

**CONCERN CITIZENS OF 'SHILLUK' COUNTIES
FASHODA, MANYO, MAKAL AND PANYKANG
FORMER UPPER NILE STATE**

**SUBMISSION AND PRESENTATION ON 'SHILLUK' AND
'DINKA' BOUNDARY DISPUTE IN FORMER UPPER NILE AND
JONGLEI STATES**

IGAD-TECHNICAL BOUNDARY COMMITTEE

JUBA SOUTH SUDAN

BY

**Concern Citizens of 'Shilluk' Counties of Fashoda, Manyo, Makal and
Panyikang in former Upper Nile State
Juba-South Sudan**

11/02/2019

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Submission: Concern Citizens of 'Shilluk' Counties of Fashoda, Manyo, Makal and Panyikang in former Upper Nile State-Juba-South Sudan-Submitted: To IGAD TRIBAL BOUNDARY COMMITTEE (TBC): 11/02/2019

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11/02/2019

H.E. Chairperson & Honorable Members

IGAD-Technical Boundary Committee,

Juba South Sudan

**Subject: Submission and Presentation on 'Shilluk' and 'Dinka'
Boundary Dispute in former Upper Nile and Jonglie States**

Dear Sirs,

Aware of your establishment pursuant to Articles 1.15.18.2 and 1.15.3.3 in the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS),

Acknowledging your mandate in Article 1.15.18.1 to 1.15.18.7 of the same, and

In response to your Call for Submission of "the list and description of tribal boundaries as at 1.1.1956 in dispute as result of the creation of 32 States in the Republic of South Sudan" dated 22.01.2019,

We the undersigned being Concern Citizens of Shilluk Counties of Fashoda, Manyo, Makal and Panylkang of former Upper Nile State in the Republic of South Sudan, do hereby present to your esteemed Committee our submission regarding '**Shilluk' and 'Dinka' Boundary Dispute in the former Upper Nile and Jonglie States.**

Objectives of the Submission:

- 1.** Submission and Presentation of verifiable documentary evidence including Maps describing the Boundary of '**Shilluk**' Tribe with the "**Dinka Tribe**" in the former Upper Nile and Jonglie States as it stood on 1.1.1956.
- 2.** Submission and Presentation of verifiable documentary evidence including Maps describing the Boundary of 'Shilluk' Tribe with the "**Dinka Tribe**" in the former Upper Nile and Jonglie States currently in dispute as a result of creation of 28/32 States in 2015 & 2017 and violation of the Shilluk Tribal Boundary as it stood on 1.1.1956.

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3. Request the Technical Boundary Committee (TBC) of the following:

- 3.1** Define and demarcate the tribal boundary between the **Shilluk** and **Dinka** in former Upper Nile, Jonglie States and **Ruweng Dinka** of former Unity State as they stood on 1 January 1956.
- 3.2** Define and demarcate the tribal boundary between the **Shilluk** and **Dinka** in former Upper Nile and Jonglie States including but not limited to the distance of each tribe from eastern and western banks of the Nile, the banks of Sobat River and Khor Fulus as it stood on 1 January 1956.
- 3.3** Define and determine whether **Malakal Town** is located in "**Shilluk**" or "**Dinka**" Tribal Lands as at 1.1.1956.
- 3.4** Define and determine tribal boundary between the **Shilluk** and **Dinka** in dispute and **Shilluk** tribal areas annexed to **Dinka** areas of East Nile State and Central Upper Nile State respectively as a result of the creation of **28/32** States and in violation of Shilluk tribal Boundary it stood on 1 January 1956.
- 3.5** Remedy effects and harm inflicted upon Shilluk employees as result of creation of 28/32 States and their implementation including but not limited to their reinstatement and payment of salary arrears from January 2016 to December 2018 amount of **168,863,472 SSP** (only one hundreds sixty eight million, eight hundred sixty three thousand, four hundred and seventy two South Sudanese Pounds).

Your Excellency Chairperson and Honorable Members,

We do hereby assure your esteemed Committee that we the undersigned are duty bound to defend the rights of our peace loving people both Shilluk and Dinka to settle peacefully in their ancestral lands as it stood at 1.1.1956 and enjoy the fruits of 9th July 2011 Independence with prosperity. The unilateral and arbitrary creation of the 28/32 States have undoubtedly aggravated the feeling of injustice and heightened tribal tensions in many parts of South Sudan in general and between Shilluk and Dinka of former Upper Nile and Jonglie States in particular. Many communities no longer perceive the Government as neutral Arbitrator. We truly hope that this Submission will facilitate your mission for a professional and credible definition and demarcation of the boundary in dispute. We strongly urge your esteemed Committee to execute its noble mission promptly, diligently,






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transparently and judiciously in redressing the boundary dispute mentioned herein, as its outcome may rescue South Sudan from disintegration and anarchy.

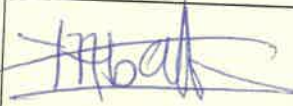

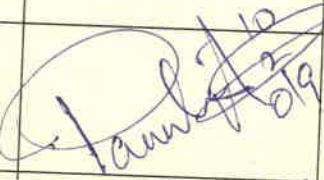
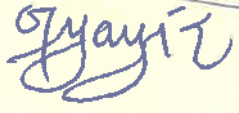
Finally, we respectfully, reiterate our preparedness to meet your esteemed Committee for any clarification that you may deem necessary regarding this Submission.

Please, be assured of our highest regards,

Signatures:

NAME	OCCUPATION	N.C. NO.	SIGNATURE
Yoanes Yor Akol Ajawin	Lawyer- Former Member of Parliament - Khartoum	000045344 04.05.2012	
Musa EIMak Kur Papiti	Former Governor Upper Nile State & Member of Parliament- Khartoum	Pass.No. R00280388 30/12/2012	
Acwanyo Arop Dnyong Lual	Former Member of State Assemblies & Veteran SPLA Officer	000046435 08/05/2012	
Joseph Lau Riak	Private Sector	000019130 1.2.2012	
Bachay James Jwodho Akwang	Banker	000046495 08/05/2012	

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Yanyo Abathur Nyibong Deng	Auditor Private Sector	000038014 19/04/2012	
James Sabino Ajawin	Former Judge Advocate and Commissioner for Oaths	000054922 25.5.2012	
Paulino Awok Akoc Adowin	Advocate and Commissioner for Oaths	000122488 29/10/2012	
Clement Stephanous Aban Chan	Official Private Sector	000371093 17/04/2014	
Oyath Ayul Lual	Teacher	NC. No. 000241434 17.07.2013	

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BY

**Concern Citizens of 'Shilluk' Counties of Fashoda, Manyo, Makal and
Panyikang in former Upper Nile State**

Juba-South Sudan

INTRODUCTION

This document is official Submission and Presentation of verifiable documentary evidence including Maps describing the Boundary of 'Shilluk' Tribe in the former Upper Nile State currently in dispute as a result of creation of 28/32 States in 2015 & 2017 and violation of the Shilluk Boundary as it stood on 1.1.1956.

SHILLUK AND DINKA BOUNDARY ISSUES IN DISPUTE

We respectfully contend that the issues in dispute that need your intervention through this submission is Boundary Dispute between the 'Shilluk' Tribe and the 'Dinka' Tribe in former Upper Nile and Jonglei States as follows:

1. Dinka Claims:

- 1.1** The Boundary of the Dinka and the Shilluk is the middle of the Nile and middle of Sobat.
- 1.2** The Dinka reside on the entire East Bank of the Nile from Atar in the south to opposite Fashoda County in the north and from Khor Fulus south of Sobat to areas north of Sobat River. All these areas are Dinka Tribal lands and its boundary as it stood at 1.1.1956.
- 1.3** No Shilluk Tribal lands on the East Bank of the Nile.
- 1.4** Malakal Town is located in Dinka Tribal Land Boundary as it stood at 1.1.1956.

2. Shilluk Claims:

- 2.1** The Shilluk reside on both banks of the Nile and along both banks of the Sobat River from its mouth in Nagdia, and along Khor Fullus from its mouth to Wunaklr.

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- 2.2** No Dinka Tribal lands on the banks of the Nile or Sobat. The Boundary of the Shilluk and Dinka therefore remained as mentioned herein as it stood at 1.1.1956.
- 2.3** Malakal Town is located in Shilluk Tribal Land as it stood at 1.1.1956 and No Dinka tribe reside within **20 miles radius** of Malakal.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE SHILLUK PEOPLE OF SOUTH SUDAN AND ITS BOUNDARIES

1.1 Tribal Organisation of the Shilluk

The organization of the Shilluk tribe may be traced back to the period- about 300 years ago- when the tribal 'ancestor', Nyikang invaded and conquered the terrain that is now occupied from the 'Funy' (probably the present Fung tribe).

Since the 'passing' (Shilluk kings do not 'die'!) of Nyikang the Chieftainship, or Retship has been held by direct descendants of this 'ancestor' and thus the Ret holds an almost divine position amongst his people, and so becomes the natural and supreme authority of the Shilluk.

Captain G.P.Cann in 1931 estimated the Shilluk population to be 116,000 distributed along the west bank of the Nile from Fafojjo in the south west to Tworokit -opposite Jebel Ahmed Agha in the north, along the east bank of the Nile from the Zeraf River mouth to the south to about opposite Kodok on the north. Shilluk also reside along both banks of the Sobat from its mouth to Nagdia, along Khor Fullus from its mouth to Wunakir.

Captain G.P.Cann further reported on the Dunjol Dinka and Rueng Dinka and stated the following:

Dunjol Dinka: Estimated as 15,000 in population scattered over the area enclosed by a triangle formed roughly by Khor Adar in the north east, Sobat River in the south, and the Nile, **except that they do not reside within 20 miles radius of Malakal or on the banks of the Nile or Sobat.**

Rueng Dinka: Estimated as 6,000 in population scattered over the inland area, which is roughly bounded by a line drawn from Khor Fullus mouth to Jebel Zeraf on the south and the north by Khor Atar.

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1.2 Historical Boundaries of the 'shilluk' Tribal Land/District at 1931

The 'Shilluk' or Central District, UNP is bounded as follows:

On the North:

(On the west bank of the Nile) by the **11°57'** parallel of latitude as far as the Kordofan/Upper Nile Boundary.

(On the east bank of the Nile) by a line drawn from the junction of **10°15'** North parallel with the Nile to the apex of the Fung/Upper Nile boundary at the junction of **9°30'** latitude and **32°45'** longitude.

On the South:

From the apex of the Fung/Upper Nile boundary (mentioned above) to a point on the Sobat River (marked Shilluk/Dinka boundary) between Nagdia and Bangalal, thence to Wunakir on Khor Fulus, thence to Jebel Zeraf and the Zeraf River mouth, thence to Lake No Irrigation Nile Gauge (claimed by Shilluk), the Nile being the Boundary.

On the West:

From Lake No Irrigation Nile Gauge along Kordofan/Upper Nile boundary northward to the **11th** parallel North.

(Reference: Report by Captain G.P Cann on Shilluk District: 1931 in The Upper Nile Province Handbook, A Report on Peoples and Government in the Southern Sudan, 1931, C.C. Willis, Chapter 4 pp.155 & 156- Edited by Douglas H. Johnson- Published for the British Academy by Oxford University Press,1994).

2. BOUNDARY OF THE 'SHILLUK' TRIBAL LAND WITH ITS NEIGHBORS' AT 1.1.1956

We do hereby respectfully submit that the Boundaries of the 'Shilluk' Tribal Land with its Dinka neighbors' at 1.1.1956 are as follows:

2.1 The description of the Shilluk Boundaries stated above by Captain G.P Cann on Shilluk District in "The Upper Nile Province Handbook, 1931" remained unaltered until 1.1.1956.

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2.2 Map Description of Shilluk (Collo) Boundary in the Republic of South Sudan as it stood on 1/1/1956

2.2.1 Southern Sudan Tribes Map part of Sudan Tribes Sudan G37 - Sheet 3 of Scale (1:2,000,000).Sudan Survey Department, Khartoum, October 1946. (N.B. Tribal Boundaries Marked in July 1955).

The Collo (Shilluk) Tribe is neighboring Ten Sections of other tribal groups as follows: -

South: From the South is Lak Nuer up to Dor village, then Ruweng Dinka up to Gobjak village.

South-East: To the South-East is Ngok Dinka up to Khor Banglai.

East: To the east, Collo (Shilluk) is neighbor to Dunjol, Beir, Abuya, Giel, Akon and Abeilang Dinka.

North: To the North Collo (Shilluk) is neighbor to Seleim Baggara and Awalad Ahamda up to Jebel Megines.

West: Finally, to the West, Collo (Shilluk) is neighbor to Awalad Hameid, Nuba Mountains Peoples and Ruweng Dinka of Unity State.

(Reference: Sudan Survey Department, Khartoum, October 1946 & Library of Congress 02/05/1955).

2.2.2 Lake No Map Sheet No.66-I, dated 1924, 1927 to 1936 (Scale- 1: 250,000):

The Collo (Shilluk) boundary line starts from a point of co-ordinates (Longitude 30° 45' 0.61" E and Latitude 09° 27' 44.73" N) at the center of White Nile River, about 20 Kilometers from Pifijo "Papwojo" village. Thence the boundary runs eastward along the White Nile River up to a point of co-ordinates (Longitude 31° 01' 39.75" E, and Latitude 09° 27' 44.73" N) opposite to Attigu village at the center of White Nile River. Thence from that point the boundary crosses the White Nile River to the south side of the River up to a distance of three and half Kilometers (3.5 Kms) up to a point of co-ordinates (Longitude 31° 01' 43.61" E, and Latitude 09° 26' 54.62" N). Thence it runs to the east parallel to the White Nile River leaving all Collo villages to the side of the river in the east. The boundary continues in the same direction until it crosses Khor Atar south of Nyiyar village up to a point of co-ordinates (Longitude 31° 29' 56.73" E, and Latitude 09° 17' 31.39" N).

(Reference: Survey Office, Khartoum, December 1936)

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2.2.3 Malakal Map Sheet No. 66-J, dated 1910, 1912, 1924 to 1940(Scale-1: 250,000)

The Shilluk boundary line continues to the south-eastward at a distance of **12 Kilometers** from the White Nile River until it meets Khor Falus at a point of co-ordinates (**Longitude 31 38 12.63E, and Latitude 09 16 28.87N**). Then the boundary follows Khor Fullus up to Wunalong village and from there the boundary runs eastward to Gobjak village, south of the Sobat River and parallel with Sobat River passing through Nyanachan village. The boundary crosses Sobat River and meets Khor Banglai at a point of co-ordinates (**Longitude 31° 52' 54.52"E, and Latitude 09° 20' 18.84"N**). Then the boundary runs northeast along Khor Banglai that was marked as tribal boundary between Shilluk (Collo) and Ngok Dinka. The Collo (Shilluk) boundary runs northeast direction parallel to White Nile River leaving Malakal town about **40** kilometers inside Collo (Shilluk) land.

(Reference: Survey Office, Khartoum: October 1910, 1912, January 1924 & June 1940)

2.2.4 Melut Map Sheet No. 66-F, dated 1917 to 1935 (Scale- 1: 250,000):

The boundary continues in northeast direction until it meets El Renk District boundary at a point of coordinates (**Longitude 32° 16' 24.11"E, and Latitude 10° 05' 24.11"N**). Thence the boundary runs northward parallel to the White Nile River passing through Melut and Gelahak.

(Reference: Survey Office, Khartoum, Feb.1936)

2.2.5 ElRenk Map Sheet No.66-B, dated 1928to 1936 (Scale1:250,000):

Here the boundary line continues in a northward direction passing through Renk until it meets the International Boundary line between South Sudan and Sudan at a point of co-ordinates (**Longitude 32° 44' 47.91"E, and Latitude 11° 56' 57"N**), and from that point the Collo boundary line crosses the White Nile River to the west direction following the International Boundary line up to Kit Gwang (Jebel Megenies) at a point of co-ordinates (**Longitude 32° 44' 47.91"E, and Latitude 11° 56' 57"N**), which is the Tri-junction point between Upper Nile State (South Sudan), White Nile and South Kordofan States in the Sudan.

(Reference: Survey Office, Khartoum, December 1936)

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2.2.6 Collo (Shilluk) Boundary at 1/1/1956 before creation of 28/32 States: Map Dissemination by the Presenters: Reference: ElRenk Map Sheet NO.(66-B), Melut Map Sheet NO.(66-F), dated 1917, 1924 to 1936, Malakal Sheet NO.(66-J) and Lake No Map Sheet NO.(66-I), dated 1912, 1924 to 1936 (Scale 1: 250,000).

From there Collo (Shilluk) boundary line runs southeast direction following the International Boundary line between South Sudan and Sudan until it meets **Ruweng Dinka Boundary of Unity State** at a point of co-ordinates (**Longitude 30° 47' 37.92"E, and Latitude 09° 45' 06.36"N**). Then the boundary runs to the west up to a point of co-ordinates (**Longitude 30° 45' 0.31"E, and Latitude 09° 45' 06.36"N**).

The boundary line runs in a southward direction passing through a point of co-ordinates (**Longitude 30° 45' 0.31"E, and Latitude 09° 45' 23.61"N**) at Wunamith village, leaving Wunkur to the side of Collo (Shilluk) Land. The Collo (Shilluk) boundary continues to southward direction until it crosses Khor Lolle at a point of co-ordinates (**Longitude 30° 45' 0.31"E, and Latitude 09° 30'37.16"N**). Then the boundary meets the White Nile River at a point of co-ordinates (**Longitude 30° 45' 0.61"E and Latitude 09° 27' 44.73"**) at the center of the Nile as shown on the map.

(Reference: Presenters dissemination of Survey Office Khartoum Maps ElRenk Map Sheet NO.(66-B), Melut Map Sheet NO.(66-F), dated 1917, 1924 to 1936, Malakal Sheet NO.(66-J) and Lake No Map Sheet NO.(66-I), dated 1912, 1924 to 1936).

2.2.5 OTHER RELATED MAPS: These Maps illustrate the Shilluk-Dinka boundary hereby enclosed for easy reference. They are:

2.2.5.1 Upper Nile Province Map showing general tribal divisions: Part of a Map of "The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Tribal" 1928 (Scale 1:3,000,000):

The Upper Nile Province showing general tribal divisions affirms Upper Nile Province's tribal divisions and boundaries: Please kindly note the Shilluk-Dinka boundary including Malakal Town. This Upper Nile Province Map is "Part of a Map of "The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Tribal", printed at the Ordinance Survey Office, Southampton, 1928, to accompany a Military Report on the Sudan 1927, prepared by the General Staff, the War Office. The copy here used is from the Sudan Archive, University of Durham Library. Crown copy right is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.

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(Reference: Ordinance Survey Office, Southampton, 1928 Sudan Archive, University of Durham Library).

- 2.2.5.2 Southern Sudan Tribes Map - No.413B: Source: Library of Congress 02/05/1955).
- 2.2.5.3 Map of Fashoda Province-Hand-written-Arabic: Source Survey Department, Khartoum 1929: Revised 1976.
- 2.2.5.4 Sudan-Local Government Councils- Source: Survey Department, Khartoum 1966.
- 2.2.5.5 Malakal Map Sheet NO.(66-J) 1910: Lower Sobat: Source: Survey Department, Khartoum 1910.

Note: Please find enclosed List of Maps mentioned above for easy reference.

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PART II

This Part II of the SUBMISSION is in response as to how the creation of the 28/32 States in October 2015 and January 2017 affect the tribal boundary of the Shilluk (Collo) Tribe as it stood on 1.1.1956.

1. BACKGROUND

This background is intended to clarify the sequence and genesis of the creation of 28 & 32 States in October 2015 & January 2017 and Counties in the Republic of South Sudan. The Information is crucial to understanding the effect of the creation of the 28/32 states on **Shilluk** tribal boundaries as it stood at 1.1.1956. The sequence and genesis of the creation of 28 & 32 States and Counties in the Republic of South Sudan are hereby summarized as follows:

- 1.1** On 11th May 2012 the Joint Boundary Commission issued official stamped version of **10 States** of the Republic of South Sudan. *(Copy of the Map of 10 States is hereby enclosed for easy reference).*
- 1.2** On July 17,2014 the SPLM-IO announced through Radio Tamuzuj a proposal of breaking a part existing South States into 21 States in par with districts of Southern Sudan at 1.1.1956. This announcement was in the context of Federalism debate during the Peace Talks in Addis Ababa.
- 1.3** In 2015, the Jieng Council of Elders secretly circulated a "Proposal for New States" comprised of 23 States Plus Abyei Administrative Area. After President Kiir issued the creation of 28 States, the Chairman of Jieng Council of Elders commented to Radio Tamazuj on 29th October, 2015 that "**Kiir added Four States to Our Proposal**".
(Reference: <https://radiotamazuj.org/en/article/dinka-council-kiir-added-4-states-our-proposal>).
- 1.4** On 2nd October 2015, President Kiir Issued the "**Establishment order Number 36/2015 for creation of 28 States**" dissolving the 10 existing States. *(Copy of the Establishment order Number 36/2015 for creation of 28 States" is hereby enclosed for easy reference).*

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- 1.5 The "Establishment order Number 36/2015 for creation of 28 States" did not mention any accompanying Map of 28 States. Later on a Map was circulated alleged to be the official map of 28 States from the President's Office. Many noted with concern that the alleged map did not bear a Logo or Stamp of the Office of the President or any relevant government institution. However, it is identical to Jieng Council of Elders Map mentioned here in except the additional number of four States. (Copy of the alleged Map of 28 States" is hereby enclosed for easy reference).**
- 1.6 On 15th April 2016, the Council of States in its Session Eight of Extra-Ordinary Sitting No.01/2016 passed Resolution No.02/2016 for Creation of New Counties in 28 States. (Copy of Resolution No.02/2016 is hereby enclosed for easy reference).**
- 1.6 On 17th April 2016, the President issued Republican Order No.13/2016 for the creation of new states in the Twenty Eight (28) States in the Decentralised System of Government in the Republic of South Sudan. The Order approved the Council of States Resolution No.02/2016 for Creation of New Counties in 28 States mentioned above. (Copy of Republican Order No.13/2016 is hereby enclosed for easy reference).**
- 1.7 On 14th January 2017, the President issued Republican Order No.02/2017 for the creation of new states in the Republic of South Sudan increasing the States from 28 to 32. (Copy of Republican Order No.02/2017 is hereby enclosed for easy reference).**

2. The 'Shilluk' Tribal Boundaries as at 1.1.1956 affected by the creation of 28 States on 2nd October, 2015

2.1 Overview on the formation of the Shilluk Counties:

The Shilluk Four (4) Counties embodied in the Republic of South Sudan Map of 11th May 2012 version of 10 States was approved on 16th October 2004 by Cdr.Dr.John Garang de Mabior, Chairman and Commander-in Chief,SPLM/A in accordance with message No.003/10/2004. Cdr. Dr.John Garang de Mabior in that message approved the Shilluk (4) Counties in Upper Nile Region namely

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Panyikango, Makal, Fashoda and Manyo with the following composition:

1. Panyikango County: Composed of the Chieftaincies (Omodias) of Tonga, Panyikango, Pakang, Panyidway, Anakdiar and Dhothim.
2. Makal County: Composed of the Chieftaincies (Omodias) of Malakal Town and the two Chieftaincies of Lelo and Ogod.
3. Fashoda County: Composed of the Chieftaincies (Omodias) of Wij-rek, Kodhok, Detwok, Athithwoy and Nhon.
4. Manyo County: Composed of the Chieftaincies (Omodias) of Mwomo and Manyo including Kaka and Wedakona towns.

