

South Sudan Conflict Analysis Brief

"In December 2016, the Centre for Conflict Resolution (CCR), Cape Town, South Africa, hosted about 30 policymakers, academics, and civil society actors to reflect critically upon the challenges of, and prospects for, peacebuilding in South Sudan; and to examine the role of major external actors in supporting local and national peace processes. The seminar had six key objectives: first, to identify the main challenges facing South Sudan's Transitional Government of National Unity; second, to examine the challenges of, and prospects for, implementing the August 2015 Addis Ababa peace agreement; third, to assess the human rights situation in South Sudan, with a view to identifying more effective ways to protect and promote such rights meaningfully, while addressing their violations; fourth, to explore ways of strengthening local, national, and international engagement with issues related to gender and women's empowerment as key aspects of conflict management and peacebuilding; fifth, to understand the challenges facing South Sudanese civil society and to assist the sector in identifying opportunities for peacebuilding, in the context of the current conflict; and sixth, to assess the role of key external actors in South Sudan such as the United Nations, the United States, and China, with a view to identifying concrete ways in which they can support conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts in the country more effectively"--Publisher description. (taken from last page of PDF).

Pluralism in the Arab world has not yet matured into functional democratic politics. While ruling establishments, Islamist movements, and secular parties have introduced a much greater degree of pluralism into Arab societies, the imbalance of power and interdependence among these actors limits both the degree of political diversity and its effectiveness at bringing about reforms. The Arab world is likely to grapple with political apathy, low voter turnout, dwindling membership in registered parties, and shrinking constituencies for the foreseeable future. Even the Islamists, who demonstrated great ability to organize and gain followers in the past, have begun showing signs of decreasing popularity. Getting to Pluralism: Political Actors in the Arab World explores the balance of power between the disparate political forces of the Arab world. The essays in this volume examine the characteristics of the major political actors in great detail and assess the weaknesses of the secular parties. They also illustrate the complexities of Islamist participation in the political processes of several Arab countries—pointing out both similarities and differences. Finally, the authors evaluate how incumbent Arab regimes have been able to maintain their grip on power in spite of their claims that they support political and social reform.

This book explores the relationship between state formation and political identities in the context of Sudan's conflict. Idris examines how hierarchy was historically constructed and politically institutionalized in the Sudan, acknowledging the centrality of the historical legacy of slavery and colonialism in Sudan's postcolonial crisis

How does an internal conflict become an international issue ? The subject of this thesis is to understand the internationalization of the conflicts in South Sudan and in Darfur, understood as the process through which these two conflicts have gone from being struggles over local and national governance to becoming issues of high level international concern. Internationalization, in the sense of conflicts being set on the agenda, is far from concerning all armed conflicts on the international arena, and referring to levels of violence or strategic interests of the great powers does not explain why a conflict is internationalized and another is not. The first part of the thesis analyses the internationalization processes « from below », where activist networks mobilized outside Sudan, first and foremost in the United States and in Europe, but also the Sudanese rebel movements and other representatives of Sudanese civil society, exert pressure on various governments and international organizations, requiring them to seize themselves of the conflicts. These actors have managed to impose their qualifications of the Sudanese conflicts, and their understandings of the appropriate responses, and thus contribute to the emergence of internationalization as a norm (a conflict not resolved internally should become an issue of international concern). The responses « from above » are then studied, seeking to understand how they are affected by pressure « from below ». Lastly, the thesis shows how internationalization influences local dynamics of conflict resolution.

Ending South Sudan's Civil War Council on Foreign Relations

Irit Back's From Sudan to South Sudan: IGAD and the Role of Regional Mediation in Africa comprehensively analyses the full achievements, shortcomings, and implications of IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority on Development) mediation efforts in Sudan and South Sudan.

