

MY 3-POINT CAMPAIGN PITCH

Akuechbeny Kuol Akuechbeny Chirong

SPLM Aspirant for Member of Parliament, Tonj East Constituency No. 11

#Riangnhomdit Ananatak | Riangmomdit Luacjang | Tonj East Pankotueng

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1. Modern and Traditional Holistic Economic Approach

I will champion agriculture, local food production, livestock, small businesses, minerals, savings, and investment, including 320 hand tractors for affordable rental, 120 grain and crop warehouses, and 8 licensed veterinary service companies, to create jobs, reduce dependence on cattle-based wealth, and make a practical transition to a **money economy**, while adapting our traditions of marriage and family to support economic responsibility.

2. Modern and Traditional Education, Healthcare, and Judicial Services

I will mobilize communities, government and partner resources for schools, clean water, hospitals, courts, and security, targeting a main county hospital in Romic, 20 sub-county basic clinics, 44 ambulances and 8 fire trucks, registration of every birth, about 20 community cemeteries, 24 water yards and 120 water taps, six secondary schools (four new and two upgraded), 20 primary schools, one professional training centre, scholarships for 20 top students every four years, a magistrate court in Romic, up to 10 sub-magistrate courts, and eight security posts with 3,360 government-paid officers, while working with elders and communities to reform harmful traditional practices (lower-teeth removal and forehead scarification) and strengthen customary dispute resolution.

3. Modern and Systematic Development

I will build partnerships at community, county, state, national, regional, and international levels to deliver roads, electricity, internet, industries, skills, employment, sports and youth centres, and environmental conservation, and to welcome home about 2,400 of our people now living as refugees abroad, and to help about 1,400 families rebuild after conflict, through phased, coordinated, and accountable planning, supported by four constituency offices that keep me connected to the people.

My Vision: A peaceful, educated, healthy, productive, and economically empowered Tonj East, where we plan not only for today, but for the next five years, ten years, and generations to come.

CAMPAIGN MANIFESTO

Akuechbeny Kuol Akuechbeny Chirong

SPLM Aspirant for Member of Parliament (MP), Tonj East Constituency No. 11

Introduction

As the next Member of Parliament (MP) for **Tonj East Constituency No. 11**, I strive to introduce **strategic shifts** in our economic, educational, health, judicial, security, social, and development systems. My vision is to build a society that values hard work, promotes local production, creates economic opportunities, strengthens justice and security, improves public services, and builds meaningful partnerships internally, regionally, and internationally.

My approach rests on a simple idea: we should combine the best of the **modern** with the best of our **traditions**. We keep the values that hold our communities together, reform the practices that harm us, and adopt modern systems that make us more productive, healthier, safer, and better educated.

This approach is not limited to today or tomorrow. It is designed for the next **five to ten years and beyond**. We must begin thinking strategically as a people about the future of our families, our communities, and our country.

My manifesto is organized around three pillars:

- **Pillar 1:** Modern and Traditional Holistic Economic Approach
- **Pillar 2:** Modern and Traditional Education, Healthcare, and Judicial Services
- **Pillar 3:** Modern and Systematic Development

A costed budget, a **10-year strategic implementation plan (2027–2036)**, and a continuity plan for re-election or transition follow the three pillars.

Aligned with the SPLM Vision

I am a member of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), and this agenda is built to carry the party's vision into every Payam of Tonj East. The SPLM's stated objective is “**taking towns to people rather than to bring the people to towns**”, and its vision is a “**modern, professional, efficient and accountable**” party. This plan puts both into practice:

- **Taking towns to the people:** solar power and Wi-Fi in every school, clinic, hospital, and court; 20 clinics and 20 primary schools spread across the Payams; and four constituency offices, so that services reach people where they live.

- **Modern, professional, and accountable:** a costed 10-year plan, an annual progress report to every Payam, an end-of-term report, and an independent audit of all funds.
- **Peace and unity:** courts, security posts, rebuilding support, and economic alternatives to raiding, supporting the party's renewed commitment to peace and national unity.
- **Young people at the centre:** sports and youth centres, scholarships, skills training, and jobs, in step with the SPLM's drive to put young people at the heart of its mobilization.
- **Service delivery and sustainable development:** schools, health care, clean water, roads, and a productive money-based economy, delivering on the promise of the liberation struggle.

Dr. John Garang taught that **"the SPLM is a forum in which citizens shall have rights to ask their government representatives."** I will honour that by working through SPLM structures from the boma and Payam to the county, state, and national levels, mobilizing members and young people, and reporting back to the people every year, so that the SPLM remains the party of choice in Tonj East in December 2026 and beyond.

PILLAR 1

Modern and Traditional Holistic Economic Approach

From a cattle-and-crops economy to a productive, money-based economy that still honours our way of life.

1.1 Promoting Agriculture and Local Food Production

As a community and as citizens, we must take pride in productive manual work, particularly agriculture and food production. We need to change how we measure success, social status, and respect within our communities and across South Sudan.

We should value and respect farmers and local food producers in Tonj East, Warrap State, and South Sudan as a whole. Farming is essential to feeding our families, strengthening our economy, and building a more self-reliant society.

As an MP, I will promote local food production by encouraging people to produce what they consume, and by demonstrating the value of this approach through practical examples. As production improves, particularly of organic and locally grown foods, we will establish trade arrangements within the state, neighboring states, within the country, the region and beyond to help our farmers market and sell their produce.

To make farming more productive, we will mobilize resources to provide **320 hand-driven tractors** for farmers across Tonj East, each costing about \$8,500. The tractors will be available for cheap rental rather than given away: rental fees will pay for maintenance and repairs, and the savings will be used to buy more farm equipment for the area, so the scheme grows over time. Delivery will be phased: 60% (192 tractors) in the first four years, 20% (64) in the following three years, and the final 20% (64) in the last three years.

1.2 Transitioning from a Cattle-Based Economy to a Money Economy

Over the medium term, we will work to reduce excessive economic dependence on activities that have harmed our communities, particularly cattle-related competition and the economic pressures associated with bride wealth and fattening competition. We need to think beyond immediate needs and plan for the next year, the next five years, the next ten years, and generations to come.

Our society can be organized to make the transition from a cattle-and-crops economy to a money-based economy easier and more practical. This includes promoting:

- Current accounts for everyday financial transactions.
- Savings accounts for individuals and families.
- Emergency funds to protect households during difficult times.

- Investment funds to support businesses and productive activities.
- Public-private partnerships that manage financial systems and serve local populations.

Investment requires savings, and savings require us not to consume everything we earn. We must therefore promote financial discipline, responsible spending, saving, and reinvestment.

1.3 Community-Based Financial Services

I will advocate for locally accessible financial services, including community-based teller banks and other suitable financial institutions, to help people participate in the money economy through savings, business transactions, and investment.

