

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION REPORT

Warrap State

SOUTH SUDAN



Bureau for Community Security
and Small Arms Control



South Sudan Peace
and Reconciliation Commission



United Nations Development Programme



The Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control under the Ministry of Interior is the Government agency of South Sudan mandated to address the threats posed by the proliferation of small arms and community insecurity to peace and development.



The South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission is mandated to promote peaceful co-existence amongst the people of South Sudan and advise the Government on matters related to peace.



The United Nations Development Programme in South Sudan, through the Community Security and Arms Control Project supports the Bureau strengthen its capacity in the area of community security and arms control at the national, state, and county levels.

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Warrap State

South Sudan

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ACRONYMS

CAP	Community Action Plan
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPAP	Country Programme Assistance Plan
CPRU	Conflict Prevention and Recovery Unit
CRMA	Crisis Risk and Mapping Analysis
CSAC	Community Security and Arms Control
BCSSAC	Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control
GoSS	Government of South Sudan
IDP(s)	Internally Displaced Person (s)
LSC	Local Steering Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PDA	Participatory Development Agency
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RCSO	Resident Coordinator Support Office
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SSPRC	South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission
SSRF	South Sudan Recovery Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan

FOREWORD



At the core of peacebuilding and development in South Sudan is the achievement and sustainability of security among communities who stand to benefit most from peace dividends. However, small arms and light weapons (SALW) continue to proliferate amongst civilians, posing a threat to community safety and largely, to the political stability and economic development of the country.

The Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control (BCSSAC) is addressing this threat by mobilising and building bridges between communities and the Government towards peaceful disarmament. The Bureau also leads the process of formulating small arms control policies and regulations as well as develops rule of law and conflict-sensitive development measures to address the root causes of community insecurity. The Bureau works in partnership with **the UN Development Programme's (UNDP) Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) Project** and other regional and international bodies to foster a collective action that will address the larger issues around the illicit proliferation of small arms.

The Bureau has been leading the process towards conducting community consultations, with technical and financial assistance from UNDP. This approach is part of our long-term agenda of creating an enabling environment within communities, by extending state authority to the grassroots. **The consultations allow the Bureau to effectively gather communities' knowledge and opinions of community security** in 55 counties thus far, thereby facilitating for an evidence-backed process for programming and policy formulation. Going down to the county level provides communities most affected by insecurity the opportunity to voice their concerns. In turn, it provides authorities inroads to the perception and attitudes of their communities. County authorities and community members are empowered to identify the root causes of conflict and create a county action plan that will address these issues.

The Bureau subscribes to this dynamic, bottom-up approach which is a proven methodology that brings the Government to the people and has the ability to triangulate the governance, security and socio-economic aspects of conflict in South Sudan. We are therefore pleased to disseminate the outcomes of community consultations to other stakeholders, decision-makers and policy-makers.

The Bureau recognizes the valuable partnership it has with UNDP through the CSAC Project, the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC), other UN agencies and programmes, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), state and county governments, and most of all the community members who were actively involved in the consultations.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'D. Deng Lual'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Major General Daniel Deng Lual
 Chairperson
 Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control
 Ministry of Internal
 South Sudan

FOREWORD



Following South Sudan's independence in July 2011, communities most affected by conflict have made security their chief priority. The Government and communities recognized that security is a pre-requisite for service delivery, economic activity and growth. In the process of state-building, it is equally important that the Government interface with communities to understand their needs and concerns.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in South Sudan supports the country's state-building process by focusing, among others, on peacebuilding and community security efforts. We work with the Government and communities to ensure that conflict sensitivity and responsiveness are mainstreamed into state and county planning.

The Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) Project is the cornerstone of UNDP's peacebuilding efforts. Since 2009, CSAC has supported the Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control (BCSSAC) and the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC) to address the root causes of armed violence and implement conflict-sensitive development projects and peacebuilding measures at the county level. CSAC supports the extension of state authority by supporting county consultations to understand the needs of the community and give the local government the opportunity to deliver services that meet these needs, thus undermining the demand or civilian use of small arms.

UNDP has supported the Government address the security priorities that communities identified during the consultations, through conflict-sensitive projects being implemented in six states in South Sudan. While current CSAC projects on the ground are limited to address the communities' top-most security needs, these projects complement other initiatives of the South Sudan Recovery Fund and the U.S. government whose programmes have been supporting conflict prevention at the state and county levels.

UNDP fully supports the Government's key priorities as it moves forward to establishing community security and development. We value our partnerships with our national counterparts and will continue to support their initiatives towards providing greater stability for communities most affected by conflict.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'George Conway'.

George Conway
Country Director, a.i.
United Nations Development Programme
South Sudan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in January 2005, the Government of South Sudan has focused on peacebuilding, conflict prevention and recovery. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) supports the Government and national partners secure **peace and stability through targeted crisis prevention and recovery projects**. UNDP's Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) Project works with the state agencies, namely the Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control (BCSSAC) and the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC) to conduct extensive consultations in counties across the states.

The consultations support conflict-sensitive initiatives identified at the county level designed to enhance the visibility and legitimacy of the Government. Through extensive dialogue between the communities and the state government, both parties can find solutions to existing insecurity. Consultations were conducted to identify key insecurity issues and priorities, as well as assess the challenges of county governments in addressing insecurity. Most importantly, the exercise aimed to identify a wider peacebuilding and stabilization framework for Warrap State.

Warrap is strategically located, serving as a gateway between Sudan and South Sudan. This has posed challenges in security, particularly the purported attacks from militia operating in the north. **Cattle-raiding, along with South Sudan's history of marginalization and conflict as well as the abundance of oil has become key causes of conflict**. Additionally, the referendum in 2011 saw the influx of **returnees from the north putting a strain on the state government's service delivery**.

The consultation process employed Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methods to collect data i.e. key informant interviews, community mapping, preference ranking and community action planning, in each of the six counties. Consultations were held on October-November 2010 to acquire an **in-depth understanding of community members' perceptions on the different security issues affecting their respective counties**. To facilitate a more open discussion, respondents were consulted in different groups, namely women, youth, traditional leaders/elders, security organs/law enforcement team and county administrators.

In summary, community members identified three inter-related, predominant causes of conflict across Warrap:

- Cattle-raiding;
- Competition over water and land/border disputes; and
- Presence and uncontrolled use of small arms and light weapons.

Other inter-related causes of conflict, as identified by communities, include lack of effective governance at the grassroots level, youth unemployment/lack of alternative livelihood, tribal alliances to acquire resources and power and the influx of returnees.

Detailed findings were documented per county, including a conflict analysis matrix, prioritisation of security issues and a Community Action Plan. These are presented in detail in Section 5. A map of Warrap on Section 6 illustrates the various locations of Government projects supported by CSAC and a summary of the community action plans of all six states are annexed. These findings will serve as an important base information for government programming and policy making, as well as serve other organizations working towards building community security in South Sudan.

“Agriculture and business are good alternatives, but there is too much insecurity.”



1. INTRODUCTION

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed in January 2005 marked a critical **juncture for Sudan, and especially for South Sudan, the area most affected by Africa's** longest running civil war. The prolonged conflict has left South Sudan with development conditions among the lowest to be found anywhere in the world, as measured by almost any indicator. Some of the challenges include enormous and urgent social and economic recovery as well as the need to mitigate the risks of both man-made and natural crises further impacting the development prospects of the region.

UNDP, through its Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit (CPRU), carries out programmes that support national partners to secure peace and stability. More specifically, UNDP implements targeted crisis prevention and recovery projects. Localized conflicts, internally displaced people and the mass return of refugees illustrate that continued efforts to promote peace and stability in South Sudan are essential.

The Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) Project supports the Government to strengthen its capacity in the area of community security and arms control at all the national, state, and county levels. Government leadership or engagement in all activities is essential in all CSAC projects.

CSAC works through the Government agencies, the CSSAC Bureau for and the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC), formerly the Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation. Since 2009 CSAC has been providing capacity building support to both agencies, as well as to state and county governments to conduct extensive consultations in counties across six states in South Sudan, including Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap. The consultations support conflict prevention initiatives identified at the county level. Through a developed strategy of engagement between state-civil actors, a process is initiated where communities have an opportunity to voice their concerns and set priorities that feed into decision-making and state planning. **The 'force multiplier' are conflict sensitive projects which are implemented based on the community action plans and priorities set by the communities during the consultations.**

Consultations done in Warrap in 2010 aimed to determine the causes of conflict and develop action plans that would address these issues, as prioritised by members themselves. Specifically, the consultations aimed to:

- Identify key insecurity concerns affecting community members with a focus on key priorities in addressing and mitigating insecurity;
- Provide information on the trends and levels of community insecurity and conflict in a regional state;

- Identify components of a wider peacebuilding and stabilization framework for the regional state;
- Identify priority areas based on consultation with local communities, which can then feed into the eventual state planning process; and
- Form Local Steering Committees in each county to oversee the implementation of identified conflict sensitive projects.

Information gathered from the consultations will not only help CSAC develop and initiate **projects that would address conflict, but it will also support the Government's (state and county level) planning of programmes and policies.** Outcomes of these consultations will also be useful for other UN agencies, international and national organizations, donors and other stakeholders working towards community security, conflict prevention and development in South Sudan.

