



CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE PROFILE



UNMIS RRR-HERR-RSCO
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Background

Central Equatoria State (CES) was initially part of Equatoria Province. In the early 1980s, the province was divided into two regions: Eastern Equatoria and Western Equatoria. In 1991, the region was further divided when the Government in Khartoum created the Bahr el Jebel (*River of Mountains*) State, naming it after the White Nile that flows through the State. However, following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005 during the first Interim Legislative Assembly, the authorities of South Sudan renamed it Central Equatoria. During the war, the state was split between the SPLM/A and the former Government of Sudan. Juba and Terekeka counties were Government-controlled areas whereas Kajo-Keji, Yei, Morobo and Lainya counties were SPLM/A-controlled areas.

Central Equatoria State borders Eastern Equatoria State to the east; Western Equatoria State to the west; Jonglei State to the northeast; Lakes State to the northwest, Uganda to the south and the Democratic Republic of Congo to the southwest (*see Map of Central Equatoria below*). The capital of Central Equatoria State is Juba, which enjoys a unique status as state capital for both the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) and Central Equatoria State. This strategic location is not without political, economic and jurisdictional implications, some of which have yet to be resolved. The state consists of six counties, namely Juba, Lainya, Morobo, Kajo-Keji, Terekeka and Yei counties, with fourteen tribes.

Security Situation

Although the security situation in the state remains stable, often it is stippled with inter-tribal conflicts over cattle raiding and grazing lands, land boundary-related disputes and sporadic attacks and abductions. The inter-tribal conflicts are normally between pastoralists and agriculturalists, as is the case of Mundari and the Bari and Nyagwara communities. Throughout 2009 and 2010, there have been recurrent clashes between the Mundaris in Terekeka County and Dinkas in bordering counties of Awerial and Bor in Lakes State and Jonglei State respectively, and between the Mundaris and Baris within the State that has resulted in scores being displaced. Due to the severity of these clashes, the Commissioner of Terekeka County has taken a bold initiative for a tripartite peace dialogue between his counterparts in Awerial and Bor Counties in Lakes and Jonglei States respectively. These peace dialogues are being supported by UNMIS civil affairs and human rights sections as part of the overall stabilisation strategy for Southern Sudan.

3. The State Executive

The State Executive is headed by a Governor. Following the first ever democratic elections held in Southern Sudan in April 2010, the new State Governor and state legislators were elected. The newly elected Governor, Major-General Clement Wani Konga formed his executive Government in May 2010, which includes the Deputy Governor who also holds a ministerial post, and twelve other State Ministers. In addition, there are six State Advisors (political affairs, security, economic, health, gender child welfare; and investment) who work directly with the Governor. The Governor is accountable to the President of GoSS, while the State Ministers are accountable to the Governor. Each State Minister is assisted by a Director-General. Power is devolved from the state executive to the county, payam and boma levels as part of the decentralized system of governance. Counties are headed by County Commissioners, appointed by the President on the recommendation of the State

Governor while payams and bomas are headed by Administrators appointed by the State Governor upon recommendation of the respective County Commissioners (*see Appendix 2 for detailed list of State Executive and Commissioners*).

