

SOUTHERN SUDAN ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN, 2010 - 2014

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INTRODUCTION



Content of the Presentation

1. Introduction
2. Vision, Mission, Strategic Goals and Key Objectives
3. Partnership Working
4. Monitoring and Evaluation
5. Conclusion

VISION, MISSION, STRATEGIC GOALS AND KEY OBJECTIVES



GOSS Vision

The vision of the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) is to establish a corruption-free Southern Sudan.

GOSS Mission

The mission of the Government of Southern Sudan is:

To mainstream and prioritise measures and reforms to fight corruption in Southern Sudan.

Strategic Goals

In order to achieve the vision and mission of the Government of Southern Sudan, the Strategy will pursue the following strategic goals:

1. To prevent corruption in Southern Sudan;
2. To promote good governance in Southern Sudan;
3. To prosecute individuals who are involved in corruption;
4. To promote partnership working among stakeholders in fighting corruption in Southern Sudan; and
5. To monitor and evaluate implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan.

Key Objectives

Strategic Goal (1): To prevent corruption in Southern Sudan.

- Key Objective (1.1): To educate and promote awareness of civil servants, the private sector, the civil society and the public about corruption.
- Key Objective (1.2): To establish the capacity and practice within each government institution to detect and correct corrupt practices before such require the involvement of the Southern Sudan Anti-corruption Commission or law enforcement agencies.
- Key Objective (1.3): To research new trends and effective measures for fighting corruption.

Key Objectives (cont.)

Strategic Goal (2): To promote good governance in Southern Sudan

- Key Objective (2.1): To develop and implement integrated public financial management systems and procedures as prescribed by existing and anticipated law to ensure transparency, efficiency and effectiveness in financial, budgetary and asset management.
- Key Objective (2.2): To enact legislation to regulate the process of procurement of assets, goods, services and disposal thereof and to encourage all government institutions to adhere to the Interim Public Procurement and Disposal Regulations, 2006.

Key Objectives (cont.)

- Key Objective (2.3): To improve management of taxation, customs and other revenues.
- Key Objective (2.4): To improve human resource management.
- Key Objective (2.5): To promote ethical conduct in public service.

Key Objectives (cont.)

- Key Objective (2.6): To ensure that government accounts are closed and audited annually.
- Key Objective (2.7): To build the capacity of public institutions to fight corruption.

Key Objectives (cont.)

Strategic Goal (3): To investigate and prosecute individuals involved in corruption in Southern Sudan.

- Key Objective (3.1): To detect and report cases of corruption.
- Key Objective (3.2): To investigate cases of corruption.
- Key Objective (3.3): To prosecute cases of corruption and to ensure recovery of assets.

Key Objectives (cont.)

Strategic Goal (4): To promote partnership working with the stakeholders to fight corruption.

- Key Objective (4.1): To establish anti-corruption fora to enhance partnership working to combat corruption.
- Key Objective (4.2): To plan and co-ordinate joint interventions to fight corruption.
- Key Objective (4.3): To fund the implementation of the GOSS Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan.

PARTNERSHIP WORKING



Southern Sudan Anti-Corruption Fora

Key Objective (4.1): To establish anti-corruption fora to enhance partnership working to combat corruption.

- The Southern Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission will establish the following fora to promote a constructive, frank and open discussion between the three levels of government, civil society and the private sector in matters that are important for the fight against corruption:
 - (a) Southern Sudan Anti-Corruption Forum;
 - (b) State Anti-Corruption Fora; and
 - (c) County Anti-Corruption Fora.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION



Monitoring

Key Objective (5.1): To monitor the implementation of the GOSS Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan and make recommendations to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of GOSS institutions.

- The implementation of the Southern Sudan Anti-Corruption Strategy will be monitored by Southern Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission. However, SSACC will be assisted by the Southern Sudan Anti-Corruption Forum, State Anti-Corruption Fora and County Anti-Corruption Fora.

CONCLUSION



Concluding Remarks

- Development and implementation of a national anti-corruption strategy needs a team approach.
- Political will and commitment are vital. The Strategy was endorsed by the Council of Ministers, GOSS, on 4th December 2009 and by the other stakeholders earlier.
- National Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan requires sufficient resources to support their implementation – \$16.2 M US Dollars.