2. BACKGROUND ON WARRAP STATE

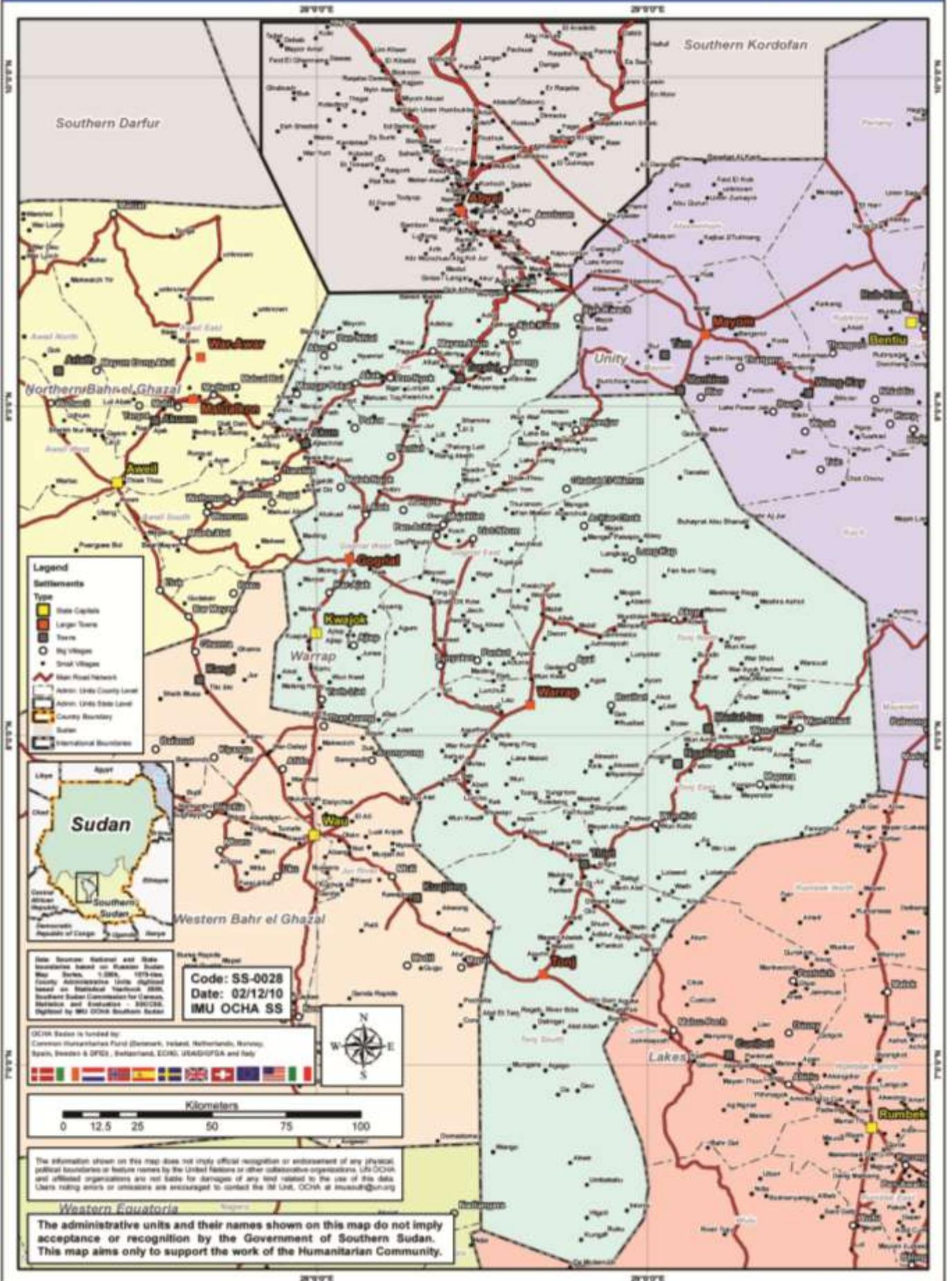
Sudan, before the South's independence in 2011, was the largest country in the African continent having two extremely distinct citizens, the Arab Muslims in the north and the African Christians in the south. Before the south's independence, this ethno-religious division mainly led to South Sudan's marginalization from the predominantly Arab north. While most of the oil fields are in the south, South Sudanese have never profited from **these, yet it is the country's economic backbone.** The **protracted war between the north** and the south resulted in loss of lives, destruction of property, retardation of development and breakdown of socio-cultural cohesion. The war also left many firearms in the hands of the ordinary people, which continue to cause insecurity within Warrap State. In addition, Warrap bordering the north implies a continued influx of returnees from Sudan, posing a challenge and putting pressure on the state government to reintegrate them.

Warrap is one of the ten states of South Sudan and is located in the Bahr el Ghazal region. Warrap borders five states: Western Equatoria, Western Bhar el Ghazal, Northern Bhar el Ghazal, Unity and Lakes, and Southern Kordofan in Sudan. Warrap has a population estimated at 972,928.¹ The main ethnic groups comprise of the Dinka, Luo and Bongo. Warrap is divided into six counties, further sub-divided into 42 payams and 129 *bomas*. Kuajok is the state capital.

Warrap is one of the most strategically located states in the country, serving as a gateway between Sudan and South Sudan. Consequently, the state has had to grapple with a number of challenges primarily the purported constant attacks from militia operating in the north and in recent years, the influx of returnees from the north who were to participate

¹ 5th Sudan Population and Housing Census 2008. In *Statistical Yearbook for Southern Sudan 2010*. Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation, p. 8.

Warrap State Map



in the referendum in 2011. The increasing number of internally displaced persons (IDP) **put a strain on the state government's ability and resources to respond to the population's needs.**

Bigger security threats undermine the state's efforts towards peace and stability as well as its ability to effectively administer and deliver services. These threats include the cattle-raiding, **South Sudan's history of marginalization and conflict that has both internal and external dimensions,** poverty due to lack of alternative livelihood, the abundance of oil as a coveted natural resource and the lack of effective governance especially at the community level (payams and bomas).

3. METHODOLOGY

Consultations in Warrap were conducted on October - November 2010, covering all its six counties namely, Gogrial East, Gogrial West, Twic, Tonj North, Tonj East and Tonj South. The county consultations were part of a wider support process which included consultation teams undergoing training, engaging communities in active participation and holding a validation meeting with authorities.

The outputs of the consultations included a conflict analysis in each county, ranking of security needs and a community security action plan. These are presented in detail in Section 5 – County-Specific Findings. Outcomes from the CSAC consultations are complemented by results from community consultations on socio-economic threats and risks, through the Crisis Risk Mapping Analysis (CRMA) Project of UNDP, in partnership with the Bureau for National Statistics. CSAC and CRMA collaborated in developing their methodologies and information to provide a layered and in-depth community perception database. As such, some of the CRMA socio-economic risk and threat mapped data complement the issues discussed in this report, as a context for the conflict drivers identified in the CSAC consultations.

3.1. Training of Trainers

To prepare individuals designated to conduct the county consultations, CSAC held a comprehensive 5-day Training of Trainers in Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), with a particular focus on community security. Trainees included staff from the CSSAC Bureau, SSPRC, members of the regional state Peace Commission/Authority², UNDP, **Untied Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) Civil Affairs, UN Resident Coordinator's Office,** other NGO partner organisations, civil society representatives, and payam administrators.

² Some regional states have set up context-specific Peace Commissions or Peace Authorities.

Trainees were provided with a number of PRA tools to assist them in working with communities to identify, map, and analyse conflict concerns as well as prioritise community security issues. Further areas covered in the training included community mapping, the use of Venn diagrams, trend lines, and seasonal calendars, data organisation, semi-structured interview techniques and focus group guidelines.

3.2. Field Consultations

Having received an intensive training on PRA methodology, teams proceeded to travel to the counties to initiate consultations. Beforehand, the regional state government notified counties of the upcoming consultations to encourage stakeholders from the county payams and bomas to mobilize. Field consultations were designed to be highly participatory and were deliberately targeted at various categories of respondents. This ensured wider coverage and diversity in opinion. Community members were consulted in groups that segregated women, youth, chiefs/elders, law enforcers and government authorities.



With community members convened, the consultation teams went through the PRA methodology using a range of tools:

- Key informant interviews – as a starting point, the team interviewed either the County Commissioner or the Executive Director of the respective county as a strategy to involve leaders early on in the consultation process. The consultation team gathered demographic information, key security issues and a general background of **the county from the local authority's perspective.**
- Mapping of conflict issues and areas – community members, guided by the consultation team, drew their respective county map which included key features like boundaries, roads, water points and forests. They then identified the various insecurity issues and marked the spots where conflict had occurred.
- Trend lines – this method showed the increase or decrease of occurrence, as well as factors behind insecurity over time.

- Seasonal calendars – this tool illustrated the localized patterns of insecurity, particularly during the dry season when competition over water heightens.
- Semi-structured interviews – community members were separately interviewed in focus groups, which facilitated a more open environment of sharing their respective perceptions. This also allowed the consultation team to cross-check issues that emerged from the sessions using other PRA tools.
- Conflict Analysis Matrix – the consultation team reviewed and summarized all **gathered information to confirm community members' views on the most pressing** security concerns. At this point, members were encouraged to build a consensus on conflict issues. This involved analysing each conflict issue and looking at the causes, key actors involved, effects and possible solutions.
- Preference ranking – community members ranked the security priorities in their respective counties, one (1) being the highest priority that needs to be addressed, two (2) as the second, and so on. It showed the variation and diversity of priorities ranked by men, women, youth and security organs. While groups ranked issues differently, the consultation team tallied these to come up with an overall, collective ranking representative of the county.