Peace-building has reached a cross-roads. The high instance of conflict relapse in a post-conflict societies has stimulated an examination of dominant peace-building thinking and practice. This research contributes to this thinking by examining nation-building in societies plagued by identity-related conflicts, specifically in South Sudan. It does so using the leadership process approach. The question driving this enquiry is to discover whether the leadership process approach can shed light on why South Sudan failed to build a nation that sustains peace. By using the leadership process approach, this study contributes to a better understanding of nation-building and how it contributes to both conflict and peace processes, allowing for a greater understanding of the relationship between nation-building and peace-building and why dominant state-building approaches to peace-building are incomplete. Using existing literature, the thesis provides a cohesive conceptual framework of the nation combining five elements: a national identity, link to a territory, a claim to political organisation and self-government, collective will and collective responsibility. This provides the key themes and indicators which are examined using the leadership process approach. The leadership process approach, which conceptualises leadership as a relationship between leaders, followers and situations, provides the analytical tools that are used to explain the emergence of the five elements of the conceptual framework of the nation. These tools include an examination of the leader-follower relationship based on mutuality and the exchange of influence, situational leadership and the sources of power. This framework is used to understand South Sudan. A case study

approach is used to ensure a full examination of the relationship between nation-building and peace-building using the leadership process. Multiple forms of data collection were used including documentary analysis, a literature review and interviews. This data is analysed using the process tracing approach. The analysis includes South Sudan's early history through to the signing of the most recent peace agreement in 2015. South Sudan's early history of conquest and colonisation, the first Sudanese civil war, the second Sudanese civil war and the current South Sudanese civil war are all explored in depth. The study finds that the leadership process approach allows for a more nuanced and holistic understanding of the South Sudanese conflict specifically and nation-building in general. It shows that peace-building failed in South Sudan because of the conflict-reinforcing nature of the nation-building and leadership processes that have been replicated at national, regional and local levels. It concludes with several lessons learned for both nation-building and peace-building.

Knowledge and rigorous evidence around the role of external development partners in situations of conflict and fragility is still lacking. There is little accountability for the billions in aid being spent in places like Afghanistan, Iraq and the Democratic Republic of Congo. This book analyses evaluation theory and practice in order to help fill this knowledge gap and advocates a realistic and rigorous approach to evaluating international engagement. Through a series of case studies, this book highlights both the promise, and potential pitfalls, of taking a more evaluative approach to understanding aid in conflict regions. These illustrate the methodological and analytical approach taken by researchers working to understand the results and effectiveness of conflict prevention and peacebuilding support. While well-grounded in current theoretical and methodological debates, the book provides valuable practical information by examining how and why different choices were made in the context of each evaluation. The book shows what future steps may be envisaged to further strengthen evaluations of support for conflict prevention and peacebuilding. The analysis draws on a wealth of perspectives and voices to provide researchers and students in development studies and conflict and peace studies as well as development evaluators with a deep and broad understanding of evaluation methods and approaches.

This study provides empirically based insights into the relationship between war, statehood and peaceful conflict resolution during the second Sudanese civil war and following the independence of South Sudan 2011. Several influencing factors have been identified: the dynamics of political and ethnic conflict; the authoritarian character of the former rebel movement (SPLM); the role of the church and of traditional leaders in local peace processes; and how the enormous presence of international aid organizations has affected both war and statehood. The empirical findings suggest that South Sudan is not an example of state failure, but rather part of a broader process of state formation. As such, this collection argues that state-building is indeed possible during war. The analysis of the independent South Sudan post-2011 illustrates that the country is still struck by strong political and ethnic conflicts and continued violence. This is a book that is relevant and full of insights for social scientists and practitioners of development co-operation. *South Sudan: Post-Independence Dilemmas* is an interdisciplinary collection of essays which engages with the failure of the newest African State to transition itself successfully to a state and nation after its independence in July 2011. The contributors explore the prospects for new modes of politics capable of simultaneously healing and reconciling the divided communities while moving the country beyond divisive ethnic identities. As they focus on the political, historical, legal, or cultural challenges presented in the process of state formation, the chapters situate South Sudan's dilemma in its history of political elitism and gender violence, and the role of international actors in order to examine the effects of these factors and the national mechanisms which have attempted to address them. By foregrounding the relationship between the crises of the state and the politics of ethnicity in South Sudan, the book explores new potentialities in finding an alternative pathway to redirect and unleash the creative energies and capacities of the peoples in South Sudan for meaningful social and economic development. As such, it will be of interest to scholars of African Politics and State Building.

