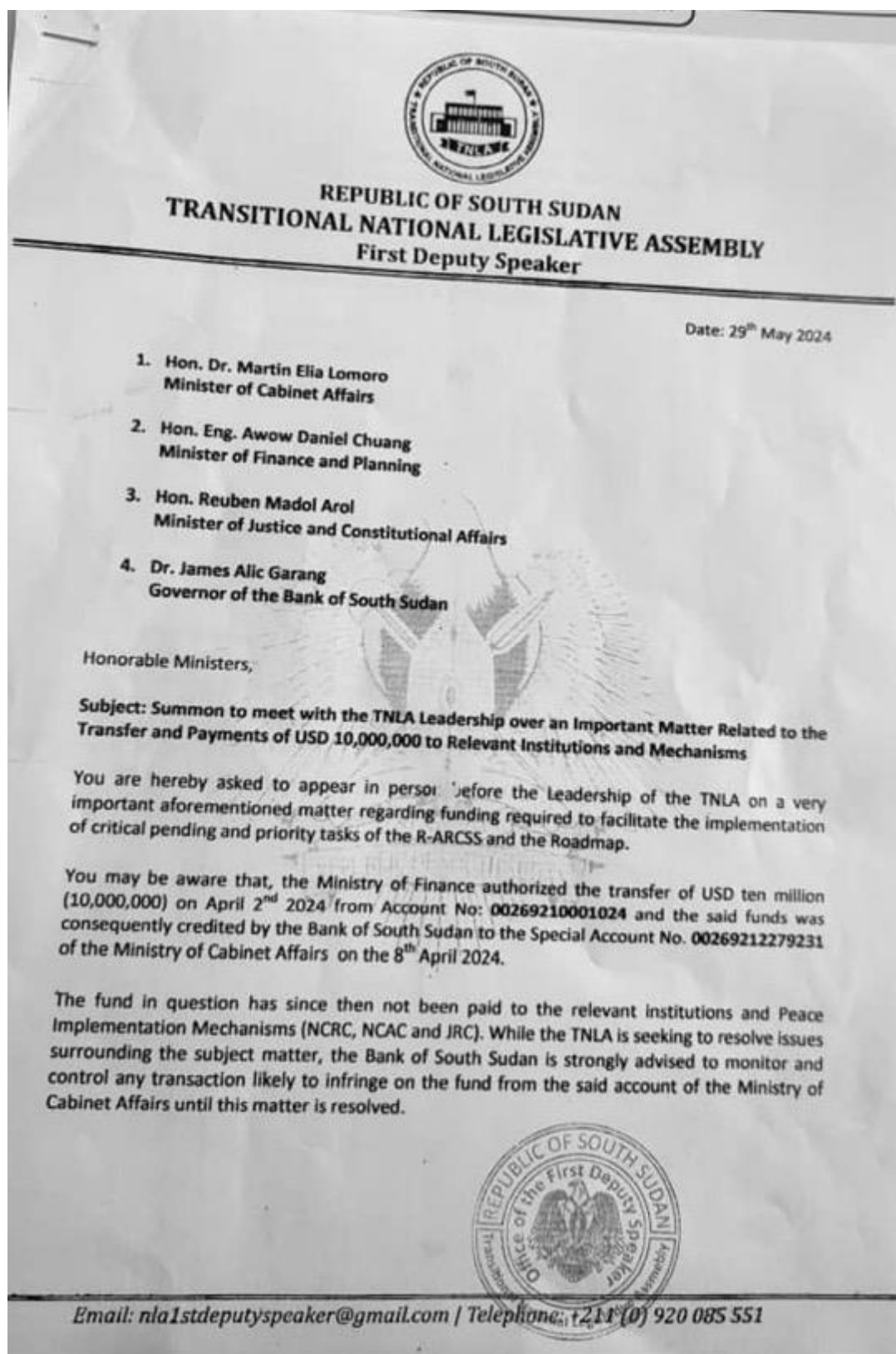
On 9 September, Asiki Samson, a former SPLA-IO and SSNMC commander who later joined NAS, split from NAS and offered to join the SSPDF in Morobo in southern Central Equatoria.¹³¹

¹²⁹ Reports from field observers in Yei, obtained by the Panel, May 2024. See also, No. 1 Citizen, NAS officers denounce rebellion, 7 May 2024: <https://onecitizendaily.com/index.php/2024/05/07/nas-officers-denounce-rebellion/>

¹³⁰ Field report by international monitors, obtained by the Panel, August 2024. See also, South Sudan Broadcasting Corporation, 1,500 NAS soldiers join SSPDF in Kudra, Central Equatoria, 17 August 2024: https://www.farsightmediawatch.com/index.php/editorial/view_clip_email/779593/56/0

¹³¹ Reports from local observers, September 2024. Interview with Thomas Cirillo, October 2024. See also, No. 1 Citizen, Morobo receives NAS defectors, 25 September 2024: <https://onecitizendaily.com/index.php/2024/09/25/morobo-receives-nas-defectors/>

Annex 9: Parliamentary summons letter, 29 May 2024



For the purpose of this meeting, the following TNLA's specialized Committees and representatives of relevant institutions and Mechanisms shall be invited:

1. Public Accounts Committee (PAC), (four members)
2. Finance and Planning Committee (FPC), (Four members)
3. Governance Assurance, Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (GAME), (four members)
4. National Constitution Review Commission (NCRC), (two Members)
5. National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC), (two members)
6. Judicial Reform Committee (JRC), (two members)

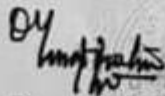
The meeting shall take place on:

Date: Monday, 3rd June, 2024

Time: 3:00 Pm

Venue: TNLA's Blue Room

Best Regards



Rt. Hon Oyet Nathaniel Pierino
First Deputy Speaker
TNLA/RSS/Juba



Cc: Rt. Hon Speaker
Cc: Rt. Hon Deputy Speaker for Administration and Finance
Cc: Rt. Hon Deputy Speaker for Welfare
Cc: Clerk
Cc: Legal Advisor
Cc: NCRC, NCAC, JRC
Cc: TNLA's PAC, GAME, Finance and Planning.
Cc: File

Annex 10: Summary Report on the payment of \$10 million to the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs, 6 June 2024



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN TRANSITIONAL NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY First Deputy Speaker

Date: 6th June 2024

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE TNLA LEADERSHIP WITH THE MINISTERS OF FINANCE AND PLANNING, JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS, CABINET AFFAIRS AND THE GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF SOUTH SUDAN ON THE PAYMENT OF USD 10,000,000 (SSP: 15,322,939,000) TO THE MINISTRY OF CABINET AFFAIRS TO FACILITATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PRIORITY PROVISION OF THE R-ARCSS AND THE ROADMAP SPECIAL PROJECTS

INTRODUCTION

1. The TNLA received petition from the beneficiary institutions and Peace Implementation Mechanisms in late April 2024 regarding controversial payments of USD 10,000,000 allocated to NCRC, NCAC, NHRC, JRC etc.
2. The TNLA made consultations with relevant institutions including the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Planning, the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Bank of South Sudan etc on the credibility of the petition and the report of payments.
3. The TNLA obtained a letter of the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Referenced: MF&P/RSS/1/20-D-1, dated April 2, 2024, addressed to Honorable Governor of the Bank of South Sudan, with the Subject; "Authorization to transfer USD 10,000,000 from Account Number 00269210001024 to Ministry of Cabinet Affairs Special Projects".
4. The letter from the Ministry of Finance and Planning indicated that the fund in question was to facilitate the implementation of the priority provisions of the R-ARCSS and the Special Projects of the Roadmap. Attached to the letter was a document of the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs outlining allocations to the following beneficiary institutions and Peace Implementation Mechanisms:



Page 1 of 5

Email: nla1stdeputyspeaker@gmail.com / Telephone: +211 (0) 920 085 551

S/No	Institutions	Total amount in USD	Total amount in SSP
1.	National Constitutional Amendment Committee	1,871,340	1,871,340,000
2.	Constitutional Making Process (10% the of budget)	3,583,887.73	3,583,887,725
3.	National Human Right Council	1,052,000	1,052,000,000
4.	Judicial Reform Committee	999,380	999,380,000
5.	2022/2023 Roadmap Arrears	1,000,000	1,000,000,000
6.	Popularization of the Agreement on the Roadmap (R-ARCSS)	945,871.57	945,871,575

AUTHORITY AND MANDATE

5. Pursuant to TCRSS, 2011 (as amended), Article 82 (1) (3), and the TNLA Conduct of Business Regulations, 2011 (Amended 2021), Regulations; 8(1)(c)(d), 133, 134 & 135, the TNLA leadership involving relevant Specialized Committees of Public Accounts (PAC), Finance and Economic Planning, Government Assurances, Monitoring and Evaluation (GAME) convened a meeting on 29th May 2024 and summoned the Ministers of Cabinet Affairs, Finance and Planning, Justice and Constitutional Affairs, and the Governor of the Bank of South Sudan to clarify and resolved the matter of payments to the relevant institutions and Peace Implementation Mechanism; NCRC, NCAC, NHRC, JRC etc. The representatives of these beneficiary Institutions and mechanisms were also invited.

FINDINGS

The outcome of the meeting of the First Summon which was attended by the Ministers of Finance and Planning, Justice and Constitutional Affairs, and the Governor of the Bank of South Sudan, representatives of the NCRC, NCAC, NHRC and JRC, and the Second Summon for the Minister of Cabinet affairs which was attended also by representatives of the aforementioned beneficiary institutions and the Minister of Cabinet Affairs were as follows:

- 1) **Confirmation** by the Ministry of Finance and Planning of the letter of the Ministry of Finance referenced NF&P/RSS/J/20-D-1, dated April 2, 2024 addressed to Honorable Governor of the Bank of South Sudan, Subject; "Authorization to Transfer USD 10,000,000 from Account No 00269210001024 to Ministry of Cabinet Affairs Special Projects"
- 2) **Confirmation** by the Bank of South Sudan of receipt of the letter from the Ministry of Finance referenced NF&P/RSS/J/20-D-1, dated April 2, 2024 addressed to the Honorable Governor of the Bank of South Sudan, Subject; "Authorization to Transfer USD 10,000,000 from Account No 00269210001024 to Ministry of Cabinet Affairs Special Projects' SSP Account (General Secretariat) 00269122001036.
- 3) **Confirmation** that, on the 8th April 2024, an equivalent of SSP 15,322,939,000 was deposited in SSP Account No. 00269122001036 of the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs (General Secretariat) using the bank buying rate of SSP/USD 1532.2939
- 4) **Confirmation that** on 16th April 2024, the Bank of South Sudan received payment request from the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs (General Secretariat) Account-

Page 2 of 5



- 00269122001036 for foreign exchange of USD 1,050,000- Equivalent of SSP: 1,657,154,415, as cash withdrawal using bank official selling of SSP/USD 1578.2423
- 5) **Confirmation that** on 23rd April 2024, the Bank of South Sudan received another payment request from the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs (General Secretariat) Account- 00269122001036 for foreign exchange of USD 2,000,000- Equivalent of SSP: 3,157,071,600 as cash withdrawal using bank official selling of SSP/USD 1578.5358
 - 6) **Confirmation that** on 13th May 2024, the Bank of South Sudan received authorization from the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs (General Secretariat) Account- 00269122001036 to transfer the amount of SSP: 10,460,570,724.85 to the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs Special Project SSP Account No. 00269121269233
 - 7) **Confirmation that** from date 13th – 31st May 2024, several transactions (Withdrawals) occurred on the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs- Special Project Account totaling to SSP: 1,580,719,803.83
 - 8) **Confirmation that** as of 31st May 2024, the remaining balance in the Special Project Account-00269121269233 of the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs, is SSP: 8,879,850,921.02, roughly equivalent to USD 5,627,281.95
 - 9) **The Minister of Cabinet Affairs stated that:**
 - a. An equivalent of SSP: 15,322,939,000 was paid to Ministry of Cabinet Affairs' Accounts on 8th April 2024.
 - b. The purpose of the fund was for the facilitation of the activities of NCRC, NCAC, NHRC, JRC etc. outlined in the document attached to the payment request Referenced: MF&P/RSS/I/20-D-1, dated April 2, 2024, addressed to Honorable Governor of the Bank of South Sudan, with the Subject; "Authorization to transfer USD 10,000,000 from Account Number 00269210001024 to Ministry of Cabinet Affairs Special Projects"
 - c. Payments (withdrawals) from the Account Number 00269122001036, done on dates 16th and 23rd April 2024 were made for the following additional projects that **were not** included in the attached documents in (b) above:
 - a) NAS peace implementation (USD 1,050,000- Equivalent of SSP: 1,657,154,415, using bank official selling rate of SSP/USD 1578.2423)
 - b) Phase II of Security Arrangement under the office of the Senior Presidential Advisor on Security, Hon. Tut Gatluak Manime (USD 2,000,000- Equivalent of SSP: 3,157,071,600 using bank official selling rate of SSP/USD 1578.5358)
 - c) The unspecified amount of payment for the **9BR** Special projects
 - d) The Minister of Cabinet Affairs denied knowledge of the several transactions (withdrawals) that occurred on the Account 00269121269233, between dates 13th - 31st May 2024, totaling to SSP: 1,580,719,803.83.
 - d. The attached document to the payment request of 2nd April 2024 was reviewed by the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs to ensure reduction of payments to the NCRC, NCAC, NHRC, JRC etc. which the Ministry of Cabinet communicated to the Ministry of Finance.
 - e. Finally, the Minister confirmed the remaining balance in the Special Project Account of the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs, Account No. 00269121269233 was SSP 8,879,850,921.02



- 10) **The TNLA observes** that, the fund in question meant to facilitate the implementation of the priority provisions of the R-ARCSS and the Roadmap special projects was first deposited in the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs (General Secretariat) Account-00269122001036 instead of the Ministry's Account 00269212279231 as per the letter of the Ministry of Finance and Planning dated 2nd April 2024. However TNLA cannot fault the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs since currency was changed from USD to SSP.
- 11) **The TNLA also observes** that, two transactions (withdrawals) were carried out by the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs on the fund, under the Account- 00269122001036 on date 16th April 2024 and 23rd April 2024.
- 12) **The TNLA further observes** that, the balance of the fund SSP 10,460,570,724.85 was then moved from the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs Account (General Secretariat)-00269122001036 to the Ministry's Account for Special Projects SSP Account 00269121269233. The fund was already less by at least SSP 4,862,368,276.
- 13) **The TNLA is concerned** of the following:
- Despite the fund amounting to **USD 10,000,000** in its equivalent in **SSP 15,322,939,000** was transferred to the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs' Account on 8th April 2024 and was to be paid to the NCRC, NCAC, NHRC, JRC etc, some of these institutions and mechanisms were either partially paid their money or not at all.
 - The Ministry of Cabinet Affairs introduced payments for additional projects namely; NAS, High Level Committee (Office of the Senior Presidential Advisor on Security) and the **9BR** Special Projects against the funds meant for NCRC, NCAC, NHRC, JRC, Popularization of the R-ARCSS Roadmap and payment of 2022/2023 Roadmap Arrears and these payments were done in full and as a matter of priority.
 - The Payments in (b) above has deviated from the purpose for which the fund was requested and paid by the Ministry of Finance and Planning in their letter dated 2nd April 2024, Referenced: MF&P/RSS/J/20-D-1 contravening the Public Finance Management and Accountability Act, 2011.
 - The attached document to the payment request of 2nd April 2024 was reviewed by the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs to ensure reduction of payments to the NCRC, NCAC, NHRC, JRC etc. which the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs communicated to the Ministry of Finance has total amount approximated USD 17,000,000 of which payments approximated USD 8,000,000 was expected from the Ministry of Finance and Planning. In light of this discrepancies of total amounts on documents not consistent with total amount of SSP: 15,322,939,000 requested and paid, therefore, the new claims of the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs could not have been approved and authorized for payment by the Ministry of Finance and Planning.
 - The changes claimed by the Minister of Cabinet Affairs on the attached document to the payment request of 2nd April 2024 which reduced payments to the NCRC, NCAC, NHRC, JRC etc. was done without the resolution of the Council of Ministers hence this was unilateral and personal discretion of the Minister of Cabinet Affairs.



- f) In light of the above transactions (withdrawals), there is prima facie case of misappropriation of funds SSP: 15,322,939,000 (USD 10,000,000, @ bank buying rate of SSP/USD 1532.2939)

RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

In light of the above facts, the TNLA hereby directs the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs as follows:

1. To pay in full, all allocations due to the beneficiary institutions and peace implementation mechanisms as requested by the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs and paid by the Ministry of Finance.
2. To pay without further delay allocations due to the beneficiary institutions; NCRC, NCAC, NHRC and JRC etc.
3. Adhere to the principles of Public Finance Management and Accountability Act, 2011 including ensuring no diversion/misappropriation of funds once approved and paid to the spending agencies by the Ministry of Finance and Planning.
4. The Ministry of Cabinet Affairs has no authority to unilaterally divert funds meant for the aforementioned institutions and Peace Implementation Mechanisms as this contravenes Financial Regulations and the Public Financial Management and Accountability Act, 2011.
5. Decisions to allocate and pay funds to the beneficiary institutions and Peace Implementation Mechanisms was taken in the Council of Ministers meeting, the TNLA expects any change in the payment affecting the amount due the institutions and Mechanisms should be by a resolution of the Council of Ministers' meeting.
6. The Ministry of Finance and Planning to pay directly every spending agency through official Account rather than through a third party institution. This shall ensure proper auditing and accountability by spending agencies as per the Constitution and the relevant laws.

Sign.....

