

REPORT ON SIXTH SESSION OF HIGH-LEVEL BREAKFAST DISCUSSION AND STRATEGIC THINKING ON THE PEACE PROCESS IN SOUTH SUDAN



MODALITIES OF VOLUNTARY AND DIGNIFIED REPATRIATION,
RETURN AND RESETTLEMENT OF IDPS AND REFUGEES OF
SOUTH SUDAN IN CONTEXT OF R-ARCSS IMPLEMENTATION
AND RESTORATION OF PEACE AND STABILITY

I - THE FUNCTION AND ATTENDANCE

The Center for Strategic and Policy Studies (CSPS) organized the SIXTH HIGH-LEVEL BREAKFAST DISCUSSION AND STRATEGIC THINKING ON PEACE PROCESS IN SOUTH SUDAN at Pyramidd Continental Hotel in Juba on Thursday, 28th February 2019. The event brought together renowned policy and decision makers, experts, opinion leaders and activists who are linked directly or indirectly to the peace process in South Sudan (high-level government officials, political parties/movements leaders, civil society leaders, NGOs leaders, academia experts, diplomatic missions, UNMISS, IGAD and JMEC). The participants arrived at the unique conducive venue at prime morning time and took breakfast in the main Restaurant (07:35h – 08:35h a.m.) before converging in the Conference Room prepared for the Breakfast Discussion (08:35h to 11:00 h am) with 46 participants.

II – THE OBJECTIVES OF DISCUSSION

The topic of the discussion was “*Modalities of Voluntary and Dignified Repatriation, Return and Resettlement of IDPs and Refugees of South Sudan in Context of R-ARCSS Implementation and Restoration of Peace and Stability*”. The objective was to deliberate objectivity and critically to provide recommendations for well-informed way forward to resolving the conscientiously expensive task of humane repatriation and resettlement of IDPs of South Sudan. The expected outcomes of the discussion were:

- 1). Involvement of best experts with wealth of experience in migration, IDPS, refugees and resettlement issues, including experience from implementation of the 1972 Addis Ababa Agreement between Government of the Sudan and Anyanya Movement.
- 2). Allocation of sufficient resources by the government for repatriation, resettlement and reintegration of the IDPs and returning refugees in coordination with humanitarian NGOs and international partners of South Sudan.
- 3). Comprehensive preparation in advance with involvement of local communities and traditional authorities to receive the returning refugees and IDPs amicably.
- 4). Resolving of critical issues of land conflicts and grabbing, including resolution of tribal boundaries and number of states of South Sudan in post-war situation.
- 5). Intensified trauma counselling and civic education to reset the minds and cultural attitudes of families and peers of the returnees so that they do not clash with the traditional values in the places of their resettlement and reintegration.

The following summary on dignified repatriation, return and resettlement and rehabilitation of IDPs and Refugees of South Sudan were shared for the participants to have the context of the discussion in accordance with R-ARCSS:

- 1). The R-ARCSS Preamble obliges the parties (TGoNU, SPLM/A-IO, SSOA, FDs and OPP) to fulfil the mandate of the High-Level Revitalization Forum (HLRF) on concrete measures for permanent ceasefire, full and timely implementation of R-ARCSS, and provision of enabling environment for elections towards the end of transitional period in 2022. One of core mandates of RTGoNU in Chapter I shall be expediting relief, protection, voluntary and dignified repatriation, rehabilitation, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs and returnees. This shall include urgent address of the challenges of reconstruction as critical factor

affecting peace-building and elections. All these have to be done jointly and closely with UN and other international agencies (R-ARCSS, articles 1.2.3, 1.19 & 1.20.7).

