

PROFILE 2026



CENTER FOR STRATEGIC
AND POLICY STUDIES

Driving the future today



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INTRODUCTION

South Sudan Center for Strategic and Policy Studies (CSPS) was established in July 2011, just a week after the country’s independence, with the aim of participating in the development of the country through research.

The search for knowledge has continued to be the first priority of humankind over the ages, with the objective of finding solutions to existential challenges, on one hand and managing expectations on the other hand.

Consequently, research and technology development have proven to be the best tools to diagnose and provide possible solutions to almost all human problems. Indeed, the desire and the potential to transform human environment to the better has always stimulated human curiosity to learn more about options that will make it possible to either influence or predict the best or worst possible future options for the course of humanity.

Research think-tanks help institutions develop informed policies that adequately address developmental, security, social-economic conundrums (dilemmas) of societies and countries. As a developing country, the Republic of South Sudan-through its research institutions and think-tanks has the potential to contribute to human knowledge and with the potential to adapt to the ever-changing world of technology. To that end, the board of directors of South Sudan Center for Strategic and Policy Studies (CSPS) has identified research gaps and some critical needs, not only of the country but also those of the neighboring countries.

As a result, CSPS has developed research programs geared towards shaping a democratic developmental state model, based on participatory democracy and good governance under the aegis of which sustainable development, human and natural resources are utilized for the purpose of enhancing the well-being of the population.

A key aspect of the future success of CSPS’s efforts to best inform the analysis and policy-research process depends on the Center’s ability to help build a nation-wide network of researchers and civil society members with a view to harness the power of such a network to obtain and produce research that is factually correct, unbiased and detailed information in real-time.

The CSPS’ in-house research publications include Policy Analysis, Juba Trends, Notes and Records, Research Publications, Policy Briefs, Book Reviews, CSPS Monitor, Thought Forum (Arabic), Reports and News.

The Center’s objectives, goals and mission as well as research programs are outlined in great detail in this profile.

VISION, MISSION, OBJECTIVES, AND CORE VALUES

1.1 MOTTO: "LIVING THE FUTURE TODAY" INSPIRES US TO WORK HARD EVERY DAY AS IF THERE WERE NO TOMORROW.

1.2 VISION:

Shaping a democratic developmental state and a well-informed nation.

1.3 MISSION

Enhancing constructive state-building debate through applied strategic policy research based on balanced critical thinking, informed by progressive objectivity

1.4 OBJECTIVES

- 1). To contribute effectively to the building of a solid foundation for justice, political empowerment, collaborative security and participatory citizens.
- 2). To contribute effectively to the development of a modern state dedicated to the pursuit of good governance and sustainable development.
- 3). To help nurture a research-oriented society geared toward knowledge production.
- 4). To contribute effectively to national policies aimed at achieving agricultural and industrial goals.
- 5). To produce research aimed at achieving national security objectives, including cybersecurity.
- 6). To facilitate and support policy formulation on a variety of vital national, regional, and international issues, including those related to the impact of climate change, refugees, displaced persons, and migration.
- 7). To create an interactive academic platform for scholars and students .
- 8). To monitor and evaluate emerging national, regional and international trends in areas of research with a view of disseminating information and tracking policy implementation .
- 9). To help build innovative institutional and human resources capacity
- 10). To promote collaboration with national, regional and international think-tanks and research institutions

1.5 CORE VALUES AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- 1). Accountability
- 2). Competence
- 3). Confidentiality
- 4). Dialogue
- 5). Diversity
- 6). Equity
- 7). Integrity
- 8). Professionalism
- 9). Transparency
- 10). Trust

It is the conviction of the CSPS that every aspect of our work, including personnel recruitment, procedures, systems, regulations, and individual behavior, discipline, and advancement, must be tested and evaluated against these core values.



IDRC-CSPS DIALOGUE SERIES SESSION ON INTERNAL DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS) AND REFUGEES IN SOUTH SUDAN, JUBA, 13TH MAY 2022.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, GOVERNING ORGANS AND MANAGEMENT

1.1 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

1.2 GOVERNING ORGANS

1.3 THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

South Sudan Center for Strategic Policy Studies (CSPS) is governed by a Board of Directors composed of five and a maximum of seven members drawn from academia, research institutions, and policy-makers. The Board includes the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer, and members among others. The main function of the Board is to formulate policies and to provide overall leadership, guidance, and oversight to the Center as the latter endeavours to implement policies and programs/projects with which it is tasked. The Board also determines the budget, raises funds and receives the Center's annual reports from the Executive Director.