Participants then created one community action plan which specified the type of conflict-sensitive projects that would address the top three ranked security issues. The action plan also included specific action points per project, providers of support and/or service, and follow-up actions required. A volunteer local county steering committee was subsequently formed by participants. The local steering committee, one from each of the representative focus groups, is responsible for oversight and follow-up of project implementation.

3.3. Validation meeting

The validation meeting aimed to share the outcomes of the comprehensive county-level consultations widely with all relevant authorities and stakeholders. It served as an opportunity to validate the agreements with the communities to enhance the ownership and commitment of all involved parties. The final step in the consultation process, the validation meeting brought together community representatives, senior state representatives, county commissioners, members of the SSPRC and the CSSAC Bureau, state ministers, state security personnel, NGOs, donors and UN technical staff.

4. SUMMARY OF CONFLICT AND INSECURITY ISSUES

Consultation outcomes in Warrap showed that conflict issues were closely inter-related. Across all six counties, community members identified three predominant sources of conflict: 1) cattle raiding, 2) competition over water and/or grazing land or border disputes, and 3) presence and uncontrolled use of small arms and light weapons.

Predominant causes of conflict

4.1. Cattle raiding

Community members perceived cattle raiding as a source of conflict attributable to a number of inter-related causes. These causes included cattle regarded as a source of wealth and prestige or as payment for dowry or debt. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimated in 2010 that there are 1,539,000 cows in Warrap⁴. Cattle raiding was also seen as a sign of power and might. Youth were particularly encouraged to engage in this activity to bring more wealth to the community. It was noted that elders participated in coordinating the planning of the raids, with consent to the youth to undertake the activities. Cattle raiding often meant the need to use firearms during the raid and after to protect raiders from retaliation. However, several counties reported that guns had not only been used for cattle raids, but also for robbery and random killings.

Cattle raiding commonly occurred from one county to another, at times extending to neighbouring states. Community members from Twic County, for instance, complained of constant cattle raids from Unity State which it borders. It was reported that despite constant attempts to resolve the conflict between the two states, little had been achieved due to the lack of leadership support and commitment from the concerned leaders. Members reported that cattle raiders often use firearms causing loss of life, mental and physical trauma, displacement (sometimes en masse) and destruction of property.

Apart from accumulation of wealth, community members believed that cattle raiding prevades because of poverty, weak rule of law, the presence of small arms, revenge, competition over grazing land and/or water and unemployment.

4.2. Competition over water and land/border

High dependence on livestock poses an enormous demand for water for cattle consumption. During consultations, community members reported that there were common incidents of conflict between different people or communities at water points. Also, in an attempt to demarcate and secure the water sources, many communities had formed bri-

⁴Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries for 2005-2008. In *Special Report: FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission*. 12 January 2011. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/al973e/al973e00.htm>

gades of able-bodied young men to guard communal water points and refused access to outsiders.

Despite having land, many communities were still embroiled in land disputes, many of which were further compounded with inter-tribal animosity. Most of the land under dispute tended to be in areas which were highly suitable for grazing and with sufficient water which was reliable throughout the year. These were vital areas because they guaranteed pasture even during the dry season. This

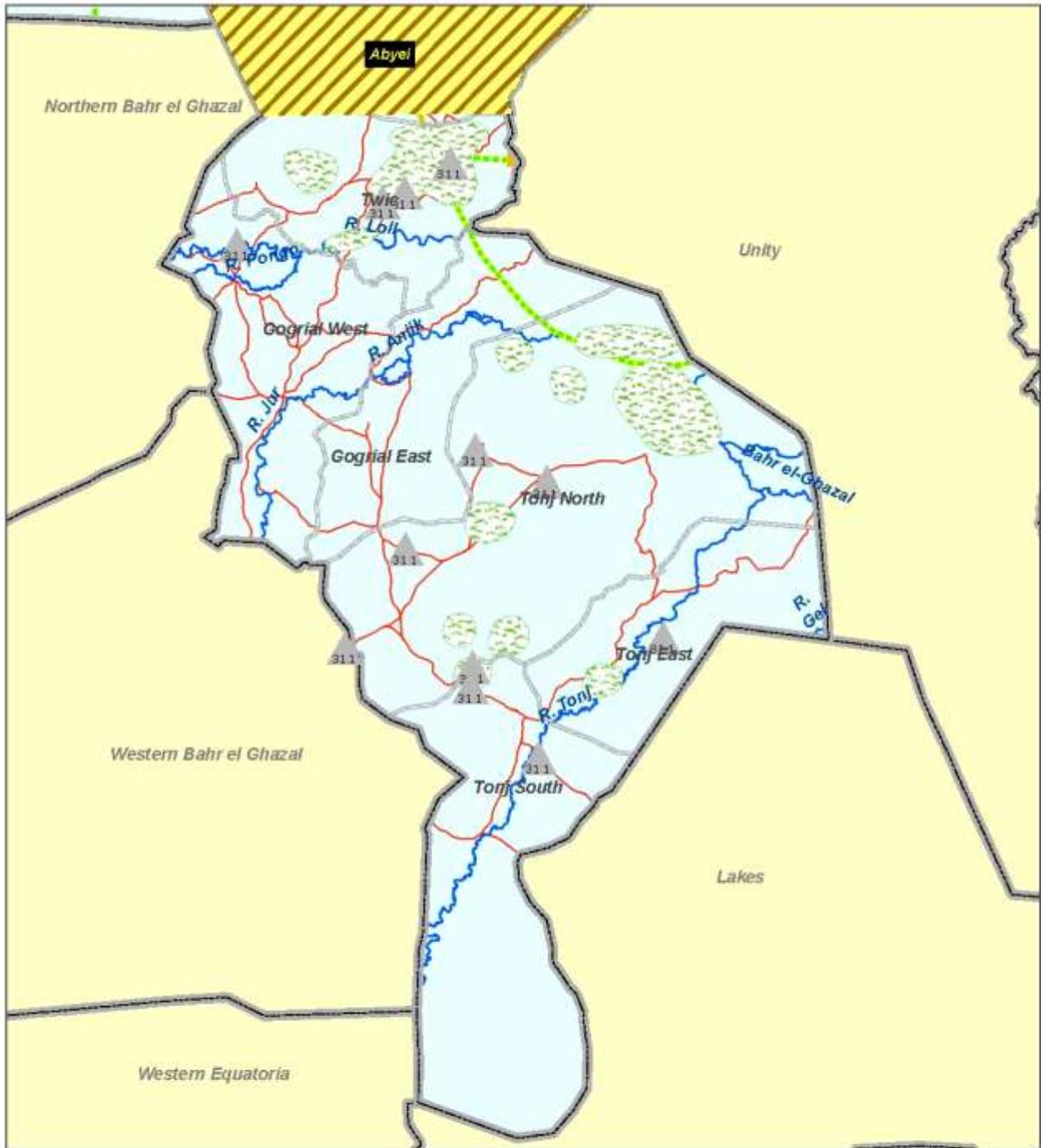


Gogrial West County focus group discussion chaired by the administrator, held with representatives of youth group and law enforcers. © UNDP

sentiment accounted for border disputes between Warrap and the neighbouring states of Lakes and Unity where the contention revolved around who controls the water points. Warrap State constitutes a triangle of states with neighbouring Lakes and Unity. The interlinked and inter-related nature of these three states has for long resulted in a spill-over effect in terms of insecurity and other associated threats. It was reported during the consultations and affirmed during the validation meeting that any conflict in one of these states directly affects the others and vice versa.

The maps on the succeeding pages illustrate the incidences of conflict, as perceived by community members, over land/border and conflicts over water in Warrap State, as well as the gaps in rule of law.