- 2). Chapter II commits the parties to observe meticulously throughout South Sudan the permanent ceasefire and operationalization of Transitional Security Arrangements to attract voluntary repatriation, resettlement, rehabilitation and reintegration of returnees (IDPs and Refugees). All civilian areas (schools, service centers, houses, IDP camps, UNMISS PoCs, villages, churches, mosques, ritual centers) had to be evacuated by armed forces and also demilitarized (R-ARCSS, Articles 2.1 and 2.2).
- 3). Chapter III obliges the parties and RTGoNU to fulfill humanitarian principles for protection of the right of Refugees and IDPs persons (children, orphans, women, widows, war wounded, etc.) to return home in safety with dignity to places of their origins or new places of their choices; to be protected physically, legally and psychological protection; to enjoy constitutional Bill of Rights of citizenship; to be reunited with their families after registration and appropriate identification and/or documentation of children, spouses, property, land and other possessions which might have been lost during the conflict; to offer services (health and education services) and grant the host communities the same benefits; to fast-track import customs clearance of relief materials, visas and work permits; and to review within 12 months during transitional and via NCAC mechanisms the Non-Governmental Organizations Act (2016) so that it complies with international best practices (R-ARCSS, Articles 3.1 – 5). RTGoNU shall establish a Board of Special Reconstruction Fund (BSRF) to prepare a program with detailed action plan for reconstruction of conflict-affected states of South Sudan with assistance by team of local and international experts. This shall prioritize the urgency of aid for IDPs and refugees, including but not limited to provision of assistance to returning IDPs and refugees as well as families of those affected by the conflict. RTGoNU shall provide not less than one hundred million dollars (US \$100 million) per annum initially for this purpose within the first month of transitional period, and shall cooperate with international partners (e.g. Chairperson of IGAD, Chairperson of AUC and UN Secretary General) to convene a Pledging Conference for donors to Support R-ARCSS (R-ARCSS, Articles 3.2 – 7).
- 4). Chapter IV obliges RTGoNU to adopt citizens-centered and welfare economy, which builds entrepreneurship capacity of local people via private national associations with eased access to financial credits for efficient and productive Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Urgency and priority shall be given to productive sectors—farms, dairies, poultrys, supply companies, general trading, construction associations and trade unions, among others, in rural areas and poor urban centers (R-ARCSS, Article 4.15.1.2). Also Enterprise Development Fund (EDF) shall be established to develop marketing skills with efficient technology transfer for less advantaged citizens. This shall include Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) and Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF), Social Security Fund (SSF), Health Care Support Fund; Students Support Fund, and Constituency Development Fund (CDF). These funds are utilized effectively to contribute to inclusive economic growth of South Sudan (R-ARCSS, Article 4.15.1.3 – 10).
- 5). RTGoNU shall be efficient and equitable in distribution of wealth for economic empowerment of the people and welfare of the least advantaged demographics in South Sudan. It shall allocate funds for provision of services and reconstruction in oil producing states, including compensation for those who lost their lands or other valuable properties due to effects of extraction of oil or other subterranean natural resources. RTGoNU shall

review employment status in oil sector to ensure indigenization of workforce with fairness and merits. It shall give priority of competition for employment to qualified nationals and local communities. It shall encourage local content and development of national competence (e.g, training engineers, transforming and empowering national oil company like NilePet and NPGC to acquire international standards) for the country to gain maximally from domestication of oil economy and other natural resources. It shall honor the internationally accepted norms and standards of sustainability of the economy. It shall ensure that each level of government is capable to operate accordingly with realistic priorities that do not jeopardize macroeconomic stability in the country.

- 6). RTGoNU shall initiate in-depth national debate on national land policy and review the Land Act in order to strike consensus over land tenure, and utilization, regulation, management and address land grabbing issues and other related malpractices. Further, it shall develop a comprehensive policy for use and management of water resources for modern development of South Sudan. It shall initiate relevant policies, strategies and programs for productive management and development of agriculture, livestock, wildlife, tourism and fisheries sectors of the economy of South Sudan with safeguards of environment. It shall encourage public participation and partnership in such activities, including contribution of development and humanitarian partners via New Deal Compact of comprehensive aid flows (R-ARCSS, Articles 4.1 – 3, 4.10 – 11 & 4.14.8 – 11).

Amb. Nicolas Bwakira, Former AU Special Representative for Somalia and a renowned UNHCR veteran expert on Refugees and IDPs, expressed his pleasure to be in Juba to reconnect with old friends and former colleagues. **Prof. Julia Aker Duany**, a veteran repatriation officer in Southern Sudan in 1970s and academician, moderated the deliberations cordially for the participants to share their ideas on how best the issue of repatriation, resettlement, rehabilitation and reintegration of IDPs and refugees could be addressed effectively within the umpire of R-ARCSS implementation.

