

ANNUAL REPORT 2009

Southern Sudan Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control (SSBCSSAC)

BACKGROUND

The Southern Sudan Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control (SSBCSSAC) was established in 2007 under the Office of the Vice-President and consisting of only two staff; Director Dr Riak Gok Majok and Deputy Director Chuol Giew Nhial. In 2008, the Bureau was instituted as a department under the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA). It has witnessed great budgetary and staffing challenges but remained dedicated to its cause and made tireless efforts to pursue its mandate. With the appointment of Chair Maj. Gen. Daniel Deng Lual as the Head, on 9 December, the Bureau will be operating under a clear leadership and with official MoIA support. Its first 2010 priority is the review and completion of the staffing structure through open and competitive recruitment process, and most importantly instating the four director posts according to the organisational structure.

This annual report provides a broad overview of SSBCSSAC activities and engagements made throughout the year. It has been structured to provide a chronological and brief account of activities undertaken during calendar year 2009. For details, exhaustive descriptions and full reports (whenever available), it will refer to annexes and attachments.

BUDGET, ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

Budget

The SSBCSSAC budget was prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Finance for inclusion into the annual GoSS 2010 budget report. The allocated Bureau budget has been set to 3.1 M Sudanese Pounds.

Office premises

The Bureau signed two different LOA amendments with UNDP, one during the beginning of the year and the second towards the end of the year, covering the rental cost of its premises for the time periods 1 January-31 December 2009 and 1 January-31 December 2010. Initially, UNDP agreed to provide its financial support to office premises to alleviate Bureau's allocated space dilemma¹. The Bureau sought and gained the UNDP Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) project support to cover 12 month's rental cost for premises² to accommodate a total of 17 staff members³.

¹ Allocated 1 room at the Fire Brigade Headquarter.

² Office located at Hai Negle – 1 km from Juba University – Signs have been raised to provide clear directions.

³ According to the SSBCSSAC's 2008 staffing structure, as approved by the Ministry of Public Service and Human Resources Development

UNDP's maintained position throughout 2009 has been that its continued support for office space would be conditioned upon co-location with MoIA. With the Presidential and MoIA supported appointment of Maj. Gen. Daniel Deng Lual as the new SSBCSSAC Head, UNDP management deemed that the anticipated and necessary structured linkage to MoIA had been introduced, why they agreed to provide financial support to the new office premises which are closely located to the Ministries for the duration of year 2010.

Staffing

The Bureau ensured a build-up of its staff pool throughout the year, with most recruitments made between April and July. A total of 10 newly recruited staff has been finalised, all but one to the Juba office.

It should be noted that in the absence of a formal structure, all, but three staff has been appointed on a temporary basis. The full staff pool consists of 23 in the Juba office, and 20 at state level.

The Bureau also welcomed its UNDP Technical Advisor as of October. The Advisor has been embedded with the Bureau and provided support to the development of policies, project implementation and overall structuring of SSBCSSAC.

Staff Accommodation

During the second half of the year, the Bureau obtained state funds to accommodate five of its key staff members in Juba.

Equipment

The Bureau has purchased office equipment and office furniture as presented in the Annex 1.

In addition to the purchases made the Bureau has received a generator from the UNDP.

UNDP PROJECT BOARD MEETING

The SSBCSSAC chairs the UNDP Project Board, which is a decision-making body composed of SSBCSSAC, the Peace Commission, representatives from the line ministries MoIA, MoLA, JoSS and MoRC and the international donor community, and UNDP. These quarterly meetings discuss all issues pertaining to UNDP Community Security and Arms Control project (CSAC) and guide the overall strategic direction and management of the project to ensure national ownership, alongside donors and UNDP Management.

STATE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

Attachment 1 Executive Summary (Full report available upon request)

With funding from JDO and the expertise of an external consultant, the Bureau staff conducted an assessment at state, county and payam level in the six states Eastern and Central Equatoria, Lakes, Warrap, Upper Nile, Unity during the period of Dec 16 2008 – 13 June 2009.⁴ In order to reflect the

⁴ Due to violent clashes as well as the start of the rain season, the team had to replace assessments in Jonglei with Central Equatoria.

varying patterns of volatility on the ground, the team made its county selection from three categories: 1) mostly affected by violence, 2 less prone to violence/peaceful 3) headquarter/capital of the state. The team conducted a series of focus group discussions at payam level in various counties of the 6 states. The main objective of the study was to collect data on the nature and extent of the proliferation of SALW and impact on communities across South Sudan. The Bureau staff partook in a 4-day preparatory training course in data collection, moderator role and interview ethics before their departure.

