



BONN INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR CONVERSION

B · I · C · C

BONN INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR CONVERSION • INTERNATIONALES KONVERSIONSZENTRUM BONN



Lessons Learned on Small Arms Control Training in South Sudan

BICC-APFO
WORKSHOP REPORT





Lessons Learned on Small Arms Control Training in South Sudan

BICC-APFO Workshop Report

22–23 March 2007
Fairview Hotel
Nairobi, Kenya

This report forms part of the BICC's "Training on Small Arms Control in South Sudan" project, generously funded by the Government of Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT). BICC would like to thank all participants for their active contribution to the workshop.

Authors: E. Isikozlu, J. Schure

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	3
Introduction.....	5
1. Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) in Southern Sudan	5
2. Lessons Learned from SALW Control Training in Southern Sudan	7
3. Assessing the Impact of CSAC Interventions	9
4. Coordination.....	12
The Road Ahead	14

Appendices:

Appendix A: Summary of presentations by international and NGO stakeholders

Appendix B: BICC course evaluation and impact assessment results

Appendix C: List of participants and contact information

Appendix D: Workshop agenda

Appendix E: Workshop pictures

Appendix F: Government of Southern Sudan Community Security and Arms Control Policy
Workshop report



List of Acronyms

APFO	Africa Peace Forum
BICC	Bonn International Center for Conversion
CBO	Community-based organization
CSAC	Community Security and Arms Control
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
DD&R	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
GOSS	Government of Southern Sudan
GNU	Government of National Unity
IPCS	Institute for the Promotion of Civil Society
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NSCC	New Sudan Council of Churches
SALW	Small arms and light weapons
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
SSDDRC	Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission
TRESA	Training and Education on Small Arms control
UN DDR	United Nations Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Unit
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
WVI	World Vision International



Executive Summary

From 22–23 March 2007, the Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC), in cooperation with the Africa Peace Forum (APFO), organized a workshop at the Fairview Hotel in Nairobi entitled “Lessons Learned from Capacity-Building on SALW Control in Southern Sudan”. The workshop occurred within the framework of BICC's capacity-building program on community security and arms control in Southern Sudan, and served as a follow-up to a localization workshop held in June 2006 at the same venue.

The purpose of the workshop was:

- To follow-up on recommendations and outcomes of the localization workshop in June 2006;
- To discuss lessons learned from BICC training courses in Southern Sudan and exchange information with key stakeholders;
- To discuss next steps and the important issues of impact and NGO coordination on community security and arms control.

The following is a summary of key recommendations and outcomes of the workshop:

1. Participants expressed concern that the creation of a new CSAC coordination mechanism, as recommended by GOSS in the Juba workshop, might delay rather than enhance the implementation of community security and civilian disarmament activities. Information was requested on progress made since the workshop in February 2007 and where accountability for this process lies in the meantime. The SSDDRC asserted their responsibility and accountability for CSAC issues until a new mechanism is indeed established and fully operational.
2. It was recommended that interventions on security, SALW control and/or DD&R should be prioritized more effectively to ensure more tangible results for the people of Southern Sudan. Prioritization can be achieved through more comprehensive needs and capacity assessments prior to designing an intervention—something that participants identified as a challenge given the time and funding constraints of donor contributions, particularly for international and non-governmental organizations. **Participants made an appeal for more sharing of baseline information and data** that currently exists on the security situation in Southern Sudan or is in the process of being collected.
3. The workshop considered lessons learned from BICC training activities on SALW control, as well as the question of how to assess the impact of such capacity-building activities more effectively. Dr. Alfred Lokuji presented on key considerations for building effective impact assessments, underlying the need to know the situation one wants to change and the type of change one wants to influence. Once again, the participants highlighted the need for baseline data as vital to the assessment process.

4. BICC reported on several key results of their impact assessment, which include: demand by media personnel in Juba for more capacity to report on incidents of armed violence; more support to traditional authorities in disseminating information to their villages and constituencies in Juba; a follow-up meeting in the Ministry of Education in Bor to begin the development of a curriculum on SALW and child soldiers for inclusion within pre-school, primary and adult education; the establishment of a drama group in Ayod, with the support of Pact, to develop and perform theatre pieces on the prevention of armed violence.
5. There was overwhelming consensus that **better coordination of activities by international**, non-governmental organizations and government entities in this field is vital to ensuring that our efforts have the widest reach and impact. Duplication of efforts has the potential to do more harm than good, and interventions that occur in isolation of one another often limit their potential effectiveness. No one actor can address the many security related needs in Southern Sudan alone.
6. Towards this end, the participants carried out a mapping exercise in the workshop whereby the roles and contributions of organizations such as UNDP, BICC, Pact, Saferworld, World Vision International, Institute for the Promotion of Civil Society (IPCS) and the New Sudan Council of Churches (NSCC) were situated within their spheres of influence. This exercise serves as a preliminary tool for better understanding one another's activities and building constructive partnerships to deliver results on the ground.
7. It was also agreed that a coordination mechanism would be helpful to keep this process alive. **BICC offered to take the lead on establishing such a mechanism**, which may include arranging another meeting of key actors and stakeholders in Juba later this year.



Introduction

From 22–23 March 2007, the Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC), in cooperation with the Africa Peace Forum (APFO), organized a workshop at the Fairview Hotel in Nairobi entitled “Lessons Learned from Capacity-Building on SALW Control in Southern Sudan”. The workshop took place within the framework of BICC’s capacity-building program on community security and arms control in Southern Sudan, and was attended by 17 participants, including senior representatives of the Southern Sudan DDR Commission (SSDDRC), UNDP, Pact, World Vision International (WVI), Institute for the Promotion of Civil Society (IPCS), Saferworld, the New Sudan Council of Churches (NSCC), the Germany Embassy in Khartoum, and other important partners on the ground.

The purpose of the workshop was:

- To follow-up on recommendations and outcomes of the localization workshop in June 2006;
- To discuss lessons learned from BICC training courses in Southern Sudan and exchange information with key stakeholders;
- To discuss next steps and the important issues of impact and NGO coordination on community security and arms control.

The meeting proved to be a timely follow-on to a GOSS workshop on community security and arms control (CSAC) held in Juba in February 2007 and provided an excellent forum for the open and transparent exchange of information on our respective activities and plans in Southern Sudan. The meeting was highly appreciated by the participants and fostered a lively and productive discussion on the need for more targeted interventions and coordination on the ground.

The following report provides an overview of **four key issues** discussed during the workshop: the CSAC process in Southern Sudan, lessons learned from SALW control training, assessing the impact of CSAC interventions, and the need for coordination. The organizers would like to thank all participants for their active contribution to the workshop and for an open and inclusive discussion on these issues.

1. Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) in Southern Sudan

On 26–27 February 2007, GOSS in collaboration with UNDP and Saferworld held a workshop on Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) Policy in Juba. There, the GOSS elaborated on principles, guidelines and actions for community security and arms control. Moreover, the participants conducted a mapping exercise of the disarmament process in Southern Sudan, including actors and their relationships.

UNDP/Ferdinand von Habsburg provided an overview of the outcomes of this meeting, which gathered a range of stakeholders to examine frameworks and legislation on security and arms control. The workshop was chaired by the Vice President of Southern Sudan, Dr. Rieck Machar, and attended by the Commissioner of the SSDDRC, Ministers,

SPLA, police, Peace Commission, key international actors including SAS, PACT, UN DDR, UNDP, UNMIS and others (see Annex V for a copy of the workshop report). The workshop included an important session for learning what mechanisms exist and how Southern Sudan could best benefit from these mechanisms. Attention was also given to Southern Sudan in a regional context. All of this led to a broad outline on what could be acceptable solutions to all stakeholders and the implications of reaching a common process with the many actors involved, guided by GOSS. It became clear that there is a need for focus and direction, most likely in the form of a mechanism that would bring direction to all actors and see upon such a process. The workshop recommended that the "Government of Southern Sudan Security Committee (GoSSSC) lead the Community Security and Arms Control process, and that a coordination mechanism on Community Security and Arms Control be established under the GoSSSC."

It should be noted that the workshop was only a start and not all relevant stakeholders participated. It is now important that the outcomes are shared with all levels of government and civil society actors. Policy development on CSAC is a process to which all stakeholders at a national level will have to contribute.

Participants highlighted the following four issues regarding the security and arms control policy process in Southern Sudan:

1. Recognition of need for in-depth understanding and debate on **what exactly comprises small arms control**. There is a growing awareness that arms control involves much more than collecting weapons, and there cannot be a one formula approach to this issue. Peoples' 'basic needs' and issues around security and small arms control are strongly interlinked. Localizing the practical implementation of SALW control and continuing engagement with communities, before, during and after the disarmament process are key factors for successful interventions.
2. There is urgent **need to create a comprehensive policy framework on CSAC**. A broad commitment by all stakeholders to this policy process and its actual implementation is of great importance. However, participants raised concern as to how quickly all other stakeholders will be consulted and the translation of CSAC policy into practice. Moreover, some of the participants cautioned against the establishment of too many institutions with too little capacity to operate. The appointed institutions are not yet able to provide security throughout the territories. There is an urgent need for the enforcement of (new) rules to stop the flow of weapons and to implement security and arms control.
3. Disarmament in Southern Sudan can only be considered in a **regional perspective**, and arms management systems should be cross-regional. Cross-border instability is a huge obstacle to disarmament. Participants discussed the problems with the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in the Equatorias and the lack of secure borders with Uganda and Ethiopia. There is a clear need to engage in regional initiatives on this issue.
4. Actors should take responsibility to deliver an impact, to make their peace and

security work more productive and to coordinate actions among themselves. Activities should be assessed on what they actually do to improve the security of people in Southern Sudan – in essence, whether people can access the “milk of peace.”

2. Lessons Learned from SALW Control Training in Southern Sudan

BICC provided workshop participants with an overview of its project activities in Southern Sudan, as well as of lessons learned from the delivery of four training courses on SALW control in Central Equatoria (Yei, Juba) and Jonglei state (Bor, Ayod) in November/December 2006. These courses reached close to 120 participants at the national and local levels, including members of the SSDDRC, Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly, SPLA, police, media, NGO and CBOs, *payam* administrators, church officials, traditional leaders, women and youth groups.

The broad goal of each training course was to transfer new learning/knowledge, skills and tools on SALW control to contribute toward the promotion of peace and security in Southern Sudan. Lessons learned from two pilot training courses in Juba and Thiet (April 2006) were applied in the implementation/delivery of these courses, as well as recommendations from the localization workshop in June 2006. These include:

- **The need for localized training material.** BICC has since developed a training booklet and poster entitled *People Safe from Guns in South Sudan*, available for download at www.bicc.de/press/releases/pressrelease_sudan.php.
- **A focus on prevention.** BICC training courses included a focus on demand-side measures for SALW control, such as collective action in the form of awareness-raising, information dissemination and the targeting of children and youth.
- **Geographic priority of Jonglei.** Participants placed a priority on the state of Jonglei due to exercises in civilian disarmament that were being undertaken in various parts of the state. BICC subsequently delivered two courses in Bor and Ayod Counties, both of which had been disarmed.

BICC reported on several immediate successes from their training courses, including the active participation of women, cooperation with local partners, and the transfer of new knowledge and skills. More specifically, BICC increased the number of female participants from its pilot training courses, particularly the participation of more female elders. Cooperation with local partners—Pact and IPCS—in the preparation and implementation of training courses was also extremely successful and led to the smooth delivery of these courses. Finally, course evaluations revealed the transfer of new learning on SALW control, including the various dimensions of control (supply, demand, misuse) and individual and community activities to address the demand for small arms. Detailed documentation of the courses held in Bor and Ayod are available for download at www.bicc.de/press/releases/pressrelease_sudan.php.



BICC also reported on several challenges that were faced, including the lack of capacity to support local follow-up initiatives, and access to vulnerable areas. The latter is limited by a lack of local presence, as BICC must rely on the infrastructure, geographical scope and reach of its local partners. While BICC aims to allocate resources for local initiatives in future training activities, there is no plan to establish a local presence in Southern Sudan. Rather than view this as a disadvantage, however, participants suggested that **working through local partners with already established infrastructure should be considered a strength**, as it utilizes existing expertise on the ground. They underscored that what is needed in Southern Sudan is not more presence of international organizations, but rather more cooperation between organizations working in the region in reaching mutual/complementary goals.

BICC also presented the following observations from its training activities, which were discussed in turn:

- **There is a strong need and appetite for information.** To create buy-in to the goal of SALW control, information on the means and benefits of SALW control must be spread within communities. As it stands, SALW control is largely perceived as synonymous with disarmament, which in some communities is not yet a legitimate goal. It is therefore imperative that our efforts make this distinction clear so that action can be taken to improve community security in the interim, and that information on the benefits of SALW control and, ultimately, disarmament and DD&R are widely spread.
- **Mindsets must also be disarmed.** The perception of SALW as symbols of power and masculinity, as well as their utility as problem-solving tools still exists, despite the collection of weapons from civilians. These perceptions are easily transferred from one generation to the next and perpetuate the demand for small arms.
- **Substitutes for guns exist.** Fashion, for example, was noted by some youth as a substitute for weapons in gaining respect from their peers. Further substitutes must be investigated and possibly applied to help further the goal of community security and a sustainable peace.
- **There is frustration from the lack of peace dividends.** Particularly in Ayod, participants expressed frustration from the lack of 'peace dividends' following the collection of their weapons. No development projects had been implemented, nor was any compensation offered for their weapons. This frustration must be confronted through national, state and/or county-level measures. Advocating the many security and development-related benefits of disarmament and SALW control will not resonate well if these benefits do not ultimately materialize.
- **SALW control training must be integrated with other community security and arms control processes.** Participants noted that a meaningful intervention on this issue should follow a more integrated approach (SALW control, disarmament and reintegration) with appropriate development benefits, and fit the local and cultural context—for example, the traditional role of youth as protectors of their

community affects the goal of SALW control. Participants noted that Southern Sudan still lacks an effective legal framework and the capacity to enforce SALW control. State agents are not yet able to provide security for people, and some regions are still very difficult to access. At the moment, policymaking occurs at the county and state levels, which makes it complicated to produce standardized legislation across the region. Toward this end, participants advised that a **government forum** was recently established by GOSS that will serve as an important forum for inter-state communication. In addition, a new **Local Government Act**, once legislated, will be critical for the implementation of new programs, as it will include entities that are responsible for planning development processes.

