South Sudan

Implementing SSR and DDR

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Contents

Abstract:

This paper is a qualitative case study of the implementation of Security Sector Reforms and Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programs in the newly independent South Sudan. The objective of the analysis is to give an understanding of how the implementation of these programs would contribute to legitimate, effective and efficient juridical systems and security sectors in the war torn society of South Sudan. The essay will include a summary of the conflictual background that issued the need for independence for South from The Republic of Sudan. It will also provide an insight on the Comprehensive Peace Agreement as well as analyze the question examined; if the implementation of SSR and DDR is vital for peace building in South Sudan. The concluding statements link concepts and show the curial need for SSR and DDR programs for enabling development and sustainable peace in South Sudan.

Key Words: SSR, Security Sector Reforms, DDR, Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, South Sudan, Government of South Sudan, GoSS, SPLA/M, SPLA, Sudan

Introduction

Since the independence of Sudan in 1956, the country has been cursed with violence, human rights atrocities and conflicts that have affected the people of Sudan throughout the years.

Most conflicts have been due to the marginalization of people of the south. Southerners have long been fighting the Government of Sudan (GoS) in hopes of achieving independence. Africa's longest civil war, between the National Congress Party (NCP), the ruling party in Sudan, and the Sudanese Liberation Movement/Army lead to the signing of the comprehensive peace agreement (CPA) 2005 which lead to the independence of South Sudan in January 2011.

Though there was a lot of hope amongst southerners for their country, the newly independent South Sudan has shown to be absent of effective juridical institutions and security sector. Although the south hoped to live in domestic peace, the unstable post war situation has lead to multiple human rights abuses, tribal conflicts and even ill-treatment of civilians (torture and killings by military officers and security personnel). South Sudan has since the independence faced numerous challenges.

Aim:

The aim of this qualitative study is to investigate the situation in South Sudan to answer the question: *Is the implementation of Security Sector Reforms (SSR) and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) vital for peace development in South Sudan?*

The hypothesis is:

The implementation of SSR and DDR is vital for peace building in South Sudan.

Outline

The first section of this analysis will give a detailed view on the methods used in writing this paper. It will also give a quick view on the trail of thought that has assisted in the inclusion and exclusion of various topics. This will be covered under the headline **methodology**.

The following section will be the **operationalization and conceptualization** of the key concepts. This section will allow the connection between the concepts and the analysis throughout the essay (Bjereld 2002 p.107).

The Section, **historical background**, will be giving a short introduction and a historical overview of the independence of South Sudan, the Government of South Sudan (GoSS) and the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). The historical background will mainly focus on the conflictual history between the SPLA/M and GoS .The section will also give a description of the timeline of which these events occurred, which is 1983 to the current day situation in South Sudan.

The last section will be a review of the situation in South Sudan and will examine if SSR and DDR are important in South Sudan. This section will aim at giving an understanding on the different security institutions and sectors as well as the justice system and the management of ex-combatants and civil societies. The section will also introduce details on the ongoing SSR and DDR programs in South Sudan.

An important aspect is also the challenges that the implementation of the processes faces. Concluding this paper will be a section connecting the question and the hypothesis to the analysis offered.

Methodology

This study aims to offer a qualitative case study of the post-conflictual peace building process in the world's newest country, South Sudan.

Although this is a qualitative study, there will be elements of a quantative study throughout the essay (Ibid p.115). The chosen quantative elements are aimed strengthen the qualitative analysis and assist me in my interpretation of the empirical information gathered.

This study will give insight and depth, only possible by the use of the structure of a case study (Bell 2005 p.10). The analysis of the security sectors and justice system will hopefully provide with the evidence needed to understand if the programs are of any importance in post-conflictual peace building era in South Sudan. The analysis of the implementation is the

backbone of this essay, therefore it is important to operationalize the concepts SSR and DDR (Johnessen 2002 p.11). The definition of the concepts will specify the criteria of the concepts that is need to understand for the analysis throughout the study (Bjereld 2002 p. 117).

The introduction provided the question and hypothesis that build foundation for this study. The hypothesis given is assembled by the relationships between two variables (Bell 2005 p.33), First one being, the implementation of the SSR and DDR, and the second the possibility peace building in South Sudan. The question is then built to help find evidence to strengthen the hypothesis (ibid p.137).

For the purpose of validity (Bjereld 2002 p.111), information provided by literature from Lund University and Uppsala University was utilized.