With support from national, state, and county governments, we will seek the equipment, tools, training, and investment needed to establish reliable financial services. We will also advocate for appropriate insurance coverage, with government contributions shared according to agreed arrangements. The objective is to make financial services accessible, reliable, and useful to ordinary people, helping households move towards more secure and dignified livelihoods.

1.4 Modern Food Storage and Market Systems

We will mobilize resources to build 120 warehouses for grain and crop storage across the county, each budgeted at \$35,000, to improve food storage and marketing. These warehouses will let farmers store their produce safely while waiting for favourable market conditions. They should be professionally managed, adequately secured, and equipped with modern storage tools and equipment.

Better storage will reduce food losses, improve market access, and give farmers greater control over when and how they sell their products.

The warehouses will follow the same phasing as the rest of the plan: 72 in the first four years, 24 in the following three years, and the final 24 in the last three years.

1.5 Livestock Health and Veterinary Services

Livestock remain central to our economy and our way of life, and their health is closely linked to ours. We will work to bring **eight licensed, professional animal-treatment (veterinary) companies** to provide services across Tonj East County. They will vaccinate and treat animals, keep herds safe and healthy, and protect people from diseases that pass from sick animals to humans, such as tuberculosis (TB) caught from the meat of infected animals. Healthier animals mean healthier families and a stronger livestock economy.

1.6 Jobs and Economic Alternatives to Conflict

Over time, some conflicts have become economic opportunities for a few individuals and groups. We need to replace the incentives that sustain conflict with better opportunities that reward peace, production, and enterprise. As an MP, I will advocate for access to economic opportunities based on people's skills, abilities, and willingness to work, including:

- Farming and livestock production.
- Small businesses and local entrepreneurship.
- Employment through cooperation between humanitarian organizations and government institutions.
- Training and employment for young people at local and national levels.
- Jobs that provide meaningful and sustainable incomes.

Our employment initiatives will aim for average monthly earnings of approximately SSP 1,000,000 (equivalent to \$150–200) where economically and financially feasible, recognizing that wages must be assessed against prevailing economic conditions. Improved incomes can help families save, invest, and acquire productive assets, including cattle. We will also develop practical avenues for saving and reinvesting income in businesses that local people already understand and operate.

1.7 Marriage, Economic Responsibility, and Family Sustainability

Our traditions of marriage and family remain central to who we are, but they must be considered within the context of economic responsibility and the ability to provide for a household.

We will engage communities, especially young people, in productive economic activity. A young person who has a farm, has built a house, and is of marriageable age should have the opportunity to marry based on their ability to establish and sustain a household, whether or not they own cattle for dowry.

I also propose a public discussion and legislative consideration of a framework allowing men to marry a maximum of four wives, provided they demonstrate the economic capacity to support their families. This proposal draws on practices associated with the broader historical Sudanese context and practices found in other societies.

My objective is to encourage responsible family formation, economic sustainability, and the ability of households to meet their needs. I propose that this issue be considered through appropriate public consultation and legal processes, with the aim of developing a binding legal framework within five years.

PILLAR 2

Modern and Traditional Education, Healthcare, and Judicial Services

Quality public services that combine modern institutions with the wisdom of our elders and communities.

2.1 Education

A. Expanding Access to Modern Formal Education

Education is more than classroom learning. It includes formal schooling, professional training, and the continuous development of our values and behaviour as individuals and communities. Through a 10-year strategic plan, with the majority delivered in the first four years, I will prioritize efforts to establish and support:

- **Six** functioning secondary schools in Tonj East: **four new** schools and **two existing** schools upgraded to full secondary standard.
- **One** professional training centre in Tonj East, built and equipped.
- **Twenty** primary schools across Tonj East Constituency.

Every school and training centre will be solar-powered and connected to Wi-Fi, giving students light, computers, and digital learning. These institutions should be supported by qualified teachers, appropriate learning materials, adequate facilities, and reliable funding. I will advocate for a well-supported local workforce, including local teachers and other staff (with priority for qualified teachers returning home under the repatriation programme; see 3.7), with a target average monthly income of SSP 1,000,000 (approximately US\$200) and above, subject to economic conditions and available resources.

We will pursue these goals by mobilizing local resources and seeking support from county, state, and national governments, humanitarian organizations, regional partners, and international friends. Education always has friends, and we must build partnerships that turn their support into real opportunities for our children and young people.

B. Scholarships for the Best Students in Tonj East

For education to make sense to our families, and to inspire parents and children alike, hard work in school must be rewarded. Our plan will sponsor the best-performing students who complete their studies in schools located within Tonj East County:

- **12 primary school leavers:** the best 12 candidates in the Primary Leaving Certificate Examination from any primary school in Tonj East, public or private (for example, Ngapagok Primary or Makuch Primary). Each receives **\$1,000 per year** to attend any secondary school in South Sudan, or **\$1,500 per year** for a

secondary school outside South Sudan. Parents and the community cover the remaining costs.

- **8 secondary school leavers:** the best 8 candidates in the secondary leaving examinations from any secondary school in Tonj East (for example, Romic Secondary or Wunlit Secondary). Each receives **\$2,000 per year** at whichever university accepts them, whether in South Sudan, in the region, or internationally.

What matters is where a student completed school, not where their family comes from. Any student who sat the examination at a school within the geographical boundaries of Tonj East County qualifies, whether or not they originate from Tonj East.

A new group of **20 scholars** (12 entering secondary school and 8 entering university) will be selected **every four years**, in 2027, 2031, and 2035, and each scholar is sponsored for four years of study: **60 scholars** over the 10-year plan. The number of scholars will be reviewed regularly and increased as more scholarship resources are mobilized once I am elected as MP for Tonj East.

Each group costs up to **\$34,000 per year** ($12 \times \$1,500$ plus $8 \times \$2,000$, using the higher rate for study outside South Sudan), or \$136,000 over four years. The scholarship fund is budgeted at **\$408,000** for the three groups, including the last two years of the third group (2037–2038), so that no scholar is left without support halfway through their studies. Like the rest of the plan, the fund is mobilized **60% in the first four years, 20% in the following three years, and the final 20% in the last three years**, with a 20% contingency added, for a total of about \$489,600. As direct support to students, it carries no labour cost. Where scholars choose secondary schools inside South Sudan, the savings remain in the fund and will be used to sponsor additional students.

C. Traditional and Civic Education: Re-Educating Ourselves for Decent Living

We must also educate ourselves about how to live responsibly and treat others with dignity. This includes:

- Valuing hard work, particularly agriculture and other productive activities that help people feed themselves.
- Respecting people regardless of their economic status or level of power.
- Building and maintaining healthy family and community relationships.
- Avoiding insults, humiliation, and behaviour that creates unnecessary hostility.
- Promoting accountability, mutual respect, peaceful coexistence, and responsible citizenship.