(Please find enclosed Cdr.Dr.John Garang de Mabior, Chairman and Commander- in Chief, SPLM/A, Message No.003/10/2014 Approval of Counties in Upper Nile Region, dated October 16th 2004 for easy reference).

2.2 The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) 2005 maintained the Shilluk Four (4) Counties approved by Cdr.Dr.John Garang de Mabior, Chairman and Commander- in Chief, SPLM/A and subsequently incorporated into the Republic of South Sudan Map of 11th May 2012 version of 10 States. The boundaries incorporated in **10 States Map** of South Sudan is rightly assumed to be the boundaries of these States and Counties as they stood on 1/1/1956.

2.3 Since the inception of southern Sudan Government in 2005 (CPA), the Four (4) Counties of the **Shilluk** Tribe namely Panyikango, Makal, Fashoda and Manyo of Upper Nile State adopted a **Map** in accordance with the Map of **10 States** of southern Sudan within the United Sudan based on the borders of **Shilluk** tribal boundary as it stood at 1.1.1956. **The same Map** continued recognized and operational in accordance with the Republic of South Sudan Map of 11th May 2012 version of 10 States until the creation of the 28/32 states in 2016 & 2017 respectively.
(Please find enclosed Map of Shilluk Tribe Four (4) Counties: Panyikango, Makal, Fashoda and Manyo, Upper Nile State in accordance with the Republic of South Sudan Map of 11th May 2012 version of 10 States for easy reference).

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3. Effect of Creation of the 28/32 States in October 2015 & January 2017 on Shilluk (Collo) Tribal Boundaries as it stood at 1.1.1956.

The "Establishment order Number 36/2015 for creation of 28/32 States in October 2015 effect on the Shilluk (Collo) tribal boundary as it stood at 1.1.1956 is as follows:

3.1 Formation of Western Nile State in **Point 4.24** of the Establishment Order N0.36/2015 omitted Makal County from the newly established Shilluk Counties based on 1.1.1956. This omission of Makal County as part of the four 4 Shilluk Counties affected negatively geographical linkage with the other Shilluk lands as it stood at 1.1.1956 and this in turn weakened the tribal cohesion of the Shilluk people.

3.2 Formation of Eastern Nile State in **Point 4.22** of the Establishment Order N0.36/2015 annexed the Shilluk County of Makal to Dinka dominated State and with its annexation Malakal the capital of the County became the capital of the new Dinka dominated State. This annexation of Makal County made the Dinka in Eastern Nile State in possession of Malakal and violated the Shilluk and Dinka boundary as it stood at 1.1.1956.

3.3 Formation of Eastern Nile State in **Point 4.22** of the Establishment Order N0.36/2015 annexed the Shilluk County of Makal to Dinka dominated State extending the Dinka dominated State to Western Nile State as part of Makal County renamed Malakal County.

3.4 Formation of Eastern Nile State in **Point 4.22** of the Establishment Order N0.36/2015 annexed the Shilluk County of Makal to Dinka dominated State extended its boundary to international borders of Nuba Mountains in Sudan westward dividing the West Nile State in the middle. This violates the Shilluk boundaries as it stood at 1.1.1956.

3.5 Formation of Eastern Nile State in **Point 4.22** of the Establishment Order N0.36/2015 designated Malakal Town as the State capital and not State capital of West Nile amounts to annexation of Malakal Town to Dinka territory and boundary violating the Shilluk boundary with the Dinka as it stood at 1.1.1956. This annexation of

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Makal Town and other Shilluk areas to Dinka domination, territory and boundary achieved the claim and dream of the Ngok Dinka of Baliet of Malakal Town.

3.6 State Government Interpretation of creation of 28/32 States and execution of tribal victimization policy: The Statement of Governor of Eastern Nile State, Hon.Chol Thon Balok, Governor on 3rd May 2016 that **"the creation of Western Nile State counties in Eastern Nile State territory is a clear violation to the Presidential Establishment Order No.36/2015 as detailed in the accompany map of 28 states. This violation is unacceptable and rejected by the Government and the people of Eastern Nile State"** confirms the Government hidden policy to annex Shilluk lands to Dinka territory in violation of the Shilluk boundary as it stood at 1.1.1956. This statement was made by Hon.Chol Thon Balok, Governor, Eastern Nile State on 3rd May 2016 in his rejection letter to the Council of States Resolution No.02/2016 for Creation of New Counties in 28 States and the Republican Order No.13/2016. The Governor further stated that the "new counties of Western Nile State called Atulpi (Sobat River); (Dolieb Hills), Wijereg (Lul) and Nyilual (Pakwar) Counties where their counties HQs were placed in Eastern Nile State territory is a clear violation to the Presidential Establishment Order No.36/2015 as detailed in the accompany map of 28 States. This violation is unacceptable and rejected by the Government and the people of Eastern Nile State."

We would like to draw your attention to note in this context that the Counties claimed by the Governor to be illegal Western Nile State Counties of Atulpi (Sobat River); (Dolieb Hills), Wijereg (Lul) and Nyilual (Pakwar) are all located in the eastern bank of the Nile. The gist of the Governor's statement is a stark admission of the Dinka long kept claim that **"No Shilluk Tribal lands on the East Bank of the Nile and south and north of Sobat River."**

3.7 The Governor of Eastern Nile State, Hon. Chol Thon Balok, Governor, Eastern Nile State in his letter of response to the Council of States mentioned herein enclosed what he called a Map claiming it to be the Shilluk Country illustrating Shilluk villages on the western bank of the Nile and none on the eastern bank. He alleged that the Council

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of States resolution 02/2016 "of being in violation of the maps of Counties in the newly states between Western Nile and Eastern Nile States boundaries are shown by the Shilluk Country Map as in Sudan Notes and Records Volume 24 written by P.P.Howell In 1941." Governor's rejection of Shilluk Counties established by the Council of States and approved by the President of the Republic is clear contempt to the decisions of the highest organs in the Country and amounts to blatant violation of Shilluk boundary as it stood at 1.1.1956. Sadly, the Governor of Eastern Nile State, Hon.Chol Thon Balok was not rebuked or reprimanded by the Council of States or the President for his contempt. This certainly is approval of tribal victimization policy in East Nile State. **Please see page 3 and the sketch map in Governor's Letter to R.T.Hon. Speaker for Council of States, dated May 3, 2016 enclosed for easy reference).**

3.8 Termination of service & transfer of Shilluk government employees: On 1/2/2016, Administrative Order N0(1) was issued by the Secretary General of Eastern Nile State-Government for termination of service & transfer of government employees from Eastern Nile State to Western Nile & Latjor States. This Administrative Order is another confirmation of the Government tribal cleansing of Shilluk tribe from Eastern Nile State by denying them employment and subsequent departure from Malakal in search of a living. The termination and transfer list of employees transferred to Western Nile targeted employees from the Shilluk tribe even if they were from Eastern Bank of the Nile such as Malakal Town, Makal County, Dhothim, Panydidway, Ogod, Nagdia and Nyilual areas etc. The Administrative Order No.(1) was another affirmation of Government compulsory eviction policy against the Shilluk tribe and annexation of Shilluk lands in violation of its boundary as it stood at 1.1.1956.

3.9 Defiance of Presidential Directives: On March 14th, 2016, Hon. Awan Guol Riak, Minister in the Office of the President communicated the directives of the President of Republic to Hon.Chol Thon Balok, Governor, Eastern Nile State requesting reversal of Administrative Order N0.01/2016 on Termination of service & Transfer of all Government Employees from Eastern Nile to Western Nile & Latjor States. The Hon.Minister clearly stated that the Administrative Order N0.01/2016 should be stopped immediately as it is creating more

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social rift. The Minister described the Administrative Order as "divisive and destructive". The Governor with impunity ignored the directive of the President and the employees remained not restated and unpaid for three years from January 2016 to December 2018. The Governor of Eastern Nile State, Hon. Chol Thon Balok and his successor in Central Nile State were adamant on executing tribal victimization strategy on the Shilluk employees at any cost. They succeeded in their starvation policy as suffering of the Shilluk employees continues.

3.10 Increasing the 28 States to 32 and violation of Shilluk Boundary of 1.1.1 1956:

On 14th January 2017, the President issued Republican Order **NO.02/2017** for creation of new States increasing the number of states to 32. Central Upper Nile State was created comprising of Akoka, Baliet, Pigi, Malakal and Panyikaang. Unfortunately, the Republican Order NO.02/2017 omitted the Shilluk Counties located at the Eastern Bank of the Nile namely Atulpi (Sobat River); (Dolieb Hills), Wijereg (Lul) and Nyilual (Pakwar) dully established by the Council of States Resolution No.02/2016 for Creation of New Counties in 28 States and the Republican Order No.13/2016. The mention of Panyikaang County was apparently meant to refer to the areas of Western bank of the Nile only. Moreover, Makal County continued to be named in the Order as Malakal County, which amounts to new county violating the official name in the four Shilluk Counties that existed during the 10 states. Unfortunately, this Presidential Order like its predecessor violated the Shilluk boundary as it stood at 1.1.1956.

3.11 Appointment of Dinka Mayor, Creation of Municipality, Dissolution of Makal County, Dissolution of Chieftaincy and Implications on Shilluk boundary:

3.11.1 The Governor of Central Upper Nile created Malakal Town **Municipality** and appointed a Dinka Mayor for Malakal Town. The Governor further dissolved Malakal County by establishing a new county called **Ogod County** with its Head Quarters at **Wau** in the western bank of the Nile. The Governor by these arbitrarily actions practically dissolved the Shilluk Omodia of Malakal Town Chieftaincy one of the three Shilluk Chieftaincies that form Makal County during the 10 states Map and replaced it with creation of Malakal Town Council headed by the Mayor. Actions of the Governor confirm the

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tribal cleansing of Malakal town from its Shilluk population in violation of Shilluk boundary as it stood at 1.1.1956.

- 3.11.2** The Governor of Central Upper Nile appointment of a Dinka Mayor to Malakal Town violated the norm and the practice of appointing Mayors in South Sudan. The practice is that the Mayor of the town should be from the majority tribe in town: Examples are Mayor of Juba from Bari, Mayor of Bor from Dinka (during the ten states) etc. Violating the norm and the practice of by appointing a Dinka Mayor to Malakal Town is indication that the demography of Malakal town had changed as a result of creation of 28/32 States. It confirms that the majority tribe in town currently is Dinka as consequence of successful government expulsion policy of Shilluk population from Malakal town and the east bank of the Nile. The policy of Shilluk expulsion, tribal cleansing from Malakal town and reducing them to mere minority in their ancestral land as manifested by having Dinka appointed Mayor confirms annexation of Malakal town to Bahr el Jebel or Pigi or Akoka County in violation of the Shilluk boundary as it stood at 1.1.1956.

4 Effect of the Creation of 28/32 States and their implementation by Eastern Nile and Central Upper Nile Governors

The effect of the creation of 28/32 states in 2015 & 2017 and their draconian implementation by Eastern Nile and Central Upper Nile Governors as narrated herein is devastating and catastrophic to the Shilluk tribe. The current displacement of Shilluk communities from their ancestral lands and constant threat of more displacement in execution of 28/32 States policies by both the National and the State Governments is alarming. These policies continue to fuel animosity and high tension between Shilluk and Dinka tribes undermining any future stability and tribal cohesion in former Upper Nile State. There are credible reports of members of Dinka community are currently constructing settlements in parts of Shilluk land including Nagdiar, Bagjwok and Konam. The effect of the creation of 28/32 States in form of forceful Dinka occupation with government support in form of legislation and logistics are being felt daily by the Shilluk people in their homes and farms in former Upper Nile State.

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The Shilluk villages in the East Bank of the Nile and both sides of Sobat River areas currently affected and under threat of displacement and annexation due to implementation of the creation of 28/32, States in former Shilluk Four Counties **are as follows:**

- 1. Manyo County:** 30 (Thirty) Villages at the East Bank of the Nile:
- 2. Fashoda County:** 35 (Thirty Five) Villages East Bank of the Nile:
- 3. Makal County:** 11 (Eleven) Villages East Bank of the Nile.
- 4. Panyikango County:** 67 (Sixty Seven) Villages East Bank of the Nile and both sides of Sobat/Khor Fulus Rivers.

N.B. Please kindly find enclosed the following:

- 1. List of Shilluk villages in the East Bank of the Nile and both sides of Sobat River areas currently affected and under threat of displacement and annexation to Dinka territory due to implementation of the creation of 28/32, States in Shilluk Land as per former Shilluk Counties particularly Fashoda, Makal and Panyikang) for easy reference.**
- 2. Map of Collo (Shilluk) Area after creation of 28/32 States: areas in dispute in Shilluk Counties particularly Fashoda, Makal and Panyikang) are marked in Red for easy reference.**

5.Economic effect of the creation of the 28/32 States in October 2015 & January 2017 on Shilluk Employees in Eastern Nile and Central Upper Nile States

The creation of new states did not only violate the Shilluk (Collo) tribal boundary as it stood at 1.1.1956 but had devastating Economic effect on Shilluk Employees in Eastern Nile and Central Upper Nile States and **their families as follows:**

5.1 Lost of Employment: 8,879 Employees: Termination of service & transfer of Shilluk government employees by East Nile State Administrative Order No.(1) 2016 and non reinstatement by the central Upper Nile Government since its inception 2017 created economic hardship to the employees and their families. **8,879** (Eight thousand eight hundred and seventy nine only) are estimated number of Shilluk employees terminated in accordance to Pay Sheets of the Ministry of Finance of former Upper Nile State. Most of these employees hail from Shilluk tribe employed at the State Head Quarters

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Departments of former Upper Nile State, Makal County and East bank of the Nile. Their only crime leading to termination of their employment is being Shilluk by tribe.

5.2 Employees Unpaid Salaries: 168,863,472 SSP: The unpaid Salaries of the Shilluk employees as direct effect of creation of 28/32 States is **4,738,934 SSP** (Four Million seven hundred thirty eight ,nine hundred and thirty four South Sudanese Pounds only) per a month according to the letter of the Chairperson, Workers Trade Union, Former Upper Nile State No. RSS/Juba, No:wtu/uns/1-50-A dated 12/09/2016 regarding non-payment of salaries by governor of Eastern Nile State. The letter was addressed to the Commissioner, South Sudan Fiscal, Financial Allocation and monitoring commission, Juba. The Shilluk employees affected are unpaid for the last three years from January 2016 to December 2018 making the total unpaid salaries to be **168,863,472 SSP** (Only One hundred sixty million, eight hundred and sixty three thousand and seventy South Sudanese Pounds).

Addressing this economic crime of the creation of 28/32 States meted upon innocent Shilluk employees is part and parcel of the Committee's noble mission to provide redress to victims of Government abuse of power and its arbitrary execution of unjust policies.

(Please find enclosed copy of the letter of the Chairperson, Workers Trade Union, Former Upper Nile State No. RSS/Juba, No:wtu/uns/1-50-A dated 12/09/2016 regarding non-payment of salaries by governor of Eastern Nile State addressed to the Commissioner, South Sudan Fiscal, Financial Allocation and monitoring commission, Juba).

CONCLUSION

We have respectfully presented these verifiable documentary evidence including Maps describing the Boundary of 'Shilluk' Tribe in the former Upper Nile State currently in dispute as a result of creation of 28/32 States in 2015 & 2017 and violation of the **Shilluk** Boundary as it stood on 1.1.1956. We truly hope the Submission herein may assist your esteemed Committee in its mission. However, please kindly note that the 'Shilluk' and 'Dinka' tribal Boundary subject of this Submission had caused death of thousands of dear innocent lives, destruction and loss of millions in property from both tribes. Social cohesion and peaceful coexistence between Dinka and Shilluk nurtured through many centuries of intermarriage have collapsed. Neither Dinka nor Shilluk have enjoyed fruits of Independence in form of any service delivery, education, medication or poverty eradication.

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The Government of South Sudan since 2005 despite many pleadings of peace wishers from both communities have lacked political will to resolve the tribal boundary dispute due to reasons best known to itself. Meanwhile, the architects of forceful land grabbing of Shilluk ancestral lands staunchly believe that their scheme is bound to succeed in the long term. They console themselves that it is a matter of time. Their vision is articulate and clear: The longer the occupation of Shilluk lands and violation of tribal boundary as it stood at 1.1.1956 last, the chance of their return to ancestral land vanishes as **"the old Shilluk will die and the young will forget"**. Their vision and mission are Satanic and threaten the very survival of this beloved Country South Sudan. We are therefore duty bound as peace loving citizens in the spirit of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) 2018, to chain the devil and stop the carnage by promptly, diligently, transparently and judiciously redress the boundary dispute subject of this Submission.










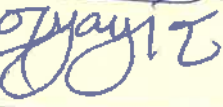
Your Excellency Chairperson and Honorable Members

In the light of this Submission, we humbly request the following:

- 1.1** Define and demarcate the tribal boundary between the **Shilluk** and **Dinka** in former Upper Nile, Jonglie States and **Ruweng Dinka** of former Unity State as they stood on 1 January 1956.
- 1.2** Define and demarcate the tribal boundary between the **Shilluk** and **Dinka** in former Upper Nile and Jonglie States including but not limited to the distance of each tribe from eastern and western banks of the Nile and the banks of Sobat River as it stood on 1 January 1956.
- 1.3** Define and determine whether **Malakal Town** is located in **"Shilluk" or "Dinka"** Tribal Lands as at 1.1.1956.
- 1.4** Define and determine tribal boundary between the **Shilluk** and **Dinka** in dispute and **Shilluk** tribal areas annexed to **Dinka** areas of East Nile State and Central Upper Nile State respectively as a result of the creation of **28/32** States and in violation of Shilluk tribal Boundary it stood on 1 January 1956.
- 1.5** Remedy effects and harm inflicted upon Shilluk employees as result of creation of 28/32 States and their implementation including but not limited to their reinstatement and payment of salary arrears from January 2016 to December 2018 amount of **168,863,472 SSP** (only one hundreds sixty eight million, eight hundred sixty three thousand, four hundred and seventy two South Sudanese Pounds).

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SIGNATORIES

NAME	OCCUPATION	N.C. NO.	SIGNATURE
Yoanes Yor Akol Ajawin	Lawyer- Former Member of Parliament - Khartoum	000045344 04.05.2012	
Musa ElMak Kur Papiti	Former Governor Upper Nile State & Member of Parliament- Khartoum	Pass.No. R00280388 30/12/2012	
Acwanyo Arop Dnyong Lual	Former Member of State Assemblies & Veteran SPLA Officer	000046435 08/05/2012	
Joseph Lau Riak	Private Sector	000019130 1.2.2012	
Bachay James Jwodho Akwang	Banker	000046495 08/05/2012	
Yanyo Abathur Nyibong Deng	Auditor Private Sector	000038014 19/04/2012	
James Sabino Ajawin	Former Judge Advocate and Commissioner for Oaths	000054922 25.5.2012	
Paulino Awok Akoc Adowin	Advocate and Commissioner for Oaths	000122488 29/10/2012	
Clement Stephanous Aban Chan	Official Private Sector	000371093 17/04/2014	
Oyath Ayul Lual	Teacher	NC. No. 000241434 17.07.2013	

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**SUBMISSION AND PRESENTATION ON 'SHILLUK' AND
'DINKA' BOUNDARY DISPUTE IN FORMER UPPER NILE AND
JONGLEI STATES**

BY

**Concern Citizens of 'Shilluk' Counties of Fashoda, Manyo, Makal and
Panyikang in former Upper Nile State
Juba-South Sudan
11/02/2019**

**LIST OF THE SHILLUK VILLAGES IN THE EAST BANK OF THE NILE
AND BOTH SIDES OF SOBAT /KHOR FULUS RIVERS AFFECTED BY THE
CREATION OF 28/32 STATES: 143 VILLAGES**

**The Shilluk villages in the East Bank of the Nile, both sides of Sobat
and Khor Fulus Rivers currently affected and under threat of
displacement due to the creation of 28/32, States in Shilluk former
Four Counties are (143) villages as follows:**

MANYO COUNTY: EAST BANK OF THE NILE

- 1. Wej Nyibek**
- 2. Shwoy**
- 3. Rowam(Rom)**
- 4. Orang,**
- 5. Ato-Bool**
- 6. Nya-Weng**
- 7. Nywodo**
- 8. Duk Nywodo**
- 9. Wijbur(Melut)**
- 10. Delal Ajak-Kom**
- 11. Oriang**
- 12. Abur**
- 13. Anug**
- 14. Thoworo Gwang villages**
- 15. Nynwar**
- 16. Adalo**
- 17. Chwar**
- 18. Ogon**
- 19. Nyljok**

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20. Nyliech
21. Kom Thowar
22. Demoth
23. Thuro
24. Wijbur
25. Nyiwod(Duk)
26. Demodho
27. Awieth
28. Pabouth(Mal)
29. Panikaang
30. Kitgwang

FASHODA COUNTY: EAST BANK OF THE NILE

1. Both
2. Nyingaro
3. Bol
4. Pabur
5. Bew
6. Agodo,
7. Abaniem
8. Yony
9. Lul
10. Pacodo (Fashoda)
11. Wunthaw
12. Othwolo
13. Nyijak
14. Rom
15. Dingaro-Wantyek (opposite Golo village)
16. Wijthony-Padlet
17. WijNyilith
18. Alel
19. Wijbut
20. Nyiyok (opposite Abinyayo)
21. Alal-Golbany
22. Pa Nywelo Achongrial
23. Pabouth
24. Nyijak-Padhyiang

**CONCERN CITIZENS OF 'SHULLUK' COUNTIES
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25. Leme
26. Tong Koak (Kwanreth Bol)
27. Obawcuil
28. Rom
29. Delal Gol
30. Achob
31. Wunthow
32. Nyiger
33. Wunthow Gol
34. Achak Gol
35. Kochang

MAKAL COUNTY: EAST BANK OF THE NILE

1. Wadajwog(Wadajwok)
2. Makal
3. Dot
4. Malakal Town
5. Ogod
6. Padid
7. Ogod
8. Wau
9. Pamath
10. Wijlelo
11. Pa Bol

**PANYIKANGO COUNTY: EAST BANK OF THE NILE AND BOTH SIDES
OF SOBAT AND KHOR FULUS RIVERS:**

1. Dinyo
2. Nyijwado
3. Atigu
4. Akan Law
5. Pa Bol
6. Nyiyar
7. Pakwar(Pakua)
8. Odwojo
9. Nyilwal
10. Bur
11. Wilinyang
12. Dyel

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13. **Nyilwak**
14. **Obang**
15. **Dor**
16. **Agonjwok**
17. **Ajok**
18. **Atar Ardeba**
19. **Nyiyar**
20. **Pakwar(Pakua)**
21. **Odwojo**
22. **Nyllwal**
23. **Bur**
24. **Willnyang**
25. **Dyel**
26. **Nyilwak**
27. **Obang**
28. **Dor**
29. **Agonjwok**
30. **Ajok**
31. **Atar Ardeba**
32. **Pakang Obay**
33. **Kaldak**
34. **Obango**
35. **Palo**
36. **Pathworo**
37. **Pajur**
38. **Adhidhyang**
39. **Bagjwok**
40. **Awajang**
41. **Oweci**
42. **Wunlong**
43. **Wunkir**
44. **Apio**
45. **Liel**
46. **Chang**
47. **Obel**
48. **Oweci**
49. **Thworo**
50. **Awaw**

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51. Dur
52. Alel
53. Adodo
54. Nagdair
55. Nyanacan
56. Obwar
57. Ogonikonam
58. Gojak
59. Amor
60. Pantany
61. Pa Adong
62. Pa Akol
63. Nyanacan
64. Dhogalal
65. Odor
66. Fejo
67. Thieny

(Source: Shilluk Elders and Inhabitants of the villages mentioned).