The main interpretation of the concepts of DDR and SSR are therefore taken straight from the course literature from the peace and conflicts course in Lund University which included work of Chandra Lekha Srirams (article); *Evaluating and comparing Strategies of Peace building and Transitional Justice.* This proved to be very influential throughout the study. Other documents that have been used are official government documents, research articles written by government personnel, official documents from the United Nations (UN), organizations that cooperated with The UN and NGO's such as Human Rights Watch (HRW) and Amnesty International (AI).

There are also references to valid information from the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development handbook (OECD), the Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS) and the Sudan Human Security Baseline Assessment (HSBA). The HSBA is project established through the cooperation between the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (HSBA 2011 p.12).

Operationalization and Conceptualization

This segment will provide an overview on the two transitional models most used by UN in processes after peace agreements and within post-conflict peace building; SSR and DDR. (M. Knight 2012 p.17)

SSR; SECURITY SECTOR REFORMS:

Security Sector Reforms are strategies used within most contemporary peace building missions as described in OECD.

The purpose of SSR is to transform or/and form a safe, uncorrupted and effective security sector by involving all aspects and actors within a community (Sriram 2009 p.26). The process in which SSR works is through programs and policies aimed to provide assistance and education for security sectors, such as the training of military and police forces (ibid p.27). The programs also aim at providing support for institutions and plans arrangements that offer to educate judges, correctional facility personnel, prosecutors, lawyers and others groups that work within the justice system (ibid).

The SSR is seen as an essential aspect of peace building. The effectiveness and legitimacy of security sectors can contribute positively to peace building (ibid). The presence or the absence of security sector reforms has shown to have a significant effect on the duration of peace settlements (Deng Deng 2012 p.7).

Legitimacy of security sectors are important to provide security for the civil community (M. Knight 20120 p.25) and provides an overall feeling of safety.

The actors that plan the SSR programs are responsible of offering education on the *rule of law* (ibid). This concept is very important for the legitimacy of a justice system and is simply defined as the understanding of accountability (Santiso, Harris, Bloomfield 1998 p.364). The UN defines it as a principle in which all forms of institutions, governments, individuals, public and private actors, as well as the state itself can be held accountable for human rights violations and can be prosecuted (OECD 2007 p.114). In other words, the rule of law means that no one, and nothing, is above the law.

In some cases, SSR can be interwoven in a peace agreement, and will offer to integrate former combatants into the national security sectors such as the military forces and police (Sriram 2009). SSR is necessary for creating conditions for sustainable peace and development. This is needed for a stable, legitimate and transparent juridical system and is essential in post-conflictual states to protect and secure civil life and protect human rights (ibid). Successfully implemented security sector reforms can provide equality and fairness in all applications of both international and national laws and rights within a state (OECD 2007 p.118). It can also deliver a legitimate justice systems with security, transparency and respect towards human rights (Santiso 1998 p.364).

DDR; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

DDR is a program planned in post-conflictual societies to help combatants, ex-combatants and other groups that have been closely associated with armed forces get reintegrated into society and live as law-abiding citizens (IDDRS p.2).

Combatants and ex-combatants are the groups that can post a threat towards peace and stability. They are armed and are often left unoccupied and with no livelihood during peacetimes (M. Knight 2012 p18). Through DDR these individuals can participate in the development of peace instead of being seen merely as spoilers (ibid).

The purpose of the DDR process is to create security and stability in post-conflictual societies through reducing the number of unofficial combatants and armed groups (Sriram 2009 p.24). By doing so, DDR can contribute to a secure and stable post conflictual environment (IDDRS p.1).

By removing these threats, the process provides an opportunity for development and the planning of long-term security and peace (M. Knight 2012 p.18). A successful and well planned DDR process will help societies and will benefit the socio-economic development as well as contribute to civil protection (Sriram 2009 p.24). It also includes many actors, on local, national and international level, therefore there is a necessity for detailed planning when dealing with DDR. It is essential that all parties involved uphold their commitments to the process (ibid).

This process, which has become a significant part of the UN contemporary peace missions, is divided up into different stages. The following stages are provided by the IDDRS (IDDRS p.2);

Disarmament: The stage in which there is a wide spread collection and documentation of arms, weapons, explosives, from ex-combatants and civilians.

Demobilization: In this stage the process it to release active combatants from armed groups. This stage is often very controlled, aimed at minimizing the activity of combatants through placement in temporary camps or/and assembly areas.

Reinsertion: This stage is intended for the immediate assistance for ex-combatants. The process is set between the demobilization and the reintegration process. It is the short term assistance for the basic needs of ex-combatants and their families (food, shelter, financial assistance), also referred to as reinsertion packages.