A society that values education must also value character, hard work, respect, and the ability to live peacefully with others.

D. Modernizing Rites of Passage

Our rites of passage are a valuable way of life, but some of them need modernization. With the support of families, community leaders, and county, state, and national governments, we will consult communities on how to adjust these practices so that they protect our young people and support their economic future.

In particular, I will advocate for an end to **marking boys' foreheads (scarification)** and **removing lower teeth**, replacing them with safer forms of initiation. Options for community consultation include:

- **Age-set registration:** young people of the same age group are registered together during the rainy season, supporting them to farm and later contributing part of their harvest as a symbolic registration fee.
- **Adulthood workshops:** communities set a date when young people come together for one week of teaching on adulthood, family life, responsibility, and life in general.
- **Merit-based recognition:** each age set agrees how members are ordered, for example by serial numbers based on merit such as the largest harvest, or by random draw.
- **Safe medical procedures:** where communities choose circumcision, ear-piercing, or a similar practice as part of initiation, it should be carried out safely by qualified medical professionals.

2.2 Healthcare

Healthcare is an important factor in community stability. When people lose loved ones because of inadequate facilities, insufficient equipment, or a shortage of qualified health professionals, families experience grief, frustration, and unresolved grievances that can contribute to further conflict. We must therefore treat healthcare as both a basic public service and an investment in peace.

As an MP, I will mobilize available resources and seek support from government institutions, friends, development partners, and other stakeholders. Our priorities will include:

- Establishing a main county hospital in Romic.
- Developing sub-county basic clinics in East Payam and other areas according to population needs.
- Ensuring that densely populated areas receive adequate healthcare facilities, including more than one facility where necessary.
- Advocating for qualified healthcare professionals, essential medical equipment, and reliable services.

- Mobilizing public and private support to strengthen the healthcare system.
- Equipping every health facility with ambulances: at least 2 for each sub-county basic clinic and 4 for the main county hospital in Romic, 44 in total, together with 8 fire trucks for emergencies across the county.

My goal is to work towards a well-equipped county hospital and **20 functioning sub-county basic clinics** across Tonj East within the 10-year strategic plan, with the hospital and 12 clinics delivered in the first four years. Achieving this will require phased implementation, adequate funding, qualified staff, and coordinated support from relevant institutions and partners.

A. Every Birth at a Health Facility, and Every Child Registered

Every child deserves a safe birth and a legal identity. We will work towards a requirement that **all children are born at a health centre or clinic**. Where a child is born unexpectedly outside a health facility, the birth must be registered at the nearest clinic **within 72 hours**. This ensures that every child has a birth certificate and a known date of birth, which protects the child's rights and helps health workers give vaccinations and other treatments at the right time, since some treatments work best within a particular age bracket.

B. Dignified Burial and Certified Confirmation of Death

As a society, we often find it difficult to talk about death, decent burial and the proper care of those who have died, even though we have become far too accustomed to killings. Every person deserves dignity and rest in death. We will establish **about 20 community cemeteries** across the county, each within about 5-10 kilometres of a health centre. Anyone who passes away must be taken to the nearest clinic, where only a certified health worker may confirm the death before burial. This protects families from mistakes, gives a proper record of every death, and helps us understand and prevent the causes of death in our communities. The cemeteries are budgeted at \$12,000 per year for ten years (\$120,000) for work and equipment.

C. Ambulances and Emergency Services

The health budget will include at least **2 ambulances for every sub-county basic clinic and 4 for the main county hospital in Romic: 44 ambulances** in total, at about \$44,000 each plus 30% labour and a 20% contingency. Ambulances will be delivered as each facility opens, so that no clinic operates without a way to move emergency patients. We will also seek **8 fire trucks** to serve the county; their cost will be confirmed with suppliers.

2.3 Clean Water

Clean, safe water is basic to good health, to school attendance, and to the dignity of every household. It also prevents many of the illnesses our clinics would otherwise have to treat. Within the 10-year strategic plan, I will mobilize resources for:

- **24 water yards**, two to four in each Payam. Payam representatives, chiefs, and elders will vote on where each water yard is placed, so that the community decides the locations.
- **120 water taps** across the constituency, allocated according to a population assessment so that more populated areas receive more taps.

Delivery follows the same phasing as the rest of the plan: **60% in the first four years**, a further 20% in the following three years, and the final 20% in the last three years. Each water yard is budgeted at \$35,000 and each tap at \$15,000, plus 30% for labour and a 20% contingency, for a total of about \$4.1 million over ten years.

2.4 Justice, Peace, and Security

A. Understanding the Root Causes of Insecurity

Insecurity and injustice have affected our communities for more than two decades. We must ask why conflicts continue, even when many people no longer want them.

Many conflicts begin with misunderstandings among family members, friends, neighbours, or people in personal and romantic relationships. When there are no effective, fair, and accessible systems for resolving disputes, people take the law into their own hands, and small disagreements escalate into serious violence.

Some conflicts have also become economic opportunities for a few, including people who benefit from insecurity, certain security actors, humanitarian fundraising interests, government intermediaries, and lobbyists with incentives to delay national priorities. Meanwhile, our communities suffer from inadequate education, limited employment, and insufficient accountability. The economic alternatives in Pillar 1 are designed to make peace more rewarding than violence.

B. Traditional and Modern Courts Working Together

Local courts and community elders play important roles in resolving civil disputes, family disagreements, and customary matters within their lawful authority. Serious criminal cases, including murder, killings, and rape, must be handled by the appropriate criminal justice institutions. Where local mediation fails, individuals and groups should have access to formal courts.

I will advocate for a **magistrate court in Romic**, staffed by trained and legally qualified judicial officers, and for **up to ten sub-magistrate courts in the Payams** to improve access to justice for people living far from the main court. Our justice system must be accessible, fair, professional, and able to resolve disputes before they grow into wider community conflicts.

C. Strengthening Security Institutions

Alongside economic development, we must establish effective security mechanisms to address persistent insecurity and hold individuals accountable when they create conflict or commit crimes. We will advocate for strategically located security posts across the constituency and along relevant internal boundaries within Warrap State and with neighbouring states.

Based on our preliminary assessment, we anticipate the need for **eight security posts**, established in phases, each staffed by **420 officers**: a total of **3,360 officers** across the constituency. The final structure will require professional assessment, consultation, and coordination with the relevant authorities. Our approach to the posts rests on four commitments:

- **Officers paid through the public payroll:** police and other security officers are normally on the national payroll, like teachers and health workers. I will push for all 3,360 officers to be posted to Tonj East and paid. I will advocate for a policy under which the National Government pays the officers, with support from the state and county governments and from local communities. The constituency budget covers the posts themselves: buildings, communications, transport, and upkeep.
- **Support for basic needs when salaries are delayed:** I will push for financing set aside so that officers can still meet basic needs, such as soap and other essentials, when their salaries are delayed. The support is set at **\$75 per officer per month** during periods of delay.
- **Farmland for every post:** each post will be allocated enough farmland for officers to grow food for the post. Where they produce a surplus, they will be helped to reach markets for it. Clear policies will ensure that farming never becomes more important than the officers' main duty, which is to provide security for the location.
- **From security posts to police stations:** over time, the posts can become full police stations that provide community policing and public services such as driving licences and security clearances.

