

Webinar: A Pathway to Peacebuilding and Restorative
Justice in South Sudan and Regional Experiences

Reparative Justice IX: July 2, 2026
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South Sudan Crisis 2013-todate

- Conflict since 2013



Displacement



- Atrocity crimes



Impunity



Violations

- CRSV



Killings



- Torture



Child recruitment



TJ Framework

- CTRH law enacted, interviews done but commissioners not appointed
- CRA law enacted only. Survivors through supported by Global Survivors Fund, Mukwege Foundation, LAW and UNFPA/UNMISS-NORAD, DRL, UNTF and UN Action Fund- IGA, PSS, education, referral and emergency support
- • Hybrid Court- nothing done
- • Institutional reforms- lagging behind- security sector, judiciary and unification of forces.

Survivors Demand of Reparations

- Accountability and prosecution of perpetrators of CRSV.
- Financial compensation for physical, psychological, and economic harm.
- Free, quality medical care, including sexual and reproductive health services.
- Long-term psychosocial and trauma counselling.
- Education and support for children born of CRSV.
- Livelihood assistance and economic empowerment for survivors.
- Protection from stigma, discrimination, and retaliation.
- Official acknowledgement, public apologies, and recognition of survivors' experiences.
- Guarantees of non-recurrence through security, legal, and institutional reforms.

Restorative Justice from survivors perspective

- Truth-telling
- Dialogue
- Reconciliation
- Survivor participation
- Livelihood and education support.
- Safe space
- Guarantees of non-recurrence through reforms.

Role of CIGPJ and CSO

- Promotes survivor-centred justice and accountability.
- Amplifies survivors' voices in advocacy and policy.
- Advocates for survivor-centred reparations.
- Supports survivor participation in transitional justice.-Establishing SUNS
- Strengthens survivor networks and leadership.
- Builds capacity of justice and protection actors.
- Raises community awareness to prevent CRSV and GBV.
- Conducts research to inform policy and reform.
- Links survivors to essential support services.

Challenges

- Delayed implementation of the peace agreement provisions on TJ institutions (CTRH, CRA, HCSS).
- Weak political will and limited commitment to fully operationalize accountability mechanisms.
- Ongoing insecurity and conflict dynamics, making justice processes difficult to implement.
- Limited funding and resources for reparations programs and survivor support.
- Weak justice institutions with limited capacity to investigate and prosecute serious crimes.
- Impunity for perpetrators, especially those in positions of power.
- Stigma and fear of retaliation, discouraging survivors from reporting CRSV and GBV.
- Lack of comprehensive survivor data and documentation of violations for reparations claims.
- Limited access to justice and services, especially in rural and conflict-affected areas.
- Low awareness of TJ processes among communities and survivors.

Recommendations

- Ensure meaningful inclusion of CRSV survivors in global discussions and decision-making spaces.
- Apply a survivor-centred and trauma-informed approach across all sessions and engagements.
- Promote global accountability frameworks for CRSV, including prosecution and justice cooperation.
- Advance commitments on reparations, including healthcare, psychosocial support, and livelihoods.
- Strengthen international coordination between governments, UN bodies, and civil society.
- Ensure safe participation mechanisms, including confidentiality and protection measures.
- Elevate survivor-led advocacy platforms at regional and international levels.
- Translate discussions into clear global action points and measurable commitments.
- Support long-term funding and partnerships for survivor recovery and justice initiatives.

Conclusion

- Reparations are a legal right.
- Justice, healing and accountability are essential for sustainable peace.

Thank You

- Questions