Conflict over land/boundaries in Warrap State



- Legend**
- Conflict over land/boundaries
 - Dry Season Grazing areas
 - Cattle migration
 - Main rivers
 - Roads
 - State Boundaries
 - County Boundaries

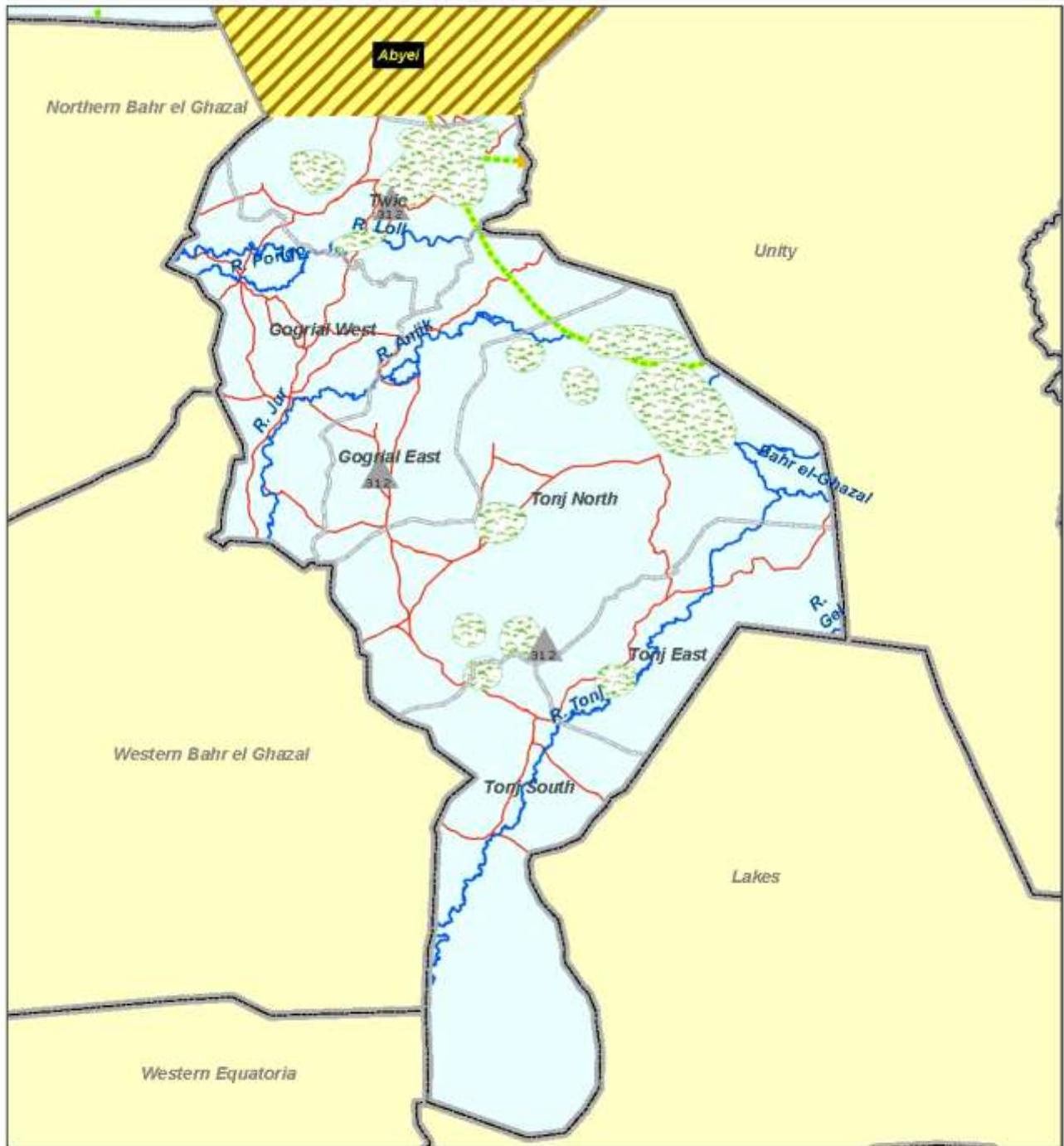
Map doc Name: Conflict over land/boundaries
 Creation Date: 27/02/2012
 Projection/Datum: Geographic / WGS84
 Nominal Scale at A4 paper size: 1:30 512,605

Map data source(s):
 Data: CRMA
 Conflict Perception: State MoA/MARF
 Flooding area: State MoA/MARF
 Cattle migration: FAO
 Main rivers: UN/ICE
 Roads: NBS
 Admin: NBS

This map is produced by NBS and CRMA/UNDR.

Disclaimers:
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Conflict over water in Warrap State



Legend

- Conflict over water
- Dry Season Grazing areas
- Cattle migration
- Main rivers
- Roads
- State Boundaries
- County Boundaries

Map doc Name: Conflict over water
 Creation Date: 27/02/2012
 Projection/Datum: Geographic: WGS84
 Normal Scale at A4 paper size: 1:30,512,808

Map data source(s):
 Data: Conflict Perception (Source: CRMA), Grazing area (Source: State MoA/MARF), Cattle migration (Source: State MoA/MARF), Main rivers (Source: FAO), Roads (Source: UN/JC), Admin (Source: NBS)

This map is produced by NBS and CRMA/UNDP.

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4.3. Presence and uncontrolled use of small arms and light weapons

Despite state authorities' efforts to disarm local populations, community members raised concerns that many civilians still possessed firearms. Law enforcers reasoned out that civilians feared the country would relapse to war in case results from the upcoming referendum in 2011 were to be disputed. Also, civilians continued to keep their guns for protection from raids, for settling differences and due to the prevailing perception that law enforcement was weak. Community members added that security forces were unable to effectively respond to cases that required intervention, mainly due to poor communication and road network. As a result, many people kept their firearms to defend themselves from both internal and external threats.

Other inter-related causes of conflict

4.4. Lack of effective governance at the community level

South Sudan's decentralized government entails a state-level administration, led by the state governor. Administration is sub-divided per county, payam and boma, the latter of which is the lowest level of administration. This consultation exercise noted that effective administration occurred only at state and county levels. Administration of payams and bomas were weak and in some instances perceived to be non-existent.

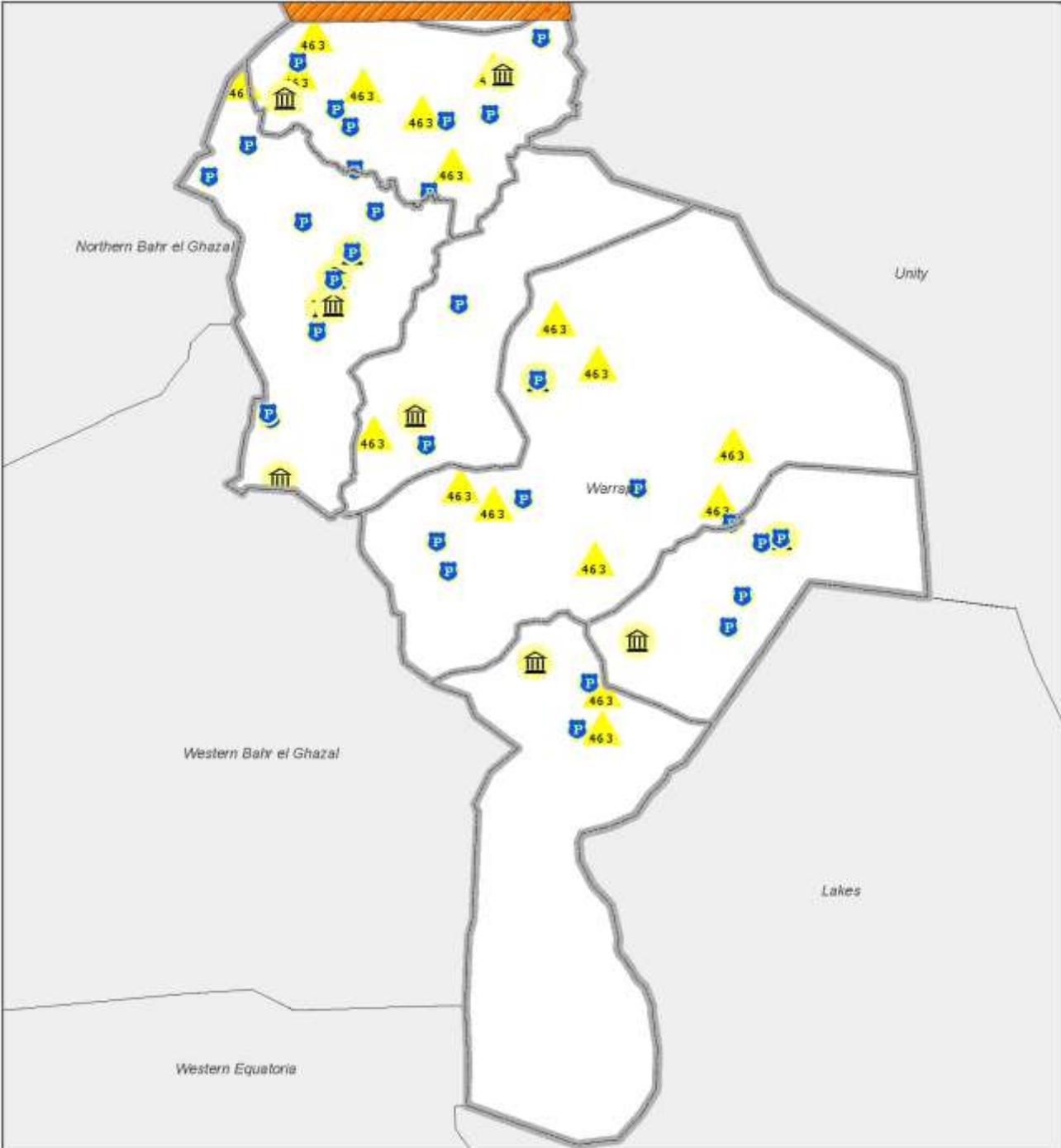
Weak administration could be attributed to a few causes. Some county administrations do not have a proper administrative office where governance can be done centrally. In addition, lack of accessible roads meant news on attacks could not reach law enforcers in time for them to respond to or prevent further conflict. Moreover, community members reported that offenders usually go unpunished; those caught are eventually set free since there are not enough prison cells in the county. Criminals are aware of this law enforcement gap, thus crime and insecurity prevails.

The map on the opposite page illustrates the gaps in law enforcement and rule of law in Warrap, as perceived by communities.