Security institutions must operate within the law and focus on protecting citizens, preventing violence, and maintaining peace. Uniformed officers should not replace the courts or exercise judicial powers they do not legally possess.

PILLAR 3

Modern and Systematic Development

Coordinated, phased, and accountable development built on strong partnerships.

3.1 Friendship and Strategic Partnerships

As a people, we need meaningful partnerships at every level: within families, clans, sub-communities, communities, national regions, South Sudan, Africa, and the international community. Good friendships and partnerships enable people to support one another and create mutual benefits.

To build strong partnerships, we must first strengthen our ability to feed ourselves, educate ourselves, and improve the well-being of our communities. As we become more productive, educated, and self-reliant, we also become more useful partners to others. I will promote partnerships that support:

- Education and professional development.
- Agriculture and local food production.
- Employment and entrepreneurship.
- Healthcare and community well-being.
- Peacebuilding and justice.
- Investment and infrastructure development.

3.2 Development Priorities

With a stronger economy, decent education, improved healthcare, and meaningful partnerships, we can pursue broader development across Tonj East. Our priorities will include:

- **Roads:** improved transport infrastructure connecting communities, markets, and essential services.
- **Electricity:** solar power and Wi-Fi for every school, clinic, hospital, court, and office we build, and expanded access to reliable power for households and businesses.
- **Factories and industries:** productive enterprises including fishing, juice production, local mining, and other viable industries.
- **Agriculture and food production:** 320 hand tractors for rent, 120 warehouses, veterinary services, increased local production, and stronger market access (see 1.1, 1.4, and 1.5).

- **Business and investment:** stronger local businesses, financial services, savings, and reinvestment.
- **Healthcare and education:** better hospitals and clinics with ambulances, birth registration, schools, training centres, scholarships for top students, and lifelong learning (see 2.1 and 2.2).
- **Employment:** more opportunities for young people and other community members to earn sustainable incomes.
- **Water:** 24 water yards and 120 water taps bringing clean, safe water to every Payam (see 2.3).
- **Sports and youth:** four sports and youth development centres that combine sport, schooling, and farming (see 3.3).
- **Environment:** protecting forests, animals, and plants, and laying the groundwork for tourism (see 3.4).
- **Returnees:** a voluntary repatriation programme welcoming about 2,400 of our people home from Kenya, Uganda, and other countries, and putting their skills to work (see 3.7).
- **Rebuilding:** support for about 1,400 families across the county to resettle and rebuild after conflict, and rebuilding community buildings such as the Wunlit centre (see 3.8).

3.3 Sports and Youth Development Centres

Over the next five to ten years, I will advocate for productive activities that redirect the energy of our young people into safe, organized sport, including football, athletics, and marathon running, instead of cattle raiding and needless conflict. Sport builds physical and mental ability, and talented young people can compete locally, regionally, and internationally and earn a decent income from it.

Sports programmes will be run in partnership with qualified professionals and experts who understand the physical development of young people and how to manage and channel their energy for good use. Each sports centre will be more than a playing field. It will include:

- A school teaching modern education.
- Space for workshops, stakeholder engagement, and adult education for local people.
- Farmland where young people help produce food locally, learning the value of hard work and supporting themselves as they prepare for future success.

Our goal is to build and equip **four sports and youth development centres** in Tonj East County. Their exact locations will be decided after a needs assessment. The centres are

budgeted at **\$4,000,000** (\$1,000,000 per centre), plus 30% for labour and a 20% contingency, for a total of about \$6.2 million. Delivery will be phased: 60% within the first four years, 20% in the following three years, and the final 20% in the last three years. Once proven, this model can be promoted to other counties in Warrap State, to neighbouring countries, and to the region as a whole.

3.4 Environmental Conservation

Climate change is already affecting our communities. Poor rainy seasons, drought, and famine are making it harder for families to make a living. Practices such as burning forests will be assessed, and we will develop strategies with local people to address them. We will engage communities on the value of protecting forests and conserving animals and plants, for better living today and to build a tourism industry in the area over the medium to long term.

I will advocate with international and regional agencies and governments to support these practices. We are setting a budget of **\$1,500,000 over ten years**, to be mobilized through global partnerships, because taking care of the environment is everyone's responsibility. With 30% for labour and a 20% contingency added, the programme is budgeted at about \$2.3 million. It will be spent in phases: 60% in the first four years, 20% in the following three years, and the final 20% in the last three years.

3.5 A Systematic Approach

These priorities are interconnected. A productive economy supports education and healthcare; education creates skilled workers; reliable infrastructure attracts investment; and improved livelihoods strengthen peace and security. Development must therefore be:

- **Coordinated** across community, county, state, national, regional, and international partners.
- **Phased**, with clear targets, locations, costs, and timelines for each stage.
- **Practical**, combining modern education with hands-on learning outside the classroom.
- **Accountable**, with progress reported back to the people of Tonj East.

3.6 Constituency Offices and Accessible Representation

To remain accessible to the people I represent, I plan to establish four constituency offices:

- Romic.
- Anantak.

- Kuacjok.
- Juba.

These offices will maintain communication with constituents, coordinate public concerns, and follow up on development priorities. I also intend to visit and conduct constituency business in person at least two to three times per year, while using the offices to maintain engagement throughout the year.

3.7 Repatriation and Reintegration: Welcoming Our People Home

For many years, many of our people have lived as refugees in other countries, including Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, Egypt, and Ethiopia. Some have simply been living there, waiting for peace at home; others have used the time to pursue education and gain skills, and are now teachers, health workers, technicians, and business people. Tonj East is their home, and their skills are exactly what our new schools, clinics, farms, and businesses will need.

We must first fix home, so that those who return find peace, services, and opportunity. The repatriation programme therefore runs alongside the schools, clinics, water points, and security posts in this plan and is phased with them. Every return will be **voluntary**: no one will be pressured to come home before they are ready, and those still studying may finish their studies first.

A. Estimated Returnees

Our planning estimate is about 2,400 people from Tonj East currently living as refugees abroad:

- **Kenya:** about 1,000 returnees.
- **Uganda:** about 700 returnees.
- **Other countries** (Sudan, Egypt, Ethiopia, and elsewhere): about 700 returnees.