Rt. Hon Oyet Nathaniel Pierne
First Deputy Speaker
TNLA/RSS/Juba



Annex 11: Talking points for Deputy Speaker of Parliament, 3 May 2024

03-May-2024

Talking Points

The Ministry of Finance and Planning has done an allocation of USD: 30,000,000.00 to some relevant institutions and Mechanisms as directed by them. The equivalent was allocated in SSP as of which the Ministry of Cabinet received an amount of USD: 10,000,000.00 in equivalent of SSP: 15,322,939,000.00

1. On the 02nd April 2024, the Bank of South Sudan received Authorization Letter from the Ministry of Finance & Planning to Deposit the amount of USD: 10,000,000.00 to the SSP Account of the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs (General Secretariat) – 00269122001036.
2. On the 8th April 2024, an equivalent of SSP: 15,322,939,000.00 was deposited in SSP Account No: 00269122001036 of the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs (General Secretariat) using the Bank buying rate of SSP/USD: 1532.2939.
3. On 16th April 2024, the Bank of South Sudan received payment request from Ministry of Cabinet Affairs (General Secretariat) – 00269122001036 for foreign exchange of USD: 1,050,000.00 - Equivalent of SSP: 1,657,154,415.00 - (Cash Withdrawal) using Bank Official Selling Rate of SSP/USD @ 1578.2423
4. On 23rd April 2024, the Bank of South Sudan received another payment request from Ministry of Cabinet Affairs (General Secretariat) – 00269122001036 for foreign exchange of USD: 2,000,000.00 - Equivalent of SSP: 3,157,071,600.00- (Cash Withdrawal) using Bank official Selling Rate of SSP/USD @ 1578.5358
5. On 13th May 2024., the Bank of South Sudan received another Authorization from the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs (General Secretariat) – 00269122001036 to transfer the Amount of SSP: 10,460,570,724.85 to the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs Special Project SSP Account No:00269121269233.
6. From date 13th - 31st May 2024, several transactions (Withdrawal) occurred at the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs – Special Project Account Totalling to SSP: 1,580,719,803.83.
7. As of 31st May 2024, the remaining balance in the Special Project Account of the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs A/C No: 00269121269233 is SSP: 8,879,850,921.02

Kind Regards

Annex 12: Authorization of transfer of \$10 million toward 'Special Projects' under Ministry of Cabinet Affairs, 2 April 2024

MINISTRY OF FINANCE & PLANNING
1st Undersecretary of Finance

REF: MF&P/RSS/J/20-D-1. Date: April 2, 2024

Hon. Governor,
Bank of South Sudan
RSS-Juba


Subject: Authorization to transfer USD 10,000,000 from account number 00269210001024 to Ministry of Cabinet Affairs Special Projects


Dear Hon. Governor,


Reference to the above mentioned subject, we write to authorize the Bank of South Sudan to transfer the sum of USD 10,000,000 (Only Ten Million United States Dollar) from account 00269210001024 to Ministry of Cabinet Affairs Special Projects account below. Being funds required to facilitate the implementation the priority provisions and special projects.

Account Name: Ministry of Cabinet Affairs Special Projects
Bank Name: Bank of South Sudan
Account Number: 00269212279231

Please accept the assurances of our highest regards.


Malual Tap Dieu
1st Undersecretary of Finance

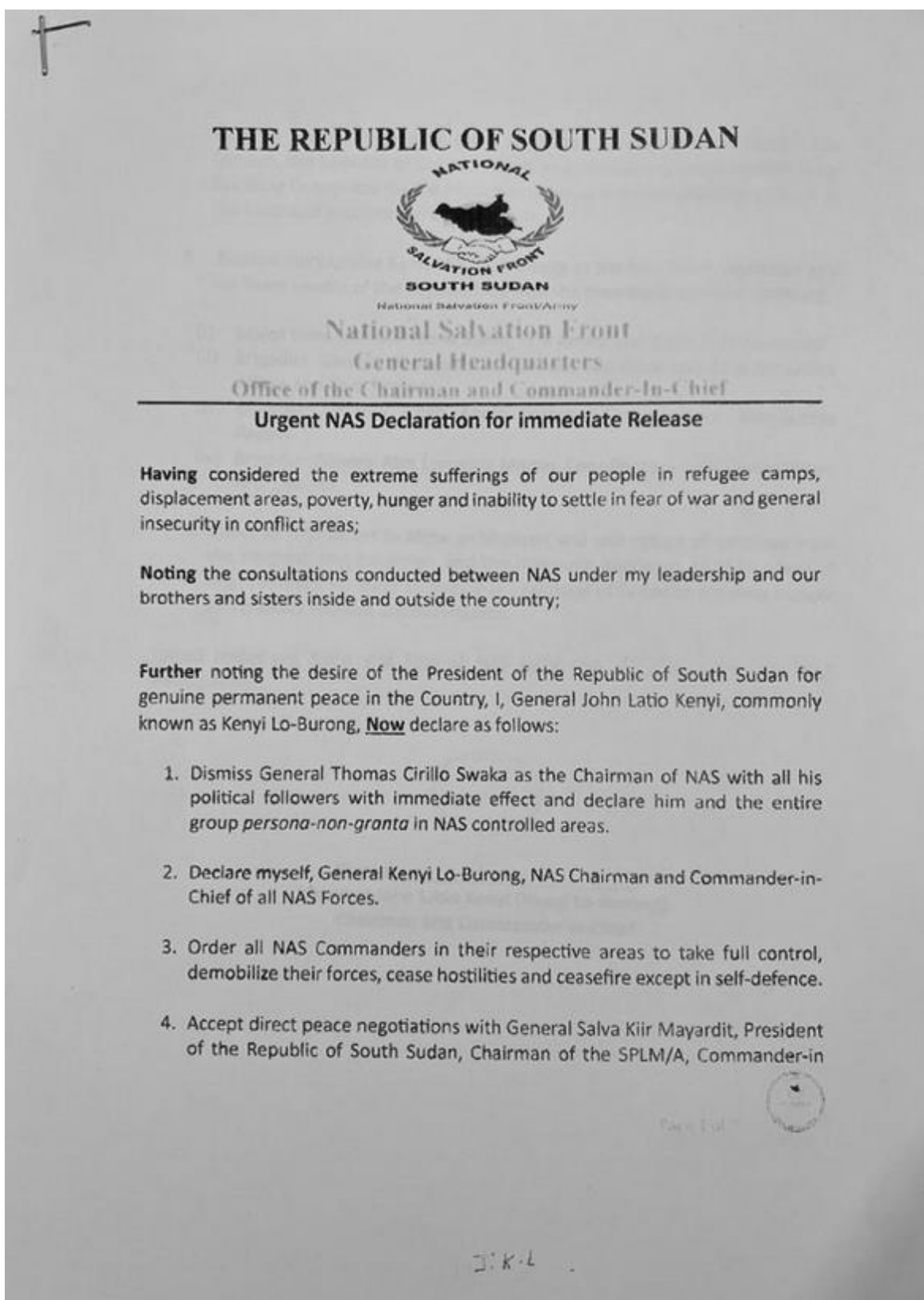

MINISTRY OF FINANCE & PLANNING
RSS-JUBA


Dheh Mayuol Tong
Director General of Accounts

Cc: Hon. Minister of Finance & Planning
Cc: Hon. Deputy Minister of Finance & Planning
Cc: Director of Expenditure
Cc: File.

Ministry of Finance & Planning, P.O. Box 100, Juba, South Sudan. Tel: +249 91 123 4567. Email: info@mfpl.gov.ss

Annex 13: John Latio Kenyi Loburong's defection, 14 May 2023



Chief of the SSPDF and all other Organized Forces, with Dr. Martin Elia Lomurö, the Minister of Cabinet Affairs and Secretary General of High-Level Standing Committee for the implementation of the revitalized Agreement as the Mediator and Internal Guarantor.

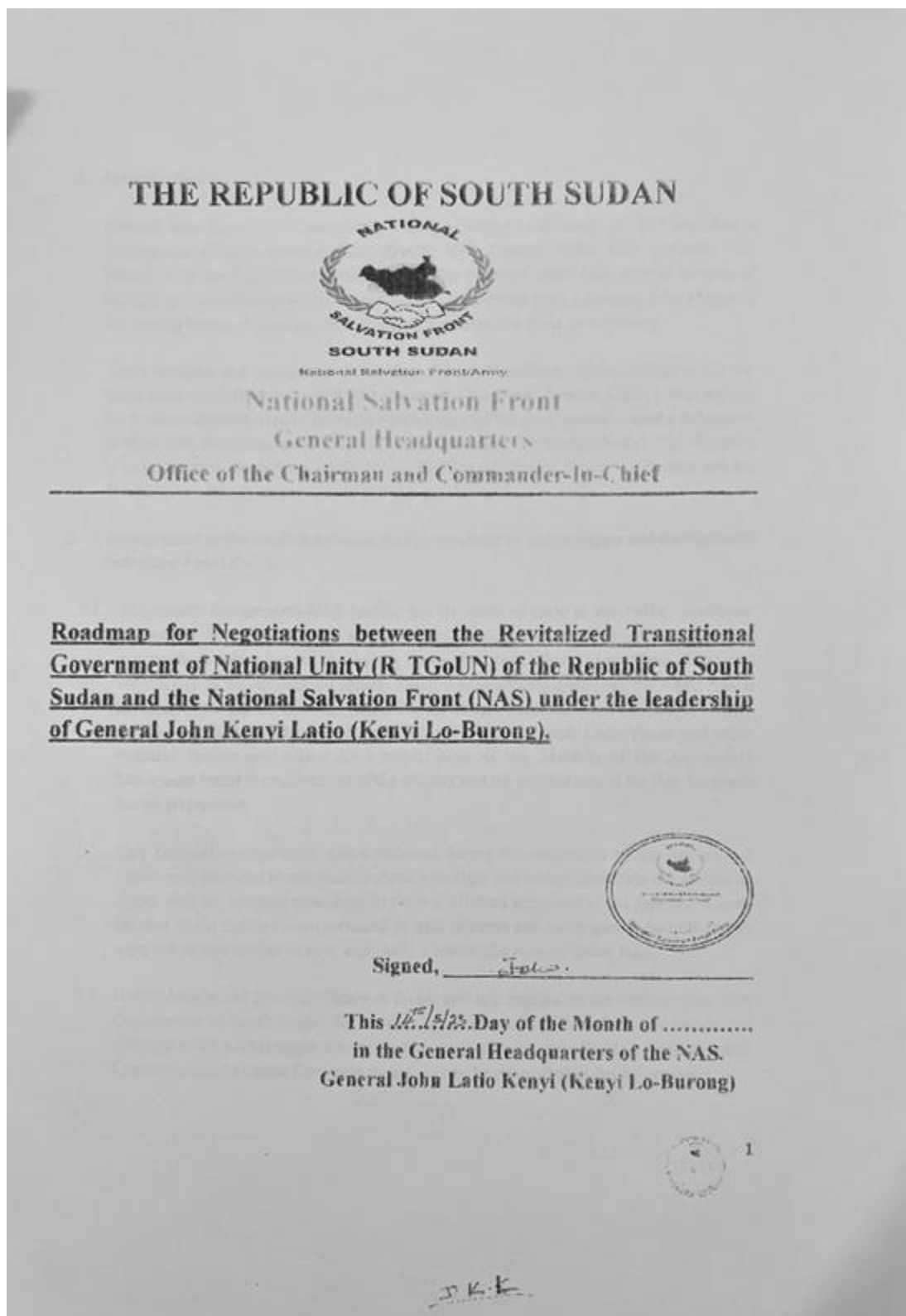
5. Appoint Honourable Kawunda John Mogga as the NAS Chief negotiator and the Team Leader of the negotiations with the membership of the following:
 - (i) Major General Pitiya Yoane Suma. CDR Amadi and Dollo Area Command.
 - (ii) Brigadier General Kasbash John Darius-Secretary and CDR for Office Affairs and Dem Records.
 - (iii) Brigadier General Bingo Apolo Valentino-Commissioner Wonduruba Payam.
 - (iv) Brigadier General Alex Lomeling Martin. Coordinator and Finance Officer, Aru, Uganda.
6. Direct all NAS forces to allow unhindered and safe return of refugees from the neighbouring countries, and the internally displaced, to their areas of origin in order for them to engage in livelihood activities to alleviate hunger and poverty without any disturbance.

Issued under my hand and Seal of NAS today the 14th/05/2024 in the NAS Headquarters.



Signed _____
 General John Latio Kenyi (Kenyi Lo-Burong)
 Chairman and Commander-in-Chief

Annex 14: Roadmap of negotiations between Kenyi Loburong and the Government of South Sudan



1. Introduction

General John Kenyi Latio, commonly known as Kenyi Lo-Burong, of NAS has taken a courageous decision opening talks directly with General Salva Kiir Mayardit, The President of the Republic of South Sudan. The decision came after several months of thought and consultation with Dr. Martin Elia Lomuro and Hon. Kawunda John Mogga in the United States of America, both of whom hail from the same constituency.

These thoughts and consultation focused on the untold suffering of the citizens in the war thorn areas specially and South Sudan in general. As a result General Kenyi Loburong and his brothers decided to have dialogue which triggered the government to send a delegation to meet with the delegation of General Kenyi Lo-burong, in Nairobi, Kenya. The objective is to understand the reasons which led to rebellion of General Kenyi Lo-Burong and his forces, their grievances and how to achieve genuine peace.

2. Background to the conflict between the Government of South Sudan and the National Salvation Front (NAS).

2.1 The current Government-NAS conflict has its roots as early as the 1960s. Everyone knows that the Any-anya-1 war was started by elders and leaders of Equatoria region and especially Poculum heroes like Aggrey Jaden and many others. Most of our elders and leaders joined the Any-anya-1 rebellion and continued struggling until the Addis Ababa agreement was signed of 1972. Thereafter, our people were side-lined and the movement was high jacked by Maulana Abel Allier and General Joseph Lagu Yanga and other Political Parties and Allies. As a result, most of the founders of the Any-anya-1 Movement found themselves out of the military and the government of the then Southern Sudan all together.

2.2 This political manipulation which occurred during the integration of the Any-anya-1 Forces was intended to marginalize those who fight and instead dominate the system by others with no compensation done to the war affected areas and to the fighters. A good number of the fighters were recruited as road laborers and forest guards and the heroes were not recognised up to now, especially a leader like Aggrey Jaden Wani.

2.3 It was thought that the Arab Policy of divide and rule applied on the leaders of the then Government of South Sudan. But, history repeated itself again as everyone knows that during the SPLA/M struggle, able Men, Women and Youth of the Pöjulu people and other Communities of Greater Equatoria joined only to be mistreated in the movement.



2.4 Our people stood firm by supporting the movement physically, politically and military making the SPLA/M strong enough and was able to control most of the areas till it gained independence of South Sudan. The Independence of South Sudan created hope the all our people will enjoy the fruits of the struggle. But to our surprise, the contrary became true and the situation became worse than during the Arab regime. The people of greater Equatoria, especially the Pöjulu who are known to be strong and brave politically and military, were purposely marginalized as follows:

- (i) Most of our leaders who were leading the movement were undeployed, side-lined demoted, targeted, manhandled and eliminated by the same SPLM/A system which they fought for and supported wholeheartedly. The intention was to reduce their strength, demoralize and frustrate them so that they do not participate in the governance of the independent South Sudan which they died for.
- (ii) Our brave men who were in the struggle were then not considered during the integration into the military and the government in the eve of the CPA-2005 simply because they were from certain ethnic background. Most of them were said be unfit, no unit and were stripped off their ranks just to demoralize them in order to abundant military. This was done in mile-55 by late General Salva Mathok-gendit and as a result most of them find their ways to their villages.
- (iii) Those who survived the process were intentionally deployed to the far end of South Sudan like Upper Nile, Unity and Bahr-el-Ghazal areas with their departure orders verbally stated as 'mission of no return'. Indeed, three quarters of them, if not all, died. Their orphans and widows are undergoing untold sufferings, left to be taken over by their colleagues.
- (iv) General Kenyi lo-Burong who was a roaring lion and great fighter controlling Central Equatoria, especially Greater Juba and most parts of Yei, remained unpromoted. Yet, even Former President Bashir knew him very well. Despite all of that, he did not give up and continued to sacrifice himself for the shake of the struggle of the people of South Sudan for independence.
- (v) General Kenyi lo-Burong was later promoted to the rank of 2nd Lt by General Abu John when he was the Governor of Equatoria. He felt unrecognised and discouraged and went to his village. Later, General Ladu Gore convinced him to return and promoted him to the rank of colonel and made him in charge of his forces in Luri. He was attacked in Luri and in his residence in Hai-Tarawa in Juba. Even then, he was captured and then



taken to prison in Yei where he spent years and again demoted to the rank of 1st Lt and deployed to Mogiri.