Reintegration: The last step of the DDR process is the official change of status to ex-combatants. They are integrated into society, given sustainable employment with stable incomes and are given a civil status. They are also given official discharge documents.

Historical Background

From one Sudan to two

Sudan gained its independence 1956 (UCDP 2012). Divided by ethnic and religious differences, Sudan has long been cursed with intra state conflicts, wars, non-state violence and human atrocities (Deng Deng 2012 p.161).

The northern part of Sudan is merely populated by "Afro-Arab" Muslims, while the south is mostly populated by Christian Africans (UCDP 2012). Sudan's population is one of the most heterogenic populations in the world (Joireman 2003 p.149). These differences between ethnic groups have been the cause for most of the violence throughout the history of Sudan. The marginalization of the "African/Christian" population in Sudan caused tension between the groups (ibid). Although the "Afro-Arab" population did not represent the majority of

Sudan's people they have, since the independence, ruled and completely dominated the political sphere (Broché 2009 p.13). Controlled from the center of Khartoum in northern Sudan, political decisions clearly displayed the differences between the South and the North. The marginalization of the "African/Christian" south population in Sudan caused tension between the groups (ibid).

While Khartoum continued to develop economically, the south was marginalized and kept falling deeper into poverty and failed to develop. The conflicts between the South and North started 1962 (ibid) when a rebel group by the name of Anya Nya fought for an independent south. Anya Nya was the first south based armed group to fight for independence. The conflict is defined as a small scale conflict by Uppsala conflicts data base, and ended 1973 with the Addis Ababa agreement (ibid. 17). The large scale war for the independence of the south arose after the formation of Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLA/M), an official armed rebel group lead by Dr John Garang (Deng Deng 2012 p.161). The conflict between the SPLA/M and the GoS started 1983 and by its end the conflict had taken almost two million lives (Broche 2009 p.14). In 2005 the two opposing parties signed the comprehensive peace agreement (CPA 2005) that changed the political marginalization and would eventually change the future of Sudan. The GoS was generally opposed to the autonomy given to the south by the CPA (Mading Deng 2010p.1). The CPA states: *"That the people of South Sudan have the right to self-determination; inter alia, 9 through a referendum to determine their future status."* (CPA 2005 p.3 article 1.3)

The referendum was set six years after the signing of the CPA and on January 9th 2011 it was clear that the majority had voted on an independent South Sudan.

The Republic of South Sudan was born, with its own government, Government of South Sudan (GoSS). The world's newest country gained international recognition as an independent state June 9th the same year (UCDP 2012). The signing of the CPA also made the SPLA the official national army of the South Sudan (ibid).

Analysis

Why is SSR and DDR in South Sudan needed?

Due to the urgent human rights concerns in the new state of South Sudan, there is a requirement for accountable, transparent and efficient security institutions (HRW 2009 p. 13). Representatives of security sectors ought to be trustworthy in their actions, in addition they should also be held accountable for the implementation of the rule of law, human rights and security issues. (OECD 2007 p.112).

Since the signing of the CPA, GoSS has been responsible of administrating a fragile area shattered by years of conflict which has made security institutions and justice systems very fragile (HRW 2009 p.13).

Even though there have been challenges in state-building and reconstruction, some progress has been made. For example, the DDR process has facilitated an increase of former militants joining the National army, the SPLA (Ibid). Some programs are proceeding according to plan but South Sudan still suffers from lack of resources for the training and education needed for the South Sudanese police service (SSPS) and the SPLA (Knight 2009). One incident that displays how such factors contribute further to an already weakened justice system is the police operation in Eastern Equatoria in June 2008 that lead to the killing of 12 civilians and displacement of 4000 people (HRW 2009 p.17).

A functioning security apparatus is essential in societies such as South Sudan that is going through a peace building era (Santiso 1998 p.362). Undoubtedly there is a necessity for organized and effective security systems for all states to function. This is especially essential in war torn societies since providing stability and security can help the development and lead to long lasting peace (OECD 2007).

DDR and SSR are key elements and if implemented successfully can contribute to downsizing military threats and transforming the security sectors (Deng Deng 2012 p.164). This will enable the transformation to long-lasting peace in South Sudan.

DDR is explicitly required for limiting the risk of relapse into conflict through downsizing the number of armed groups and combatant. SSR assists in the transition towards stability and security (Sriram 2009 s.41).

