



PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE FRONT

MANIFESTO



MAY 28, 2026
PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE FRONT
NAIROBI, KENYA



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PREAMBLE

We, the people of South Sudan, united in common purpose and profound concern for the destiny of our nation;

Conscious of the immense suffering, untold hardship, and systemic oppression inflicted upon our people by a corrupt and kleptocratic regime in Juba;

Mindful of the squandered promise of our hard-won independence and the betrayal of the sacrifices of our martyrs;

Determined to end the cycles of violence, ethnic strife, and governance failure that have characterised the current regime;

Committed to the principles of democracy, justice, equality, federalism, and the rule of law as the only viable foundation for a peaceful, stable, and prosperous South Sudan;

Asserting the inalienable right of the people of South Sudan to alter or abolish any government that destroys the ends for which it was established, and to institute a new government that shall secure their safety, liberty, and prosperity;

Hereby, on this historic day, solemnly form the People's Resistance Front (PRF) and adopt this Manifesto as our supreme guiding document in the struggle for fundamental regime change and the establishment of a New Federal and Democratic South Sudan.



CHAPTER ONE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND



1.1: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE SOUTH SUDAN CONFLICT

South Sudan became the world's youngest nation (Africa's 54th and the United Nations' 193rd) after gaining independence from the Republic of Sudan on July 9, 2011. This followed a referendum in which the people of South Sudan overwhelmingly voted 98.88% in favor of secession, as stipulated in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in Nairobi, Kenya, in 2005 between the SPLM/A and the Sudan Government to end more than two decades of civil war. South Sudan has conflict with the Arab-dominated government in Khartoum since 1955, before Sudan's independence in January 1956. The root causes of the Sudanese civil war were economic marginalization and political disenfranchisement, which have never been adequately resolved. The first phase of the civil war ended with the signing of the Addis Ababa peace agreement in 1972. This agreement granted South Sudan autonomy to govern itself within a unified Sudan. The region was divided into three sub-regions, referred to as "Provinces": Equatoria, Upper Nile, and Bahr El-Ghazal, following a popular call for decentralization. The second phase of the Sudanese civil war, which lasted from 1983 to 2005, was a continuation of the first phase with the same root causes. The 2005 CPA provided a framework for a unified Sudan government centered in Khartoum and an autonomous regional government for South Sudan in Juba.

1.2: POST-INDEPENDENCE ASPIRATIONS AND DOWNFALL

Securing its independence in 2011 after the loss of over two and a half million people during the liberation wars, the devastated and vastly underdeveloped young country came into existence amidst many challenges, state and nation-building, coupled with poor service delivery, a lack of physical infrastructure, inter-communal conflicts, rebellions with militia groups, border issues, and an oil standoff with neighboring Sudan, limited economic opportunities and rampant corruption. All of these factors triggered the current conflict. There was widespread hope for peace, development, and national unity at independence. However, deep-seated ethnic tensions, unresolved grievances from the civil war, and a power struggle within the ruling Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) quickly destabilized the country.

1.3: THE ONGOING CONFLICT SINCE 2013

In December 2013, a political dispute between President Salva Kiir (Dinka) and his former deputy Riek Machar (Nuer) turned violent. Kiir accused Machar of plotting a coup, which Machar denied. The political fallout rapidly escalated into a full-blown civil war, largely along ethnic lines. The conflict led to tens of thousands of deaths, massive ethnic violence and massacres, over 4 million displaced people, both internally and as refugees, a severe humanitarian crisis and economic collapse



1.4: FAILED PEACE AGREEMENTS

Multiple attempts to end the conflict were made:

1. 2015 Peace Agreement (ARCSS): Collapsed after renewed fighting in Juba in 2016.
2. 2018 Revitalized Peace Agreement (R-ARCSS): Led to a transitional unity government in 2020; however, progress has been slow and fragile, and subsequently abrogated by President Kiir after placing his co-principal in the peace agreement under house arrest.

1.5: ROOT CAUSES OF THE CONFLICT

1. Ethnic rivalries and militarized politics
2. Power struggles within the SPLM leadership
3. Weak institutions and a lack of the rule of law
4. Corruption and resource competition, particularly over oil
5. Historical grievances from decades of civil war and marginalization

1.6: CURRENT SITUATION

Despite the peace agreement and formation of a unity government, South Sudan remains fragile and unstable. Violence continues in several regions due to local militias, inter-communal clashes, and delays in implementing peace commitments, including elections, security reform, and transitional justice. The SPLM (Sudan People's Liberation Movement) government, led by President Salva Kiir since South Sudan's independence in 2011, came into power with immense public support and hope. However, the SPLM regime has largely failed to deliver on its promises of peace, prosperity, and democratic governance.