- (vi) Again, he was transferred and deployed to Police, where he was demoted to the rank of warrant officer. All these grievances forced him and those who went through the same treatment to demand justice, equality and freedom through the barrel of gun. So, when Dr. Riek Machar rebelled most of us joined his rebellion with the hope of getting their rights and liberating ourselves from the bad ideology of mischief, marginalization and domination by our fellow countrymen.
 - (vii) In SPLA-IO the same tactics of mischief, marginalization and domination by fellow South Sudanese was even worse. Killing, nepotism, tribalism and disregard of our military commanders by the entire leadership of the SPLM/A-IO was rampant. Logistics were only supplied to Upper Nile and hence Equatorians were left helpless struggling to arm ourselves. They carried assassinations attempts some of which succeeded and that angered us to have our own movement.
 - (viii) In view of the SPLM/A-IO treatment, General Kenyi Lo-Burong decided to form his own movement, which he deliberating decided not to disclose its name or declare its commencement. When suddenly General Thomas Cirillo Swaka rebelled and declared his movement on 6th March, 2017, he immediately engaged General Kenyi Lo-Burong to be the military wing of his movement, the National Salvation Front (NAS). It was not until 28th July, 2017, when General Kenyi Lo-Burong, who had already decided to form his own movement, accepted and announced joining NAS as the military wing.
 - (ix) Unfortunate, General Thomas Cirillo Swaka, who joined us in the bush has a hidden agenda and was not sincere to General Kenyi Lo-Burong. We discovered that he has no sincere political agenda for the welfare of the people of South Sudan and our own concerns. He clearly displays tribalism, nepotism and no care for the issues of the movement.
- 2.5 Therefore, General Kenyi Lo-Burong has taken the decision for genuine and wholistic peace in South Sudan by engaging in direct peace talks with President Salva Kiir Mayardit who he respects as a true SPLM/A separatist leader. It has become clear that there is no future in tribalism, nepotism and marginalization of a people in their own country.
- (i) General Kenyi Lo-Burong decided to join our brothers in good heart for peace so that so we together can give a massive support to our President and our elder Dr. Martin



Elia Lomuro in a move to open a new chapter of peace, reconciliation and development in our country instead of following leaders who are selfish and continue to cause destruction in the country.

- (iii) If general Thomas want to continue with war, he should form his own force but not using us as his tools to achieve his own selfish intension of wanting to gain big position in the government because we are tired of this game. In this regard we hope the government will negotiate with us in good faith so that we create a very strong alliance to defeat Dr. Riek Machar in the upcoming contested general election, in favour of President Salva Kiir Mayardit.

2.6 You have all witnessed the destruction of properties, loss of lives, displacement of people and the suffering of the civil population in the war affected areas. All these requires social services to be fixed in the country. What does this call for? That calls for honest and genuine peace and security so that the government can speed up the process of reconciliation and development. Hence, for genuine peace and security the NAS under the leadership of the General Kenyi Lo-Burong, demand the following:

- (i) Cessation of hostilities, ceasefire, separation and demonization of forces in their areas of control.
- (ii) Integration of our forces into all the Security Sectors i.e., SSPDF, National Security and other Organized Forces. The NAS, under General Kenyi Lo-Burong, demand for the confirmation of all ranks of its forces without compromise.
- (iii) The process of integration, disarmament, demotion and demobilization should be handled in a dignified manner to avoid internal dispute between different forces which will be integrated together as one national force.
- (iv) Most importantly, guarantee for the safety of our leadership and forces before, during and after the negotiation period in the town of negotiations to avoid the unnecessary danger.
- (v) Although the peace talks are direct between President Salva Kiir Mayardit and General Kenyi Lo-Burong, with Dr. Martin Elia Lomuro as the Mediator and Internal Guarantor on the side of the government and Hon. Kawunda John Mogga on the NAS side, we demand the Government of Uganda to be the over-all witness and guarantor as it is in the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan.



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Elia Lomuro

- (i) Based on our experience, we demand that our forces be integrated, trained and deployed in areas under NAS control until the end of the election period so that we support the democratic elections to defend our interest as well as the interest of the government in favour of President Salva Kiir Mayardit to defeat the SPLM/A-IO leader Dr. Riek Machar Teny.
- (ii) SPLA-IO battalion under the command of General John Mabie Gar should be relocated from Morobo county, Panyuone Payam, because they are committing atrocities against the civilian population in those areas. They continue to loot civilian properties, murder, violently rape women and girls, and occupying civilian homes and social amenities causing displacement of inhabitants of the area to the refugees' camp, scaring returnees and inflicting more suffering to the civilians
- (iii) All deployed SSPDF forces in civilian populated areas and social amenities should be redeployed to their previous designated military garrisons to pave way for returnees and displace persons to come back and secondly for our forces to have free movement in the process of assembling such that they are able to prepare themselves early enough to participate in upcoming general election.
- (iv) The areas are as follows: In Yei County they are Morsak, kejiko, Ombasi, Goja and Tokori. In Lainya County they are Kon-kat, Rejongu, America Anarat and Mongiling. In Morobo county they are Bura, Panyana, Udabi and other parts of Kaju-keji. Also, Mundari, Amadi, Maridi and parts of eastern Juba County.
- (v) Any confiscated property of those who rebelled and those who ran to the refugee's camp should be returned back to their owners without hindrance. This is a very vital step towards reconciliation and healing so that all will gain trust and believe in a meaningful agreement.
- (vi) Representation of NAS political Cadres in all levels of the government: National, State and County levels in order to work for federalism as a means of permanent peace in the Republic of South Sudan.
- (vii) Destroyed and targeted business men with fear of losing their lives and freedom of movement should be compensated and those who currently reside outside the country whose licenses were confiscated be returned to them so that they start business afresh in secure environment without any interference.

J.K.L

- (viii) Government should evacuate **Mundari** and **Dinka Bor** cattle herder in Central Equatorial and take them back to their place to allow quick return of the refugees and displaced persons who are purely farmer to start cultivation in a peaceful environment.
- (ix) We demand the Government to reconsider Wonduruba as a county of its own in order to avoid further political dispute between the citizens of Lainya County and the Bari Community. Rokon should also be given a county of its own so that no one is not kept hostage by others in the so call Juba County because they are all equal citizens of South Sudan. They also deserve the same right like any other citizen of South Sudan so that everybody enjoy equal rights.
- (x) For the duration of the peace talks, the leadership of the NAS should be given the responsibility for their logistics to avoid the challenges being encountered by the current process of cantonment, training and deployment of the R-ARCSS forces.
- (xi) Our fallen comrades who fought tirelessly during the two civil wars deserves to be recognized and honored by including their names in historical statutes, such as Schools, Roads and other monuments, structures and Institutions in consultations with the Pojulu Community leadership.
- (xii) We demand that the Government of South Sudan build a mausoleum in the name of Pojulu people. Further, we demand upgrading of the historic Loka Secondary School into a University and the promised Dr. Samson Kwaje memorial agriculture institute be constructed in a memory of Aggrey Jaden. Dr Samson Kwaje Lukare and my other fallen heroes in Pojulu land.
- (xiii) The President through the Ministry of Humanitarian Affair and SSRRC should bring more Non-governmental Organisations, National NGOs and other organizations to provide services and other life support assistance to the war affected areas including destroyed social amenities. The Government should grant special sponsorship and scholarship for the benefit of those whose education was interrupted by the conflict.
- (xiv) In this regard, the President, through Dr. Marin Elia Lomurö who is our only trustworthy elder, should believe that we shall remain loyal to him and support him for permanent peace in the Republic of South Sudan and make sure he becomes more powerful.



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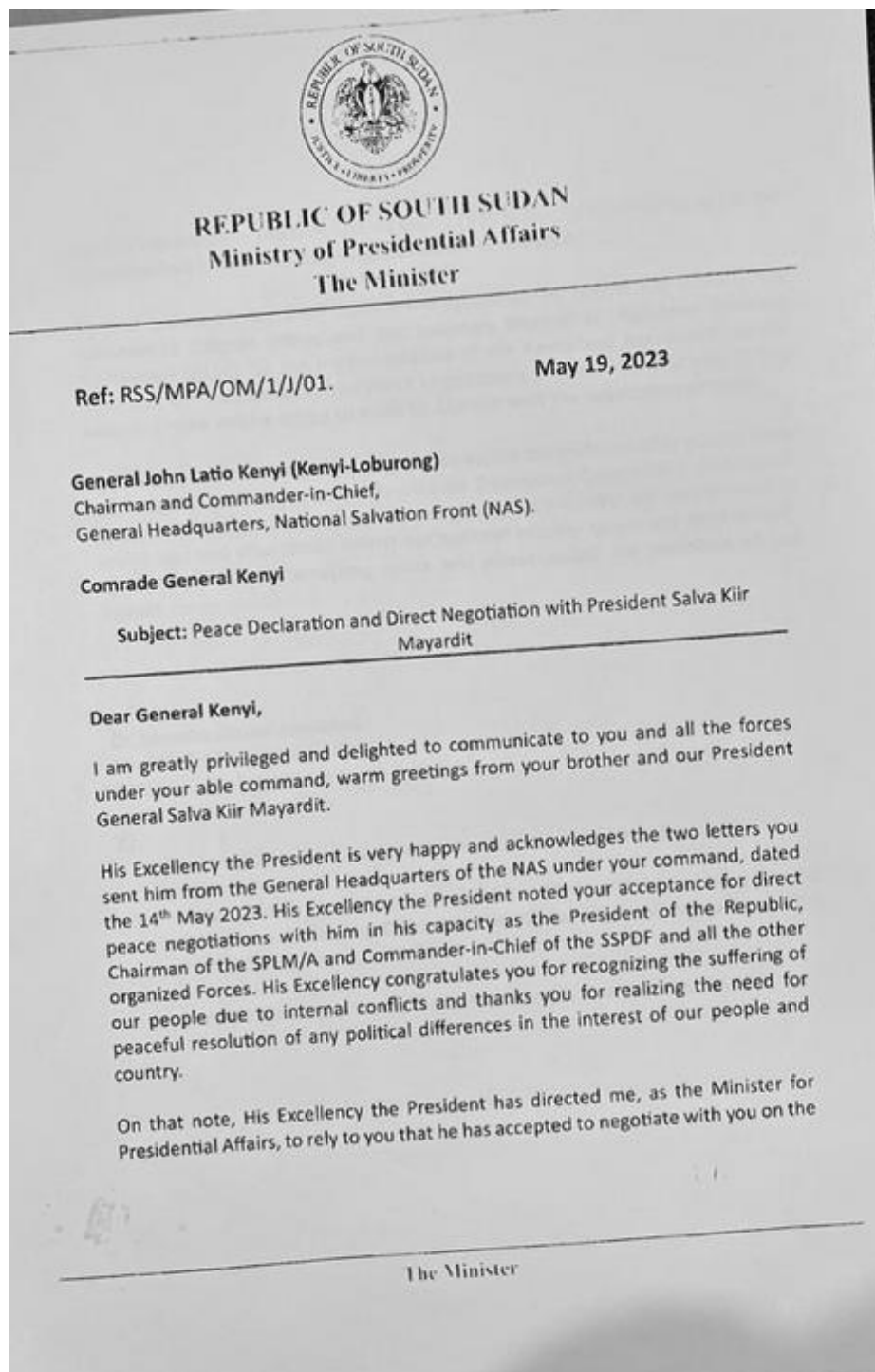
- (xv) The NAS under the leadership of General Kenyi Lo-burong submit these demands for negotiations in good faith and in the spirit of peace. May God bless our President, our country the Republic of South Sudan and our people



General John Latio Kenyi (Kenyi Lo-Burong)
Chairman and Commander-in-chief

Cc

- President Salva Kiir Mayardit-President of the Republic of South Sudan
- Dr. Martin Elia Lomuro-Minister of Cabinet Affairs and SG of the HLSC for R-ARCSS implementation.
- Honourable Kawunda John Mogga-NAS Chief Negotiator and Team Leader.
- File

Annex 15: Negotiations between Kenyi Loburong and President Salva Kiir, 19 May 2023

basis of the roadmap you sent him. As soon as you make the declaration, as per the copy attached to the roadmap, negotiation will commence.

Further, His Excellency the President has appointed Dr. Martin Elia Lomurö, the Minister of Cabinet Affairs and the Secretary General of High-level Standing Committee (HLSC) for the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, as the Mediator and Guarantor for the peace negotiations between him and you. In due course, a team will be set-up to assist Dr. Lomurö with the negotiation process.


To this end General Kenyi-Loburong, please accept the gratitude of President Salva Kiir Mayardit and of the entire Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (R-TGoNU) for accepting peace and joining the R-TGoNU. We look forward to seeing you and your forces amidst our national security sector and government. Again, thank you for accepting peace and please accept the assurance of our highest consideration.

Dr. Barnaba Marial Benjamin
Minister for Presidential Affairs,
R-TGoNU, The Republic of South Sudan.

Cc:

- **Salva Kiir Mayardit**-President of the Republic of South Sudan.
- **Dr. Martin Elia Lomurö**-Minister of Cabinet Affairs and the Secretary General of High-level Standing Committee (HLSC) for the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement.
- **Bishop Elias Taban**, The Bishop of Presbyterian Church of South Sudan

Annex 16: Partial Integration List of Kennedy Kenyi “Warrior” Abdu Lopiong’s forces into the SSPDF, 2 February 2024



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
The President

RSS/RD/3/33/2024

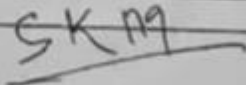
2nd February 2024

INTEGRATION OF OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF FORMER NAS SOLDIERS FROM LAINYA COUNTY OF CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE. INTO VARIOUS RANKS IN THE SOUTH SUDAN PEOPLE’S DEFENCE FORCES (SSPDF).

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 24(2) of the Sudan People’s Liberation Army Act, 2009 (Amendment) Act, 2022, I, Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan and the Commander-In-Chief of the SSPDF, do hereby integrate and Commission **Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of Former NAS Soldiers from Lainya County of Central Equatoria State, into Various Ranks in the South Sudan People’s Defence Forces (SSPDF)** as hereunder:

S/NO	Rank	Name in Full
1.	Brigadier	Kenned Kenyi Abdu Lopiong
2.	Lt. Colonel	Peter Jima Oliver Loboton
3.	Lt. Colonel	Peter-Lomoro Lotigo Kurispino
4.	Lt. Colonel	Kabash John Dario
5.	Major	Charles Wani Michael
6.	1 st Lieutenant	James Lusuku John Lokule
7.	1 st Lieutenant	Joseph Liwa Eily Duku

The President



8.	1 st Lieutenant	Kenyl John Martin
9.	1 st Lieutenant	Moses Hakim Pasquale
10.	1 st Lieutenant	Charles Nicola Julu
11.	2 nd Lieutenant	Isaac Malish Confucius Luat
12.	2 nd Lieutenant	Cosmos Alakai Live Martin
13.	2 nd Lieutenant	Gatwech Guol Garang Long
14.	2 nd Lieutenant	Charles Lubanga Paskal Lowate
15.	2 nd Lieutenant	John Salimba Emmanuel
16.	2 nd Lieutenant	Angelo Lemi Bullen
17.	2 nd Lieutenant	James Kenyl Joseph
18.	2 nd Lieutenant	Kuch Abut Maker Madoldit
19.	2 nd Lieutenant	Atem Malong Atem Maluk
20.	R/SM	Peter Lubang Charles
21.	R/SM	Robert Bida Martin Wani
22.	R/SM	Both Nyang Deng Padiet
23.	R/SM	Dominic Bittenson Lawyer
24.	R/SM	Sallah Isaac Mick
25.	R/SM	Kenyl John Emmanuel
26.	R/SM	Stephen Wujugu Stanley
27.	R/SM	Joha Luka Samuel
28.	R/SM	Charles Lujang Mathew
29.	S/M	Morris Malesh Lora Sebit
30.	S/M	Peter Data Justin Davis

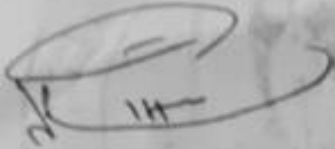
SKM

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The President


54.	Pvt	James Yap Diet Yuot
55.	Pvt	Justin Bidai Alex
56.	Pvt	David Loputu Lizira
57.	Pvt	David Lado Jacob
58.	Pvt	Samuel Lokudu Gore
59.	Pvt	Essien Oliver Taban
60.	Pvt	Lomoro Wilson Steven
61.	Pvt	Denis Bidai Steven
62.	Pvt	Emmanuel Lukudu James

Issued under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Sudan in Juba,
this Second-Day of the Month of February in the Year 2024.



Salva Kiir Mayardit,
President,
Commander-In-Chief of the SSPDF,
Republic of South Sudan,
Juba.

The President

Annex 17: Press statement by the Central Equatoria State Government, 10 October 2024



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION



OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

For immediate Release

October 10, 2024

Press Statement on the Tragic Massacre of Youth in Wonduruba Administrative Payam and Kulipapa (Jebel Iraq).

On October 09, 2024 the Government of Central Equatoria learnt with shock the horrific massacre of 10 youth in Wonduruba Administrative Payam, and 9 others in Kulipapa (Jebel Iraq) of Ganji Payam Juba County the victims lost their lives in an absurd act of violence and cowardice targeting innocent civilians on Wednesday night, preliminary reports indicate that the attack took place when armed individuals targeted the youth and shoot at them while others were hacked by machetes and murdered in cold blood.

The Government of Central Equatoria State expresses its deepest sorrow and condemnation over the horrific massacre, this heinous act which occurred is a grave violation of rights and a threat to peace and stability of the people of Central Equatoria and South Sudan as a whole and will not go unabated.


The state government, in collaboration with national authorities and security forces, will work together in conducting investigations to identify those responsible for this barbaric act and hence assure the public that swift and decisive action will be taken to ensure justice and peace will prevail accordingly.


The Central Equatoria State Government under the leadership of the Governor, HE. Gen. Augustino Jadalla Kamilo Wani, extends its deepest condolences to the families of the victims. Our thoughts and prayers are with the entire people of Wonduruba, Kulipapa (Ganji Payam) and the state at large as it grieves this profound loss, equally the state Government reaffirms its commitment to ensuring a peaceful and secure conditions for all its citizens warranting that violence in any form will not be tolerated.

May the souls of the deceased rest in eternal peace, and may we find strength and unity in this time of sorrow.