Using both methods, SSR and DDR, contributes to the capability of sustaining peace (ibid), therefor the process of SSR and DDR need to be coexisting in peace building.

After the independence of South Sudan, the South had an opportunity to implement changes that would strengthen the rule of law and strengthen the values of fundamental rights. Emphasis needs to be but on the importance of institutions that are accountable as legal advocates, policy adapters and enforcers of laws for this to prosper

After the signing of the CPA numerous SSR and DDR activities have been established and reinforced by the GoSS and other national and international actors in hopes of guaranteeing a stable transition.

"DDR and Security sector development are key elements of a good governance in south Sudan's post-conflict landscape, by downsizing the existing security forces and transforming them into new, efficient and accountable institutions" (Deng Deng 2012 164)

Implementation of SSR and DDR in South Sudan

SSR in South Sudan

The GoSS has put a lot of its SSR resources into reforming the SPLA into a legitimate national army but some efforts to educate and train the new police forces have also been made (Deng Deng 2012 p.170). The processes are direct combinations of the DDR and SSR process were ex-combatants are given employment within the security sector as a part of the SPLA or the SSPS (Sriram 2009 p.15)

Much like other processes within peace building, the financial aid given to the GoSS and other parties involved are used to enable the SSR process (Holland 2010 p.3). Most of the financial aid for the programs is provided by the UNDP, the UNMIS and the US state department. These co-operations were established for the purpose of gaining international support and advice to enable long lasting stability (Knight 46ff). The aid is given to provide the GoSS with the resources necessary to build police stations and correctional facilities, aid SPLA personal and help with the army's reforms, as well as ensuring security and managing security issues (Holland 2010 p.3).

The legal framework of the South Sudanese's security sectors was established by the Interim Constitution of South Sudan (ICSS) and advocates that the SSPS, the SPLA and other security sector actor's *"mission is to prevent, combat and investigate crime, maintain law and public order, protect the people in Southern Sudan and their properties, and uphold and enforce this Constitution and the law"* (ICSS 2011 article 162).

Key Security Sector Reforms in South Sudan

SSR are very broadly implemented in South Sudan, the following activities can be perceived as key activities.

Army Reform

As mentioned earlier, GoSS has focused a lot of its SSR resources in the transformation of the SPLA into a national army. The Integration of SPLA personnel and other combatants into professional army personal are done through a combination of DDR and SSR programs.

The GoSS also passed the *Sudan People's Liberation Army Bill* in 2008. The bill consists of the constitution, mission structures, the exercise of power, and functions and duties of the army. All those who take part in DDR and/or SSR programs are obligated to familiarize themselves with the bill (Holland 2010 p.3).

The personnel under this program are also provided guidance and assistance by the Department for International Development (DFID) (ibid p.4)

Police Reform

The improvement and training of the police force does not seem to be of primary concern for the GoSS, yet some reforms have been made to improve the SSPS. The DFID has supported the police force trough a Security Sector Development/ Defense Transformation Program (ibid p.3 ff). The UNMIS has taken part in this program through providing educational programs to improve the SSPS understanding of human rights.

Justice Reform

To improve Rule of Law the UNDP created a Rule of Law Unit that is responsible for providing the institutional capacity needed for the Ministry of Legal Affairs.

UNMIS is also involved in these reforms and have helped the GoSS form a Justice and Security Sectors Advisory and Coordination Cell (JSSAC). (ibid)

DDR in south Sudan

"The overarching objective of the DDR process is to contribute to creating an enabling environment to human security and to support postpeace-agreement social stabilization across Sudan, particularly war affected areas"(CPA 2005, p. 109, paragraph 23.1)

DDR in South Sudan is critical for the possibility of sustainable peace and development. If planned correctly it can hopefully contribute to the removal of internal threats through facilitating ex-combatants reintegration into society both socially and economically (Deng Deng p.164). The international community has stressed the importance of a DDR process is in post-conflictual development for states such as South Sudan but the SPLA was long worried about downsizing its troops due to the uncertainty of whether or not there was going to be a referendum (Deng Deng p.167).

The uncertainties of the pre-independence era lead to a delay in the DDR schedule (Deng Deng 2012 p.165). According the CPA's section containing details on the DDR process, pre and prost the referendum (Knight 2009 p.46), the demobilization activities were to be started in June 2006 but due to the delays (mentioned above) these activities started 2009 (Deng Deng 2012 p.166).

