

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



INCORPORATION OF R-ARCSS INTO THE TRANSITIONAL
CONSTITUTION (2011 AMENDED), ENACTMENT OF
LEGISLATIONS FOR GUIDING R-ARCSS IMPLEMENTATION AND
WORKING OUT CONSENSUAL MODALITIES FOR PERMANENT
CONSTITUTION MAKING

INTRODUCTION

The Center for Strategic and Policy Studies (CSPS) organized a HIGH-LEVEL BREAKFAST DISCUSSION AND STRATEGIC THINKING ON PEACE PROCESS IN SOUTH SUDAN at Pyramid Continental Hotel in Juba on 7th December 2018. The event brought together hybrid of policy and decision makers in South Sudan (government, parties, civil society, academia, lawyers, diplomatic missions, UNMISS, JMEC and NCAC) at prime morning time. The participants arrived at the venue in time and took Breakfast in a reserved section in the main Restaurant (07:30h – 08:40h a.m.) before converging in the Conference Room prepared for the Discussion, which lasted for 3 hours and half (09:00h to 12:30h).

The 37 participants who attended the special Breakfast discussion deliberated on **“Incorporation of R-ARCSS into the Transitional Constitution (2011 Amended), Enactment of legislations for guiding R-ARCSS implementation and working out consensual modalities for permanent constitution making”**.

OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOME

Emeritus Prof. Shadrack B.O. Gutto honored the Discussion by travelling from Pretoria, South Africa to Juba to share his insights on the topic based on his experience and expertise in constitution making in Kenya, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Sudan, among other countries internationally. The renowned South Sudanese lawyer, Yoanes Yor Akol Ajawin, moderated the deliberations guided by the following objectives:

- 1). To deliberate on the steps taken for incorporating R-ARCSS into TCRSS (2011, Amended), use as the base of the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) later to permanent constitutional making process.
- 2). To work out consensual modalities for permanent constitution making process and promulgation, putting into consideration the following principles:
 - a). Popular ownership of constitutional making process via comprehensive and rigorous consultative engagements of the citizens at all levels.
 - b). Supremacy of the constitution with improved good governance in accordance with domestic and international best practices.
 - c). Reforms of governance, security, humanitarian and economic institutions of South Sudan for safeguarding the welfare of the people.
 - d). Inculcating the rule of law for behaviour and attitude change to culture of peace and civility by the people and government of South Sudan in their different settings.
 - e). Promoting Bill of Rights to enable free and competitive space for individuals and communities of South Sudan to participate in promoting democratic ideals and enhance their duties and responsibilities for continuous nation building.

These objectives had to be informed by the 2018 Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) and the amended 2011 Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan (TCRSS), which are summarized as follows:

- 3). Within 21 days during the pre-transitional period the National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC) shall incorporate into 2011 TCRSS the provisions of the 2018 R-ARCSS— Preamble on the spirit and commitment by the parties to realize the interest of the people in peace and development; Chapter I on Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (articles 1.1 – 20); Chapter II on Permanent Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements (articles 2.1 – 5); Chapter III on Humanitarian Assistance and Reconstruction (articles 3.1 – 2); Chapter IV on Resource, Economic and Financial Management (articles 4.1 – 16); Chapter V on Transitional Justice, Accountability, Reconciliation and Healing (articles 5.1 – 5); Chapter VI on Parameters of Permanent Constitution (articles 6.1 – 16); Chapter VII on Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (articles 7.1 – 14); Chapter VIII on Supremacy and Procedures of R-ARCSS Amendment (articles 8.1 – 4) and Annexes (A – E). These provisions shall be incorporated by the NCAC into the 2011 TCRSS whose contents have been arranged as follows:



- Preamble on the Spirit of Social Contract—History of Struggle for Human Dignity and Peaceful Development Goals with Decentralized Multiparty Democracy, including Devolution of Powers and Resources for Welfare of the People of South Sudan;
- **Part One** (Articles 1 – 8) on South Sudan’s Constitution—territorial independence, sovereignty, supremacy and defense of constitutional order with promotion of people’s cultures, religions, languages and national symbols;
- **Part Two** (Articles 9 – 34) on Bill of Rights, including Fundamental Human Freedoms for Civilization; Part Three (Chapters I - II, Articles 35 – 49) on Fundamental Objectives and Guiding Principles, including Citizenship and Nationality in Decentralized System of Governance based on Levels and Devolution of Powers with Inter-governmental Linkages;
- **Part Four** (articles 50 – 53) on the National Government—Seat, Establishment, Organs, Powers, Competencies and Responsibilities;