Amb. Nicolas (currently a consultant with the Institute for Security Studies in Pretoria) recalled how he worked as UNHCR officer in South Sudan when late Clement Mboro was in charge of Relief and Resettlement Commission in 1972. He underlined the generally accepted meaning of concepts of Repatriation, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (4 Rs):

- 1). Voluntary Repatriation refers to free and voluntary return of refugees to their country of origin in safety and dignity.
- 2). Resettlement refers to transfer of refugees from a first country of asylum to a third state which has accepted to give them a permanent residence as opposed to local integration for refugees who are unable or unwilling to repatriate.
- 3). Rehabilitation refers to the restoration of social and economic infrastructure destroyed during the conflict to enable communities (Refugees and IDPs included) to pursue sustainable livelihoods like roads, schools, health centers, water points, houses, etc.
- 4). Reintegration refers to the ability of returning Refugees and IDPs to secure the necessary political, legal and social conditions to maintain their life, livelihood and dignity.

According to him, the issue of refugees and IDPS has to be handled with specific clear answers to about 4 Rs: *How many persons are concerned? Where is their location*

for the picking up, travel route and the final destination? Who are the authorities and institutions responsible for the repatriation, reintegration, resettlement and rehabilitation? When will the repatriation and settlement of refugees and IDPs take place? What are the resources available to carry out these operations? How are the various challenges on all these to be overcome?

The 4 Rs should be conducted in accordance with *INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK*—UN Charter, articles 1,55 and 76; 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, articles 13; 1951 UN Geneva Convention on Refugees article 33; and Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, principles 1, 14,25,28 and 29. This has to be in complementarity with *REGIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK*—1969 OAU Convention Governing Refugee in Africa: Article 5; and 2009 Kampala African Union Convention on Internally Displaced Persons, articles 11 and 13. Also it has to put into consideration *NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK*—2011 Transitional Constitution of Southern Sudan; 2017 Cessation of Hostilities Agreement in Addis Ababa; and 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan and its Revitalization in 2018.

Amb. Bwakira gave insights on R-ARCSS and the peaceful situation that it is supposed to provide as an opportunity for South Sudan to thrive in dignity. This shall depend on implementation of commitments and good faith by the parties. He referred the participants to the actions that should be undertaken during the Pre-Transitional and Transitional Periods regarding repatriation, resettlement and reintegration of refugees and IDPs. The R-ARCSS obliges the Revitalized Government of National Unity (RTGoNU) to “*Expedite relief, protection, voluntary and dignified repatriation, rehabilitation, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs and Returnees working closely with United Nations and other international agencies*”(R-ARCSS, article 1.2.3). The Parties have to “*Disseminate the Revitalized ARCSS to South Sudanese people inside the country, in different cities and*



refugee camps in neighboring countries and in diaspora so that people can understand, support and own it” (R-ARCSS, article 1.4.3.1). Also the parties had to observe meticulously all over South Sudan “the permanent Ceasefire signed in the Khartoum Declaration of 27th June 2018 which came into effect on 1st July 2018” accompanied by sustainable peace and “operationalization of the Transitional Security Arrangements and the Voluntary repatriation, resettlement, rehabilitation and reintegration of returnees and Internally Displaced Persons” as well as “opening humanitarian corridors” (R-ARCSS, articles 2.1 and 2.1.5). These should be done with “respect and full compliance with international humanitarian law”, including rights and safety of the civilians at all times with “dignity of individuals and communities” (R-ARCSS articles 2.1.10.7.1 and .2.1.10.7.4).

According to Amb. Bwakira, *POLITICAL CONTEXT SETTING and TRUST BUILDING* are crucial for the success of 4 Rs. That is why the R-ARCSS requires that “*At the beginning of the Pre-Transitional Period, the Parties shall issue a solemn commitment to their people and the international community at large, confirming unequivocally that they will not return to war, and that they shall work hand in hand diligently and collectively for the sake of peace and stability of their country*” (R-ARCSS, Article 1.4.2). Meanwhile the “*The right of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to return in safety and dignity and to be afforded physical, legal, and psychological protection*” have to be guaranteed and safeguarded (R-ARCSS, article 3.1.1.2). To facilitate this huge task the RTGoNU shall establish Special Reconstruction Fund with initial funding of no less than 100 million US\$ per annum in cooperation with international donors who are expected to pledge more funds for humanitarian relief, reconstruction and development aid in close links with the UNITED NATIONS and International Agencies (R-ARCSS, article 3.2.7). The end-goal is sustainable peace and development with attraction 4.4 refugees and IDPs of South Sudan to come back home.