4.5. Youth unemployment/lack of alternative livelihood

There are only two major sources of livelihood in Warrap: small-scale agriculture and cattle keeping. Over-reliance on cattle keeping resulted in amassing more cattle; communities fought to secure good grazing land and water points. Faced with this, alternative livelihoods were almost non-existent. Most of the community members were not willing to sell part of the livestock to attend to their other pressing needs. As a result, all of the **community's problems had to be resolved by selling their cows. Reduced number of cattle** meant acquiring more to replace what was sold.

Law enforcement and rule of law in Warrap State



Legend

- Chief court
- Police Post
- Law enforcement gaps/shortfalls
- Abyei Area
- County Boundaries
- Warrap State Boundary
- South Sudan State Boundaries

Map doc Name: Warrap Law Enforcement
 Creation Date: 21/03/2012
 Projection/Date: Diagonis / WGS84
 Nominal Scale at A4 paper size: 1:27,201,975

Map Data Sources:

Data:	Sources:
Administrative Boundaries:	NBS
Chief Court:	NBS
Police Post:	NBS
Law enforcement gaps/shortfalls:	CRW

This map is produced by NBS and CRMAUNDP.
 CRMA UNDP Project is funded by The European Union.

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4.6. Tribal alliances to acquire resources and power

It was evident that tribal allegiance took precedence during disputes. Communities were more likely to identify with their tribes rather than the broader cause of the state towards peace-building. As such, youth were actively involved in cattle raids with blessings from their elders. The defense of the tribal cause was paramount and those who actively fought **for their tribe's cause were often rewarded. Because of this, the consultation team found it** challenging to extract information on the criminal elements involved in theft and cattle raids because identities of law breakers were often concealed. Offenders were regarded as heroes because they brought fame and pride to their tribes.

4.7. IDPs and Returnees

At the time of county consultations, Warrap State was struggling with the large number of returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the north. Southerners based in the north moved back to participate in the upcoming referendum in early 2011; others feared attacks in case the south eventually decided to vote for independence. However, most of the returnees lived in the north for long and had nowhere to go other than being stationed at urban centers in Warrap town. More significantly, the influx of returnees had overstretched the social and economic ability of the state to support the people of Warrap. This resulted in greater competition over scarce resources and created conflicts.

4.8. Gender dimension

Semi-structured interviews in each county were conducted wherein women were **separated from men, chiefs/elders, youth and authorities to get women's perceptions on conflict** and how it affects them. Separating women from the other groups facilitated a more **open atmosphere of sharing and lessened women's inhibitions, particularly on sensitive issues** such as gender-based violence.

Based on the interview outcomes, women identified competition over water as a top priority to address insecurity. This could be attributed to the fact that women are tasked to collect water and thus perceived themselves to face greater insecurity threats. They also felt that the inter-related issues of grazing land/border disputes and cattle-raiding were among the top priorities. Closely related to this is the lack of roads and the presence of small arms. Women in some counties identified the lack of education and health facilities **as key concerns, as well as food insecurity and competition over women. Women's groups** identified initiatives such as microfinance activities, female education, health, food aid and literacy programs as priorities to prevent the onset of conflict in their communities.

“Change needs to start [now], as soon as possible. We need peace terribly.”



<u>Cattle Raiding</u>	
Parties Involved	A ^{Group A} LUAC
Supporting Parties to Conflict	Marial-Lou
Parties Involved	Dinka
Supporting Parties to Conflict	ur

<u>Conflict Issues</u>	<u>Issues</u>
Cattle Raiding	1. Source of wealth 2. Dowry 3. Revenge 4. Prestige 5. Poverty 6. War attitude/ Glorifying warriors

5. COUNTY-SPECIFIC FINDINGS

All of the six counties in Warrap were visited in this consultation: Gogrial East, Gogrial West, Tonj East, Tonj West, Tonj North and Twic County. The summary of each county provided here is based on the analysis of problems and priorities collected and discussed during each consultation.

5.1. Gogrial East County

Gogrial East borders Gogrial West County, Tonj North County to the south and east, Twic County to the north and Unity State to the north-east. Lietnhom is the central town of Gogrial East. The county has an estimated population of 103,283⁴ and six payams, namely, Toc East, Toc West, Toc North, Nyang, Pathuon West and Pathuon East. Gogrial County has ten bomas including Lunyaker, Yiik Adoor, Mayom Biong, Maliai, Nyang Dit, Ajogo, Malual Awien, Panachien, Mayen Jur, and Gadhang.

Conflict Analysis / Community Perceptions

Conflict issues	Causes	Actors	Effects
Cattle raiding	Poverty, lack of rule of law, presence of arms, revenge/war attitude, overlapping of grazing area	Youth, chiefs inciting, Apuk, Nuer	Loss of lives, hunger, diseases, hatred, displacement
Border and land dispute	Lack of grazing land, encroachment, no border demarcation	Dinka Apu, Nuer, Dinka Aguok	Displacement, destruction of properties, loss of lives, effect on health and education, abductions
Competition over water	Lack of water points, overlapping of water points and grazing land	Youth, Dinka Apuk, Nuer, Dinka Aguok	Diseases, loss of lives, fights and more conflicts
Competition over grazing land	Encroachment, lack of rule of law, unclear border demarcation, lack of dialogue	Nuer, Dinka Apuk, Dinka Aguok	Loss of lives, properties, displacement, abductions
Presence of arms	Conflict between communities (look for guns to protect themselves), guns sales by Arabs, cattle raiding	Arabs, soldiers	Insecurities in the area, loss of lives

⁴ 5th Sudan Population and Housing Census 2008. In *Statistical Yearbook for Southern Sudan 2010*. Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation, p. 12.

Prioritisation of Security Issues

Participants were consulted in separate groups (youth, women, elders/chiefs and security organs) to get **each group's perception on how insecurity affected them. While groups ranked issues differently, the consultation team tallied these to come up with an overall, collective ranking representative of the county.**

Security Issue	Youth	Women	Elders/ Chiefs	Security Organs	Total	Rank 1-Highest 11-Lowest
Border/land disputes	1	1	2	2	6	1
Cattle raiding	5	4	4	1	14	2
Competition over water	2	5	7	3	17	3
Lack of communication / prisons / police post	8	10	1	4	23	4
Poor education facilities	4	7	5	7	23	5
Poor road network	7	8	3	5	23	6
Poor health facilities	6	2	11	6	25	7
Competition over grazing land	10	6	6	9	31	8
Unemployment	3	11	10	8	32	9
Presence of arms	9	3	9	11	32	10
Eloping of girls*	11	9	8	10	38	11

**The term "eloping of girls" while literally used by community members, referred to a range of meanings that could extend to describe abduction of women carried out by other communities, rape of women by other communities or sub-clans/clans and other actions that may be understood to be gender-based violence.*

County Action Plan

Project	Action	Providers	Start Date	Follow Up
Issue 1: Border / Land Disputes				
Peace dialogue conference between Nuer and Dinka Apuk and Twic from Gogrial West	Chief to mobilize community	UNDP CSAC	Feb 2011	SSPRC, CSAC, Local Steering Committees
Issue 2: Cattle Raiding				
Police post construction at the border with units and equipment, training of the police	County administration to mobilize Community	UNDP CSAC	Feb 2011	CSAC, County administration, Local Steering Committees
Issue 3: Water				
Borehole construction with storage in payams (Piny Dit, Mayom Biong, Majok, Nyang, Yiikadoor, Mayom Chol, Agojo)	Commissioner to mobilize community	UNDP CSAC	Feb 2011	CSAC, UNMISS, GoSS, Steering Committee

5.2. Gogrial West County

Gogrial West borders Twic County in the north, Abyei in the west, Wau in the south, and Gogrial East. The total population in Gogrial West is estimated at 243,921⁵. Administratively, the county has nine payams and 30 bomas. Kuajok is the state capital. The Dinka tribe constitutes the majority of the population which relies on cattle for livelihood while the minority Jur Luo depend on agriculture.

Conflict Analysis / Community Perceptions

Conflict Issues	Causes	Actors	Effects
Cattle raiding	Shortage of grazing land, poverty, resource scarcity, firearms, weak rule of law, debt, high dowry payments, accumulation of wealth	Youths, elders/chiefs, armed cattle keepers, police, soldiers, Nuer and Dinka communities	Displacement, loss of lives, poverty, revenge, hunger, escalation of conflict, restricted movement, fear, imprisonment
Competition over women	Accumulation of wealth, dowry payment, prestige to marry attractive women, pride, interest of parents	Youths, parents, women, men, wealthy people, proud people	Hatred, poverty, further conflict, loss of life, termination of friendships
Dispute over county borders/land disputes	Unclear boundaries, need for grazing land, conflict over resources, unclear allocation of plots, population explosion	Aweil South/East, Gogrial West, Gogrial East, Wau county, youths, elders, wealthy people	Fighting, loss of lives, displacement, hunger
Gender-based violence	Alcoholism, revenge, lack of education, tribalism, Illegal possession of arms, poor law enforcement, abuse of power, adultery, theft, poverty	Youths, gangs, drunk people, women, Arab nomads (Murahelin), untrained gun holders, gang girls, mad dogs	Fear, rape, killings, revenge, escalation of conflict, displacement, hunger, spread of STDs
Competition over water	Inadequate water points, poor water point management, shortage of water, drought, large numbers of cattle	Women, cattle keepers, youths, farmers, elders	Fighting and hatred, contamination of water, escalating violence, displacement, water shortages, death of animals, low production
Food insecurity	Drought, laziness, poor farming methods, conflicts (internal and external), high food prices, floods	Community, traders, GoSS, county administration, children, women	Death, malnutrition, migration, poverty, family conflicts, criminality, escalation of violence

⁵ Ibid, p.12.