- **Part Five** (Chapters I – II, articles 54 – 94) on the National Legislature (i.e., National Legislative Assembly and Council of States)—Seat, Establishment, Composition, Membership, Oath, Powers, Competence, Rules of Procedures, Functions, Sessions, Quorum, Conduct of Business Regulations, Proceedings, Immunity, Impeachment, Emoluments, Privileges, and Term;
 - **Part Six** (Chapters I – III), articles 95 – 121) on the National Executive (President, Vice President and National Council of Ministers)—Establishment, Appointments, Composition, Powers, Competence, Functions, Rules of Procedures, Quorum, Conduct of Business Regulations, Proceedings, Immunity, Emoluments, Remuneration, Privileges, Eligibility, Tenure, Declaration of Wealth, Prohibition of Private Business, Vote of No-Confidence;
 - **Part Seven** (articles 122– 134) on the Judiciary—Independence, Structure, Composition, Powers, Competences, Functions, Appointments, Oath and Discipline; PART EIGHT (articles 135 – 137) on Public Attorneys and Advocacy—Legal Counsels, Advocates and Law Review Commissions;
 - **Part Nine** (Chapters I – VII, articles 138 – 150) on the Civil Service, Independent Institutions and Commissions—Values, Guidelines, Civil Service Commission, Employees Justice Chamber, Anti-Corruption Commission, Human Rights Commission, Public Grievances Chamber, Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, DDR Commission, and HIV/AIDS Commission;
 - **Part Ten** (Chapters I – III, articles 151 – 161) on Armed Forces, Law Enforcement Agencies and Security—Composition, Status, Guiding Principles , Mission, Duties, Code of Conduct, Command and Control of South Sudan Armed Forces, Police Service, Prisons Service, Wildlife Service, Fire Brigade Service and National Security Service with Councils and Committees;
 - **Part Eleven** (Chapters I – II, articles 162 – 168) on the States, Local Government and Traditional Authority—Composition, Organs, Legislative Assemblies, Executives and Roles;
 - **Part Twelve** (Chapters I – VIII, articles 169 – 188) on Finance and Economic Matters—Guiding Principles for Development and Equitable Sharing of National Resources, Revenues and Wealth; Land Ownership, Tenure and Commission; Petroleum and Gas Development Management, Ministry, Commission and Corporation; Fiscal and Financial Institutions for Managing National Revenue Fund, for Fiscal and Financial Allocation and Monitoring, for Banking, for Auditing, for Trade and Commerce; and Management of Government Liabilities and Assets;
 - **Part Thirteen** (articles 189 – 192) on State of Emergency and Declaration of War, including duration and powers of President of the Republic to suspend part of the Bill of Rights that do not infringe on life and litigation for fair trial;
 - **Part Fourteen** (Chapter I – II, articles 193 – 197) on Census, Referenda on Critical Matter of Public Interest and Elections conducted by National Elections Commission, including involvement of National Bureau of Statistics and Population Census;
 - **Part Fifteen** (articles 198 – 200) on Miscellaneous Provisions—Coming into Force of this Constitution, Amendment, and Continuity of Laws and Institutions;
 - **Part Sixteen** (Chapters I – II articles 201 – 203) on Transitional Provisions and the Permanent Constitution Process, including National Constitutional Review Commission and National Constitutional Conference; and
 - **Schedules (A – E)** on Exclusive, Concurrent and Residual Powers of the National and States Government where the national laws takes concurrent precedence in case of contradiction with states or local laws, including the Assent of President of the Republic.
- 4). Articles 1.2.5 and 1.2.15 of R-ARCSS** mandates the Revitalized Government of National Unity (R-TGoNU) to oversee and ensure the preparation and conduct of permanent constitution-making process successfully within 24 months during the 30-month transitional period so that the national elections are conducted based on this new order, including

devolution of more powers and resources to states and local government. This has to be connected with Article 1.8 of R-ARCSS, which mandates the reconstituted National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC)¹ to incorporate the provisions of R-ARCSS into Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan (TCSS, 2011 as amended) within 21 days from commencement of its work during the 8-month Pre-transitional Period. The Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs shall receive the draft TCRSS from NCAC and present it within 7 days to TGoNU Council of Ministers and Transitional National Legislature for ratification within 30 days. The President of the Republic shall assent to the amended transitional constitution before the end of pre-transitional period, which shall repeal the old transitional constitution. All laws and legislations shall conform to the new constitutional order, including the following:

- a). RJMEC to convene a workshop (moderated and facilitated by a renowned international institute on constitutional expertise within 4 months during the transitional period for the Parties to R-ARCSS to agree on details of people-owned constitutional-making process. The outcome of that workshop shall form the basis for drafting legislation to be enacted by the reconstituted TNLA within 6 months during the transitional period to guide permanent constitution-making with lessons drawn from South Sudanese common law, constitutional history, experience and R-ARCSS).
 - b). RTGoNU shall fund and seek external assistance from the region and international partners, including engagements of experienced experts and adopting best practices that are suitable for South Sudan. Also the RTGoNU shall conduct adequate consultations with stakeholders on reviewing and reconstituting the National Constitutional Review Commission (NCRC), including assurances for quality and inclusivity of the appointed members and staff (i.e., political parties, CSOs groups, women groups, youth groups, faith-based groups, private sector, academia and professionals, ethnic minorities and people with special needs). A preparatory subcommittee shall be designated for convening National Constitutional Conference (NCC) in accordance with the enacted law for this purpose.
- 5). Articles 6.1 – 16 of R-ARCSS** provide for the permanent constitution to enshrine principles of supremacy of the will of people of South Sudan, inclusive federal and democratic system of government reflecting multi-character of the nation (e.g., communal, ethnic and regional), participation in sustainable peace and dialogue, territorial integrity, preservation of historical and cultural identities, respect of others opinions, good governance, national unity and tolerance, gender equity, affirmative action, devolutions of powers and resources to grassroots, equitable distribution of basic needs, productivity for holistic economic growth, and regional and international cooperation on stability. The draft Constitutional Text prepared by NCRC shall be adopted by the NCC, then presented by the RTGoNU Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to the Constituent Assembly (i.e., transformed Transitional National Legislature on 1st date of 27th month of transitional period = July 1, 2021) for deliberation and adoption. After that the President of the Republic shall assent to the passed constitutional bill within 30 days after which the Constituent Assembly shall be dissolved prior to elections.

¹ NCAC comprises 5 TGoNU, 2 SPLM/A-IO, 1 SSOA, 1 FDs, 1 OPP, 1 Civil Society, 1 Youth, 1 Woman and 2 IGAD nominees who shall be the Chair and Deputy with support from a Secretariat.



SUMMARY OF KEYNOTE DISCUSSION

For South Sudan to have a good constitution worth practical application and posterity, Prof Shadrack Gutto advised that it should adhere and commit to some important obligations:

- 1). Go back to the origins of how the country came into being after long history of struggle for liberation.
- 2). Retrace the spirit of the 2005 CPA, including the provisions of interim constitution of the Government of Southern Sudan.
- 3). Adopt hybrid of best domestic, regional and international practices of preparation and promulgation of permanent constitution making and constitutionalism.
- 4). Empower the judiciary with a constitutional court so that it doesn't operate as weak institution with no formidable check or respect on matters of law in South Sudan.
- 5). Enhance the litigation right with local content and interest of ordinary people who might not afford the conventional elitist court system, especially when common citizens lack trust and affordability in such courts and the language applied therein.
- 6). Engender the promotion of natural justice, truth, reconciliation and healing for realistic conflict resolution for localized problems.
- 7). Enshrine a provision for obligatory training of all armed forces in the country for protection of human rights in accordance with humanitarian law.
- 8). Embrace third generation constitution making where comprehensive consultations (not mere meetings) with extensive participation of the people at the grassroots are prioritized for meaningful ownership of the process and its legitimate promulgation.