- **More coordination is needed on the ground.** This issue was raised here and discussed further in a separate session (see p.12). As noted above, participants stressed the value of working through local partners and using existing structures rather than bringing in completely new ones. This strategy has the potential to maximize effectiveness and promote national ownership.
- **Training methodology should be creative, diverse, and appropriate to the audience at hand.** BICC trainers learned that a combination of different training strategies including role play, theater, film and small group work was most effective in transferring knowledge, raising important issues, and promoting the participation of trainees with different levels of knowledge/education. Nevertheless, participants suggested that training booklets should include more pictures, illustration of key points and, if possible, be translated into local languages—a request that had already been made by trainees on the ground.

3. Assessing the Impact of CSAC Interventions

The localization workshop in Nairobi (June 2006) highlighted for further analysis and debate the issue of how to effectively measure the impact of our training activities. This issue was therefore revisited at this workshop to report on and share the results of BICC's impact assessment, as well as to consider key criteria in the design and implementation of these assessments in the future.

Within the framework of its training project in Southern Sudan, BICC undertook an impact assessment of all four of its training courses several months after their delivery (February–March 2007). This assessment was based on a standard questionnaire designed to **assess the application of new knowledge, skills and tools** that participants acquired from the course. Local partners carried out these assessments who were well positioned and able to locate as many participants as possible on the ground. A sample size of 38 participants responded to the assessment, which is a little over 30 percent of total participants reached through our courses.

BICC reported on a number of broad results from their impact assessment (see Annex II). Notable results include:

- **Broad dissemination of information on small arms control.** The vast majority of participants explained small arms issues taught in the course to at least one other person through meetings and discussions within their community or workplace. BICC booklets were also widely shown, lent or distributed to others in the community, but were not easily understood or read by participants with a low level of English knowledge (approximately 19 percent of respondents).
- **Increased awareness of SALW control and the negative impact of small arms.** In particular, participants expressed understanding of a connection between the lack of progress on peace and development to the prevalence of SALW in Southern Sudan.
- **Application of project planning, training and/or awareness-raising skills gained from the course.** Two notable examples of follow-up activities from our training include a workshop held at the Ministry of Education in Bor County on the development and integration of a curriculum on child soldiers and arms control, and the establishment of a drama group by the Ayod Peace Committee to deliver peace concerts in the County. Application was nevertheless limited by, *inter alia*, a lack of human, financial and material resources among local organizations, which BICC aims to overcome in the future through the provision of seed funding for local initiatives and projects.

The question nevertheless remains as to how to effectively measure the less tangible results of training on small arms control, such as a shift in attitude and/or mindset toward SALW. This question relates more broadly to any community security and arms control intervention in Southern Sudan whose potential impact goes beyond the number of guns collected and individuals disarmed. Indicators for these more subtle, yet equally important changes must be identified and applied in a more systematic fashion in order to determine whether any one intervention has left behind a footprint; and if so, to capture its breadth, depth and size.

Toward this end, Dr. Alfred Lokuji presented a number of key considerations for designing effective impact assessments, underlining the following points:

- **Know the situation you want to change.** This refers to the collection of baseline data which is used to design a particular intervention and to determine the expected results of that intervention. Without baseline information, the impact of any intervention cannot be measured with accuracy.
- **Be clear about the type of change you want to see happen.** The more specific and detailed you are about the variables your intervention aims to change, the easier it will be to measure this change. This includes identifying preliminary indicators for each variable, how to collect information on these indicators, and parameters for success.
- **Use traditional mechanisms and structures for optimal impact.** Knowing and using existing processes/structures for conflict resolution in the design and



implementation of interventions on community security and arms control is likely to be the most effective way of effecting positive change. These mechanisms must not be abandoned or circumvented, but rather strengthened to ensure success.

Dr. Lokuji further underscored the need for statistical data in advance of and to design appropriate and targeted interventions with measurable results. However, participants **raised caution on relying upon statistical information in Southern Sudan**, as it can be easily manipulated. In addition, statistical information on the security situation in most areas of Southern Sudan does not exist or is not readily available; in those areas where such information has been collected, it is often not shared widely enough or in a timely fashion. In addition, the security situation on the ground is constantly changing, and thus statistics cannot be as heavily relied upon for accuracy as in other countries and/or contexts.

Nevertheless, **participants agreed in principle upon the importance of and need for conducting baseline assessments prior to any intervention**. However, they noted that in practice, there is often little opportunity to engage in such activities. This is in large part due to the constraints of donor funding—multi-year funding is rarely available for programming in Southern Sudan, which means that all project activities (i.e. preparation, implementation, assessment) must be completed in less than one year. In addition, baseline assessments are costly endeavors and not only increase the time needed for project completion, but also expenditures. Once again, participants stressed the need for better sharing of baseline data that already exists or is in the process of being collected on community security and arms control in Southern Sudan—whether by the NGO community or GOSS—to help overcome some of these constraints.

BICC will continue to measure in a concerted and systematic fashion the impact of future training activities in Southern Sudan, with an emphasis on implementing lessons learned from this phase of our activities to inform future interventions. There is nevertheless **a need for more analysis and discussion on how to measure changes in mindsets and perceptions** on SALW control in the context of Southern Sudan, as well as on the collection of local best practices on this issue.

4. Coordination

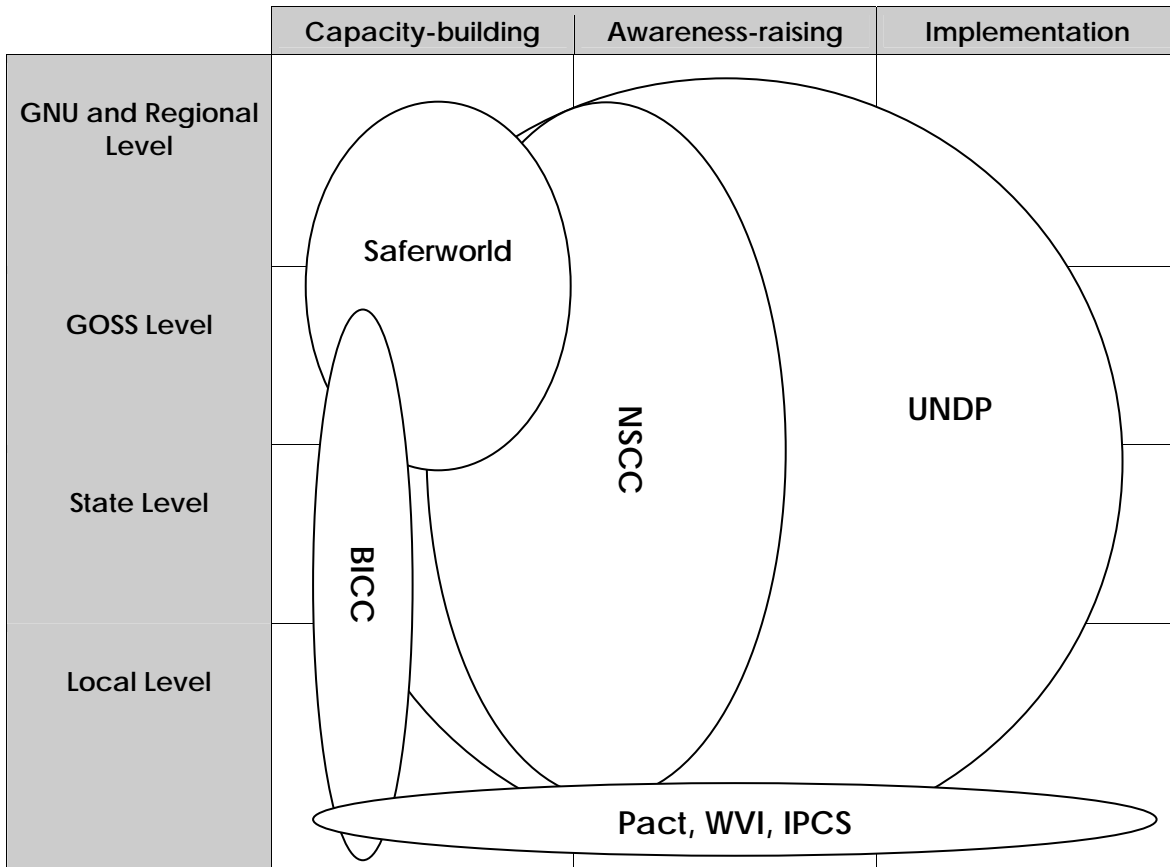
As noted in the localization workshop in June 2006, the issue of coordination between all stakeholders on the ground remains a challenge. Within the areas of peacebuilding and community security and arms control, there are numerous actors engaged in programming and implementation in Southern Sudan, all of which have similar aims and purposes. However, there is little to no knowledge of one another and our respective activities, nor are there many **opportunities to share this information** in a cooperative and productive manner. The workshop therefore dedicated a session to this type of interaction, with the ultimate goal of promoting coordination.¹ Annex I provides a brief summary of each presentation.

The specific question that was asked at the workshop is whether there is a need for an **NGO coordination mechanism** for Southern Sudan. Participants unequivocally agreed that such a mechanism would be extremely beneficial not only for NGOs, but rather for all stakeholders, including GOSS and UN agencies. Several challenges that result from a lack of coordination were highlighted: for example, participants noted the duplication of efforts as a particular concern, as there is a potential to deliver mixed messages and/or to target too narrow an audience. In addition, activities that are performed in isolation of one another, or that occur outside existing structures, institutions or processes can limit their potential effectiveness. Organizations also collect best practices and lessons learned from their activities, all of which can and should be shared to avoid repeating mistakes, reinventing the wheel, and overcoming common obstacles. Information sharing between international organizations, NGOs and government actors can only enhance our combined objectives and goals and ensure that our activities are better distributed across the region. This is particularly important given the size of Southern Sudan, the number of areas in need of intervention, and the quick change of situations on the ground.

The challenge of coordination is by no means new; it is perhaps the most obvious need for success in crisis-affected areas where a large number of actors—government, international, and non-governmental alike—are working to promote peace and security. However, the **call for more coordination is rarely followed by action** due to the often competitive nature of organizations working in post-conflict settings. Workshop participants widely agreed that competition is not only unproductive, but also unnecessary in Southern Sudan, as each organization represented at the workshop has its own area of expertise. The challenges in the region are vast and widespread, and no one organization can help address them alone. The question is how to combine our respective competencies to ensure a maximum benefit to, and impact on the people of Southern Sudan.

¹ It should be noted that there are many more important stakeholders working on peace and security-related issues in Southern Sudan who were not represented at the workshop. This session and the mapping exercise that followed is therefore only a foundation upon which to build.

Following each presentation, BICC set a mapping exercise to better understand the scope (level(s) of target) and focus (capacity-building, awareness-raising, program implementation) of each organization. The following table attempts to represent the results of this exercise and provides an overview of the type and level of work being undertaken on community security and arms control in Southern Sudan (see Annex I for more detailed information on the work of each organization).



While the mapping exercise was only undertaken for international and NGO activities, BICC agreed to take the lead in initiating a coordination mechanism that would involve international, NGO and government actors alike. This will ensure that all stakeholders are kept apprised of one another's respective plans and activities on the ground, as well as important developments on CSAC policy at the state and national levels. Furthermore, what is missing from this diagram is a geographic overview of the work of each organization, which would be helpful in providing an idea of the distribution of our efforts across the region. This overview would highlight areas with little to no intervention on community security and SALW, and thus provide impetus for assessing and responding to the needs in these areas. Such an overview can be done with little effort, which BICC aims to include in future versions of and additions to the mapping exercise.

The Road Ahead

The workshop offered an ideal opportunity to build upon the momentum created by the GOSS workshop in February in discussing the process of community security and arms control in Southern Sudan. There was an atmosphere of cooperation and collaboration in the workshop—participants recognized the value of having an opportunity to dialogue with one another, share experiences, lessons learned, and other information that is relevant to our collective efforts. Oftentimes, there is little opportunity to share such information and to build rapport with one another, which is necessary for undertaking joint work in the region. Participants admitted to having little knowledge about what other organizations are doing on the ground in Southern Sudan, and thus noted their appreciation for an opportunity to gain this knowledge face-to-face.

The workshop was particularly notable for the **consensus reached on creating a coordination mechanism** to facilitate the sharing of information, plans and activities between all stakeholders on the ground. Toward this end, BICC recommended the creation of an internet forum/group on this issue, inviting all participants and other important actors as members of this group. BICC has experience in the creation and management of internet groups, such as its “Private Military and Security Companies” web forum (www.bicc.de/pmc/portal.php) and BICC’s current Co-Chairmanship of the Integrated DD&R Training Group (www.iddrtg.org). The advantage of internet fora is that it takes place virtually and can be accessed from anywhere at anytime, with the ability to connect members from across a wide geographic range. It is low cost, low maintenance and user-friendly.

Closely connected to this outcome is the **establishment of a platform to share baseline information** on the peacebuilding needs and national and international capacities in this sector. The need for baseline data was emphasized in the workshop as vital to prioritizing and targeting our efforts across the region, as well as to more accurately assessing the impact of our activities. BICC will take the leadership in establishing such a platform within the proposed coordination mechanism, both on a trial basis. This will be followed by a meeting of stakeholders in Juba later this year to provide feedback on this process, as well as to further our collaborative efforts in promoting peace, community security and arms control in Southern Sudan.