1.4 INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD

CSPS has an International Advisory Board (IAB) composed of nine members drawn from regional and international academia, research institutions, and policy-makers. Members of the international Advisory Board include the Chairperson, Deputy Chair person, and the Secretary. The main function of the IAB is to advise the Board of Directors on academic and research matters and to assist in fundraising for projects which are deemed to be important for the activities of the Center.

1.5 MANAGEMENT

1.6 THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Executive Director (ED) is responsible for the successful leadership and management of the organization in accordance with the strategic direction set by the Board of Directors. He/she is

the chief accounting officer and administrator of the Center.

1.7 LEGAL ADVISOR

CSPS retains a part-time legal advisor who provides legal counsel to the Center on matters relating to law and legal relations with other bodies or institutions.

1.8 EXTERNAL RELATIONS ADVISOR

CSPS retains a part-time external relations advisor who provides counsel on forging of relations with potential partners and on matters relating to networking and partnerships with other bodies or institutions.

1.9 DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH

The Director of Research is responsible for research programs in terms of identification of relevant and priorities that are sat by the Center. He/she follows the time frameworks closely with the team leaders of respective programs.

1.10 PROGRAMS MANAGER

CSPS engages qualified individual as head of programs. This expert supervises CSPS program activities.

1.11 RESEARCH FELLOWS AND POLICY ANALYSTS

CSPS engages qualified researchers to conduct research projects on behalf of the Center. Regionally and internationally renowned, reputable scholars who are linked to recognized research and academic institutions guide the research at the Center and safeguard the high standards. In the meantime, CSPS policy analysts strive to influence political and social events, raise public awareness of issues ranging from education to national defense and help shape public policies in these areas. They identify issues or policy areas to explore, collect and analyze information, then report their findings and propose new policies for addressing challenges. The work of these research fellows and policy analysts is made easier by the support from a good number of research officers, research assistants, program officers, and enthusiastic interns.



CSPS-UNMISS TWO-DAY WORKSHOP ON CRITICAL EVALUATION OF ARCSS, 5TH – 6TH NOVEMBER, 2019.

1.12 ICT, PUBLICATION AND LIBRARY OPERATION OFFICERS

An ICT operation officers ensure the smooth running of computer systems, ease of technological communications, and manages the Center’s Library and coordinates the publication processes of the CSPS research outputs and ensure the maintenance of the copyrights of the CSPS products, among other functions.

1.13 RESEARCH/PROGRAM ASSISTANTS AND INTERNS

In addition to performing research related tasks, research assistants are responsible for developing research protocol and collaboration with senior researchers and research fellows in their respective field of research. Interns are the spooks in the wheels that propel CSPS towards its goals and objectives. In addition to providing impetus to various CSPS projects, interns assist in the Library and ensuring that all books are intact and are resting comfortably in their respective places on the shelves.



PART OF THE IDRC-CSPS TWO DAY ROUNDTABLE ON GOVERNANCE, FOOD SECURITY AND DISPLACEMENT, MARCH 2024

1.14 DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

He/she is responsible for maintaining the day-to-day running of CSPS. He/she is responsible for maintaining financial records, managing databases, supervising administrative services, and implementing policies and procedures

1.15 SENIOR ACCOUNTING OFFICER

In coordination with the Director administration and finance, the senior accounting officer looks after CSPS’ financial matters.

1.16 HUMAN RESOURCE (HR) OFFICER

The delicate chores of developing and implementing policies relating to the effective use of personnel at CSPS are placed in the safe hands of a capable human resource expert who ensures that CSPS’ work environment is culturally diverse, gender sensitive, and healthy.

1.17 PROCUREMENTS, LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICERS

The procurement, logistics and transportation officers manage the department that orders, tracks, purchase and reports CSPS inventory and deliveries. The officers also manage third-party warehouse inventory and responds to shipping complaints, lost or/and damaged items.