Uganda's military intervention, requested by President Kiir's government, flagrantly violates the UN arms embargo (in place since 2018). Government forces, backed by Ugandan air power, have conducted indiscriminate aerial bombardments using barrel bombs and incendiary weapons in (Nasir & Longechuk). These attacks deliberately target civilian areas, destroying homes, hospitals, and livelihoods. In March–May 2025 alone, these assaults killed 180+ people, injured 250+, and displaced 130,000+ civilians. The bombing of an MSF hospital in Old Fangak (killing 7 and injuring 20) constitutes a potential war crime. Government offensives have severed humanitarian access. The World Food Programme suspended operations, and hospitals like Ulang, serving 174,000 people, was looted and forced to close. The Kiir government's actions enabled by regional allies (Uganda) in particular have betrayed South Sudan's people and imperiled its future.



CHAPTER TWO

A FAILED STATE



2.1: HOW KIIR REGIME FAILED THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH SUDAN

Since independence, the SPLM government under Salva Kiir has presided over immense national suffering, broken promises, and lost potential. From failed governance and corruption to civil war and humanitarian collapse, the leadership has betrayed the hopes of a people who fought for decades to achieve freedom. The transformation of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) from a liberation force into an oppressive regime under President Salva Kiir reflects a complex interplay of authoritarian governance, ethnic manipulation, and systemic corruption. The SPLM's descent into oppression under Kiir stems from a deliberate strategy to prioritize power retention over nation-building. By weaponizing ethnicity, sabotaging peace, and institutionalizing corruption, Kiir has transformed a liberation movement into a repressive regime. Without meaningful reforms, South Sudan risks further fragmentation, as seen in the 2025 Upper Nile violence, which threatens to merge with Sudan's conflict. International pressure and accountability mechanisms are critical to reversing this trajectory. In particular, the Kiir government has failed the people of South Sudan in the following areas;

1. Failure to Ensure Peace and Security

- **a) *Civil War and Internal Conflict:*** Just two years after independence, in 2013, a power struggle within the SPLM led to a devastating civil war that killed hundreds of thousands and displaced over 4 million people. The conflict, which began as a political rift, took on ethnic dimensions, leading to atrocities against civilians.
- **b) *Persistent Insecurity:*** Despite multiple peace agreements (2015, 2018, 2022), insecurity remains widespread. Armed groups, militias, and inter-communal violence continue to destabilize large parts of the country.

2. Failure in Governance and Democracy

- **a) *Authoritarian Rule:*** The SPLM government has consolidated power around President Kiir, who extended his rule by repeatedly delaying elections and suppressing political opposition, using arrests and security crackdowns to maintain control. The transitional government formed under peace agreements has seen frequent delays and violations undermining democratic processes.
- **b) *Suppression of Dissent:*** Journalists, activists, and opposition figures face harassment, arrest, or worse. Political space has been closed off, and civil liberties are routinely violated.



- **c) *Lack of Constitutional Reform:*** The Regime's failure to unify the military or establish governance structures has perpetuated chaos. The South Sudan People's Defense Forces (SSPDF) remain factionalized, with commanders loyal to Kiir or Machar rather than the state. Delays in constitutional reforms and elections, postponed, have eroded public trust, while civic space shrinks under surveillance and repression. The UN notes that political elites prioritize personal wealth over nation-building, leaving South Sudan a "predatory state." Despite promises under R-ARCSS to draft a permanent constitution, the country still operates under a transitional framework with weak checks and balances.

3. Corruption and Economic Mismanagement

- **a) *Looting of Public Resources:*** Kiir's regime has plundered South Sudan's oil wealth to fund patronage networks. Billions of dollars in oil revenue have disappeared, with credible allegations of systematic corruption at the highest levels of government.
- **b) *Economic Collapse: Mismanagement,*** coupled with war and lack of investment in infrastructure, has led to runaway inflation, a collapsed currency, and extreme poverty. Basic services such as healthcare, education, and roads are nearly nonfunctional. The collapse of the oil pipeline due to the Sudan crisis, which crippled state revenues, highlighted the economy's fragility and elite reliance on illicit enrichment. This corruption has left 9 million South Sudanese dependent on humanitarian aid.
- **c) *Oil Dependency without Development:*** The government relies almost entirely on oil revenues, making little investment in agriculture, industry, or sustainable development, while the non-oil revenues have been collected by Kiir's network.

4. Failure to Deliver Basic Services

- **a) *Health:*** South Sudan has some of the worst health indicators in the world. Life expectancy is low, maternal and child mortality rates are extremely high, and healthcare infrastructure is minimal or absent in many parts of the country.
- **b) *Education:*** The literacy rate is among the lowest globally. Schools are underfunded, teachers are unpaid for months, and many children, especially girls, are out of school due to conflict, poverty, and early marriage.
- **c) *Infrastructure:*** Lack of roads, electricity, and non-existent public transportation make daily life extremely difficult and economic activity nearly impossible in the entire country.