The R-ARCSS Parties should adhere to the cessation of hostilities agreement and implement the permanent ceasefire in collaboration with UNMISS, JMEC and other partners to ensure that the security conditions for the return of IDPs and refugees are fully met. Administrative arrangements to monitor the humanitarian corridors, visa arrangements for UN/NGOs personnel escorting and receiving the refugees and IDPs as well as customs clearances for the personal belongings of returnees, have to be put in place by the government without obstacles or delay. The IDPs and refugees have to cooperate with UNHCR and all relevant UN agencies and remain enlisted with material support before departure and during the trip until they are resettled back at home in coordination with traditional leaders, CSOs, faith-based organizations and other stakeholders. Pre-positioning the necessary material assistance and services for the IDPs and returnees is also a necessity (e.g, health, education, roads, land, employment, etc.). All these have to be planned jointly by the government and relevant UN mission/agencies, international and local NGOs, and all the stakeholders. The special needs of vulnerable people (i.e. orphans, separated children, disabled and elderly people) must be given priority in the 4 Rs programmes, which is a huge task in addition to the overall stabilizing of South Sudanese human capital of 13 million people) and the resources available within their territory.

Traditionally, the UNHCR has to facilitate tripartite agreements between the country of origin, the host country and UNHCR itself. In this regard South Sudan may consider this model of cooperation based on the following sample of activities:

- 1). Approaching each host country to discuss the dissemination of the Peace Agreement, information about repatriation, discuss customs clearance.
- 2). Holding special meeting with refugees to listen to their concerns, their needs and expectations.
- 3). Coordinating and cooperating with UNHCR, WFP, and all relevant UN Agencies, international as well as local NGOs to enlist their support and listen to their perspectives and recommendations.
- 4). Making available human and financial resources as foreseen by the R-ARCSS and appealing to the international community in close cooperation with the UN and the AU for additional support.
- 5). Mobilizing logistical support (road, rivers and air transport).
- 6). Planning for people with special needs: children, expecting women, elderly persons.

According to Amb. Bwakira, the 4 Rs shall face a lot of challenges because of the huge number of IDPs and refugees involved. There are also a big number of Parties to the R-ARCSS to be persuaded in order to reach consensus. The risk of spoilers, those who have not signed the R-ARCSS, cannot be undermined too. The danger of conflict between the returning IDPs and returnees over land issues is another challenge, including international border demarcation and delimitation of tribal land boundaries. This has dire effects on the required reconciliation within and among the local communities. The question of conflict-induced trauma is also real among South Sudanese.

He recalled his experience in South Sudan in 1970s where the environment of peace attracted the IDPs and Refugees back home, including handling immigration bureaucracy at the borders and dignified registration of the returnees and their properties by a Taskforce, right from the take-off locations to the reception centers. He concluded his keynote talk by emphasizing that the success of the voluntary repatriation resettlement, rehabilitation and reintegration will depend largely on the following conditions:

- 1). The implementation of the R-ARCSS in good faith by the parties to the agreement particularly the government and the SPLM-IO as well as those having armed wings.
- 2). The capacity of the neighboring countries, the region and international partners to prevail on both the signatories and non-signatory not to spoil the peace process.
- 3). The will and the commitment of the government to allocate the necessary resources to implement these operations.
- 4). Political, diplomatic and financial support of international community to the implementation of the activities and programmes of peace and development.
- 5). Above all, the will of IDPs and refugees to avail themselves of the opportunity to spontaneously come home voluntarily without pressure.

Prof. Julia Aker recalled how she worked alongside Amb. Nicolas Bwakira in 1972 as a newly wedded spouse of Dr. Waal Duany who was the Secretary-General of High Executive Council under President of Regional Government of Southern Sudan led by Justice Abel Alier Kwai. She was employed by the Relieve and Repatriation Commission to be one of the registrars for the repatriated IDPs and refugees. She admired the plans that were put in place by the Regional Government in Juba for this humanity service in coordination with local authorities and international partners. With this wetting introduction, Prof. Julia opened the floor for discussion based on the question of what the government and stakeholders of South Sudan are doing so far to organize a successful 4 Rs for the returnees and host communities?