N.B.: Please kindly Note the List herein is non-exhaustive.

Submission: Concern Citizens of 'Shilluk' Counties of Fashoda, Manyo, Makal and Panyikang In former Upper Nile State-Juba-South Sudan-Submitted: To IGAD TRIBAL BOUNDARY COMMITTEE (TBC): 11/02/2019

**CONCERN CITIZENS OF 'SHULLUK' COUNTIES
FASHODA, MANYO, MAKAL AND PANYKANG
FORMER UPPER NILE STATE**

**SUBMISSION AND PRESENTATION ON 'SHILLUK' AND
'DINKA' BOUNDARY DISPUTE IN FORMER UPPER NILE AND
JONGLEI STATES**

BY

**Concern Citizens of 'Shilluk' Counties of Fashoda, Manyo, Makal and
Panyikang in former Upper Nile State**

Juba-South Sudan

11/02/2019

LIST OF MAPS ENCLOSED:

**LIST OF MAP DESCRIPTION OF SHILLUK (COLLO) BOUNDARY IN THE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN AS IT STOOD ON 1/1/1956**

1. MAPS OF ANGLO-EGYPTIAN AND SUDAN

1. Southern Sudan Tribes Map part of Sudan Tribes -Sudan G37 - Sheet 3 of Scale (1:2,000,000).Sudan Survey Department, Khartoum, October 1946. (N.B. Tribal Boundaries Marked in July 1955).
2. Lake No Map Sheet No.66-I, dated 1924, 1927 to 1936 (Scale- 1: 250,000):
3. Melut Map Sheet No.66-F, dated 1917, 1924 to 1936 and Lake No Map Sheet No.66-I, dated 1912, 1924 to 1936 (Scale 1: 250,000).
4. Melut Map Sheet No. 66-F, dated 1917 to 1935 (Scale- 1: 250,000).
5. ElRenk Map Sheet No.66-B, dated 1928to 1936 (Scale1:250,000).
6. Malakal Map Sheet No. 66-J, dated 1910, 1912, 1924 to 1940(Scale-1: 250,000).
7. Malakal Map Sheet No. 66-J, dated 1910: Lower Sobat, (Scale-1: 250,000).
8. The Upper Nile Province showing general tribal divisions: Part of a Map of "The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Tribal" 1928 (Scale1:3,000,000).
9. Southern Sudan Tribes Map - No.413B Library of Congress 02/05/1955).
10. Map of Fashoda Province-Hand written-Arabic- Source Survey Department, Khartoum 1929 and Revised 1976.
11. Sudan-Local Government Councils- Source Survey Department, Khartoum 1966.

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2. MAPS OF SOUTH SUDAN AND

1. **Map of 10 States: 11 May, 2012: Based on 1/1/1956 Boundary Line and Other Records: Produced by Joint Border Commission.**
2. **Copy of the alleged Proposed Map by Jieng Council of Elders-2015: Proposal for New States: 23 States Plus Abyel Administrative Area.**
3. **Copy of the alleged Map of "28 States": Office of the President-October 2015.**
4. **Map of Collo (Shilluk) Boundary as it stood at 1.1.1956 based on dissemination of ElRenk, Melut, Malakal and Lake No enclosed herein.**
5. **Map of Shilluk Tribe Four (4) Counties: Panyikango, Makal, Fashoda and Manyo, Upper Nile State in accordance with the Republic of South Sudan Map of 1st May 2012 version of 10 States.**
6. **Map of Collo (Shilluk) Area after creation of 28/32 States: Areas in dispute in Shilluk Counties particularly Fashoda, Makal and Panyikang) are marked in Red.**
7. **Map of Shilluk Tribe Four (4) Counties: Panyikango, Makal, Fashoda and Manyo former Upper Nile State after Creation of 28/32 States in 2016 & 2017 Disputed Areas Marked in Red for easy reference.**
8. **South Sudan Map of Old and New States: Source: Stimson Centre, 2016.**

Submission: Concern Citizens of 'Shilluk' Counties of Fashoda, Manyo, Makal and Panyikang in former Upper Nile State-Juba-South Sudan-Submitted: To IGAD TRIBAL BOUNDARY COMMITTEE (TBC): 11/02/2019

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**Concern Citizens of 'Shilluk' Counties of Fashoda, Manyo, Makal and
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11/02/2019**

LIST OF DOCUMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCES ENCLOSED:

1. Copy: Cdr.Dr.John Garang de Mabior, Chairman and Commander- in Chief, SPLM/A, Message No.003/10/2014 Approval of Counties in Upper Nile Region, dated October 16th 2004.
2. Copy: President of the Republic "Establishment Order Number 36/2015 for creation of 28 States", Issued on 2nd October 2015 AD.
3. Copy: President of the Republic: Republican Order,N0.2, RSS/RO/J/02/2017, dated January 14th,2017 for the creation of new States in the Republic of South Sudan, 2017 A.D.
4. Copy: Council of States, Resolution. N0.02/2016, Office of the Speaker, Session Eight, Extra-Ordinary Sitting N0.01/2016.
5. Copy: President of the Republic: Republican Order No.13/2016,N0.RSS/RO/J/13/2016, dated April 17th, 2016: Creation of New Counties in the Twenty Eight(28) States in the Decentralised System of Government in the Republic of South Sudan, 2016 A.D.
6. Copy: Letter of East Nile State Governor Lt. General Chol Thon Balok : Ref.:ENS-0001-2016: Subject: creation of Western Nile State Counties HQs in Eastern Nile State Territory and alteration of its Counties HQs names by the Council of States: Addressed to R.T.Hon. Speaker for Council of States, dated May 3, 2016.

**CONCERN CITIZENS OF 'SHULLUK' COUNTIES
FASHODA, MANYO, MAKAL AND PANYKANG
FORMER UPPER NILE STATE**

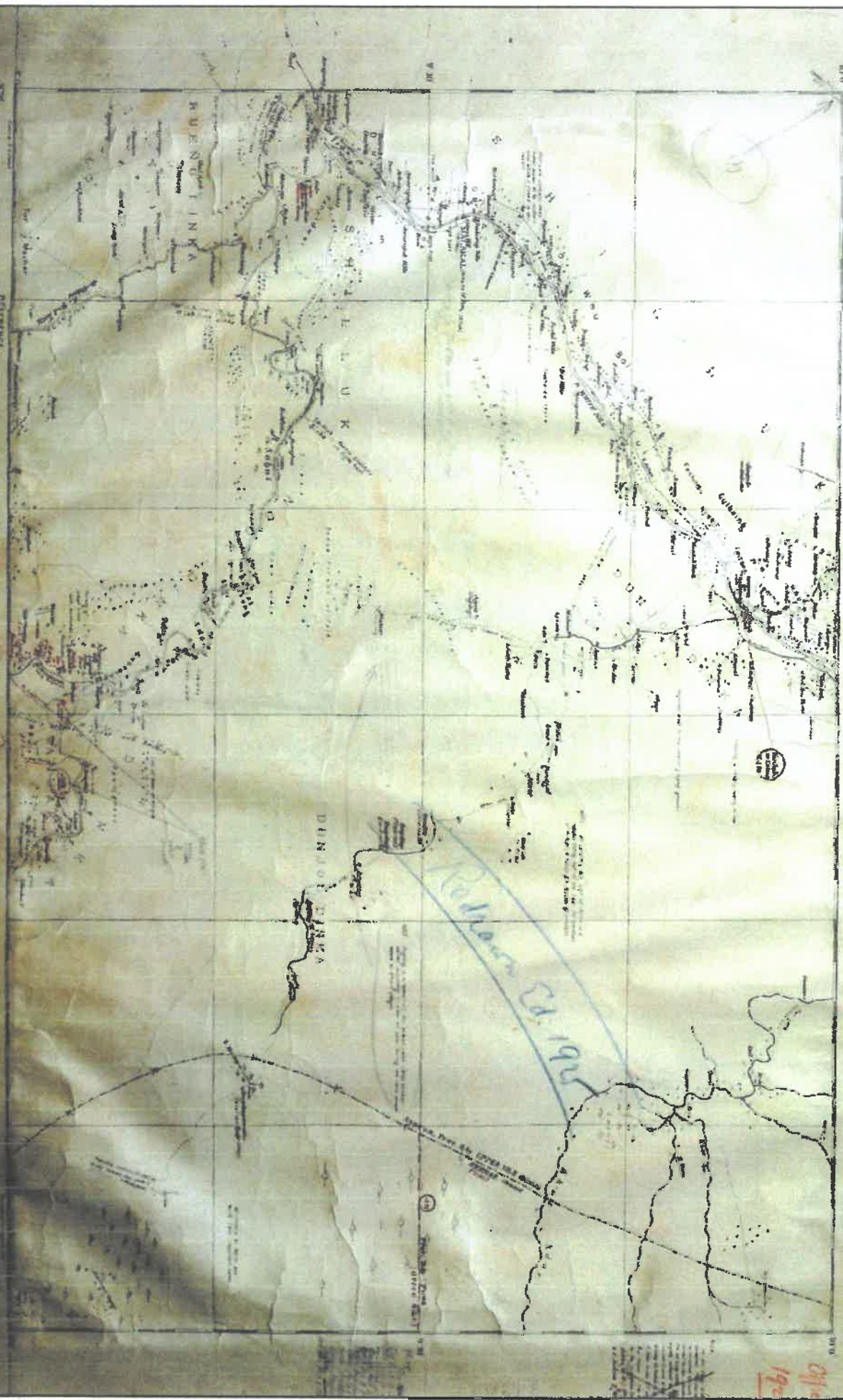
- 7. Copy: East Nile State Administrative Order No.(1) 2016, dated 1/2/2016: Termination of Services & Transfer of all Government Employees from Eastern Nile State to Western Nile & Latjor State.**
- 8. Copy: Letter of the Chairperson, Workers Trade Union, Former Upper Nile State, No. RSS/Juba,No:wtu/uns/1-50-A dated 12/09/2016 regarding non-payment of salaries by governor of Eastern Nile State. Addressed to the Commissioner, South Sudan Fiscal, Financial Allocation and monitoring commission, Juba: List of General Summary of Number of Employees and Salaries**
- 9. Copy: Letter of Hon. Awan Guol Riak, Minister in the Office of the President, RSS/OP/MO/J/1.E.1, Dated March 14th, 2016: Ref.: Termination of Services & Transfer of all Government Employees from Eastern Nile State to Western Nile & Latjor State: Addressed to East Nile State Governor Lt. General Choi Thon Balok.**

Submission: Concern Citizens of 'Shilluk' Counties of Fashoda, Manyo, Makal and Panyikang in former Upper Nile State-Juba-South Sudan-Submitted: To IGAD TRIBAL BOUNDARY COMMITTEE (TBC): 11/02/2019

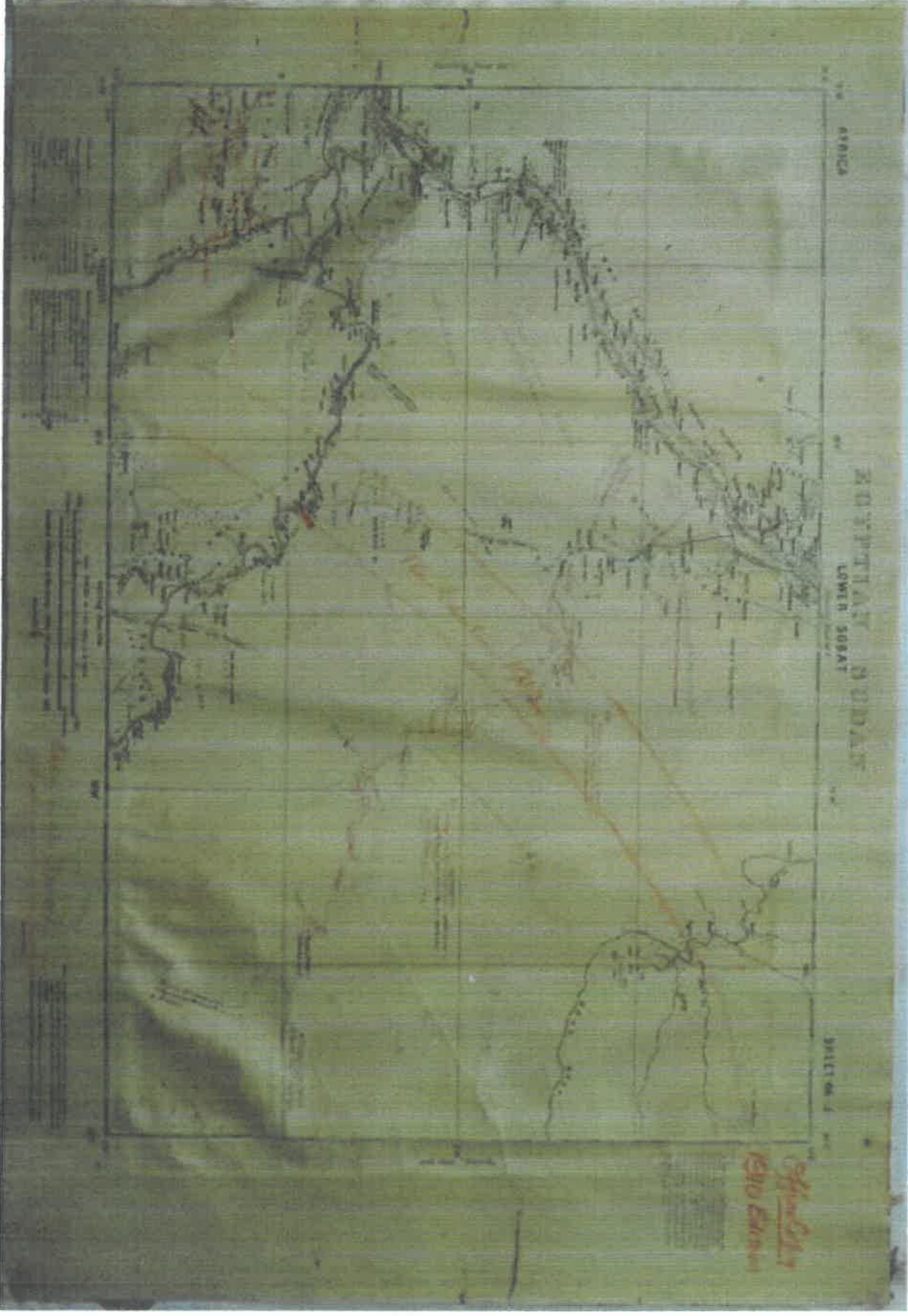
AFRICA

ARABIA - EGYPTIAN MALAKAL SUDAN

SHEET 66-J



1925

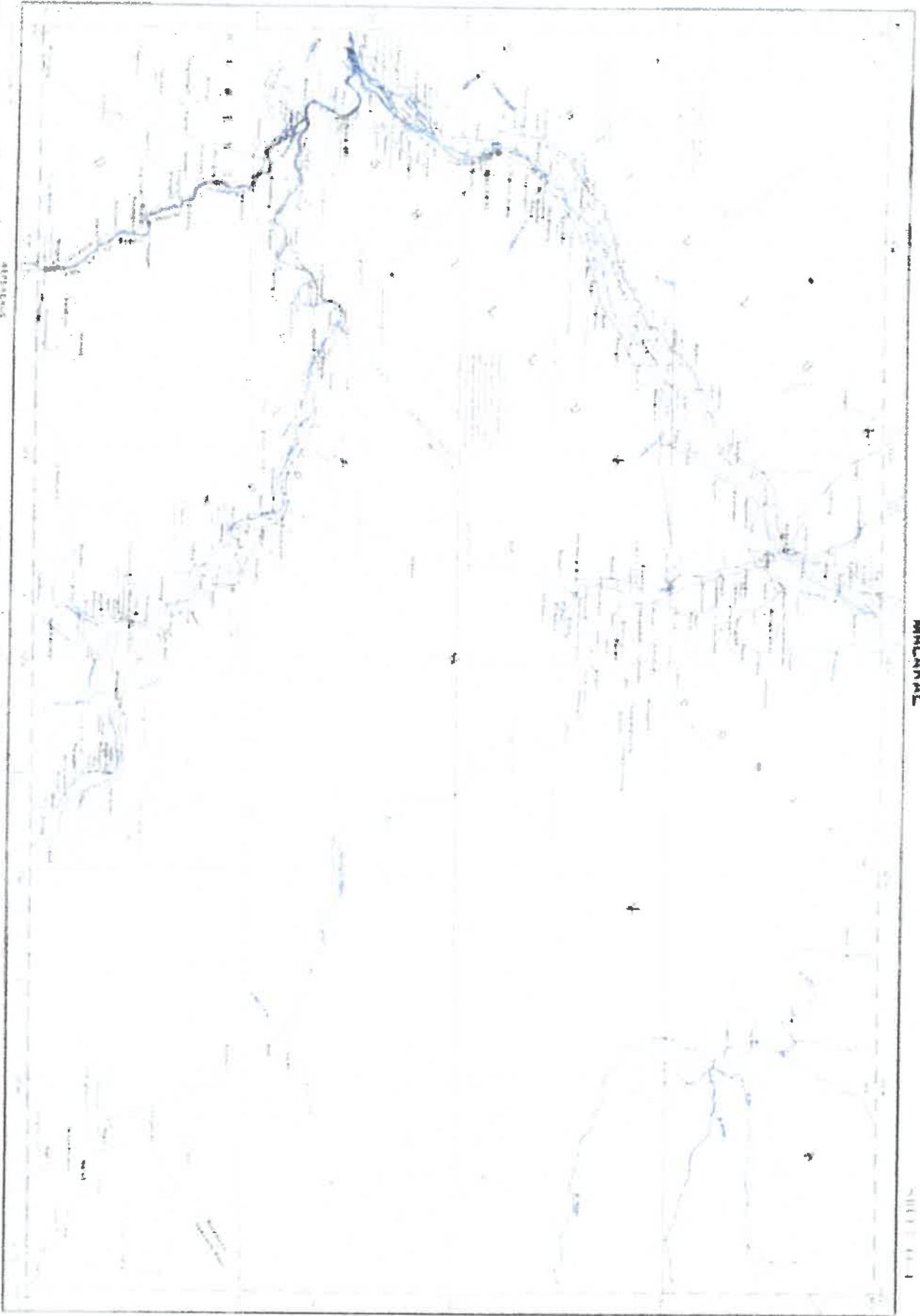


AFRICA

EGYPTIAN NUBIA
LOWER SOBAT

SHEET NO. 1

Handwritten signature or stamp in red ink.