5. Ethnic Division and Lack of National Unity

- **a) *Politicization of Ethnicity:*** Kiir's governance exacerbated ethnic tensions, and has been promoting ethnic favoritism, particularly, exacerbating historical grievances, and fueling cycles of violence. Recent clashes in Nasir (2025) between the Armed Civilians and government forces reflect unresolved grievances, with the government framing opposition groups as destabilizers to justify repression. Ethnic polarization has become a tool for political survival, with state violence often framed as "community defense".
- **b) *Lack of Inclusive Governance:*** Minorities and opposition voices are regularly excluded from power. National institutions lack regional and ethnic balance, fostering resentment and upheaval. Institutions are controlled by specific ethnic groups, especially the security and economic sectors.

6. Failure to Implement Peace Agreements

- **a) *2015 and 2018 Peace Deals:*** Kiir's regime has deliberately undermined peace agreements, such as the 2018 Revitalized Agreement (R-ARCSS), to avoid relinquishing power. While these agreements provided roadmaps for peace and reform, their implementation has been half-hearted and slow. He withheld funding from transitional institutions like the Joint Defense Board and Unified Forces training centers, starving opposition-aligned groups of resources to force defections. Key provisions such as the unification of armed forces, transitional justice, and elections have seen no progress.
- **b) *Transitional Government Dysfunction:*** Despite forming a unity government in 2020, Kiir's refusal to implement security reforms or transitional justice mechanisms perpetuated instability. For example, the Hybrid Court for war crimes remains unestablished, fostering a culture of impunity. Even the revitalized transitional government has failed to make progress. Ministries are often paralyzed by internal SPLM power struggles, and public trust is eroded.

7. Humanitarian Crisis and Displacement

- **a) *Massive Displacement:*** Ongoing conflict has displaced millions, both internally and as refugees in neighboring countries like Uganda, Sudan, Kenya, and Ethiopia.
- **b) *Food Insecurity:*** South Sudan faces chronic food crises, with over 7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. Famine-like conditions have occurred in some areas, made worse by violence and climate shocks.
- **c) *Reliance on Aid:*** The government has failed to build self-sufficiency, and much of the population depends on international humanitarian aid to survive.



CHAPTER THREE

OPPOSITION'S FAILURE



3.1: POWER STRUGGLES AND FRAGMENTED MOVEMENTS (1990S-2000S)

Dr. Riek Machar's political journey from 1991 to 2020 reflects a complex mix of challenges, difficult choices, and missed opportunities that, in many ways, parallel the broader struggles of South Sudan's leadership, including those of President Salva Kiir, in building a stable and democratic state. His early years in leadership were marked by significant internal divisions within the SPLM/A, most notably the 1991 split with Dr. John Garang, which contributed to the liberation movement's fragmentation and deepened tensions among communities, particularly between the Nuer and Dinka. While this period reflected competing visions for the movement's direction, it also underscored how internal rivalries could overshadow the collective goal of liberation.

Similarly, the 1997 Khartoum Peace Agreement, though intended by some as a pragmatic step toward peace, was met with skepticism by many South Sudanese who questioned its inclusivity and long-term impact. These moments highlight the broader difficulty of balancing political strategy, unity, and legitimacy during a protracted struggle for self-determination, and how such challenges contributed to cycles of mistrust and division within the movement.

3.2: INABILITY TO TRANSITION FROM REBEL LEADER TO DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN (2011-2013)

After South Sudan's independence in 2011, Machar served as vice president under Kiir but failed to address systemic corruption or ethnic favoritism. Instead, he engaged in public power struggles with Kiir, accusing him of authoritarianism while neglecting to build inclusive institutions. For example, Kiir's 2013 dismissal of Machar and his cabinet, partly due to Machar's public criticism, exposed Machar's lack of political strategy beyond personal rivalry. His subsequent decision to launch a resistance in 2013, framed as a fight against dictatorship, further entrenched ethnic divisions and destabilized the nascent state.

3.3: FLAWED PEACE AGREEMENTS AND COMPROMISED IDEALS (2014-2018)

Machar repeatedly signed peace deals (e.g., the 2015 and 2018 agreements) that prioritized power-sharing with Kiir over structural reforms. The 2015 ARCSS and 2018 Revitalized Peace Agreement (R-ARCSS), which reinstated him as First Vice President, failed to address root causes like centralized presidential powers or ethnic marginalization. Machar's acceptance of the deal despite its lack of security guarantees or accountability mechanisms revealed his willingness to prioritize personal political survival over democratic principles. By 2020, his movement (SPLM/A-IO) had fragmented, with many defecting to Kiir's regime for financial gain, further eroding his credibility.