4. Recovery and Development

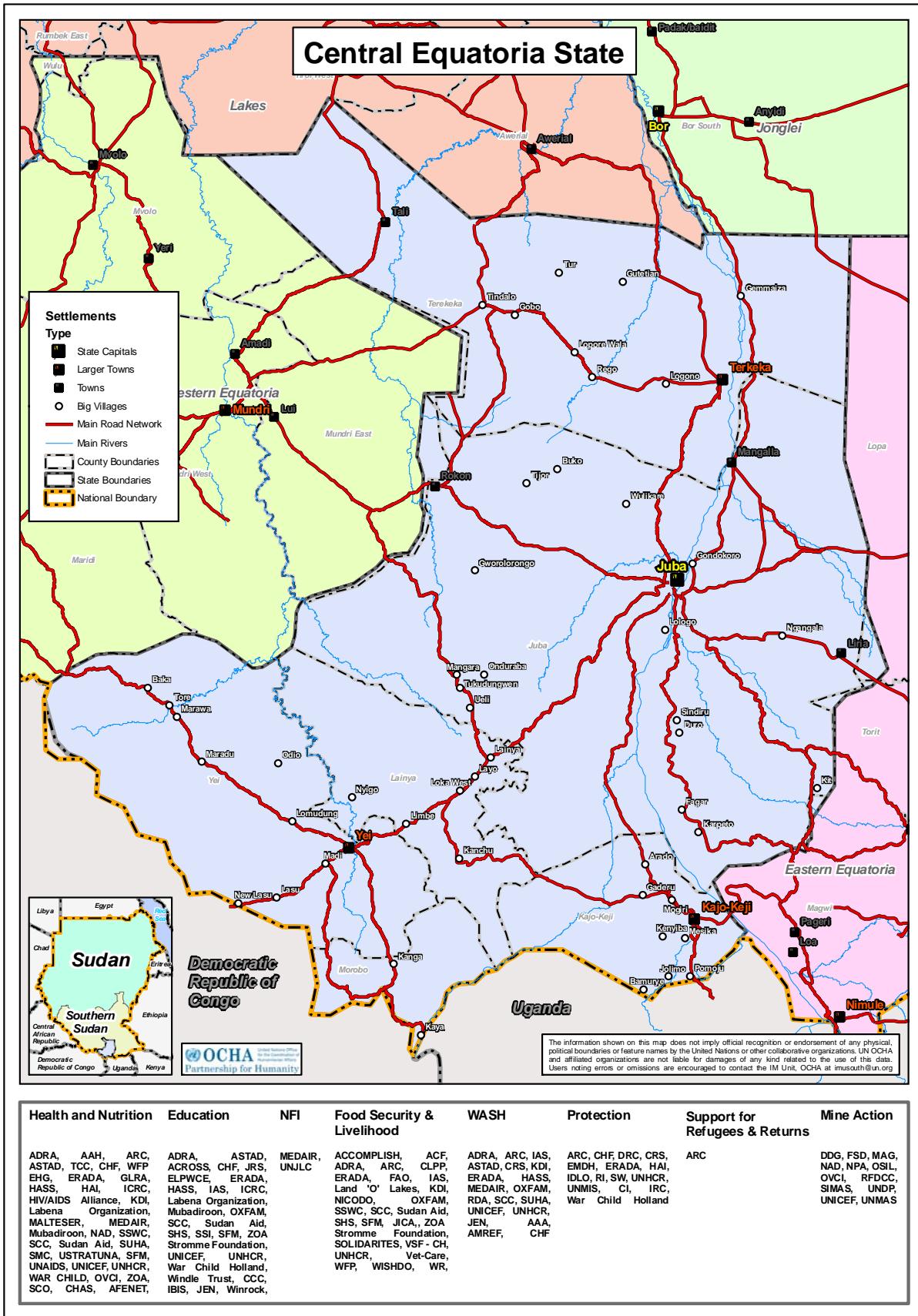
With a population of 1,103,592,¹ Central Equatoria State enjoys a spillover effect from the investments, infrastructural and economic developments of Juba. In the months preceding the democratic elections, the main roads within Juba were rehabilitated. However, most of the roads connecting Juba to other counties within the state remain in a precarious condition which hampers access and subsequent development. The state currently collects revenue from private businesses operating within it, but the impact of such revenues is yet to be observed and to trickle down to grassroots communities. The UNDP Recovery and Rehabilitation Programme (RRP), has benefited over 20,000 people in Juba County with a budget of EUR 4 million² and works to establish vocational facilities, create a revolving funds scheme for businesses, supply farmers with seeds, tools, rehabilitate community water points, latrines, primary health care units and repair roads and bridges. While the RRP targets only one county, in other counties early recovery interventions by UN agencies and partners bridge the gap, especially in the rehabilitation of health, education facilities and water points, and restoration of livelihoods. Recovery and development needs are enormous ranging from rehabilitation of physical infrastructure in all sectors, including establishment of sound and operational financial institutions. Integration of line ministry government staff into the government payroll continues to be an obstacle to the sustainability of early recovery efforts. Capacity building and technical support to local government authorities and institutions at all levels is critical to enable them to jump-start recovery activities.