LEGEND

Rivers
 Streams
 Canals
 Dams
 Weirs
 Bridges
 Ferries
 Silt
 Sand
 Gravel
 Shells
 Coral
 Rocks
 Islands
 Shoals
 Sandbars
 Mudflats
 Mangroves
 Swamps
 Marshes
 Beaches
 Reefs
 Cays
 Atolls
 Islands
 Shoals
 Sandbars
 Mudflats
 Mangroves
 Swamps
 Marshes
 Beaches
 Reefs
 Cays
 Atolls

SCALE

1:50,000

PROJECTION

Universal Transverse Mercator

COORDINATES

Latitude: 0° 00' 00" N to 0° 30' 00" N
 Longitude: 101° 00' 00" E to 101° 30' 00" E

DATE

1960

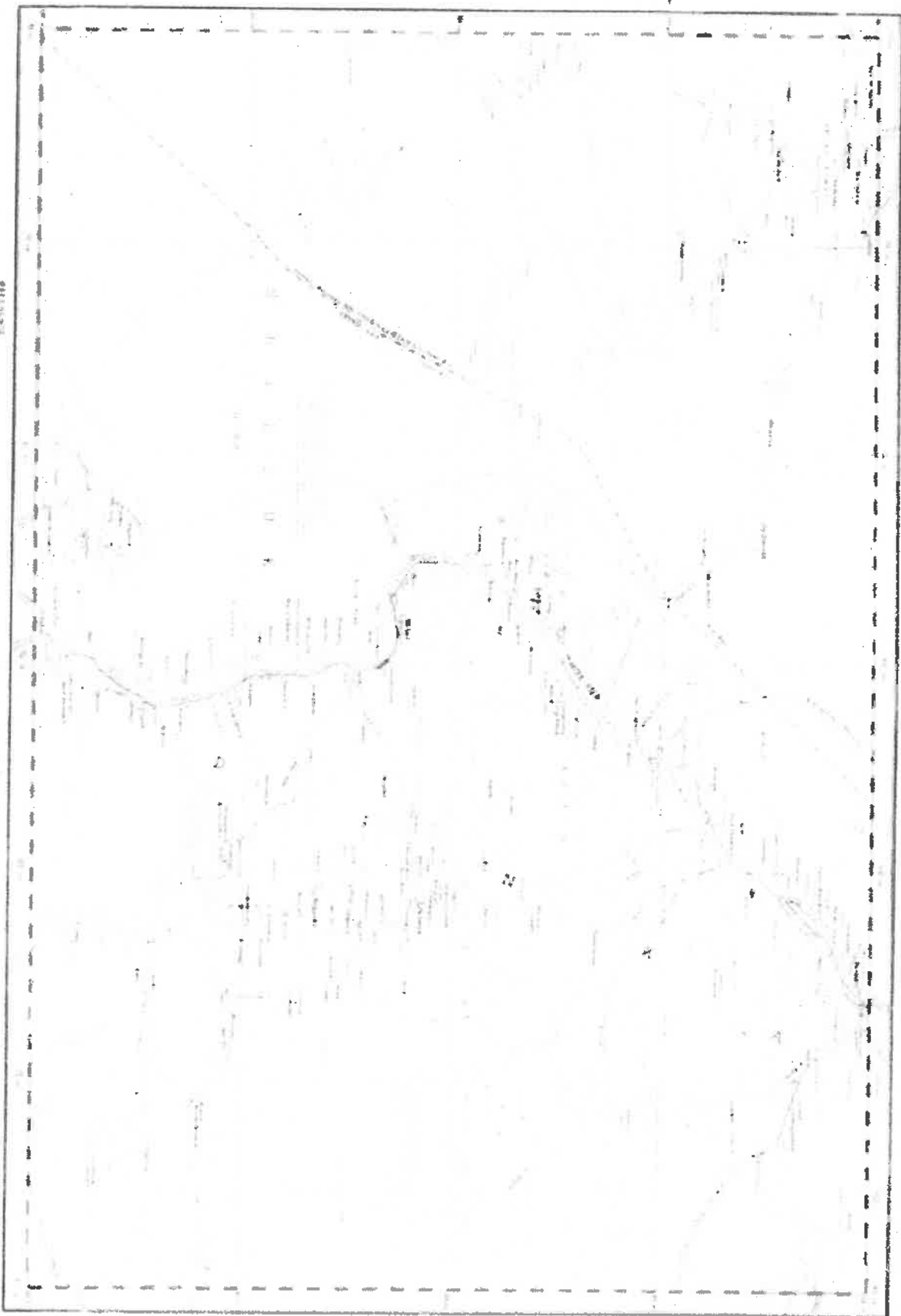
REVISIONS

1. Original

SHEET 1 SOUTH

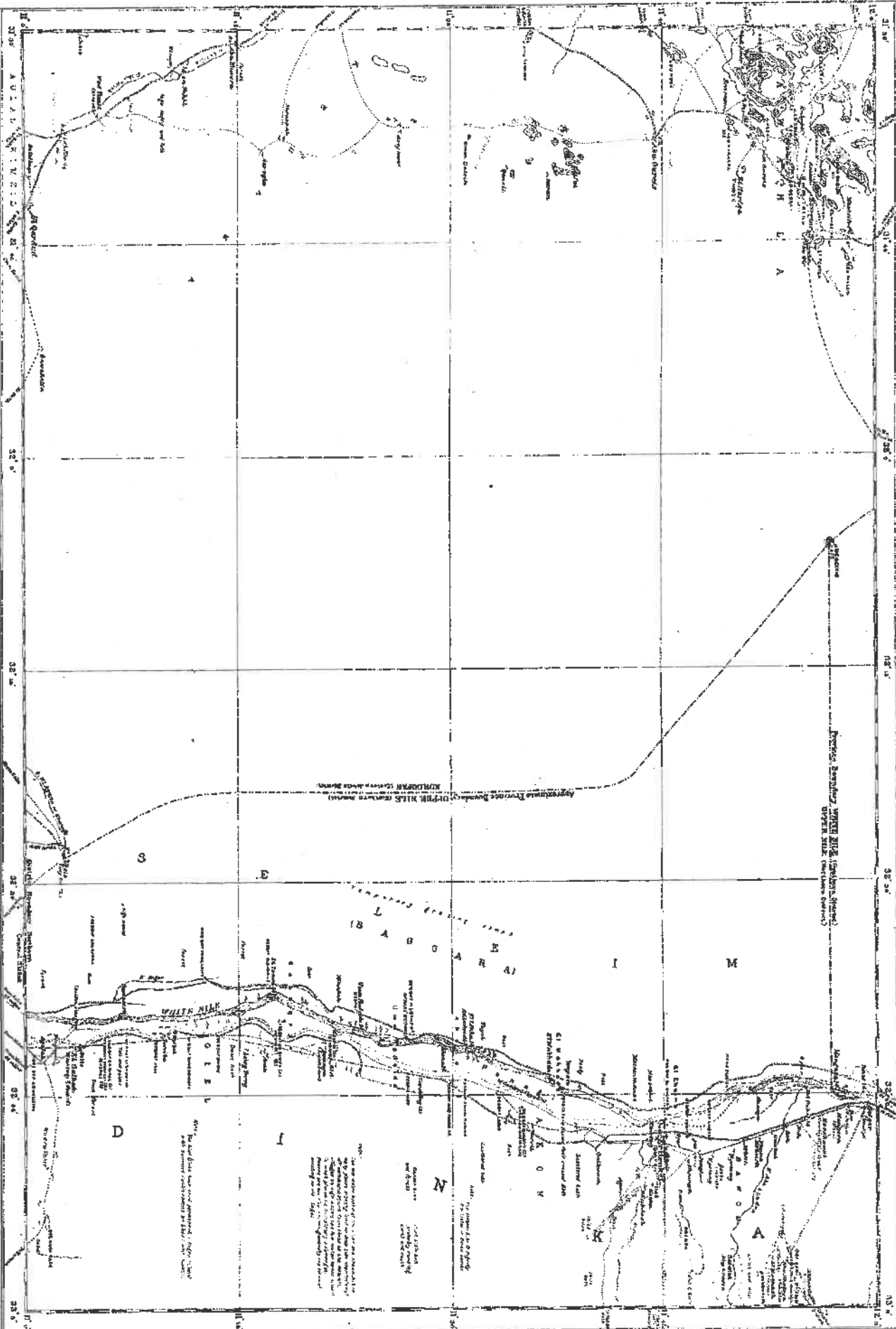
MELUT

SHEET NO. 1



1. GENERAL NOTES
 2. MATERIALS
 3. CONSTRUCTION METHODS
 4. FINISHES
 5. DIMENSIONS
 6. ELEVATIONS
 7. AREAS
 8. VOLUMES
 9. WEIGHTS
 10. COSTS
 11. SCHEDULES
 12. SPECIFICATIONS
 13. CONTRACT CONDITIONS
 14. LEGEND
 15. INDEX

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN
ER RENK



Reference

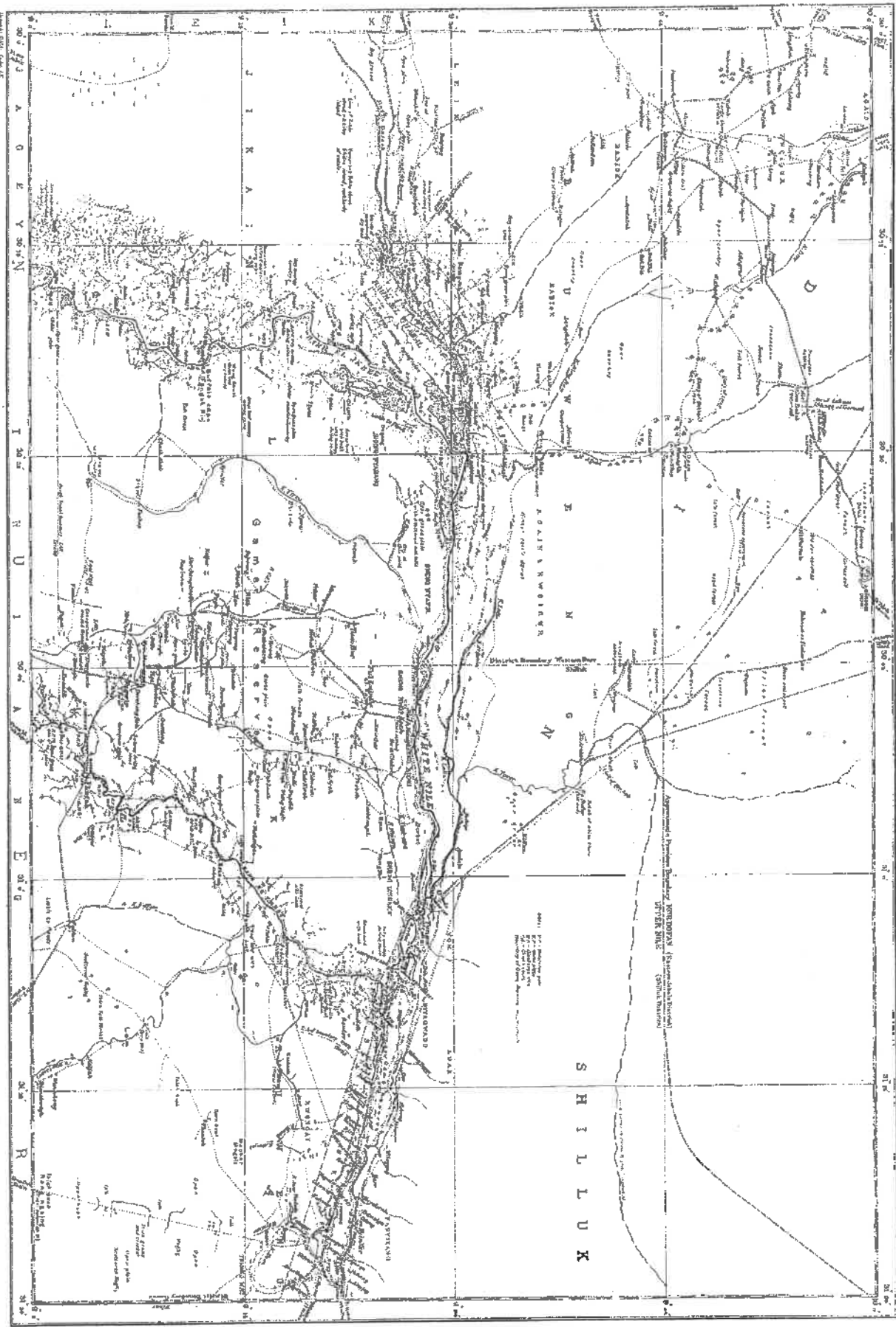
Scale: 1:250,000. Scale within 10% less than 1:250,000.

Vertical Scale: 1:250,000. Horizontal Scale: 1:250,000.

Compiled & Zoned on the Survey Office, Khartoum, Sudan, December 1936.

Notes: The boundary of the Sudan is shown in solid lines. The boundary of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is shown in dashed lines. The boundary of the Sudan is shown in solid lines. The boundary of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is shown in dashed lines.

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1:250,000	1:500,000	1:1,000,000
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References

Author's field notes, 1898-1900, and other sources.

Other sources: British and Egyptian maps, 1898-1900; French maps, 1898-1900; Italian maps, 1898-1900; German maps, 1898-1900; Russian maps, 1898-1900; American maps, 1898-1900.

Scale: 1:250,000

Scale

Scale: 1:250,000

Scale bar: 0 to 100 miles

Legend

Legend: Symbols for rivers, lakes, terrain, and infrastructure.

Notes

Notes: Additional information and corrections.

Author's name

Author: [Name]

Printer: [Name]

The Upper Nile Province

Showing general tribal divisions

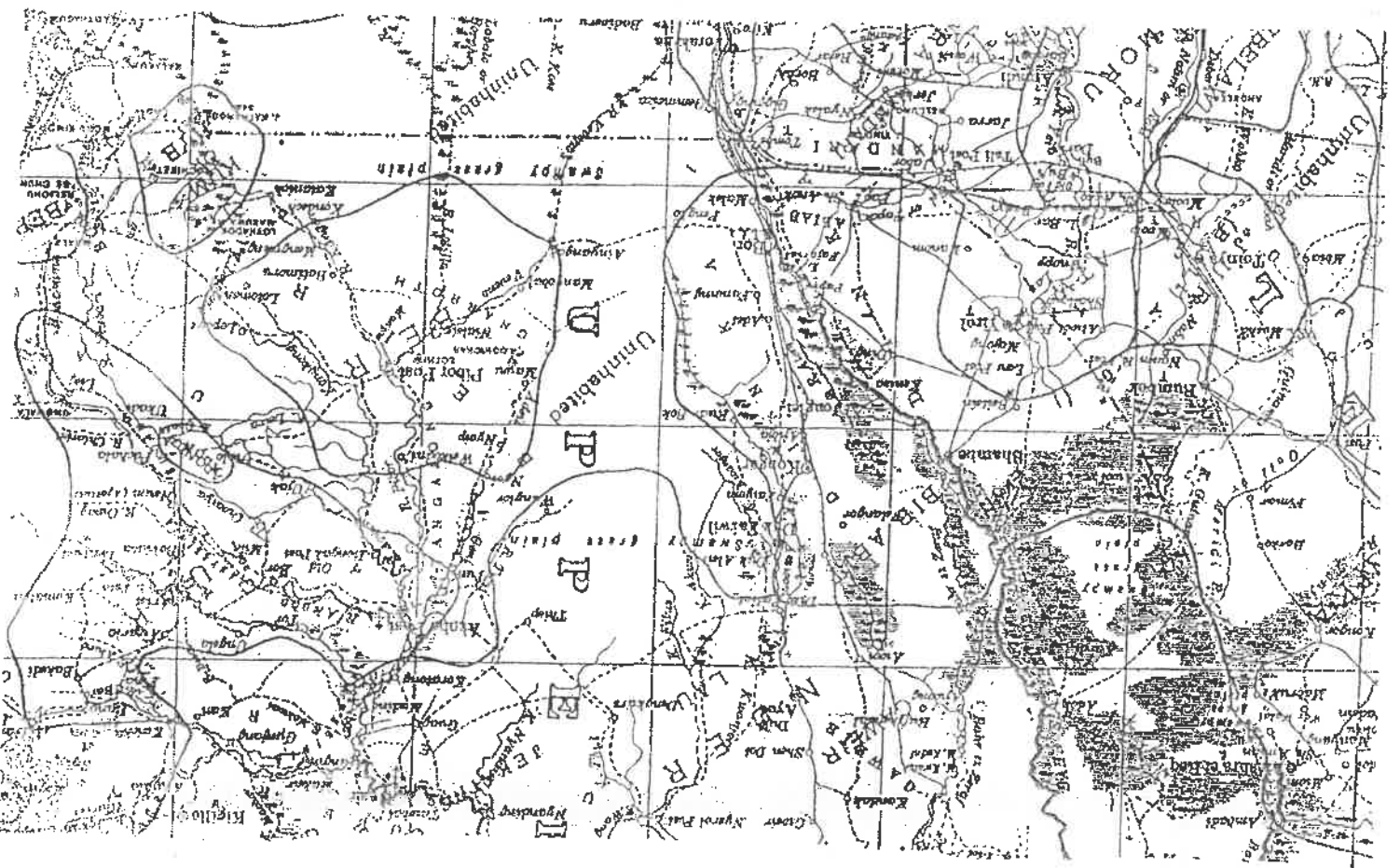
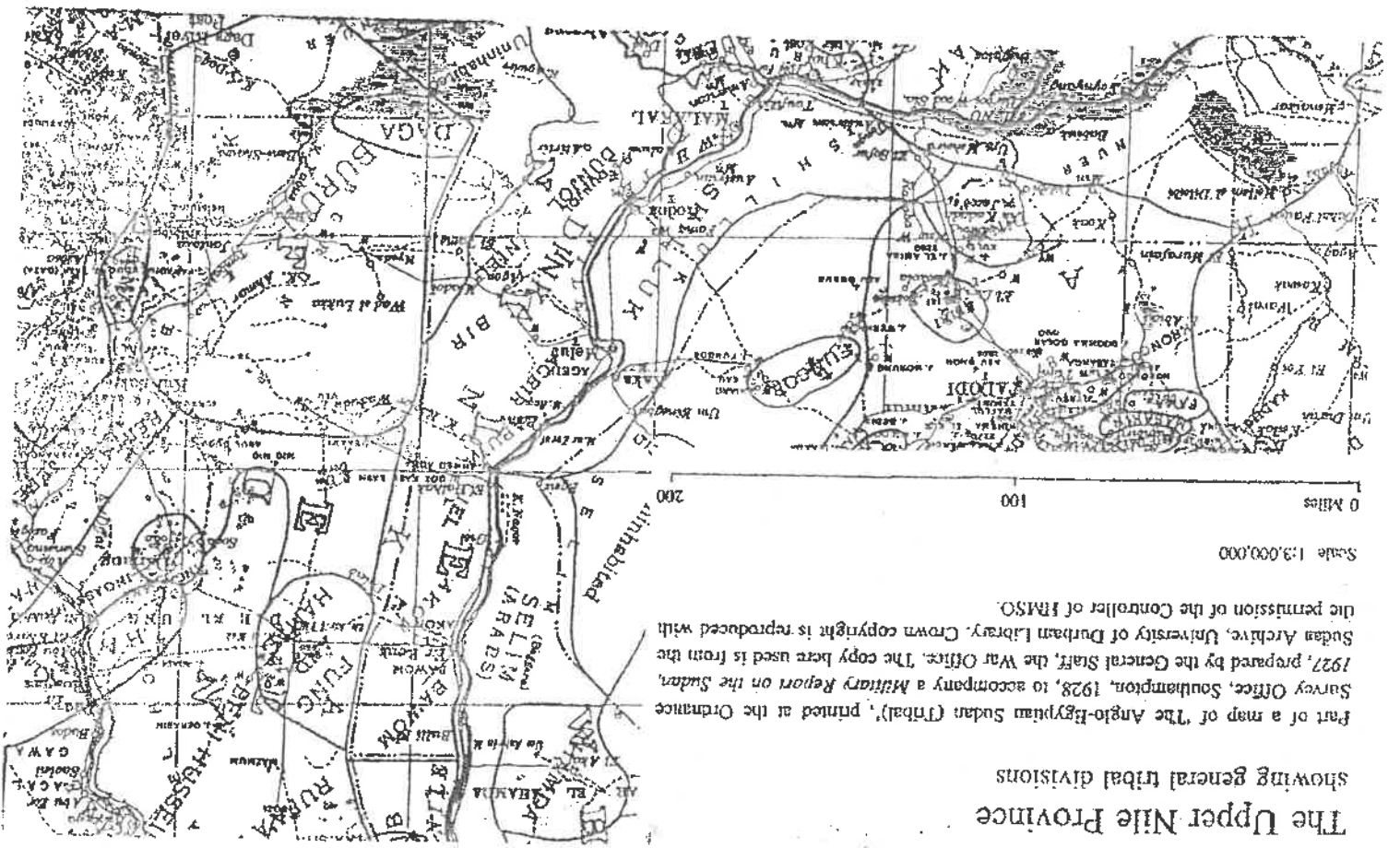
Part of a map of 'The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (Tribal)', printed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1928, to accompany a *Military Report on the Sudan, 1927*, prepared by the General Staff, the War Office. The copy here used is from the Sudan Archive, University of Durham Library. Crown copyright is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.