3.4: TRIBALISM AND LACK OF COHERENT IDEOLOGY

Dr. Machar's political movements, including the SPLM/A-IO, have faced the difficult task of defining a unifying national vision while operating in a highly polarized environment. At times, the movement has been perceived as drawing significant support from Nuer constituencies, raising concerns among some observers about broader inclusivity, challenges that reflect wider patterns across South Sudan's political landscape, including within the SPLM. These dynamics highlight the ongoing need for all actors to articulate a more inclusive and nationally grounded political program.

Some critics have also suggested that the movement's ideological direction could be further developed to emphasize a more explicitly democratic and human-centered framework, particularly in contrast to entrenched political practices. In the context of the 2020 transitional government, certain appointment decisions, viewed by some as favoring close associates, were seen as contributing to internal tensions, underscoring the broader challenge of balancing trust, cohesion, and inclusivity in a fragile political environment.

3.5: COMPLICITY IN PERPETUATING VIOLENCE AND IMPUNITY

Both Machar and Kiir exploited ethnic militias to maintain power. Machar's alliance with the Nuer White Army during the civil war and Kiir's alliances with Gelweng and Mathiang Anyor are typical examples. Despite advocating for accountability, Dr. Machar accepted peace deals that shielded leaders like Kiir from prosecution, perpetuating a culture of impunity. The failure to establish the Hybrid Court for war crimes (a provision of the 2018 agreement) exemplifies this complicity. In essence, both prioritized personal authority over institutional reforms, weaponized tribal loyalties to mobilize support, and fragmented national unity, and repeated agreements focused on elite power-sharing, not grassroots reconciliation and democracy.

By 2025, Machar's movements, the SPLM/A-IO had collapsed into irrelevance upon putting him under house arrest, leaving South Sudan trapped in a predatory state model where neither leader could transcend their roles as warlords-turned-politicians. The international community's fixation on Kiir and Machar as "necessary evils" further entrenched this cycle, sidelining grassroots movements and younger reformers.

Other opposition groups, including the SSOA, have often struggled with internal divisions, shifting alliances, and competing interests, which have weakened their ability to present a united national alternative. In this fragmented environment, President Kiir has been able to use co-optation, side deals, and appointments to draw some leaders away from a common opposition front, leaving the broader movement less coherent and easier to manage politically.



CHAPTER FOUR

ESTABLISHMENT AND OBJECTIVE OF THE PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE FRONT



4.1: INTRODUCTION

To address the systemic failures of the SPLM regime and establish an effective, efficient government in South Sudan, a movement has been born: the People's Resistance Front (PRF). This transformative movement with a governance model prioritizes institutional integrity, ethnic inclusivity, economic diversification, and grassroots participation. The People's Resistance Front (PRF) is a political movement formed in line with the unified view of the South Sudanese public, which is concerned about the monopoly of SPLM politics and its failure to manage the country's affairs, leading to immense suffering. South Sudan belongs to its people, not to any party, militia, ethnicity, or individual. We call upon every citizen, soldier, student, and statesman to reject the politics of fear and division. We urge you to join this movement not to destroy but to build, not for self-enrichment but for the people, and not to hate but to heal. True liberation for South Sudan will require a new vision, inclusive leadership, and a complete rethinking of governance, one rooted in peace, justice, accountability, and the dignity for all citizens. Together, through the peaceful coexistence of our people. We will reclaim the promise of independence and lay the foundation for a just and united South Sudanese people.

4.2: OBJECTIVE

The core objective is to peacefully or forcefully remove the entrenched system of governance that has perpetuated corruption, conflict, and impunity, and to establish a democratic, accountable, and inclusive government that reflects the will and aspirations of all South Sudanese.

4.3: VISION

A just, democratic, and thriving society where every citizen, regardless of ethnicity, gender, or background, enjoys equal rights, genuine freedom, and an active voice in shaping the nation's future.

4.4: MISSION

1. To mobilize the South Sudanese people both at home and in the diaspora by all means of resistance, civic education, strategic advocacy, and legal mechanisms,
2. To end autocratic rule and political mismanagement, build a transitional civilian government rooted in integrity, transparency, and accountability,
3. Lay the foundation for a permanent constitutional order, and promote healing, reconciliation, and national unity.



4.5: CORE VALUES

1. Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Transformation (DEIT)
2. Nonviolence: We reject war and militarism as tools of oppression and governance.
3. Justice: We ensure putting an end to impunity and the application of the rule of law for all.
4. Unity: We rise above ethnic, regional, and religious divisions.
5. Participation: We believe in inclusive leadership and people-centered governance.
6. Accountability: We insist on transparency and integrity in public service.

4.6: MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES

1: Civic Mobilization & Awareness

- a) Launch grassroots campaigns to educate citizens about their rights, the constitution, and mechanisms for resistance.
- b) Engage youth, women, religious leaders, and civil society in coordinated civic action.