Appendix A

Summary of presentations by international and NGO stakeholders



Summary of presentations by international and NGO stakeholders

Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC)

Presentation by Wolf-Christian Paes

BICC has been engaged in capacity-building in SALW control in Southern Sudan since 2005, working with and through local partners to implement training activities.

With the current phase of its training activities coming to a close, BICC is planning another phase of its activities in close coordination with key stakeholders. This phase will build upon our experience and lessons learned, with more emphasis on enhancing the capacity of Southern Sudanese organizations to plan and carry out SALW training and capacity-building themselves, with support by BICC.

The next project cycle will therefore aim to provide support for local follow-up activities. Training activities will also aim to increase the capacity of the SSDDRC on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, as well as support a local media campaign on SALW control.

Mapping exercise: BICC works at the GOSS, state and local levels, primarily in capacity-building.

Pact Sudan

Presentation by Julie Brethfeld and Tim Hayden-Smith

Pact's Sudan Country Program (SCP) aims to support Sudanese aspirations for peace, stability and development through the successful implementation of the CPA.

Working mainly at the local level, Pact's Community Security Program was initiated in 2006 in collaboration with the SSDDRC. The program supports civilian disarmament, awareness-raising, with a specific focus on the role of youth.

Pact works through existing local structures to promote community ownership over the maintenance of peace and security. For more information, see www.pactsudan.org.

Mapping exercise: Pact works primarily at the local level in capacity-building, awareness-raising and project/program implementation.

Saferworld

Presentation by Ivan Campbell

Saferworld's mission is to reduce armed violence and help build safer communities. The organization is active in three thematic areas: SALW control, security sector reform, and conflict sensitive development. Work is mainly undertaken at the state/policymaking level and through civil society networks.

Regional work is carried out in East Africa, with an office in Nairobi. Saferworld is new to Southern Sudan, having engaged in the region only recently to co-facilitate a workshop for GOSS on community security and arms control, in cooperation with UNDP.



In the future, Saferworld is considering contributing to the following areas in Southern Sudan (in no particular order):

Sustaining the momentum of the CSAC policy workshop

- Capacity-building of CSAC Commission/coordination mechanism
 - Engagement of GOSS with regional SALW processes
 - Contributing to the design of policy consultation process
 - Engagement of civil society in policy development process
 - Consultation on the development of legal framework for CSAC
- *Mapping exercise:* Saferworld would contribute primarily at the GNU/regional and GOSS levels, primarily in capacity-building.

World Vision International

Presentation by Sarah Gerein

- In Southern Sudan, World Vision International has a program that focuses on peacebuilding and protection, which includes a focus on child and youth reintegration, customary law, building peace through water projects, peace committee training, child protection, protection in multi-sectoral projects.
- The youth reintegration project focuses on the active participation of county leaders and youth in the reintegration and protection of vulnerable children and youth, as well as increasing the services available to support their needs.
- World Vision works mainly at the local level, and has an established presence in the Equatorias, among other states.
- *Mapping exercise:* WVI works primarily at the local level in capacity-building, awareness-raising and project/program implementation.

New Sudan Council of Churches (NSCC)

Presentation by Lilace Araba

- The NSCC was formed in 1989 and has a Secretariat based in Nairobi charged with the purpose of representing the Southern Sudanese churches in greater ecumenical cooperation, international advocacy and peace-making.
- Within its peace and justice program, NSCC works on promoting good governance, human rights, community capacity-building (targeting church leaders) and advocacy.
- NSCC works with target groups at the local, state, national and regional levels to improve security in Southern Sudan, facilitating meetings, workshops, conferences and other capacity-building activities, mainly in the Equatorias, Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Nuba Mountains, and Southern Blue Nile.
- *Mapping exercise:* NSCC works at all levels—GNU/regional, GOSS, state and local—primarily in capacity-building and awareness-raising.



Institute for the Promotion of Civil Society (IPCS)

Presentation by Oliver Michael Marubu

- IPCS is an indigenous Sudanese NGO founded in 1999 with a goal of working for a better functioning civil society in Southern Sudan.
- IPCS mission is to promote and support Sudanese civil society through mobilization, sensitization and institutional development for effective governance and an improved standard of living.
- IPCS works at the local level in Central Equatoria and undertakes training workshops, NGO/CBO network meetings, community sensitization through puppetry shows, institutional capacity-building, information dissemination through community notice boards, among other things.
- *Mapping exercise:* IPCS works primarily at the local level in capacity-building, awareness-raising and project/program implementation.

UNDP Southern Sudan

Presentation by Ferdinand von Habsburg

- The UNDP's Community Security and Arms Control Programme seeks, in a manner coordinated by GOSS with its people, to both peacefully reduce the number and control the use of SALW in Southern Sudan, while enhancing the stability and prosperity of its communities.
- As part of this program, the UNDP aims to assist in strengthening local officials' capacities in planning, programming and monitoring/evaluation, in delivering much-needed services to communities, and in developing policy on CSAC.
- UNDP works at all levels of society and supports coordination within and between all local, state and national stakeholders. The focus is on long-term planning. For more information, see www.sd.undp.org/.
- *Mapping exercise:* UNDP works at all levels—GNU/regional, GOSS, state and local—in capacity-building, awareness-raising and project/program implementation, among other things.



Appendix B

BICC Training on SALW Control in South Sudan:
Course Evaluation and Impact Assessment Results



BICC Training on SALW Control in South Sudan: Course Evaluation and Impact Assessment Results

Background

BICC's Training in SALW Control in South Sudan project aimed to enhance peace and security through the delivery of four training courses in the region (November–December 2006). The goal of the training was to assist the people of Southern Sudan to enhance their security by increasing capacity to address the SALW problem, and thus strengthening implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA).

The BICC training courses were intended to transfer knowledge, skills and tools on SALW control to a variety of different target groups in Southern Sudan. These included NGO/Community-based Organization (CBO) representatives, local administrators, traditional chiefs, church representatives, legislators, members of the security services, and government officials. In addition to SALW-specific matters, skills taught in the courses include project/campaign planning, awareness-raising and training skills. Course content was based on several core TRESA modules modified for local capacities and background.

BICC conducted course evaluations in four training locations for civil society. A formal evaluation of the course for members of the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly (SSLA) proved to be impracticable.

In addition to the end-of-course evaluations, local partners undertook a BICC-designed impact assessment of its training courses from 22 February–16 March 2007. The purpose of this assessment was to obtain feedback on the actual transfer and application of the knowledge, skills and tools taught in the courses to individuals or groups beyond the courses' confines.

Course Evaluations—reactions and perceptions

Method

The aim of these evaluations was to assess participants' reaction and perceptions of the material presented in the course, keeping in mind that negative reactions potentially limit the level of learning possible from the course. BICC designed a simple questionnaire and the project teams delivered it orally to course participants to ensure understanding by those unable to read. They also encouraged participants to write down/dictate their answers in their language of preference, though many wrote in English with the assistance of a translator. Several evaluations remain written in Arabic and Nuer.

More specifically, the evaluation aimed to assess whether the material in the course was perceived as useful within their communities and/or relevant/easily transferable to their work. It also attempted to assess the transfer of knowledge that occurred and the retention of key concepts taught in the course by asking participants to indicate what they had learned that was new.

Course evaluations asked the following four questions:

1. Did the training meet your expectations?
2. Did you learn something new? If so, what?
3. Will you use what you have learned in your community/work? How?
4. What did you like the most about the training? The least?

Findings

Reactions and perceptions of the course were overwhelmingly positive and provide indications of immediate learning that took place from the courses. Some sample responses for questions two and three are included below.

Question 2: Did you learn something new? If so, what?

- The way you can keep guns away from children
- The way you can store guns after disarmament
- DD&R
- Why youth are the victims of SALW
- Disadvantage of owning a gun
- Why guns are a danger to the people
- The difference between civilians and the army
- SALW control, action planning
- DD&R, weapons collection, spoilers and key actors
- Team work
- Causes of violence, disadvantages of SALW on society
- SALW control: supply, demand, misuse

Question 3: Will you use what you have learned in your community/work? How?

- Yes, because I want our people to be safe from small arms death
- We will put in practice our demonstration [role play] to the community
- Yes, I may go to my community and educate them not to play with weapons
- I will talk to my community and mobilize them
- I will, since the victims are women whose children are killed every now and then
- I will report to the police if I see someone with a gun
- Where there is peace there is development and we want other people to come again to encourage peacebuilding



Findings may have been affected by the unwillingness of participants to deliver criticism, or from a desire to please the trainers. While the teams did also receive several critiques in person (namely the lack of t-shirts and money offered by BICC), this human/cultural dimension should be taken into consideration in designing and delivering course evaluations, particularly in the Southern Sudanese context.

We conducted the evaluation of the SSLA course in the form of a half hour discussion at the end of the course. Some central participants had by then left due to the time and other commitments. Overall, the responses to the course were positive. Two major comments were:

- The perceived (by legislators) need to provide similar training to members of the executive, and
- The provision in training of more Southern Sudanese content.

Impact Assessment—transfer and application

Method

Almost three months after the delivery of all four training courses in late November/early December 2006, local partners carried out the BICC-designed impact assessments consisting of a standardized questionnaire for civil society participants and targeted questions for legislators that participated in the Juba training course. BICC had also developed a special questionnaire for members of the SSDDRC that participated in the Bor and Ayod courses to acquire more specific information with regard to their learning from the courses. It should be noted that we received no responses from members of the SSDDRC, largely due to infrequent and unreliable e-mail access, nor from members of the SSLA. The latter is due to the fact that, during the time of the assessment, the Assembly was on recess with many members out of town on what is referred to locally as a 'research break'. No contact with these participants was therefore possible.

Our local partners implemented impact assessments in all four training locations:

- Yei, Central Equatoria—IPCS
- Juba, Central Equatoria—Mrs. Apollonia Mathia, Senior Editor, Juba Post
- Ayod, Jonglei—Mr. Isaiah Abraham Chan, Pact
- Bor, Jonglei—Mr. Emmanuel Deng, Pact

It should be emphasized that all four partners are Southern Sudanese and thus our impact assessments were carried out through existing local capacities and structures. This proved to be a distinct advantage in the implementation of the assessments due to our partners' familiarity with local participants (location of workplaces, communities, homes, etc.) and consequent ability to locate as many of them as possible in a short period of time. It also served as an advantage in their ability to communicate with participants in their local language. It is highly likely that respondents were more comfortable to speak

openly and honestly with someone familiar, and thus less conscious of trying to please/provide the 'right' answer. The disadvantage of this method was the lack of experience of the local assessors to ask more follow-up and unstructured questions that either expanded upon or deviated from the standard questionnaire (with the exception of Mrs. Apollonia Mathia, an experienced reporter from the Juba Post). Responses also depended upon the assessors' own understanding of the question and familiarity with the aim and purpose of our training courses, which was not the case with at least one assessor, Mr. Isaiah Abraham Chan in Ayod, who was not around at the time of our training. As a result, some interesting and potentially relevant results may have been lost or not fully reflected in the responses we received.

Participants either wrote down their answers by themselves (Yei, Juba), or gave them orally which then were recorded in writing by the local assessor (Bor, Ayod). Questionnaires were delivered to the assessors electronically and BICC received responses either by email or in person during a final project workshop that took place in Nairobi (22–23 March 2007).

Findings

BICC received a total of 38 responses out of approximately 120 participants. As previously mentioned, on the whole we only received responses from civil society participants. These nevertheless include a broad spectrum of representatives from CBOs, NGOs, peace committees, church groups, *payam*² administrators, tribal elders, youth groups, women's groups, the fire brigades, and the media.

Some of the respondents from Juba were participants from our pilot training course in April 2006. Questions relating to the training booklets and posters are thus not applicable, as these tools had not yet been developed.

The reliability of the results cannot be asserted with any certainty, as in some cases respondents may have misinterpreted the question or their answers were written in poor English. What these responses do, however, is offer some feedback on, and provide an impression of, the potential impact of our training. They also demonstrate the need to undertake a more comprehensive and statistically sound assessment of our training activities in Southern Sudan in the future.

Questionnaires were divided into five blocks of questions and sub-questions that aimed to assess three broad objectives of the training courses (see Background on p.1):

- transfer and application of new knowledge
- transfer and application of new skills
- transfer and application of new tools (booklet, poster)

The findings within each of these objectives will be discussed in turn.

² Administrative level below county (Sudan>State>County>*Payam*) equivalent to local community.

1. Transfer and application of new knowledge

Question: Have you explained SALW issues in your community? If yes, to whom? What did you explain that you learned from the course?

Approximately 79 percent of respondents had explained SALW issues to at least one other person in their community. This suggests wide dissemination of information on/awareness of SALW issues and broad application of learning from the course. In most cases, individual names of friends and family members were offered to indicate to whom these issues had been explained, showing a strong mix of formal and informal networks of people reached. While representatives of formal networks (ministry officials, church leaders, council of chiefs, etc.) are extremely important in influencing positive change, the dissemination of information on SALW control through informal channels (for example, from husband to wife and vice versa) can have an equally important impact on the safety of a community if this information/awareness is applied.

“SALW collected can make people move free without fear and create proper existence of law and order.” *Loliwa Luke Seuerino, IPCS, Yei County*

In terms of learning, the most common answer given to the question is the danger of SALW to communities and the people of Southern Sudan. This supports our initial impression that, while participants have experienced first-hand the dangers and destruction of SALW, they have a hard time articulating and/or expressing this danger and linking this to a lack of overall peace and development in the region. Our training courses attempted to make these points and links very clear to facilitate the dissemination of information/awareness and community involvement in SALW control. Other responses slightly vary according to location, which reflect slight differences in *foci* of the courses. For example in Yei, most responses emphasize the importance of gun collection/disarmament, while in Bor, responses indicate the control of SALW (misuse, sources of supply) as new learning.