Prioritisation of Security Issues

Participants were consulted in separate groups (youth, women, elders/chiefs and security organs) to get **each group's perception on how insecurity affected them. While groups ranked issues differently, the consultation team tallied these to come up with an overall, collective ranking representative of the county.**

Security issue	Youth	Women	Elders/ Chiefs	Security Organs	Total	Rank 1-Highest 12-Lowest
Competition over water	3	1	7	3	14	1
Poor road network	4	3	2	5	14	2
Poor coverage of functional health facilities	2	5	4	6	17	3
Cattle raiding	8	7	1	1	17	4
Food insecurity	7	9	6	4	26	5
Competition over women	10	2	5	9	26	6
Clashes between cattle keepers and farmers	9	8	3	7	27	7
Dispute over county borders/ Land disputes	5	12	9	2	28	8
Early and forced marriages	6	6	11	8	31	9
Unemployment	1	10	8	13	32	10
Killing and raping	12	4	12	11	39	11
Wild fire outbreak	13	11	10	10	44	12

County Action Plan

Project	Action	Providers	Start Date	Follow Up
Issue 1: Water				
Construction of boreholes at each of the 9 payams	Identification of location, use of local labour, contracting a drilling company	State/County, Project Steering Committee, state government, county administration, UNDP	Feb 2011	State/County, Project Steering Committee, state government, county administration, UNDP, GoSS
Issue 2: Poor road network				
Construction of roads: Akon North-Pajok Road and Alek South-Alek North Road Construction of bridge on Gogrial-Malual Road	Road survey and feasibility assessment, mobilization of material and resources Contracting a construction firm, construction of roads and bridge	Community, State/County Steering Committee, state government, county administration, UNDP, GOSS	Feb 2011	State/County, Project Steering Committee, state government, county administration UNDP, GoSS
Issue 3: Poor coverage of functional health facilities				
Construction of properly equipped health facilities	Identification of site and assessment, mobilization of materials and resources, contracting, construction of the health facility, handover	Community, Project Steering Committee, state government, county administration UNDP, GOSS	Feb 2011	State/county, Project Steering Committee, State government, county administration UNDP, GOSS

5.3. Twic County

Twic County borders Northern Bahr El Ghazal State in the south-west, Gogrial West County in the south, Gogrial East County to the southeast, Unity State to the east and Abyei to the north. With an estimated population of 204,905,⁶ Twic county is predominantly inhabited by Dinka. The county has six payams and 22 bomas. Communities have maintained their traditional mode of life with cattle-keeping seen as the key economic activity and source of wealth. Those not engaged in cattle-keeping are involved in trading and fishing along River Lol.

Conflict Analysis / Community Perceptions

Conflict issues	Causes	Actors	Effects
Cattle raiding	Poverty, greed, unregulated movement of cattle, jealousy, accumulation of wealth, acquisition of dowry	Arab nomads, Nuer, Dinkas, some women, youth, men	Death of people and animals, hunger, displacement, lack of social services, poverty
Competition over water	Improper use of available water points, inadequate water sources, disagree on how to use existing water points, increase in population, denial by some people to use individually owned water points	Women, youth, men, Children, cattle keepers, animals	Denial of some people to use available water points, fighting, displacement, misunderstandings among people / tribes, death of animals
Existence of IDPs and returnees	Insecurity in the north, insecurity between communities, cattle raiding, floods, food insecurity	Twic community, Arabs	Under-development, hunger, loss of property, loss of dignity, diseases, death of people
Food insecurity	Drought, poor farming methods, floods, displacement of people, cattle raiding, insecurity	Twic community, GOSS, state government, county commission	Death of people and animals, diseases, limits procreation, promotes laziness, displacement, affects , productivity, family conflicts, domestic violence
Possession of arms by Arab militia and Twic community members	Northern government arming, Arabs, protection purposes	Twic community, Arab militia, Nuer militia	Death of people, displacement, poverty, burning of houses, Islamization
Abduction of women and children	Slave trade	Arab nomads	Death, displacement
Looting of property	Poverty, greed, hunger, accumulation of wealth, habit	Youth, men, criminals, robbers, poor people	Death of people, hunger, displacement, loss of property, constant fear inflicted among the community
Competition over grazing land	Shortage of grazing land i.e. some places are swampy, drought, overcrowding of cattle keepers in one place, burning of grass	Cattle keepers, community members	Death of people and animals, restriction of movement of people and animals, hunger, poverty, fighting

⁶ Ibid, p.12.

Prioritization of Security Issues

Participants were consulted in separate groups (youth, women, elders/chiefs and security organs) to get **each group's perception on how insecurity affected them. While groups ranked issues differently, the consultation team tallied these to come up with an overall, collective ranking representative of the county.**

Security issue	Youth	Women	Elders/ Chiefs	Security Organs	Total	Rank 1-Highest 12-Lowest
Cattle raiding	5	1	1	2	9	1
Poor road network	3	3	5	2	13	2
Random killings	2	8	5	1	16	3
Hunger/ food insecurity	9	2	3	4	18	4
Competition over water by people and animals	7	4	4	7	22	5
Possession of arms by the Arab militia and Twic community members	1	11	6	6	24	6
Looting of property	8	7	7	3	25	7
Existence of IDPs and returnees	4	5	8	10	27	8
Abduction of women and children	6	10	9	12	37	9
Burning of houses	10	9	10	8	37	10
Competition over grazing land	11	6	12	9	38	11
Floods	12	12	11	11	46	12

County Action Plan

Project	Action	Providers	Start Date	Follow up
Issue 1: Cattle Raiding				
Establishment of 4 police posts with communication system at Mayom-Adony -Akootong -Arik-Athony -Atemrot	Land, labour identifying and selecting contractor, mobilisation of building materials, procurement of communication devises, mobilisation of the community deployment police	GoSS, community, state government, county commission, UNDP, NGOs, donors	Feb 2011	GoSS, county council, community leaders, county Local Steering Committee, UNDP, community members
Issue 2: Poor road network				
Construction of roads with proper drainage system at –Turalei – Panyok – Akoc and - Aweng – Mayom - Adony	Surveying, contracting a road construction, company, mobilization of construction materials, constructing the roads, handover of the constructed roads	GoSS, community, state government, county commission, UNDP, NGOs, donors	Feb 2011	GoSS, county council, community leaders, county Local Steering Committee, UNDP, community members
Issue 3: Random killings				
Peace / dialogue meetings among communities between Twic county and neighbouring communities in Unity State	Mobilization of the community, identification of the venue, specification of the conflict issue to be deliberated on, identification of the resource persons, provision of accommodation, water, food, transport, convening the peace dialogue meeting	GOSS, state government, county commission, chiefs/elders, NGOs, donors, UNDP	Feb 2011	GOSS, state government, county commission, chiefs/elders, NGOs, donors, UNDP, county local steering committee

5.4. Tonj North County

Tonj North is composed of nine payams namely, Marialou, Kirrik, Akop, Aliek, Pagol, Aliebek, Manalor, Awul and Rualbet. It is the largest county in Warrap State with a population of 165,222⁷ and bordered by Tonj South and Tonj East Counties to the south, Western Bahr el Ghazal State to the southeast, Gogrial East County to the west and north, and Unity State to the east and northeast. The main ethnic groups in the county are the Dinka (Rek section of Dinka tribe). The conflict-prone areas are payams bordering Tonj East County (Kirrik, Rualbet and Marial Lou) and with Unity State (Akop and Alabek).

Conflict Analysis / Community Perceptions

Conflict issues	Causes	Actors	Effects
Competition over water	Inadequate water sources	Youth, women, children, Nuer and Dinka communities	Loss of lives/cattle/ properties, destruction, displacement, arming for protection / revenge, outbreak of diseases
High presence of arms	Long civil war in the area, influx of small arms from militias, cattle raiding, self-defense, competition of families	Nuer and Dinka communities, army	Loss of lives, theft, encourages cattle raiding
Youth unemployment	Prolonged war, lack of industry, lack of vocational training centres, lack of agricultural activities, lack of education facilities	Youth, children, men, women	Conflict, hunger, poverty, poor development, outbreak of disease, high fertility rate
Cattle raiding	Poverty, presence of small arms, illiteracy, water/ grazing land competition, land disputes, high rate of youth unemployment, prestige, source of wealth, dowries	Youth; fathers; elders (instigating); chiefs Nuer community; Luac Dinka community of Tonj East and Rek Dinka community of Tonj North	Loss of lives/property, displacement, poverty, hunger, fear, no free movement, no development
Competition over grazing land	Shortage of grazing land, migration route overlap	Youth, Dinka and Nuer communities	Loss of lives; destruction of properties, displacement, poverty
Border disputes	Lack of clear border demarcation, control over land/water resources (fishing and grazing), language barriers, traditional norms not respected	Nuer community, Dinka community, Jur Mananger community	Loss of lives, displacement (Jur Mananger community), no free movement, loss of properties, hunger, poverty

⁷ Ibid, p.12.

