Cattle raiding to March 2022
What is a cattle camp?

- Cattle camp- herds (families) that are aggregated and:
  - migrate
  - Joint access to water and pasture
  - treated / vaccinated by CAHWs where access to inputs allows

- Owners/herders share the responsibility for the security and management of the animals.

- Size; 300 heads and below (small camp), thousands up to 10,000 heads (big camp)
Climatic change impact on cattle raiding
Climate change impact on cattle raiding hotspots

- Pastoralists grazing areas inundated forcing them to move to high-ground areas
- Floods created some buffer zone for cattle raiding especially in Jonglei and the “Wutlit triangle” (interface between Lakes, Unity and Warrap states) between July to early December 2021?
- Increase in farmers-pastoralists conflict e.g CES and EES (with pastoralist from Jonglei state and Terekeka County)
Climate Change impact on livestock movement
Livestock related conflict – hotspots (March 2022)

- Eastern Equatoria State – Magwi (farmers - pastoralist conflict), Torit (within raiding), Kapoeta East (Turkana -Toposa)
- Warrap and Lakes – the toic (dry season grazing area, great pastures / water. – Rumbek North – Tonj East Counties
- Jonglei state – Bor, Duk, Uror, (Murle raiders)
- Abyei Administrative Area; Misseriyia/Dinka Ngok
- Unity – borders of Guit and Rubkona Counties and Pariang to the North
- Northern Bhar El Ghazal; Aweil East (Madhol Payam) with nomads from Sudan - cattle raiding