

# Overview

- Escalation of violence since July in Panyikang – Fangak – Canal corridor
- Understanding different motivations Kitgwang rebellion and internal split
- Possibility for continued violence around Tonga, Atar, Dor, Diel, and other strategic areas along the Nile
- Accurate picture of displacement yet to be established, but spread over IO (Fangak, Canal), Agwelek (Panyikang), and government-controlled areas (Panyikang, Malakal)

# Objectives of violence

- National level objectives –
  - SPLA-IO
  - Kitgwan
  - Government
  - Fragmentation of opposition
- State level objectives
  - Agwelek, Padang, Nuer
- Local objectives
  - White Armies, youth

# Scope of violence

- Social scope
  - Consider differential interests, inputs Eastern Nuer, Jonglei Nuer, Shilluk, Padang Dinka
- Temporal scope
  - The situation in we currently face in the Panyikang-Fangak corridor mirrors similar experiences in the past
  - Understand shifts in allegiances throughout civil wars; allegiances of convenience
- Geographic scope
  - Land and boundaries, ethnic cleansing
  - Shifts in territorial control, linked to strategic importance
  - Importance for FSL

# Armed actors and forms of violence

- Armed actors
  - Agwelek
  - Kitgwang
  - “White armies”
  - SPLA-IO, government?
- Forms of violence
  - Look beyond incidents of violence, selected humanitarian access constitutes a crucial part of military and political strategy

# Recommendations for Conflict Sensitivity

1. Link interventions across all affected areas and carefully coordinate their response to affected communities
2. Carefully communicate decisions to stakeholders at all levels, and with the community at the center of decision-making
3. Affected communities' needs, rights, and legitimate interests should be the primary consideration
4. Identify conflict sensitivity focal points for developing medium to longer-term response