A mere two years after achieving independence, South Sudan in 2013 descended into violent civil war, refuting US government claims that the country's succession was a major foreign policy success and would end endemic conflict. Worse was to follow when the international community declared famine in 2017. In the first book-length study of the South Sudan civil war, John Young draws on his close but critical relationship with the rebel SPLM-IO leadership to reveal the true dynamics of the conflict, and exposes how the South Sudanese state was in crisis long before the outbreak of war. With insider knowledge of the histories and motivations of the rebellion's chief protagonists, Young argues considerable responsibility for the present state of South Sudan must be laid at the door of the US-led peace process. Linking the role of the international community with the country's opposition politics, *South Sudan's Civil War* is an essential guide to the causes and consequences of the violence that has engulfed one of Africa's most troubled nations.

This book explores how BRICS countries respond to, and get involved in, large scale armed conflict. It argues that through responding to armed conflict and deviating from the preferred Western foreign policy, BRICS countries are actively involved in building a multi-polar and post-western world order. The author develops a concise typology of response types portraying a nuanced picture of the BRICS grouping. Responses reach from non-coercive and cooperative multi-lateral behaviour reaching to neo-imperial unilateralism and military intervention. The book explains the selection of response types with reference to six variables which refer to the proximity to war, availability of power resources, the type of conflict, economic interests, the BRICS normative agenda and global humanitarian norms. Four armed conflicts in Libya, Syria, South Sudan and the Ukraine are chosen to illustrate the BRICS engagement with large scale armed conflicts.

The conflict in Sudan reflects historic hatred and ethnic discrimination between Northern Arab Muslims and Southern

African Christians and Animists. The longest and worst conflict began in 1983 and ended in 2005, when African Christians and Animists struggled to form an interim autonomous government. This conflict claimed 2 million lives from both sides and displaced almost 4 million people from the South. This thesis attempts to understand how people from Southern Sudan perceive the root causes and sustaining factors of the Sudanese conflict between Arab Muslims and African Christians. This research looks specifically into the roles of ethnic differences and religion. In this study, 10 emigrants from South Sudan were chosen to present their perceptions and views about the conflict, in the form of written responses to 22 questions. Analysis of their responses in light of conflict resolution literature suggests that the North-South Sudan conflict involves complex issues primarily fueled by ethnic and religious differences. This research reveals that South Sudanese refugees from varying backgrounds and professions expressed similar experiences of racial, religious discrimination and political and economic marginalization, and suggests that Sudan's July, 2011 declaration of independence, creating two separate nations, North and South Sudan, was a positive solution to achieving a just peace. The book "Fading Authority of the Non-Intervention Principle: Analysis of Uganda's Intervention in South Sudan under International Law" focuses on the consequence of international politics in regard to the non-intervention principle and international law violations. In its formal definition, non-intervention is an international law principle and a foreign policy characterized by prohibition or absence of interference by state in the domestic affairs of another sovereign state without its consent with certain exceptions. In 2013 Uganda militarily intervened in South Sudan conflict and consequently interfered with the latter's internal politics. The author intends to demonstrate that the aforesaid intervention was executed in breach of the non-intervention principle without noteworthy reactions by international community. As the principle's application is predominantly driven by states' foreign policies, such intervention in South Sudan shows that the principle, to some extent, is deprived of its strength. It suggests that South Sudan's sovereignty is at stake due to Uganda's military intervention and its consequential human rights violations. Meanwhile, the international community did not properly react or intervene despite South Sudan territorial integrity and political independence are threatened as a result of Uganda's use of force and the non-intervention principle's fading authority in international relations. It critically studies, analyzes, exposes and calls for action on Uganda's military interference with South Sudan's territorial integrity and political independence and the violation of international law in South Sudan which is able to cause threat to international peace and security. This book provides new and multi-dimensional insights into international law and foreign policy and their application or contempt by sovereign states and the international community as a whole. It applies a complex mix of methods and studies international legal literatures on international law to explain the status of non-intervention principle under international law with special reference to the UN Charter and the AU Constitutive Act, contrasting legal theory with the principle's application and state practice and foreign policies. It seeks to shed more light on Uganda's intervention in South Sudan and how intervention in South Sudan civil war was perceived by the UN and AU and triggered international reactions. Its findings demonstrate that non-intervention principle has been violated in South Sudan and its authority is weakened as a new exception to the principle is emerging. It alluded, Uganda's legitimization of dictatorship in South Sudan, in tandem with the West (US & UK) and East (Russia & China), and the change in the UN, a simmering change from its original intention to a new political dawn in Africa and the Middle East, has a diminishing effect on the principle's authority and the likelihood of the emergence of a new justification i.e. the Uganda's collusive intervention and state practice. The study defines Uganda's collusive intervention as an agreement that is dictatorially concluded between two or more leaders (e.g. Museveni and Kiir) which creates loopholes and gaps in the international law. The study approaches the research problem by using Uganda's military intervention in South Sudan as a case of study in order to show how the fading authority of the non-intervention principle constitutes a threat to international law and state sovereignty. It tested all Uganda's arguments forwarded as a legitimization for its military intervention against the existing international legal standards in order to ascertain whether the intervention was executed illegally and in a violation of the non-intervention principle and as a consequence constitutes a threat to international peace and security. It further proves that non-intervention authority is eroded as a result of inapplicability and unenforceability of the United Nations Charter.