“...[I learned] control of SALW, origin of arms supplies, reason why guns are sold and danger guns subject the communities to in Southern Sudan.” *Chol Malith Kur, Ministry of Education, Bor County*

2. Transfer and application of new skills

Question: Have you engaged in program/project planning or awareness-raising on SALW control since the training course? If yes, what did you learn from the course that was most helpful to you?

The majority of respondents had not engaged in any project planning or awareness-raising activities since the training course (approximately 55 percent). This result may be partly due to the short lapse of time between the end of the courses and the impact assessment (only three months). Among the activities engaged in by those who responded positively include an SALW collection campaign in Juba, participation in



public rallies and meetings with women's groups in Bor, and participation in a public awareness campaign in Rumbek. Notable among the responses on the most helpful material from the course include the importance of planning and the project cycle; how to carry out effective SALW sensitization campaigns and deliver messages to people; best approaches on how to talk to people holding guns and not willing to be disarmed; and the necessity of putting guns aside.

"...[I] learned how to approach the community that still hold guns while the government declared total disarmament." Ms. Rhoda Amer Aguto, Head of Gender Department, Ministry of Education, Bor County

"That it is possible to live even better without guns and that it is not the only way out."

Simon Makol Ayuen, Jonglei Youth Association, Bor County

"...[the] need to share the responsibility of moving forward together, not just organizations, but individuals, too." Peter Bhab Both, SRRC, Ayod County

Question: Have you had the opportunity to apply the training skills learned in the course? If yes, where? For whom?

Approximately 53 percent of respondents had applied the training skills learned in the course. Responses show that participants made a clear distinction between the act of training and the skills necessary to be an effective trainer—i.e. how to speak and lead effectively, use different teaching methodologies (role play, diagrams, humor, presentations, etc.) and tools (flipcharts, pictures, plays, posters, etc.)—and that these skills were applied within their daily lives. A good example is the response of a participant from Juba indicating that the skills were applied in his residential area of Munuki, Mouna for a neighbor "who was trying to threaten people with his gun." This participant used his leadership and instructional skills to help persuade the neighbor to abandon his behavior. In Yei, participants applied the skills to mainly community members through daily office work, community meetings (in Yei, Maridi, Mundri) and CBO workshops, while in Ayod, they applied the skills in villages for youth. In Bor, the training reached more high-level people, notably because Bor County is an urban center and the capital of Jonglei State, with all State ministries and offices represented. Participants applied training skills they had learned in the following *fora*:

- In the Council of Ministers through a meeting with youth and women's groups;
- In the Ministry of Education to officials and women's groups through a workshop that was held by the Ministry immediately after the training;
- In the Security Committee of the State Assembly during a workshop held there, and in meetings with Assembly members;
- In Mabior cattle camp when the participant was sent there by the County to separate/address two groups of people (from Adumuot and Koch) fighting over a grazing land in Mundri.

Question: Have you had the opportunity to apply the project planning skills learned in the course? If yes, how?

An overwhelming majority (89 percent) of the participants responded negatively. This result is somewhat disappointing, as our courses in Yei and Bor focused specifically on the development of action/project plans. Incidentally, the only positive responses were from IPCS participants in Yei where there is existing infrastructure (though not necessarily enough capacity) for project development and implementation, including support from the *Aktion Afrika Hilfe-International* (AAH-I), an international NGO. While disappointing, the result is not surprising given the overall lack of infrastructure, capacity and experience of indigenous organizations in project implementation.³ It should be noted that participants did not, in this case, distinguish the act of project implementation from the skills needed for project planning, as they did in the question above. For example, organizing a meeting and/or engaging in awareness-raising activities require project planning skills (i.e. problem identification, target group identification, feasibility assessment, etc.) even though the activity itself is not a project. The term 'project' implies the need for or presence of funding, which many of the local organizations we reach through our training do not have in the first place to be able to engage in activities in Southern Sudan. The low number of positive responses could therefore reflect this understanding. It nevertheless suggests the need for BICC to consider providing some support, financially and otherwise, for local initiatives on SALW control to take place following our training course. This support is necessary if our goal is to promote action and build capacity for SALW control in a more sustainable way.

3. Transfer and application of new tools

Booklet

Questions: Have you shown the booklet to anyone in your community? If so, to whom? Have you distributed or lent your own copies to anyone in your community? If yes, to whom?

Have you read the booklet yourself? If yes, was the information helpful? Was it easy to follow?

The vast majority of participants (84 percent) showed the booklet to at least one other person in the community, while 79 percent distributed or lent their own copies to at least one other person. In all training courses, we gave participants more than one training

³ There is still a strong 'relief mentality' in Southern Sudan due to an over-saturation of international organizations/expatriates that implement projects without the direct involvement of local people.

booklet to take with them and distribute within their community. Responses suggest that these materials were once again spread through formal and informal networks, such as *payam* administrators, State officials, traditional chiefs and family members. In comparative terms, more respondents shared or distributed copies of the booklets than explained/discussed SALW issues in their community, which suggests that the booklets are useful tools for facilitating the spread of information on SALW control; and that this information was disseminated well beyond workshop participants.

The total percentage of respondents that had read the booklet is also high (84 percent). Only six responses were negative, some of which mentioned the lack of knowledge of the English language as a barrier to reading the material. This number is likely much higher, as the level of English spoken in Ayod, in particular, was very low. Several positive responses also pointed to the level of English in the booklets as particularly difficult, and the need to translate these booklets into local languages. Future editions should take this into consideration, as well as the inclusion of more visual graphics (illustrations, diagrams, pictures) to illustrate key concepts. The appetite for information in Southern Sudan is strong and should be met with material that can be accessed and absorbed by as many people as possible.

Poster

Questions: Has the poster been displayed somewhere in your community? If yes, where? Have you or your organization developed something similar to the poster based on the course? If yes, what? Please describe.

Exactly half of all respondents indicated that the posters distributed in the courses were displayed somewhere in the community.⁴ Locations of these posters include trees and walls, with one poster displayed in front of the County Commissioner's office in Bor. The posters appear to be the least popular/effective in Yei, with only one positive response out of 12 respondents. As part of the training courses in Bor and Ayod, we took digital pictures of each participant holding their own poster, which proved to be a good incentive for them to come up with their own SALW control message/slogan. Had we been able to develop these pictures on the spot, they could have been used as an awareness-raising activity/advocacy tool for state and/or *payam* officials. Future project activities should consider investing into a Polaroid camera for these and other training purposes.

In addition, very few respondents indicated with any degree of reliability that their organization had developed something similar to the poster. This is most likely due to a lack of basic materials in many areas of Southern Sudan with which to create such tools, such as paper, markers, tape, etc. Responses suggest that one structure was created out of mud and wood to demonstrate the poster, though it was not possible to clarify what exactly this structure entails (i.e. is it used to hold up the poster or to deliver a message?).

⁴ This question was not applicable to respondents from Juba, as BICC had not yet developed the posters during the pilot phase of the project.

Aside from posters, t-shirts are a very popular and effective tool for disseminating messages in Southern Sudan. They have a long 'shelf-life', are in high demand by the local people, and worn widely by all without discrimination (toward color, size, image, etc.). Future training activities should therefore consider the printing of t-shirts for workshop participants, as well as those reached through BICC-supported initiatives.

Other Feedback

Not reflected within the above results are three follow-up actions/activities that have occurred in Southern Sudan as a result of our training courses. These include:

- Curriculum developed by the Ministry of Education of Jonglei State on child soldiers and arms control, which will become part of curriculum for pre-school and adult/alternative education.
- Establishment of a drama group by the Ayod Peace Committee. This group aims to mobilize their communities, with a particular focus on youth, to organize and perform peace concerts in four *payams* within Ayod County. The goal is to transmit the message of SALW control through entertainment, building on the work of our training course in December 2006. It should be noted that t-shirts are being printed with BICC posters on the front to advertise the SALW control message of these concerts.
- A request from media personnel trained through a pilot course in Juba (April 2006) for capacity-building support in helping to inform the public about the dangers of SALW use and ownership, and the potential peace dividends from disarmament.

We received feedback on these activities informally through continued contact with our local partners. They indicate the need for continued engagement and support for local initiatives on SALW to meet expectations created through our presence and to sustain the outcomes of our efforts.

Recommendations

A number of broad lessons and recommendations can be drawn from the above findings:

- There is a need and appetite for information on SALW, disarmament, DD&R and the overall peace process in Southern Sudan, which has the potential to be disseminated widely.
- There is a need for both financial and material support for local initiatives related to SALW control to sustain the momentum/effectiveness of our efforts.
- Training material must be adapted for the audience concerned and include creative means of attracting/retaining attention (i.e. Polaroid pictures, t-shirts).
- Assessments need to be carried out at a greater time-span (e.g., one year) for a proper baseline to emerge.

The findings within this report provide only short-term indications of the potential impact of our training courses. A longer period of time between our training activities and the impact assessment was originally envisioned, but had to be amended due to delays in our overall project activities. In the future, assessments should be undertaken at least six months after the end of training, and preferably a year and three years after the training dates for additional details of our impact to become apparent. The challenges of this strategy are great: securing funding for such long-term assessments is difficult, particularly when multi-year funding is not available. Locating participants from courses is also a challenge that our assessors experienced only three months after our training dates. Finally, moving around from one place to another within Southern Sudan is costly and time consuming—local travel remains to be mainly by air and is subject to severe delays.

Future assessments should also draw from and collect baseline data on the local situation and level of awareness of SALW and related issues. This will help us to target the precise needs of our participants, as well as to more accurately measure the transfer of learning from our training.

Future assessments should also aim to assess whether our training influenced change in participants' perceptions, mindsets and attitudes towards SALW and armed violence. This change is vital for behavioral shifts to be sustainable, which is one of the ultimate goals of our training. Findings from the impact assessment suggest that such changes in perceptions are indeed possible from our training—awareness was clearly raised with regard to the danger and negative impact of SALW in Southern Sudan. Indicators for these changes can be identified in advance, and data collected before and after training courses for a proper measurement to occur.

Local best practices for conducting impact assessments should also be collected. These can be gathered from the experience of our local assessors, as well as other Southern Sudanese partners and experts with whom we work closely. This will help avoid situations in the future where only positive responses are collected—whether by Southern Sudanese or international assessors—and constructive feedback that more accurately reflects the reality of participants' experiences is offered. In a similar vein, an assessment strategy that is statistically sound and reliable, but which takes into account the Southern Sudan context and realities must be designed. Impact assessment strategies must also be 'localized' and adjusted according to the conditions in Southern Sudan and the many challenges that will be encountered on the ground.



Appendix C

List of participants and contact information

List of participants and contact information

Name	Contact Information (Tel #, Email)
Mr. Benjamin Gimba SSDDRC	Tel: +88 21643341436 Email: ssddrc_directoratel@yahoo.co.uk
Mr. Kuel Aguer SSDDRC	Tel: +8821655581236 / +256774113078 Email: kuelaguer@hotmail.com
Ms. Apollonia Mathia Juba Post	Tel: +249811823122 / 823125 Email: apolloniamathia@yahoo.com
Mr. Oliver Michael Marubu Community Governance Officer IPCS	Tel: +256(0)477104976 Email: lpcs_sudan@yahoo.co.uk
Mr. Tim Hayden-Smith Pact	Tel: +8821644993507 Email: tim@pactke.org
Ms. Julie Brethfeld Pact	Tel: +8821643332394 Email: Julie@pactke.org
Mr. Ferdinand von Habsburg UNDP	Tel: +8821643338190 / +249912501590 Email: Ferdinand.von.habsburg@undp.org
Dr. Alfred Lokuji Consultant	Tel: +254722679397 Email: wanioro@yahoo.com
Dr. Roland Schissau Deputy Head of Mission German Embassy Khartoum	Tel: +249912177820 Email: v@khar.auswaertiges-amt.de
Mr. Ivan Campbell Saferworld	Tel: Email: icampbell@saferworld.org.uk
Sarah Gerein World Vision International	Tel: Email: Sarah_Gerein@wvi.org
Ms. Liliace Araba NSCC	Tel: +254204446966 / 0721720665 Email: liliace_araba@yahoo.com
Mr. Kizito Sabala APFO	Tel: +254203874092 / 3871099 Email: sabala@amaniafrika.org
Mr. Laban Cheruiyot APFO	Tel: +254203874092 / 3871099 Email: laban@amaniafrika.org
Mr. Wolf-Christian Paes BICC	Tel: +492289119677 Email: paes@bicc.de
Ms. Elvan Isikozlu BICC	Tel: +492289119657 Email: isikozlu@bicc.de
Ms. Jolien Schure BICC	Tel: +492289119664 Email: schure@bicc.de



Appendix D

Workshop agenda

Workshop agenda

Thursday, 22 March	THEME	KEY PRESENTATIONS
10:00 – 10:30	Welcome and Introductions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official welcome • Administrative issues • Participant introductions 	APFO, BICC All participants
10:30 – 11:30	Report on GOSS Small Arms Control Policy Workshop in Juba <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on the proceedings • Review of key outcomes • Review of next steps Questions and open discussion	UNDP, GOSS, SSDDRC
Break		
12:00 – 13:00	Report on BICC Training on SALW Control in Southern Sudan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of training courses • Key outcomes • Lessons learned Questions and open discussion	BICC
LUNCH		
14:00-15:30	Open Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant presentations on their activities and contributions to security, peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction in Southern Sudan 	Pact Saferworld WVI IPCS NESI Network NSCC
Break		
16:00-17:00	Questions and open discussion How do/can our activities complement one another?	All participants