Prof. Julia Aker thanked the CSPS and all the participants for the extremely useful and well-informed high-level discussion. She summarized the key issues to be settled for repatriation to take place successfully. These are the security arrangements so the guns are silent for good and trust is rebuilt; allocation of necessary resources by Government of South Sudan and managing them prudently for R-ARCSS implementation before calling upon the international community to help; reinstating the fired government employees and giving special slots of jobs to skilled IDPs and refugees who have returned home; developing coordinated plans and executing them at all levels of government and society for proper repatriation and reception of the returnees by host communities; rehabilitating the destroyed education and health infrastructure as well as roads and other development projects that are linked with humanitarian response; widening the communication with positive media reports that should attract people to come back to South Sudan; and continuing the formal consultations among government, diplomatic missions, NGOs, CSOs, FBOs, academia, IDPs, refugees and wider sectors of citizens of South Sudan.

She concluded by giving an account of a story of her experience in Juba in 1972 where she was one of the officials of RRC responsible for registration of returnees at the Compound of St. Theresa Catholic Cathedral in Kator. Her husband, who was the Secretary-General of the Regional Government at that time, got upset one day after he saw a container of UNHCR distributed cooking oil at the door of the kitchen in their residence and ordered for its return to the store. The driver who used to pick her up from work place with the shared car of H.E Abel Alier, the President of the High Executive Council, was the one who wrongly put the container at the back of the driver. The driver had to take that cooking oil back to avoid any tendency of corruption on relief items approved for the returnees only and not officials. Prof Julia admired the honesty of the Regional Government with the little budget that they had, which was executed with discipline and good ethical values. She urged the current government officials in South Sudan to be clear to their conscience and manage the public good ethically with honest professionalism. The parties and people should embrace peace wholeheartedly, otherwise, the resources and coffers of the government will always get emptied without shame on security provision pretext. She urged the leaders of the government and opposition to make South Sudan a safer place for all to live in dignity. She urged them take a lead in repatriate their families back home as a good example so that the IDPs and refugees could follow suit without hesitation.

III– THE PILLARS OF ACTION POINTS AND WAY FORWARD

The Sixth Session of the HIGH-LEVEL BREAKFAST DISCUSSION AND STRATEGIC THINKING ON THE PEACE PROCESS IN SOUTH SUDAN was successful in its timing; the level of frank and cordial practical sharing of ideas; and proposition for way forward to resolving the issue of voluntary and dignified repatriation, return and resettlement of IDPs and refugees of South Sudan in context of R-ARCSS Implementation. The keynote talk by Amb. Nicolas Bwakira and guide of discussion by Moderator Prof. Julia Aker Duany provided enlightening ideas from practical experience on what need to be done for South Sudan from the huge human resource available in the refugees and IDPs locations. All the participants commended the importance of the discussed topic. Their contributions are summarized into these key pillars for R-ARCSS implementation and realization of peace in the country:

- 1). Genuine political settlement of the armed conflict and insecurity in South Sudan with strengthened rule of law and amicable international engagements.
- 2). Comprehensive planning and preparedness for repatriation and resettlement by the Government in coordination with host countries and international partners.
- 3). Allocation of sufficient resources and expertise for facilitating the repatriation and resettlement with reconstruction of livelihood of the citizens.
- 4). Availability of basic infrastructure and services for citizens in both urban and rural areas, including land tenure issues for the returnees and trauma healing.
- 5). Affirmative action for employment of the qualified and skilled returnees in both public and private sectors.
- 6). Support the facilitation for jobs creation and enterprises in microeconomic sector with reliable income generating projects for the resettled returnees and host communities.
- 7). Adhering to professionalism, discipline on management of public good, and high ethical standards in work places for the implementation of 4 Rs with credible results.
- 8). Playing self-sufficient role of assisting the IDPs and refugees on case by case basis before rushing to international community for help.



Based on these pillars and garnering the recommended way forward during the high-level engagement of above-mentioned experts and discussants, the following analytical action points have been gleaned for dissemination to help in forging better way forward for consolidation of peace and prosperity in South Sudan for the common good, which is urgently required for parties, stakeholders, regional guarantors and international partners to consider in order to make a success story of R-ARCSS regarding repatriation of refugees and IDPs:

S/N	LEADERSHIP	CITIZENS	STAKEHOLDERS	GUARANTORS	PARTNERS
1.	Settle political problems in South Sudan with genuine political will for moving forward in peace	Support the amicable settlement of political issues in South Sudan via R-ARCSS and its implementation.	Help parties to the conflict to settle their political issues amicably via commitment to R-ARCSS.	Play external oversight role for the parties to conflict to adhere to R-ARCSS political settlement.	Persuade the parties to the conflict to stick to R-ARCSS political settlement for peace.
2.	Plan strategically for preparedness of initiating and managing timely repatriation and resettlement of IDPs and refugees	Provide correct information on the basis of which the plans for the 4 Rs could be drawn and prepared.	Help with the research and recommendation the best way to plan and prepare for the 4 Rs.	Collaborate and provide good planning and preparedness advice for 4 Rs for IDPs and refugees.	Help South Sudan and host countries with professional planning and preparation for the 4 Rs.
3.	Allocate sufficient fund from the revenues that accrue from resources of South Sudan to facilitate the 4Rs for IDPs and refugees.	Contribute and facilitate on the collection and allocation of sufficient fund for facilitating the realization of 4 Rs for IDPs and refugees.	Lobby for fund and contribute resources that are needed for realizing 4 Rs in South Sudan and the host countries of the displaced.	Lobby and assist with financial and other needed support for timely conduct of 4 Rs in South Sudan and the host countries.	Assist South Sudan and host countries with financial and other needed support for timely conduct of 4 Rs for IDPs and refugees.
4.	Avail basic infrastructure and services (e.g., roads, Education and health facilities) in South Sudan to attractively assist in return of IDPs and refugees.	Contribute for infrastructural development and provision of the necessary services for enhancing dignified livelihood in South Sudan.	Lobby and contribute for infrastructural development and provision of services for enhancing dignified livelihood in South Sudan.	Assist South Sudan with infrastructural development and services that are needed for regional enhancing of dignified livelihood.	Provide developmental aid in form of infrastructural development and services for enhancing modern livelihood in South Sudan.
5.	Give priority to reinstatement of employees of the government who returns home from refuge and IDPs camps, and apply affirmative action for the new applicants for jobs in public as well as in private sector.	Demand for reinstatement of the returning public servants from refugees and IDPs camps, and apply affirmative action for new applicants to get skilled jobs in public as well as in private sector.	Help in quick reinstatement of returning public servants from refugees and IDPs camps, and apply affirmative action for new applicants to get jobs in South Sudan.	Persuade the government of South Sudan to reinstate the returning public servants from refugees and IDPs camps, and apply affirmative action for new applicants to get skilled jobs.	Encourage the government of South Sudan to reinstate the returning public servants from refugees and IDPs camps, and apply affirmative action for new applicants for skilled posts.

6.	Provide micro-credit and enterprises for the refugees and IDPs as well as for host communities to support their income and strengthen their purchasing power.	Demand for micro-credit and enterprises for the refugees and IDPs as well as for host communities to support their income purchasing advantage.	Lobby for provision of micro-credit and enterprises for refugees and IDPs as well as for host communities to support their income.	Persuade South Sudanese to adopt micro-credit finance for refugees and IDPs as well as for host communities to support their enterprises and income.	Support South Sudanese with micro-credit finance to top up income and enterprises of refugees and IDPs as well as the host communities to benefit.
7.	Promote professionalism, discipline, and high ethical standards in work places for the implementation of the 4 Rs as planned for the good of citizens of South Sudan.	Adhere to strict professionalism, discipline, and high ethical standards in work places, especially in relation to 4 Rs as planned for welfare of least advantaged.	Check and practice public discipline and high ethical standards in work places, especially in relation to 4 Rs as planned for returning IDPs and refugees.	Do Peer review for South Sudan to practice, discipline and high ethical standards in work places, especially in relation to 4Rs for IDPs and refugees.	Support South Sudanese to practice public discipline and high ethical standards in work places, especially in relation to 4 Rs as planned for peace.
8.	Play positive role of enhancing self-sufficiency in assistance of the returning IDPs and refugees from available resources in South Sudan.	Work hard to enhance self-sufficiency and assistance of the returning IDPs and refugees from available resources in South Sudan.	Contribute to enhancement of activities that promote self-sufficiency and assistance of returning IDPs and refugees.	Coach South Sudanese to enhance the activities that promote self-sufficiency for assistance of refugees and IDPs.	Support South Sudanese to enhance the activities that promote self-sufficiency for assistance of returning IDPs and refugees.

ABOUT THE CENTER

South Sudan Center for Strategic and Policy Studies (CSPS) was established in July 2011 with aims of participating in the development of the country through applied research to enhance the debate on governance, nation and state-building in South Sudan, with the purpose of adding objectivity, critical thinking, nurturing strategic thinking, progressive and well-informed leadership.

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