1.18 SECURITY PERSONNEL

Officers are tasked with securing CSPS premises, patrolling property; monitoring surveillance equipment, inspecting buildings, equipment, and access points; permitting entry.

1.19 EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

A versatile executive secretary handles some delegated work, scheduling, writing correspondence, emailing, handling visitors, routing callers, and answering questions and requests



VICE PRESIDENT HUSSEIN ABDEL BAGI AYII AND SENIOR NATIONAL MINISTERS DURING THE CLOSING CEREMONY OF MINISTRY OF FINANCE OFFICIALS' TRAINING BY CSPS EXPERTS, JUNE 2022.

DEPARTMENTS

1.1 DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

As an integrated organization, CSPS comprises several diverse units under the department of administration and finance that function as an effective single body. The units are interlinked to ensure the smooth operation of the Center. These units include the following:

1.2 FINANCE UNIT

This unit is headed by a senior accounting officer, with support of financial officers providing support to the department. Generally, accounting officers assist in the preparation of budgets, managing records and receipts.

1.3 HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT UNIT

This unit is responsible for management of the affairs of the personnel of the Center, their wellbeing and HR support system.

1.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING UNIT

The unit is managed by training and development officers who are responsible for identifying staff training and development needs, and for planning, organizing and overseeing appropriate training gaps.

1.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) UNIT

The ICT unit is mainly responsible for the smooth running of computer systems and ensuring users get maximum benefits and support from this Department.

1.6 PROCUREMENT UNIT

This unit, which is headed by qualified procurement officers, oversees the activities of other departments and is responsible for purchases.

As part of its role, the procurement department assigns duties to each member of the staff and reviews the work. It also draws plans for the purchase of equipment, services and supplies.

1.7 PUBLICATIONS UNIT

The publications unit is responsible for coordinating the production of the CSPS publications. It also assists in the documentation and production of activities of the various departments.

1.8 LOGISTICS UNIT

This unit coordinates the shipping and distribution of products by working on existing logistics systems as well as directing daily operations. The unit helps manage purchasing, warehousing, distribution, and forecasting of products as well as providing customer service.

1.9 SECURITY UNIT

The security unit is tasked with the responsibility of securing CSPS premises by deploying security personnel to provide property patrolling, monitoring, surveillance equipment; inspecting buildings and equipment. Prevents losses and damage by reporting irregularities; informing violators of policy and procedure and restraining trespassers.

1.10 TRANSPORTATION UNIT

The unit is headed by a senior driver, who ensures secure, efficient and timely transportations for personnel and/or goods. The driver assists the personnel of finance department in making payment transfers to the bank and/or CSPS suppliers. He/she assists also with the delivery of miscellaneous office purchases.

RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS AND PROGRAMS

CSPS Research Departments are designed to provide strategic guidance and leadership for the research activities of respective Center, ensuring that the CSPS meets its targets in terms of research outputs and research outcomes.

1.1 KEY RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS

Each of the Research Departments deals with and focuses on key strategic areas of growth, development, and economic as well as social stability, not only in the Republic of South Sudan, but also in the region. Government policy and agenda for each of these areas will form part of the research focus, given the need to contribute critically and constructively in the building of a nation-state. The five research departments liaise, where necessary, with the government (at the national, state and local levels), civil society, traditional authorities, political parties, and the media; and interact with the relevant committees and subcommittees in the national Parliament via regular briefings. Key research departments at CSPS include Natural Resources Department, Governance Department, National Security and Strategy Department, Ethnicity Studies, and Department and Science, Technology and Innovation Department.



CSPS-UNMISS STATES' LEADERSHIP RETREAT, WESTERN BHAR EL GHAZAL STATE, WAU, DECEMBER 2021

1.2 NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

This research department concentrates on the researching, monitoring and evaluation critical areas of the economic sector, in relation to sustainable development of South Sudan and the country's cooperation with its neighbouring countries. The program also focuses on the management of resources, their distribution and their impact on national and regional economies as well as identifying strategic opportunities for forging partnerships with regional and international investors. Drawing on existing knowledge of issues pertaining to land reform, economic diversification, natural resources such as oil, minerals and water, and environmentally related conflicts. Natural Resources Department studies issues relating to sustainable resource management. The department has the following six active research programs:

1.3 AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY INDUSTRIES

This program focuses on agricultural, forestry and fisheries industries, as public and private sector potential industries in so far as they represent the cornerstones of employment generating sectors. This research program focuses on analysing best practices and strategies adopted by countries with similar sectors in national setting.