Friday, 23 March	THEME	KEY PRESENTATIONS
10:00 – 11:30	BICC impact assessment of SALW control training in Southern Sudan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results and lessons learned from training in Bor, Ayod • Feedback from training in Juba Questions and open discussion	BICC, GOSS, SSDDRC Apollonia Mathia
Break		
11:00-13:00	Designing and implementing impact assessments of capacity-building activities in Southern Sudan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What should be a key measure of success in the Southern Sudan context? • How do we capture and measure a change in attitude or perception? • How and with what mechanisms should this impact be assessed? Questions and open discussion	Dr. Alfred Lokuji
LUNCH		
14:00-15:30	The road ahead <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BICC plans in Southern Sudan • Is there a need for an NGO coordination mechanism? Questions and open discussion	BICC
Break		
16:00-17:00	Workshop wrap-up <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief summary • Remaining administrative issues • Group photo 	BICC
18:00	Dinner hosted by BICC	All participants



Appendix E

Workshop pictures

Workshop pictures



Group photo



From left to right: Mrs. Apollonia Mathia, Juba Post, Dr. Roland Shissau, Deputy Head of Mission, German Embassy Khartoum, Mr. Oliver Michael Marubu, IPCS



Presentation by Mr. Ivan Campbell on the work of Saferworld



Mr. Kuel Aguer, SSDDRC



Left to right: Mr. Ferdinand von Habsburg, UNDP, Dr. Alfred Lokuji, Consultant



Appendix F

Government of Southern Sudan
Community Security and Arms Control
Policy Workshop



Government of Southern Sudan

Community Security and Arms Control Policy Workshop

26 – 27 February 2007
Juba, Southern Sudan



Left to right: H.E. Dr. Barnaba Marial Benjamin, Minister for Regional Cooperation; H.E. Dr. Riek Machar Teny, Vice President GoSS; Brigadier Arop Moyak, Chairperson Southern Sudan DDR Commission





Henry Smith, Saferworld facilitator, taking participants through a session

'Vision without action achieves nothing. Action without vision just passes the time. Vision and action changes the world.' - Nelson Mandela

Contents

Executive Summary

Principles, Guidelines, Support and Action agreed by the Workshop

Introduction

Workshop proceedings

Annex 1: Invitation letter

Annex 2: Participants

Annex 3: Workshop programme

Annex 4: Disarmament processes, challenges and lessons learned

Annex 5: Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats

Annex 6: Themes, aims, actors and activities

Annex 7: Press statement

Acronyms

CBO	community based organisation
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CSAC	Community Security and Arms Control
CSACP	Community Security and Arms Control Programme
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
GoNU	Government of National Unity
GoSS	Government of Southern Sudan
GoSSSC	Government of Southern Sudan Security Committee
IDDRP	Interim DDR Programme for Sudan
ISSC	Interim Southern Sudan Constitution
LEA(s)	Law Enforcement Agencies
LG(s)	Local Government(s)
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MP	Member of Parliament
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	non-governmental organisation
OAGs	Other Armed Groups
RECSA	Regional Centre on Small Arms
RoL	Rule of Law
SAF	Sudan Armed Forces
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SPLA/M	Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army/Movement
SSANSA	Southern Sudan Action Network on Small Arms
SSDDRC	Southern Sudan DDR Commission
SSDF	Southern Sudan Defence Force
SSPC	Southern Sudan Peace Commission
SSLA	Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly
SSR	Security Sector Reform
UNDP	United National Development Programme
UNDDR	United Nations DDR Unit
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan

Executive Summary

Government of Southern Sudan Community Security and Arms Control Policy Workshop, 26 – 27 February, Sunflower Inn, Juba, Southern Sudan

Recognising the devastating impact of arms and insecurity in Southern Sudan, and that both state and human security approaches are the foundations for peace, development and good governance, the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) has embarked upon a process of developing a policy and legal framework for Community Security and Arms Control.

To initiate this process, the GoSS convened a workshop on Community Security and Arms Control Policy on 26 -27 February 2007, held at Sunflower Inn, Juba. Co-chaired by the Vice President of the Government of Southern Sudan, H.E. Dr. Riek Machar Teny, and the Chairperson of the Southern Sudan DDR Commission, Brigadier Arop Moyak Monyoc, this occasion was marked by the presence of a number of GoSS ministers, representatives of key institutions such as SPLA, Police, Southern Sudan Peace Commission etc., as well as observers from UN, NGOs and international donors. Saferworld and UNDP supported and facilitated the workshop.

Recognising that effectively addressing arms proliferation and insecurity will require coordination among a wide range of government ministries, departments and agencies, as well as cooperation with civil society and international partners, the GoSS convened the workshop in order to build an overarching vision and common principles among all partners, to strengthen coordination, and to define the process for developing policy on community security and arms control.

The specific aims of the workshop were:

- To provide information on arms control concepts, and regional and international initiatives, and to discuss their implications for Southern Sudan.
- To define a mechanism for coordinating policy and action on arms control in Southern Sudan.
- To agree principles and guidelines for the GoSS policy and action on arms control.
- To define the priorities for developing policy, and the process for doing so.

Outcomes and Recommendations

The Workshop generated draft Principles and Guidelines for GoSS policy and action on Community Security and Arms Control issues, for further consideration by the Government of Southern Sudan Security Committee (GoSSCC) and other levels of government. These principles and guidelines aim to define the GoSS approach to addressing arms and insecurity and to provide the basis for developing more detailed CSAC policy. The draft Principles and Guidelines, as well as commitments of support and follow-up actions are presented below.

The Workshop made recommendations for how the GoSS should coordinate policy and action on arms control, and agreed concrete next steps and action points for the policy development process. The Workshop recommends:

- the Government of Southern Sudan Security Committee (GoSSSC) lead the Community Security and Arms Control process, and that a coordination mechanism on Community Security and Arms Control be established under the GoSSSC.
- the GoSS establish a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework for arms control.
- the GoSS develop a Community Security and Arms Control Programme to present to the international community for consideration and support.
- a follow-up process for developing CSAC policy should include:
 1. a series of 1-day workshops to engage key GoSS representatives who were not present at the workshop
 2. policy consultations with all levels of government and civil society
 3. presentation of a draft policy to the Council of Ministers for consideration

Principles, Guidelines, Support and Action agreed by the Workshop

The following draft Principles and Guidelines, as well as commitments of support and action were agreed by the workshop, for consideration by the GoSS:

Principles

1. Establishing community security is a building block for development, democracy and good governance and these are fundamental duties of the Government of Southern Sudan.
2. Arms control and community security are mutually reinforcing.
3. A comprehensive national approach is required in order to address human security.
4. Community security is built from the premise of human security. This then builds state security. The primary element is human security. Once basic human needs are met, community security can be built and arms control can begin.
5. The GoSS will engage with and work towards the implementation of the provisions of the "Nairobi Protocol for the prevention, control and reduction of small arms and light weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa"; and, to this end, establish a focal point for Southern Sudan.

Guidelines

1. Arms control will be carried out in accordance with the rule of law.
2. The pace and locality of implementing both military and civilian arms control measures, including disarmament, shall be balanced against progress made in achieving the CPA and local security dynamics.
3. A long-term approach is required in order to address the real challenges of the current environment and to transform attitudes and beliefs.
4. Arms control needs to address the different requirements of women, men, young people and children and responses need to recognise these differences.
5. Different approaches will be necessary in order to respond to the specific needs of different communities.
6. The GoSS shall encourage the GoNU to commit to a similar programme in the North, especially with regards to North-South border areas, and to encourage re-engagement on national co-ordination of DDR between the North and South.
7. Need to consider both a Sudan national and regional approach when implementing arms control, with particular attention to cross border issues and conflict resolution in the region with support from the international community.
8. The GoSS recommends the full involvement of the GoSS in the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) and the transfer of RECSA's headquarters to Juba.

9. Arms control and community security policies and programmes will be based upon addressing basic community needs through service delivery and development approaches.
10. The Council of Ministers shall further consider the use of community incentives, for example: schools, health care, water and defined grazing areas with the involvement of the communities concerned, peace dividends, etc.
11. Arms control and community security interventions should not make communities vulnerable to violence or result in harm, they should enhance security.
12. The promotion of reconciliation, respect for culture and the beliefs of other people, tolerance and a culture of peace should be included in both civic education and the formal curriculum.
13. Recognise that leadership is critical for creating awareness.

Support

1. The GoSS will establish an integrated structure to elaborate policy, strategy, and regulatory frameworks and to co-ordinate activities for community security and arms control.
2. The GoSS will undertake to assess and evaluate the existing legal and regulatory framework for arms control, with a view to developing a unified regulatory framework for community security and arms control.
3. The GoSS line ministries and statutory bodies will support development and service delivery approaches to community security and arms control interventions with direct budget allocations.
4. The GoSS is committed to promoting trust and confidence building between communities and all levels of government and the security services.
5. The GoSS is committed to promoting a culture of peace through popular awareness, public trust, confidence building, reconciliation and sensitization of community security and arms control.
6. The GoSS will establish mechanisms for expression of community needs and the participation of civil society in designing and undertaking community security and arms control interventions.
7. The GoSS invites the United Nations and international partners to support the Government's programme.

Follow-on Actions

1. The Workshop recommends that the Government of Southern Sudan Security Committee (GoSSSC) lead the community security and arms control process.
2. Recommend the establishment of a community security and small arms control mechanism under the GoSSSC;

3. A series of 1-day workshops in order to share findings of Feb 26-27 workshop and create buy-in to CSAC Policy at different levels of Government (to be defined later)
4. Undertaking a policy consultation process, involving: State Government, local government, SSLA and state legislatures, civil society, etc.
5. The Council of Ministers to approve a Community Security and Arms Control Policy.
6. The GoSS will establish a new unified community security and arms control legal and regulatory framework
7. GoSS will develop and present a programme (incl. budget) for CSAC process to the International Community
8. The Vice-President to convene a follow-up group to maintain the momentum of the process – *1st meeting on Friday, March 2nd*

Introduction and overview

This is a report of the proceedings of the Government of Southern Sudan Community Security and Arms Control Policy workshop, held on 26th-27th February 2007 in Juba. The Workshop was co-chaired by the Vice President of Southern Sudan, H.E. Riek Machar Teny, and the Southern Sudan DDR Commission (SSDDRC) Chairperson, Brigadier Arop Moyak Monytoc. Saferworld and UNDP supported and facilitated the workshop.

The GoSS convened the workshop in recognition of the urgent need to address the devastating impact of arms and insecurity in Southern Sudan, through a coordinated and comprehensive approach. The aim of the workshop was to initiate the process for developing Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) policy. The workshop built upon the discussions of the 'Community Security and Arms Control Core Group' that took place September 2006.

The aims of the workshop were:

- To provide information on arms control concepts, and regional and international initiatives, and to discuss their implications for Southern Sudan.
- To define a mechanism for coordinating policy and action on arms control in Southern Sudan.
- To agree principles and guidelines for the GoSS policy and action on arms control.
- To define the priorities for developing policy, and the process for doing so.

The workshop was attended by Ministers of Regional Cooperation, Information, Television and Broadcasting, Water Resources and Irrigation, Education, Science and Technology, and Animal Resources and Fisheries, as well as representatives from key GoSS institutions including the Office of the President, the Sudan Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA), the Southern Sudan Police Service, the Southern Sudan Peace Commission, Southern Sudan DDR Commission, as well as civil society. It was also attended by international observers, including the United Nations, NGOs and donors.

On the first day of the workshop, participants reviewed past disarmament activities in Southern Sudan, with the aim of drawing out lessons that could inform future policy and action. Participants critically analysed both non-coercive and coercive disarmament operations in Southern Sudan, including their aims, impacts, strengths and weaknesses. Participants were also introduced to the range of measures to address both the supply and demand for small arms, including measures such as border control and stockpile management. They then unpacked some of the aims, actors and activities associated with particular themes, in order to better understand the complexity and interconnectedness of different aspects of arms control, and the broad range of actors that could be involved.

On the second day of the workshop, participants discussed some of the sources that would define and inform the development of the legal regulatory framework for arms control in Southern Sudan, including regional and international agreements and commitments, as well as national and sub-national frameworks such as the CPA and Southern Sudan Interim Constitution. Discussions highlighted the gaps in existing law.

The second day of the workshop also considered institutional arrangements for community security and arms control, and the need to define a structure to coordinate policy and action on arms control. Participants identified how their institutions could play a role in CSAC, and different models for coordination structures were discussed, with reference to examples from other countries.

The final sessions on the second day focused upon developing draft principles and guidelines for GoSS policy and action on community security and arms control, based upon the lessons learned from previous disarmament operations, as well as recognition of international, regional and national commitments and frameworks. It generated concrete recommendations and action points to be taken forward following the workshop. The draft principles and guidelines, commitments of support and action points are contained in this report.