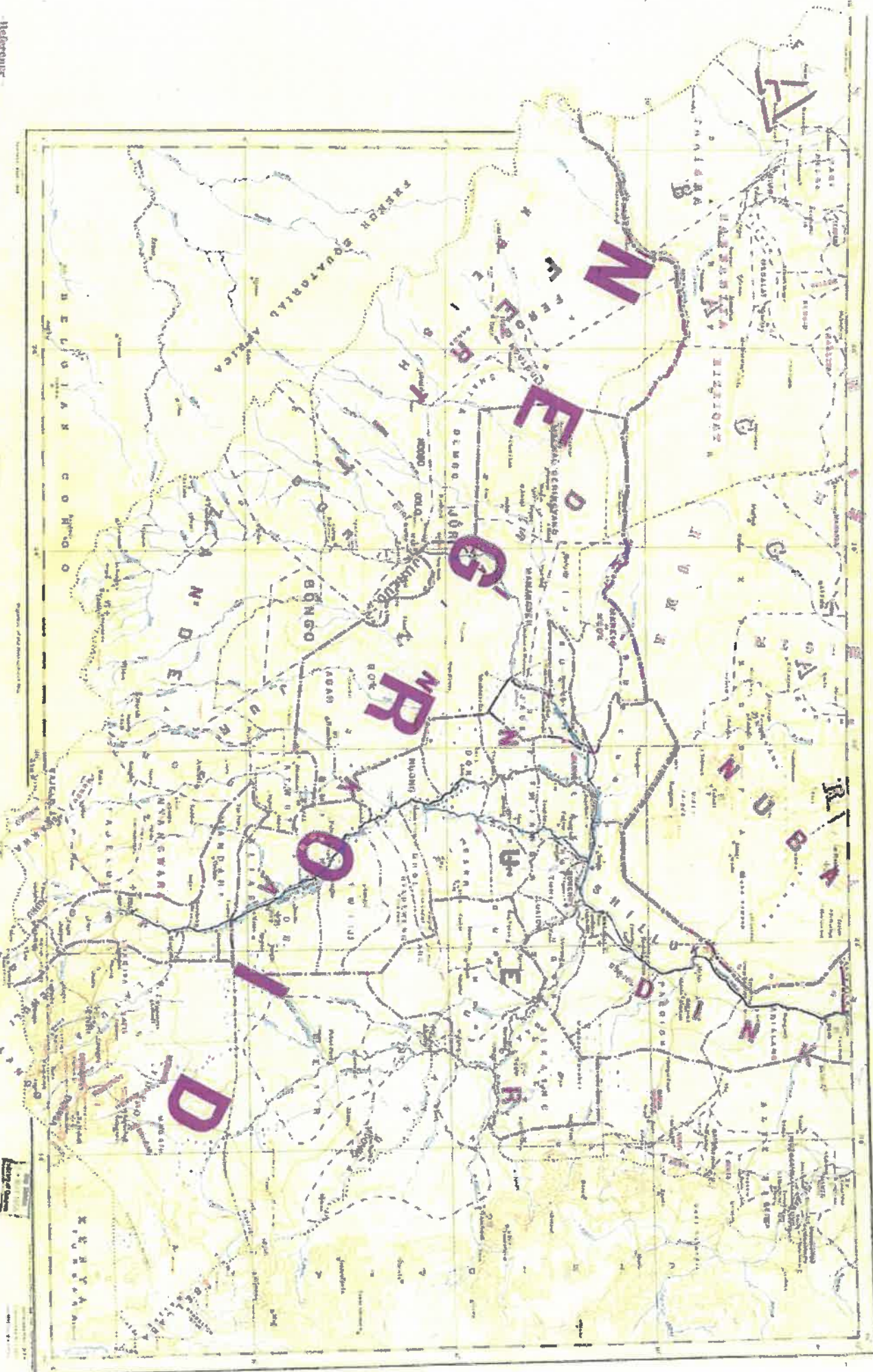
Scale 1:3,000,000

0 Miles

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Historical

ARAB NEGRO
 NEGRO
 NEGRO
 NEGRO

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 1:500,000
 1:500,000

Distances

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
 Kilometers
 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
 Miles

Scale of Distances

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
 Kilometers
 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
 Miles

Map of Sudan

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
 Kilometers
 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
 Miles

Scale 1:4,000,000

Legend:

- State boundaries
- Administrative Council boundaries
- Principal Councils
- Other Councils
- Major roads
- Minor roads
- Telegraph
- Railways
- Coastal waters
- Open country
- Forest
- Marsh
- Swamp
- Water



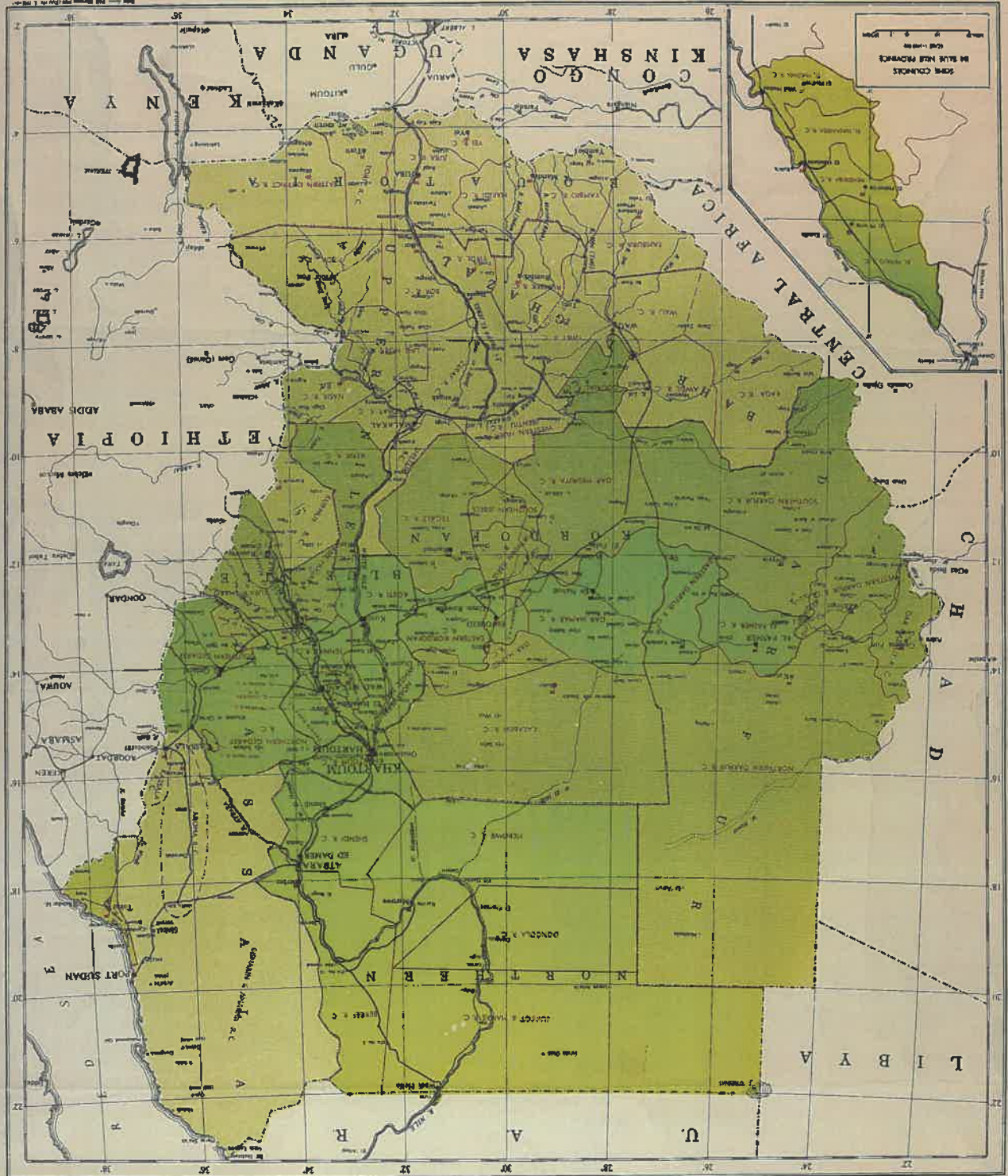
NOTE: The map is published by the United States Government and is not to be sold.

It is published by the United States Government and is not to be sold.

The names of the States and of the Principal Councils are given in Arabic script in the margin of the map.

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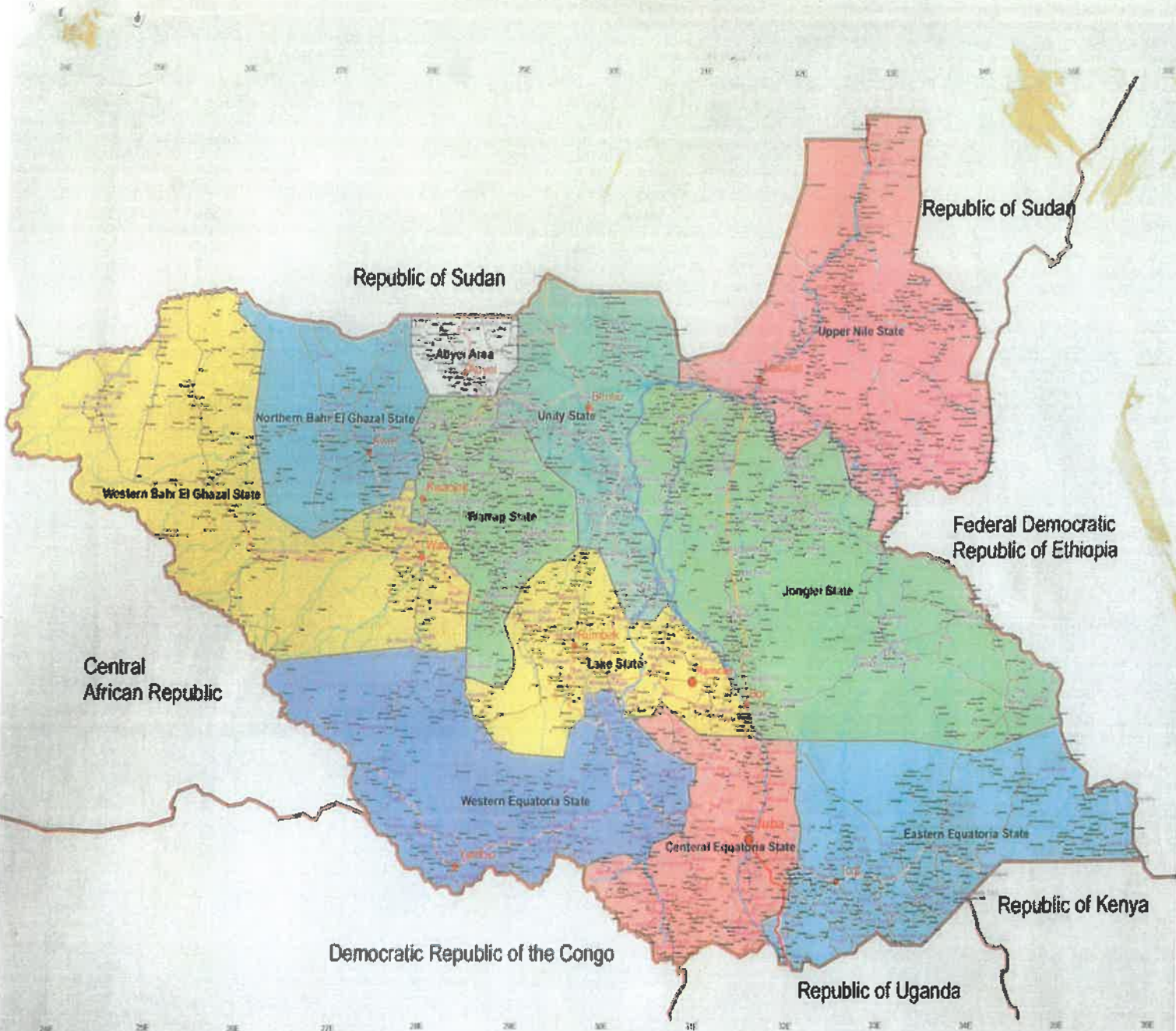
The names of the States and of the Principal Councils are given in Arabic script in the margin of the map.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS
SUDAN

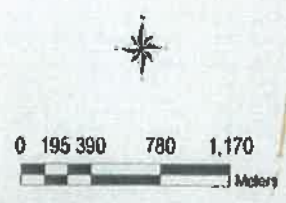
4531

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN



Legend

Village	Railway
Secondary Town	Lake
State Capital	Stream
National Capital	River
Major Road	Jonglei Canal
Secondary Road	State Borders
Seasonal Road	International Boundary




1:43,000

SOURCE: Based on 1:100,000 Boundary Line
And Other Records

ISSUING AUTHORITY: Office of the President of
Republic of South Sudan

DATE OF ISSUE: 11 May, 2012

PRODUCED BY: Joint Border Commission



Datum: WGS84
Projection: UTM

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Sketch Map No. 1

Collo (Shilluk) Area at 1/1/ 1956
before creation of 28 and 32 States

Legend

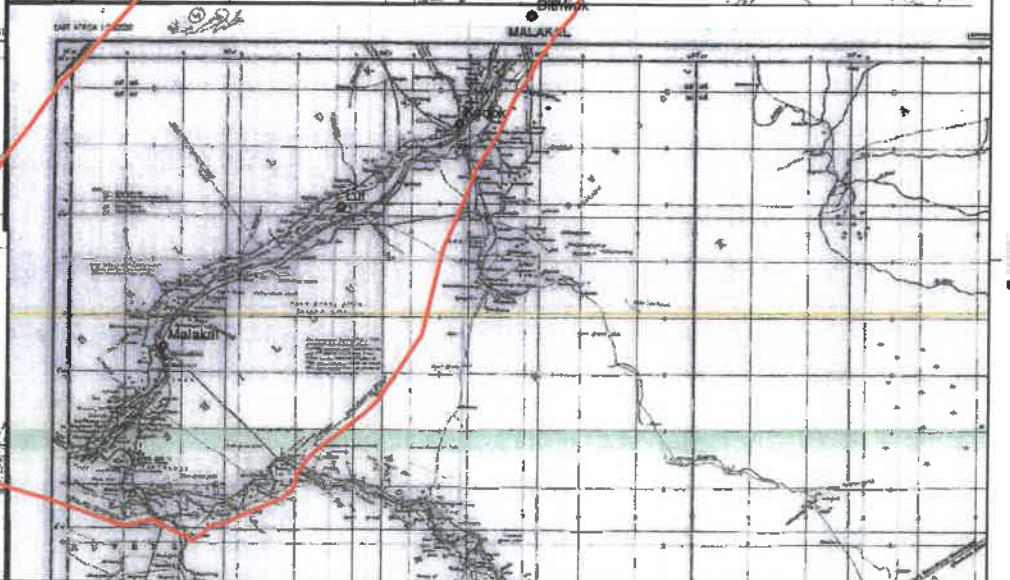
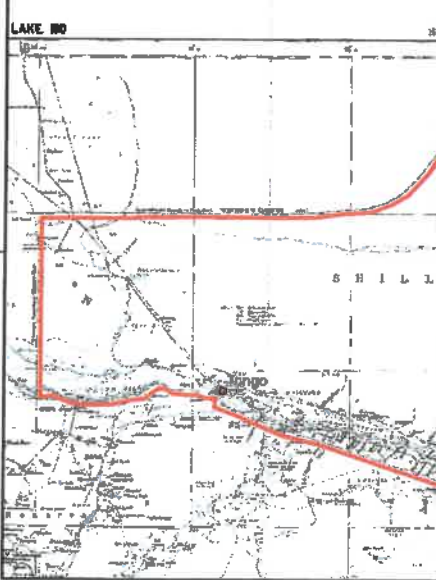
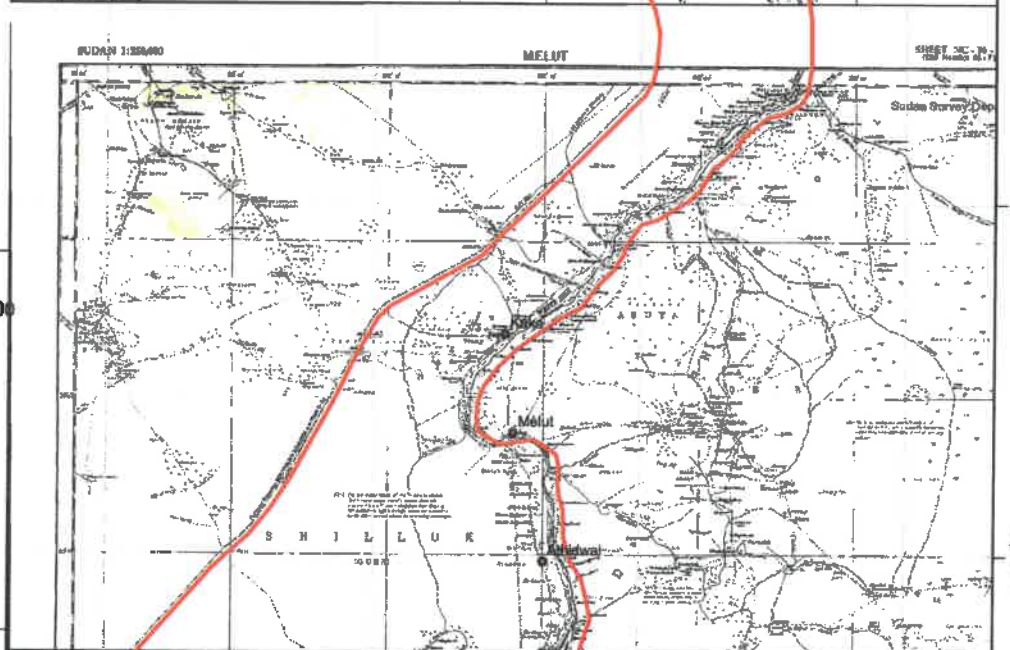
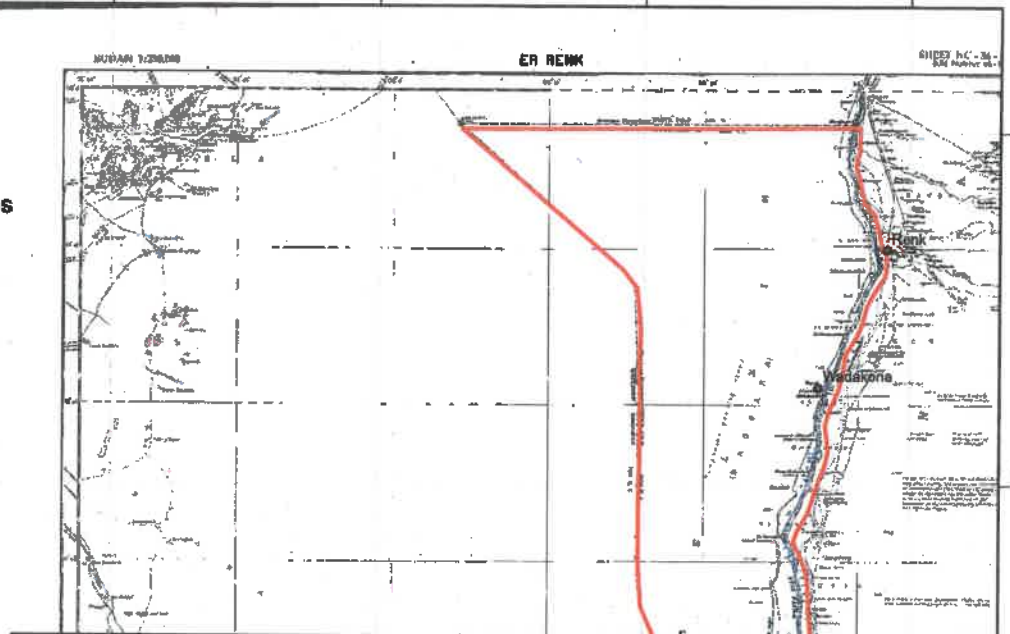
- County Capital
- Collo Boundaries

1:1,250,000

Drawn by: PRESENTERS

Reference:

- Maps Anglo Egyptain Sudan scale- 1:250,000
- 1. El Renk sheet No. (66-B).
- 2. Melut sheet No. (66-F).
- 3. Malakal sheet No. (66-J).
- 4. Lake No. sheet No.(66-I)



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Sketch Map No. 1

Collo (Shilluk) Area after creation of 28 and 32 States

Legend

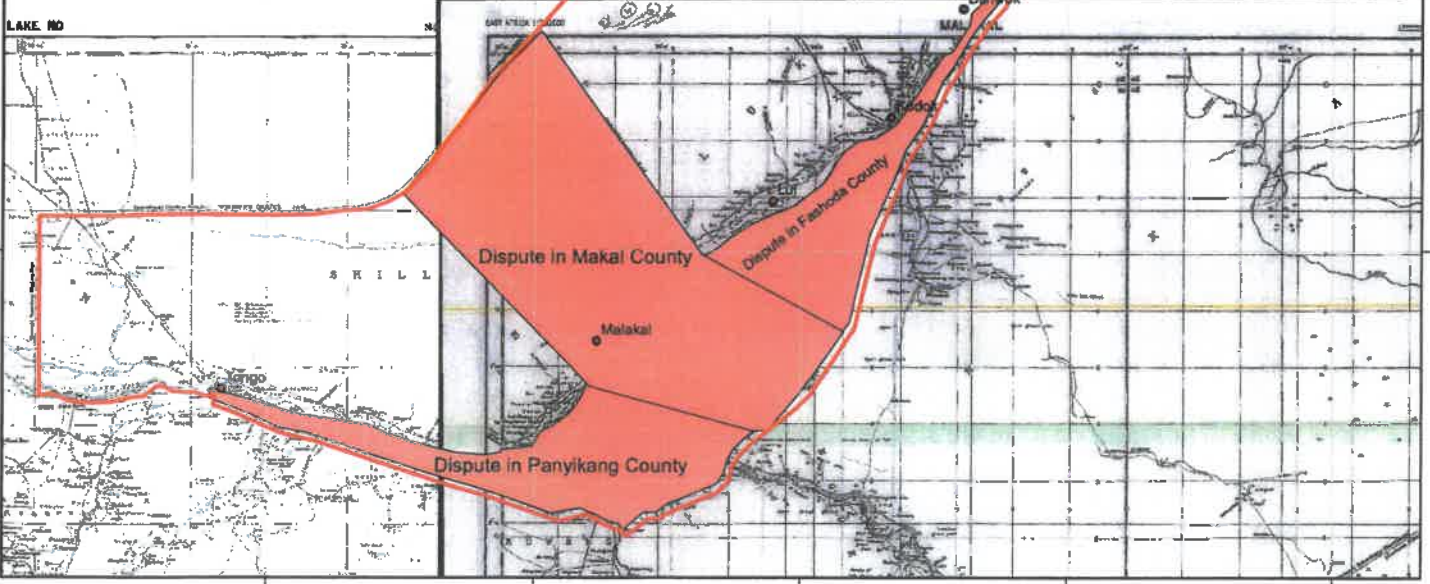
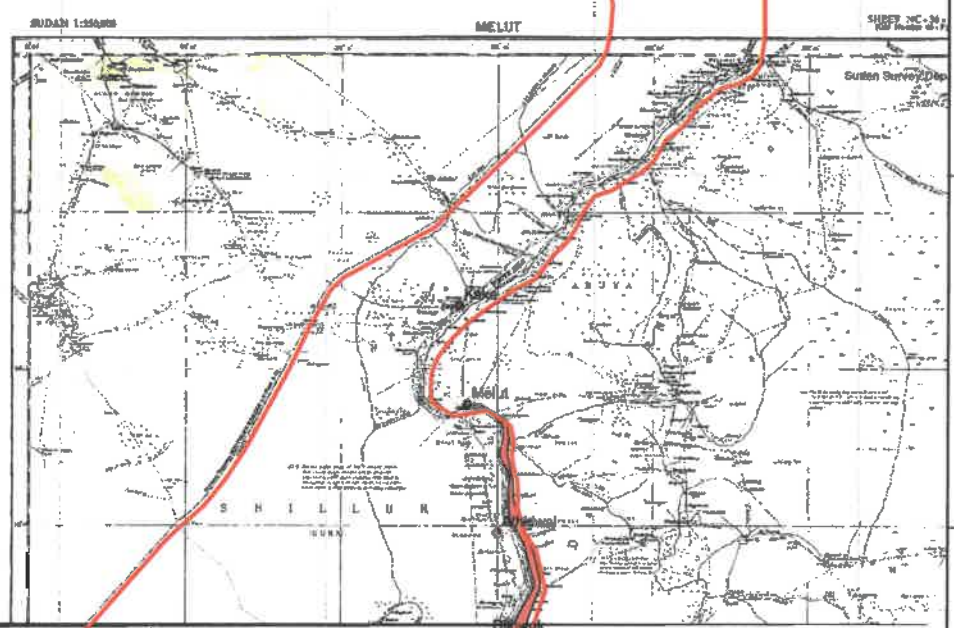
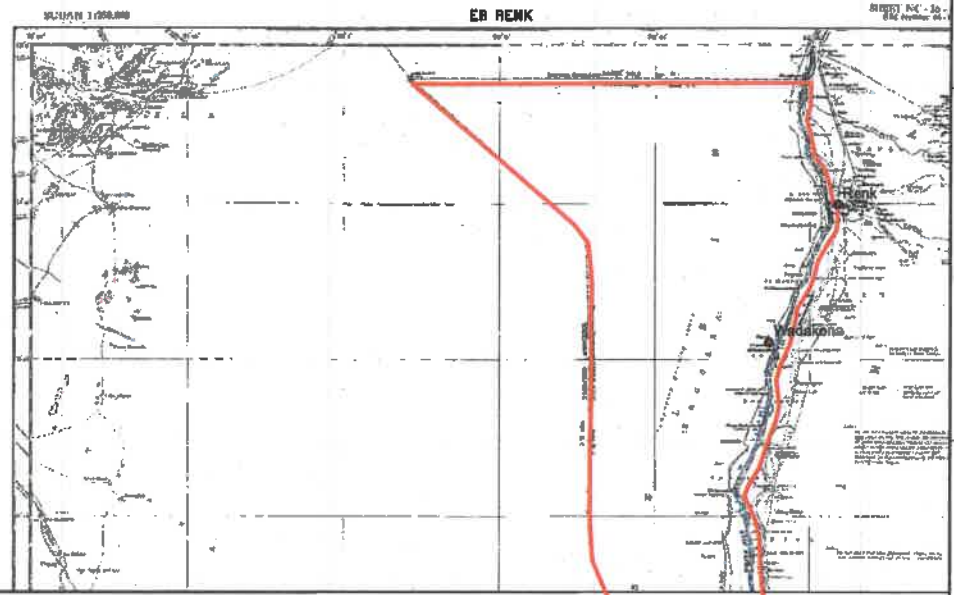
- County Capital
- Collo Bouderies

