



Monitoring and Analysis of Violent Conflict in South Sudan

Report # 2:
July 5, 2019

This is the second out of six reports that are part of an initiative by PeaceTech Lab to identify, monitor, analyze and report on hate speech trends and their relationship to violence incidents and events on the ground in South Sudan. In each of the six reports we will provide insights into recent events identified through our own monitoring and the publicly available [ACLEd](#) data sets, and will compare our predictions from the previous report with the events that actually took place during the prediction period.

We will also be actively maintaining an online portal page which is updated regularly and provides visualizations of the hate speech and violent incidents data in real time. These reports will focus on providing early warning predictions of violence at the state-level in South Sudan, along with analysis of current events on the ground. Our hope is that this information will be used by relevant stakeholders for conflict prevention and mitigation purposes.

Latest Events

On June 20, members of parliament refused to let the Minister of Finance present the 2019/2020 fiscal year budget because civil servants arrears from last year had not been paid. According to [reports](#), civil servants employed at the national level have not been paid for six months, while those working at the state level have not been paid for seven. According to [VOA](#), in 2014 "Dozens of soldiers were killed at the Giada barracks early this month in another clash over pay." Unpaid salaries have a tendency to create tension around the country, which can lead to clashes.

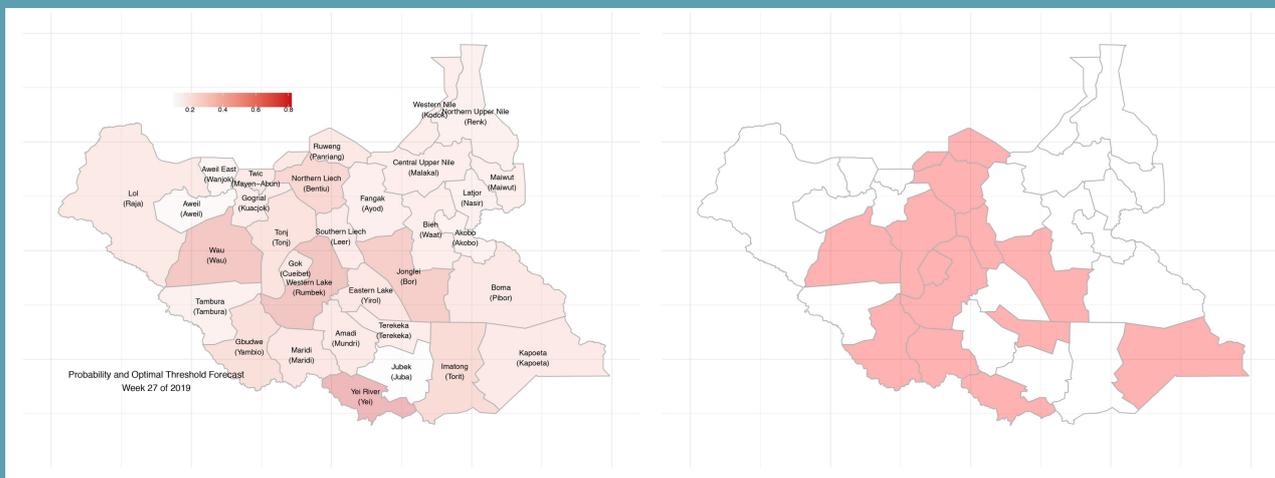
On June 28, an ongoing conflict between two clans from the Agar Sections, the Gony and Thuyic ended in the revenge killings of four people and six other wounded. The clash occurred in Alou cattle camp in Western Lakes State. On January 2019, [Eye Radio](#) reported the death of 16 people in the area. Revenge killings are quite common in this state as a way to settle disputes of cattle theft.

On June 25, the Security Council sanctioned Paul Malong Awan, the previous chief of staff of the SPLA. According to the [press release](#), "Under Malong's leadership, the SPLA attacked civilians, schools and hospitals; forced the displacement of civilians; carried out enforced disappearances; arbitrarily detained civilians; and conducted acts of torture, and rape." Malong who belongs to the largest Dinka ethnic group in South Sudan, was the chief of staff during the 2013 and 2016 conflict, before being relieved from duty by presidential decree. He is currently the leader of South Sudan United Front/Army (SS-UF), a rebel movement with the aim to remove the sitting government.

EARLY WARNING OF CONFLICT Week of July 2-7

The predictive maps below present the likelihood of each state experiencing one or more of the following event types (as classified by ACLED): 1) Violence against Civilians; 2) Battles; 3) Protests or Riots. For the Week of July 2-July 7, PeaceTech Lab's statistical model predicts higher likelihoods of these events in the municipalities shown in darker red on the map on the left. The map on the right applies a probability threshold to forecast which of these municipalities can be expected to experience one or more of these types of events over the next week.

These States are Ruweng (Panriang), Northern Liech (Bentiu), Tonj (Tanj), Wau (Wau), Western Lake (Rumbek), Gok (Cueibet), Southern Liech (Leer), Gbudwe (Yambio), Maridi (Maridi), Yei River (Yei), Terekeka (Terekeka), Kapoeta (Kapoeta), Jonglei (Bor)



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