Workshop proceedings

26 February 2007

10:00hrs INITIAL WORKSHOP INTRODUCTION

Facilitated by Saferworld

- Initial briefing on workshop and process
- Notification that the Vice-President had a last minute obligation and the formal opening and address by the Co-Chairs of the workshop would not be able to start until 11:00hrs
- Introduction of all present participants

10:15hrs WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS' EXPECTATIONS

Facilitated by Saferworld (Ivan Campbell)

- To work to control small arms
- Gather more information on Saferworld and link it to Juba
- Learn about planning the "next stage" and where to support with research and analysis
- Learn something more about the issues
- Can we find a peaceful way of disarmament? And if so, where do we start?
- Find ways of reducing the number of civilian weapons without making them vulnerable
- Identify specific recommendations for action
- It is state governments that really bring security to the people
- Share information about existing programmes and co-ordinate action – create institutional mechanisms to aid co-ordination
- Link work at the community level with actions of government – how to empower communities and local government to address security
- Identify means of disarmament
- Identify and understand the reasons for weapons possession (demand) – with this understanding, how can we work with communities to control weapons?
- Plans and programmes for civilian disarmament
- Focus on inter-related cross border issues and an integrated approach with neighbouring states
- Develop policy on arms control
- Build greater understanding amongst diverse group of actors involved
- Start to identify major issues and guiding principles
- Start a process to define policy and strategy for action
- Next stepping stone towards a GoSS integrated community security policy framework
- To achieve an honest and frank dialogue on examining the approaches to community security and arms control by the GoSS

10:40hrs INTRODUCTION: WORKSHOP GROUND RULES

Facilitated by Saferworld (Henry Smith)

- Turn off mobile phones during sessions
- No-smoking inside
- Strict timekeeping
- Signal intention to intervene
- Identify yourself when intervening
- Concise interventions/inputs

- Openness in dialogue
- Facilitators provide overview of each session and methodology
- Request permission to exit for calls
- Active participation by all participants
- Advise of any changes needed for you to be comfortable (i.e. temperature, etc.)

10:45hrs CSAC PRE-BRIEFING – Saferworld

Facilitated by Saferworld (Henry Smith)

- Arms control terms
- Impacts of SALW proliferation and misuse
- Arms control measures
- International and regional political agreements and legal commitments for arms control
- Arms control coordination: Models of inter-agency coordination mechanisms
- Question: What are the implications of the CPA, which took place *after* the Nairobi Protocol was signed
 - There is certainly a need to sort out a new arrangement due to the new system of government because the arms problem is in the South not Khartoum where the NFP is placed
- Question: How binding is the Nairobi Protocol?
 - Obligation is now on signatory states to enact legislation to begin to conform to the Protocol

11:30hrs COFFEE/TEA BREAK

11:50hrs OPENNING OF WORKSHOP

Co-Chair, Vice President GoSS, H.E. Dr Riek Machar Teny

Opening Statements:

- Security is number one GoSS priority – security represents 40% of the GoSS budget
- Seeking the reduction of violence by unauthorised groups
- Insecurity in Southern Sudan previously caused by:
 - Presence of OAGs outside the organised forces – Since 8 Jan 2006 GoSS has done best to integrate OAGs into SPLA or SAF. Over 90% have now joined the organized forces. Now their arms are under the control of the GoSS and SPLA General Command.
 - Large presence of arms in the hands of our people in the communities – Why it is pertinent to talk of community security and arms control
- Policy of GoSS is to disarm the civilian population:
 1. Unity State – first area for disarmament
 2. Jonglei – confrontation in Northern Jonglei, but have found a new approach with assistance of UN and Pact
 3. Equatorias next priority areas
 4. Bhar el Ghazal states Governors have done their best and brought the security situations under control
- And disarmament is not a final solution, because of the regional implications of neighbouring countries where communities are still armed and the borders are not secured.
- Interested in community security and arms control.

- This is a difficult undertaking – the culture of protection/defence by arms is deeply imbedded in society. Many of our communities have taken up the gun not just for defence but for pride and social status. How do we ever control such arms within our communities?
- Without security there can be no development. Need to resolve security so can begin to spend and act on development which is now consumed with security.
- Happy that UNDP, Saferworld and partners have organised this workshop.
- Very glad that Dr Samson Kwaje Minister of Information, Television and Broadcasting has come – have encouraged others to come.
- Declare the workshop open.

12:05hrs WORKSHOP INTRODUCTION

Facilitated by Saferworld (Henry Smith)

- Introductions of participants
- Review of Workshop Agenda
- CSAC Policy Workshop Aims:
 - to provide background information on community and arms control
 - to define the roles and responsibilities of GoSS institutions in CSAC
 - to agree institutional arrangements for co-ordinating action and making policy
 - to agree priorities for developing policy
- Review of Workshop Ground Rules

12:15hrs DISARMAMENT PROCESSES, CHALLENGES, AND LESSONS LEARNED

Facilitated by UNDP (Ferdinand Von Habsburg)

- Aim is to reflect back in order to move ahead: analyse where we've come from
 - Embarking on a process: this is a beginning
 - Demonstrating a commitment to the issue and process
 - Goal is to build a peaceful and developed South Sudan
 - To work together in order to achieve these bigger goals
- *"When spider webs unite, they can tie up a lion."* **Ethiopian proverb**
- *"Self criticism is an act of frankness, courage, comradeship and awareness of our responsibilities; a proof of our will to accomplish and to accomplish properly... To criticise oneself is to reconstruct oneself with oneself in order to serve better."* **Amilcar Cabral**
- *"What we learn we do, and when we do, we see what is wrong. So we learn also from our mistakes and achievements. The mistakes show where there are shortcomings in our knowledge, weak points which have to be eliminated. This means that it is in the process of producing that we correct our mistakes."* **Samora Machel**
- *"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed people can change the world, indeed it is the only thing that ever has!"* **Amilcar Cabral**
- Ladder of development (personal/collective)
 1. basic human/physical needs

2. safety
3. love & belonging
4. self-respect
5. personal growth

12:30hrs DISARMAMENT PROCESSES, CHALLENGES, AND LESSONS LEARNED

Facilitated by UNDP (Ferdinand Von Habsburg)

Participants carried out an honest review of past disarmament operations in Southern Sudan, specifying the location, and analysing the aims, actors, activities and outputs.

SEE ATTACHED TABLE ANNEX 4

13:20hrs LUNCH

14:00hrs DISARMAMENT PROCESSES, CHALLENGES, AND LESSONS LEARNED

Facilitated by UNDP (Ferdinand Von Habsburg)

Discussion continued from before Lunch.

14:45hrs STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, & THREATS

Facilitated by UNDP (Ferdinand Von Habsburg)

Participants analysed the strengths and weaknesses of past disarmament operations, as well as the external opportunities and threats.

SEE ATTACHED TABLE ANNEX 5

15:30hrs COFFEE / TEA BREAK

15:40hrs MEASURES TO ADDRESS SALW

Facilitated by Saferworld (Henry Smith)

Presentation on the broad range of measures to address both the supply and demand for arms. This introduced thematic areas such as border control, Security and Justice System Development and Stockpile Management, and key issues and questions to consider in relation to each.

17:00hrs THEMES, AIMS, ACTORS, & ACTIVITIES

Facilitated by Saferworld (Henry Smith)

Participants identified key arms control themes, and then discussed in smaller working groups the aims, actors and activities of arms control in relation to each of the themes.

SEE ATTACHED TABLE ANNEX 6

17:30hrs SUMMARY OF THE DAY

Facilitated by Saferworld (Henry Smith)

- Looked back at processes and consequences of arms control experiences
- Looked at relevant and multiple issues and themes of arms control

Tomorrow:

- Are there any points we can draw from this to inform basic guiding principles for policy and actions?
- How can we establish mechanisms to best co-ordinate government forward movement on community security and arms control?
- Identify what major areas of activities are the highest priorities for the GoSS?

17:35hrs PREPARTORY EXERCISE FOR DAY 2

Facilitated by UNDP (Ferdinand Von Habsburg)

- List two priority activities that you would see as essential for each of the themes identified.

17:40hrs CLOSING REMARKS BY CHAIRPERSON, SSDDRC

Workshop adjourned

Workshop proceedings Day 2

27 February 2007

9:10hrs WORKSHOP RE-OPENING

By the Co-Chair, Vice President GoSS, H.E. Dr Riek Machar Teny

9:15hrs WORKSHOP RE-INTRODUCTION

Facilitated by Saferworld (Henry Smith)

Review of yesterday's outputs:

- Disarmament Processes, Challenges, And Lessons Learned
- Strengths & Weaknesses of Disarmament Experiences
- Disarmament Themes, Actors, and Activities
- Copy of Saferworld presentation on measures to address small arms
- Analysis of Disarmament Exercises in Kenya

Review of today's Agenda

9:20hrs REVIEW OF DAY 1 OUTPUTS

Facilitated by UNDP (Ferdinand Von Habsburg)

Posting and discussion of priority activities participants would see as essential for each of the major community security and arms control themes identified the previous day.

9:30hrs REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

Facilitated by Saferworld (Ivan Campbell)

- SALW agreements ensure that a sound regulatory framework is in place to address the different aspects of small arms control
- Sources for developing regulatory framework:
 - International and regional agreements and initiatives
 - Existing laws relating to the arms use and those under development

- African initiatives applicable to Sudan:
 - Nairobi Declaration (2000) – political commitments
 - Nairobi Protocol (2004) – legally binding required measures for:
 - control over civilians possession
 - control over state-owned arms (stockpile management)
 - record keeping
 - arms destruction
 - public education and awareness-raising

- What sorts of legislation or regulation relevant to arms control already exist in South Sudan at the GoSS Level:
 - community level peace conference resolutions (2006 – Gumuruk, Poktap, Yuai)
 - Council of Ministers resolutions
 - Security Committee resolutions
 - CPA anchors civilian disarmament – Agreement on Permanent Ceasefire, Section 14.6.15.1.15: “illegally armed civilians” to be disarmed, but no definition of what is an “illegally” armed civilian
 - CPA provisions may conflict with one another, regulating certain groups to retain possession of their weapons while others are not
 - CPA – licensing of firearms at both GoSS and state levels is stated
 - laws pre-existing as passed under former GoS / MoLA (PDF, arms possession for private use)
 - GoSS has not made clear Southern Sudan inter-state conflicts / controls (i.e. movement of arms across Southern Sudan borders)
 - Armed Forces Act – based on unclear definition of certain groups and arms
 - no unified legislation exists – current responses are determined by the situation of immediate threats and the obligations of the CPA
 - former local “auxiliary” or tribal police – via local traditional authorities, certain local armed forces use to be raised/organised for local protection and policing (but system was abused/transformed during the war and control was lost)
 - Nairobi Declaration / Protocol signatory – though GoSS not involved directly in the development process and unclear how GoSS fits into NFP arrangements
 - Nairobi Protocol / RECSA could provide strong support and address cross-border concerns/issues
 - opportunities within mechanisms such as international DDR to address certain aspects of legislation relating to SALW (i.e. Great Lakes Agreement)

- What sorts of legislation or regulation relevant to arms control already exist in South Sudan at the South Sudan State-level:
 - some State legislation / bylaws exist to address internal arms control, but not cross-border issues with other Southern Sudan states and with the North

Notes:

- need to clarify different classes of arms possessors, with implications for rights, controls, movements, etc.
- does human security have supremacy over the right to bear arms?
- what is appropriate for arms controls is a combination of: history, culture, environment, security, and other factors – need to develop arms control policy, legislation, and measures that are relevant to the realities of these factors

ACTION – There are clearly gaps in legislation and there is no unified regulatory framework and there is a need:

- to review and assess legislation and regulation at GoSS and state levels to identify existing situation
- to assess specific technical requirements for Southern Sudan based on international and regional obligations

10:25hrs ROLES OF GoSS INSTITUTIONS

Facilitated by UNDP (David Lochhead)

Presentation – History of community security and arms control since the CPA

- Civilian disarmament identified as a critical issue throughout the negotiation and in aftermath of the CPA
- DDR was also a parallel and relevant process
- Previously NFP in Khartoum and former focal point in Southern Sudan DDR authority met and co-ordinated to ensure joint representation
- Joint North-South committee established and developed national programme and policy, but derailed with death of the late Dr John Garang
- UN institutions also experienced co-ordination difficulties
- Now the GoSS is established, there is the opportunity to cement co-ordination

Exercise – Themes & Actors:

Exercise asking participants to identify which thematic areas that they think their departments or ministries should be working on.

- Why should your institution be involved in that issues area?
- What activities is your institution already doing in that issue area?
- What obstacles are preventing your institution from achieving its objectives in that issue area?