- 9). Encourage substantive and serious written submissions by the citizens, including the civil society, on what they want to see being enshrined in the constitution.
- 10). Do not allow the politicians and connected elites to control the making and promulgation of the constitution as this will only produce a weak law that gives them more powers to capture the state in the expend of power of the common citizens.
- 11). Do not rush the constitution making process or be tempted to adopt cut-and-paste of experiences of others without proper contextualization and interrogated proper links with historical and cultural evolution of South Sudan.
- 12). Articulate the guiding principles of state and nation building clearly, including commitment to R-ARCSS mechanisms of institutionalization for confidence-building, conflict-transformation and peace-building.
- 13). Enact detailed legislations to guide the procedures of citizen-centered constitution-making with in-depth understanding of local realities of living.
- 14). Expand the implementation modalities for constitution making so that it goes beyond confines of workshops or conferences to garner real thoughtful work that captures the truth of the past, present and future of South Sudan with diversified shared values.

The points identified by Prof. Gutto were indorsed by the discussants and further emphasized the following following as crucial for the constitution making:

- 1). Use R-ARCSS implementation as an opportunity to transit from cycle of transitional constitutions to permanent constitution.
- 2). Conduct adequate consultations with the parties, stakeholders and wider sectors of the people of South Sudan to reconstitute the NCRC.
- 3). All parties to develop the necessary political will and consensus, like it happened in 2010, to talk to the people at the grassroots about dividends of R-ARCSS and importance of being involved in permanent constitution making.
- 4). With difficulty in funding the outreach activities to all parts of South Sudan, the parties should collaborate with Church and Civil Society to talk to the people at grassroots to persuade them on R-ARCSS ownership and people-centered constitution making.
- 5). Discuss on general principles approved by the people directly or through their representatives, including affirmation of the Bills of Rights and Valuable Principles available in the previous constitutions.
- 6). Avoid too much recycling of transitional constitutions that are nothing much but incorporated peace agreements that are negotiated exclusively by politicians and elites in context of resolution of their conflicts.
- 7). Uphold the supremacy of the people through their participation and ownership for realizing right content and correct context of the adopted constitutional text.
- 8). Not waste time in too much legalism in legislations because constitutions are not supposed to be end in themselves but facilitators of good governance for best political practice in the interest of both the governing authority and the governed citizens.

- 9). Diversity of background (with its tribal realities) of South Sudan and its constitutional history should be revisited and analyzed properly to guide best outcomes for permanent constitution making in accordance with traditional values and ideals.
- 10). Research and intensive consultations of the people at grassroots and other stakeholders at regional and national levels to bring out and reflect their voice clearly like what was done by the Steering Committee of the National Dialogue of South Sudan (i.e., local consultations, regional conferences and national conference that bring together all constituencies of the nation for resolution of how to keep the republic).
- 11). Continuous consensus building by the people, parties and stakeholders for inclusive constitution making as there is no permanence in human polity.
- 12). Specify of the type of federalism that is suitable for South Sudan to be enshrined as a constitutional obligation at all levels of government with sufficient devolution.
- 13). Prohibit the use of guns and violence and embrace peacefulness to settle political conflicts with associated different opinions and cultures.
- 14). Not to miss the opportunity again, like what happened with 2011 transitional constitution, to produce permanent constitution in time as provided in R-ARCSS Chapter VI considering that the situation emerged from bitter war.
- 15). Challenge the status quo in order to make a change through people-driven constitution with clearly defined process in the legislations enacted for this purpose with sufficient space accorded for garnering the voice of the people.
- 16). Subject constitutional making process to public discussions and scrutiny to avoid contradictions and irrelevancies that might be inherent in elites-driven constitution.
- 17). Constitutional brainstorming conference that JMEC shall convene during the transitional period after the formation of RTGoNU should be looked at as best opportunity for agreeing on the relevant methodology for people-driven permanent constitution making and restructuring of NCRC, including legislations and name change, and transforming the TNLA into the Constituent Assembly.
- 18). Transitional constitutional review and constitutional making must ensure that real powers and resources are devolved accordingly to local level of government
- 19). No names of individuals or communities should be mentioned in the constitution, except titles so as to maintain impartiality of position of responsibilities.
- 20). Impeachment, vote of no-confidence and parliamentary summons should not be removed or compromised in the constitution under any pretext because they forms the practical checks on individuals assigned in government to discharge particular mandate.

