Areas of highest concern: December and January:

- Greater Tonj
- Greater Rumbek
- Western Equatoria
- Central Equatoria
- Central-southern Jonglei
Greater Tonj

• **Sub-national and localised violence and risk of extreme food insecurity very likely to persist**

• Dry season will likely see exceptionally intense sub-national and localized violence, including within major grazing and settled areas

• Increase in number, size, and activity of militias in greater Tonj, Cueibet, greater Rumbek, supported by different Juba elites

• Likely intensification of interventions by security forces, incl. SSPDF, MI, NSS, IO

• Renewed selective and punitive disarmament attempts will worsen conditions

• **A conflict sensitive approach to greater Tonj will require:**
  • Hardening communities against shocks
  • Rethinking resilience and livelihoods activities by focusing on pastoral assets and water-flow assets to enhance mobility
  • Designing programming to directly address drivers
  • Considering peacebuilding as “assets”
  • Strategic partnerships
Unity and its Neighbours

- Security situation precarious due to political wrangling over appointments and persistent localised violence
- Attempts to exert control of payam administration part of an effort to marginalise SPLA-IO influence
- Competition at state and sub-state level increases likelihood that political actors may exploit armed elements in their areas
- Protracted population displacement due to widespread flooding with water levels unlikely to recede significantly during dry season will antagonise existing tensions between communities and political actors
- Competition over grazing and water resources in dry season will likely lead to intensification of sub-national and localised violence between Mayom and Warrap and in the Wunlit triangle; differential involvement various armed actors, incl. SSPDF, SSUF, SSPM/A; high potential for number of social groups to quickly escalate
Conflict sensitivity
Considerations in the
Flood Response

- Political considerations
- Management relations between host, IDP and former PoC populations
- Land and resource use and agreements
- Integration of resilience programming alongside emergency response
- Mechanisms for conflict resolution