Research in this sector strives to produce innovative ways tailored to the development of these key economic sectors that are vitally important for the lives and livelihoods of the rural populations. Research focuses on, among other areas, the use of different irrigation systems, hybrid seed and applied technologies in agriculture; models of community development and involvement in a nation-wide programme (via cooperatives or other models of production) as well as on ways to generate and sustain local markets. Part of the programme deals with land issue, customary and national law imperatives, ownership, and exploration by national and foreign enterprises. There are also cross-cutting areas of this research programme with legal, traditional authorities, and the governance programmes.



CSPS'S VALIDATION WORKSHOP OF STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE STATE MINISTRY OF GENDER, CHILD AND SOCIAL WELFARE OF WESTERN BHAR EL GHAZAL STATE, WAU, MARCH 2024

1.4 MINERAL RESOURCES

Owing to the fact that the mining industry in South Sudan is still underdeveloped, the focus of this research programme is on examining the viability of the mining sector as well as the management of minerals and precious stones.

1.5 OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY:

The oil and gas industry is projected to produce a great impact on the economic development of South Sudan in the short- and medium terms, and will, therefore, require an in-depth research in various aspects of this vital economic sector. Research will focus, not only on the extraction capacity, the export and development of the petroleum sector, but also on creative solutions to sharing borders and resources, and ways of developing sustainable national industries with revenues generated by petroleum. This programme will also focus on researching renewable sources of energy such as bio-fuels, in a cross-cutting areas with the land and agriculture programme.

1.6 WILDLIFE, ANIMAL RESOURCES AND FISHERIES:

Preliminary studies have shown that South Sudan has millions of heads of cattle with estimates also showing a huge, sustainable harvest of thousands of tons of river fish. Huge, diverse

numbers of wild animals and vast wilderness are seen not only as great potentials for a vibrant tourist industry, but also as the key source of livelihood for the majority of the population in South Sudan. Consequently, this research programme focuses on identifying ways to activate investment and trade in these areas throughout the region, on one hand, and on creating effective mechanisms to allow for continued development of these areas without the potential for community conflict, on the other hand.

1.7 WATER MANAGEMENT:

Apart from the flow of sixty percent of the River Nile through South Sudan, there are over ten tributaries of the Nile all over South Sudan. Additionally, the huge swamps known as the Sudd is a haven form aryne life, including fish and fauna characterized by tremendous bio-diversity. The study of modern irrigation systems: the use of hydro-power, and other forms of water system management will be the key focus of this programme.

1.8 ECONOMIC RESOURCES:

The rudimentary nature of economy in South Sudan, due to lack of entrepreneurship and industries, requires a special short- and medium-term economic empowerment policy aimed at developing productive sectors of the economy through development of national resources such as oil, minerals empowering emerging investors, entrepreneurs and small industrialists. Focused research programs will be needed to identify the processes required for these empowerment initiatives. This will be a culmination of the knowledge and analysis generated from the previous programme in this research department.



A SESSION OF CSPS' TRAINING OF THE CIVIL SERVANTS AND THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS OF GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH SUDAN UNDER THE UPDATED PUBLIC SERVICE MASTER CURRICULUM (PSMC) AND CURRICULUM OF GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING CENTER (GATC), DECEMBER 2022.

1.9 GOVERNANCE DEPARTMENT

This department concentrates on the governance sector, with emphasis on the conducting researches on various aspects of democratic developmental state, and all aspects associated with governance, particularly institution-building, management of diversity, state and nation-building and constitutionalism.