Using more than a decade's worth of fieldwork in South Sudan, Clémence Pinaud here explores the relationship between predatory wealth accumulation, state formation, and a form of racism—extreme ethnic group entitlement—that has the potential to result in genocide. *War and Genocide in South Sudan* traces the rise of a predatory state during civil war in southern Sudan and its transformation into a violent Dinka ethnocracy after the region's formal independence. That new state, Pinaud argues, waged genocide against non-Dinka civilians in 2013-2017. During a civil war that wrecked the region between 1983 and 2005, the predominantly Dinka Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) practiced ethnically exclusive and predatory wealth accumulation. Its actions fostered extreme group entitlement and profoundly shaped the rebel state. Ethnic group entitlement eventually grew into an ideology of ethnic supremacy. After that war ended, the semi-autonomous state turned into a violent and predatory ethnocracy—a process accelerated by independence in 2011. The rise of exclusionary nationalism, a new security landscape, and inter-ethnic political competition contributed to the start of a new round of civil war in 2013, in which the recently founded state unleashed violence against nearly all non-Dinka ethnic groups. Pinaud investigates three campaigns waged by the South Sudan government in 2013–2017 and concludes they were genocidal—they sought to destroy non-Dinka target groups. She demonstrates how the perpetrators' sense of group entitlement culminated in land-grabs that amounted to a genocidal conquest echoing the imperialist origins of modern genocides. Thanks to generous funding from TOME, the ebook editions of this book are available as Open Access volumes from Cornell Open (cornellopen.org) and other repositories.

South Sudan is one of the world's most divided and unstable countries. Since achieving statehood in 2011, the country has plunged into civil war (2013-15) and become the scene of some of the worst human rights abuses on the African