Prioritization of Security Issues

Participants were consulted in separate groups (youth, women, elders/chiefs and security organs) to get **each group's perception on how insecurity affected them. While groups ranked issues differently, the consultation team tallied these to come up with an overall, collective ranking representative of the county.**

Security issue	Youth	Women	Elders/ Chiefs	Security Organs	Total	Rank 1-Highest 7-Lowest
Competition over water	4	1	1	2	8	1
Poor education facilities	3	2	3	3	11	2
Presence of small arms	2	5	5	1	13	3
Unemployment/Poverty	1	4	4	5	14	4
Cattle raiding	7	6	2	4	19	5
Competition over grazing land	6	3	6	7	22	6
Border disputes	5	7	7	6	25	7

County Action Plan

Project	Action	Providers	Start Date	Follow Up
Issue 1: Water				
Construction of boreholes in 9 payams and in Warrap town: Marialou, Kirrik, Akop, Aliek, Pagol, Aliebek, Manalor, Awul, Rualbet, and Warrap town.	Identification of location, land provision, security, labour and local materials	UNDP CSAC, community (labour and local materials)	Jan 2011	County commissioner office, LSC, UNDP CSAC
Issue 2: Poor Education Facilities				
Primary school construction in 9 payams and Warrap town: Marialou, Kirrik, Akop, Aliek, Pagol, Aliebek, Manalor, Awul, Rualbet; and Warrap town	Identification of location, land provision, security, labour provision	UNDP CSAC, community (labour and local materials)	Feb 2011	County commissioner, LSC ministry of education
Issue 3: Unemployment/Poverty				
Vocational Training centre in Warrap town (as per GoSS standard)	Identification of location, land provision, security, labour provision, mobilization of funds	UNDP CSAC, UNESCO, UNICEF	Feb 2011	CSAC Bureau, County & State authority

5.5. Tonj East County

Tonj East was created in 2004 after the sub-division of Greater Tonj into three counties of East, North and South with a coverage of 11,640 sq km. The estimated population of Tonj East is 116,122.⁸ Tonj East County is comprised of six payams and 22 bomas. The main tribes in Tonj East County are the **Dinka, Nuer, Agar and Gok**. The county's main economy runs on agriculture, livestock raising and cattle raiding. Women are mainly involved in agriculture while men are largely engaged in livestock. Different communities have different-sized economies but all are based on agriculture and cattle.

Conflict Analysis / Community Perceptions

Conflict issues	Causes	Actors	Effects
Competition over Water	Long Drought, too many animals, few reliable water points, weak local leaders, unclear tribal and clan boundaries	Elders, youth, cattle keepers, women	Displacement, loss of lives and livestock, Increase in poverty, hunger and starvation, breakdown of social ties, loss of livelihood, heightened fear and insecurity
Cattle raiding	Shortage of pasture, acquisition of wealth /cattle/dowries, availability of small arms, weak rule of law, lack of law enforcement, youth unemployment, culture of revenge along clan lines	Youths, elders/chiefs, cattle keepers, ex- soldiers, some politicians	Displacement of people, destruction of water sources, loss of lives and livestock, mass hunger and starvation, fear and insecurity, loss of confidence in Government
Conflict over borders and grazing land	Inadequate number of water points, poor water point management, shortage of water for animals, drought, large number of cattle	Women, cattle keepers, youths, farmers, elders	Displacement of people, destruction of water sources, loss of lives and livestock, mass hunger and starvation, fear and insecurity, loss of confidence in Government
Revenge attacks	Struggle for territorial dominance, to raid for young girls to marry, child abduction, acquire cattle, general looting, incitement by elders, increase food supply	Youths, organised armed groups, elders	Displacement of people, destruction of water sources, loss of lives and livestock, mass hunger and starvation, fear and insecurity, loss of confidence in the government
Food insecurity	Prolonged drought , lack of agricultural opportunities, insecurity reducing farming	Youth, cattle keepers	Hunger and starvation, malnutrition and high infant mortality rates Increasing poverty , household violence, destruction of crops
Attacks on women and young girls	Revenge attacks, lack of education, clan and ethnic divisions, arms proliferation, weak rule of law	Youths, gangs, drunkards, women, nomads originating from the north of Sudan	Rape, forceful marriages, fear and insecurity, displacement, STDs, criminality

⁸ Ibid, p.12.

Prioritization of Security Issues

Participants were consulted in separate groups (youth, women, elders/chiefs and security organs) to get **each group's perception on how insecurity affected them. While groups ranked issues differently, the consultation team tallied these to come up with an overall, collective ranking representative of the county.**

Security Issue	Youth	Women	Elders/ Chiefs	Security Organs	Total	Rank 1-Highest 5-Lowest
Competition over water	1	1	2	1	5	1
High prevalence of small arms	3	3	1	3	10	2
Cattle raiding	2	3	5	2	12	3
Border conflicts	4	4	4	4	16	4
Conflict over grazing land	5	2	5	5	17	5

County Action Plan

Project	Action	Providers	Start Date	Follow Up
Issue 1: Lack of water for animals and humans				
Construction of haffirs in Palal, Laudit, Madol, Agardit	Community mobilisation, planning, tendering construction process, mobilisation of local labour and local resources, handover	GOSS, community, chiefs, UNDP	Feb 2010	Project steering committee, GOSS, UNDP
Provision of boreholes in Laudit, Romic, Wunlit, Paliang, Paweng, Makwac, Madol, Lualdit				
Issue 2: Small arms				
Construction of police post and deployment of police to restore rule of law	Information campaign on disarmament, community mobilisation, allocation of land and clearing site, building plan, awards of tender, construction, deployment of police	GOSS, community, chiefs, NDP	Feb 2010	Project steering committee, GOSS, UNDP
Construction of police posts in Romic (police post and a prison unit), Palal, Wunlit, Agardit, Makwac				
Issue 3: Cattle raiding				
Construction of police posts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romic Police post and a prison unit • Palal • Wunlit • Agardit • Makwac An expressed need for equipment, vehicles and radios	Information campaign on disarmament, community mobilisation, allocation of land and clearing site, building plan, awards of tender, construction, deployment of police	GOSS, Community leaders/chiefs UNDP	Feb 2010	Project steering committee, GOSS, UNDP

5.6. Tonj South County

Tonj South was created when the Greater Tonj County was sub-divided in 2004 into Tonj South, Tonj North and Tonj East. The population of Tonj South is estimated at 86,592.⁹ Tonj Town, situated along Wau Rumbek road is the administrative headquarter. The county is comprised of six payams and 40 bomas. It is common to find large settlements and cattle camps along River Tonj, which flows from south to north of the county.

Conflict Analysis / Community Perceptions

Conflict issues	Causes	Actors	Effects
High prevalence of small arms	Need for self-defense, lack of confidence in Government, fear of armed neighbours, ineffective disarmament, civil war, high numbers of former soldiers, local militias and other armed groups, suspicious dealings with government forces	Youths, elders/chiefs, cattle keepers	Increased fear, threats and insecurity, internal displacement, escalation of violent conflict, restricted movement
Violent cattle raids	Shortage of cattle, need for grazing land, struggle for scarce natural resources such as water, availability of fire-arms, weak rule of law, unemployment, need to accumulate wealth, need to marry and high priced dowries	Youths, elders/chiefs, cattle keepers	Internal displacement of people, loss of lives and livestock, increased poverty, hunger and starvation, breakdown of social ties, loss of livelihood, heightened fear and insecurity
Conflict over grazing land	Too many animals, lack of available grazing land, unclear territorial boundaries, small arms in civilian hands, harsh climatic conditions, weak local administrative systems	Youth, cattle keepers, farmers, chiefs, elders	Displacement of people, loss of lives and livestock
Conflict over water points for animals and people	Drought, too many animals depleting the local resources, poor local resource management, lack of water points, domination of some areas along ethnic and clan lines	Women, cattle keepers, youths, farmers, elders	Displacement of people, loss of lives and livestock, Increase in poverty, hunger and starvation, breakdown of social ties, loss of livelihoods, heightened fear and insecurity
Attacks on women	Marriage, adultery, pregnancy outside of marriage, elopement of girls, rapes, gossip	Men esp. Youth, elders, Gok cattle raiders, some women	Killing, Alcohol abuse, insecurity, increase hatred, disease, hunger, IDP, small arms use

⁹ Ibid, p.12.