1:1,250,000

Drawn by: PRESENTERS

Reference:

- Maps Anglo Egyptain Sudan scale- 1:250,000
- 1. El Renk sheet No. (66-B).
- 2. Melut sheet No. (66-F).
- 3. Malakal sheet No. (66-J).
- 4. Lake No. sheet No.(66-I)



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COLLO (SHILLUK) COUNTIES AFTER 28 & 32 STATES

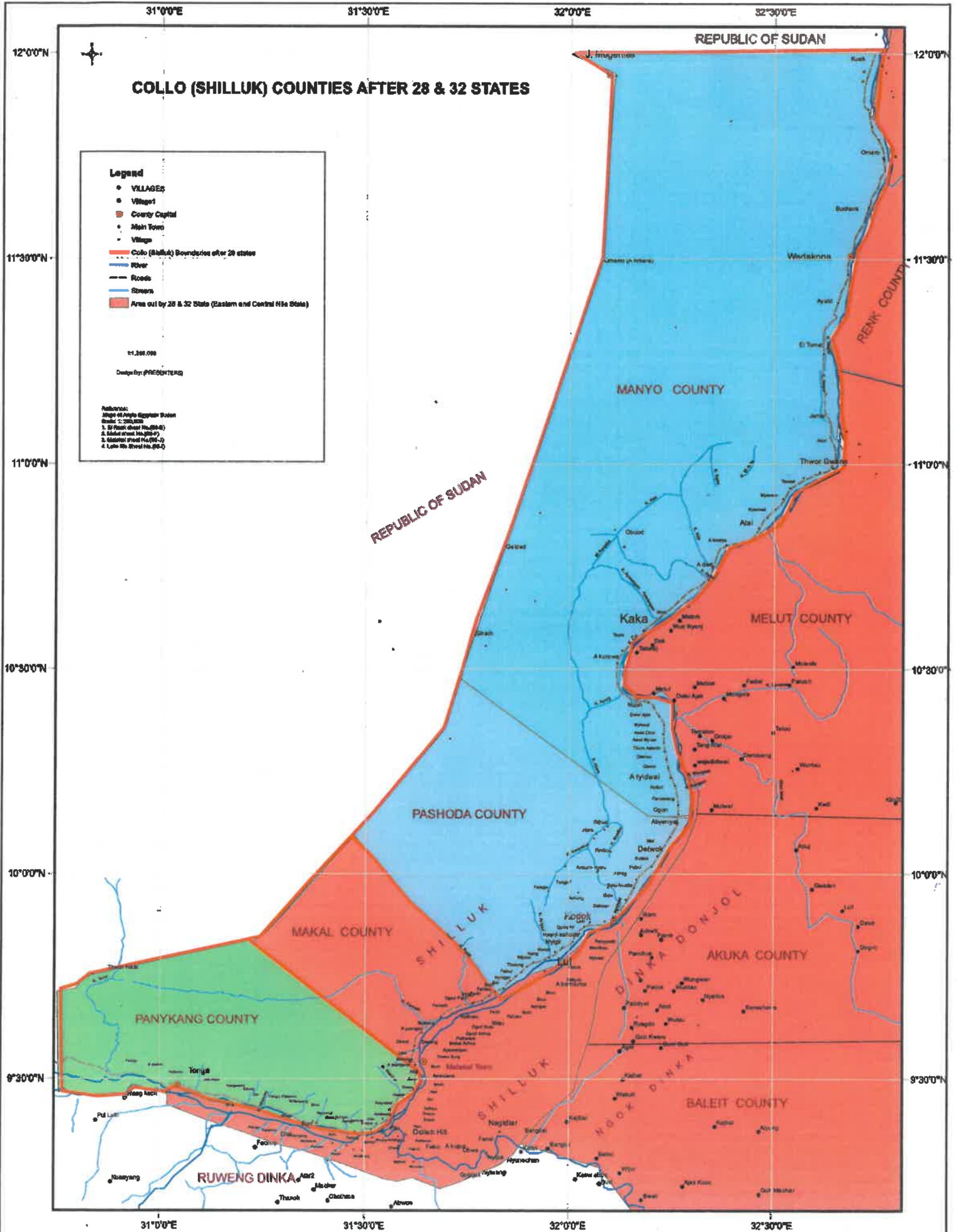
Legend

- VILLAGES
- Village1
- County Capital
- Main Town
- Village
- Collo (Shilluk) Boundaries after 28 states
- Power
- Roads
- Streams
- Area out by 28 & 32 State (Eastern and Central Nile State)

1:1,500,000

Design By: (PREDICTERS)

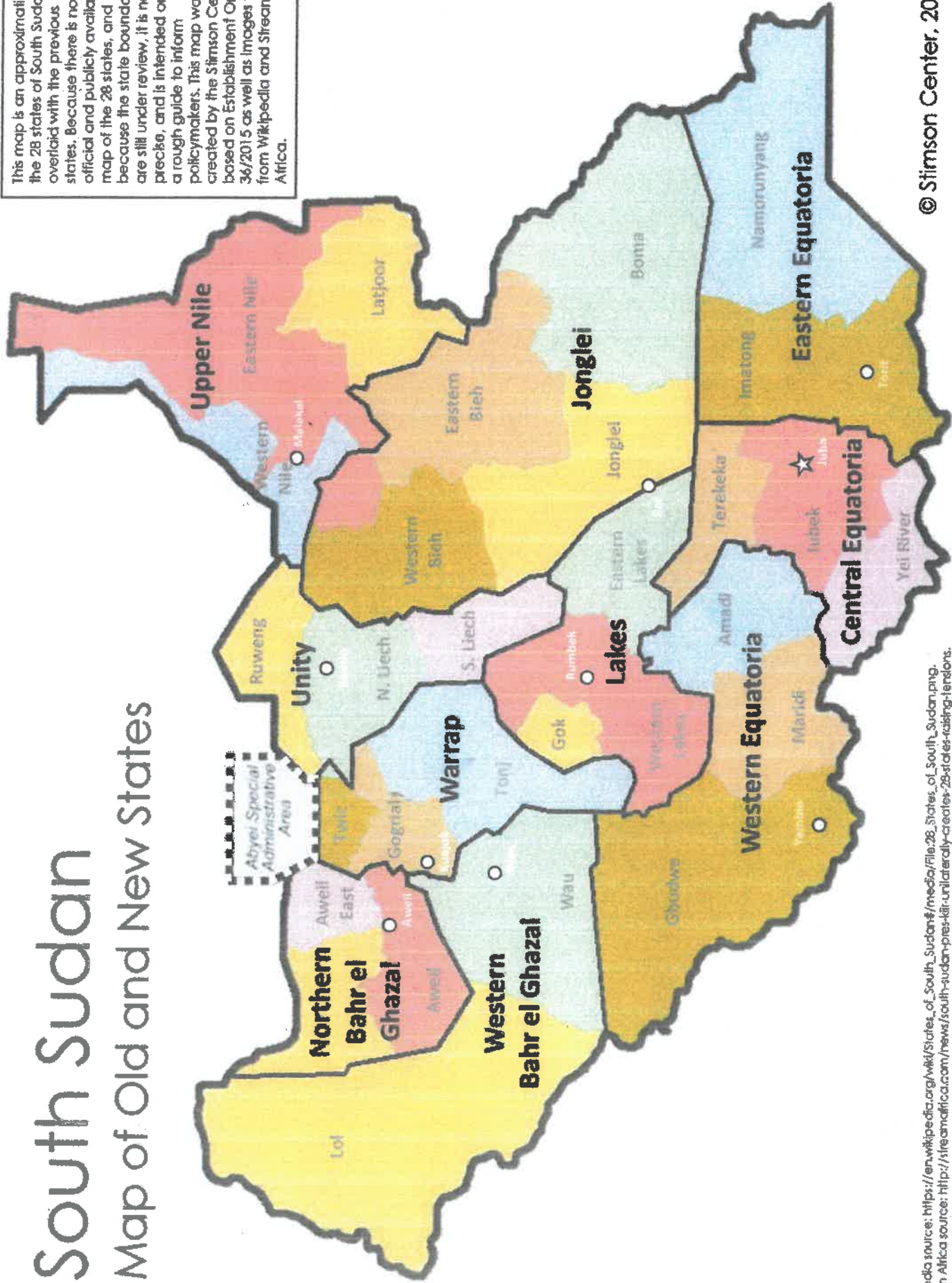
Reference:
 1. Map of Anglo Egyptian Sudan
 Scale: 1:250,000
 2. 28 State (East Nile State)
 3. 32 State (East Nile State)
 4. State of the Nile (1994)
 5. Nile in Sudan (1994)



South Sudan

Map of Old and New States

This map is an approximation of the 28 states of South Sudan overlaid with the previous 10 states. Because there is no official and publicly available map of the 28 states, and because the state boundaries are still under review, it is not precise, and is intended only as a rough guide to inform policymakers. This map was created by the Stimson Center based on Establishment Order 36/2015 as well as images taken from Wikipedia and Stream Africa.



Wikipedia source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_of_South_Sudan#/media/File:28_States_of_South_Sudan.png
 Stream Africa source: <https://stimafrica.com/news/south-sudan-pres-kir-unilaterally-creates-28-states-raising-tensions-establishment-order-36/2015>; http://www.sudantribune.com/IMG/pdf/establishment_order_for_the_creation_of_28_states_in_south_sudan.pdf.

SECRET

FROM : EBONY
TO : CDR JOHN KONG NYUON
(R) : TIGER
(R) : CDR/DR LAM AKOL AJAWIN
INFO : ALL UNITS

23/10/2004

1. Approval of Counties in Upper Nile Region.

By order of the Chairman/C-in-C, SPLM/SPLA, Order No 23/10/2004, and following unity and merger of SPLM/SPLA-UNITED into the SPLM/SPLA, the following four Counties in Upper Nile Region are hereby by this order approved as Counties with effect from 16/10/2004, and they are: -

- A. **Panyikango County:** Composed of the Chieftaincies (Omodias) of Tonga, Panyikango, Paikang, Panyidway, Anakdiar and Dhothim
- B. **Makal County:** Composed of the Chieftaincies (Omodias) of Makal Town and the two Chieftaincies of Lelo and Oged.
- C. **Fashoda County:** Composed of the Chieftaincies (Omodias) of Wj-rek, Kodhok, Derwok, Athichwoy Nhon.
- D. **Manyo County:** Composed of the Chieftaincies (Omodias) of Mwomo and Manyo, including Kaka and Wedakona towns.


2. Appointment of County Secretaries

By this same order, Order 23/10/2004, the Chairman/C-in-C, makes the following appointments of SPLM County Secretaries for the above Counties, as shown below: -

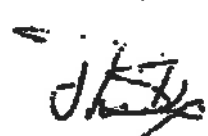
- A. Cde. Charles Chol Yor is by this order here appointed as SPLM County Secretary for Panyikango County with effect from 16/10/2004.
- B. Cde. Denis Aywok Yor is by this order here appointed as SPLM County Secretary for Makal County with effect from 16/10/2004.
- C. Cdr. Nyidhok Oehol Nyidhok is by this order here appointed as SPLM County Secretary for Fashod County with effect from 16/10/2004.
- D. Lt. Col. Aywok Ogat Akol is by this order here appointed as SPLM County Secretary for Manyo County with effect from 16/10/2004.

3. The Chairman/C-in-C congratulates the chiefs, elders and civil population of the above new counties for approval of their counties, and urges them to work hard to establish peace and stability and achieve socio-economic development and provision of social services to the people of these Counties.
4. The Chairman/C-in-C congratulates the above newly appointed SPLM County Secretaries and wishes them well in the struggle and more service to the Movement and to the people of New Sudan.
5. End of Order 2/10/2004. Done under my hand this 16th day of October 2004.

(Signed): -



Cdr./Dr. John Garang de Mabior
Chairman and Commander-in-Chief, SPLM/A
Yei and New Cosh, New Sudan
October 16th 2004


COL JOSEPH Y Z

17/10/2004



Republic of South Sudan

The President

Ref:

Date:

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
ESTABLISHMENT ORDER NUMBER 36/2015 AD
FOR
THE CREATION OF 28 STATES IN THE DECENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT SYSTEM
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

ISSUED ON THIS 2ND DAY OF OCTOBER 2015AD
BY
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

SKM

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

**"ESTABLISHMENT ORDER NUMBER 36/2015 FOR THE CREATION OF 28 STATES"
IN THE DECENTRALIZED GOVERNANCE SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN**

Order 1
Preliminary

Citation, commencement and interpretation

1. This order shall be cited as "**the Establishment Order number 36/2015 AD**" for the creation of new South Sudan states.
2. The Establishment Order shall come into force in thirty (30) working days from the date of signature by the President of the Republic.
3. **Interpretation as per this Order:**
 - 3.1. "**Establishment Order**", means this Republican Order number 36/2015 AD under which the states of South Sudan are created.
 - 3.2. "**President**" means the President of the Republic of South Sudan
 - 3.3. "**States**" means the 28 states in the decentralized South Sudan as per the attached Map herewith which are established by this Order.
 - 3.4. "**Governor**" means a governor of a state, for the time being, who shall be appointed by the President of the Republic until the permanent constitution is promulgated and elections are conducted.
 - 3.5. "**State constitution**", means constitution of each state promulgated by an appointed state legislative assembly which shall conform to the Transitional Constitution of South Sudan 2011, amended 2015 until the permanent Constitution is promulgated under which the state constitutions shall conform to.
 - 3.6. "**State Legislative Assembly**", means a legislative body, which for the time being, shall be appointed by the President and the same shall constitute itself into transitional state legislative assembly in the first sitting presided over by the most eldest person amongst the members and elect its speaker and deputy speaker among its members.

EXM

- 3.7. **"States Border Dispute Resolution Committee (SBDRC)"** means a body which shall be established by the President to resolve any dispute that may arise from or in connection with the states' border conflict.
- 3.8. **"Council of States,** means the Council of States established under Article 54 (1) (b) of the Transitional Constitution, 2011 amended 2015.

Order 2
Authority of the Order

The Establishment Order derives its authority from the provisions of the Transitional Constitution of South Sudan, 2011 amended 2015 as herein under:

1. Article 36 (1) which provides for the promotion of democratic principles and political pluralism guided by the principles of decentralization and devolution of power to the people through the appropriate levels of government where they can best manage and direct their affairs;
2. Article 166 (6) (a) & (b) which provides for the promotion of self-governance and enhance the participation of people and communities in maintaining law and order and promoting democratic, transparent and accountable local government and establishing local government institutions as close as possible to the people;
3. Article 101 (k) and (u) which mandates the President of the Republic to establish independent institutions and performs any other function as may be prescribed by law; which the President considers necessary for efficient administration of the country;
4. Article 101 (b) further empowers the President to supervise constitutional and executive institutions and provide exemplary leadership in public affairs;
5. Furthermore, Article 101 (f) mandates the President to initiate constitutional amendments;

Accordingly therefore, the President of the Republic of South Sudan, by virtue of the powers and constitutional authority vested by the provisions of the Transitional Constitution of South Sudan cited herein above, issue this Establishment Order for the creation of the new states in the Republic of South Sudan as herein under:

Order 3
Fundamental Objectives

The fundamental objectives of this Order are to:

1. Devolve power and resource closer to the rural people,

2. Gradually, reduce the size of the national government, thus the financial resources at the national level which shall also be progressively devolved to and in favor of the states and local governments,
3. Attract, encourage and mobilize national experts to work at the state and county levels and
4. Promote social and economic development amongst the rural communities

Order 4
Established new states

4. Equatoria based states:

- 4.1. **Imatong state** which comprising Torit, Ikotos, Lopa and Magwi counties with Torit as its state capital
- 4.2. **Namorunyang state** which comprising Kapoeta South, Kapoeta North, Kapoeta East and Budi counties with Kapoeta as its state capital.
- 4.3. **Maridi state** which comprising Maridi and Ibba counties; with Maridi as the state capital
- 4.4. **Amadi state** which comprising Mundri West, Mundri East and Mvolo counties; with Mundri as the state capital
- 4.5. **Gbudwe state** which comprising Anzara, Yambio, Ezo, Tambura and Nagero counties with Yambio as the state capital
- 4.6. **Jubek state** which comprising Juba with Juba as the state capital
- 4.7. **Terekeka state**, comprising Terekeka, Jemeza, Tali, Tigor and Owor with Terekeka as the state capital.
- 4.8. **Yei River state** which comprising Yei, Kajo keji, Morobo and Lainya counties with Yei as the state capital

Bahr Al Ghazal based states:

- 4.9. **Wau state** which comprising Bagari and Jur River counties with Wau as the state capital
- 4.10. **Aweil state** comprising Aweil South and Aweil Centre counties with Aweil as the state capital

- 4.11. **Lol state**, comprising Aweil West, Aweil North and Raga counties with Raga as the state capital
- 4.12. **Aweil East state**, comprising Aweil East with Wanyjok as the state capital
- 4.13. **Twic state**, comprising Twic county with Mayen Abun as the state capital
- 4.14. **Gogrial East**, comprising Gogrial East and Gogrial West with Kuacjok as the state capital
- 4.15. **Tonj state**, comprising Tonj North, Tonj East and Tonj South counties with Tonj as the state capital
- 4.16. **Eastern Lakes state**, comprising Yirol West, Yirol East and Awerial counties with Yirol as the state capital
- 4.17. **Western Lakes state**, comprising Rumbek East, Rumbek North, Rumbek Centre and Wulu counties with Rumbek as the state capital
- 4.18. **Gok state**, comprising Cueibet county with Cueibet as the state capital

Upper Nile based states

- 4.19. **Northern Liech state**, comprising Rubkona, Guit, Koch and Mayom counties with Bentiu as the state capital
- 4.20. **Southern Liech state**, comprising Leer, Mayendit and Panyijar with Leer as the state capital
- 4.21. **Ruweng state**, comprising Panrieng and Abiemnon counties with Panrieng as the state capital
- 4.22. **Eastern Nile state**, comprising Malakal, Renk, Maban, Melut, Baiet, Akoka, Pigi and Koma counties with Malakal as the state capital
- 4.23. **Jonglei state**, comprising Bor, Duk and Twic East counties with Bor as the state capital
- 4.24. **Western Nile state**, comprising Panyikang, Kodok and Manyo counties with Kodok as the state capital
- 4.25. **Western Bieh state**, comprising Fangak and Ayod with Ayod as the state capital

- 4.26. **Eastern Bieh state** comprising Akobo, Nyirol and Urol counties with Akobo as the state capital
- 4.27. **Latjoor state**, comprising Nasir, Ulang, Maiwut and Longuchuk counties with Nasir as the state capital
- 4.28. **Boma state**, comprising Pibor and Pchalla counties with Pibor as the state capital.

Order 5
State symbols

The flag, emblem, seal, festivals and commemorations of each state shall be prescribed by the state legislations.

Order 6
Powers of the State

The States shall have executive and legislative powers as per Schedules B, C, D and E of the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan.

Order 7

**State Border Dispute Resolution Mechanism
(SBDRC)**

1. There shall be established by the President a dispute resolution Committee which shall be known as the State Border Dispute Resolution Committee (**SBDRC**), comprising Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and three other members.
2. The **SBDRC** functions, terms of reference and constitutions of service shall provided in the appointment Order.
3. The **SBDRC** shall render its reports to the President for its submission to the Council of States for an approval in accordance with article 55(g) of the transitional constitution whose decision shall be final and binding to the states party to the dispute.

Order 8
Ayei Area

1. The Republican Order number 03/2015 dated 18th day of February 2015 establishing Ayei Special Administrative Area, shall remain in force and all the institutions established there under shall continue to perform their functions and duties until further actions are taken to that effect.

Order 9

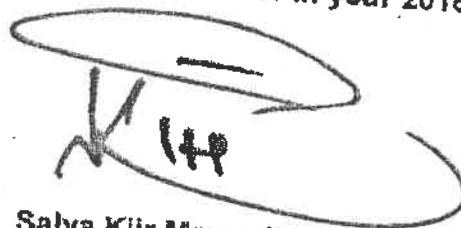
Interim Orders

1. After coming into force, and in accordance with this Order, the President shall appoint the state governors and state legislative assembly whose members shall be inclusive, representative and considerate of the 25% of the women representation as mandated by the Constitution.
2. The President may issue further orders to operationalize the newly established states when and where necessary for the smooth running of the states.
3. The current elected members in the ten state legislative assemblies shall form an integral part of those members who shall be appointed to the twenty eight state legislative assemblies in consideration of their new state constituencies created by this Order.
4. Without prejudice to the foregoing clause (3) of this Order, the members of each state legislative assembly shall not exceed twenty (21) honorable members.
5. All state institutions, laws regulations and orders shall conform to and operate in accordance with the provisions of the Transitional Constitutions of the Republic, 2011 amended 2015.

