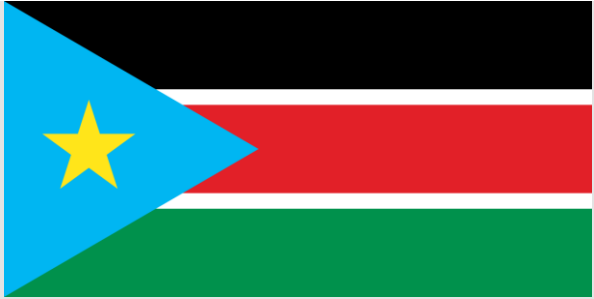


South Sudan



South Sudan

Augustino T. Mayai, Ph.D.
The National Bureau of Statistics
South Sudan Delegation Lead

Key Progress: SDG 16- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Relative peace and recovery

- Relative calm and recovery since formation of R-TGONU in 2020 and implementation of R-ARCSS.

Women political representation in the national legislature

- Women represent 32.4% of seats in the reconstituted national legislature representing 5.9% increase from 2013 (26.5%).

Capacity building for national and state legislative assemblies

- Review of the Parliamentary Service Master curriculum and capacity building trainings for legislators and staff of National and State Legislative Assemblies spearheaded by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Reality



The humanitarian situation in South Sudan is dire, with millions of people displaced internally or as refugees in neighboring countries due to ongoing violence, food insecurity, and economic instability.



Despite significant international aid and peace efforts, the country continues to struggle with governance challenges, corruption, and a fragile peace process.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



South Sudan has approximately two million internally displaced persons (IDPs), and 2.3 million of its citizens have sought refuge in neighboring countries.

Additionally, the country hosts close to 440,000 refugees, primarily from Sudan. Since the start of the Sudan conflict in April 2023, over 640,000 new arrivals have been recorded, including 141,595 Sudanese refugees as of April 2024.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Conflict and Human Rights:

South Sudan has experienced protracted conflict since gaining independence in 2011, primarily between government forces and various rebel groups.

Human rights abuses, including extrajudicial killings, sexual violence, and forced displacement, have been widespread. Efforts to hold perpetrators accountable have been limited.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



Corruption:

Corruption is a pervasive issue affecting various institutions, including the judiciary and law enforcement agencies. The lack of transparency and accountability undermines public trust and hinders effective governance.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



Prison Conditions:

Conditions in prisons are often harsh and overcrowded. There are concerns about access to legal representation and due process for detainees.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Transitional Justice:

Efforts to address past human rights violations and promote reconciliation have been limited.

The establishment of transitional justice mechanisms, such as truth and reconciliation commissions, has been slow and fraught with challenges.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



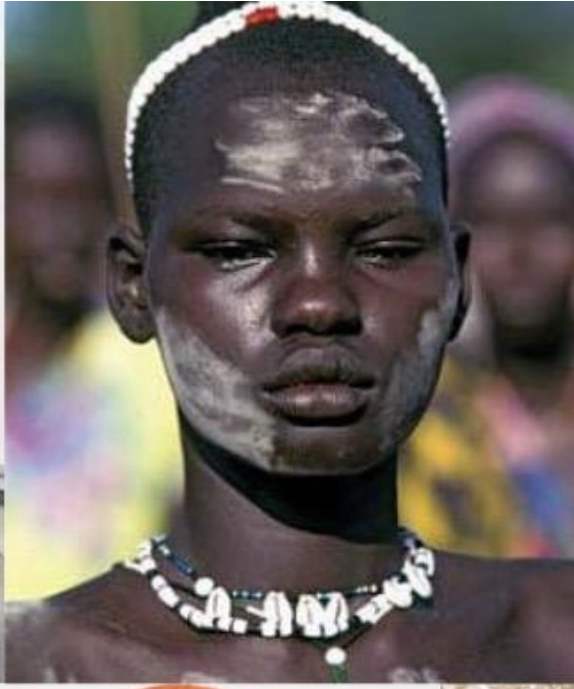
Legal System and Rule of Law:

- The judiciary faces numerous challenges including lack of resources, capacity, and independence. There have been efforts to strengthen the legal framework and judicial institutions, but progress has been slow.

Tribalism: Challenge for Justice and Peace

64 tribes





Tribalism that hinders peace



Historical Ethnic Divisions: These divisions were exacerbated during colonial rule, where ethnic groups were often pitted against each other by colonial powers for administrative control.

Longstanding Grievances: from disputes over resources, land, and power. These grievances have often been unresolved and contribute to inter-group tensions.

Political Manipulation: Political leaders in South Sudan have frequently exploited ethnic differences to consolidate power and maintain control.

Tribalism that hinders peace



Weak National Identity: South Sudan, as a relatively young nation (having gained independence in 2011), has struggled to forge a strong national identity that transcends ethnic lines.

Economic Factors: Competition over scarce resources, such as land and water, exacerbates ethnic tensions. Economic disparities between different regions and ethnic groups further fuel grievances and competition.

Social Structures: Traditional social structures and kinship ties play a significant role in South Sudanese society. These structures often reinforce ethnic identities and loyalties, contributing to the persistence of tribalism.



Necessary Steps for Justice and Peace:

Support Conflict Resolution and Mediation: Encourage dialogue and reconciliation efforts between different ethnic and political groups.

Promote Rule of Law and Accountability: This includes supporting judicial reform, promoting transparency and accountability in governance, and combating corruption which undermines trust in institutions.

Human Rights Advocacy: Documenting human rights abuses and providing legal assistance to victims can help bring perpetrators to justice and prevent future violations.

Disarmament and Demobilization: Support efforts to disarm militias and reintegrate former combatants into society.

Promote Economic Development: Supporting sustainable development projects, especially in rural areas, can create opportunities and reduce the incentive for violence.



Necessary Steps for Justice and Peace:

Empower Women and Youth: In many conflict-affected societies, women and youth are disproportionately affected and underrepresented in peace processes.

Education and Awareness: Promote education on conflict resolution, human rights, and civic engagement.

International Support and Diplomacy: Engage with regional and international partners to coordinate efforts and provide support for peacebuilding initiatives.



School Sisters of Notre Dame



**Transforming society
through education**



Education Awareness - Nuer tribe



School Sisters of Notre Dame

Promoting Unity



Empower Women –youth
Trauma healing program



School Sisters of Notre Dame

Building Peace



Empower women - recognize their role in society



School Sisters of Notre Dame

Building Peace



Human right advocacy



School Sisters of Notre Dame

**Promoting
Solidarity**



Refugee Camp IDP activities