Hon. Gerald Francis,

Minister of Peacebuilding and Acting Minister of Information and Communication,
Central Equatoria State/Juba





Ministries Road, West of State Secretariat – CES

Annex 18: Reaction from the Pujulu community in Juba, 14 October 2024



Date: 14-10-2024

Subject: Condemnation on the Killings of the Twenty-one (21) and Wounding of Four (4) Innocent Civilians in Wonduruba Administrative Payam and Jebel Iraq at Ganyi Payam.

Pujulu Community is mourning the brutal murdering of over twenty-one (21) innocent Civilians and wounding of four (4) in Wonduruba Administrative Payam and road travelers at Kulipapa (Jebel Iraq) Ganji Payam in Juba County, in Central Equatoria State and on the 9th of October 2024 immediately after the returned of Governor from Wonduruba.

During the visit of H. E. Governor Augustino Jadalla Kamilo Wani and accompanying delegations to Lainya and Wonduruba respectively, Governor has stressed a clear message for durable peace prospect to the citizens and assured them on the President H.E. Gen. Salva Kiir Mayardit efforts in engaging the holdout oppositions through Tumaini peace initiative currently taking place in Nairobi Kenya. Also, H.E. Governor echoed publically to the citizens of Lainya County and Wonduruba Administrative Payam on the general Amnesty declared by our President H.E. Gen. Salva Kiir Mayardit in 2017 in Yei which still holding up to now as way of restoring peace in the State.

H.E. Governor left Wonduruba on the 8th of October 2024 and immediately on the next day Wednesday on the 9th of October 2024 Government Forces, from the Ground Unit including Bridger Gen. Kennedy Kenyi Abdu popularly known as "Kenyi Warrior", clashed around Wonduruba Administrative Payam with the holdout rebels groups under John Kenyi Lotio popularly known as "Kenyi Loburong". In the fight Officers belonging to the ground forces at Jebel Iraq were killed in that joint operations. Casualties on the rebel side are unknow to us. As a result of receiving the sad news of their killed officers in those operations on the same date the 9th of October 2024 at 02:00 pm, Government Forces from the Ground Unit at Kulipapa reacted massively by; arresting, torturing and massacring the motorists and travelers from Juba to Lainya and vice-versa killing eleven (11) travelers.

Page 1 of 2

Only four bodies of civilians were recovered through the efforts from Lainya County and Juba County Commissioners and four bodies were handed over to the grieved families but the rest were not found their where-about. Then at 04:00 pm the Ground Unit elements took seven motorcycles of those killed victims each bike carrying three armed officers backed by one Toyota Land Crusher pickup full with armed SSPDF officers moving to Wonduruba very fast via Lainya and the convoy was seen by the civilians in Lainya. Upon their arrivals to Wonduruba at night the same Government Forces from the Ground Unit at Kulipapa carried out systematic house to house arrests, handcuffed and dragged those unarmed civilians to the road side and all were executed through shootings while others hacked by the machetes on the road side killing ten (10) civilians and wounded four (4) who are under treatment in Yei.

The entire Pojulu Community was outraged and saddened by such barbaric and illegitimate actions committed by the Government Forces from the Ground Unit at Kulipapa. Totally and Heartily, Pojulu Community everywhere strongly expressed their greatest disappointments over the grossly execution of the unarmed civilians who were massacred in cold blood at Jebel Iraq in Juba County and Wonduruba Administrative Payam.

Therefore, we call our State and national governments to uphold to the constitution and take serious measures to bring the culprits to the book. On the other hand, Pojulu Community leaderships argue everyone to remain calm and not to take law into their own hands as we pursue justice to prevail through the State and National Government to investigate and bring all the culprits to face the law.

Also, Pojulu Community argues the State and national governments to provide security to allow the grieved families to search for the missing bodies in Jebel Iraq for decent burial. Finally, on the behalf of the Pojulu Community we would like to extend our deepest heartbroken sympathies and condolences to the families of those massacred innocent souls and their forcefully departure.

May Almighty God and Our Lord Jesus Christ consoles the entire Pojulu Community and South Sudanese for these un-wanted deaths.

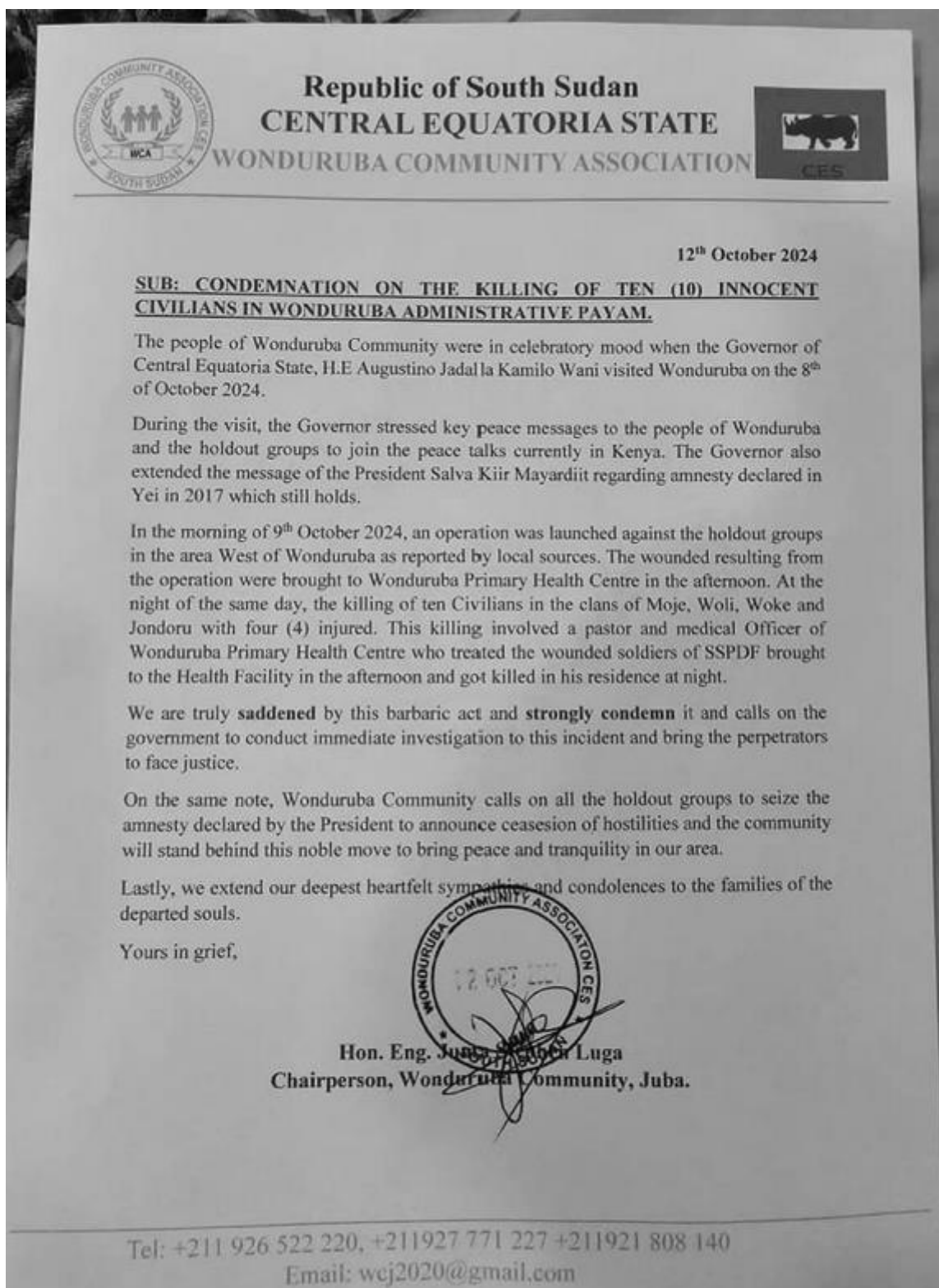
Yours in grief




Mr. Lole Laila Lole
D/Chairman of Pojulu Community
Juba, South Sudan



Annex 19: Reaction from the Wonduruba Community Association in Juba, 12 October, 2024



Annex 20: Reaction from the Central Equatoria State Youth Union, 10 October, 2024




REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE

YOUTH UNION

United Youth for Sustainable Development



CHAIRPERSON

Date: 10. 10. 2024

#PRESS RELEASE#

CONDEMNATION ON THE KILLING OF INNOCENT CIVILIANS IN JEBEL IRAQ AND WONDURUBA ADMINISTRATIVE AREA PAYAM

On behalf of *Central Equatoria State Youth* we want to express our profound condemnation of the recent acts of violence that have resulted in the tragic loss of innocent civilian lives killed by cowardice act of terror.


The indiscriminate targeting of civilians is a violation of fundamental Human rights and International Humanitarian Law. Such actions are not only morally reprehensible but also constitute war crimes against humanity under the Geneva Conventions.

The ongoing violence in our state has inflicted unimaginable suffering on countless families, leaving communities shattered and lives forever altered. There is absolutely no justification for attacks that deliberately target innocent individuals, and it is imperative that government should hold accountable those who perpetrate such heinous acts.

The protection of civilian lives must be a priority for all parties involved in any conflict. As members of these state, we have a collective responsibility to advocate for peace and to ensure that the voices of the youth and innocent people are heard. We must call for an immediate investigation and the perpetrators must face the full force of law.

Therefore, we call upon our leaders in the state and representative of international community to take a firm stand against the killing of innocent civilians and to advocate for measures that protect human life and promote peace.

##END##



Tel: +211 926 666 939 | +211 982 380 000

Email: cesyouthunion@gmail.com

CES Youth Training Center - Hai Neem, Juba - South Sudan.

Annex 21: Photographs of victims of killings in Wondoruba, Central Equatoria State

Images widely circulated in South Sudan, and corroborated by representatives from civil society organizations and members of the local Pujulu community. Injuries indicate victims were tied and shot or hacked to death by blunt instruments, including possibly machetes¹³²



¹³² Interview with a medical professional, October 2024

Annex 22: Press release by the National Salvation United Forces, 10 October 2024

**OFFICE OF THE SPOKESPERSON
National Salvation United Forces; Hope General Headquarters
South Sudan**

Ref: nasu/osp/02/024

Date: 10/10/2024

For Immediate Press Release

In their continuing offensive against the National Salvation United Forces (NASU), which started September 5, 2024, the SSPDF and the allied Militia of Dr. Martin Elias Lomuro on October 7 pulled out from Mile 58 Juba Lainya road to attack our bases in Wonduruba and Lainya counties for the 4th time in row. On the same day they proceeded to open a base at Logoko, in Logwerle boma close to our locations.

At around 4 pm while the Governor of Central Equatoria State was addressing the people in Wonduruba centre, the hungry SSPDF and their militia rolled out and attack us at our base. Our gallant forces fought back in defense and forced them to retreat to their base in Logoko leaving behind one dead and several others injured. Wednesday October 8, 2024 early morning they again attack us. This time our forces fought hitting hard, killing 7 at the spot, over ran their newly established base, and burn down 1 land cruiser vehicle which was rushing reinforcement to the besiege forces. Finally the force was defeated and the remnants flee to Wonduruba town in panic. Five of them died in hospital meaning a total 13 traitors have been eliminated while none was killed or injured on our side.

At around 10 pm, 3 motor bikes, a fighter tank, and truck arrived Wonduruba centre from Lainya town to collect those who are injured. They decided to launch a revenge attacks on innocent civilian who had gathered to mourn a dead family member. The mourners were rounded up and the youth were picked, some were collected from their rooms while sleeping tied up and were either shot or hacked by machetes. 10 innocent youth were killed in cold blood, with reasons that they are either related to General Kenyi Loburong or a member of his clan. If John Kenyi is a rebel, then his family members are all rebels as well?

This is what the Mathiang Anyoor fighters are encouraged to do by the clan government in J1 after defeat. Kenyi Warrior is implementing this strategy in

Wonduruba and Lainya counties because earlier he called our command and told us that he has been instructed by CDF, Dr Martin, Ambrose, and Gen Toy to clear us from these areas in 6 months. Why can't they face us instead of killing the innocent people who they claim to protect.

NASU leadership, urges the people of South Sudan to condemn this heinous crime perpetuated by the failed government in Juba. We call upon the Human right organizations, The Troika, peace monitors to investigate these atrocities done to the innocent people of wonduruba and to call for the release of those who are innocently being detained for simply being people from the area. The NASU forces remains committed to seeking for a durable peace for the well-being of all South Sudanese people.

Thank,

Maj Gen. Paul Gideon Suleiman
Spokesperson
NASU



Annex 23: NAS press release concerning defections, 13 October 2024



SOUTH SUDAN
Restoring Unity & Dignity of the People
National Salvation Front/ Army
OFFICE OF THE SPOKESPERSON
General Headquarters

Ref: NAS/OSM/12

13th October, 2024.

FOR IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE

The Leadership of National Salvation Front (NAS) is very much appalled by the horrendous mass murder of innocent civilians in Wonduruba Payam, Juba County, Central Equatoria State, by the South Sudan Defense Force (SSPDF) allied militia, commanded by Brig. Kennedy Kenyi (aka Kenyi Warrior) and funded by Cabinet Minister Martin Elia Lomuro.

On 8th October, the SSPDF and militia under Brig. Kenyi Warrior massacred ten (10) innocent boys who were arrested while participating in a funeral occasion. This came as a revenge for the defeat of the SSPDF and their militia by forces under Gen. Kenyi John Loburon. The SSPDF out of frustration turned against the innocent civilians as a result executing ten (10) young boys in cold blood.

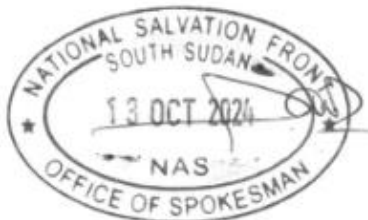
Following this outrageous massacre, the Leadership of NAS would like therefore to state the following;

- 01- NAS condemns in the strongest terms possible the mass murder and mafia-style cold blood execution of these innocent boys by the SSPDF and their allied militia under the command of Brig. Kennedy Kenyi (Kenyi Warrior).
- 02- NAS holds the commander of SSPDF in Lainya, the militia commander Brig. Kenyi Warrior, the militia funder Dr. Martin Elia and coordinator Mr. John Lomeling Kaunda (an American citizen) as aiders and accomplices of this heinous crime.
- 03- NAS cautions the people of South Sudan on complacency towards the existence of the illegal and unconstitutional tribal regime of Salva Kiir that relishes to loot, displace, rape and kill the people of South Sudan.

Email: samuelsuba@yahoo.co.uk

- 04- The Leadership of NAS appeals to the youth, especially those who are being targeted, to join the ranks of NAS and resist the brutality of the regime and its militia or else form vigilante groups to defend their villages from the marauding SSPDF and the murderous militia.
- 05- NAS calls on civil society and International Human Rights Organization to pursue the case against the murderers of these innocent people and their accomplices to ensure that the criminals are brought to justice
- 06- NAS Leadership appeals to Community members to reject the evil plans by the regime of Salva Kiir and its agents of planting seeds of hatred and disunity among the communities while they continue to rule over weak and divided communities. Community members and Leaders therefore, need to exercise maximum restraint as they work to contain this situation.
- 07- NAS Leadership stands in solidarity with the Pojulu community and the people of Wonduruba, sends its condolences to the families of those who have lost their dears ones and pray that the souls of these innocent boys' rest in Eternal peace.

Suba Samuel Manase
Spokesperson,
National Salvation Front, NAS



Email: samuelsuba@yahoo.co.uk

Annex 24: Appointment of Commissioners to the NAS Federal Civil Authority, 7 September 2024



SOUTH SUDAN

Restoring Unity & Dignity of the People
National Salvation Front/Army

General Headquarters

Office of the Chairman and Commander-in-Chief

Date: 7 September 2024

Subject: Appointments of Commissioners for NAS Federal Civil Authority.

Pursuant to Articles 25(14)/33(2) of the Constitution of National Salvation Front (NAS) 2024, I, **Gen. Thomas Cirillo Swaka**, Chairman and Commander-in-Chief of the National Salvation Front (NAS), do hereby issue the following Constitutional Order:

Constitutional Order No. 10/07/09//2024

- (1) Appointments of Commissioners for NAS Federal Civil Authority, as provided on the list of Compatriots below:

NAMES	PORTFOLIO
1. Mr. Felix Charles Ali Bilal	Commissioner for Federal Governance Affairs
2. Amb. Lado Gubek	Commissioner for International Relations
3. Amb. Daniel Lee	Commissioner for Information, Mass Communication and Cultural Affairs
4. Mr. Turjuman Ramadan	Commissioner for Legal Affairs and Human Rights
5. Mr. Bosco Otim Mario	Commissioner for Finance and Resource Mobilisation
6. Mr. Robert Samson Lugga	Commissioner for Humanitarian Affairs
7. Dr Wani Lolik	Commissioner for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
8. Mrs. Vera Mahdi	Commissioner for Health

NAS

NAMES	PORTFOLIO
9. Dr Lokuowe Gordon	Commissioner for Education, Social Welfare and Gender
10. Dr Peter Pitya	Commissioner for Infrastructure and Physical Planning

These appointments come into effect from 7th Day of September 2024.

I cordially congratulate you on these appointments in recognition of your diligence and commitments to work for the salvation of the people of South Sudan and wish you success in advancing the vision, mission and objectives of NAS.



Gen. Thomas Cirillo Swaka
Chairman and Commander-in-Chief
National Salvation Front (NAS).

NAS

Annex 25: Appointment of Commissioner General of NAS Federal Civil Authority, 4 May 2024



Date: 14th May 2024.