Order 10 Amendment of the Order

1. This order shall not be amended save by another Order issued to that effect by the President of the Republic.

Issued under my hand and seal of the Republic of South Sudan in Juba this
2nd day of the month of October in year 2015 AD



Salva Kiir Mayardit
President of the Republic of South Sudan



Republic of South Sudan (RSS)
The President

RSS/RO/J/13/2016

April 17th, 2016

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN (RSS):

Republican Order No.13/2016 for the **Creation of New Counties in the Twenty Eight (28) States in the Decentralized System of Government in the Republic of South Sudan, 2016 A.D.**

1. TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT:

This Order shall be cited as the "Republican Order No.13/2016 for the **Creation of New Counties in the Twenty Eight (28) States in the Decentralized System of Government in the Republic of South Sudan, 2016 A.D.**", and shall come into force on the date of its signature by the President of the Republic.

2. THE ORDER

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me under section 20 (3) of the Local Government Act 2009, read together with the Council of States Resolution No. 02/2016, dated April 15th, 2016, I, Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan, do hereby issue this Republican Order for the **Creation of New Counties in the Twenty Eight (28)**

Ref: ENS-0001-2016

Date: MAY 5, 2016

I TO: RT. Hon. Speaker for Council of States

Subject: creation of Western Nile State Counties HQs in Eastern Nile State Territory and alteration of its Counties HQs names by the Council of States.

First of all the government of Eastern Nile State congratulates the leadership for formation of the Transitional government of the National Unity for the move is step forward towards smooth implementation of peace agreement.

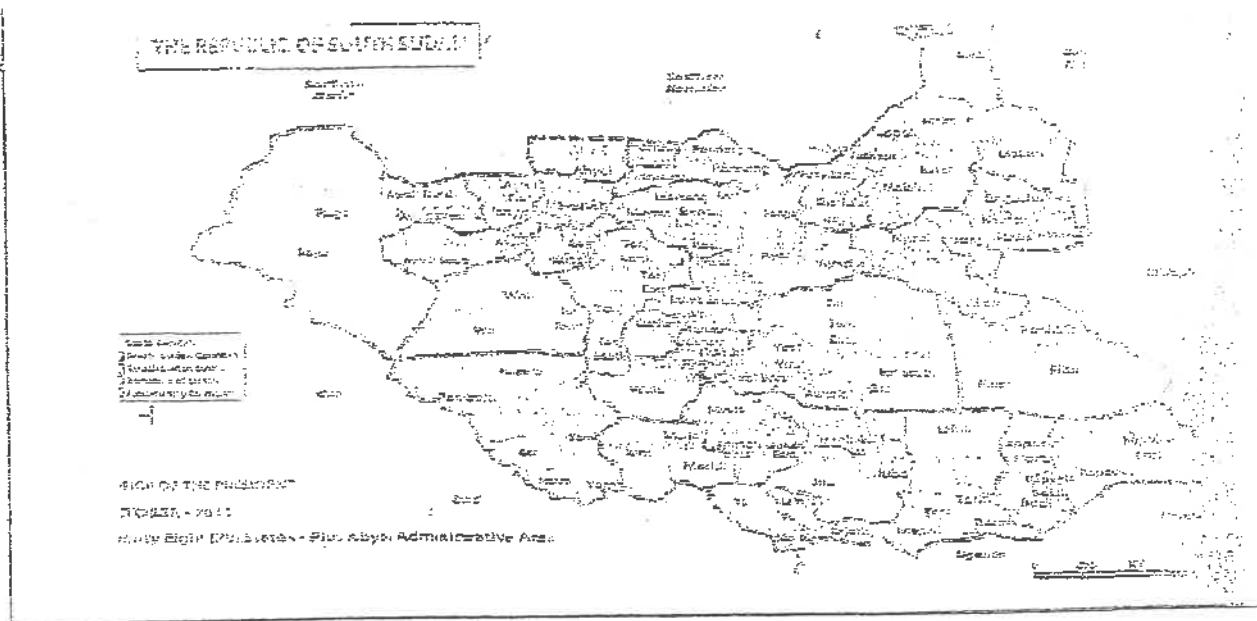
The government of Eastern Nile State would like also to congrarulate the leadership for creation of more counties for it will take the local government close to people.

However, the government of the Eastern Nile siate was surprised by the items that came in the Resolution No. 02/2016 in its Extra-Ordinary Sitting No 01/2016 of the Council of States, for some parts of resolution items are contradicting the Presidential Establishment order of creation of 28 states in South Sudan and to the attached map:

II Hon. Arisik

[Signature]
03/05/2016

Received
[Signature]
3/5/2016

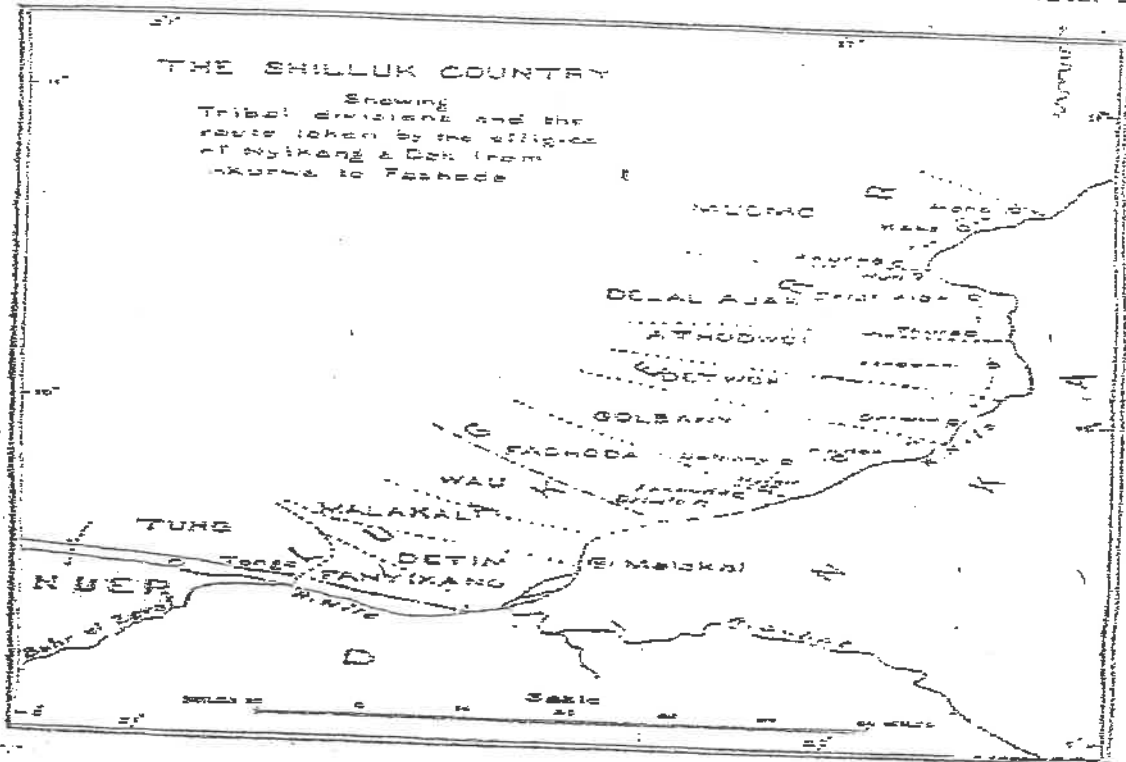


The map of 28 states was based on colonial administration settlements of Ethnic groups of Southern Sudan as shown in the map below; in the book title "Education, Religion and Politics in Southern Sudan" from 1899-1964 by Lilian Passmore Sanderson and Neville Sanderson in 1981.



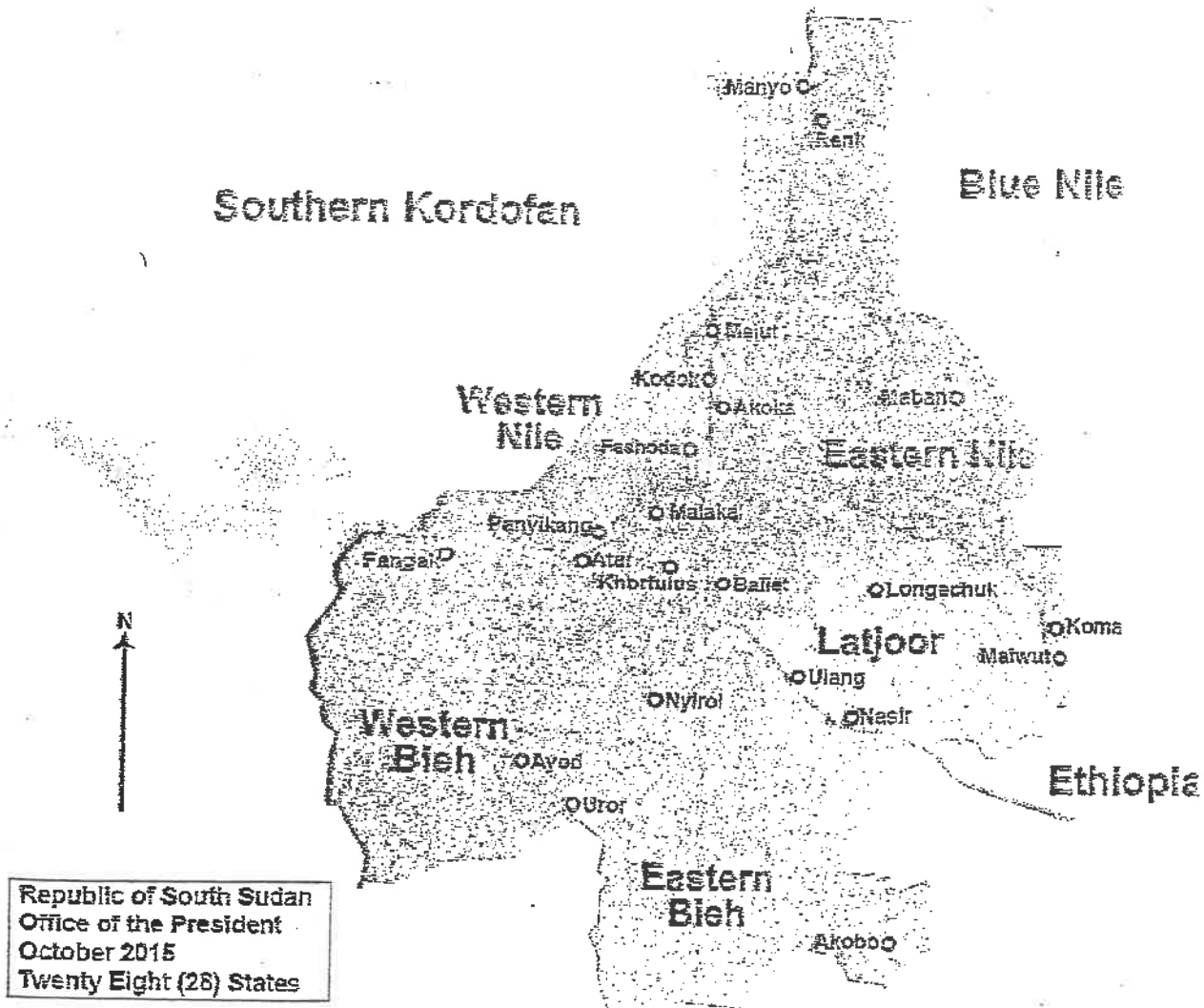
The Council of States resolution 02/2016 also has violated the maps of Counties in the newly states between Western and Eastern Nile States boundaries are clearly shown by the Shilluk Country Map as in Sudan Notes and Records Vol. 24 written by P.P. Howell in 1941.

Sudan Notes and Records



The government of Eastern Nile State found out that The Council of States resolution 02/2016 was contrary to the letter which was presented by the governor of the State to the RT. Hon. Speaker of Council of States on FEB 29, 2016 with REF. ENS-0055-2016, where he presented the proposal of the split of Pigi County into two counties of Atar and Khorfulus and requested the confirmation of Koma County in separate letter dated FEB 29, 2016 with REF. ENS-0056-2016, unfortunately, the government of Eastern Nile was surprised with the creation of new Counties of Western Nile State called Atulpi (Sobat River); (Dolieb Hills), Wijreg (Lul) and Nyilual (Pakwar) Counties placing their counties HQs in Eastern Nile State territory.

Below is the map of Eastern Nile State with its neighboring four States.

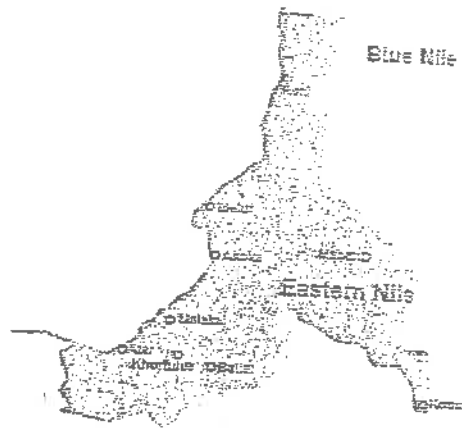


The creation of Western Nile State counties in Eastern Nile State territory is a clear violation to the Presidential Establishment Order No. 36/2015 AD as detailed in the accompany map of 28 states.

This violation is unacceptable and rejected by the Government and the people of Eastern Nile State.



The Council of States resolution No. 02/2016 has further violated the proposal of counties and communities recommendations to the governor, where the names of counties HQs of Eastern Nile were illegally changed to different names contrary to the names which were given by the Communities of Counties.



Republic of South Sudan
Office of the President
October, 2016
Twenty Eight (28) States

In the resolution, the following names of Counties HQs were changed against the will of the people of the below counties:

- 1- Akoka County HQs was put as Akoka instead of Bionythiang.
- 2- Atar County HQs was changed to Atar Ardeba instead of Atar Chuei.

The purpose of this paper is to request from the RT Hon. Speaker and Hon. Members of the Council of States to take action to correct the above mentioned violations and to consider the below bulletin:

- ✓ Abolishing the illegal Counties HQs that had appeared in Eastern Nile State's territory.
- ✓ I do request the Council of States to ask the Hon. State governor of Western Nile to avail his newly created counties map, their HQs, Population, Economical sustainability and boundaries as it was a condition set by the Council of States.

- ✓ Any assumptions for new counties by Shilluk communities in the Eastern Nile State territory (Land disputes) should wait for border demarcation committee from the central government as recommended by the Council of States and endorsed by the President.
- ✓ correct the right names of Eastern Nile State's Counties HQs into corrects names as follows:

S/No	County name	The HQs
1	Akoka County	Bionythiang
2	Atar County	Atar Chuei

Thanks

Sign.....

LT.GEN. Chol Thon J. Balok

Governor of ENS-Malakal.

Cc: Hon. MPs of the Council of States.

Cc: The President of the Republic of South Sudan.

Cc: File.



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
COUNCIL OF STATES
JUBA

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

Date Friday April 15, 2016

Session Eight

Extra—Ordinary Sitting No. 01/2016

Resolution. No. 02/2016

Ref: Creation of New Counties in the States

In its Extraordinary Sitting No. 01/2016 dated Friday April 2016 chaired by the Speaker Rt. Hon. Joseph Bol Chan the Council of States in pursuant to Articles 59 (g)(h) of the Transitional Constitution 2011(Amended 2015) of the Republic of South Sudan, read together with Articles 20 and 21 of the Local Government Act, 2009 and Regulation 7 (G)(h) of the Council of States Conduct of Business Regulations 2011 (Amended 2014) deliberated on report to create New Counties in the States presented by Hon. Anisia Achieng Karlo, Chairperson of Decentralized Governance and States Affairs Committee as per petitions from the Hon. Governors.

After thorough deliberation the august House of the Council of States resolved unanimously to pass and adopt the report as shown below.

Approved Counties of the States

S/N	State	Approved Counties	Headquarters
1	Amadi	1. Bangolo 2. Karikyere 3. Kedi'ba 4. Mundri 5. Mvolo 6. Yeri 7. Witto	Bangolo Karikyere Kedi'ba Mundri Mvolo Yeri Jambo

Aweil	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bouchuai 2. Kongdeir 3. Ajak 4. Barmayen 5. Aroyo 6. Chiemel 7. Ajuet 8. Mayom wel 9. Aweil Center 	<p>Tiaraliel Gagrol Male-Alel Barmayen Aroyo Umdum Rum-tiit Mayom-wel Pan-Ameth Aweil</p>
Aweil East	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Malualbaai 2. Madhol 3. Mangartong 4. War-Guet 5. Baac 6. Wunlang 7. Mangok 8. Yargot 	<p>Malualbaai Madhol Tiitchok Mareng Warawar Rumaker Mangok Yargot</p>
Eastern Bieh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alali 2. Jokyier 3. Nyandid 4. Diror 5. Walgak 6. Pieri 7. Padiak 8. Weikol 9. Motdit 10. Pulchuol 11. Palker 12. Waat 	<p>Alali Denjok Burmath Kaikuiny Yidiit Kuel Dhoal Pateueat Yohm Pathai Pulchuol Potot Waat</p>
5 Eastern Lakes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ngop 2. AluakLuak 3. Yirol 4. Abang 5. Awerial South 6. Awerial North 7. Adior 8. Lou 	<p>Ngop Aluakuak Yirol Abang Mingkaman Bunagok Adior Nyang</p>

6	Eastern Nile	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Malakal 2. Renk 3. Meluth 4. Baliet 5. Akoka 6. Maban 7. Koma 8. Khorfulus 9. Atar 	<p>Malakal Renk Meluth Baliet Akoka Maban Dajo Khorfulus Atar-Ardeba</p>
7	Gbudwe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mupoi 2. Rii 3. Yubu 4. Naandi 5. Bangazogino 6. Basukangbi 7. Sakuru 8. Bangasu 9. Anzara 10. Ezo 11. Tombura 12. Ngero 13. Yambio Township 	<p>Mupoi Rii Yubu Naandi Bangazogino Basukangbi Sakuru Bangasu Anzara Ezo Tombura Ngero Yambio</p>
8	Gogrial	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apuk North 2. Apuk West 3. Apuk East 4. Apuk South 5. Aguok North 6. Aguok West 7. Awan Riau 8. Aguok Center 9. Awan Chan 10. Awan Pagook 11. Aguok South 12. Kuac North 13. Kuac South 	<p>Nyang-Jur Ajogo Liethhom Pinydit Mayom Kadaduet Keet Pan-Liet Alek Akon Mayen Pajook Gorial Town Ajiep Karie</p>
9	Gok	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cueibet 2. Abiriu 3. Duany 	<p>Cueibet Abiriu Malou</p>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Waat 5. Tiaptiap 6. Maloupec 	Pagor Tiaptiap Molou
10	Imatong	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Torit 2. Torit west 3. Torit east 4. Lopa 5. Lopit west 6. Lafon 7. Magwi 8. Ayaci 9. Pageri 10. Ikwotos 11. Geria 12. Kidepo Valley 	Torit Kudo Hiyala Imchelek Longiro Lafon Magwi Ayaci Pageri Ikwoto Locomo Chahari
11	Jonglei	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Twic North 2. Twic Center 3. Twic South 4. Bor South 5. Bor East 6. Bor Center 7. Bor West 8. Bor North 9. Duk Padiet 10. Duk Payuel 11. Panyang 	Panyagor Wangulei Mar Kolnyang Anyidi Makuach Baidit Jale Padiet Payuel Panyang
2	Latjoor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thorow 2. Malou 3. Nasir 4. Ulang 5. Thior 6. Longechuk 7. Kaijak 8. Maiwut 9. Jekou 	Mading Kiechkuon Nasi Ulang Yomdong Mathiang Udier Maiwut Pangak
3	Lol	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Malual North 2. Malual Center 	Gok Machar Mapier Wieu

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Korok West 4. Korok East 5. Gomjuer East 6. Gumjuer West 7. Marial Bai 8. Majak Bai 9. Kuru 10. Ringi 11. Ere 	<p>Juch Maper Dut Thou Wed-will Nyamlel Marial Bay Majak Bai Uyu-Kuku Boro Ere</p>
4	Maridi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maridi 2. Ibba 3. Nabanga 4. Mambe 5. Kozi 	<p>Maridi Ibba Nabanga Mambe Kozi</p>
15	Ruweng	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abiemnhom South 2. Abiemnhom North 3. Panrieng North 4. Panrieng East 5. Panrieng South 	<p>Abiemnhom Awarpiny Panyang Jamjang Biu</p>
16	Southern Liech	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thornyor 2. Bou 3. Dhorwang 4. Mayiandit 5. Rubkuai 6. Tharjiathbor 7. Panyijiar 8. Ganylil 9. Nyaal 	<p>Thornyor Bou Dhorwang Mayiandit Rubkuai Tharjiathbor Panyijiar Ganylil Nyaal</p>
17	Terekeka	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gemeiza 2. Gwor 3. Tali 4. Terekeka 5. Terekeka North 6. Tijor 7. Tindilo 	<p>Gemeiza Bura Tali Terekeka Rae - R<i>e</i> i Tijor Tindilo</p>
18	Tonj	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Akop 2. Longkap/ Lou-Ariik 	<p>Akop Hqs Alabek Center</p>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Aliek 4. Awuul 5. Pagol 6. Manyangngook 7. Tonji 8. Thiet 9. Luac North 10. Luac South 11. Wunlit 12. Ngapagok 	<p>Aliek Center Warrap Town Pabukcak Manyangngook Center Malual Muok Thiet Center Paweng Center Makuac Center Wunlit Center Ananatak</p>
19	Twic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ajak 2. Aweng 3. Turalei 4. Wunrok 5. Pan-Nyok 6. Akoc 	<p>Ajak Kuac Awewng Turalei Wunrok Pan-Nyok Akoc</p>
20	Wau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kuajena 2. Rocrocdong 3. Marial Baai 4. Udici 5. Kangi 6. Besselia 7. Baggari 8. Kpaile 	<p>Kuajena Rocrocdong Nyin Akok Udici Kangi Besselia Baggari Bazia</p>
21	Fangak	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fangak Central 2. Fangak North 3. Fangak South 4. Ayod Central 5. Ayod North 6. Ayod South 	<p>Fangak Central Fangak North Fangak South Ayod Central Ayod North Ayod South</p>

22	Western Lakes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eastern Bhar Naam 2. Rumbek 3. Western Bhar Naam 4. Wulu 5. Malueth 6. Malek 7. Alor 8. Bahar El Gel 	<p>Akot/Dual Rumbek Pacong Wulu Meen Malek Maper Bahr El Gel</p>
23	Namorunyang	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kapoeta South 2. kapoeta North 3. Kapoeta East 4. Budi 5. Kauto 6. Kimotong 7. Timo 8. Ngawuro 	<p>Kapoeta South Kapoeta North Kapoeta East Budi Nanyangacor Napaka Dongsike Ngawuro</p>
24	Western Nile	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Panyikang 2. Pachoda 3. Manyo 4. Atulpi 5. Wij Reg 6. Akurwa 7. Nyilual 	<p>Atigo Kodok Wodakona Doleib Hill Lul Kaka Pakwar</p>
25	Yei River	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kajokeji 2. Lainnya 3. Yei 4. Kupera 5. Kindi(Morobo) East 6. Kindi(Morobo) West 7. Nyepo 8. Tore 9. Otogo 	<p>Kajokeji Lainya Yei Kupera Kindi Udabi Gaderu Tore Otogo</p>

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Made under my hand in Juba this day Friday 15th of the month of April of the year 2016 .A.D.