These numbers will be confirmed through a registration exercise carried out with Tonj East community associations in each host country, recording each returnee, their family, where they wish to settle, and the skills they bring.

B. Support for Each Returnee

Each returnee will receive **\$1,000** in direct support:

- **\$500 for the journey home:** transport, travel documents, and luggage.
- **\$500 on arrival to settle in:** shelter materials, basic household items, and food until the first harvest.

In addition, returnees will receive in-kind support mobilized from communities, chiefs, Payam and county administrations, government, and partners:

- **Land:** a plot for a home and a farm, allocated with chiefs and Payam administrations.
- **A start in farming:** seeds, tools, and access to the hand tractor rental scheme (see 1.1).
- **Services:** school places for returnee children and registration at the nearest clinic.
- **Work that uses their skills:** a returnee skills register, matched to the schools, clinics, courts, and businesses in this plan as they open, so that teachers, health workers, and other professionals who come home can help develop their county.

C. Phasing and Budget

Like the rest of the plan, returns will be phased: **60% (1,440 returnees, about 360 a year) in the first four years**, 20% (480 returnees, 160 a year) in the following three years, and the final 20% (480 returnees, 160 a year) in the last three years.

The programme is budgeted at **\$2,400,000** (2,400 returnees at \$1,000 each), with a 20% contingency added, for a total of about **\$2,880,000**. As direct support to returnees, it carries no labour cost. In-kind support is mobilized separately and is not included in these figures.

3.8 Rebuilding and Family Resettlement

Conflict has destroyed homes, property, and community buildings across Tonj East, including the Wunlit community centre in 2025. To rebuild anywhere in Tonj East County, we will mobilize ourselves, our communities, and our partners to generate the financial support needed.

Through a county programme, families affected by conflict who have two or more children will receive on average **\$500 per family** to help them resettle, rebuild, and return to farming. The programme aims to reach **about 1,400 families** across the county.

- **Who qualifies:** families with two or more children, selected through an assessment of the degree of destruction they suffered and their vulnerability.
- **What they receive:** on average \$500 per family to resettle, rebuild their homes, and start farming again, with access to the hand tractor rental scheme (see 1.1).
- **How it will work:** clear policies and eligibility requirements will be developed with chiefs, Payam administrations, and the county before support is paid, so that the right families receive it and the system works with clarity and precision. Registration, verification, and regular reporting on how funds are used will be part of the programme.

- **Community buildings:** the Wunlit centre and other community buildings damaged by conflict will be rebuilt through the same mobilization of communities and partners.

Like the rest of the plan, support will be phased: **60% (840 families, about 210 a year) in the first four years**, 20% (280 families) in the following three years, and the final 20% (280 families) in the last three years.

The programme is budgeted at **\$700,000** (1,400 families at an average of \$500), with a 20% contingency added, for a total of about **\$840,000**. As direct support to families, it carries no labour cost.

10-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN

Indicative Budget and Implementation Plan, 2027–2036

This indicative budget covers the priority projects in Pillars 1, 2, and 3 over a **10-year strategic plan**: building, equipping, powering, connecting, staffing, and running them. It is a planning estimate for mobilizing government, partner, and community resources, not an approved or funded budget.

The plan is delivered in three phases, measured by the value of capital works completed:

- **Phase 1, Years 1–4 (2027–2030): 60%** of all capital works, including the main hospital, the Romic magistrate court, 14 water yards, 72 water taps, 192 hand tractors, 72 warehouses, and 28 ambulances.
- **Phase 2, Years 5–7 (2031–2033): a further 20%**, bringing the total to 80%.
- **Phase 3, Years 8–10 (2034–2036): the final 20%**, completing the plan.

Assumptions

- Labour is added at **30% of all project costs** (construction, equipment, solar, water points, sports centres, hand tractors, warehouses, ambulances, and environmental conservation). Recurring staffing, running, office, security, and Wi-Fi costs are not marked up for labour.
- Every property is powered by **solar at \$12,500 per property** and connected to **Wi-Fi at \$3,200 per property per year** (63 properties, including the constituency offices).
- A **20% contingency** is added to all costs to cover price changes, transport into the constituency, and unforeseen needs.
- Security is budgeted at **\$48,400 per post per year**: 4 posts in Year 1 and 8 from Year 2 onward. This covers the posts themselves (buildings, communications, transport, and upkeep). The 3,360 officers (420 per post) are paid through the government payroll and are not in this budget.
- Staffing, running, and Wi-Fi costs begin when a facility opens (half a year in its opening year) and continue to Year 10. Local staff pay follows the manifesto target of about **\$200 per month** (SSP 1,000,000), with higher averages for skilled health, teaching, and court staff.
- Equipment, staffing, running, and constituency office figures are **campaign estimates** and should be confirmed with the relevant ministries.
- **Officer basic-needs support** is budgeted at \$75 per officer per month for up to 3 months a year of salary delays: \$378,000 in Year 1 (4 posts) and \$756,000 a year from Year 2 (8 posts), \$7,182,000 over ten years.

- **Water points** are budgeted at \$35,000 per water yard and \$15,000 per tap. They are not among the 63 solar- and Wi-Fi-connected properties.
- **Agriculture and health equipment** is budgeted at \$8,500 per hand tractor (320), \$35,000 per warehouse (120), and \$44,000 per ambulance (44). Tractors and warehouses are spent 60% / 20% / 20% across the three phases; ambulances arrive as each health facility opens. The 8 fire trucks are not yet costed and are not included in the totals.
- **Cemeteries** are budgeted at \$12,000 per year for ten years (\$120,000) for work and equipment, shown under running costs.
- **Scholarships** are budgeted at \$408,000: three groups of 20 scholars (selected in 2027, 2031, and 2035), each sponsored for four years at up to \$34,000 a year (12 secondary students at \$1,000–\$1,500 and 8 university students at \$2,000). The fund is mobilized 60% / 20% / 20% across the three phases (\$61,200 a year in Years 1–4 and \$27,200 a year in Years 5–10), shown under running costs, and includes the last two years of the third group (2037–2038).
- **Sports and youth centres** are budgeted at \$4,000,000 (\$1,000,000 per centre), spent 60% / 20% / 20% across the three phases.
- **Environmental conservation** is budgeted at \$1,500,000, to be mobilized from global partners and spent 60% / 20% / 20% across the three phases.
- **Repatriation and reintegration** is budgeted at \$1,000 per returnee (\$500 for the journey and \$500 on arrival) for about 2,400 returnees (1,000 from Kenya, 700 from Uganda, and 700 from other countries): \$2,400,000, spent 60% / 20% / 20% across the three phases (360 returnees a year in Years 1–4 and 160 a year in Years 5–10). It carries no labour cost; in-kind support (land, seeds and tools, school places) is not costed.
- **Rebuilding and family resettlement** is budgeted at an average of \$500 per family for about 1,400 families with two or more children affected by conflict: \$700,000, spent 60% / 20% / 20% across the three phases (210 families a year in Years 1–4, then 93–94 a year). It carries no labour cost; families are selected by degree of destruction and vulnerability under policies to be developed.