1.10 DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENTAL STATE

Since the signing of the CPA in 2005, South Sudan has been aspiring to implement a model of governance that aimed to establish a functioning decentralized system. However, in order to achieve this objective, a country must adhere to the separation of powers, checks and balances, periodic free, fair and credible elections, free public debates, reformulating legislation, and addressing past mistakes. However, since 2013, the country has been facing many challenges which require consistent focus. The integrated approach in understanding functional democratic developmental state requires that decision- making processes and institution-building processes in the country be transparent in all aspects of governance, including political, economic, social and information. Other areas of research include federalism, decentralization and local government.

1.11 STATE AND NATION-BUILDING: INSTITUTIONS AND IDENTITY

In cases of new nation states with transitional structures and diverse composition, research on comparative studies concentrating on the dynamics of state and nation building processes and challenges are impetrative. Apart from weak structures and institutions, features of traditional and local aspects of identity and social regulations should be taken into account, with the objective of crafting innovative tools that aid the creation of both functional institutions and mechanisms that bring about representative governance and post-conflict recovery. This programme addresses several sub-programme and focus areas, chief among which are the following two areas:

- (i). National heritage and diversity management subprogram which includes understanding the history, cultural diversity and ethnicity of South Sudan which is an essential tool in finding possible solutions to any contradictions that may be attributed to instability, whether political or social, in the post-independence period.
- (ii). Customary and Local institutions that will assist in the reestablishment of public order, justice system, and community development.

1.12 CONSTITUTIONALISM AND RULE OF LAW

Constitutional making in any new state may prove to be a catalyst either for national reconciliation or a seed of conflict. It is important to conduct research that that highlights the importance of an inclusive and grassroots constitution-making process, and which disseminate the outcome of

such research through comparative studies and civic education initiatives. The reformulation of the body of law of constitution making process is also a focus of this programme.

1.13 SERVICE DELIVERY

Delivery of services is often considered as the best measurement for the efficiency of state institutions and governments' commitments to the social contract it entered into with the societies they govern. Depending on the national vision of the country, the national priorities on human security needs of the nation are often identified as crucial for its development. This program concentrates on studying and analysing the use of existing institutions, set up in the post-conflict transitional period, and the combination of these with local structures in order to understand the best way to provide the most basic services such as health and education. This programme will also critically access the impact of donor-led initiatives and government implementation.

1.14 CIVIL AND TRADITIONAL SOCIETIES

Civil society organisations and traditional leaderships are vital instruments for effective governance as well as for dialogues among state institutions and grassroots. Such organizations also act as vehicles for transformation and change.

1.15 NATIONAL SECURITY AND STRATEGY DEPARTMENT

This department focuses on issues of national security, strategic regional and international geopolitics, human security dynamics, and internal strategic policies as they relate to South Sudan. In a context of regional instability, with neighbouring countries facing divergent security threats and unrest and the shifts in international security priorities require focused research program.

1.16 NATIONAL STRATEGIC INTERESTS AND SECURITY

The definition and identification of strategic national security of any country falls within the framework of national strategic planning, often based on the principles of national vision, national strategy and responsibility to protect. Similarly, a well-defined national interest assists countries to plan their domestic and external relations priorities. Unless the country clearly has defined its national interest and security, actors inside and outside its borders will intervene to define interests that benefit them. National interest must be linked to the strategic needs and survival basis of the society that forms the country. These interests may be internally or externally based. The issue of Abyei for example, and the contagion risk that the war in Sudan, conflicts in Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan, all these conflicts have their potential destabilizing impact. Mitigating these conflicts, requires thorough research of various aspects, focusing not only on the military security apparatuses, but also on the political and dialogue aspects of conflict mitigation, so that risks are neutralized and long-lasting solutions are secured.

1.17 SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

This section of research contributes to the promotion of peace and security through the establishment of a civilian- controlled security sector, professionalizing of armed forces, accountable police forces, intelligence services, and successful disarmament and reintegration program for the demobilized combatants.

1.18 REGIONAL SECURITY AND GEOPOLITICS

National security, trans-boundary and regional geopolitics are vital ingredients that inform regional security arrangements, in which the Republic of South Sudan plays an active role. The proximity of fragile and unstable states in the region and the neighbourhood can be critical in defining the quality of the relationship between a country and its neighbours.



