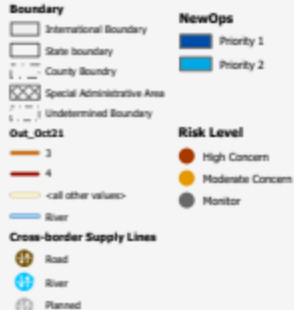


South Sudan Outlook | May - Oct 2022



Greater Tonj and Greater Rumbek (Area of High Concern)

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

- Start of the wet season will likely see exceptionally intense violence, including within major grazing and settled areas
- Increase in number, size, and activity of militias in greater Tonj, Cuaibet, greater Rumbek, supported by variety of Juba elites
- Likely intensification of interventions by security forces, incl. SSPDF, ME, NSS
- Renewed disarmament attempts selective, punitive, and worsen situation

Unity (Area of High Concern)

Broader political agenda alongside persistent localised violence and economic deprivation exacerbating security situation in Unity

- Likelihood of intense violence in central Unity due to political and economic competition at state and sub-state level; continued IG efforts to fragment, weaken, and dislodge IO; and political instrumentalization and exploitation of local grievances
- Protracted population displacement due to 2021 flooding likely exacerbated by expected 2022 floods will antagonise existing tensions between communities and political actors
- Competition between Mayom and other counties likely exacerbated by WFP reprioritization, may exacerbate violent competition as well as access and security challenges

Manyo/Renk (Area of Moderate Concern)

Concentration of armed opposition with enduring potential for organized violence

- Presence of commanders with long histories of cyclical insurgency and integration with government security forces
- Potential for WFP reprioritization to feed into pre-existing grievances against humanitarians around job opportunities, may cause operational constraints

Eastern Upper Nile (Area of High Concern)

Likely persistent IO-Govt clashes layered over sub-national, grassroots conflict

- Rivalries connected to national political competition over strategic river and road routes
- Loss of key IO strongholds in Maban and Maiwut and persistent defections to SSPDF will lead to further clashes with likely gains by govt-aligned forces
- Key transit points and areas for refugee return remain at-risk, destabilized

Central-Southern Upper Nile (Area of High Concern)

Overlapping conflict dynamics with underlying national political drivers

- Fragmentation of IO and aligned communities, particularly around the Sobat area, and related creation of local militias creating tensions and likely violence between govt-aligned and IO forces
- Hardened militant rivalries among and within informal armed groups, including White Army, exacerbating tensions
- Potential clashes and closure of White Nile river access due to close proximity of Machar and Kitwang aligned forces, tensions around the potential unification of forces
- Latent tensions between eastern Nuer and Padang Dinka likely exacerbated by WFP reprioritization

Northern Jonglei-Western Bank (Area of Moderate Concern)

Persistent tensions despite peace agreement between govt and SPLA-IO/Kitwang faction

- Lack of confidence by Kitwang forces in govt peace agreement resulting in highly securitised, active defence positions around key towns and check points, affecting operational environment
- Southward movement Kitwang forces into Jonglei perceived as inflammatory move, could play out violently along Div7 (northern Jonglei) and Div8 (central Jonglei) divide
- Continued fragmentation of IO causing tensions among aligned communities

Central-Southern Jonglei & GPAA (Area of High Concern)

Persistent localised violence, flooding, and risk of extreme food insecurity

- The success of peace processes remains uncertain in context of persistent raids and intra-community conflict
- Momentum for largescale violence building on Dinka Bor, Gawaar side, supported by Anyuak, Jikany; Lou Nuer fractured with majority resisting mobilisation
- Conflict drivers potentially exacerbated by WFP reprioritization around Bor South, Alkobo

Eastern lowland Pibor, Boma Plateau and Eastern Didinga Hills (Area to Monitor)

Potential for violent contestation of illicit natural resource and other rents layered over grassroots issues

- Variety of peripheral minority groups often used as proxies by national and state elites, including Jie, Kachipo, highland/Ngalam Murie, Toposa, and Didinga
- Conflict drivers potentially exacerbated by WFP reprioritization

Routes (Area of High Risk)