THEMES	ACTORS
1. Public information and awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Office of Presidency ▪ Ministry of Regional Co-operation ▪ <i>Ministry of Education, Science and Technology</i> ▪ <i>Ministry of Information, Television and Broadcasting</i> ▪ <i>Ministry of Health</i> ▪ <i>SSLA: Peace Committee</i> ▪ SPLA ▪ SSDDRC ▪ South Sudan Peace Commission ▪ SSANSA ▪ Small Arms Survey ▪ United Nations
2. Peace building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Office of Presidency ▪ Ministry of Regional Co-operation ▪ <i>SSLA: Peace Committee</i> ▪ South Sudan Peace Commission ▪ PACT ▪ Small Arms Survey ▪ United Nations
3. Weapons collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Office of Presidency ▪ Ministry of Regional Co-operation ▪ SPLA

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SSDDRC ▪ South Sudan Peace Commission ▪ SSANSA ▪ Small Arms Survey ▪ United Nations
4. Stockpile security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Office of Presidency ▪ Small Arms Survey ▪ United Nations
5. Civilian possession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Office of Presidency ▪ South Sudan Peace Commission ▪ SSANSA ▪ Small Arms Survey ▪ United Nations
6. DDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Office of Presidency ▪ Ministry of Regional Co-operation ▪ SSDDRC ▪ SPLA ▪ LRA Negotiating Team (O/Vice President) ▪ United Nations
7. Public trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Office of Presidency ▪ South Sudan Peace Commission ▪ <i>Police</i> ▪ PACT ▪ Small Arms Survey ▪ Saferworld ▪ United Nations
8. Cross border	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Office of Presidency ▪ Ministry of Regional Co-operation ▪ <i>Border Police</i> ▪ SPLA ▪ LRA Negotiating Team (O/VP) ▪ South Sudan Peace Commission ▪ PACT ▪ Small Arms Survey ▪ United Nations
9. Legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Office of Presidency ▪ Ministry of Regional Co-operation ▪ <i>Ministry of Legal Affairs & Constitutional Development</i> ▪ <i>Judiciary</i> ▪ <i>SSLA: Security Sub-Committee</i> ▪ Small Arms Survey ▪ Saferworld ▪ United Nations
10. Law enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Office of Presidency ▪ Ministry of Regional Co-operation ▪ <i>Ministry of Internal Affairs</i> ▪ <i>Judiciary</i> ▪ <i>Police</i> ▪ SPLA ▪ SSDDRC ▪ SSANSA ▪ United Nations

<p><i>Institutions Not Present</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Legal Affairs & Constitutional Development</i> ▪ <i>Internal Affairs</i> ▪ <i>Judiciary</i> ▪ <i>Police / Border Police</i> ▪ <i>Information</i> ▪ <i>Education</i> ▪ <i>Health</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>SSLA:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Peace Sub-Committee</i> ○ <i>SecuritySub-Committee</i>
--	--

PACT

- building capacity and supporting Sudanese action and ownership
- fostering local and community solutions, not imposing those from outside
- working with both local government and community-based groups
- Obstacles:
 - limited competence and capacity of Sudanese institutions pulls PACT in too many different directions (strategy based on crisis response)
 - limited resources for addressing such vast challenges

SSDDRC

- mandated to address issues of security and implement DDR and security aspects of CPA
- engaged in supporting civilian disarmament in Pibor
- engaged in preliminary DDR activities: SNGs, Child, WAAFG, disabled
- Obstacles:
 - lack of funds, means of transport, resources
 - difficulty of access to different territories and communities (environmental constraints)
 - require training and capacity building

Ministry of Regional Co-operation

- mandated by interim constitution, SSLA, and CPA to establish, develop, and maintain friendly and good relations with other states, NGOs, businesses, associations, etc. to promote development and opportunities for South Sudan
- involved in cross-border issues, but cannot adequately address cross-border issues without information of all other levels of government/situation in South Sudan and neighbouring countries
- establishing co-operation offices in 16 locations
- Obstacles:
 - issues of sovereignty and jurisdiction with the GoNU – GoNU not interested in the CPA and interim constitution

Southern Sudan Peace Commission

- mandated even before CPA: Southern Sudan Peace & Reconciliation – James Kok
- working with UN and civil society/NGOs
- conducting conferences throughout the regions of South Sudan to bring together GoSS officials and administrators to bring peace
- Obstacles:
 - delays with funds and establishing state level offices

States Desk – Office of the President

- need to work through local officials and MPs to mobilize communities

South Sudan Action Network on Small Arms (SSANSA)

- NGO working to co-ordinate network of South Sudan CSOs working on addressing small arms issues
- aim is peaceful disarmament
- researching in Eastern Equatoria on how communities would like to be disarmed
- conference of CSOs from 10 states on how to tackle small arms
- community policing training with chiefs / traditional structure in order to protect communities
- Obstacles:
 - Difficulty of access due to insecurity of many communities

Small Arms Survey

- NGO expert in surveying on small arms demand and insecurity to provide information that is transparent and useful to policy makers
- Researching/surveying in Lakes State and Jonglei State:
 - demand for weapons
 - flows of weapons
 - OAGs
 - conflict resolution mechanisms
 - victimization
- Obstacles:
 - size of the country
 - accessibility (lack) and sensitivity of information/data

Saferworld

- role is to facilitate processes for developing policies, strategies, and regulatory frameworks
- work closely with RECSA and national focal points (Kenya, Uganda, etc.)
- just beginning activities in Sudan and building relationships with stakeholders
- Obstacles:
 - lack of human capacity (small organization)
 - operational constraints to establish presence in Southern Sudan

SPLA

- limited capacity of LEAs and local administrators to undertake disarmament and maintain order, so SPLA has to assert role
- direct operational role in weapons collections, in collaboration with GoSS authorities, local administrators, chiefs, and community leaders
- establishing “buffer zones” to protect disarmed and disarming communities
- co-ordinating and planning DDR with SSDDRC
- providing border security (Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia)
- Obstacles:
 - integration of OAGs into the SPLA and resistance of OAG forces to disarmament
 - weak capacity of LEAs and local administration, forcing SPLA to take on domestic security roles
 - problem of access to insecure and resisting communities
 - policy, modalities, strategy, and regulatory vacuum to give direction for SPLA and disarmament actions

12:00hrs TEA / COFFEE BREAK

12:15hrs RECONVENE: ROLES OF GoSS INSTITUTIONS

Facilitated by UNDP (David Lochhead)

Exercise – Themes & Actors:

UNDP

- involved at all levels and issues areas, as all are interlinked with one another
- integrated approach that will allow GoSS and partners to address all issues comprehensively
- established CSAC programme: intention is to deliver on and address the security needs of communities identified by government as priority communities
- activities at present have so far been arms focused, but will be expanding the scope of activities to begin to address wider needs
- empowering/supporting local government to deliver security solutions for communities
- Obstacles:
 - logistical challenges
 - the management, sharing, and movement of information / communication
 - issue of co-ordination and crafting an integrated approach amongst so many and different actors
 - forging better understanding of the relationship between security & development

12:25hrs CO-ORDINATION STRUCTURES

Facilitated by UNDP (David Lochhead)

Is it possible to establish a structure to co-ordinate the work of the GoSS to develop policy, plan strategy, and co-ordinate activities?

How would this mechanism connect with existing bodies and mechanisms?

Which comes first: policy or structure?

The validity and sustainability of these processes will also depend on the participation of civil society and partners outside of government

13:10hrs BREAK FOR LUNCH

14:30hrs PRINCIPLES, GUIDELINES AND SUPPORT

Facilitated by Saferworld (Henry Smith)

Participants recommended draft Principles and Guidelines for CSAC, as well as commitments of Support. Reproduced at front of this report.

17:20hrs AGREED FOLLOW-ON ACTIONS

Facilitated by UNDP (Ferdinand Von Habsburg)

Discussion and agreement of follow-on actions. Reproduced at front of this report.

18:45hrs DRAFTING OF PRESS STATEMENT

Facilitated by UNDP (Ferdinand Von Habsburg)

SEE PRESS STATEMENT ANNEX 7

19:40hrs WORKSHOP CLOSED



Participants during a session



H.E. Agnes Lukudu, Presidential Advisor on Development



H.E. Dr. Samson Kwaje, Minister for Information, Television & Broadcasting



Major Michael Majur, Liaison SPLA HQ

Annex 1: Invitation letter



**GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN SUDAN
(GOSS)**

H.E. The Vice President

GOSS/VPO/J/32.A.1

22/02/2007

Re: Invitation to Government of Southern Sudan Community Security and Arms Control Policy Workshop

The Government of Southern Sudan invite you to attend a 2-day workshop that will take place from **Monday, 26th February to Tuesday, 27th February 2007** from 9:00 to 17:00 at Sunflower Inn, near Nile River Bridge.

Recognising the urgent need to develop a coordinated approach to community security and arms control in Southern Sudan and seeking to initiate the process of developing the policy and regulatory framework for arms control, the workshop will build upon the discussions of the "Community Security and Arms Control Core Group" that took place September 2006.

The workshop will be attended by a small number of key Government of Southern Sudan representatives who play a central role in guiding action on arms control. In addition, international technical advisors and observers will provide support to the process.

The workshop's aims are:

1. **To agree principles and guidelines that will set parameters for the Government of Southern Sudan's action on arms control.**
2. **To define the roles and responsibilities of different GoSS institutions in arms control processes.**
3. **To agree institutional arrangements for coordinating action and making policy decisions on arms control.**
4. **To agree the priority areas for developing more detailed policy, and the process for doing so.**

The Programme will be as follows:

23 February	9:00 – 10:30	Preparatory Session (to provide an overview of arms control concepts and regional agreements and initiatives)
26 – 27 February	9:00 – 17:00	GoSS Small Arms Control Policy Workshop
	17:00 – 20:30	Press briefing and Cocktail

We look forward to your active participation.

Yours truly,

Dr. Riek Machar Teny-Dhorgon

Vice President and Minister for Housing, Land and Public Utilities

Government of Southern Sudan-Juba

22nd February, 2007

Tel: +249 8118 23409 Fax: +249 8118 20370, Juba Southern Sudan

Annex 2: Participants

H.E. Dr. Riek Machar Teny	Vice President of Government of Southern Sudan	
Brig. Arop Moyak Monyoc	Southern Sudan DDR Commission Chairperson	aropddr@yahoo.com 0477103639
Dr. Barnaba Benjamin Marial	Minister of Regional Cooperation	bmbbil@yahoo.co.uk 0477109929
Dr. Samson Kwaje	Minister of Information, Television & Broadcasting	0911280315
Dr. Michael Milly	Minister of Education, Science & Technology	mike.milly@moest.gov.sd 0477103084
Joseph D Jalok	Minister of Water Resources & Irrigation	0912354427
Dr. Festo Kumba	Minister of Animal Resources & Fisheries	festo_kumba@yahoo.co.uk 0477105273
Mayien Koang	States Affairs, Office of the President	reednile@yahoo.com 0913387648
Atak Deng	Office of the President	atakdeng@yahoo.com 0477103070 +88 2164331404
Michael Majur	SPLA	michaelmajorakep@yahoo.com 0477107346
M. G. Mathiang	Southern Sudan Police Service	0477102941
Riak Akon	Southern Sudan Police Service	0322234465
Samuel Wel	Southern Sudan Peace	+88 216 43094203

	Commission	
Bona Makuac	Southern Sudan DDR Commission	bonamakuach@yahoo.com +88 21643334013 0911266580
Gordon Obat	Southern Sudan DDR Commission	gordon.obat@yahoo.co.uk
Agnes Lukudu	Presidential Advisor on Development	0912254077
Paul Yugosuk	Southern Sudan Action Network on Small Arms	shalomsudan@yahoo.com 0477105720
Anton Baare	DDR Advisor on LRA Peace Talks, Office of Vice President	abaare@ncg.dk abaare@mac.com
Hans I. Corneliussen	Norwegian Consulate General	hic@mfa.no
Anyieth Dawul	Joint Donor Office	anyieth.awol@minbuza.nl 0477108165
Philippe Gourdin	European Union	ecdesk@wananchi.com +254 733637505
Peter Schumann	UNMIS	
Claire McEvoy	Small Arms Survey	
Marv Koop	Pact	
Lach Fergusson	UNDDR	fergussonp@un.org 0187082335
Ferdinand von Habsburg	UNDP	ferdinand.von.habsburg@undp.org
David Lochhead	UNDP	david.lochhead@undp.org
Patrick Sweeting	UNDP	patrick.sweeting@undp.org
Sarah Preston	Saferworld	spreston@saferworld.org.uk
Ivan Campbell	Saferworld	icampbell@saferworld.org.uk
Henry Smith	Saferworld	hsmith@saferworld.org.uk

Annex 3: Workshop programme

*Government of Southern Sudan
Community Security and Arms Control Workshop*

Chairpersons

H.E. Dr. Riek Machar Teny, Vice President of the Government of Southern Sudan
Brigadier Arop Moyak Monyoc, Chairperson, Southern Sudan DDR Commission

Monday, 26 February 2007

09:00 – 10:30	Introductions and review of the preparatory session Saferworld
10:30 – 11:00	Tea break
11:00 – 11:30	Welcome remarks Vice President Southern Sudan DDR Commission Chairperson Saferworld UNDP
11:30 – 13:00	Existing disarmament processes, challenges and lessons learned Facilitator: UNDP
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 15:30	Measures to address small arms Facilitator: Saferworld Arms control themes and roles of different actors in Southern Sudan
15:30 – 16:30	International, regional and national frameworks Facilitator: Saferworld Regional and international commitments and implications for Southern Sudan
16:30 – 16:45	Tea break
16:45 – 17:15	Purpose of arms control principles, guidelines and policy Facilitator: Saferworld Purpose of principles, guidelines and policy and what is required in Southern Sudan in different timeframes
17:15 – 17:30	Recap of the day

Tuesday, 27 February 2007

09:00 – 09:15	Review of previous day
09:15 – 12:00	Institutional arrangements and coordination structure Facilitator: UNDP Definition of roles of GoSS institutions Agreement on coordination and policy decision-making structures
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch
13:00 – 14:30	Principles and guidelines for arms control Facilitator: Saferworld Agreement on principles and guidelines for arms control interventions, and for how all partners work together
14:30 – 16:00	Policy development process – priorities and next steps Facilitator: UNDP Priorities for the coordination group to consider Immediate next steps and activities Recommendations for engaging other stakeholders
16:00 – 16:15	Tea break
16:15 – 16:45	Review and record outcomes
16:45 – 17:15	Closing Remarks

17:15 – 17:45 Press briefing at Sunflower Inn

Annex 4: DISARMAMENT PROCESSES, CHALLENGES, AND LESSONS LEARNED

LOCATION	AIMS	ACTORS	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS
Lakes Warrap Unity Upper Nile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ address issue of insecurity by reducing the number of arms in the hands of civilians in a non-coercive manner ▪ demonstrate commitment of GoSS to CPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administration (State, LG, Trad Authorities) ▪ then GoSS: Council of Ministers, Security Committee, SSDDRC ▪ SPLA ▪ armed civilians ▪ CBOs / NGOs / UN ▪ regional groups ▪ local peace groups ▪ religious groups ▪ MPs (SSLA & state) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ constitution: only the GoSS is invested w/ resp of security ▪ legal: no laws made, instead community resolutions ▪ state laws: Lakes state – penalties ▪ conferences to create awareness/mobilization ▪ peace conferences ▪ use of courts to resolve root causes ▪ traditional resolutions ▪ directives ▪ chiefs / clans conducted registration (enforcing compliance) ▪ roadblocks ▪ house searches ▪ security enforcement measures ▪ management of arms ▪ no compensation ▪ monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lakes: 3,602 guns collected ▪ successful disarmament / partial disarmament ▪ improved security ▪ improved environment between communities ▪ death rate reduced ▪ increased confidence in GoSS ▪ improvement in movement ▪ cattle theft reduced ▪ empowerment of chiefs; return to customary authority ▪ deaths ▪ looting ▪ torture ▪ civilian resistance ▪ security vacuums caused by uneven disarmament ▪ political sensitivities of OAGs