The final assessment produced a number of critical findings with regard to root causes and symptoms of conflicts in Southern Sudan as follows:

- Cattle Raiding;
- Abductions of children;
- Proliferation of Small Arms amongst civilians;
- Land and Water conflict – grazing land and water points;
- Marital affairs related to cattle and dowry payments;
- A weak judicial system.

Based on these findings, a number of recommendations were delivered, some of which have been listed below:

GoSS

- GoSS needs to enact up-to-date laws regulating gun possession;
- Accelerate DDR of former combatants to limit continued arms circulation amongst the civilians;
- Acquire marking machines and undertake gun registration with local and central authorities prior to disarmament;
- Undertake simultaneous voluntary civilian disarmament;
- Perform cattle electronic branding with microchips;
- Coordinating the process of civilian disarmament with the SSBCSSAC.

Civil Society

- Undertake public awareness campaigns on the danger of illegal arms possession;
- Support peace-building campaigns;
- Support with community development projects.

International Community

- Provide technical and financial support for civilian disarmament;
- Provide training and technical support to the police and prison guard force and all other security forces.

The Assessment also recommended that for capacity building purposes, the Bureau staff should acquire training and attend regional and international meetings on global and regional instruments of small arms control such as the UN Programme of Action, the Nairobi Declaration and Protocols

and etc. Similarly, it found that the staff needed training in office management systems, communications, research and computer skills alongside building up their financial and administrative competences.

The Bureau made a presentation on the state assessment report on August 27 to a large assembly consisting of key national and international stakeholders including H.E. GoSS Vice-President Dr. Riek Machar Teny.

STRATEGIC PLAN

Attachment 2: Strategic Plan

Based on the Bureau mandate and policy, a strategic plan was drawn up in 2009, mapping out the short- and long-term delivery goals as well as the key areas of focus to guide its work. The strategic plan incorporates the proper creation of policy and legislative frameworks as well as civilian disarmament and stockpile management. These activities are seen as necessarily accompanied and driven by strategic public information and regional cooperation and interaction particularly with regard to cross-border insecurity. Finally the Bureau has identified risk analysis including the development early warning and response systems as an area for its involvement. The strategic plan naturally entails close collaboration with national stakeholders, most importantly the law enforcement agencies and line Ministries. It also requires partnerships with the international community such as the UN alongside national and international NGOs.

STAFF TRAINING

The Bureau staff attended a 2 day training programme between 28-29 August. The programme covered four areas: 1) community security and small arms control, 2) security assessment methodologies, 3) communication and information sharing and finally 4) how to work in a neutral and mediating manner in conflict environments. The two day training session also included a presentation on existing treaties to combat illicit arms: Nairobi Protocol and UN Programme of Action. This activity was held jointly between the Bureau and Saferworld.

CONCEPT PAPER

Attachment 3: Concept paper on peaceful civilian disarmament

Following the Presidential Decree of 2009 on absolute civilian disarmament, the Bureau took it upon itself to suggest an alternative approach to disarmament which it called the 'Middle Road' namely a campaign that is between forceful disarmament and no-disarmament. It was tasked to develop a concept paper mapping out the structure and strategy of such a campaign. The Bureau produced a concept paper on a peaceful disarmament campaign based on a dual clustered approach and disarmament committee structure. The Bureau's role in such a campaign would be:

- Secretariat at all levels of GoSS;
- Mobilisation of local and international resources;
- Informing and facilitating disarmament committee meetings.

The concept paper was presented to the GoSS Security Committee and was followed by an open and an overall positive discussion amongst the participants.

The Bureau called a meeting inviting the international donor community including Norway, US, Britain, JDO, EU and UNDP to present its concept paper on peaceful civilian disarmament. The attendants requested that GoSS should define its community policy concept with an attached detailed budget, indicating GoSS cost carrying capability and the gap bridging support needed from the international donor community. The Bureau was asked to follow up on this matter and report back on potential outcomes.

KHARTOUM VISITS

A series of two meetings have been held in Khartoum to date; 9-15 September and 9-15 October, consisting of a two person delegation, led by the chair of the SSBCSSAC. The first round of visit succeeded in establishing some contact points with the Northern counterparts and laid the ground for the second visit one month later. There were three purposes to the second visit: 1) establishing working relations with the Northern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilisation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration Commissions (NSDDRC) and the Sudan National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons Control (SNFP SALW) and 2) forge a common strategy on SALW on the North-South border areas, 3) Meet with Embassy of Japan regarding future funding possibilities.