- Nadipal-Kapoeta-Torit:** Persistent road-side attacks are likely to continue
- Juba-Yei-Morobo:** Clashes between SSPDF and NAG are likely to continue to disrupt access
- Sobat & Areas of White Nile:** Localized violence and potential clashes between SPLA-IO factions could disrupt river movements

Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Abyei (Area of High Risk)

Persistent cross-border tensions, including at key border crossings, disputed areas

- Elements of Misseriya, Darfuri insurgent remnants at key border crossings, disputed areas
- Likely violence between communities at NBoG-Sudan border at start dry season, exacerbated by resumption of border and land disputes
- Continued possibility of obtaining weapons and ammunition via Kafia Kingi and CAR

Western Opposition and Greater Baggari (Area of Moderate Concern)

Potential for violence in pursuit of various political and economic agendas

- Remaining potential for persistent violence between Azande and Balanda communities and associated militias and formal forces, with potential for escalation
- Renewed attempts to move the Wau county offices to Baggari likely to further aggravate tensions between state authorities and the Fertit SPLA-IO
- Potential for recruitment of aggrieved minorities (Luo of Jar River, Beli/Bongo of Wulu, Balanda of Nagero/Tambura/Wau)
- High likelihood of increased tensions due to WFP reprioritization

Southern Wunlit Triangle (Area of Moderate Concern)

Likely persistent tensions along Central Warrap-Southern Unity-Northern Lakes axis

- Impact floods forcing cattle into conflict-prone areas, migration routes intersecting in Wunlit triangle likely to exacerbate competition over increasingly scarce resources
- Layers of competing national, state, and grassroots political and economic agendas create high potential for violent escalation

Equatorial Greenbelt (Area of Moderate Concern)

High levels of violence rooted in entrenched grievances around entrenched inequity

- NAS likely to persist, recruit voluntarily and forcibly, continue to cause roadside insecurity
- More aggressive offensives by govt likely before intensification rains, exacerbating already volatile security environment
- Presence of Dinka Bor and Mundari cattle keepers in southern CES and EES aligned to security forces providing escalating dynamic to violence

Southern Ironstone Plateau and Flood Plains (Area of Moderate Concern)

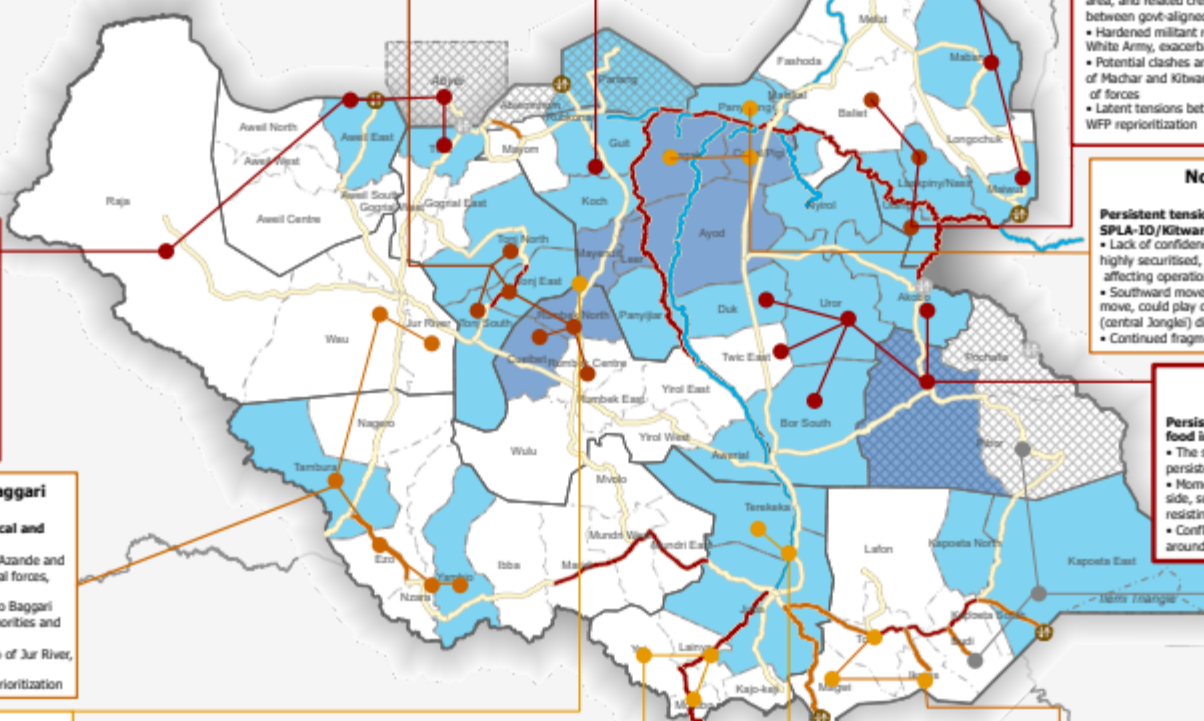
Localised and sub-national violence likely to persist with high chances of spill over