The DDR process in Sudan was planned to be both comprehensive and voluntary and mainly focused on ex-combanants from the SPLA (Sriram 2009 p.14).
Those who engage in the DDR program do not receive a financial reward for handing in their weapons but by enrolling they receive two packages. The first is given before reintegration training starts, the "reinsertion package", and consists of (Deng Deng 2012 p.166) non-food items and some money (an estimated worth of food for three month for a family of five). The second one is given after the two-and-a-half to three month long reintegration training and consists of materials that are meant to assist the ex-combatants in their new occupations and careers. (ibid).

The CPA created three different but co-operative institutions responsible of the DDR programs, National Council for DDR Co-ordination (NCDDRC), North Sudan DDR Commission (NSDDRC) and South Sudan DDR Commission (SSDDRC) (Knight 2009 p.47).

The NCDDRC worked as a pre referendum council, and enabled the co-operation between the south and north commissions. This joint council acted as the responsible body of the overall policy formulation, oversight, co-ordination, evaluation and review of the DDR process when Sudan was one state. Now the DDR planning in South Sudan lays in the hands of the SSDDRC.

DDR programs in South Sudan are supported by UN DDR Units. These units provide technical and financial support. The units follow the United Nations integrated DDR standards (165 deng) and include the UN Development Program (UNDP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Mission In Sudan (UNMIS) (Gebrehiwot 2009 p.40). The funding for the DDR Process comes from various actors including the UN Assessed Budget for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reinsertion, the UNMIS and Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan (Snowden 2012 p.22).

The DDR programs in south Sudan are very closely linked to the SSR programs, and should be simultaneously (HRW 2009 p.44.).

The demobilization step had been planned to be conducted in two different phases. The first being the demobilization of so called non-essential forces such as Children associated with Armed Forces (CAAF) and Women associated with Armed Forces WAAF. The second was the demobilization of able-bodied soldiers of the SPLA (HBSA Ibid). The CAAF and WAAF groups are better defined as individuals that have taken part, or been closely associated with armed forces, but were not involve in fighting. In south Sudan, there is a large group of women that fit this definition.

Though the DDR programs have come far there are a lot of difficulties that threaten the programs. The same difficulties also highlight the importance of DDR in South Sudan.

Challenges facing the programs

Challenges facing SSR

"South Sudan lacks the physical infrastructure, making it close to impossible to impose the right equipments and resources needed for a capable justice system" (Deng Deng 2012 p.172)

Even before the independence, the SPLA was confronted by obstacles in the form of militant groups from the former South Sudan Defense Force (SSDF) (Snowed 2012 p.11). These insurgents became a threat during the post electoral period and were lead by George Athor, David Youyan and Gastlau Gai (Uppsala Conflict Data Base).

The internal conflicts between different ethnic groups in South Sudan highlights the ineffectiveness of the security sectors since it provides with evidence that they failed to protect the civilian population from such threats (HRW p.17).

They are also unable to sustain peace within different groups and assure communal peace.

The states of Eastern and Central Equatoria, though from the same ethnic groups also practice violence against each other over cattle and over land. Battles between Mundari, Bari, and Dinka ethnic groups are ordinary in Juba, causing large number of killings, and displaced (ibid p.12).

Lack of training and training in basic human and civilian rights has caused the inability to maintain and enforce laws and rights in society. Another weakness is the lack of institutions and personnel trained in international law, human rights and constitutional right (Deng Deng 2012 p.171). Unjust arrests, beatings, torture has become an everyday occurrence in the South Sudanese justice system (ibid). Not only has the army and the police failed to protect civilians, but they have themselves been the violators of rights, using inappropriate measures of violence towards unarmed civilians (AI 2010 p.306). The SPLA and the SSPS continue to violate both international and national rights through their acts (Deng Deng p.170). In some cases these acts have been the core reason for sparking violence between ethnic groups. In 2009, the police force fired shoots into a crowed of Shilluk and Dinka dancers during a

festival. This act resulted into clashes between the two groups causing multiple death and displacements (HRW p.21).

According to the human rights watch and UNMIS, due to the weak enforcement of law and rights, and the low capacity of the security forces many have lost their belief in the Justice System in South Sudan (HRW p.20).

Corruption and weak government institutions are two factors leading to increasing distrust towards the security sector actors and as a result has lead to civilians taking matters of security into their own hands (Deng Deng 2012 p.164).

This has led to an increasing supply of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) throughout the country (Ibid 17). This has a direct impact on the effectiveness on the DDR process. Seeing as people do not believe in the security sectors in South Sudan, they are going to be more unwilling to disarm themselves.