Subject: Appointment of Commissioner General of NAS Federal Civil Authority

Pursuant to Articles 25(14)/33(1) of the Constitution of National Salvation Front (NAS) 2024, I, **Gen. Thomas Cirillo Swaka**, Chairman and Commander-in-Chief of the National Salvation Front (NAS), do hereby issue the following Constitutional Order:

Constitutional Order No. 07/14/05/2024

- (1) The appointment of Compatriot **Isaac Ajiba Ochang**, as the Commissioner General of NAS Federal Civil Authority.

This appointment comes into effect from 14th Day of May 2024.

I cordially congratulate you on this appointment in recognition of your diligence and commitment to the work for the salvation of the people of South Sudan and wish you success in advancing the vision, mission and objectives of NAS.

Gen. Thomas Cirillo Swaka
Chairman and Commander-in-Chief
National Salvation Front (NAS).



NAS

facilitation required to ensure that the NIOC performs its functions and duties; and

- 6.1.14 The NIOC shall provide monthly reports to the NLC, the TNLA and the Tumaini Initiative on the progress in the implementation of the Tumaini Consensus.

6.2 External Guarantors / Observers

THAT the Parties and Stakeholders agree to the formation of the High-Level Panel of Heads of State and Government which shall be composed of Heads of State and Government from the region, and Partners and Friends of South Sudan, whose core roles and responsibilities shall be:

- 6.2.1 To steward, monitor and oversee the implementation of all measures, processes, and activities specified in the Tumaini Consensus, in liaison with the National Leadership Council;

- 6.2.2 To receive and consider reports regarding implementation of the Tumaini Consensus from the Tumaini Initiative;

- 6.2.3 To organize, in coordination with the Tumaini Initiative, high-level visits to South Sudan to assess the progress of the implementation of this and other related protocols from the Tumaini Consensus;

Handwritten signatures and initials: SBR, P.J., N.B., H.M., P.A.G., G.L.D., F.M., PER, F.

- 6.2.4 To review briefs and reports and to engage with the East African Community (EAC), Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), African Union (AU), Troika, European Union (EU), United Nations (UN), Community of Saint Egidio, and Friends of South Sudan, as well as other regional and international bodies and partners on the process of implementation of the Tumaini Consensus;

- 6.2.5 To advise and recommend actions to be taken for the proper and timely implementation of the Tumaini Consensus; and

- 6.2.6 To convene Quarterly meetings, or on a need basis, between the Tumaini Initiative and the National Leadership Council to appraise the progress of implementation of the Tumaini Consensus.

Handwritten signatures and initials: SBR, P.J., N.B., H.M., P.A.G., G.L.D., F.M., PER, F.

List of People to Initial the Tumaini Consensus Protocols - 15 July 2024


Name	Representative Organization	Initial
Hon. Amb. Abino Mathon	Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity, Head of Delegation	A/A
Gen. Pagan Amos Obieth	South Sudan Opposition Movement Alliance (SSOMA), Chairman, Real-SPLM	F
Gen. Paul Maling Aren	South Sudan Opposition Movement Alliance (SSOMA), Chairman and C-in-C	F
Gen. Stephen Bury Ruteyang	South Sudan United Front/Army	SBR
Gen. Mario Loka Thomas Jada	South Sudan United National Alliance (SSUNA), Chairman and C-in-C	SBR
Dr Pauline Riak	South Sudan People's Movement / Army	SBR
Patrick Godi	National Salvation Front - Revolutionary Command Council, Chairman and C-in-C	PAG
Bridget Kagonoro	Academia	N.B.
Geoffrey Lou Duke	Youth	G.L.D.
Bishop Moses Deng	Women	F.M.
Sheikh Jaralehi Khamsa	Civil Society	F
Gen. Kari Aguer Kurt	Faith Based	F
Li Gen. Lazaro Sambohywo (Rtd)	People's Coalition for Civil Action	F
Amb. Dr. Mohamed Ali Goyo	Chief Mediator	F
Amb. Ismail Waini	Deputy Chief Mediator	F
Paulo Impaglaazo	IGAD Special Envoy to South Sudan, Co-mediator	F
Dr. A. Korie Singdel	Community of Saint Egidio, Co-mediator	F
	USK, State Department of Foreign Affairs, Principal Secretary	

Handwritten signatures and initials: G.L.D., P.J., PER, F.

Annex 26: Tumaini protocols, 15 July 2024

HIGH LEVEL MEDIATION
"TUMAINI INITIATIVE"
FOR SOUTH SUDAN

Tumaini Initiative



TUMAINI CONSENSUS
FOR SUSTAINABLE PEACE IN SOUTH SUDAN

PROTOCOLS FOR INITIALING

Nairobi, 15 July 2024

Handwritten signatures and initials: SBR, RM, PS, N.B., PER, PA, AG, etc.

Protocols for Initialing - Tumaini Consensus

Handwritten signatures and initials: SBR, RM, PS, N.B., PER, PA, AG, etc.

achieve peace, build a better country and secure a future for the coming generations;

CONSCIOUS that much still remains to be done in order to heal the wounds of the past, ensure reconciliation, consolidate peace, restore stability, and put in place developmental programs, and strengthen systems of governance to ensure advancement and growth;

CONVINCED that consolidation of peace and effective pursuit of growth and advancement of South Sudan is only possible where the diversity of the people in and outside South Sudan, are recognized and brought together in an all-inclusive process of nation-building;

PERSUADED that the envisaged reforms, democratic transition, and changes towards a better South Sudan shall be achieved through a comprehensive and all-inclusive Tumaini Consensus and R-ARCSS;

MINDFUL of the importance of confidence and trust-building measures, implementation modalities, and other steps for guaranteeing commitment and realization of peace;

RECOGNIZING the importance of gender parity and empowerment in all spaces and committed to promote intergenerational considerations, the Parties commit to ensure representation of youth, persons with special needs, and at least 35% of women across public institutions;

FURTHER COMMITTED to the Tumaini Initiative, resolution of the conflict, and the consolidation of durable peace in South Sudan; and

COGNIZANT that Federal system is a popular demand of the people of South Sudan and the constitution shall be drafted based on Federal arrangements and structures.

Handwritten signatures and initials: SBR, RM, PS, N.B., PER, PA, AG, etc.

Protocols for Initialing - Tumaini Consensus

Preamble

WHEREAS H.E General Salva Kiir Mayardit, the President of the Republic of South Sudan requested his brother, H.E Dr. William Samoei Ruto, President of the Republic of Kenya to mediate between the Government and South Sudan Opposition Groups;

WHEREAS the Government of the Republic of Kenya accepted to facilitate the mediation of the conflict in the Republic of South Sudan through the High-Level Mediation "Tumaini Initiative" for South Sudan that took place in Nairobi, Kenya;

AWARE that the Tumaini Consensus resolves the conflict between the Revitalized-Transitional Government of National Unity (R-TGONU), South Sudan Opposition Movements Alliance (SSOMA) and other opposition groups, to achieve inclusive peace in the Republic of South Sudan, and that the ongoing, pending programs in Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS), and newly established programs in the Tumaini Consensus, shall provide the framework for peacebuilding and democratization in South Sudan;

RECALLING and RECOGNISING previous and current agreements, consensus and understandings to cease violence, pursue peaceful resolutions of conflicts, and the commitments to build a stable, peaceful, united and prosperous South Sudan;

MINDFUL of the devastation, distraction and disruption of lives and livelihoods, loss of lives and property, and other damages that have occurred as a result of past and current conflicts and the continued suffering of communities, families and individuals that still suffer the effects of the conflicts and natural calamities;

ACKNOWLEDGING the efforts, commitments, and progress made by the leadership, partners, friends and the people of South Sudan to

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Protocols for Initialing - Tumaini Consensus

Statement of Purpose

The Tumaini (Hope) Initiative acknowledges that the protracted political conflicts in South Sudan have compromised the wellbeing of the citizens of South Sudan. The future of current and coming generations is bleak if efforts to achieve and protect sustainable peace fail.

Recognizing that past agreements to end conflicts and sustain peace have not registered adequate success, the Tumaini Initiative now presents an opportunity to build consensus among the Parties and Stakeholders.

The aim of this consensus is to attain sustainable peace and democracy by implementing agreed interim programs. The roadmap to sustainable peace in the Republic of South Sudan comprises, *inter alia*, a Permanent Constitution making process with self-executing mechanisms, which addresses root causes of conflicts, and will provide the means for inclusive development and provision of services to all citizens in all corners of South Sudan.

This roadmap comprises several elements:

First Trust and Confidence Building measures are required among all Parties and Stakeholders. Some undertakings from previous agreements were not completed because not everyone kept the promise. This Framework presents strong mechanisms for building trust and confidence so as to implement agreed programs and collectively make a Permanent Constitution for South Sudan and secure sustainable peace.

Second the urgent need for enhanced civilian protection and support to humanitarian efforts. There are many citizens in need of relief assistance because of floods, droughts, and displacement by violent conflicts. All Parties and Stakeholders have a moral obligation and duty to mobilize resources to address the

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Protocols for Initialing - Tumaini Consensus

humanitarian crises and natural calamities.

Third the need for establishing an inclusive government and firming the basis for responsibility sharing. Politics of inclusion and sharing responsibilities hold the key to peace building and good governance.

Fourth fostering ceasefire, undertaking security arrangements and reforms. The Parties and Stakeholders recognize that the integration of the various armed groups is key to addressing political instability.

Fifth implementing economic recovery programs and institutional reforms to manage public resources will be prioritized to realize the dividends of peace and development.

Sixth implementing programs for resolving community conflicts and land related disputes to achieve sustainable peace, security and stability.

Seventh national healing, truth, and reconciliation programs to be undertaken throughout the country to heal the wounds inflicted by the conflicts among our people in order to restore the broken social fabric.

Eighth the Permanent Constitution Making Process as part of this consensus will consider past and present challenges, provide a strong and inclusive foundation for stability, wellbeing of citizens, sustainable development and build a society founded on democratic values, rights and freedoms.

Ninth the Tumaini Initiative in coordination with the Parties, Stakeholders and development partners will convene a donor conference to mobilize technical and financial resources for peace building, post-conflict reconstruction of war affected areas from the region and the international community.

The Tumaini Initiative shall guarantee **PERMANENT PEACE, STABILITY, and SHARED PROSPERITY.**

Protocols for Initiating - Tumaini Consensus

Handwritten signatures and initials: SBR, PM, PJ, GD, NB, P.A.G.

NOW THEREFORE, we the negotiating Parties and Stakeholders of the Tumaini Initiative convened in Nairobi, Kenya, resolve as follows:

1. General Principles

THAT the Parties and Stakeholders agree and commit to the following general principles that shall guide the interpretation and implementation of the commitments under the Tumaini Consensus:

- 1.1 Respect for the sovereignty of the Republic of South Sudan and its people demonstrated through a people-centered and inclusive Permanent Constitution Making Process;
- 1.2 Enhanced civilian protection and secured access to emergency humanitarian and other assistance particularly to vulnerable population including displaced persons, returnees and refugees;
- 1.3 Commitment to a genuine national healing and reconciliation and the building of enduring trust and confidence in South Sudanese society founded on the principles of justice, equality, human dignity, and the advancement of societal welfare;
- 1.4 Strict adherence to constitutional guarantees for equitable representation of all South Sudanese in public institutions and particularly to achieve representation of youth, persons with special needs, and at least 35% of women across public institutions;

Protocols for Initiating - Tumaini Consensus

Handwritten signatures and initials: SBR, PM, PJ, GD, NB, P.A.G.

1.5 Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, such as freedom of expression, association, assembly and movement for the people of South Sudan, as shall be regulated by law;

1.6 Protection of press freedoms and widening of civic and political space in the country, as shall be regulated by law;

1.7 Strengthen commitment to sustaining cessation of hostilities and permanent ceasefire during the implementation of the Tumaini Consensus and beyond;

1.8 Mutual commitment to the Tumaini Consensus, its principles, and structures, including agreement on its guarantors and measures to assure implementation, processes, and timelines;

1.9 Mutual respect and tolerance, respect for opinions, transparency, respect for the rule of law, accountability, the unfettered access to relevant information and commitment to building of consensus;

1.10 Enhance the decentralized system of government during the transitional period and expedite the process of constitution-making to realize the popular demand of the people of South Sudan to establish a federal system of government; and

1.11 Parliament shall enact enabling laws and amend existing laws to be in conformity with the Tumaini Consensus and Transitional Constitution of South Sudan 2011 (as amended).

Protocols for Initiating - Tumaini Consensus

Handwritten signatures and initials: SBR, PM, PJ, GD, NB, P.A.G.

2. Protocol on Humanitarian Access and Support

THAT the Parties and Stakeholders reiterate their commitment to creating an enabling political, administrative, operational and legal environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection of vulnerable communities, humanitarian workers and individuals in South Sudan.

The Parties and Stakeholders agree as follows to:

- 2.1 Commit to the facilitation and provision of humanitarian assistance to those in need of such assistance as a result of previous and current conflicts, natural disasters and other factors;
- 2.2 Strengthen the safeguard measures to returnees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and their families, the reinstatement of their properties in accordance with their constitutional rights and applicable legislations, rules and regulations and full reintegration to their communities or residence of their choice;
- 2.3 Establish, continue and enhance Quick Impact Programs and service delivery targeting vulnerable groups affected by conflict and natural disasters including children, orphans, women, widows, persons with special needs, and war-wounded; and
- 2.4 Establish and allocate adequate resources to the Special Reconstruction Fund (SRF) and appoint a credible management for the Fund to ensure efficiency and effectiveness.

Protocols for Initiating - Tumaini Consensus

Handwritten signatures and initials: SBR, PM, PJ, GD, NB, P.A.G.

3. Protocol on Trust and Confidence-Building Measures

THAT the Parties and Stakeholders, as a gesture of their commitment to the Tumaini Initiative, create a conducive atmosphere for the implementation of the Tumaini Consensus and R-ARCSS that will lead to the adoption of a Permanent Constitution for the Republic of South Sudan, agree to the immediate implementation of the following measures after the signing of the Tumaini Consensus:

- 3.1 Release all the political detainees and prisoners of war (POWs) and dismiss all the cases and charges on persons accused as a result of politically motivated factors;
- 3.2 Expedite the repeal of Sections 54, 55 and 57 of the National Security Act 2014 so as to conform with the provisions of the Constitution, R-ARCSS and the Tumaini Consensus before the commencement of the implementation of the Tumaini Consensus;
- 3.3 Refrain from arbitrary arrests and unlawful detentions;
- 3.4 The Government shall take immediate and appropriate measures to fully guarantee the freedom of movement of political leaders, in and outside South Sudan;
- 3.5 The Government shall take immediate and appropriate measures to fully guarantee, without exception, the freedom of association and assembly of all persons in South Sudan in conformity with the Constitution and the law;

Protocols for Initiating - Tumaini Consensus

A/A

- 3.6 The Government shall take immediate and appropriate measures to fully guarantee, without exception, the freedom of expression of all persons in South Sudan, including freedom of the media, and equal access for all to the State Media;
- 3.7 The Parties and Stakeholders or their representatives in the Tumaini Initiative, shall make a confidence-building visit to Juba, South Sudan to hold joint public forums, to publicize, and to commit to the Tumaini Initiative;
- 3.8 The Government leadership or their representatives, shall make a confidence-building visit to Nairobi, Kenya to support and commit to the Tumaini Initiative;
- 3.9 The Government shall protect property rights and guarantee security of property and assets of the Government, groups, and individuals in South Sudan, irrespective of their political affiliations;
- 3.10 The Tumaini Initiative to convene a National Leadership retreat inside South Sudan after the signing of the Tumaini Consensus for sensitization and confidence building; and
- 3.11 National Prayers for peace shall be organized and held by the religious leaders after the signing of the Tumaini Consensus in Juba, the States and the Administrative Areas.

Protocols for Initiating - Tumaini Consensus

A/A

4. Protocol on Permanent Ceasefire, Security Arrangements and Reforms

THAT the Parties recommit to the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (COHA) (2017), and commit to a permanent ceasefire agreement that shall be agreed in the Tumaini Consensus. The Parties commit to the reform and reorganization of the Security Sector in order to create unified professional national forces that include the Armed Opposition Groups.

THAT to achieve unification of forces, all the mechanisms below shall be reconstituted to ensure inclusion of the Armed Opposition Groups. The defections of security elements or forces shall not be allowed during the Transitional Period and all Armed Forces shall remain under their respective command pending their unification. The Officers from Tumaini Parties shall be included in the existing Unified Command.