- Layers of competing national, state, and grassroots political and economic agendas and aberrant weather patterns affecting migration patterns and conflict dynamics
- Continued competition between Bari and Mundari over administrative control Mangalla
- Potential for spill-over Jonglei dynamics into Mangalla

Eastern Equatoria (Area of Moderate Concern)

Localised and sub-national violence between various actors likely to persist

- Localised violence between and within different identity groups, layers of competing national, state, and grassroots political and economic agendas
- Presence of Dinka Bor cattle keepers putting stain on local populations, exacerbating security and access environment
- WFP reprioritization likely to affect access along key MSR



National Level – Fragility of the Peace Process

Increase of violence between key signatories (and their proxies) to the R-ARCSS, particularly in Unity (Koch, Leer, Mayendit, Rubkona), Upper Nile (Maiwut, Longochok, Maban)

- **Unity:** 4 – 9 April: clashes in Koch, Leer result in capture of Mirmir, Adok, and widespread violence and human rights abuse in Leer including estimated 70 civilian casualties, sexual violence, widespread burning and destruction of tukuls, schools, churches, humanitarian facilities, and looting of assets and livestock – 16 May incident of concern
- **Upper Nile:** persistent skirmishes around Maiwut, Longechuk; since late March violence has spread to Maban; IO have lost key strongholds (Liang, Jekou)
- **Jonglei:** after a period of relative stability relating to Kitgwang violence, resumption of (small-scale) hostilities around Diel, Atar; movement of Gen. Thomas Mabor into Nyirol likely to further tensions, violence.

Intensification Sub-national and Local Violence

- **Jonglei:** Potential for escalation of tensions into large-scale violence remains a major concern
- **Warrap:** Uptick in violence between sections of Rek and Luachjang Dinka indicative of increase in conflict at start planting season; cross-border impact (Cuiebet, Rumbek North)
- **Equatorias:** Influx Bor Dinka cattle keepers; security operations exacerbate already deteriorating situation
- **Abyei:** Further violence expected relating to unresolved boundary and resource conflicts, exacerbated by southbound movement Misseriya

Outlook

- Despite unprecedented hunger crisis, 2021 ration cuts exacerbated by further **reductions and reprioritization in 2022** – exacerbated in rises global commodity prices – reprioritization itself as source of conflict and access constraints
- **Complex operational environment** – early indicators of further deterioration access, incl. attacks on humanitarian staff, convoys, and assets
- **Increase national and sub-national violence** make operational suspensions more likely while driving up the number of people that require a humanitarian response.
- Persistent conflict **undermines prepositioning activities** ahead of period of environmental access challenges
- Challenges of responding to **multiple and widespread crises** while retaining sufficient resources for another potentially significant flooding season
- **Importantly:**
 - **Despite famine prevention strategy employed by WFP another year of similar or higher levels of violence will have disastrous effects on food security country wide**
 - **Strategies to address entrenched inequity and isolation put on hold to focus on famine prevention strategy**



UNITED NATIONS
MULTI-PARTNER
TRUST FUND

Reconciliation **Stabilization** Resilience

JONGLEI & GPAA COMMUNITY VIOLENCE REDUCTION PROGRAMMING

6 Projects and over 20 Partners

Project	Partners
Community violence reduction	WFP, UNMISS, WHO, NP, VSF-G
Providing access to quality education through secondary school education and functional adult literacy	IOM, UNICEF
Community security and access to justice	UNDP, UNPOL
Reducing violence by preventing the abduction of women & children and facilitating their release	UNHCR, UNMISS-HRD/OHCHR, Save the Children, CEPO
Development and strengthening of inter-communal dialogue processes and systems	POF/Peace Canal
Supporting local organisations to engage in community-based peace processes	Shejeh Salam
Building a culture of social cohesion and peace	CRS