Conflict issues	Causes	Actors	Effects
Unemployment	Insecure business environment, lack of investment capital, lack of skills, unfavourable employment policies and procedures, under-developed private sector	Youth, men, women, ex-public servants, GoSS, state government, county authorities	Low or no income hence poverty, alcoholism, poor social services, prostitution, forced marriages, high rates of criminality
Border tension	Generation gap creating by loss of elders during the war, destruction of land marks during conflicts, poor documentations and record keeping, community ownership of land along tribal lines, displacement and overcrowding, creating tension on space, increase in population	Elders, the wealthy, clans, chiefs,	Displacement of people, loss of lives and livestock, mass poverty, hunger and starvation, poor social services, breakdown of social ties, loss of livelihood, heightened fear and insecurity
Revenge attacks	A need to accumulate wealth, incitement by elders, competition for women and marriage rights	Parents, women, youths, elders	Displacement of people, loss of lives and livestock, increased poverty, hunger and starvation, breakdown of social ties, loss of livelihood, heightened fear and insecurity
Food Insecurity	Poor climatic conditions, poor farming methods, continuous conflict and insecurity, floods	Women, youth, cattle communities	Loss of life, malnutrition, migration in search of food, poverty, family conflicts

County Prioritization of Security Issues

Participants were consulted in separate groups (youth, women, elders/chiefs and security organs) to get **each group's perception on how insecurity affected them. While groups ranked issues differently, the consultation team tallied these to come up with an overall, collective ranking representative of the county.**

Security Issue	Youth	Women	Elders/Chiefs	Security Organs	Total	Rank 1-Highest 7-Lowest
Small arms	1	2	4	1	8	1
Cattle raiding	2	1	3	2	8	2
Water points	3	3	1	4	12	3
Grazing land	4	4	1	4	13	4
Attacks on women	5	5	5	6	19	5
Border Points	6	6	6	3	22	6
Farming land	7	6	7	7	24	7

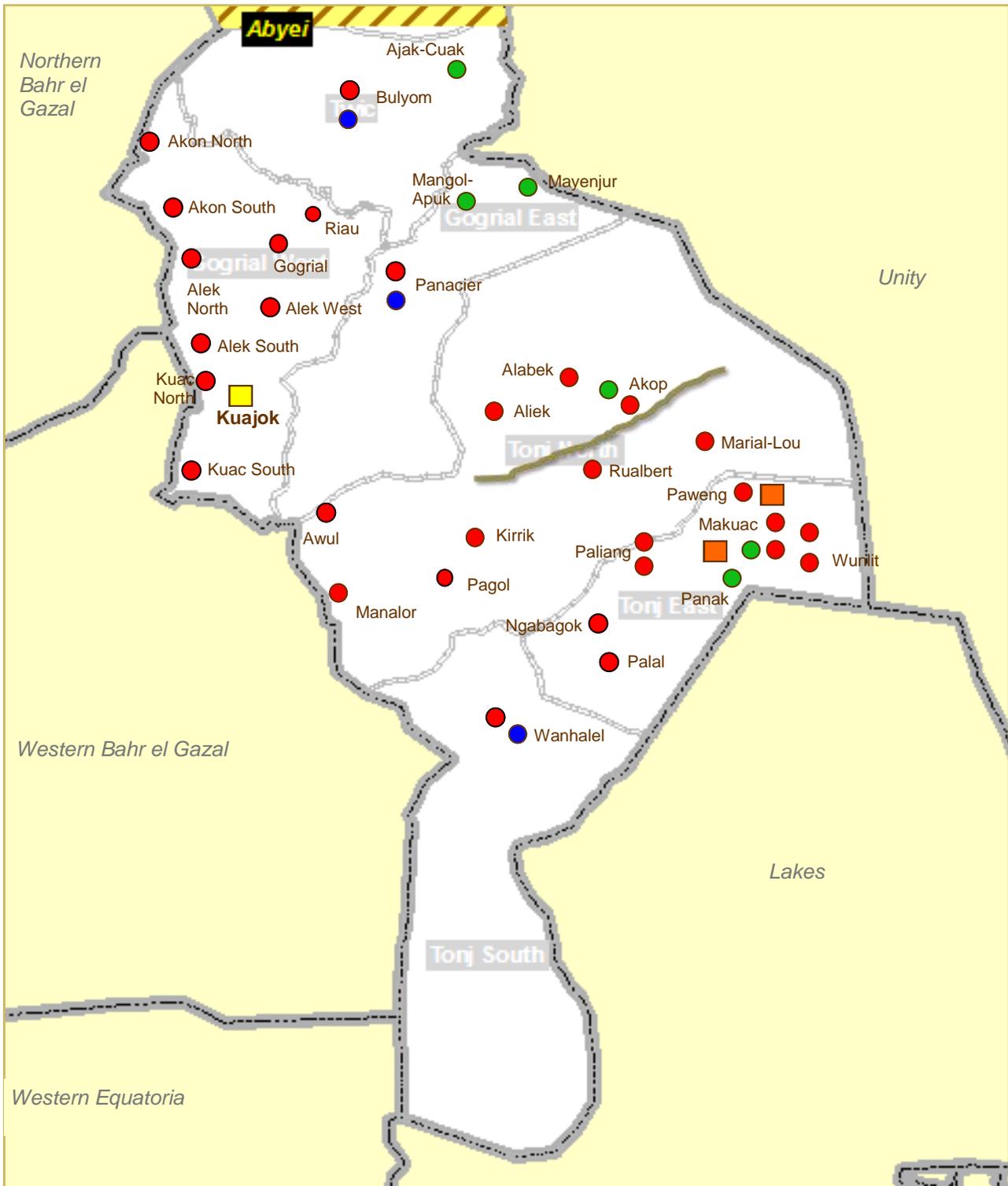
County Action Plan

Project	Action	providers	Start date	Follow up
Issue 1: High presence of small arms				
Construction of police post and deployment of police to restore rule of law Construction of police posts in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wanalel • Manyangok • Aguka • Thiet prison • Tonj Town Prison 	Mass sensitisation of disarmament, community mobilisation, allocation of land/ clearing site, building planning, awards of tender, construction, deployment of police	GOSS, Community leaders/ chiefs, UNDP	Feb 2011	CSAC bureau, County administration, LSC
Issue 2: Cattle raiding				
Strengthening Community Security mechanisms through rule of law Construction of police posts and provide police force with equipment Construction of police posts in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wanalel • Manyangok • Aguka • Thiet prison • Tonj Town Prison 	Mass sensitisation of disarmament, community mobilization, allocation of land and clearing site, drawing of building plan and awards of tender, construction of building, deployment of police	GOSS, Community leaders/ chiefs, UNDP	Feb 2011	CSAC Bureau, GOSS, State & County authority, LSC
Issue 3: Water access				
Construction of haffirs and boreholes	Establishment of haffirs, construction of boreholes, construction of protected wells, training water management team	GOSS, community leaders/chiefs, UNDP	Feb 2011	County leadership, UNDP, LSC

6. NEXT STEPS

In Warrap, CSAC is implementing conflict-sensitive projects to address the top-most priorities identified in the counties. Three police posts are currently being constructed in Gogrial East, Twic and Tonj South. Meanwhile, 30 boreholes are being constructed in various payams in Gogrial West, Tonj North and Tonj East. CSAC projects complement other programmes being implemented in Warrap by the South Sudan Recovery Fund (SSRF) which builds police posts, security access roads and haffirs. County consultation results helped feed information to SSRF programming for state stabilization. CSAC and SSRF programmes collectively help address the security priorities identified by stakeholders in the community consultations.

- CSAC Projects: ● Boreholes ● Police posts
 SSRF Projects: ● Police posts ■ Haffir Security access road—Warrap-Akop-Pakur-Mashraar road
 State capital:



ANNEX: Summary of Proposed Conflict-Sensitive and Stabilisation Projects in Warrap State

County	County Priorities	Community Proposed Projects	CSAC Validated Projects
Gogrial East	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Border/land disputes 2. Cattle raiding 3. Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold peace dialogue conference between Nuer and Dinka Apuk and Twic from Gogrial West • Construct police posts with communication equipment • Construct boreholes with storage in 7 payams 	<p>Construct one (1) Community Police Outpost at Leitnom and provide 3 sets of communication Equipment</p> <p><u>SSRF Project</u>: Police post in Mangol-Apuk</p>
Gogrial West	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water 2. Poor road network 3. Poor coverage of functional health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct boreholes at each of the 9 payams • Construct roads and bridge on Gogrial-Malual Road • Construct properly equipped health facilities 	<p>Construct nine (9) boreholes with water troughs for animals in 9 payams:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Akon North 2. Akon South 3. Gogrial Payam 4. Alek West 5. Alek North 6. Alek South 7. Riau Payam 8. Kuac North 9. Kuac South
Twic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cattle raiding 2. Poor road network 3. Random killings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish police posts • Construct road • Hold peace dialogue 	<p>Construct one (1) Community Police Outpost in Kuac and provide 3 sets of communication equipment</p>
Tonj North	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Competition over water 2. Poor education facilities 3. Unemployment/ poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 9 boreholes • Construct primary schools • Establish vocational training centre in Warrap town 	<p>Construct nine (9) Boreholes with water troughs for animals in 9 payams:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awul 2. Manlor 3. Pagol 4. Kirrik 5. Rualbet 6. Marial-lou 7. Akop 8. Alabek 9. Aliek
Tonj East	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Competition over Water 2. High prevalence of small arms 3. Cattle raiding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct haffirs and boreholes • Construct police posts • Hold peace forums/conferences 	<p>Construct eight (8) boreholes with water troughs for animals in 6 payams:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Palal 2. Wunlit (2 boreholes) 3. Ngapagok 4. Paliag (2 boreholes), 5. Makuach 6. Paweng (2 boreholes)
Tonj South	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Small Arms 2. Cattle Raiding 3. Water points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct police posts to address issues 1 and 2 • Build haffirs and boreholes 	<p>Construct one (1) Community Police Outpost in Wan halel and provide 3 sets of communication equipment</p>



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South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission
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