continent. Despite ongoing political turmoil, states and international institutions have pledged enormous resources to stabilize the country and shore up the current peace process, but have had limited influence in dealing with the effects of rampant corruption and factionalism. *The Challenge of Governance in South Sudan* examines the factors that continue to haunt peace-building efforts, including the domination of the SPLM/A, factionalization, corruption, human rights atrocities, an ineffective constitution, and the role of international actors. It brings together a diverse set of leading scholars to reflect on these factors and propose ways of promoting peace and stability in South Sudan. In particular, the book asks whether the disparity between domestic priorities/policies and foreign intervention strategies has prevented the peace process from moving forward. The contributors probe this issue by addressing the flaws of past peace agreements, poor governance, a weakly articulated peacekeeping mission, US foreign policy, and a lack of moral accountability. This book is perfect for students, scholars and policy makers with an interest in the challenges faced by the world's newest country. *War, Conflict and Human Rights* is an innovative inter-disciplinary textbook, combining aspects of law, politics and conflict analysis to examine the relationship between human rights and armed conflict. This third edition has been fully revised and updated, and contains a completely new chapter on business, conflict and human rights. Making use of both theoretical and practical approaches, the authors: examine the tensions and complementarities between protection of human rights and resolution of conflict – the competing political demands and the challenges posed by internal armed conflict and the increasing role of nonstate actors, including corporations, in armed conflicts; explore the scope and effects of human rights violations in contemporary armed conflicts, such as in Sierra Leone, Sudan, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the former Yugoslavia; assess the legal and institutional accountability mechanisms developed in the wake of armed conflict to punish violations of human rights law and international humanitarian law such as the ad hoc tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, hybrid or internationalized tribunals and the International Criminal Court; discuss continuing and emergent global trends and challenges in the fields of human rights and conflict analysis. This volume will be essential reading for students of war and conflict studies, human rights and international humanitarian law, and highly recommended for students of conflict resolution, peacebuilding, international security, transitional justice and international relations generally.

Sudan and South Sudan have seen numerous local peacebuilding efforts in recent years, yet violence continues largely unabated. Local peace actors are buffeted by national level political, economic, and security challenges that can destabilize local efforts. This situation underscores the critical need to better understand local peace processes more generally and to improve them. Strengthening the process, as this report outlines, requires an architecture that begins with conflict analysis, entails a common vision, and focuses on achieving specific objectives. Participants must include those with authority, with knowledge of the problems requiring resolution, and with vested interest in sustainable solutions. A successful process will build two elements critical to any stable society -- trust and accountability.

For thirty years Sudan has been a country in crisis, wracked by near-constant warfare between the north and the south. But on July 9, 2011, South Sudan became an independent nation. As Sudan once again finds itself the focus of international attention, former special envoy to Sudan and director of USAID Andrew Natsios provides a timely introduction to the country at this pivotal moment in its history. Focusing on the events of the last 25 years, *Sudan, South Sudan, and Darfur: What Everyone Needs to Know*® sheds light on the origins of the conflict between northern and southern Sudan and the complicated politics of this volatile nation. Natsios gives readers a first-hand view of Sudan's past as well as an honest appraisal of its future. In the wake of South Sudan's independence, Natsios explores the tensions that remain on both sides. Issues of citizenship, security, oil management, and wealth-sharing all remain unresolved. Human rights issues, particularly surrounding the ongoing violence in Darfur, likewise still clamor for solutions. Informative and accessible, this book introduces readers to the most central issues facing Sudan as it stands on the brink of historic change. *What Everyone Needs to Know*® is a registered trademark of Oxford University Press. This is a book on conflict and consensus aimed at the general reader. In active, plain and direct language it makes the seemingly abstract and complex issues simple. Its view of peace is well-rounded, tough-minded, one that well understands the difficult world of social and personal violence and conflict. At its heart is a simple finding: "to wage peace we need to foster freedom." The human race can best achieve that simple aim by "leaving people alone to form their own communities." "The Conflict Helix" avoids the ambiguous in favor of the categorical; the hedged, qualified statement for the direct Rummel presents a series of basic principles, each concerning an aspect of conflict and peace - psychological, interpersonal, societal, international - and each aspect having its own master principle. These principles are not mere organizational props, but are deeply theoretical and empirically fundamental. The volume expresses the core ideas, results and conclusions of Rummel's major, five-volume work on "Understanding Conflict and War." In discarding technical material and focusing on principles and meaning, "The Conflict Helix" presents an executive summary of a lifetime of work in a digestible form. In light of recent events in Europe, Asia and Latin American this work takes on a special poignancy for the developing no less than the industrialized worlds. Hence, this book should be of value to the general reader as well as professionals and advanced students of international politics.