PHASE I: Developing Strategy and Interventions

- Extensive community engagement to assess drivers of conflict and abductions, identify local mechanism for violence reduction and reconciliation, and identify community priorities and ideas on sequencing
- Seasonal Livelihood planning (SLP)
- Assessment of local mechanisms for violence reduction and reconciliation
- Village Assessment Surveys (VAS) on existing services, infrastructure, and facilities
- Assessment on community definitions and perceptions of safety and security to measure impact
- Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) to develop community action plans
- Pieri Peace Dialogue (March 2020)



STRATEGY

Supporting communities to identify drivers of conflict and to identify priority interventions, which will be implemented to sustainably address those drivers, thereby reducing violence and increasing peaceful coexistence.

- **Sustainability**
- **Reducing violence and strengthening social cohesion**
- **Enhancing stability through access to justice leveraging of UNMISS capacities**
- **Addressing underlying drivers through enhanced resilience, access to resources and services**





Priority locations

In-depth analysis of conflict dynamics and assessment of existing programming, presence, and feasibility informed **identification of preliminary target communities**

- Greater Akobo
- Greater lowland Pibor
- Bor South
- Building on existing programming in Duk, Twic
- Abduction and social cohesion programming to include Uror, Ayod, Nyirol
- 2022 expansion: Ayod, Nyirol, Uror, Ulang



Timing and sequencing

Community-driven considerations on timing and sequencing are crucial to ensuring sustainable contributions to peace:

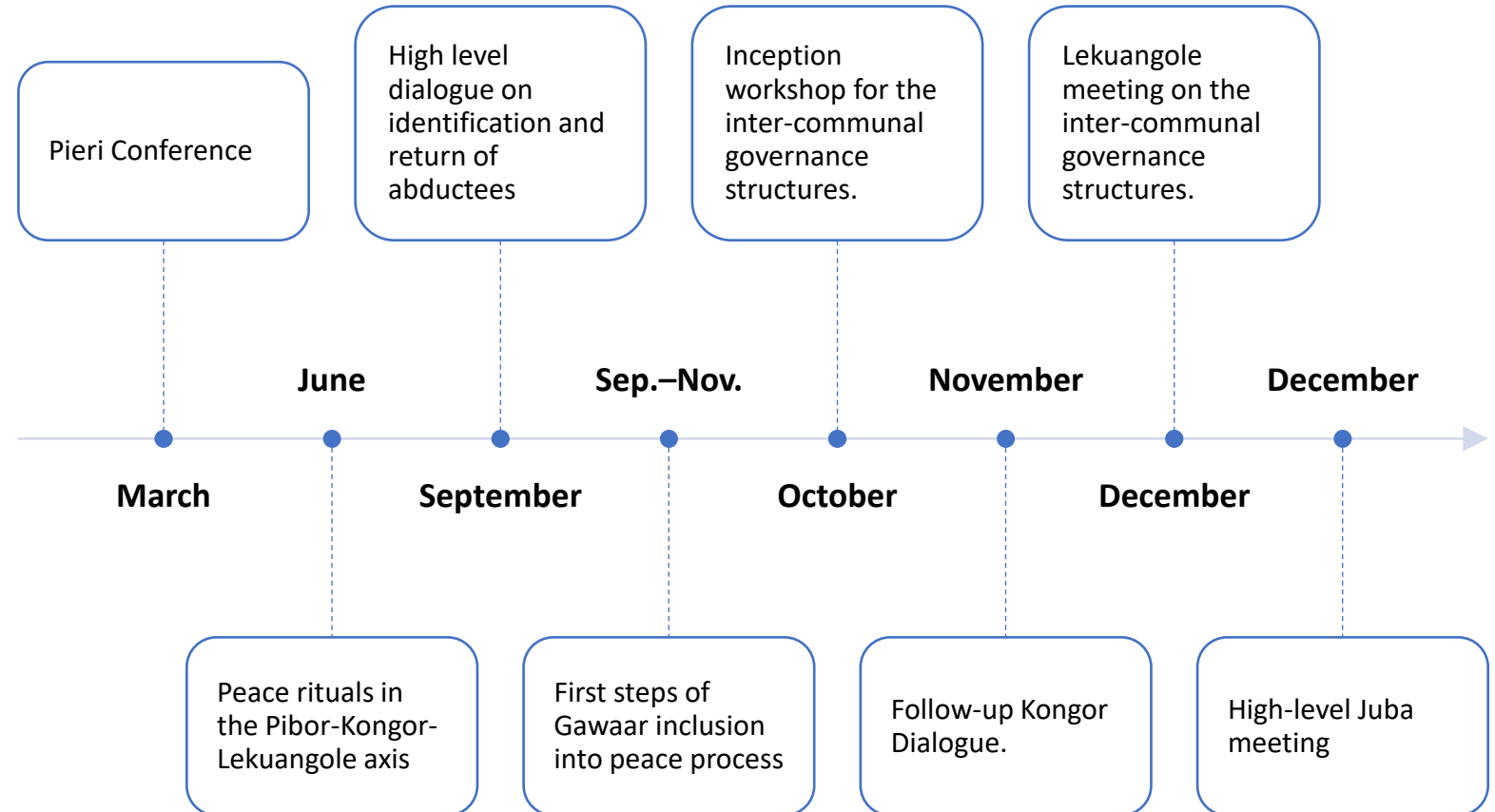
Distance – reduce extent migration; maintain separation; allow reduction of tensions to provide space for consultations *within communities*