Challenges facing DDR

The DDR program, was proposed to start the demobilization of 90 000 combatants in January 2006 but started as late as 2009 due to delays caused by the unwillingness of the SPLA to downsize their military forces (Deng Deng 2012 p.165). By the end of May 2011 there was only a 12,252 been demobilized (ibid p.166). A survey by the HSBA shows that almost 49% of the demobilized by February 2011 (total number of 11, 022) were women. Unfortunately these groups raise yet another challenge for the success of the DDR programs. These women are not considered ex-combatants, yet according to the HSBA (2011) the vast majority was registered as ex-combatants rather than WAAF. Most commonly women were working as nurses, cooks, cleaners, most are unmarried or widows and the majority are unpaid by the SPLA (HSBA 2011 p.7). This shows that DDR commissions of south Sudan has failed to fully follow the IDDRS Standards (index for the IDDRS standards of DDR).

An additional problem is the unwillingness from the SPLA soldiers to voluntarily enter the DDR program. The time gap between being discharged and the start of the reintegration left the risk of inoccupation to big (Deng Deng 2012 p.167). The ill prospects of earning some form of livelihood outside the military are also a reason for an unwillingness to join the DDR process (HSBA 2011 p.3). Seeing as the SPLA has an 80% illiteracy rate (Deng Deng 2012 p.167) many do not see leaving the army as an option. This clearly shows the lack of planning

and co-ordination throughout the DDR programs. So far the DDR programs in South Sudan have been used to discharge women and other non-essential groups rather than dealing with members of the SPLA.

Another difficulty is that South Sudan is already suffering from the lack of infrastructure, and harsh economic conditions. The delays of the DDR process and the unsustainable size of the SPLA has consumed almost 40% of the governments overall budget (HSBA 2011 p.8).

Conclusion

If successful, DDR and SSR could contribute to national and regional stability and set a stable foundation for peace development in South Sudan. DDR contributes to a short-term, immediate restoring, while SSR contributes to more long-term security and enables development to prosper under a peaceful environment.

Both programs are needed simultaneously, since they impact each other within the peace building process. There is a clear connection between DDR and SSR. The process of disarmament and demobilization of ex-combatants directly affects the conditions in which states establish effective security sectors. For sustaining civil order and protecting human rights there is a need of controlling arms and weapons in South Sudan.

The reintegration of ex-combatants enables a secure environment. If there is an unsuccessful reintegration, the SSR could be jeopardized. There is a possibility that this would put pressure on sectors like courts, prisons, and police, increasing the risk of relapse into violence.

To conclude, a well-planned and executed DDR process in South Sudan is the safest guarantee for a sustainable and successful SSR process, and vice versa. Due to the fact that the SSR process would help shape and organize security services, and that DDR processes would help minimize threats by for example controlling the flow of SALW, and sustain what is needed to meet the demands of the people and guarantee the efficiency of the SPLA, the SSPS and other actors.

The Celebration of the Independence of the Republic of South Sudan came with hopes and dreams of living in peace. The new country hoped for development and sustainable peace for its people. Yet this is a state that has been born from conflict. The country suffers from the

unsustainable number of SPLA members, untrustworthy justice system as well as untrained military and police personnel.

This study has shown the importance of just institutions that can strengthen human rights and help enforce the rule of law, as well as establish and maintain an efficient, effective and fare justice system in South Sudan. The current unstable situation in South Sudan is not adequate for the possibility of post-conflictual development and threatens the possibility for long-lasting peace. Therefore, the implementation of SSR and DDR is vital for peace building in South Sudan. The weaknesses of the state of South Sudan and the horrific human rights situation clearly show the importance of SSR and DDR programs to help enable peace and future development and security in the country.

Abbreviations

AI   Amnesty International

CPA   Comprehensive Peace Agreement

DDR   Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

DFID   Department for International Development

GoS   Government of Sudan

GoSS   Government of South Sudan

HSBA   Human Security Baseline Assessment

HRW   Human Rights Watch

ICSS   Interim Constitution of South Sudan

NCDDRC National Council for DDR Co-ordination

NSDDRC North Sudan DDR Commission

NCP   National Congress Party

OECD   Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

SALW   Small Arms and Light Weapons

SSDDRC South Sudan DDR Commision

SSDF   South Sudan Defense Force

SSPS   Southern Sudan Police Service

SPLA/M Sudan People's Liberation Army/ Movement

UCDP   Uppsala Conflict Data Program

UNDP   United Nations Development Programme

UNICEF United Nations International Children's Fund

UNMIS   United Nations Mission in Sudan

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