2. Nonviolent Protest & Civil Disobedience

- a) Organize mass nonviolent demonstrations, sit-ins, and work stoppages to demand political change.
- b) Create a culture of resistance that delegitimizes corrupt and violent authority.

3. National Dialogue & Coalition Building

- a) Unite opposition groups, tribal elders, civil society, and faith-based organizations around a common reform agenda.
- b) Form a broad-based transitional council to guide the shift to democracy.

4. International Advocacy

- a) Seek diplomatic support from the African Union, IGAD, and the United Nations.
- b) Pressure international stakeholders to sanction corrupt leaders and support a peaceful democratic transition.

5. Transitional Governance Framework

Advocate for the establishment of an interim civilian government with a clear mandate to draft a new constitution, oversee national reconciliation, and prepare for free and fair elections within a fixed period.

6. Truth, Reconciliation, and Accountability

- a) Establish an independent Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
- b) Establish hybrid court to prosecute war crimes and corruption through impartial judicial mechanisms.



CHAPTER FIVE

REFORMS AGENDA



5.1: A BLUEPRINT FOR DIVERSITY, EQUALITY, INCLUSIVITY, AND TRANSFORMATION

South Sudan stands at a pivotal crossroads, grappling with entrenched conflict, economic collapse, and systemic exclusion. The People's Resistance Front (PRF) presents a transformative agenda centered on four pillars: "Diversity, Equality, Inclusivity, and Transformation" (DEIT), aimed at dismantling kleptocratic structures and building a modern, resilient nation. This transformation agenda will be directed to all sectors, including;

Security Sector Transformation from repression to community protection, diversity in defense forces by ensuring demographic representation that reflects South Sudan's 60+ ethnic groups, including the marginalized communities, with mandatory quotas for women (35%). Community Policing Units comprise multi-ethnic security teams trained in conflict mediation that are deployed to replace predatory state forces, directly addressing farmers and pastoralist violence.

Civil Service and Governance will be addressed through inclusivity as statecraft, ensuring diversity in representation through Legislative Quotas: Reserving 35% of TNLA seats for women, 15% for youth, and 15% for traditional leaders to dismantle elite hegemony. At State/Local Governance, mandate ethnic power-sharing in county administrations, especially in conflict hotspots. Equality in land justice will be ensured by implementing the National Land Policy (NLP) and immediately adopting the NLP to end land grabs, recognizing customary tenure and women's inheritance rights. A climate-resilient resettlement for returnees and IDPs will be implemented by redistributing land to displaced communities with title deeds, especially for female-headed households.

Economic modernization from oil dependence to diversified prosperity, and ensure equality in resource equity, oil revenue transparency by publishing real-time oil production/export data via blockchain. Transformation via economic diversification through renewable resource investment, like fisheries, and reducing postharvest losses through solar-powered cold chains, boosting local income. Wildlife Tourism will be strengthened by developing Boma, Badingilo landscape ecotourism, targeting millions of dollars from sustainable hunting permits. Agricultural revitalization by scaling up flood-resistant seed distribution and microcredit for women farmers, targeting food self-sufficiency.

The PRM's agenda rejects the vicious cycle of extraction and exclusion. By embedding Diversity in institutions, Equality in resource access, Inclusivity in decision-making, and Transformation in economic foundations, South Sudan can convert fragility into resilience.



5.2: A NEW SOCIAL CONTRACT

This new model of social contract draws lessons from the SPLM's failures, its lack of ideological coherence, militarized governance, and exclusionary politics. By decentralizing power, prioritizing justice, and investing in human capital, South Sudan can transition from a "predatory state" to a resilient democracy. Without such reforms, the cycle of violence and repression will persist, risking a merger with Sudan's destabilizing conflict. We are deeply convinced that peaceful coexistence, conflict transformation, peace building, reconciliation process, economic and social development, and environmental protection are interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development, which is the framework for our effort to achieve a higher quality of life for all South Sudanese people.

5.3: DECENTRALIZED FEDERAL SYSTEM

South Sudan will adopt "Cooperative Federalism," a constitutional and political concept that emphasizes the decentralization of power and resources, and deemphasizes the possibility of equal sharing of power and governmental responsibilities among various levels of government. Federal, Regional & Counties (local levels). It aims to cooperatively tackle issues among the levels of government, rather than imposing policy on lower-level governments by the central authority. The SPLM's centralized, ethnic-dominated governance has exacerbated ethnic tensions and marginalized minority groups. A devolved federal system could empower regional and local communities while ensuring equitable resource distribution. Key components include;

1: Responsibility Sharing: Implement the principle of proportional representation at all levels, safeguarding minority's rights to prevent disenfranchisement. Decentralization of government is capable of addressing the needs of the poor, the needs of those who are at the periphery of society, of those who have been cut off from the center, and may never have access to the center. It is therefore necessary to decentralize power so that this category of people can feel the impact of the government.