Prevention – avoid new catalytic incidents to maintain space for dialogue, negotiation, and conflict resolution

Connection – establish and improve connections within and between communities through dialogues and conferences, as well as a range of infrastructural interventions, including access to markets.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS ON SOCIAL COHESION

- ❖ **Community-level engagement** (including on intra-communal / age-set issues) by partners across RSRTF locations and adjacent communities, supporting the Pieri Agreement.
- ❖ Close coordination between protection and peacebuilding partners around the **identification and return of abductees**
- ❖ Consistent **presence on the ground** between the partners allows for progressively nuancing the analysis and faster response to dynamics.
- ❖ Enhanced **information sharing and verification**, with work currently underway refining SoPs



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS ON STABILIZATION

- Establishment of Police Community Relations Committees (PCRCs)
- Establishment of women and youth protection teams.
- Coordinated security patrols in conflict hotspots
- Creation of safe spaces for women and youth.
- Coordinated trainings for formal and informal rule of law actors on, among others, SGBV prevention, investigation, and prosecution.
- Trainings for community security actors on conflict management, prevention, and resolution.



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS ON RESILIENCE AND SERVICE DELIVERY

- Re-opened six secondary schools and teaching/learning is ongoing.
- Provided functional literacy training in 17 community-based learning centres to nearly 600 people.
- Vaccinated 166,000 livestock;
- Assisted 527 people for trauma related health issues.
- Provided specific skills training to 80 community animal health workers and over 80 health workers in medical clinics
- Crop cultivation
- Community access roads rehabilitated



GAPS AND WAY FORWARD



SHARED SOPS FOR
INFORMATION SHARING
AND VERIFICATION



GUIDELINES AND SOPS
FOR EARLY RESPONSE
INTERVENTIONS BY
UNMISS AND PARTNERS



BETTER COORDINATION
AND COMMUNICATION
WITHIN ARG
FRAMEWORK



REVIEWING ARG
STRATEGY BASED ON
LESSONS LEARNED AND
2022 EXPANSION



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Peacebuilding Lessons

- Nexus programming requires more than just enhanced coordination between pillars
- Situating dialogue in a process
- Addressing historical memory
- Taking a 'system' view of peace dividends and focussing on community priorities
- Engaging those directly responsible for initiating violence
- Working through traditional structures, practices and leadership
- Definitions of community are complex
- Community outreach and engagement enhances support for activities and facilitates local ownership
- Keeping the external politics at an appropriate distance
- Responding flexibly and rapidly as the context changes
- Transparency and clarity with communities
- Working with trusted local partners
- Mobility is key to survival and peace
- Informal livelihood groups have emerged as critical sources of material support and wellbeing