4.1 Security Sector Reform / Oversight Commission (SSROC)

4.1.1 A Security Sector Reform / Oversight Commission (SSROC) shall be established to conduct reforms by overseeing, directing and supervising the security sector reform during the Transitional Period;

4.1.2 The SSROC shall be headed by a neutral and competent South Sudanese security/ military expert who shall be vetted by the National Leadership Council (NLC);

4.1.3 The SSROC shall be further composed of the following:

- 4.1.3.1 Representatives of the Parties and Stakeholders signatory to Tumaini Consensus and R-ARCSS
- 4.1.3.2 South Sudanese military and security experts
- 4.1.3.3 South Sudanese eminent personalities / academics
- 4.1.3.4 Regional and international experts

4.1.4 The Mandate of the SSROC shall be to:

- 4.1.4.1 Oversee the assembly and cantonment/barracking of all security forces, organization, screening, training, unification, deployment and provision of logistics in cantonment sites, barracks and movement of forces as per Joint Defense and Security Board (JDSB) program, including among others;
- 4.1.4.2 Oversee the disarmament and ending of private militias through the JDSB and create political space that promotes peace, national unity, equal opportunity and democratic processes to address underlying issues that drive conflicts;
- 4.1.4.3 Oversee and ensure the deployment of Armed forces across the country and at the borders to maintain the territorial integrity of the Republic of South Sudan;
- 4.1.4.4 Oversee the simultaneous general disarmament, and destruction of the arms collected from civilians using the unified security forces across the country;
- 4.1.4.5 Oversee the assembly and cantonment/barracking of forces, organization, screening, training, unification and deployment of all Unified Forces shall be completed within a specified period from the date of signing of the Tumaini Consensus;
- 4.1.4.6 Ensure fair treatment of all the security forces including their remuneration during the training;
- 4.1.4.7 Receive progress reports from mechanisms tasked with security reform processes;
- 4.1.4.8 Report to the National Leadership Council (NLC);

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4.1.4.9 Supervise and oversee the screening of unfit personnel by the JDSB, and coordinate with the DDR Commission on their demobilization and reintegration; and

4.1.4.10 Direct and supervise the establishment of the Committees for Defense and Security which shall be chaired by the respective heads of the Defense and Security Mechanisms in the JDSB;

4.1.4.11 The Committees of the JDSB shall be as follows:

- 4.1.4.11.1 Defense/Military;
- 4.1.4.11.2 Police Service;
- 4.1.4.11.3 Prison Service;
- 4.1.4.11.4 Wildlife Service;
- 4.1.4.11.5 Civil Defense Service [Fire Brigade]; and
- 4.1.4.11.6 National Security Service.

4.1.5 There shall be established a force to be known as VIP Protection Units whose functions and duties shall be determined by law.

4.2 *Joint Defense and Security Board (JDSB)*

4.2.1 The Joint Defense Board (JDB) shall be renamed as the Joint Defense and Security Board (JDSB) and shall be reconstituted at the level of Chiefs of Defense Forces/Staff, Inspector General of Police and Directors General of National Security Service and all other organized forces to exercise command and control over all forces during the Transitional Period.

4.2.2 The functions of the JDSB shall be to:

4.2.2.1 Recommend to Commanders in Chief, the reconstitution of Joint Military Ceasefire Commission (JMCC) and Joint

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Transitional Security Committee (JTSC) to include representatives of the Armed Opposition Groups;

4.2.2.2 Restructure and unify the army and other organized forces in accordance with the provisions of R-ARCSS and the Tumaini Consensus;

4.2.2.3 Fast-track general and simultaneous disarmament across the country and destroy the arms collected from the civilians and ensure provision of the state security for all the people in South Sudan;

4.2.2.4 Take measures to strengthen the accountability and discipline in the Security Sector; and

4.2.2.5 Ensure deployment of Armed Forces across the Country, including at the Borders, to maintain territorial integrity of the Republic of South Sudan.

4.3 *Further Commitments by Parties and Stakeholders on Security Sector Reforms*

4.3.1 Development and implementation of a transformational policy framework to govern the security sector institutions on matters including language, recruitment, retirement and oversight, reorganize and professionalize the security sector;

4.3.2 Incorporation of a general amnesty for persons who rebelled against the Government into the final outcome of the Tumaini Initiative as an avenue for fostering peace and reconciliation;

4.3.3 Taking measures to strengthen the accountability and discipline mechanisms in the Security Sector; and

4.3.4 Taking measures including legislative reforms, to address inter-communal violence, child abduction, movement of cattle, cattle-raiding/ rustling in South Sudan.

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5. Protocol on Communal Conflicts, Armed Civilians, and Land Disputes

THAT the Parties and Stakeholders recognize the importance of advancing sustainable peace, security and stability at local levels, acknowledge the intricate connection between national and local conflicts and insecurity, particularly the prevalence of cattle rustling, child abduction, revenge killings, land-related disputes, climate change-induced conflicts and inter-communal violence, and the prevailing inadequate justice and accountability mechanisms.

The Parties and the Stakeholders agree that the Government, through public participation, shall:

5.1 Identify the root causes of communal conflicts and violence and land disputes and provide solutions so as to contribute to overall peace and stability in South Sudan;

5.2 Conduct a comprehensive inquiry into land- and natural resources-related conflicts and climate change-induced disputes across South Sudan and make recommendations, including policy and legal actions required to address these disputes effectively;

5.3 Formulate policies, laws, and establish institutions for addressing root causes of conflict, communal violence, armed civilian groups, and land disputes, thereby contributing to overall peace and stability in South Sudan;

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5.4 Enhance coordination and implementation of community dispute resolution mechanisms for addressing land issues, local conflicts, peacebuilding, reconciliation, social cohesion and integration whose functions and composition shall be determined by law;

5.5 Undertake research and analysis on social cohesion, values, peacebuilding and conflict management, and make recommendations to the relevant Government agencies;

5.6 Foster partnerships with the relevant state actors, non-state actors, bi-lateral and multi-lateral agencies on peacebuilding and conflict management;

5.7 Establish early warning and response systems for conflicts and put in place an emergency preparedness and response systems to curb imminent conflicts;

5.8 Promote peaceful co-existence, tolerance, respect and acceptance of diversity in all aspects of life, and encourage appreciation by all ethnic and religious communities for the social, economic, cultural, spiritual and political life of all communities;

5.9 Formulate and implement strategies, plans, educational and training programs to create public awareness and support on the importance of social cohesion, integration, peacebuilding and reconciliation;

Protocols for Initiating - Tumaini Consensus

Handwritten signatures and initials: G.D., P.S., N.B., S.B.R., M.A., P.A.G.

5.10 Facilitate nationwide consultations on the management of small arms and light weapons in the hands of civilians, in order to disarm them in accordance with the law and human rights principles; and

5.11 Establish a mechanism for the operationalization of this protocol.



Protocol for Implementing the Tumaini Consensus

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6. Guarantors

THAT the Parties and Stakeholders shall establish internal and external processes and structures that will have a permanent and consistent role in guaranteeing and taking lead responsibility in the implementation of the Tumaini Consensus as provided.

The Parties and Stakeholders have resolved to commit to the implementation of the Tumaini Consensus with both internal and external guarantors as detailed below:

6.1 Internal Guarantors

6.1.1 The Parties and Stakeholders shall establish the National Leadership Council (NLC) that shall be the national / internal guarantor of implementation of the Tumaini Consensus;

6.1.2 The main roles and responsibilities of the NLC shall be to:

6.1.2.1 Provide political stewardship and oversight in the implementation of the Tumaini Consensus;

6.1.2.2 Provide strategic leadership and guidance to the Security Sector Reform / Oversight Commission, the Governance Oversight Commission, and other public agencies whose mandate is relevant to the implementation of the Tumaini Consensus;

6.1.2.3 Preside over and resolve disputes and conflicts in matters

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related to the implementation of the Tumaini Consensus;

6.1.2.4 Receive reports from all mechanisms established under the R-ARCSS as amended and the Tumaini Consensus; and

6.1.2.5 Coordinate with Tumaini Initiative on implementation of the key elements of this framework and on meeting of the deadlines of scheduled actions.

6.1.3 The NLC shall have a Chairperson, in the absence of whom, the Deputy Chairperson shall act;

6.1.4 The NLC shall hold regular meetings to deliberate and make decisions, including seeking political consensus, regarding the implementation of the Tumaini Consensus;

6.1.5 The NLC, in coordination with Tumaini Initiative, shall establish measures and systems to carefully track the implementation of the Tumaini Consensus;

6.1.6 Decision-making in the NLC shall be by consensus and, in lieu of that, by two thirds (2/3rd) majority;

6.1.7 The decisions of the NLC shall be final and not subject to approval by the Cabinet or Legislature;

6.1.8 The NLC shall establish a National Implementation and Oversight Committee (NIOC) composed of members seconded by each party represented at the NLC, nominees of Civil Society Organisations, Faith-Based groups, other Stakeholders, Donors and Partners, and whose mandate shall be to:

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6.1.8.1 Act as secretariat of the NLC and, in coordination with Tumaini Initiative, provide technical and administrative support to the NLC to enable the Council to carry-out its functions and duties;

6.1.8.2 Manage the day-to-day coordination of activities in the implementation of the Tumaini Consensus; and

6.1.8.3 Establish a system to track the implementation of the Tumaini Consensus in coordination with Tumaini Initiative.

6.1.9 The NIOC shall have a Head of the Secretariat and a Deputy, whom shall be appointed by the NLC;

6.1.10 The NIOC shall establish its structures and transparently and competitively recruit staff to carry out its day to day activities;

6.1.11 The NIOC shall be funded by the Government, the Tumaini Initiative and Donors;

6.1.12 Funds received for the NIOC shall be deposited into the account of the NIOC and shall be jointly managed by the Head of the Secretariat, Representatives of the Tumaini Initiative and Donors/Partners, who shall be the signatories to the Account;

6.1.13 All public institutions and agencies of Government, civil society and faith-based organisations, and other stakeholders shall provide the necessary assistance and

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Annex 27: Withdrawal of SPLM-IO from Tumaini Initiative



RESOLUTION OF THE POLITICAL BUREAU ON THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE SPLM/SPLA (IO) FROM THE TUMAINI INITIATIVE

The SPLM/SPLA (IO) Political Bureau met on July 16, 2024 to deliberate on the Protocols of "Tumaini Consensus for Sustainable Peace in South Sudan" that were initialed by the Parties and Stakeholders to the Tumaini Initiative.

The initialed Protocols establish alternative institutions, replacing or running in parallel with those in R-ARCSS besides repeating most provisions in R-ARCSS or existing national laws. The Protocols clearly breach the R-ARCSS and undermine the ongoing peace implementation processes.

The Tumaini Initiative was supposedly a mediation forum. However, in the initialed Protocols, this is not the case. The Initiative has arrogated to itself many roles including being a funder, a supervisor, a coordinator, a convener of a donor conference, a fund manager, a monitor of the implementation, a guarantor and a governing authority. Therefore, the "Tumaini Initiative" undermines the sovereignty of the Republic of South Sudan.

The proposed Security Sector Reforms/Oversight Commission takes over functions of the following existing mechanisms and institutions of R-ARCSS:

1. Security Supervision Mechanism (SSM), head and deputy appointed by IGAD.
2. Ceasefire Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSMM), head and deputy appointed by IGAD.
3. Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (RJMEC), head and deputy appointed by IGAD.
4. Strategic Defense and Security Review Board (SDSRB), co-chaired by the Parties to the R-ARCSS and
5. National Transitional Committee (NTC).

The proposed National Leadership Council (NLC) whose decisions "shall be final and not subject to approval by the Cabinet or Legislature" usurps the powers of:

1. The Presidency.
2. The Council of Ministers.
3. The National Legislature and
4. The National Security Council.

The roles of the guarantors namely; IGAD, AU, CS, UN, EU, Troika, and IGAD Partners Forum, who are seized of the peace process in South Sudan, are muted.

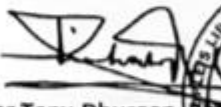



Page 1 of 2

In light of the above development, the SPLM/SPLA (IO) rejects the initialed Protocols and declares its withdrawal from the Tumaini Initiative as it has deviated from the intended purpose of being an Annex to R-ARCSS and not a stand-alone Agreement.

In conclusion, we would like reiterate our unwavering commitment to inclusive peace and implementation of the R-ARCSS as the only viable framework for attaining sustainable peace and stability in South Sudan.

Sign:


Riek Machar Teny-Dhurgon, ~~Chairman and Commander-in-Chief of SPLM/SPLA (IO), and~~
First Vice President of the Republic of South Sudan,
Juba
16 July 2024



Annex 28: UPDF in Kajo Keji, Central Equatoria State

1.Excerpts of a video of the detention of South Sudanese men by armed UPDF soldiers in August 2024 in Kajo Keji.

Note: the UPDF soldiers' patches are visible. An SSPDF soldier can be heard in the background reporting the event over the phone to his superior.



2. Mediation meeting in the presence of the Kajo Keiji county commissioner, David Lisi Christopher, UPDF, Ugandan police and SSPDF officers on 6 September 2024 in Kajo Keiji county in South Sudan.



Annex 29: Statement by Kajo Keji County Commissioner, 29 August 2024



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE
KAJOKEJI COUNTY



OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

Ref: KKC/CES/59/A07/2024

TO MJ. GENERAL KULANG MAYEN
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SSPDF REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
29/8/2024

AREAS OF KAJO KEJI COUNTY CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN ENCROCHED (GRAPPED) BY UGANDA

Kajo-Keji is a county in central Equatoria state republic of south Sudan that borders the neighboring Uganda in the districts of moyo, and yumbe.

These districts of Uganda had been engaged in encroachment of land of Kajo-Keji and causing insecurity within the border communities.

Find below the areas graphed and re-named by Uganda

S/No	Payam of origin	Name of area taken	New name given by Uganda	Approximate area in kms
1	Liwolo payam	Sokodo/ tirye	Tire village Kerwa SC	25Kms
2		Kaboro village	Kaboro A&B KSC	26kms
3		Kulasar village	Kulasar village KSC	25 kms
4		Mijale village	Mijale, kerwa sub county	20kms
5		Pingo village	Pingp Kerwa sub county	22kms
6		Rodo village	Rodo kerwa sub county	20kms
7		Merewa village	Merwa KSC	30akm
8		Gorbeleng village	Gorbeleng KSC	30km
9		Mokaden village	Mokaden v11	20kms
10		Guruwa village	Woroworo village	28kms
11		Kolorunga village	Kulurung village	20kms
12		Mapu village	Mapu village KSC	20kms
13		Kopionga village	Kapionga parish KSC	22kms
14		Kolorok village	Uturuko village	22kms
15		Erepunga village	Erepunga KSC	21kms
16		Limu village	Limu parish	21kms
17		Kogwo village	Kogwo village KSC	20kms
18		Longolijo village	Longolijo village KSC	21dkms
19		Wangor village	Wangor village KSC	17kms
20		Alidoro village	Alidoro KSC	15kms
21		Tigawate village	Central mijale village	20kms
22		Matkulu village	Markulu KSC	20kms
23		Aludu village	Centre liku village	15kms
24		Buyi village	Uluga village	20kms
25		Kobe village	Usubira village	15kms
26		Gwuto ko tokoyot	Ura village	22kms

		village		
27		Lema village	Lema KSC	24kms
28		Kukuduk village	Kukuduk KSC	4kms
29		Koburuwa village	Koburuwa KSC	23kms
30		Kilaji village	Kilaji KSC	21kms
31		Kupiya village	Loguteleng village	21kms
32		Sisi village	Sisi KSC	20kms
33		Loduwa village	Midigo Sub county	3kms
34		Dukulya village	Ubetiku village midigo	4kms
35		Biyabe village	Gumbiri village	16kms
36		Lobe village	wombe village	5kms
37		Morsak village	Achilaya villageg	4kms
38		Muluwe village	Sere village	5kms
39		Gwongatulu village	Gwongatulu KSC	23kms
50		Letimekor village	Letimekor KSC	23kms
51		Baranya kuto village	Baranyakuto KSC	22kms
52		Kambala village	Ambala village	24kms
Kangapo 2 payam				
1		Gwere village	Gwere sub county	25kms
2		Masaka village	Masaka GSC	25kms
3		Murerya village	Murerya GSC]	25kms
4		Lunyamiro village	Linyamiro GSC	10kms
5		Morod village	Morodo GSC	15kms
6		Lojili village	Lojili village GSC	12kms
7		Manse village	Manse GSC	10kms
8		Worilowoga village	Worilowoga GSC	8kms
9		Tiwoyo Village	Tiwoyo village GSC	7kms
10		Lere village	Lere village GSC	8kms
11		Ebeya village	Ebeya village GSC	13kms
12		Garamba village	Wakale village]	10kms
13		Monikdisi village	Malanga village	18kms
14		Komba village	Mundusaku village	26kms
15		Majaburo village	Elema east	32kms
16		Gorbeleng village	Kamurope villae	30kms
17		Amerok village	Maru village	16kms
18		Ayumani village	Gobor village	35kms
19		Kolipi village	Elema village	17kms
20		Nyaingamuda village	Fitinabaya village	25kms
21		Lepori village	Lefori sub county	19kms
Kangapo 1 payam				
1		Lojore Village	Lojore afoji Sub county	15kms
2		Koru koria	Koruo village ASC	15kms
3		Loruwondi village	Inigo village	18kms
4		Magorlobong village	Magorlobong village	20kms
5		Waalo village	Wano village	18kms
6		Ludara village	Ludara village	13kms
7		Robojo village	Robojo village	12kms
8		Kimu village	Kimu village	9kms
9		Tor-li village	Tor-li village	15kms
10		Danakorwi village	Danakorwi village	10kms
11		Kiyongo village	Edefia village	20kms
12		Koree village	Eriya village	20kms
13		Masalowa village	Macholola village	25kms



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE
KAJOKEJI COUNTY



OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER


14	Yakijimiji village	Abaya village	19kms
15	Gworong lolyong village	Moi anzo village	19kms
16	Apoji village	Afoji village	17kms
17	Fudia village	Fudia village	15kms
18	Onyire village	Onyire village	13kms
19	Gwulukuk village	Gwulukuk village	16kms
20	Minje village	Minje village	17kms
21	Kongolo village	Kongolo village	18kms
22	Pasokwi village	Pasokwi village	16kms
23	Itiya village	Itiya village	17kms
24	Eduwa village	Edua village	20kms
25	Moipileya village	Moipi lea village	15kms
26	Lugwakiya village	Lugwakia village	17kms
27	Aripijo village	Aripijo village	18kms
28	Kerepi village	Kerepi/arepi	20kms
29	metutametun	Metu sub county	25kms
30	Longirakoru	Lepo village	18kms
31	Kuruse village	Wuruse village	15kms
32	Suluwa village	Soloa village	18kms
33	Marindi village	Mulango/ moyo hospital	25kms

These are real fact from the land lords of the three payams.