THE PILLARS AND ACTION POINTS FOR WAY FORWARD

The High-level Breakfast Discussion brought forth the following key pillars for constitution making in South Sudan as essential commitment for R-ARCSS implementation:

- 1). Peaceful political environment across the country for stability and prosperity.
- 2). People-centred and citizens-driven process across demographical setting and history.
- 3). Comprehensive consultations and strategic coordination at all levels of government.
- 4). Sufficient funding from the beginning to the end of the required plans and actions.
- 5). Federalism to absorb diversities and devolve national powers and resources to localities.
- 6). Judiciary as the final authoritative custodian of constitutionalism and Bill of Rights.
- 7). Executive responsibility sharing for service of the nation and welfare of the people.
- 8). Humanistic Literacy of government armed forces for physical security of the country.
- 9). Constructive development of competitive potentials of children, youth and women.
- 10). Civil Society, Academia and Media with robust links between the people and government.

Based on these pillars and garnering the recommendations for the way forward during the high-level engagement of above-mentioned experts and discussants, the following action points have been gleaned for best practices that are urgently required for parties, stakeholders, regional guarantors and international partners to consider for making success story of R-ARCSS on Chapters I and IV on permanent constitutional making and promulgation in South Sudan:

S/N	Leadership	Citizens	Stakeholders	Guarantors	Partners
1.	Take R-ARCSS as opportunity to prepare good peaceful environment for people-centred constitution making to end the recycling of peace agreements constitutions and seeds of harmful instability inherent in them.	Support R-ARCSS implementation and keep the parties and government pressured to honour their commitment and consult the citizens for ownership of constitution making.	Use R-ARCSS as opportunity to oblige the parties and government to speed up the process of making people-centred permanent constitution in peaceful environment.	Keep the parties and government reminded on their solemn commitment for R-ARCSS implementation and permanent constitution making in a secure situation of peace.	Keep urging the parties to adhere to implementation of R-ARCSS commitment and restoration of peace, which will enable permanent constitution making process to commence in time.
2.	Retrace good historical heritage of South Sudan and diagnose root causes of conflicts to enrich the garnered principles, values and ideals that need to be enshrined in permanent constitution, including the Bill of Rights.	Help the parties and the government with archives of heritages, humanistic principles and traditional values of South Sudanese, including oral testimonies of the root causes and resolution of conflicts.	Assist the parties and government with scientific research for authentic history, heritage, values, ideals and principles as well as objective diagnoses of root cause of conflicts.	Share the respective African experiences, values, ideals and principles with the parties and government of South Sudan so as to do better in constitutional making without reinventing the wheel.	Share with the people, parties, government and stakeholders of South Sudan experiences of the international values, ideals and principles that are suitable for modern constitutional making.