2. Local Governance: Establish Regional Assemblies, and County Councils with fiscal autonomy to manage Regional budgets and address area-specific needs. Decentralization at this level is a conscious effort that takes away the focus of power from one level of government, the center, and spreads it to lower levels of government to provide a robust, effective, and efficient administration.

3. Traditional Leadership Integration: Incorporate tribal chiefs and elders into advisory councils to mediate conflicts and preserve cultural cohesion. The focus of this category is to ensure the effective administration of development, national cohesion, and national integration.



5.4: SECURITY SECTOR REFORM AND DEMILITARIZATION

There is no doubt that the SPLA/SSPDF, as a National Army, the South Sudan National Security Service, and other security agents have failed miserably to protect the South Sudanese citizens and ensure their safety. South Sudanese live in fear and insecurity and are helpless victims exacerbated by the Juba massacre of December 2013. A drastic improvement in the capacity of internal security agencies is necessary to stop South Sudan's fall to the bottom. The SPLM's militarized governance has perpetuated factionalism and human rights abuses. The PRM government aims to:

- 1: *Unify Armed Forces:*** Ensure the formation of a diversified South Sudan National Army based on the capability of the military to maintain South Sudan's security and territorial integrity. Integrate all militia groups into one single and ethnically balanced national army under civilian oversight. Broaden the selection and training of security personnel to ensure a genuine national character as required by the New Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan.
- 2. *Reform Law Enforcement Agencies:*** Rebuild the intelligence and law enforcement agencies to meet the contemporary threats to human safety, improve the coordination and cooperation between security agencies in all security sectors (Army, NSS, Police, Prison, Wildlife, and Fire Brigades). Support the Neighborhood Watchdog Program to boost the efforts of the Police (community policing).
- 3. *Establish a New Security Organs:*** Establish a "Federal Investigation Department" and "Federal Police Commission" to enhance protection and investigation capabilities and to complement the work of other security organs e.g., NSS, MI & the CID).
- 4. *Disarm Militias:*** Launch an UN-backed disarmament program targeting ethnic militias, coupled with economic reintegration for ex-combatants.
- 5. *Hybrid Court for Accountability:*** Establish the long-delayed Hybrid Court to prosecute war crimes, ending the culture of impunity.



5.5: ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

South Sudan's oil-dependent economy is vulnerable to external shocks (e.g., Sudan's civil war disrupting pipelines). The new government aims to:

1: Invest in Agriculture: Establish a Natural Resources Technology Committee to modernize farming and reduce food insecurity. In addition to the Central Bank funding mechanism, the government would allocate funds to the Agricultural Bank for Development.

2. Financial Sector Growth: Collaborate with financial institutions to promote lending for business operations. Introduce special tax rates for financial institutions that provide loans to priority sectors, including agriculture, industry, services, and micro, small, and medium-sized businesses, as well as pensions. Position South Sudan as a financial hub for East Africa and potentially the entire continent by leveraging its abundant natural resources. Support viable local banks with incentives. Enhance the Central Bank of South Sudan's (CBOSS) role as a regulator to ensure adherence to rules and processes; monitor and supervise the financial system to protect depositors.

3. Renewable Energy Projects: Partner with regional actors to develop solar and hydroelectric grids, mitigating flood-related power outages.

4. Regional Trade Partnerships: Leverage South Sudan's geographic position to become a trade hub, negotiating access to Port Sudan, Mombasa Ports and alternatively Port Djibouti and Berbera through Ethiopia, as well as revive LAPSET Corridor Project.

5.6: ANTI-CORRUPTION AND MERIT-BASED INSTITUTIONS

Corruption and the use of state resources for personal gain by a few have derailed earlier gains to better the lives of South Sudanese. Systemic corruption under the current regime has eroded public trust and resource management. Reforms would include:

1: Independent Anti-Corruption Commission: Make no excuses for corrupt government officials.

- a) Reorganize the Anti-Corruption Commission to be independent of the party politics and those in positions of power.
- b) Empower to investigate and prosecute officials, modeled after Botswana's Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime.
- c) Protect ACC officials who investigate and seek to prosecute corruption. Revise the law on Asset Declaration to increase transparency and accountability.
- d) Review the Anti-Corruption Act.



2. Meritocratic Appointments: Replace ethnic patronage with competency-based hiring for civil service roles by introducing competitive vetting for senior civil service positions by the Civil Service Commission, supported by international technical advisors.

3. Transparent Oil Revenue Management: Create a sovereign wealth fund with public audits, diverting oil profits from elite networks to infrastructure and education.