5. State Integrated Team

The Central Equatoria Integrated Team of five includes one international civilian staff, two international UN volunteers, one national professional officer and one driver. Given the state's strategic location, the team has continued to monitor and coordinate activities related to returns. From January through June 2010, the team together with the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC), verified 6,122 returnees (873 households) who arrived from Khartoum through Juba Port. Enhancing coordination among humanitarian partners in the state, including leading assessments and response advocacy, are major activities for the team in close collaboration with UNOCHA and SSRRC, particularly in light of the increased humanitarian emergencies since the beginning of 2010. Currently, the main coordination forum is the existing Return and Reintegration Working Group (RRWG), which is chaired by the SSRRC and co-chaired by the team. With the new State Government in place efforts are underway to establish a state coordination forum led by the State Government, and possibly evolve the RRGW into a humanitarian coordination forum (CES has never had such a forum). Stabilisation is another area of focus, with the team actively involved in UNMIS planning, monitoring and reporting on stabilization progress in the various counties. State support is an ongoing priority.

¹ Statistical Yearbook for Southern Sudan 2009. Southern Centre for Census and Evaluation

² UNDP 13th Quarterly Progress Report for Sudan Post-Conflict Community based Rehabilitation and Recovery Project, July 2009.



Appendix: 1 Central Equatoria State Profile

State Highlights		Priorities
Demographics and General Information		
Estimated population	1,103,592	General Priorities
Number of counties/payams	6 counties 45 payams	1. Reintegrate refugees and IDPs 2. Increase access to basic services 3. Promote peace dialogue among communities
Estimated number of inter-tribal conflicts (January-September 2009)	4	Basic Infrastructure
Estimated number of IDPs (January-September 2009)	5,043	▪ Construct roads and bridges
Estimated refugee population	8,100	Education
Estimated returnee population	91,370	▪ Train teachers ▪ Provide additional learning spaces ▪ Provide learning and teaching materials
Percentage of population in cities versus rural areas	19%	Food Security and Livelihoods
Percentage of territory accessible during dry season	66.6%	▪ Provide seeds, tools and vaccines ▪ Distribute emergency food for populations affected by conflicts and drought
Percentage of territory accessible during wet season	33.4%	Health and Nutrition
Main ethnic groups: Bari, Mundari, Kakwa, Lokoya, Kuku, Pajulu, and Makaraka		▪ Increase access to maternal and child health services (immunization for children under five, antenatal services and safe deliveries) ▪ Promote community awareness of good infant and young child feeding practices ▪ Ensure regular pharmaceutical supplies for health facilities
Food Security and Nutrition		
Percentage of population which is food insecure	9%	Mine Action
Percentage of population which is severely food insecure	8.4%	▪ Clear the following roads: Rokon-Ndolo (Juba), Tipero-Kigwa (Kajokaje), Juba-Yei-Kopero (Lainga), Limbe- Mukkaya (Lainya), Yei-Kaya-Dodo (Yei) and Sopiri River (Yei)
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate	9.7%	NFI and Emergency Shelter
Health, Water and Sanitation		
Percentage of DTP3 vaccination coverage	42%	▪ Provide NFI for conflict-affected populations
Percentage of population within one-day walk of a functioning health centre	NA	Protection and Human Rights
Number of Primary Health Care Centres	31	▪ Advocate for the human rights of vulnerable groups ▪ Build the capacity of local authorities, community-based organizations and communities to protect civilians
Number of counties with Referral Hospitals	5	Water and Sanitation
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1,867	▪ Provide safe water supply to conflict-affected populations ▪ Promote community sanitation and good hygiene practices ▪ Promote sustainable water facilities
Under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	141.1	Refugees, Return and Early Recovery
Percentage of population with access to improved water sources	36.6%	▪ Provide basic services to IDPs and refugees
Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation	20.2%	
Education		
Gross enrollment (primary school)	92,506	
Percentage of girls attending primary school	44%	
Livelihoods		
Percentage of population dependent on agriculture	96%	
Percentage of population receiving agricultural inputs	4%	
Protection and Human Rights		
Number of counties with a police station	6	
Number of counties covered by a state court	6	
Percentage of population within one-day walk of a police station	NA	