David Lisi Christopher
County Commissioner Kajo-Keji County
Central Equatoria State Juba

Annex 30: SSPDF Press Release concerning meeting with UPDF, 2 October 2024



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
SOUTH SUDAN PEOPLE'S DEFENSE FORCES
DIRECTORATE OF MEDIA AND PRESS



OFFICE OF THE SPOKESPERSON


Your Ref: Date:

Our Ref:


Press Release on the meeting between SSPDF and UPDF Chiefs of Defence Forces

On September 28th, 2024, SSPDF Chief of Defence Forces travelled to meet with his Ugandan counterpart. The two army chiefs met, held and concluded a very successful meeting. They agreed on immediate implementation of the following points:

1. UPDF stops further encroachment into South Sudan territories. This pause is aimed at giving time to the two governments to find lasting solutions to the recurrent border issues (in other words, allow the High-Levelled Technical Committee, to continue deliberations on Border delimitations and demarcations)
2. Observe & maintain a cordial and harmonious working relationship along the common border.
4. Trade and commerce to continue.
5. SSPDF to deploy additional forces along Juba-Nimule Road to ensure and enhance safety of public road users.
6. SSPDF army chief secured the release of three own servicemen that were arrested and detained by UPDF in July 2024. The army chief had also technically succeeded in securing release of Capt. Machol Majur Madol, from South Sudan National Police Service, Department of Traffic Police, who was arrested in July 2024 by Uganda Revenue Authorities while in possession of a fully loaded pistol.

Signed 

Maj. Gen. Lul Ruai Koang PSC(ET)
 Director for Media & Press and SSPDF Spokesperson,
 SSPDF GHQs-Bilpam



TEL: +211 922 282 534, +211 914 917 786
 Email: lul_orcd@hotmail.com

Annex 31: UPDF Press Statement concerning meeting with SSPDF, 28 September 2024

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE & VETERAN AFFAIRS
UGANDA PEOPLES' DEFENCE FORCES
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PUBLIC INFORMATION
MoDVA Headquarters



Our Ref: UPDF/DDPI/83A
Your Ref:

28 September 2024

PRESS STATEMENT

BILATERAL RELATIONS

Gen Kainerugaba Discusses Security Cooperation with his South Sudan Counterpart.

The Chief of Defence Forces and Senior Presidential Adviser for Special Operations, Gen Muhoozi Kainerugaba this afternoon held talks with his South Sudan counterpart Gen Santino Deng Wol.

The meeting at the Defence Intelligence and Security Headquarters focused on regional security issues of mutual interest.


The two military leaders acknowledged the longstanding relationship between Uganda and South Sudan, committing to further enhancing military to military relations, that are equally historic.

The meeting was attended by several UPDF leaders including the deputy CDF Lt Gen Sam Okiding, Airforce Commander Lt Gen Charles Okidi, the Deputy Commander Land Forces Maj Gen Francis Takiwa and the Chief of Defence Intelligence and Security Maj Gen James Birungi.

The meeting was also attended by Chiefs of Staff of Services, the 4Division Commander Brig Felix Busizoori and the 5Division Commander Brig Keith Katungyi among others.

The South Sudan chief was also accompanied by senior military officials from his country.

Since assuming office of the CDF, Gen Kainerugaba has met with his counterparts from several countries including Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, highlighting his resolve to enhance security cooperation with regional militaries and others that may not directly share a common border with Uganda, for Peace and Stability of the African People.

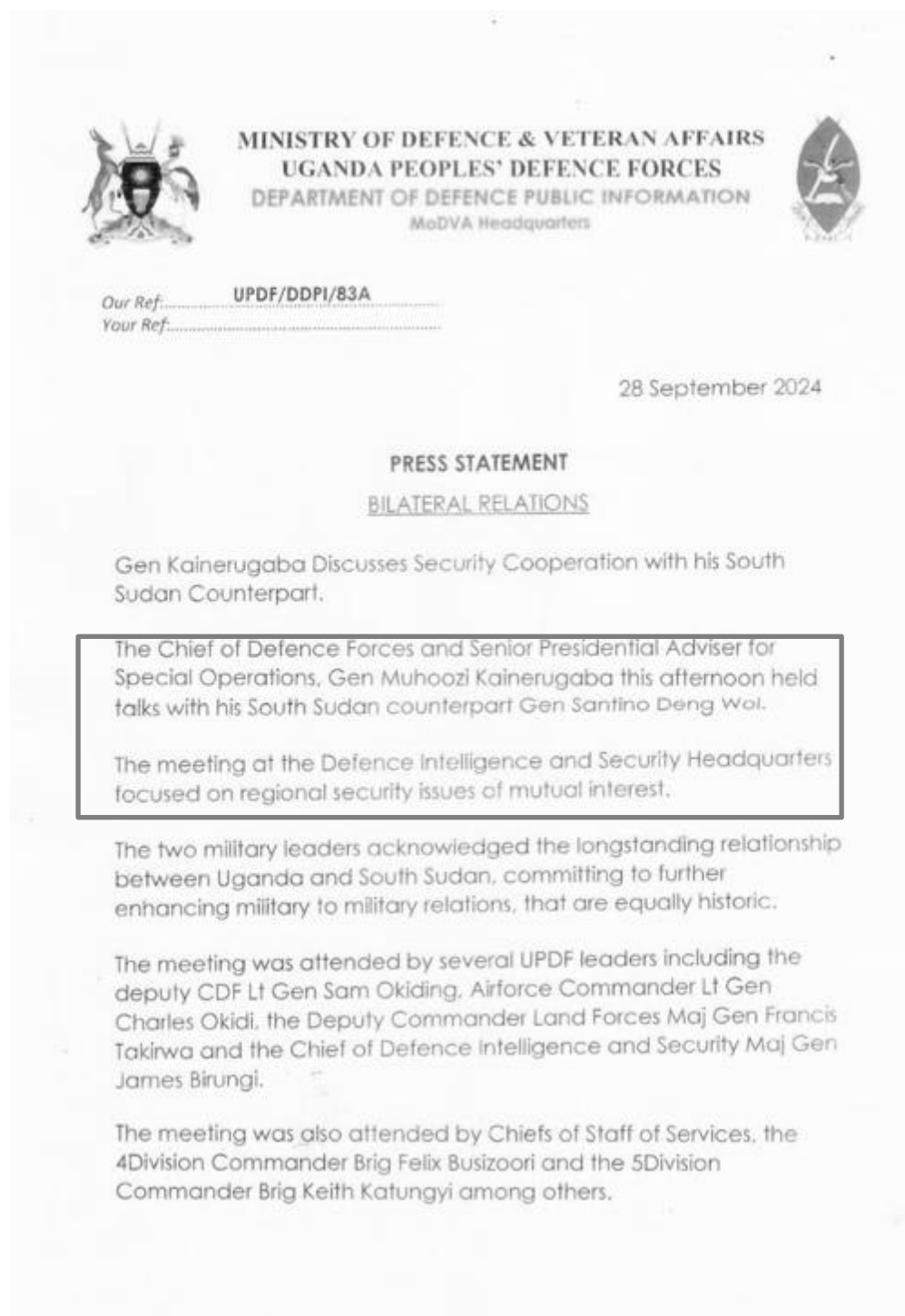

DIRECTOR DEFENCE PUBLIC
INFORMATION
FELIX M. KULAYIGYE psc (K)
Brigadier General
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
VETERAN AFFAIRS
DIRECTOR DEFENCE PUBLIC INFORMATION

P.O. Box 3776 Kampala – Uganda Tel: +256 -(0) 414 -545344/7/8/9
Email: ddpi@updf.go.ug / modva.updf.spokesperson@gmail.com
Website: www.updf.go.ug

Annex 32: Pictures of meeting between UPDF and Santino Deng Wol (SSi.004)


On 28 September 2024, Santino Deng Wol (SSi.004), the SSPDF Chief of Defence Forces, travelled to Uganda in violation of the travel ban, one of the restrictive measures established by Security Council Resolution 2206 (2015), most recently extended by resolution 2731 (2024).

The meeting was confirmed by a UPDF press release, issued on 28 September 2024. It is available from: https://x.com/MODVA_UPDF/status/1840043839676965095



The South Sudan chief was also accompanied by senior military officials from his country.

Since assuming office of the CDF, Gen Kainerugaba has met with his counterparts from several countries including Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, highlighting his resolve to enhance security cooperation with regional militaries and others that may not directly share a common border with Uganda, for Peace and Stability of the African People.



DIRECTOR DEFENCE PUBLIC
INFORMATION
FELIX M. KULAYIGYE psc (K)
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
Brigadier General
VETERAN AFFAIRS
DIRECTOR DEFENCE PUBLIC INFORMATION

Additional photographs are also available, depicting the two military leaders meeting at the UPDF Defence Intelligence and Security Headquarters. See for example:

Sudan Tribune, Ugandan army chief meets South Sudanese counterpart in Kampala, 28 September 2024:

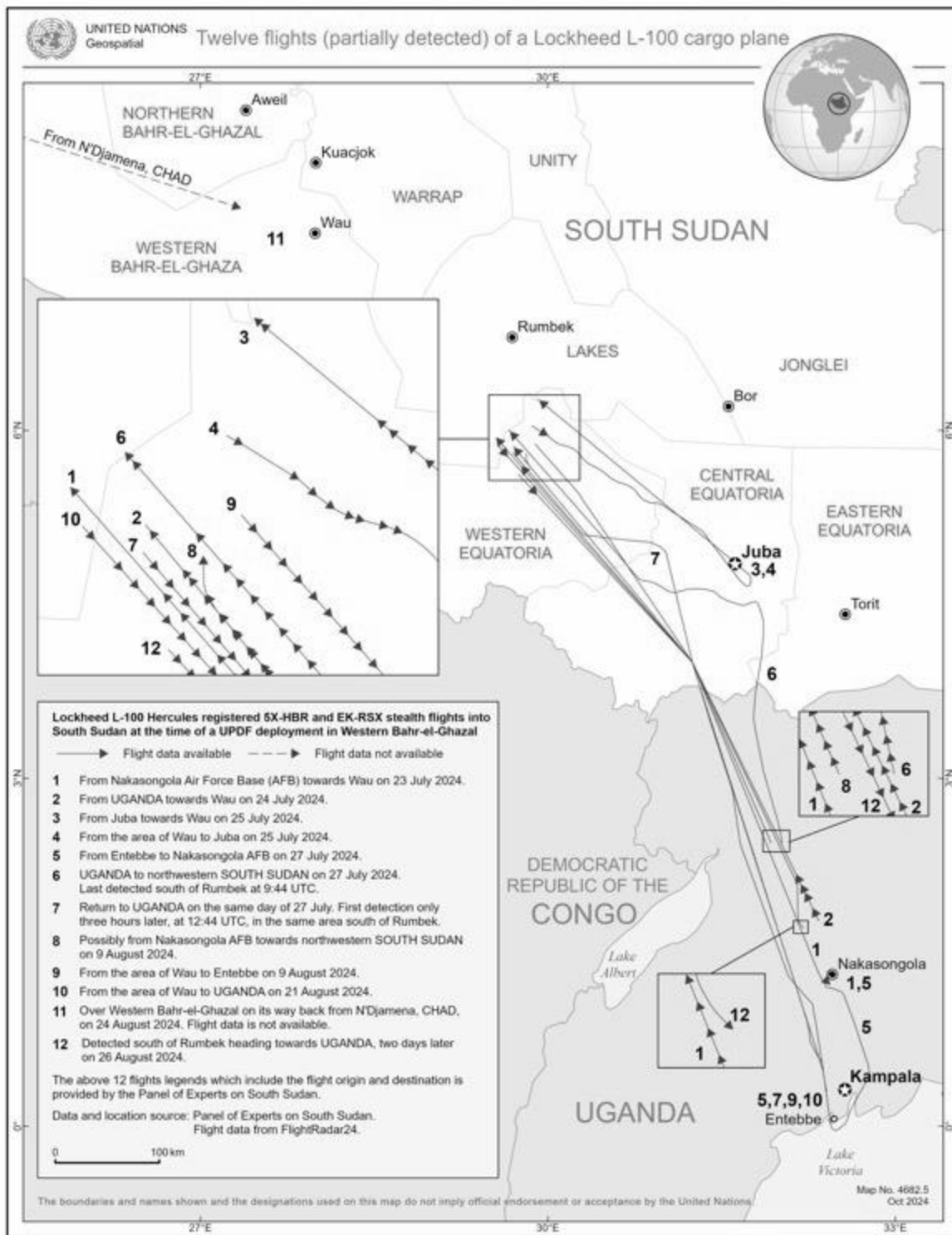
<https://sudantribune.com/article291467/> see also a video of the event, available from:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3quUP4eZBac>







Annex 33: Partial fight-data for flights between Uganda and South Sudan



Annex 34: SSPDF statement refuting a “vehicles supply deal,” 19 August 2024



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
SOUTH SUDAN PEOPLE'S DEFENSE FORCES
DIRECTORATE OF MEDIA AND PRESS



OFFICE OF THE SPOKESPERSON

August 19th, 2024

SSPDF Refutes Vehicles Supply Deal

The Office of SSPDF would like to unequivocally deny claims by Dynamic Defence Solutions that it had reached an agreement to supply vehicles to the national army.

To the contrary, on August 12th, 2024, some representatives from aforementioned company, accompanied by Assistant Chief of Defence Forces for Logistics and Director for Transport and Maintenance paid a courtesy visit to the Director General for Procurement.

The officials, only used opportunity availed to them to market company's areas of specialty and capabilities. In the light of above, SSPDF command/leadership would like to conclude by underscoring the following:


1. No Memorandum of Understanding was signed between SSPDF and Dynamic Defence Solutions,
2. No contract was offered to Dynamic Defence Solutions to supply vehicles to SSPDF;
3. Purchase of classified/strategic equipment is beyond the jurisdiction of SSPDF and the Directorate of Procurement;
4. SSPDF is still under arms embargo hence has no legal basis and authority to engage in defence contracts and
5. Finally, SSPDF takes this opportunity to officially distance itself and brush aside claims by Dynamic Defence Solutions that it was contracted to supply vehicles.

Signed.....

Maj. Gen. Lul Kuai Koang PSC (ET)

Director for Media & Press and SSPDF Spokesperson,

SSPDF GHQs-Bilpam


 SOUTH SUDAN PEOPLE'S
 DEFENCE FORCES
 13 AUG 2024
 SSPDF SPOKESPERSON

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 Email: lul_orcd@hotmail.com


Annex 35: Final list of military items requested by Peter Biar Ajak

Source: US District court for the district of Arizona¹³³

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. AK-47 Rifles (Full Auto)	1,000	\$350.00	\$350,000.00
2. PKM Rifles	300	\$675.00	\$202,500.00
3. RPG-7 launcher	200	\$575.00	\$115,000.00
4. 7.62x39 ammo	2,000,000	\$.17	\$340,000.00
5. 7.62x54 ammo	1,500,000	\$.21	\$315,000.00
6. PG-7 HE round	1000	\$600.00	\$600,000.00
7. PSL Sniper Rifle	70	\$1092.50	\$76,475.00
8. FIM92 Stinger System	10	\$80,000.00	\$800,000.00
9. Satellite phone	20	\$1,200.00	\$24,000.00
10. Handheld Radio	50	\$500.00	\$25,000.00
11. M67 Hand Grenades	500	\$60.00	\$30,000.00
12. PG-7VT/PG-7T AT Round	500	\$800.00	\$400,000.00
13. AN/PVS Monocular	10	\$12,000.00	\$120,000.00
		Subtotal-	\$3,397,975.00
		Transportation-	<u>\$575,000.00</u>
		Total -	\$3,972,975.00

¹³³ See https://www.pacermonitor.com/public/filings/DLKQXQ4Y/USA_v_Keech_et_al__azdce-24-00394__0022.0.pdf.

Annex 36: Allocation of Nile blend cargos, May and September 2024


REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM

REF: RSS/MOP/J/O/U/5/24/120 17th May, 2024

[REDACTED]

Hai Matar
Juba South Sudan

RE: NOMINATION LETTER FOR ALLOCATION IN JULY, 2024

Reference to the above and the letter of the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOFP) Ref: RSS/MOFP//J/1STUSF14/5/24-1, regarding advance payment on the Cargo.

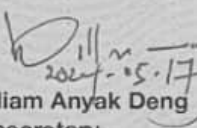
The Ministry of Petroleum, Republic of South Sudan is pleased to allocate one cargo (600,000 BBL) of Nile Blend loading July 2024, to [REDACTED] LTD.


Final award letter will later indicate the discount/Premium and the lifting window.

[REDACTED] is expected to advance forty million (40m) United States Dollars, after receiving this award letter.

Please accept the assurance of my highest regards and consideration.

Regards.


Dr. William Anyak Deng
Undersecretary



The Undersecretary

PO Box 376, Opp. Presidential Palace (J1), Juba - South Sudan
General Line : +211 915 177 770 | E-mail : undersecretary@mop.gov.ss | www.mop.gov.ss

Republic of South Sudan (RSS)



MINISTRY OF FINANCE & PLANNING (MoFP)

1st Undersecretary of FinanceREF:RSS/MoFP/J/1stUSF/27/08/2024/05

September 10, 2024

Hon. Dr. Chol Deng Thon Abel
Undersecretary,
Ministry of Petroleum

Dear Hon. Undersecretary,

RE: Allocation of One (1) Crude Oil Cargo for the Month of April, 2025 to [REDACTED]

Greetings and best wishes from the Ministry of Finance and Planning. Reference is made to the aforementioned subject. I am writing to respectfully request your office to purpose allocation of **One (1) Crude Oil Cargo** for the month of **April, 2025** to [REDACTED] as directed by the Minister of Finance and Planning.