3.	Initiate robust consultations and frank discussions mechanisms at national, regional, states and payams levels to build consensus for ownership of constitution making without rush.	Demand and Cooperate with the parties, government and stakeholders on comprehensive and honest consultations with the citizens for constitution making and ownership of the process.	Check the parties and government and cooperate with them on extensive consultations of the citizens and consensus building for constitution making process.	Encourage the parties and government to prioritize wider consensus building and comprehensive consultations with the citizens at all levels on constitution making.	Motivate and assist the parties, government and stakeholders to conduct comprehensive and truthful consultations of the citizens on constitution making.
4.	Ensure that literacy and training of government armed forces on human rights and humanitarian law is made mandatory in the constitution to enhance the responsibility to protect South Sudanese without discrimination.	Encourage and contribute for literacy of government armed forces on civic education, especially on human rights and humanitarian law with responsibility to protect the citizens without fail.	Advocate and enhance literacy for government armed forces through civic education on human rights and humanitarian law with responsibility to safeguard citizens and the country.	Share experiences and peer-review the government armed forces on advantages of literacy and civic education on human rights and humanitarian law for the good of the country.	Assist in training government amended forces for literacy and safeguards of human rights and respect of international humanitarian law for the good of the country and its external relations.
5.	Assert the role of ministry of federal affairs in the synergy required for a comprehensive constitution making in South Sudan in accordance with the demands of the people and what they see to fit for their posterity within the context of unity in diversity.	Demand from the government to extend the work of Ministry of Federal Affairs to all the states and local government and mandate this Ministry to be part of constitution making process together with NCRC and Ministry of Justice.	Advocate for Ministry of Federal Affairs to be mandated as part of institutions that are tasked to manage constitutional making process together with NCRC and Ministry of Justice.	Share experiences of coordinated synergy for government institutions to manage the constitution making process with strong links to states and local government, including traditional authorities.	Enhance the capacity of Ministry of Federal Affairs to contribute robustly in promoting federalism with in the context of South Sudan and adoption of suitable international experiences on devolution of powers.
6.	Emphasize the role of judiciary in enforcing constitutionalism and Bill of Rights with informed inputs to be sought from the experienced justices and lawyer on empowering them to be the final authority to resolve the fundamental problems of South Sudanese polity.	Support the role of Judiciary in enforcing constitutional provisions to reign supreme over any other law and public regulations, especially the Bill of Rights and how these have to be upheld by government and citizens without subordinating these universal rights under any pretext.	Ensure that the Judiciary is empowered and restructured accordingly to enforce constitutional provisions over any other law and public regulations, especially the Bill of Rights and how these have to be upheld by all without subordination.	Educate the parties and government with best practices of the Judiciary in ensuring that constitutional provisions are upheld accordingly and supreme to guide public affairs in accordance with the Bill of Rights and Duties of the Citizenship.	Encourage and assist the parties and government with best international practices of the Judiciary, ensuring that constitutional provisions are upheld supreme to guide public affairs with commitment to the Bill of Rights and dignity of the citizens.
7.	Ensure that the aspirational dreams of children, youth and women are enabled competitively and guaranteed for realization into real life situation for the good nation and humanity.	Encourage the children, youth and women to dream big and work hard to make those dream come true with the support of the society and government in a competitive manner.	Motivate the children, youth and women to bring forth the potential talents through hard and innovative work valued through constructive outstanding competition.	Support the parties and government to prioritize the plans and programs that motivate the children, youth and women to focus on making the future of the country better.	Assist the people and government of South Sudan to motivate the children, youth and women to focus on making future of the country through correct utilization of the talents.

8.	Avail or seek sufficient funds from oil and other revenues for facilitating brainstorming, planning, strategies and coordination of activities that are required for constitution making.	Contribute fund and demand transparency and accountability in utilization oil and other public revenues for realization of sustainable peace and stable constitutional order.	Be a watchdog in ensuring that oil and other revenues of South Sudan are utilized by the government and involved companies for peace and good constitution.	Press on the government to prioritize the funding of peace activities and constitutional making using oil and other revenues that are available in the country.	Condition financial assistance to the government of South Sudan on how it uses oil and other revenues on promoting peace and creating stable constitutional order.
9.	Enhance the contributions of civil society, academia, media and faith-based institutions for nation-building with transparency in constitutional devolution of powers and resources.	Support the civil society, academia, media and faith-based institutions in their outreach activities on peace and contributions to constitution making in the interests all the citizens.	Enhance the vibrant role of civil society, academia, media and faith-based institutions in peace building and constitution making for the common good of all citizens.	Acknowledge the role of civil society, academia, media and faith-based institutions in peacebuilding and constitution making process in the interest of the nation.	Support and empower the civil society, academia, media and faith-based institutions in South Sudan for peacebuilding and people-centered constitution making process.
10.	Put good words into concrete actions to build confidence on implementation of declared responsibilities of serving the people as top priority and duty of government that should promote peace, constitutionalism and rule of law.	Keep reminding those tasked with top responsibilities in government to honour though demonstrable actions their commitments to peace and permanent constitutional order for stable post-war South Sudan.	Keep checking the commitments of the parties and government to implement R-ARCSS in order to restore peace and create permanent constitutional order in the country.	Ensure that the parties and government are honouring their commitment to peace and realization of permanent constitutional order by demonstrable actions.	Condition the support for the parties and government in South Sudan on proven concrete and timely actions for peace and creation of permanent constitutional order in the country.

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.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

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