5.7: INCLUSIVE DEMOCRACY AND CIVIC EDUCATION

The current regime's authoritarian tendencies stifled political pluralism. A democratic revival requires:

1: Multi-Party Elections: Hold timely, internationally monitored elections with safeguards against voter intimidation under the protection of a non-partisan new security sector organs.

2. Civil Society Empowerment: Fund grassroots organizations to promote civic education and monitor government accountability. Create a free and conducive environment for our civil society to play a crucial role in the transformation of South Sudan and champion the practice of democracy, including vibrant media.

3. Youth and Women's Representation: Mandate quotas for women and youth (35% & 15%) in legislative bodies, mirroring Rwanda's gender parity success. Providing quality education at all levels of learning for the production of expert and highly marketable products by youth. Establish quality centers for skills, training, and support for school leavers to provide serious opportunities for self-employment, and create partnerships on skills training between learning institutions, Technical Vocational Education & Training (TVET), and the vibrant private sector institutions.

5.8: REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

South Sudan's instability is exacerbated by external actors. The PRF government will ensure:

1: Domestic Policy; South Sudan is still struggling to shake off the negative effects of historic civil wars and conflicts that lasted for many years. The renewed hostilities among South Sudanese and the ongoing conflict have complicated international relations. The effects of the ongoing conflict are still a big domestic headache and internationally. PRM aims to;

- a) Level this rocky terrain by bringing about sustainable peace that represents all South Sudanese interests.
- b) Enhance democratic principles and practices to respect the rule of law and the will of citizens in electoral and Governance systems,



- c) Pro-active peace-building and peace-making consistent with challenging Socio-Political and Economic realities of the day,
- d) Sign clean economic agreements with investing partners, consolidating fundamental principles of freedom, equality, peace, justice, and sovereignty in global Governance systems.
- e) Make South Sudan a safe, stable, and attractive tourist destination, by promoting national, regional, continental, and International Peace and Security.
- f) Using our Diplomatic contacts to expand South Sudan's commercial interests.

2. Regional & International Policy: South Sudan may benefit from all arrangements under the EAC customs union and common market agreements as a new country that needs to build the foundation for its social and economic development.

- a) Being a member of the East African Community (EAC) may also provide the new country with opportunities to increase its market size.
- b) Reduce transaction costs and increase economic efficiency by implementing common policies with other EAC members.
- c) In addition, this may provide opportunities for mobilizing the human and financial resources necessary to undertake investments supporting trade expansion and economic development.
- d) Establish special bilateral relations with neighboring countries such as Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan, Chad, CAR, and DRC.

3. Neutral Diplomacy: Avoid alignment with conflicting blocs and focus on AU-led mediation. Ensure South Sudan pursues a foreign policy with an unbiased and an unlocked gate to other countries. Ensure collaboration with any country that may be interested in assisting our economic and social development.

4. Humanitarian Coordination: Partner with UN Agencies and NGOs to streamline aid delivery, avoiding the inefficiencies seen during the calamities, and work towards ending displacement and refuge.

5. Debt Relief Negotiations: Lobby for the IMF/World Bank and other International Financial Institutions for debt restructuring tied to governance reforms, as done in post-conflict Sierra Leone and Liberia. Loans must be transparently contracted for a specific development project.



5.9: JUDICIAL REFORMS

South Sudanese have been repeatedly complaining about the judicial system. They feel denied justice because of costly litigation, delays, and corruption. The police forces must maintain and enforce the laws at all levels. To ensure justice and accountability in South Sudan, judicial reforms can be effected through:

- 1. Establish an Independent Judicial Service Commission:** Ensure the commission's independence and autonomy to oversee judicial appointments, promotions, and discipline. Ensure the judiciary's independence from the executive and legislative branches. Separate the Attorney General from the Ministry of Justice for efficiency and transparency.
- 2. Merit-Based Appointments:** Implement merit-based appointments for judges and other judicial officials to ensure competence and impartiality through vetting by the Judicial Service Commission.
- 3. Training and Capacity Building:** Provide regular training and capacity-building programs for judges, prosecutors, and other judicial staff to enhance their skills and knowledge.
- 4. Access to Justice:** Improve access to justice for marginalized communities, women, and children by establishing mobile courts, legal aid programs, and community-based dispute resolution mechanisms.
- 5. Transparency and Accountability:** Ensure transparency in judicial decision-making and accountability mechanisms to prevent corruption and ensure public trust. Stop the political manipulation of justice. Place a term limit and the number of Justices on the Supreme Court (7-11).
- 6. Effective Dispute Resolution Mechanisms:** Establish effective dispute resolution mechanisms, including alternative dispute resolution (ADR) and mediation. Support Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism to avoid costly and delayed litigation. Strengthen the Legal Aid system including making some services free.