GROUP PHOTO OF THE GLOBAL AFFAIRS CANADA/EMBASSY OF CANADA TO SOUTH SUDAN, INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC) AND CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND POLICY STUDIES (CSPS) DURING THE TWO HALF-DAY CONFERENCE, MARCH 2024

1.19 INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND GEOPOLITICS

The management of strategic geopolitics of international relations is an essential tool that a new independent state such as South Sudan should be cognizant of in order for it to integrate in world community. Given the country's geographical location in East Africa and its proximity to the geostrategic Horn of Africa, it is important to understand, through research, the interconnectedness of international security, regional and national security imperatives, strategies and potentially conflicting agendas and priorities.

1.20 CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND RESOLUTION

An assessment of the Regional/UN, or what is often referred to as liberal model of conflict resolution mechanisms seems to reveal that these mechanisms tend to avoid addressing the root causes of conflicts and prefer to promote short-lived compromises. They tend to be exclusive and biased towards the larger groups engaging in armed conflicts, hence peace agreements resulting from these conflict resolution paradigms tend not to be inclusive. They tend also to alienate local population's actors and civil society organizations from the peace process. The objective of this program to conduct researches on comparative analysis of the regional bodies and other local and local African initiatives for peace and conflict resolution, as well as to device adequate mediation strategies for local and national conflicts.



THE 5TH TRAINING WORKSHOP FOR THE PEER RESEARCHERS FOR CONTINUITY PROJECT FROM 19 TO 23 FEBRUARY 2024.

1.21 ETHNICITY STUDIES DEPARTMENT

This department deals with the rich heritage of the South Sudanese and African people, focusing mainly on its culture, religion, history, politics, economy, among other things. This department encourages research on ethnic studies, particularly in the following areas;

1.22 RELIGION

The African concept of religion is monolithic. The South Sudanese and African believe in one God which, through spiritual mediums and prophets, communicates with human beings through different signs and signals. Few studies had been conducted on the South Sudanese ethnicity, including their religion, the role of religion in politics and economics, South Sudanese prophets and prophecies, the interplay between local belief systems and other religions such as Christianity and Islam.

1.23 CULTURE

The vast and rich culture of the African and South Sudanese people has not been adequately explored, although some critical researches conducted have been done on ethnic studies through travelers, missionaries and anthropologists. There is a need to conduct research in areas such as music, poetry, folktales, dance, food, clothing, and painting among others.

1.24 GEOGRAPHY AND DEMOGRAPHY

The migration routes of the South Sudanese societies and their demographic diversities are by-and-large converging, particularly during the past 300 years when the migration, influenced by economic and security needs of the society, took different directions covering in the current state of South Sudan. During that period, South Sudanese people came into contact with other communities, causing their geographical and density distribution to more-or- less assume the shape it is in today.

1.25 JUSTICE SYSTEM

Studies have been conducted in certain aspects of South Sudanese justice system, particularly those related to law and its application, law and society and the judicial system. There is need to study various aspects of the South Sudanese justice system that are influenced by customary law, international humanitarian law, urbanization, migration and globalization.

1.26 LEADERSHIP

The concept of leadership among various communities of South Sudan and Africa is informed by the character of the leader, values system of the society, the nature of the governance system, and other aspects that require in-depth study and analysis.

1.27 RESOURCES

During their extensive migration in the past three centuries, South Sudanese communities have acquired some land mass rich in a variety of natural and material resources, including animal, minerals, oil and gas, fisheries, agricultural, and forestry resources, among others.



