

Report Back from Working Groups
South Sudan Symposium
7 June 2014

Interim Arrangements

1. **Ceasefire:** The priority was peace, security related concerns, implementation of the cease fire
2. **Service delivery:** Urgent service delivery can't be postponed till the end of the transition to address the humanitarian crisis
3. **National Dialogue:** There was support for broader ongoing national consultation in some format
4. **Institutional reform:** Some noted the need for improved balance of power between branches of government and giving more administrative and financial resources to subnational and local government
5. **Reconciliation:** There was acknowledgement for addressing wounds on all sides
6. **Constitutional Reform:** This should include a consultative process for drafting towards a final constitution.
7. **Elections:** Elections should be held in line with the terms of the final constitution.
8. **Census:** There was consensus that it should be completed, but acknowledgment that it would take time.
9. **Inclusivity:** inclusive transitional government which has the trust of a wide spectrum of the population
10. **Duration of interim arrangements:** The duration will be tied to agenda. Overall many suggested that it would take approximately 2 to 2.5 years, including a possible 6 month pre-interim period to operationalize cease-fire
11. **Composition:** While was no real discussion on the actual composition of the transitional government, many noted that the functions and forms of transitional arrangements have to be agreed upon first.

Justice and Reconciliation

1. **No Justice without peace:** Recognition that we could not have reconciliation without peace. This requires a cessation of hostilities, followed by a permanent cease-fire.
2. **No Peace without justice:** Justice shouldn't be victim of a need to move on.
3. **Accountability.** Without justice there is no peace. Those who triggered violence should be the first to demonstrate accountability and should serve as an example of reconciliation by reconciling before the nation. This needs to happen thorough different layers of society and should include the military. Accountability process should focus on individual personality responsibility for crimes. The entire community should not be held accountable
4. **Politicization of ethnicity:** This was a political problem not an ethnic war.

5. **Importance of victims:** We need to listen to the aggrieved. Only the aggrieved can give up their right to justice willingly.
6. **Recognition of Sexual violence**—those who had to suffer it and those who had to witness it (children).
7. **Recognition of women as agents-** At the same time, it should be recognized that women are more than victims.
8. **Youth-**The role of youth as agents should also be recognized
9. **Mechanisms:**
 - a. Right to reparation: Victims have a right to reparations, recognition, support for psychological trauma.
 - b. Truth Commissions: There was a huge interest in truth commission
 - c. Building institutional capacity for reconciliation. Several members of the group noted structural deficiencies of state. Without that no meaningful reconciliation in the long term.
 - d. We need all approaches and methods and the space and the environment, and sufficient time for this process. We shouldn't trade accusations. We can start now in communities. Some spoke of Jonglei/Yau Yau peace mediated by Bishops that achieved peace after a long time.
 - e. Justice and reconciliation required different processes but a broader process of justice at community level through community level mechanisms
 - f. Ask Secretariat to establish mechanism for input –some sort of channel to write in ideas to move process forward

Security Arrangements

1. **Ending the violence:** Collective desire to end suffering. Suffering and violence continuing despite agreement. It is important to move to a permanent ceasefire. Then other security concerns could be addressed.
2. **Status of civilians women, IDPS, children:** This was mentioned as a particular concern. Importance of addressing their security as well as concentrating on actual security matters. The role of civilians in a cease-fire agreement should be examined.
3. **Humanitarian corridors** or buffer zones: Need to reform non-states and to move actors away from where civilians live.
4. **Need for monitoring mechanism:** Civilians have also been carrying out violence. Also came to ideas of accountability, both for ceasefire for civilians and international law.
5. **Reform of the armed forces:** Need for greater ethnic diversity in armed forces. Need for agreement of national army and a vision for the national army. Individuals' political and military roles should be more clearly defined. Security sector reform should also include police.
6. **Disarmament:** Spread of small arms and civilians carrying weapons. This requires community engagement. There is still ongoing recruitment among civilians.

7. **Accountability.** There needs to be recognition and promulgation of individual chain of command and a better understand international law.
8. **Role of non-state actors in SSR reform:** Traditional leaders were an example. They should be mandated by name through agreement.
9. **Role of civil society:** civic education, about recognizing about what people doing to date. Many of these people are conducting consultations with people at great risk.

Constitutional Development and Reform

1. **Ongoing process:** South Sudan has history and foundation for constitutional reform. Foundation of the constitution needs to be improved but there is a need for discussions about the starting point in terms of process and adopting them
2. **Importance of constitutional reform:** Constitutional reform is important to sustainable peace.
3. **Implementation of Constitutional Reform:** conversation about two phases of CR, immediate transitional arrangements and possible consideration of urgent phase; second, long term reforms.
4. **Inclusivity:** There is overall intention for full participation but implementation needs to be revisited. Critical that all of South Sudan should participate.
5. **System of government:** There was an agreement regarding the powers and fiscal arrangements and federalism but not much discussion about when it should take place. No agreement on specific details or name of system of government but this was a key issue on people's mind.
6. **Ending the violence:** Recognition of the urgent need to end the suffering and this being the first order of business.