Let me avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

Sincerely,

Hon. Garang Majak Bol
1st Undersecretary
Ministry of Finance and Planning

**Copy Furnished:**

- Hon. Minister of Finance and Planning
- File



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM

RSS/MOP/J/O/U/9/24/061

19th September 2024

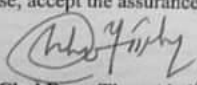
**RE: REVOCATION OF ALLOCATION OF ONE CARGO OF NILE BLEND FOR THE
MONTH OF APRIL 2025 TO [REDACTED]**

Reference is made to the above-mentioned subject and the letter of the 1st Undersecretary of Ministry of Finance and Planning dated 10th September 2024 with Ref: No. RSS/MOFP/J/1"USE/27/8/24/05 to Ministry of Petroleum (MoP) pertaining to the allocation of one (1) Cargo of Nile Blend for the Month of April 2025 to [REDACTED]

Ministry of Petroleum, Republic of South Sudan, scrutinizes and ultimately registers potential oil lifting companies through a set of technical requirements, including, but not limited to, checking their presence in both regional and international oil lifting markets, submission of financial statements, approval by the Bank of South Sudan (BSS). [REDACTED] is not registered as one of the oil marketing companies.

Premised on the foregoing, MoP is hereby informing your reverenced office about the revocation of allocation of one (1) cargo of Nile Blend equivalent to 600,000 bbl due to lack of registration and conflicting schedules.

Please, accept the assurance of my highest regards and consideration.


Dr. Chol Deng Thon Abel

Undersecretary
Ministry of Petroleum



Cc: 1st Undersecretary, Ministry of Finance and Planning

Cc: File

The Undersecretary

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Annex 37: Legal framework for oil-related payments and transparency

Extracts from the 2012 Petroleum Revenue Management Act

- Councils.
- CHAPTER IX**
TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY
- 30. Transparency as a Fundamental Principle**
- (1) The management of the Petroleum Revenue Account and the Petroleum Revenue Saving Funds, and any related duty of any relevant party, shall be carried out in an open and transparent manner.
 - (2) In the exercise of their functions and competencies, and as provided for in this Bill, the National Legislature, Ministry, Bank of South Sudan and Investment Advisory Committee shall take all necessary measures to ensure free access to public information.
 - (3) Access to public information shall be in accordance with the Right to Information Act 2013.
- 31. Declaration of Confidentiality**
- (1) Information or data may be declared confidential and not to be disclosed to the public if such information:
 - (a) significantly prejudices the performance of the Petroleum Revenue Saving Funds;
 - (b) jeopardizes the independence of the Investment Advisory Committee, any of its members, or both;
 - (c) prejudices the freedom of discussion within or among the Ministry, the Bank of South Sudan, or the Investment Advisory Committee; or
 - (d) may lead to unfair competition, improper gains or advantage for a third party or unfair disadvantage for the parties involved.
 - (2) The declaration of confidentiality shall be made by the Ministry, Bank of South

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- Sudan or the Investment Advisory Committee and shall provide:
- (a) a justification based on one or more grounds detailed in subsection (1) of this Section; and
 - (b) the period in which such information shall be declared confidential.
- (3) Without prejudice to subsection (1) of this Section, and unless the parties agree to disclose such communication, internal communications within the Ministry, the Bank of South Sudan or the Investment Advisory Committee shall be kept confidential.
 - (4) Any party affected by the disclosure of information on grounds detailed in subsection (1)(d) of this Section may request a declaration of confidentiality of such information to the Ministry, the Bank of South Sudan or the Investment Advisory Committee.
 - (5) The Ministry, the Bank of South Sudan or the Investment Advisory Committee shall issue a decision on the request for declaration of confidentiality under subsection (4) of this Section.
 - (6) In case of denial, the interested party may appeal to the Competent Court within fifteen days from the date in which the decision under subsection (5) of this Section was communicated to him or her.
 - (7) The Minister shall issue regulations on further detail procedures under subsections (4), (5), and (6) of this Section.
 - (8) The justification on the confidentiality of information shall be made available to the public upon request.
 - (9) Upon expiration of the period referred to in paragraph (2) (b) of this Section, and if any grounds on which the declaration of confidentiality was based no longer exist, information shall be disclosed to the public.

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not financial assets of government and the rate of savings; and

- (f) a list of names of persons holding positions relevant for the operation and performance of the Petroleum Revenue Saving Funds, including:
- (i) the Minister;
 - (ii) the director general of accounts of the Ministry;
 - (iii) the chairperson, deputy chairperson and members of the Investment Advisory Committee;
 - (iv) the Governor;
 - (v) the external investment manager(s), if any; and
 - (vi) the designated signatories that are authorized to request transfers from the Petroleum Revenue Account and the Petroleum Revenue Saving Funds.

(3) The sources of the information described in subsection (2) of this Section, in whatever form, including the reports and statements, shall be annexed to the annual report in unedited form.

(4) The annual report shall be published by the Ministry within fifteen days of its submission to the National Legislature.

35. Annual Disclosure and Publication of Payments

(1) Licensees, contractors and sub-contractors shall annually disclose information on all payments, monetary or in kind, made to Government agencies in connection with Petroleum Activities. The Government shall disclose the revenue received in connection with Petroleum Activities without regard to any provisions of confidentiality.

(2) Any disclosure under this Section shall be reported to an independent entity, selected and appointed for this purpose, and the information shall be published and verified in accordance with the principles of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative as prescribed in the regulations.

(3) Confidentiality sections or other sections in a Petroleum Agreement that prevent

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disclosure of information on any payments made and revenues received in connection with Petroleum Activities conducted in South Sudan shall be void to the extent required for disclosure of such information as set out in subsection (1) of this Section.

(4) The Ministry shall issue regulations respecting all matters relating to disclosure and publication of information under this Section, including orders to administrative agencies requiring them to provide information relating to payments and revenues.

36. Publication of Information

(1) The Ministry shall ensure that this Bill and any of its regulations, the Investment Policy, the Investment Guidelines, the operational management agreements provided in Section 8 and 16(7) of this Bill, and the rules and procedures of the Investment Advisory Committee provided in Section 21(k) of this Bill, are readily available to the public not later than thirty days after their respective enactment or adoption.

(2) Appointment of the Investment Advisory Committee shall be published in the Official Gazette.

(3) Information required to be made public under this Chapter shall also be published online on the website of the Ministry, the Bank of South Sudan and the National Legislature.

(4) The Ministry shall also make copies of the information available at its headquarters.

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32. Records of Petroleum Revenue

- (1) The Ministry shall publish the records of Petroleum Revenue in accordance with Section 6 of this Bill no more than six weeks after the end of each Quarter.
- (2) The records of Petroleum Revenue published under subsection (1) of this Section shall be disaggregated by type of revenue and individual transaction.
- (3) In addition to the records of Petroleum Revenue, the information shall include transfers from the Petroleum Revenue Account to the Petroleum Revenue Saving Funds and the Consolidated Fund, transfers from the Consolidated Fund to the Petroleum Producing States and Local Communities, and the balance of the Petroleum Revenue Account and the Petroleum Revenue Saving Funds.
- (4) The information shall be published simultaneously in the official gazette, the Ministry's website and in at least two national daily newspapers and duly communicated to the National Legislature;

33. Quarterly Reports

- (1) The Bank of South Sudan shall present to the Minister and the Investment Advisory Committee quarterly reports on the in- and outflow and the performance of the Petroleum Revenue Account and the Petroleum Revenue Saving Funds during the Quarter and the value of the assets and where the assets are held at the end of the Quarter, no later than by the end of the ensuing month.
- (2) The Bank of South Sudan shall make the quarterly reports publicly available no later than six weeks after the end of the Quarter.
- (3) The Bank of South Sudan shall ensure that in releasing, or allowing access to, such reports, measures are taken to prevent the disclosure of confidential information.

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34. Annual Reports

- (1) The Minister shall submit an annual report for the Petroleum Account and the Petroleum Revenue Saving Funds to the National Legislature no later than four months after the end of the Financial Year.
- (2) The annual report shall be prepared in such manner that makes it readily adaptable for dissemination to the public and shall contain the following information for the Financial Year for which the report is prepared:
 - (a) a report signed by the Minister describing the Investment Policy and performance of the Petroleum Revenue Saving Funds, any advice received from the Investment Advisory Committee, and any other matter related to the management of Petroleum Revenue and the Petroleum Revenue Saving Funds that may be of concern or interest to the National Legislative Assembly;
 - (b) a report signed by the Investment Advisory Committee describing the investment Guidelines and any changes made during the Financial Year, a comparison of the performance of the Petroleum Revenue Saving Funds against the established benchmark indices of the investments and against the performance of the Petroleum Revenue Saving Funds for the previous three years, and any other matter relevant for the implementation of the Investment Policy and performance of the Petroleum Revenue Saving Funds, including, but not limited to, an assessment of the internal and external audits and risk management and control systems in place by the Bank of South Sudan;
 - (c) the Auditor General's report, including the audited financial statements with notes of the Petroleum Revenue Account and the Petroleum Revenue Saving Funds and any report from the independent auditor;
 - (d) a list of all payments of Petroleum Revenue made to the Petroleum Producing States and Local Communities, and payments of Petroleum Revenue by the Petroleum Producing States and Local Communities to each applicable Local Government Councils, for the Financial Year;
 - (e) the liabilities of government borrowings in a manner that provides an accurate representation of the past and expected future development of the

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Annex 38: Budget for the financial year 2024/25

Panel analysis, based on first draft of budget presented to the Revitalized Transitional National Legislative Assembly on 25 September 2024

Official exchange rate SSP/US\$ (Oct 2024)	3,098		
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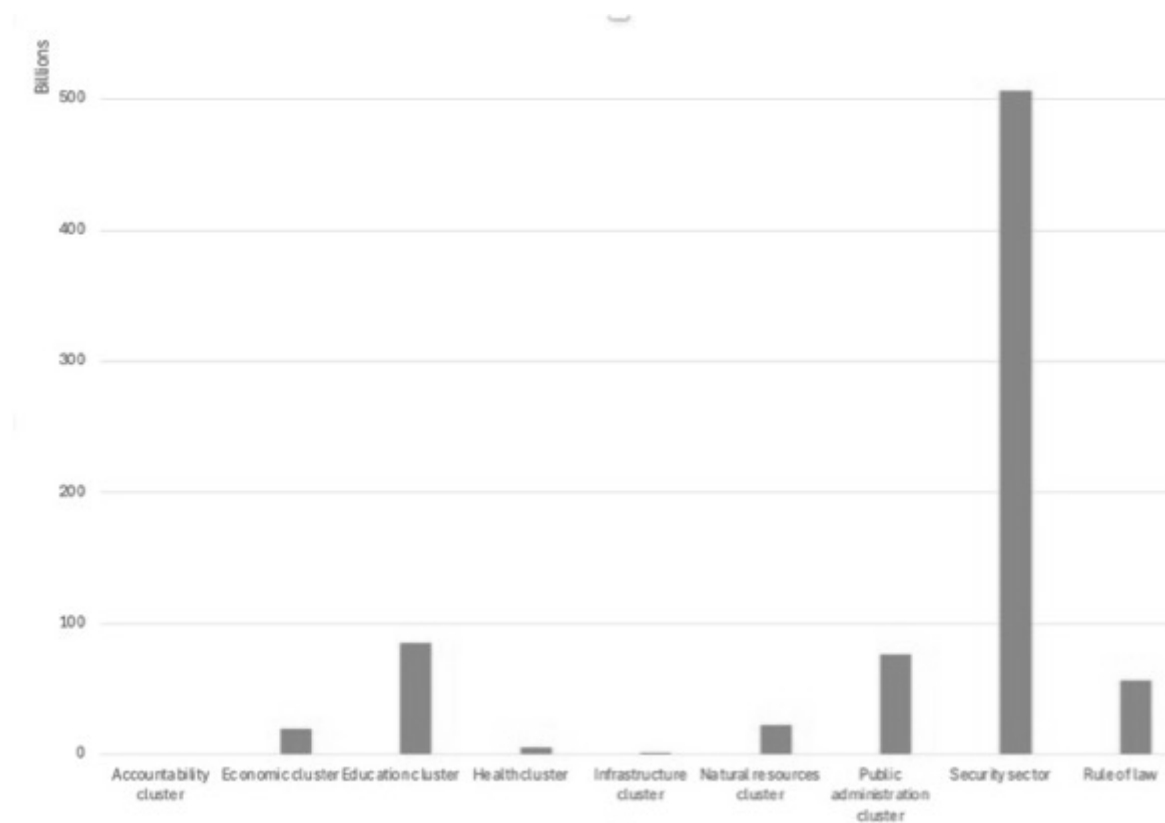
	SSP	US\$ (est.)	
Projected government revenue			% of total revenue
Projected oil revenues			
DPOC	0	0	
GPOC	943,610,579,883	304,587,017	
SPOC	194,823,738,558	62,886,939	
Total oil revenue	1,138,434,318,441	367,473,957	50.43%
Projected non-oil revenue			
Customs duty	552,284,081,279	178,271,169	
Misc taxes and fees	566,920,329,811	182,995,587	
Total non oil revenue	1,119,204,411,090	361,266,756	49.57%
Total projected government revenue	2,257,638,729,531	728,740,713	

Government expenditure			% of total spending
"Mandatory government expenditure"			
Transfers to Sudan for oil pipeline	157,035,230,468	50,689,229	3.76%
Transfers to oil producing states (2%)	22,768,686,369	7,349,479	0.55%
Transfers to oil producing communities (3%)	34,153,029,553	11,024,219	0.82%
Transfers to Ministry of Petroleum (3%)	34,153,029,553	11,024,219	0.82%
Debt repayment	286,642,748,700	92,525,096	6.87%
National Revenue Authority Retention	54,957,368,080	17,739,628	1.32%
Oil for roads	0	0	0.00%
Other capital projects	493,482,795,275	159,290,767	11.83%
Total "mandatory expenditure"	1,083,192,887,998	349,642,637	25.96%
Salary payments			
Salaries	773,759,678,293	249,761,032	18.55%
Salary arrears	642,316,055,668	207,332,491	15.40%
Foreign mission salary arrears	96,003,600,000	30,988,896	2.30%
Total salary expenditure	1,512,079,333,961	488,082,419	36.24%
Other expenditure			
Operating expenditure	413,329,279,511	133,418,102	26.21%
Transfers to States for State budgets	419,306,834,843	135,347,590	26.59%
Peace budget	93,794,227,620	30,275,735	5.95%
Constituency Fund for MPs	30,000,000,000	9,683,667	1.90%
December 2024 Elections	257,521,457,127	83,125,067	16.33%
Humanitarian and emergency fund	173,660,000,000	56,055,520	11.01%
Various other budget lines	189,336,691,868	61,115,782	12.01%
Total other expenditure	1,576,948,490,969	509,021,463	37.80%
Total all government spending	4,172,220,712,928	1,346,746,518	
Deficit	-1,914,581,983,397	-618,005,805	

Agency spending:

	Salary budget (SSP)	% of total salary budget	Goods and services (SSP)	% of total goods and services	Total budget (SSP)	% of total Ministry spending
Accountability cluster	894,932,810	0.12%	5,848,736,009	1.45%	7,370,156,266	0.39%
Economic Cluster	19,109,574,136	2.47%	49,631,570,445	12.31%	197,443,429,349	10.48%
Of which Ministry of Finance and Planning	1,832,456,166	0.24%	28,331,191,362	7.03%	32,480,160,993	1.72%
Education cluster	84,975,288,417	11.00%	48,077,271,655	11.92%	225,135,744,981	11.95%
Health cluster	5,326,514,447	0.69%	31,156,159,400	7.73%	54,855,922,636	2.91%
Infrastructure cluster	1,595,558,604	0.21%	8,382,367,085	2.08%	13,336,454,811	0.71%
Natural resources cluster	22,406,328,022	2.90%	33,863,145,894	8.40%	351,649,759,145	18.67%
Public administration cluster	75,991,334,896	9.84%	168,546,330,203	41.80%	290,284,083,280	15.41%
Of which Presidential Affairs	2,577,606,960	0.33%	15,594,234,618	3.87%	23,383,834,620	1.24%
Of which Cabinet Affairs	1,465,091,532	0.19%	7,625,921,167	1.89%	16,773,997,323	0.89%
Of which Foreign Affairs	50,377,424,952	6.52%	4,254,097,101	1.05%	55,111,798,592	2.93%
Of which Parliament	10,277,629,488	1.33%	81,444,261,374	20.20%	114,571,166,718	6.08%
Of which Council of States	6,504,809,940	0.84%	25,000,499,165	6.20%	38,371,858,427	2.04%
Security sector	505,880,647,927	65.51%	35,430,397,122	8.79%	599,433,387,770	31.82%
Of which Police	100,406,257,704	13.00%	4,198,497,310	1.04%	158,507,540,170	8.42%
Of which Ministry of Defence	268,614,128,198	34.78%	15,735,791,888	3.90%	288,412,061,028	15.31%
Of which Veterans Affairs	84,588,459,037	10.95%	6,419,463,234	1.59%	91,007,922,271	4.83%
Of which NSS	51,827,888,804	6.71%	6,812,984,565	1.69%	58,737,678,439	3.12%
Rule of law	56,064,967,796	7.26%	22,327,870,875	5.54%	144,039,451,614	7.65%
Totals	772,245,147,055		403,263,848,688		1,883,548,389,852	

Distribution of salary payments:



Distribution of goods and services spending