5.10: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Investing in South Sudan's infrastructural development requires careful consideration of the country's unique challenges and opportunities. Key sectors for investment include;

1: *Transport Infrastructure:* Developing roads, bridges, and other transportation networks to facilitate the movement of goods, services, and people. The African Development Bank Group's Infrastructure Action Plan highlights the importance of transport infrastructure in promoting economic growth.

2. *Energy:* Investing in electricity generation, transmission, and distribution to increase access to reliable energy. Rural energy solutions can also improve living standards and support economic development.

3. *Water Supply and Sanitation:* Developing sustainable water resources and sanitation systems to improve public health and quality of life.

4. *Communications Network:* Investing in telecommunications infrastructure to enhance connectivity and support economic growth.

5. *Agriculture:* Supporting agricultural development through irrigation systems, farm equipment, and other infrastructure to improve food security and economic stability by introducing a digital agriculture program.

5.11: SOCIAL SERVICES SECTOR REFORMS

To effect reforms in the social services sector in South Sudan, PRF considers the following steps:

1: *Education:* Improve access to quality education, particularly for girls and marginalized communities. Make higher education on a (Public, Private Partnership) basis.

2. *Healthcare:* Strengthen healthcare systems, increase access to essential services, and improve health outcomes.

3. *Social Protection:* Develop social protection programs to support vulnerable populations, including children, women, and the elderly. Develop social security schemes.



5.12: CIVIL SERVICE REFORMS

The civil service is usually understood as a subset of the wider public service. This subset consists of government ministries, departments, and agencies, including people who advise on, develop, and implement government policies and programmes, and those who manage day-to-day activities. To effect reforms in the civil service will involve the following;

- 1. Merit-Based Recruitment:** Implement merit-based recruitment processes to ensure that civil servants are appointed based on their qualifications, skills, and experience.
- 2. Capacity Building:** Provide training and capacity-building programs to enhance the skills and knowledge of civil servants.
- 3. Performance Management:** Establish performance management systems to evaluate the performance of civil servants and provide feedback for improvement.
- 4. Accountability and Transparency:** Promote accountability and transparency in the civil service by establishing clear policies, procedures, and codes of conduct.

5.13: DEMOCRATIC TRANSFORMATION

To effect democratic transformation in South Sudan, including free and fair elections, the People's Resistance Movement considers the following;

- 1. Constitutional Reforms:** Review and reform the constitution to ensure it reflects the will of the people and provides a framework for democratic governance including fixing of the tenure of the office of the president at two terms of five years without extension.
- 2. Electoral Reforms:** Establish an independent and impartial electoral commission, ensure voter registration, and promote transparency in the electoral process by developing elections laws and regulations.
- 3. Civic Education:** Provide civic education to citizens, promoting awareness of democratic principles, human rights, and civic responsibilities.
- 4. Political Party Development:** Review the Political Parties Act (2012) and the Political Parties Council and ensure that they are brought in-line with such democratic institutions so that no artificial and undemocratic procedures are inserted in the legal framework. Support the development of political parties, ensuring they are inclusive, transparent, and accountable.



5. Independent Media: Promote independent media, ensuring freedom of expression and access to information.

6. Electoral Commission: Establish/Reform an independent and impartial electoral commission, responsible for organizing and managing elections.

7. Voter Registration: Ensure voter registration is transparent, inclusive, and accurate.

8. Campaign Finance Reform: Implement campaign finance reforms, promoting transparency and accountability in political financing.

9. Election Observation: Invite international and domestic observers to monitor elections, ensuring transparency and credibility.

11. Dispute Resolution: Establish mechanisms for resolving electoral disputes, ensuring a timely and fair resolution.

5.14: OIL REVENUE OPTIMIZATION & GOVERNANCE

To address South Sudan's acute economic vulnerability from oil dependency, a strategic reallocation of oil revenues toward infrastructure, agriculture, and mining is essential. This plan integrates governance reforms, targeted investments, and international partnerships to foster diversification, enhance resilience, and catalyze inclusive growth.

This will be achieved through Transparent Revenue Management by establishing a “single treasury account” for all oil income, with real-time blockchain tracking of deposits and expenditures to combat corruption. Mandatory quarterly audits by an independent body (e.g., IMF-backed consortium) would enforce accountability.

Accelerate the development of new oil fields to increase production and oil revenue. Develop alternative pipeline routes (Kenya-South Sudan pipeline, or the Djibouti) to diversify export routes and mitigate Sudan-related disruptions. Build a refinery for domestic consumption.

South Sudan can break its “oil curse” by anchoring diversification in oil-financed infrastructure, climate-smart agriculture, and community-inclusive mining. This demands ruthless transparency; oil funds must flow through monitored channels to rebuild trust and productivity. The blueprint above charts a viable escape from rentier economics toward resilient modernity.



People's Resistance Front