A. Budget Summary (10 Years)

Component	Amount (USD)	Share
Capital: facilities (construction, equipment, and solar, plus 30% labour)	\$3,637,036	6%
Capital: water, 24 water yards and 120 taps (plus 30% labour)	\$3,432,000	6%

Component	Amount (USD)	Share
Capital: sports and youth centres, 4 centres (plus 30% labour)	\$5,200,000	9%
Capital: agriculture, 320 hand tractors and 120 warehouses (plus 30% labour)	\$8,996,000	15%
Capital: health, 44 ambulances (plus 30% labour)	\$2,516,800	4%
Environmental conservation (plus 30% labour)	\$1,950,000	3%
Education: scholarship fund, 60 scholars in three groups of 20 (12 secondary, 8 university each)	\$408,000	1%
Repatriation and reintegration: about 2,400 returnees at \$1,000 each (\$500 journey, \$500 on arrival)	\$2,400,000	4%
Rebuilding and family resettlement: about 1,400 families at an average of \$500	\$700,000	1%
Staffing and running of facilities	\$7,317,600	12%
Cemeteries: about 20 sites at \$12,000 per year	\$120,000	<1%
Constituency offices: running costs (4 offices)	\$720,000	1%
Community and stakeholder engagement and workshops	\$200,000	<1%
Security posts: buildings, communications, transport, upkeep (8 posts, 76 post-years)	\$3,678,400	6%
Security officers: basic-needs support during salary delays (\$75 per officer per month, 3 months a year)	\$7,182,000	12%
Wi-Fi: 63 properties at \$3,200 per year	\$1,256,000	2%
Subtotal	\$49,713,836	83%
Contingency (20%)	\$9,942,767	17%
GRAND TOTAL (10 YEARS)	\$59,656,603	100%

Of this total, \$33,607,206 falls in the first five years (2027–2031), the first parliamentary term. A 30% labour cost is included in every capital and environmental line, and a 20% contingency is added to everything. The 8 fire trucks are not yet costed and are not included.

B. Phase Summary

Phase	Period	Capital works	Share	Cumulative	Total spend
Phase 1	Years 1–4 (2027–2030)	\$14,355,588	60%	60%	\$28,662,107
Phase 2	Years 5–7 (2031–2033)	\$4,724,304	20%	80%	\$15,048,964

Phase	Period	Capital works	Share	Cumulative	Total spend
Phase 3	Years 8–10 (2034–2036)	\$4,701,944	20%	100%	\$15,945,532
Total	2027–2036	\$23,781,836	100%	100%	\$59,656,603

"Capital works" covers facilities, water points, sports and youth centres, hand tractors, warehouses, and ambulances. "Total spend" adds environmental conservation, scholarships, returnee and family support, staffing, running, cemeteries, offices, workshops, security, Wi-Fi, and contingency in each phase.

C. Capital Costs by Project

Project	Qty	Construction	Labour (30%)	Equipment	Solar	Total
Basic primary school	20	\$450,000	\$240,000	\$100,000	\$250,000	\$1,040,000
New secondary school	4	\$128,000	\$65,400	\$40,000	\$50,000	\$283,400
Secondary school upgrade	2	\$36,800	\$24,540	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$106,340
Professional training centre	1	\$48,800	\$19,110	\$2,400	\$12,500	\$82,810
Sub-county basic clinic	20	\$548,400	\$287,520	\$160,000	\$250,000	\$1,245,920
Main county hospital (Romic)	1	\$78,820	\$39,396	\$40,000	\$12,500	\$170,716
Magistrate court (Romic)	1	\$72,000	\$27,150	\$6,000	\$12,500	\$117,650
Sub-magistrate court	10	\$225,000	\$114,000	\$30,000	\$125,000	\$494,000
Constituency offices (set-up)	4	—	\$22,200	\$24,000	\$50,000	\$96,200
Water yard	24	\$840,000	\$252,000	—	—	\$1,092,000
Water tap	120	\$1,800,000	\$540,000	—	—	\$2,340,000
Sports and youth centre	4	\$4,000,000	\$1,200,000	—	—	\$5,200,000
Hand tractor	320	—	\$816,000	\$2,720,000	—	\$3,536,000
Warehouse	120	\$4,200,000	\$1,260,000	—	—	\$5,460,000
Ambulance	44	—	\$580,800	\$1,936,000	—	\$2,516,800
Fire truck	8	—	—	TBC	—	TBC
Total capital	—	\$12,427,820	\$5,488,116	\$5,078,400	\$787,500	\$23,781,836

Labour is 30% of construction, equipment, and solar. Unit costs: primary school \$22,500; new secondary school \$32,000; secondary upgrade \$18,400; training centre \$48,800 plus \$2,400 equipment; clinic \$27,420; hospital \$78,820; magistrate court \$72,000; sub-magistrate court \$22,500; water yard \$35,000; water tap \$15,000; sports and youth centre \$1,000,000; hand tractor \$8,500; warehouse \$35,000; ambulance \$44,000; fire truck to be confirmed. Equipment estimates per unit: primary \$5,000; secondary \$10,000; clinic

\$8,000; hospital \$40,000; magistrate court \$6,000; sub-magistrate \$3,000; office set-up \$6,000.

D. Staffing and Running Costs (Estimates)

Facility	Staffing assumption	Staff / month	Running / month
Basic primary school	5 staff (4 teachers, 1 support) at \$200	\$1,000	\$150
New secondary school	10 staff at \$250 average	\$2,500	\$300
Secondary school upgrade	10 staff at \$250 average	\$2,500	\$300
Professional training centre	6 staff at \$300 average	\$1,800	\$400
Sub-county basic clinic	4 staff (clinical officer, nurse, midwife, support) at \$250	\$1,000	\$500
Main county hospital (Romic)	25 staff at \$400 average	\$10,000	\$3,000
Magistrate court (Romic)	5 court staff at \$400 average	\$2,000	\$200
Sub-magistrate court	3 court staff at \$300	\$900	\$100
Constituency office (each)	2 staff, rent, transport, communications	incl.	\$1,500
Cemeteries (about 20 sites)	Work, upkeep, and equipment	—	\$1,000
Security post (each)	420 officers on the government payroll; basic-needs support of \$75 per officer per month during salary delays	Gov. payroll	In post budget

Running costs cover supplies, medicines, maintenance, and utilities. Ambulance drivers, fuel, and maintenance are not yet included. Teachers, health workers, court staff, and security officers are normally paid by the national and state governments; part of the MP's role is to secure these positions on the public payroll so that this cost does not fall on the community.