Joseph Bol Chan
Rt. Hon. Joseph Bol Chan
Speaker,
Council of States
RSS/Juba



Republic of South Sudan

The President

RSS/RO/J/02/2017

14th January 2017

Date

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN (RSS):

Republican Order No.02/2017 for the **Creation of new States in the Republic of South Sudan, 2017 A.D.**

1. TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT:

This Order shall be cited as "The Republican Order No.02/2017 for the **Creation of new States in the Republic of South Sudan, 2017 A.D.**" and shall come into force on the date of its signature by the President of the Republic.

2. THE ORDER:

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me under Article 162(1)(a) and (2) of the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan, 2011 (as amended), I, Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan,

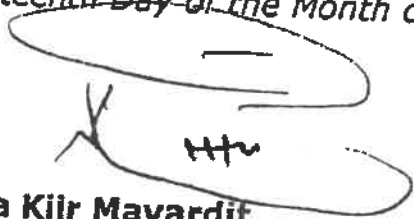
do hereby issue this Republican Order for the **Creation of new States in the Republic of South Sudan**, as hereunder:

1. **Central Upper Nile State** which shall comprise of Akoka, Ballet, Pigi, Malakal and Panyikaang. The boundaries of this State shall be the boundaries of these counties as they stood on 1st January 1956. The State capital shall be Malakal Town.
2. **Northern Upper Nile State** which shall comprise of Renk, Melut and Maban Counties. The boundaries of this State shall be the boundaries of these counties as they stood on 1st January 1956. The State capital shall be Renk Town.
3. **Latjor State** which shall comprise of Nasir and Ulang Counties. The boundaries of this State shall be the boundaries of these counties as they stood on 1st January 1956. The State capital shall be Nasir Town.
4. **Malwut State** which shall comprise of Maiwut, Longuchuk and Koma counties. The boundaries of this State shall be the boundaries of these counties as they stood on 1st January 1956. The State capital shall be Maiwut town.
5. **Bieh State** (Uror and Nyirol) which shall comprise of Majok, Pultruk, Pading Dini, Padiak, Mudit, Pulchuol, Pathai, Wichkol, Palker and Peiri Counties. The boundaries of this State shall be the boundaries of Nyirol county as it stood on 1st January 1956. The State capital shall be Waat.
6. **Akobo State** comprising of Alali, Dengjok, Nyandit, Diror and Walgak counties. The boundaries of this State shall be the boundaries of Akobo County as it stood on 1st January 1956. The State capital shall be Akobo.
7. **Tombura State** which shall comprise of Tombura, Ezo, Nagero, Mupoi, Naandi, Yangiri and Source Yubu Counties. The boundaries of

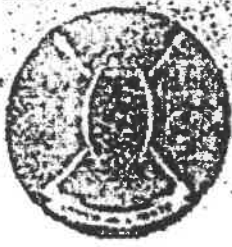
this State shall be the boundaries of Tombura County as it stood on 1st January 1956. The State capital shall be Tombura

8. **Gbudue State** which shall comprise of Anzara, Yambol, Sakura, Basukangbi, Nadiangre, Bangasu and Bazangazagino Counties. The boundaries of this State shall be the boundaries of Yambio district as it stood on 1st January 1956. The State capital shall be Yambio.
9. The Deputy Governors of the States affected by this Order shall act as the Governors pending the appointment of new Governors of the herein mentioned new States.

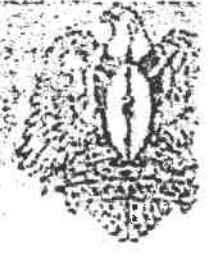
*Issued under my Hand and Seal of the Republic of South Sudan in Juba, this
Fourteenth Day of the Month of January in the Year 2017.*



**Salva Kiir Mayardit,
President,
Republic of South Sudan,
Juba.**



Republic of South Sudan
Upper Nile State - Malakal
Secretariat General
Secretary General Office



Cor No:

Date: 1/2/2016

Administrative Order No (1) 2016

Subject: Termination of Service & Transfer of all Government Employees from Eastern Nile State to Western Nile & Lajor States

In accordance with Presidential order No 36 dated 2.10.2015 for creation of 28 State followed by order No 28, 2015 for abolition of (10) States in South Sudan and a letter of H.E. the Governor of Eastern Nile State No.ENS-0.01-2016 dated 31/1/2016.

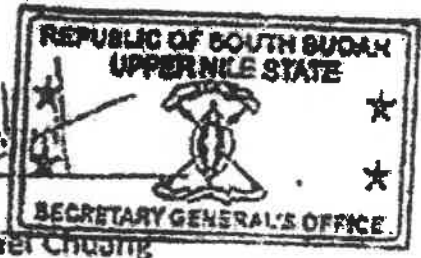
The Secretariat General of the government of Eastern Nile State issue the following:-

- 1- Termination of Service and Transfer of all government employees from Eastern Nile State to Western Nile & Lajor States
- 2- For all government employees in Eastern Nile State to remain in their positions of work.
- 3- According to official Seniority the employees from Eastern Nile State have to take over positions of work from the employees who are leaving to Western Nile & Lajor States.
- 4- All government employees in the Ministries, Commissions, Counties, Directorates and government units in Eastern Nile are to take over as from 1-2-2016, relevant positions of work.
- 5- The implementation of this order will be effect from 01-02-2016.

Thanks

Sign

James Daniel Chuong
Secretary General
ENS - Government



Republic of South Sudan

Worker's Trade Union, Former Upper Nile State-Malakal.

Date: 12/09/2016

No: wtu/uns/1-50-A

To Hon: The commissioner, South Sudan Fiscal,

Financial Allocation and monitoring commission. RSS/Juba

Subject: complain from workers of former Upper Nile.

We received intermittent complaints from workers of former upper Nile state, especially who have been working in different ministries, regarding non-payment of salaries from governor of Eastern Nile state according to letter from office of president with date: march, 14th 2016, RSS/OP/MO/J/1.E.1, Concerning payment of workers of western Nile and Latjoor state, since creation of this states in upper Nile.

The workers have suffered much with their families and children. We appeal to your good self to redress this situation and consider payment of arrears unpaid.

Thanks



Former upper Nile state.

Attach documents.

Director for Monitoring
NFFAMC

Please to consider measures
to address the complain

Ben R. Oduho
Acting Chairperson

NFFAMC

Juba

10/3/2016

Republic of South Sudan

Action taken
on 12.09.2016
[Signature]

23-	Ministry of Environment	72	58,189	4,710	62,899	4,921	3,705	360	216	2,393	11,535	51,964
24-	Cooperative	106	49,846	4,381	54,227	4,269	2,177	530	318	1,992	9,286	44,941
25-	Energy & Mining	59	41,004	2,737	43,741	3,472	2,351	295	177	1,641	7,936	35,805
26-	Coordination Office -Iuba	2	1,951	88	1,439	115	78	10	6	54	258	1,181
27-	Makal County - HQRS	265	67,503	8,734	96,237	7,613	2,576	1,325	795	3,589	15,898	80,339
28-	Taxation - Makal County	135	98,298	6,667	104,965	8,322	5,773	675	405	3,931	19,106	85,859
I-	Education - Rank County	244	174,234	13,754	187,988	14,775	10,374	1,220	732	6,990	34,091	153,897
II-	Health Centers - Rank County	130	92,439	6,215	98,654	7,835	5,340	650	390	3,712	17,927	80,727
III-	Rank County - HQRS	680	373,891	27,917	401,808	31,874	18,029	3,400	2,040	14,950	70,333	331,475
	Mabar County - HQRS	31	19,290	1,382	20,672	1,637	1,001	155	93	780	3,666	17,006

(Only four million seven hundred thirty eight thousand nine hundred and thirty four south sudanese pounds) 4/738/934

Being General summary list, indicating work force and salaries for the month of Jan. 2016, due to employees of former Upper Nile State, received from the government of Eastern Nile State/Malkeal, based on the work done by the committee of distribution of work force between the three states and not paid their salaries since Jan. 2016 upto date, as shown below:-

S/NO	Ministry/Directorate/County	Workforce	Basic pay	1- Allow	Gross pay	Retire	2- Deductions	Net pay	Total Ded	Net due		
1-	-Education HQRS.	906	747,861	57,217	805,578	61,817	46,066	4,490	2,694	29,367	146,034	650,544
1-	-Makal Education	1,124	656,114	60,874	716,988	55,876	35,571	5,620	3,372	26,435	126,824	590,134
1-	Health HQRS.	820	511,056	37,321	548,377	42,848	27,231	4,100	2,460	20,540	97,179	451,198
1-	Makal County Health Centers	383	272,292	15,654	227,906	17,900	10,094	1,915	1,149	8,536	39,594	188,312
4-	Ministry of Physical Infract.	418	236,819	20,808	277,627	21,850	13,679	2,090	3,254	10,290	49,163	228,464
5-	Ministry of Culture & Youths	210	102,210	8,099	110,309	8,507	4,466	1,050	630	4,094	18,749	92,162
6-	Ministry of Labour	239	175,203	16,026	191,229	14,668	10,781	1,190	724	6,941	34,294	156,935
7-	Ministry of Gender	208	115,220	9,515	124,735	9,445	5,332	1,040	624	4,626	21,287	103,448
8-	Ministry of Animal Resources	528	238,872	20,013	258,885	20,148	9,150	2,625	1,375	9,364	42,862	216,023
9-	Ministry of Information	190	63,590	4,656	68,246	5,378	3,837	439	270	2,544	12,479	55,767
10-	Ministry of Local Government	269	284,241	21,080	275,321	21,404	17,695	1,345	807	10,199	51,450	223,871
11-	Ministry of Agriculture	327	210,483	16,932	227,415	17,802	11,624	1,635	981	8,445	40,587	186,828
12-	Secretary General	382	296,398	24,388	322,786	25,216	18,825	1,905	1,143	11,929	59,018	263,768
13-	Commerce	588	245,914	22,241	268,155	21,121	9,409	2,940	1,764	9,819	45,053	223,102
14-	Water Resources	700	55,228	4,592	59,820	4,711	2,758	500	300	2,210	10,479	49,341
15-	Public Grievances	5	2,435	1370	2,805	230	98	25	15	97	940	2,165
16-	Taxation- HQRS	14	7,647	642	8,289	651	402	70	42	306	1,472	6,818
17-	Legislative Assembly	47	40,872	3,465	44,337	3,452	2,700	235	141	1,634	8,762	36,175
18-	Planning	127	57,081	4,780	61,861	4,885	2,788	635	381	2,279	10,468	51,393
19-	Investment	65	45,172	3,309	48,481	3,821	2,641	325	195	1,806	8,788	39,693
20-	Justices Chamber	41	19,500	1,486	20,986	1,664	851	205	123	777	3,620	17,366
21-	SSNRC	5	3,856	357	4,213	427	240	0	15	0	682	3,531
22-	Petroleum	11	5,827	407	6,234	497	277	55	33	234	1,095	5,139
		6	4,694	407	5,121	396	305	30	18	188	937	4,184

Republic of South Sudan
Western Nile State/ Kodok
Ministry of Finance and Public Services

Being list of General Summary of salaries due to Employees of Western Nile State for three years (2016 up to 2018) as indicated below: -

S/N	Year	Manpower	Gross pay * 12	Total Deduction *12	Net pay * 12
1	From January 2016 to December 2016	8,879	5,740,847 * 12 = 68,890,164	1,050,194 * 12 = 12,602,328	4,690,652 * 12 = 56,287,824
2	From January 2017 to December 2017	8,879	5,740,847 * 12 = 68,890,164	1,050,194 * 12 = 12,602,328	4,690,652 * 12 = 56,287,824
3	From January 2018 to December 2018	8,879	5,740,847 * 12 = 68,890,164	1,050,194 * 12 = 12,602,328	4,690,652 * 12 = 56,287,824
	Total		206,670,492	37,806,984	168,863,472

(Only one hundred sixty eight million, eight hundred sixty three thousand, four hundred and seventy two SSP).

Accountant of
Chapter One

Director of Chapter One

Controller of Chapter One

Republic of South Sudan
Western Nile State/ Kodok
Ministry of Finance and Public Services

Being list of Summary of salaries due to Employees of Western Nile State for the Month of January 2016 as details below (State South):-

S/N	Particular	Man pow	Basic Pay	Total Allowance	Gross Pay	Deduction							Total Deduc	Net Pay	
						Pension	PIT	TU	STD	HLT	Loan De				
1	Education														
i	HQ's	906	747,861	57,717	805,578	61,817	46,666	4,490	2,694	29,367	4,661	149,695	655,883		
ii	Makal	1,124	656,114	60,874	716,988	55,876	35,571	5,620	3,372	26,435	1,267	128,141	588,847		
iii	Renk	244	174,234	13,754	187,988	14,775	10,374	1,220	732	6,990	0	34,091	153,897		
2	Health														
i	HQ's	820	511,056	37,321	548,377	42,848	27,231	4,100	2,460	20,540	0	97,179	451,198		
ii	Makal	383	212,252	15,654	227,906	17,900	10,094	1,915	1,149	8,536	0	39,594	188,312		
iii	Renk	130	92,439	6,215	98,654	7,835	5,340	650	390	3,712	0	17,927	80,727		
	Various Institutions														
3	Physical Infrs	418	256,819	20,808	277,627	21,850	13,679	2,090	1,254	10,290	441	49,604	228,023		
4	Culture, Youth	210	102,210	8,699	110,909	8,507	4,466	1,050	630	4,094	0	18,747	92,162		
5	Water Resources	5	2,435	170	2,605	210	93	25	15	97	0	440	2,165		
6	Public Grievances	14	7,647	642	8,289	651	402	70	42	306	0	1,471	6,818		
7	Commerce	100	55,228	4,592	59,820	4,711	2,758	500	300	2,210	0	10,479	49,341		
8	Labour	239	175,203	16,026	191,229	14,668	10,781	1,190	714	6,941	0	34,294	156,935		
9	Gender, Social W	208	115,220	9,515	124,735	9,445	5,552	1,040	624	4,626	5,466	26,753	97,982		
10	Taxation	47	40,872	3,465	44,337	3,452	2,700	235	141	1,634	0	8,162	36,174		
11	Animal Resources	528	238,872	20,013	258,885	20,148	9,150	2,625	1,575	9,364	0	42,862	216,023		
12	Information	90	63,590	4,656	68,246	5,378	3,837	450	270	2,544	9,825	22,304	45,942		
13	Local Govern	269	254,241	21,080	275,321	21,404	17,695	1,345	807	10,199	0	51,450	223,871		
14	Legislative Assem	127	57,081	4,780	61,861	4,885	2,288	635	381	2,279	1,204	11,672	50,189		
C/F		5,862	3,763,374	305,981	4,069,355	316,360	208,677	29,250	17,550	150,164	22,864	744,865	3,324,489		

B/F	5,862	3,763,374	305,981	4,069,355	316,360	208,677	29,250	17,550	150,164	22,864	744,865	3,324,489
15	Planning	65	45,172	3,309	48,481	2,641	325	195	1,806	0	8,788	39,693
16	Investment	41	19,500	1,486	20,986	1,664	205	123	777	0	3,620	17,366
17	Justices Chamber	5	3,856	357	4,213	326.96	240.3	0	0	0	582.26	3,631
18	SSRRC	11	5,827	407	6,234	497	277	15	0	0	1,096	5,138
19	Petroleum HQrs	6	4,694	427	5,121	396	305	33	234	0	937	4,184
20	Agriculture	327	210,483	16,932	227,415	17,902	11,624	1,635	981	7,438	48,025	179,390
21	Finance HQrs	382	298,398	24,388	322,786	25,216	18,825	1,905	1,143	3,223	62,241	260,545
22	Environment	72	58,189	4,710	62,899	4,921	3,705	360	216	0	11,535	51,364
23	Fashoda County	299	89,696	8,848	98,544	7,920	2,018	1,495	897	0	15,964	82,580
24	Panyikang County	435	137,101	13,522	150,623	12,081	3,056	2,175	1,305	0	24,167	126,456
25	Secretariat Gene	588	245,914	22,241	268,155	21,121	9,409	2,940	1,764	3,702	48,755	219,400
26	Cooperative	106	49,846	4,381	54,227	4,269	2,177	530	318	0	9,286	44,941
27	State North (Renk)	680	373,891	27,917	401,808	31,874	18,029	3,400	2,040	0	70,333	331,475
	Total Amount	8,879	5,305,941	434,906	5,740,847	448,369	281,834	44,305	26,598	37,227	1,050,194	4,690,652

(Only four million, six hundred, ninety thousand, six hundred and fifty two South Sudanese Pounds).

Accountant of
Chapter One

Director of Chapter One

Controller of Chapter One



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
Office of the President

Ref: RSS/OP/MQ/J/1.E.1

Date: March 14th, 2016

Hon. Chol Thon Balok
Governor,
Eastern Nile State
Republic of South Sudan

Ref: Termination of Service & Transfer of all Government Employees from Eastern Nile to Western Nile & Latjoor States.

In reference to a letter from your Secretary General's Office in Government of Eastern Nile State dated 1st February 2016, regarding the Presidential Order No. 36 dated 2.10.2015 for creation of (28) State followed by Order No. 28/2015 for abolishing of (10) States in South Sudan.

H.E. the President of the Republic of South Sudan has directed that the divisive and destructive order by your office on the 1st February 2016 should be stopped immediately, because it is creating more social rifting.

Honorable Governor, please pay kind attention and consideration.


Awan Guol Riak
Minister in the Office of the President



Cc: H.E. President of the Republic
~~Cc: Western Nile State.~~
Cc: Latjoor State, Cc: File



TECHNICAL BOUNDARY COMMITTEE

CALL FOR SUBMISSION

The Technical Boundary Committee (TBC) is established pursuant to Articles 1.15.18.2 and 1.15.3.3 of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) 2018. The TBC comprises eight experts nominated from the IGAD and Troika.

The mandate of the TBC is to define and demarcate the tribal areas of South Sudan as they stood on 1 January 1956 and the tribal areas currently in dispute in South Sudan as a result of the creation of 32 states. The TBC was constituted on 9 January 2019 and is expected to complete its work within 60 days.

As part of its methodology of gathering the relevant data, the TBC shall conduct public outreach and consultations, retrieve historical and archival records, and undertake cartographic work and analysis. The data obtained shall be critically analyzed and triangulated to help make an informed decision with regards to its mandate.

In that regard, the Chairperson of the TBC hereby announces to the general public a call for submissions of "the list and description of tribal boundaries (as at 1.1.1956) in disputes as a result of the creation of 32 States in the Republic of South Sudan," and any other information that may be important with regards to tribal boundaries in South Sudan.

All submissions (by individuals or entities) accompanied with verifiable documentary evidences should be either hand delivered to the TBC Secretariat housed at the IGAD South Sudan Liaison Office at Hal Amarat, Juba next to the Embassy of the Republic of Uganda or electronically through e-mail: tbcsec.2019@gmail.com by 17:00hrs on 12 February 2019.

The Secretariat of the TBC avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the people of the Republic of South Sudan the assurances of its highest consideration.

JUBA
22.01.2019

TECHNICAL BOUNDARY COMMITTEE (TBC)
January 2019

Questionnaire for Key Informants

Background

We are members of the TBC established pursuant to Article 1.15.18.2 and 1.15.3.3 of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) 2018. The TBC consists of eight members (six members from the IGAD Members States and two from TROIKA). Our mandate is to define and demarcate the tribal areas of South Sudan as they stood on 1 January 1956 and the tribal areas currently in dispute in South Sudan as a result of the creation of 32 states. We are expected to complete this work within 60 days.

One of the ways of fulfilling our mandate is through outreach and public consultations which we intend to do by interviewing key informants like you, local communities and the academia.

After this we shall converge and examine findings from the interviews with those from the retrieved archival records and cartographic work. This will help us make an informed decision with regards to our mandate.

We promise to use these records for only the purpose of our mandate and we assure you maximum confidentiality.

1. What is your understanding of tribal boundaries in South Sudan?
2. Were there clear geographical distinctions between the different tribes in South Sudan on 1.1.1956? Explain your response.
 - a. If there are no distinctions, how then did they know the boundaries between the tribes?
3. Do you have documentary evidence (generally accepted proof of ownership) of tribal boundaries as they existed at 1.1.1956?
 - a. If yes, what type of documentary evidences can you give us?
 - b. How can we get copies of such evidence?
4. What was the basis of the creation of the 32 states?

5. Are the boundaries of the 32 States clearly defined?
6. Are there maps that show the boundaries of the 10 and 32 States? If yes, can we get a copy (both hard and soft copy in shape file format and their descriptions).
7. How did the creation of the 32 states in Jan. 2017 affect the tribal boundaries of 1.1.1956?
8. Which other tribal areas were affected by the creation of the 32 States? How were they affected by this decision?
9. What recommendation can you make to address tribal boundary disputes arising from the creation of 32 States?
10. Is there anything else you would like the TBC to know in relation to tribal boundaries of South Sudan?

Thank you for your time and responses