A number of tangible outcomes and recommendations sprung out of these meetings, some of which are enlisted below:

1. Joint North-South committees on Community Security and arms control;
2. Develop a common workplan for the 3 transitional border areas of Abyei, Southern Blue Nile and Southern Kodofan/Nuba Mountains;
3. Organise joint workshops in North-South neighbouring States;
4. Draft and harmonise firearms possessions laws;
5. Develop conflict sensitive projects in the border areas;
6. Collaboration in the area of marking and registration of weapons⁵.

In the spirit of cooperation, the NSDDRC offered to share their strategic plan, set up confidence building mechanisms⁶, while NFP SALW pledged technical support in the area of capacity-building, information sharing on small arms proliferation and stockpile management, and logical support by the provision of computers.

The Japan diplomatic mission informed the SSBCSSAC that it channels its funds primarily through UNDP. They explained that they are supporting arms violence reduction projects. They acknowledged the dire need for financial and technical support in the build-up and training of the Southern Sudan police force as well as strengthening the GOSS' ability to provide basic social services. It will explore ways in which it could provide future support in the areas of security and development.

⁵ Northern and Southern Sudan have received 2 marking machines from Regional Centre for Small Arms (RECSA) respectively. In the North the licensing and marking of arms is coordinated by SNFP SALW. The mechanisms and institutional coordinating responsibility will be arranged in 2010.

⁶ Through joint project implementation, North-South Visits and information sharing.

REGIONAL VISITS

During the month of September, the Director of the Bureau, later joined by the Deputy Director undertook three regional visits in a short time interval with the purpose of making a formal presentation of the organisation as well as familiarising themselves with their regional counterparts in order to lay the ground for future collaboration and information sharing.

RECSA

The Director of the Bureau visited the Regional Centre for Small Arms control (RECSA) in Nairobi, Kenya on September 16, meeting its Chairperson Dr. Francis Sang for a general discussion on the possibility and conditions for a Southern Sudan seat in the regional organisation with members states in the Horn, East and Central Africa. The organisation implements the Nairobi protocol through a wide range of mechanisms, including providing guidance and support to its member states on updating and harmonising regulation on arms possession, policy formulation and recommendations, technical assistance, capacity building.

The meeting concluded that a meeting will be held in Juba, inviting RECSA and key GoSS stakeholders.

Kenyan NFP

The director went on to hold a separate introductory meeting was with the Kenyan NFP and the National Steering Committee for peace-building. The Kenyan National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons Control (NFP SALW) NFP is seated in the Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security and is present in 8 provinces, 254 districts and 22 regions. It is mandated to coordinate the development of national policies, actions plans and the implementation of international instruments accordingly:

- UN Programme of Action to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW (UNPOA, 2001);
- UN Protocol against illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms (2001);
- Bamako Declaration on an African Common Position on the illicit proliferation, circulation and trafficking of SALW (2000);
- Nairobi Protocol for the prevention, control and reduction of SALW in the Great Lakes Region and the horn of Africa (2004).

Ugandan NFP

The visit to Uganda was conducted on September 21, including the Director and deputy Director of SSBCSSAC. Their Ugandan NFP SALW was formed under the Ministry of Internal Affairs in 2001, mainly pursuing the implementation of the Nairobi Declaration, Protocol as well as the UN Programme of Action on SALW. It has conducted arms marking within 91 police force units. The mandate and policy of the Ugandan NFP is much similar to those of the SSBCSSAC. It was agreed that the SSBCSSAC should return to Uganda for a visit to Karamoja region to share their experiences of civilian disarmament.

Ethiopian NFP

Next in the regional visit itinerary was Ethiopia, taking place on September 22 and 23. The SSBCSSAC Director and deputy director met with the GoSS liaison office representatives as well as the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) coordinator for IGADD member states⁷, based in Addis Ababa. The CEWARN was established by the IGAD Member States Council of Ministers in 2003 following a protocol agreement of January 2002.

SSBCSSAC did not manage to locate the Ethiopian NFP SALW, and therefore did not meet with them. The overall impression and conclusion from these regional visits can be summarised in two points:

1. Lessons to be learned from NFPs in neighbouring countries on structure, operations, capacity and priorities;
2. Follow-up and build upon expressed support to Southern Sudan's future participation in regional forums and instruments, technical capacity and regional cooperation.