E. Implementation Timeline (Units Completed per Year)

Project	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10
Primary schools (20)	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	1
New secondary (4)	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Secondary upgrades (2)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Training centre (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Start	Done	—

Project	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10
Basic clinics (20)	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	1
Main hospital	Start	Done	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magistrate court	Start	Done	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-magistrate (10)	—	2	2	2	1	—	1	1	—	1
Constituency offices (4)	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water yards (24)	3	4	4	3	2	2	1	2	2	1
Water taps (120)	18	18	18	18	8	8	8	8	8	8
Sports centres (4)	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Hand tractors (320)	48	48	48	48	21	21	22	21	21	22
Warehouses (120)	18	18	18	18	8	8	8	8	8	8
Ambulances (44)	6	10	6	6	2	4	2	4	2	2
Fire trucks (8)	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
New scholars (60, in groups of 20)	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	20	—
Returnees (2,400)	360	360	360	360	160	160	160	160	160	160
Families supported (1,400)	210	210	210	210	94	93	93	94	93	93
Security posts (420 officers each)	4	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Capital works complete	15%	31%	46%	60%	67%	75%	80%	88%	94%	100%

Y1 = 2027 ... Y10 = 2036. Phase 1 = Y1–Y4, Phase 2 = Y5–Y7, Phase 3 = Y8–Y10.

Phase milestones

- Phase 1, Years 1–4 (2027–2030), Foundation and scale-up – 60% complete:**
community and stakeholder consultations across all Payams; four constituency offices opened; main hospital and Romic magistrate court built, equipped, and staffed; 11 primary schools, 12 clinics, 2 new secondary schools, 1 secondary upgrade, and 6 sub-magistrate courts completed with solar and Wi-Fi; 14 water yards and 72 water taps installed; 192 hand tractors, 72 warehouses, 28 ambulances, and 5 fire trucks delivered; the first group of 20 scholars (12 to secondary school, 8 to university) sponsored from 2027; community cemeteries established near health centres and birth registration started at every clinic; 2

sports and youth centres built; 60% of the environmental conservation programme delivered; security expanded to all 8 posts, with 3,360 officers posted through the government payroll and farmland allocated at each post; 1,440 returnees welcomed home with travel, settling-in, and in-kind support; 840 families supported to resettle and rebuild.

- **Phase 2, Years 5–7 (2031–2033), Consolidation – 80% cumulative:** 5 primary schools, 4 clinics, 1 new secondary school, the second upgrade, and 2 sub-magistrate courts; 5 water yards and 24 water taps; 64 hand tractors, 24 warehouses, 8 ambulances, and 2 fire trucks; the second group of 20 scholars selected in 2031; the third sports and youth centre; a further 20% of the environmental conservation programme; a further 480 returnees welcomed home; a further 280 families supported to rebuild; public review of Phase 1 results with communities and partners; transfer of completed facilities to the government payroll.
- **Phase 3, Years 8–10 (2034–2036), Completion – 100%:** professional training centre built and equipped; the last 4 primary schools, 4 clinics, the fourth new secondary school, and 2 sub-magistrate courts; the last 5 water yards and 24 water taps; the last 64 hand tractors, 24 warehouses, 8 ambulances, and the eighth fire truck; the third group of 20 scholars selected in 2035, with funds set aside to complete their studies in 2037–2038; the fourth sports and youth centre; the final 20% of the environmental conservation programme; the final 480 returnees welcomed home; the final 280 families supported to rebuild; final repairs, handover of all facilities to county and state ministries, and a 10-year report to the people of Tonj East.

F. Annual Spending Plan

Year	Capital*	Staff/running	Offices	Workshops	Security	Wi-Fi	Environment	Returnees & families	Contingency	Total
Year 1 (2027)	\$3,540,144	\$137,700	\$72,000	\$40,000	\$571,600	\$24,000	\$292,500	\$465,000	\$1,028,589	\$6,171,533
Year 2 (2028)	\$3,947,518	\$369,900	\$72,000	\$25,000	\$1,143,200	\$52,800	\$292,500	\$465,000	\$1,273,584	\$7,641,502
Year 3 (2029)	\$3,447,288	\$597,300	\$72,000	\$25,000	\$1,143,200	\$83,200	\$292,500	\$465,000	\$1,225,098	\$7,350,586
Year 4 (2030)	\$3,420,638	\$726,600	\$72,000	\$20,000	\$1,143,200	\$108,800	\$292,500	\$465,000	\$1,249,748	\$7,498,486
Phase 1 total	\$14,355,588	\$1,831,500	\$288,000	\$110,000	\$4,001,200	\$268,800	\$1,170,000	\$1,860,000	\$4,777,019	\$28,662,107
Year 5 (2031)	\$1,616,316	\$807,800	\$72,000	\$15,000	\$1,143,200	\$129,600	\$130,000	\$207,000	\$824,183	\$4,945,099
Year 6 (2032)	\$1,761,292	\$902,000	\$72,000	\$15,000	\$1,143,200	\$145,600	\$130,000	\$206,500	\$875,118	\$5,250,710
Year 7 (2033)	\$1,346,696	\$972,500	\$72,000	\$15,000	\$1,143,200	\$158,400	\$130,000	\$206,500	\$808,859	\$4,853,155
Phase 2 total	\$4,724,304	\$2,682,300	\$216,000	\$45,000	\$3,429,600	\$433,600	\$390,000	\$620,000	\$2,508,160	\$15,048,964
Year 8 (2034)	\$1,771,562	\$1,032,200	\$72,000	\$15,000	\$1,143,200	\$171,200	\$130,000	\$207,000	\$908,432	\$5,450,594
Year 9 (2035)	\$1,583,686	\$1,115,900	\$72,000	\$15,000	\$1,143,200	\$185,600	\$130,000	\$206,500	\$890,377	\$5,342,263
Year 10 (2036)	\$1,346,696	\$1,183,700	\$72,000	\$15,000	\$1,143,200	\$196,800	\$130,000	\$206,500	\$858,779	\$5,152,675
Phase 3 total	\$4,701,944	\$3,331,800	\$216,000	\$45,000	\$3,429,600	\$553,600	\$390,000	\$620,000	\$2,657,588	\$15,945,532
10-year total	\$23,781,836	\$7,845,600	\$720,000	\$200,000	\$10,860,400	\$1,256,000	\$1,950,000	\$3,100,000	\$9,942,767	\$59,656,603

*Capital includes facilities, water points (water yards and taps), sports and youth centres, hand tractors, warehouses, and ambulances. Staff/running includes \$12,000 a year for cemeteries and the scholarship fund (\$61,200 a year in Years 1–4 and \$27,200 a year in Years 5–10). Returnees & families covers \$1,000 per returnee (360 a year in Years 1–4 and 160 a year in Years 5–10) and an average of \$500 per family for rebuilding (210 families a year in Years 1–4, then 93–94 a year). Capital and environmental figures include 30% labour; contingency is 20% of all costs. Security includes the post budget and the officer basic-needs support; officer salaries are paid by government and are not in this table.