ONE OF THE CSPS SPONSORED BOOK LAUNCHES AT JUBA UNIVERSITY'S SENATE HALL, JULY 2022

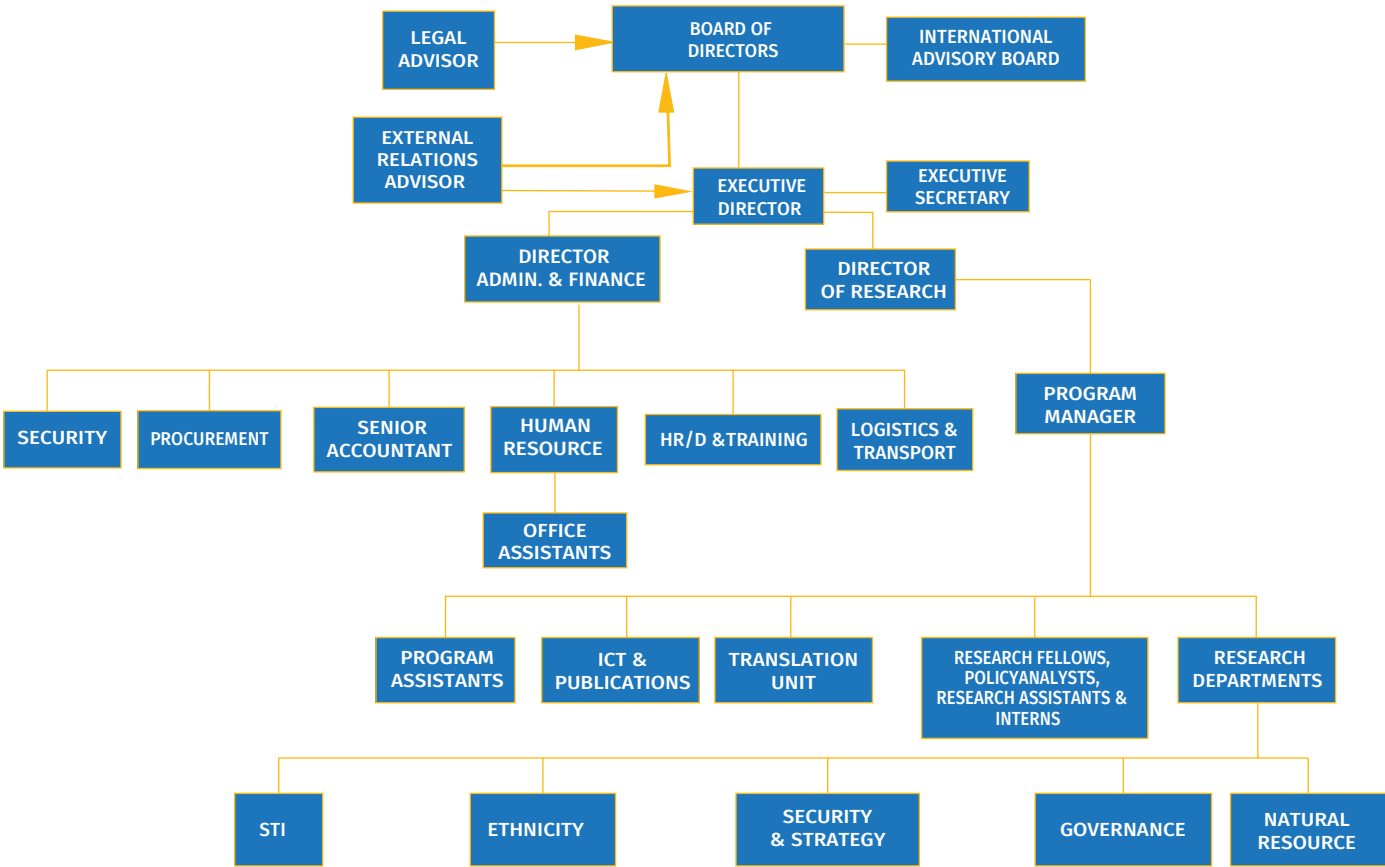
1.28 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION DEPARTMENT

This department encourages young researchers to conduct researches on specific areas of science, technology and innovation with focus on areas such as science and defence, science and intelligence, life science, environmental science, engineering technology, scientific research methodology, artificial intelligence, creativity, imagination, investment science, growth and innovation, economic technology and innovation.

Researchers are also encouraged to study the role of change, creative destruction, disruptive innovation and communication technology.

Further researches are needed in the emerging fields of STI trends, science and space, space and cosmology, space technology, future studies, cyber security and warfare, biometrics, biomedicine, metaphysics, veterinary science, plant science, pharmaceutical technology, nuclear industrial technology and other science related research areas .

CSPS ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



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Address: P.O Box 619, Juba Nabari, Extension (Tongpiny), Road 15, Juba - South Sudan
Mobile: +211 (0) 920 310 415; +211 (0) 915 652 847
Email: info@cspa.org.ss
Website: <https://cspa.org.ss>