Source: UNOCHA Southern Sudan

State Risk Profile

Typical Risks: The state is affected by both natural and manmade disasters. Flood and drought, depending on meteorological patterns, affects low-lying areas contributing to poor harvests, food insecurity, malnutrition, disease outbreaks, displacements and damaged infrastructure. Tribal conflict caused by cattle raiding leads to displacement, loss of lives and property, and hinders the delivery of economic and social services in the area. LRA attacks in some counties in the state cause displacement, abduction and separation of families, loss of lives, food insecurity, limited economic activities and inaccessibility. Outbreaks of diseases are caused by poor water and sanitation facilities, poor hygiene practices, and limited access to health services.

Risks and Vulnerabilities in 2010: Juba (Lobonok payam), Yei (Tore payam), Lainya (Wonduruba payam), Moroba, Kajokeji and Terekeka counties are vulnerable to LRA attacks. Juba, Yei, Lainya, Moroba Kajo-keji and Terekeka counties are vulnerable to tribal conflicts and are expected to experience an influx of IDPs. All counties are vulnerable to disease outbreaks. Flood and drought are common in Juba and Terekeka counties.

Appendix 2: List of State Executive and County Commissioners³

Position	Name
State Governor	Major General Clement Wani Konga
Deputy Governor	Manase Lomole Waya
State Advisors	
State Advisor on Political Affairs	Jackson Abugo
State Advisor on Security Affairs	Vincent Kujo Lobang
State Advisor on Economic Affairs	Angelo Dayu Agor
State Advisor on Health Affairs	Felix Lodu
State Advisor on Gender and Child Welfare	Margaret Apollo Sokiri
State Advisor on Investment Affairs	Mary Apai
State Ministers	
Minister of Finance	Jacob Aligo Lolodu
Minister of Animal Resources and Fisheries	Prof. Paul Ladu Bureng
Minister of Physical Infrastructure	Johan Lodu Tombe
Minister of Agriculture & Forestry	Micheal Roberto Kenyi
Minister of Communication, Information and Youth	Francis Barson Yuasa
Minister of Legal Affairs & Law Enforcement	Ajonye Perpatua
Minister of Local Government	Paterno Legge
Minister of Labour and Public Service	Stephen Lemi Lokuron
Minister of Health	Dr. Emmanuel Ija
Minister of Gender & Social Development	Helen Mursal Boro
Minister of Parliamentary Affairs	Malish Diuke
Minister of Rural Development	Michael Tongun
County Commissioners	
State Headquarters	Richard Remo Soro
Juba County Commissioner	Thomas Peter Gore
Kajokeji County Commissioner	Muki Batali Buli
Lainya County Commissioner	Suba Samuel Manase
Morobo County Commissioner	Ofani Ngota Ami Tai
Terekeka County Commissioner	Clement Mariang Samuel
Yei County Commissioner	David Lokonga Moses

Note: The ethnicities and parties of the State Executive and Commissioners could not be easily established, and the State Government has not yet published its organigram.

³ UNMIS/Civil Affairs-Sector I Juba, June 2010

Appendix 3: Organizations Operating in Central Equatoria State

Sector	UN Agencies	Other Organisations
Health & Nutrition	UNICEF	Islamic Relief World, NRC, Carter Centre, MSF Belgium, MSF France, Across, HealthNet TPO, Malteser, International Medical Corps
Education	UNICEF	NRC
Water and Sanitation	UNICEF	IOM, Pact Sudan, NRC, IRW, Medair, Danish Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross
Return and Reintegration	UNHCR, UNMIS, UNICEF, WFP	IOM, ADRA, GTZ, DED, IRC, NRC
Food Security and Livelihoods	WFP, FAO UNDP	CHF, AAH, ZOA-Refugee Care, ARC, Solidarités, IRW, FARM-Africa
NFIs, Emergency Shelter	UNICEF	IOM, Medair, CHF
Mine Action	UNMAO	Mine Action Group
Protection	UNMIS, UNHCR	NRC, IRC, Tearfund, War Child Holland
Basic Infrastructure	UNDP	