G. Resource Mobilization

This plan will be funded by mobilizing resources from many partners, not from a single source. Resource mobilization has two parts: funding the campaign itself, and funding the projects we will advocate for and implement in Tonj East County over the next five to ten years.

Campaign resources

The campaign budget is **\$56,000**, to be mobilized through contribution support from:

- Romic.
- Kuacjok.
- Juba.
- East Africa.
- Canada.
- The United States.

- The European Union.
- Australia.

Implementation resources

For the projects in this 10-year strategic plan, we will seek support from:

- **Local communities:** annual contributions from chiefs, wealthy elders, and local business people.
- **Business people:** local and national businesses.
- **Payam administration.**
- **County administration.**
- **State government:** direct support and contributions from state MPs.
- **National Government:** the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and support from national representatives.
- **Humanitarian partners.**
- **The diaspora:** North America, Europe, and Australia.
- **Regional and continental partners:** East Africa and Africa.
- **Partnership projects:** implementation support with community-based organizations and sports organizations.
- **Project proposals:** applications for funding of specific projects.
- **Scholarship partners:** universities, foundations, and diaspora sponsors, to increase the number of scholars beyond 20 per group.
- **Repatriation partners:** refugee and migration agencies, host-country governments, and Tonj East community associations abroad, to support the voluntary return of our people.
- **Recovery partners:** humanitarian and recovery agencies, government, churches, and the diaspora, to help families rebuild after conflict.

BEYOND THE FIRST TERM

Continuity Plan: Re-election or Transition

The 10-year strategic plan belongs to the people of Tonj East, not to one person. My first term runs from 2027 to 2031 (Years 1–5). Whatever the result of the next election, the projects we start must be finished, and no school, clinic, or court should be left half-built. This section sets out what will happen in each case.

Preparing for Either Outcome (Year 5, 2031)

Before the end of my first term, and regardless of the election outcome, I will:

- **Publish an end-of-term report** to the people of Tonj East showing every project: what is complete, what is under construction, what has not started, and what it has cost.
- **Commission an independent audit** of all funds mobilized and spent through the constituency.
- **Keep a complete project register**: sites, contracts, contractors, funding sources, partner agreements, staffing, and outstanding obligations for every facility.
- **Strengthen community oversight committees** in each Payam, made up of chiefs, elders, women, youth, and church leaders, so that communities can monitor projects independently of any MP.
- **Hand completed facilities over** to the relevant county and state ministries so that staff, running costs, and maintenance are on the government budget and do not depend on the MP.
- **Run a constituency needs assessment** in every Payam to identify the priorities for the next five years.

Scenario A: If Re-elected (Second Term, 2032–2036)

1. Complete the 10-year plan

- Deliver the remaining Phase 2 projects (to 80% of capital works by 2033) and all Phase 3 projects (100% by 2036), including the professional training centre.
- Move all staff at completed schools, clinics, the hospital, and the courts onto the government payroll.
- Maintain all 8 security posts and the 4 constituency offices, keep the officers on the government payroll, and begin turning the posts into police stations that offer community policing, driving licences, and security clearances.

2. Add new projects based on the needs at that time

The Year 5 needs assessment and community consultations will decide what is added. Likely candidates include:

- **Economy:** more warehouses and farm equipment beyond those in this plan, markets, community-based teller banks, and support for agro-processing (juice production, fishing, and local mining).
- **Infrastructure:** feeder roads linking Payams to markets and services, and wider electricity access for households and businesses.
- **Education:** additional secondary schools, vocational programmes, more scholarships beyond the 20 per group in this plan, and digital learning centres, depending on enrolment growth.
- **Health:** maternity and child-health services, additional ambulances, and specialist outreach for the main hospital.
- **Water and sanitation:** water points beyond the 24 water yards and 120 taps in this plan, and sanitation at schools, clinics, and markets.

3. How new projects will be added

- Each new project will be costed using the same method as this plan (construction, 30% labour, equipment, solar, Wi-Fi, staffing, running costs, and 20% contingency).
- New projects will be added to the plan only when funding sources are identified, so that existing commitments are completed first.
- The updated plan will be presented to constituents for consultation before it is adopted, and progress will be reported every year.

Scenario B: If Not Re-elected (Transition Plan)

If the people choose a new MP, I will support a smooth and respectful handover so that development continues without interruption.

Transition steps

When	Action
Before the election	Project register, end-of-term report, and audit completed and published, so the handover file is ready whatever the result.
Within 2 weeks of results	Congratulate the MP-elect publicly and request a first handover meeting.
Within 30 days	Formal handover of the full project file: project register, contracts, partner agreements and contacts, financial records and audit, staffing records, and community committee lists.

When	Action
Within 60 days	Joint introductions with the MP-elect to key partners: ministries, county and state governments, development partners, and contractors, to keep funding and agreements in place.
Within 90 days	Joint site visits to projects under construction and a public community meeting in each Payam to explain the status of every project.
After handover	Constituency offices, equipment, and records transferred or closed as agreed; I remain available as an adviser to the new MP and to community committees.

Commitments during transition

- No ongoing project will be stopped, hidden, or withheld for political reasons.
- Every scholar already sponsored will continue to be funded from the scholarship fund until they complete their four years of study.
- All funds, assets, and records belonging to the constituency will be handed over in full.
- Community oversight committees will continue to monitor projects under the new MP.
- I will continue to support the development of Tonj East as a citizen, whoever holds the seat.

My Long-Term Vision for Tonj East

My vision is to help transform Tonj East into a community that produces more of its own food, values productive work, provides greater opportunities for young people, strengthens justice and security, improves healthcare and education, and builds a sustainable money-based economy, combining the best of our traditions with the best of modern systems.

We must stop thinking only about today and tomorrow. We must plan for the next year, the next five years, the next ten years, and beyond.

As your Member of Parliament, I will advocate for these strategic shifts, mobilize resources, work with government institutions and development partners, and engage our communities in building a better future.

The realization of these goals will depend on public resources, institutional responsibilities, partnerships, and the collective commitment of our people. My responsibility will be to represent the constituency, advocate for these priorities, promote accountability, and work persistently towards their implementation.

SPLM Aspirant: Akuechbeny Kuol Akuechbeny Chirong
For Member of Parliament, Tonj East Constituency No. 11

Our future requires long-term thinking, productive work, peace, education, and collective responsibility.

#Riangnomdit Ananatak | Riangmomdit Luacjang | Tonj East Pankotueng
akuechbenykuol.com