<p>Jonglei – Ayod/Duk/Kh or Flus (voluntary)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ address issue of insecurity by reducing the number of arms in the hands of civilians in a non-coercive manner ▪ demonstrate commitment of GoSS to CPA ▪ state expressing its prerogative to exert force to ensure security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administration (State, LG, Trad Authorities) ▪ then GoSS: Council of Ministers, Security Committee, SSDDRC ▪ SPLA ▪ armed civilians ▪ CBOs ▪ regional groups ▪ local peace groups ▪ religious groups ▪ MPs (SSLA & state) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ constitution: only the GoSS is invested w/ resp of security ▪ legal: no laws made, instead community resolutions ▪ state laws?? ▪ conferences to create awareness/mobilization ▪ peace conferences ▪ use of courts to resolve root causes ▪ traditional resolutions ▪ directives ▪ chiefs / clans conducted registration (enforcing compliance) ▪ roadblocks ▪ house searches ▪ security enforcement measures ▪ management of arms ▪ no compensation ▪ monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ successful disarmament ▪ partial disarmament ▪ improved security ▪ improved environment between communities ▪ death rate reduced ▪ increased confidence in GoSS ▪ improvement in movement ▪ cattle theft reduced ▪ empowerment of chiefs; return to customary authority ▪ deaths ▪ looting ▪ torture ▪ civilian resistance ▪ security vacuums caused by uneven disarmament ▪ political sensitivities of OAGs
---	--	---	---	--

<p>Jonglei – Lou Nuer (forced)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ address issue of insecurity by reducing the # arms in the hands of civilians in a non-coercive manner ▪ demonstrate commitment of GoSS to CPA ▪ state expressing its prerogative to exert force to ensure security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ only SPLA ▪ resisting armed civilians, OAGs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ collection of weapons by military through threat or use of force ▪ resistance met with force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ respect for authorities / lack of respect for authorities ▪ deaths and injuries ▪ guns were collected ▪ food insecurity ▪ sense of fear and uncertainty ▪ created a precedent: knowledge that GoSS prepared to use force ▪ political divisions ▪ displacement of population, BUT then security restored
---	--	--	---	--

<p>Jonglei – Akobo (assisted)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ address issue of insecurity by reducing the # arms in the hands of civilians in a non-coercive manner ▪ demonstrate commitment of GoSS to CPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VP and his office, SSDDRC ▪ Administration (State, LG, Trad Authorities) ▪ SPLA ▪ armed civilians, OAGs ▪ regional groups ▪ local peace groups ▪ religious groups ▪ MPs (SSLA & state) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ constitution: only the GoSS is invested w/ resp of security ▪ legal: no laws made ▪ management of arms ▪ Lou Nuer-Murle Peace process ▪ <u>threat</u> of forced disarmament ▪ training on weapons registration ▪ material assistance provided for registration ▪ monitoring and verification of collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ compensation: expectations created elsewhere ▪ successful disarmament / partial disarmament ▪ improved security ▪ improved environment between communities ▪ death rate reduced ▪ increased confidence in GoSS
--	--	---	---	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ state expressing its prerogative to exert force to ensure security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UN: UNDP, UNMIS (force protection, Observers, Civ Police) ▪ Akobo – disarmament & security committees: county, payam ▪ Pibor – LG and chiefs administer collection ▪ national / int'l NGOs ▪ SAF monitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ dialogue and confidence building with Chiefs and armed youth ▪ compensation – Akobo ▪ no compensation – Pibor ▪ channelling local dev projects through LG ▪ SPLA buffer zones to protect disarmed/disarming communities ▪ Bore hole drilling for buffer force deployments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ improvement in movement ▪ cattle theft reduced ▪ empowerment of chiefs; return to customary authority
--	--	---	--	---

Annex 5: STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, & THREATS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Involvement of the Legislature at GoSS and State levels was critical ▪ Involvement of Executive at County and Payam Level ▪ Judiciary / law enforcement agencies ▪ Commitment of the GoSS & SPLA to disarm the civilian population ▪ The participation of Chiefs and elders in the community is good ▪ These measures are quite good and can bring results ▪ Stability ▪ UN and international efforts highly encouraging ▪ Use of local leaders <p>Jonglei</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More than 70% support disarmament <p>Unity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No big number of White Army and armed civilians obedient to the SPLA ▪ The force used by the Gov't against civilians may also cancel a bigger death rate later 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government did not provide security ▪ Offers of compensation for arms collection can cause problems ▪ Does not create activities for youth ▪ internal and external borders not secure ▪ Lack of incentives is not encouraging ▪ Use of force may jeopardize efforts ▪ Lack of police force ▪ Poor communication with the population ▪ Some people are staying with a big forces in their own houses as body guards, more than 200 soldiers are a big threat for the population of the cities ▪ Presence of some elements among many other OAGs that undermines the CPA and are being supported by the NCP ▪ Lack of awareness of the CPA ▪ MPs are not doing the political work ▪ Civil society should have been included for easy mobilization ▪ Heavy handedness (excessive force) used during the forced disarmament in all areas where force was used ▪ Inadequate compensation given for guns taken – should be at least \$50 per gun ▪ The role of government also to disarm those soldiers in the big towns (Juba, Wau, Malakal), including the top Gov't officials ▪ Gov't should have used a bigger force during disarmament to ensure the security for the disarmed civilians so that they are not attacked by the disarming groups <p>Lakes/Warrap/Unity/Upper Nile Specific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sensitization process was not adequate that impacted on poor outcome and some cases of lives lost ▪ People should have been given incentives for their peaceful compliance with the disarmament, i.e. water dams across their rivers, drinking water in the villages ▪ Lack of community involvement in the process ▪ Lots of looting where involved in disarmament <p>Jonglei (forced) specific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of resources ▪ Indiscipline of army ▪ More and more local dialogue could have been carried out ▪ Government & SPLA did not protect civilians properly <p>Jonglei (voluntary / assisted)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County & Payam administrators were not well established ▪ Rule of law very weak among the communities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disarmament without compensation to the gun owners is not fair ▪ Targeted individual incentives was negative ▪ More and more local dialogue could have been carried out ▪ Government & SPLA did not protect civilians properly ▪ In Jonglei especially (Murle), the voluntary disarmament process is not working as some have more than one gun, but the guns being reported are old rifles. So forced disarmament is a better choice ▪ Disarmament of Nuer in Akobo made them vulnerable to attacks by armed Murle
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated approach that involves the Gov't officials, political leaders, chiefs, youth leaders, NGOs, CBOs, religious groups, White Army ▪ Education, stability, people are safe from violence, chance for recreation activities, development, peace and prosperity and chance of having a house and privileges ▪ Culture of Peace can be re-instated or restored ▪ Legalizing ownership of rifles ▪ Stability and development in all disarmed areas ▪ Involvement of Rule of Law institutions to essentially "grow" with the process with an understanding of the context and security situation and develop methods that s applicable to Sudan ▪ Cross-cutting issues that armament effects can be fed in and develop as a culture of HR rights, gender issues, environment, etc. ▪ For doing this during the dry season, which is the only time for herders to be easily found ▪ CPA ▪ Development, peace that bring alternatives to civilians ▪ Need to address the motives behind arms possession amongst the Tribes because the solutions differ from Tribe to Tribe – instead, secure their movements to grazing areas in the dry season, or secure water sources for them so they do not need to move ▪ Security restored in lawless areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OAGs should be either integrated into SPLA or SAF so that to enable Chiefs, Administrators, NGOs, UN, etc. to correctly identify the armed civilians and then disarm them by any means ▪ Why only civilian disarmament?: Cities should also be disarmed and soldiers allocated in cities. The Army should be allocated out of the city and security should be handed over to the Police, while the Army Commanders remain with only a few soldiers. ▪ Armed civilians who would not voluntarily part with their weapons for reasons of protecting their cattle or himself or even raiding others ▪ Collapse of CPA and return to war ▪ Security vacuum – Police incapable of monitoring peace/security due to lack in number, equipment, capability/training ▪ Mind-set of armed civilian: need sensitization/trust about aim of disarmament and opportunities of a safe environment ▪ Political differences between local leaders which could divide people and get groups to resort to arms or refusing to voluntarily give up arms ▪ Trade of small arms / proliferation of small arms ▪ Lack of political will of all political parties undermines process ▪ NCP or groups wanting to create chaos in Southern Sudan to make it ungovernable ▪ General hunger or food gaps ▪ In most areas there is a looming threat facing disarmed populations from those that are still armed ▪ Those who still surrounding themselves with soldiers who are not organized and a big threat to GoSS ▪ GoSS should look for a solution to how those disarmed are still with arms and those staying with more soldiers ▪ Delay in civilian disarmament can hinder the CPA ▪ Presence of OAGs that are aligned to SAF ▪ The presence of some other OAGs who neither belong to the SPLA or SAF and have been punctuating the disarmament process <p>Upper Nile:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The OAGs who are involved in activities that will make disarmament difficult <p>Jonglei:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ if the Gov't speeds up the process of DDR it will be much better

Annex 6: THEMES, AIMS, ACTORS, & ACTIVITIES

THEMES	AIM	ACTORS	ACTIVITIES
Weapons Collection & Stockpile Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ security to people to carry out development without death ▪ promote free trade and movement ▪ reduce crimes, killing, and cattle raiding ▪ impose law and order ▪ civil authorities continue to act ▪ tourism and development ▪ economy to grow ▪ preventing recirculation of collected weapons ▪ limiting access to weapons ▪ accountability and transparency ▪ security of weapons ▪ information management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ civil authorities ▪ traditional authorities ▪ civilians ▪ army ▪ NGOs/CBOs/CSOs ▪ religious leaders ▪ UN agencies ▪ neighbouring Governments ▪ Army, Police, Wildlife ▪ Customs, Immigration, Borders ▪ Law enforcement agencies ▪ SSDDRC ▪ Chiefs ▪ civil authorities ▪ Governors ▪ Business People (firearms) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Committees ▪ awareness and sensitization (conferences, trainings, rallies, caravans) ▪ mapping, research/surveying, monitoring and evaluation ▪ registration, collection, <u>storage</u> ▪ compensation ▪ resistance, fighting, killing, destruction ▪ rehabilitation ▪ searches, observation, verification ▪ transportation ▪ celebration ▪ storage systems: guards, training, physical infrastructure ▪ information management for inventory and M&E ▪ ordnance security, storage, destruction, explosive ordnance support ▪ public awareness and safety ▪ registration, rules, regulations
Civilian Possession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ no civilians should possess arms ▪ society free from small arms and light weapons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Judiciary ▪ Executives (administration) ▪ Chiefs and Elders ▪ MPs (SSLA & state level) ▪ law enforcement agencies ▪ SSDDRC, Army ▪ NGOs / CBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ laws ▪ weapons collection ▪ destruction of weapons ▪ consideration of amnesty periods / mechanisms ▪ awareness creation through meetings / workshops
DDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ reduce the burden on the resources of the armed forces (SSR) ▪ re-integrate ex-combatants so that they become contributors to society and the economy ▪ security: to stop ex-combatants from becoming threats to good governance, society, the economy, and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SSDDRC ▪ Ministry of Rural Development ▪ Ministry of Education ▪ Ministry of Health ▪ Ministry of Agriculture ▪ Ministry of Women & Social Welfare ▪ SPLA / SAF ▪ Police ▪ NGOs / CBOs 	
Public Trust & Urban vs. Rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ greater co-ordination between LEAs, within Government, and with other neighbouring Governments ▪ an enhanced capacity of the capacity of LEA as a whole ▪ improved relationship between communities and LEAs ▪ provision of solutions by LEAs to problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LEAs ▪ GoSS ▪ Local government ▪ traditional leaders, community leaders ▪ cattle camp groups ▪ religious groups ▪ border authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ professionalisation of LEAs: training; provision of appropriate salaries; public awareness campaign; provision of quality equipment; composition of LEAs to reflect/respond to different communities needs; de-militarization of LEAs ▪ public awareness campaign by LEAs in urban/rural areas ▪ solutions: trust building; negotiated access to resources; equitable service delivery; cross-border co-operation &

	as identified and expressed by communities		controls
--	--	--	----------

Annex 7: Press statement

PRESS STATEMENT

The Government of Southern Sudan fully commits to community security through peaceful disarmament and arms control

Following a 2 day review of past civilian disarmament exercises, the GoSS has embarked upon a process of developing a policy and legal framework through a Community Security and Arms Control Programme (CSACP)

The GoSS:

- reaffirms that human security is the foundation for peace, reconciliation, development and good governance as enshrined in the CPA
- is engaged in initiatives in peace-building, reconciliation, reorganisation of the security sector, Rule of Law
- is concerned with the devastating impact of arms on civilians and communities in Southern Sudan denying the peace dividend
- is also concerned with spill-over effects on neighbouring countries, and will engage with existing regional initiatives and mechanisms to address this, such as the Nairobi Protocol and Regional Centre on Small Arms
- affirms that the provision of security to all those that reside in Southern Sudan is the fundamental duty of the GoSS and is fully committed to it
- is committed to define and elaborate the government's policy and approach to community security and arms control on the basis of common principles, policies and laws
- recognises that community security and arms control will require coordination among a wide range of government ministries, departments and agencies, as well as cooperation with civil society and international partners
- appreciates the on-going efforts of the International Community and urges the International Community to continue its support
- thanks UNDP, UNDDR and Saferworld for organising and facilitating the workshop