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION VISITS TO STATES

Attachment 4: State visits to Warrap, Lakes, Unity, Upper Nile and Western Equatoria

Attachment 5: State visit to Eastern Equatoria state and Jonglei state

A total of seven state visits were conducted in 2009, five of which took place in September and two in November, supported by Saferworld. The common purpose of these visits was to disseminate information about the SSBCSSAC's mandate, policy and strategic plan as well as its concept paper on peaceful civilian disarmament. The first five were made to Warrap, Lakes, Upper Nile and Western Equatoria, while the last two included Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei State. During the two last visits, the missions also included the Bureau's Technical Advisor from UNDP and an UNPOL staff. The two latter visits also presented UNPOL's forthcoming pilot livestock patrol unit in Jonglei State in the context of community security and the planned SSBCSSAC community workshop in connection to the inauguration of the unit in early 2010.

OFFICIAL RECSA VISIT TO JUBA

Attachment 6: Report on RECSA SSBCSSAC meeting

The first official meeting between RECSA and SSBCSSAC was held in Juba on October 30, inviting representatives of GoSS ministries and institutions, UNMIS, UNPOL, local and international NGOs. The meeting was opened by H.E. GoSS Vice-President Dr. Riek Machar Teny who and offered presentations from RECSA and SSBCSSAC on their respective activities, mandates and future areas of cooperation.

The meeting report includes the Vice-President's remarks on the security situation in Southern Sudan and actions needed as well as SSBCSSAC and RECSA responses to open floor discussions.

As a direct and first outcome of this meeting, RECSA has supplied Southern Sudan with two marking machines, which are intended for use by the law enforcement forces and primarily the police to

⁷ Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti and Somalia

mark and register legally held arms. Technical training for the usage of these machines will be provided in early 2010.

WARRAP CIVILIAN DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

Attachment 7: Report on civilian disarmament campaign (covering 12 days)

The head of the SSBCSSAC was invited to take part in a month long civilian disarmament campaign delegation in Warrap state comprising of the Governor H.E. Tor Deng Mawein and his deputy, all key state level government officials, law enforcement agencies, religious leader and chiefs as well as civil society representatives. The Bureau was represented in the campaign from 3-14 Nov and its main contribution was to disseminate information about the concept paper of peaceful civilian disarmament and aim to influence the campaign with its developed clustered and community dialogue-based approach as outlined in the concept paper on peaceful civilian disarmament. The campaign was highly auspicious in that it interacted directly with communities, consolidated recommendations on basic and prioritised needs and services finally resulting in a substantial amount of weapons collected. The campaign has been ongoing since, but the head of the SSBCSSAC has separated from the mission to resume SSBCSSAC Juba office duties.

REGIONAL SEMINAR FOR COUNTRIES IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

The Bureau participated in a 2 day regional seminar⁸ in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 10-11 December, organised by UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), normally only admitting States, but granted participation through the expressed support of the Khartoum representation in Geneva. The two day seminar was highly informative and provided a comprehensive overview of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), the ongoing international regional, state and non-state processes and mechanisms for the development and adoption of an ATT⁹. The formal process towards elaboration of a legally binding international ATT through the adoption of the UN General Assembly resolution 61/89 started on 6 December 2006. The objective of such an international ATT is to prevent irresponsible arms transfers by adopting common international standards for export, import and transfer of conventional arms. Such an ATT would be highly relevant in the conflict ridden Sudanese context and it would therefore be well suited that the Bureau stays engaged, informed and participates in the future discussions and possible events leading up to a 2012 United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty.

The meeting also provided the Bureau with the opportunity to network broadly with UN, EU, RECSA and neighbouring countries and most importantly to make itself known amongst these actors. The Bureau will follow up on these made contacts and the agreed action points on common areas of collaboration particularly with RECSA.

⁸ The 5th of a total of 6th Seminars held during 2009: Geneva (Launch), Dakar (West, Central and North Africa), Mexico (Americas and the Caribbean), New York (side event), Middle East (Amman), Geneva (Briefing), Kuala Lumpur (Asia and the Pacific), Addis Ababa (Easter and Southern African), Vienna (Wider Europe).

⁹ Note the difference between ATT and the UN Programme of Action, where the former covers the legal and the latter the illegal arms trade.

STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT PROJECT DISCUSSIONS

In fulfilling its mandate, while also attending to one of the most neglected and urgent community security risks in Southern Sudan, the Bureau has held three meetings with Danish Demining Group (DDG). These were held during the months of October, November and December, starting with an introductory discussion on potential collaboration in a project on stockpile management and resulting in a developed DDG draft concept paper for internal distribution. The Bureau will promptly follow up by initiating a need-assessment survey amongst GoSS law enforcement agencies on technical training and capacity-building in management and the safe storage and supervision of collected stockpile. Such a project would most suitably converge with the marking and registration of arms through the recently obtained marking machines from RECSA.