



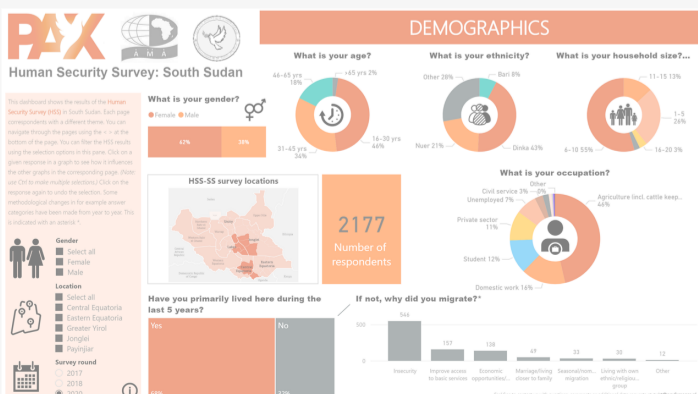
Human Security Survey

Expert Panel Monitor

Highlights

- Most consulted local security experts (58%) claimed that the general security situation across Greater Bor (Bor South, Twic East and Duk counties) **improved** in the first half of 2022, with an additional 25% not observing any changes with the last survey, and 17% of experts observing a **deteriorated** security situation since the end of last year;
- The experts attributed improved security levels to **extensive flooding** in some areas, leading to many **cattle camps** (the main target for suspected Murle armed youth) **being relocated** to Central and East Equatoria states. Others claimed that **cattle raids, child abductions and other forms of intercommunal violence** by Murle militias still posed a considerable threat to Greater Bor communities. For example, in January more than 30 people were killed, numerous others wounded and displaced when suspected Murle armed youth attacked Baidit in Bor South County and raided thousands of cattle, but also numerous other local violent incidents were mentioned;
- In addition, **the new State Legislative Assembly** was constituted for Jonglei, leading to expected improvements in administration and security provision. **A new State Police Commissioner was appointed** and a number of police cars and motorcycles were distributed by the national government to assist in law enforcement tasks. **In Gadieng (Duk County) a new police post was established**, as well as in several areas of Bor town. However, governance challenges remain as tensions erupted over the last few months between the State Government and civil servants over allegations of corruption concerning unpaid salaries;
- The (re)construction of dykes in towns such as Bor and Panyagor by youth and local authorities, with the support of WFP, seems to **have greatly reduced the effects of flooding** in urban areas;
- Crime levels in Bor town continue to be **lower than previous years**, thanks to the crackdown by the joined security forces consisting of police and SSPDF (army). However, **inadequate salaries** are threatening these improvements as police officers, especially in rural areas, abandon their jobs.

For more information about PAX or the Human Security Survey in South Sudan, visit protectionofcivilians.org or contact Anton Quist (quist@paxforpeace.nl). Find more HSS data on our interactive dashboards of [South Sudan](#) and [Iraq](#).



UPDATE

Q1-Q2 2022, Jonglei State



Security situation:
Improved



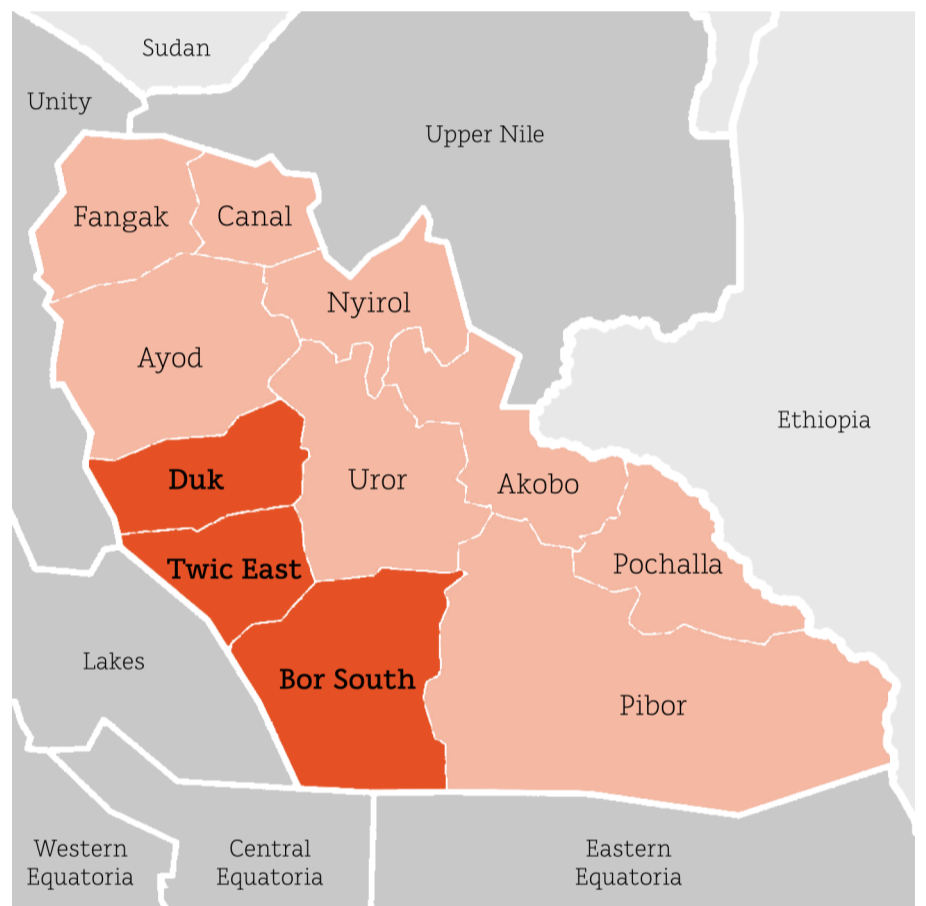
Biggest contributing factor:
Flooding



Biggest Development:
State Legislative Assembly



Biggest challenge:
Unpaid salaries



Methodology

The [Human Security Survey](#) (HSS) in South Sudan collects security perspectives of local community members through randomized household surveys on an annual basis. To supplement these findings, **PAX** has developed the Expert Panel Monitor to closely and timely monitor the local security situation by interviewing a fixed group of experts twice a year about general local security dynamics as well as developments on a number of previously identified community security issues.

In June 2022, **12 individual interviews** were conducted with local experts in Jonglei State. The group of experts included local government officials, police officers, chiefs, women and youth leaders. Six of these experts were from Bor South County, 4 from Twic East County and 2 from Duk County of Jonglei State. This report summarizes the security dynamics observed by the consulted experts between December and May 2022 (so roughly Q1-Q2 of 2022).