The Sudanese peace agreement reached a crisis point in its final year. This book offers an analysis of the impact of the implementation of the agreement on different Sudanese communities and neighbouring regions.

Following its independence in 2011, three years of civil war have left South Sudan on the cusp of full-scale genocide, with its sovereignty discredited by warring elites, asserts a new Council Special Report, *Ending South Sudan's Civil War*. "The only remaining path to protect [South Sudan's] sovereignty and territorial integrity, restore its legitimacy, and politically empower its citizens is through an international transitional administration, established by the United Nations and the African Union (AU), to run the country for a finite period," argues Katherine Almquist Knopf, the author of the report.

Abstract This little book documents the brief history of contemporary South Sudanese politics within the context of the 22 years of the second war of liberation. A portion of it explores 17 years of the first Sudanese civil war that ended in 1972 through the Addis-Abba Agreement. The book has made the meaningful analysis of the governance after the birth of the World's newest Republic (South Sudan). It is divided into seven major chapters. Each chapter addresses the unique context of the South Sudanese political, civil, religious and military life. Chapter one introduces the book in its etymological context to the reader and chapter two narrates on ethnic groupings in South Sudan. Chapter three explores the significant roles played by ethnic groups during the war of liberation in South Sudan and beyond. This chapter appreciates positive contributions made by various ethnic groups in supporting the war efforts.

In August 1991, three members of the "SPLM/SPLA" Political-military High Command made the Nasir Declaration. This led to the split of the Movement. One of the leaders of the move (many say, THE ringleader) gives an account of the events that led to this momentous event in the "SPLM/SPLA" history, the developments that followed, what went wrong in the process, how the move affected Sudanese politics and the way forward for South Sudan.

War, Conflict and Human Rights is an innovative, interdisciplinary textbook combining aspects of law, politics, and conflict analysis to examine the relationship between human rights and armed conflict. This second edition has been revised and updated, making use of both theoretical and practical approaches. Over the course of the book, the authors: examine the tensions and complementarities between protection of human rights and resolution of conflict, including the competing political demands and the challenges posed by internal armed conflict; analyse the different obligations and legal regimes applicable to state and non-state actors, including non-state armed groups, corporations and private military and security companies; explore the scope and effects of human rights violations in contemporary armed conflicts, such as those in Sierra Leone, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the former Yugoslavia, and implications for the "Arab Spring"; assess the legal and institutional accountability mechanisms developed in the wake of armed conflict to punish violations of human rights law, and international humanitarian law such as the ad hoc tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, and the International Criminal Court; discuss continuing and emergent global trends and challenges in the fields of human rights and conflict analysis. This volume will be essential reading for students of war and conflict studies, human rights, and international humanitarian law, and highly recommended for students of conflict resolution, peacebuilding, international security and international relations, generally.

South Sudan, the world's youngest country, has experienced a rocky start to its life as an independent nation. Less than three years after gaining independence in 2011 following a violent liberation war, the country slid back into conflict. In the wake of infighting within the ruling Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), violence erupted in South Sudan's capital, Juba, in December 2013. The conflict pitted President Salva Kiir's predominantly Dinka presidential guard against Nuer fighters loyal to the former Vice President Riek Machar. As fighting spread across the country, it has taken on an increasingly ethnic nature. Ceasefires have been agreed, but there have been repeated violations by all sides. Today the conflict continues unabated and the humanitarian situation grows ever more urgent. This book analyses the crisis and some of its contributing factors. The contributors have worked on South Sudan for a number of years and bring a wealth of knowledge and different perspectives to this discussion. Providing the most comprehensive analysis yet of South Sudan's social and political history, post-independence governance systems and the current challenges for development, this book will be essential reading for all those interested in the continuing struggle for peace in South Sudan.

Contemporary practices of international peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction are often unsatisfactory. There is now a growing awareness of the significance of local governments and local communities as an integrated part of peacebuilding in order to improve quality and enhance precision of interventions. In spite of this, 'the local' is rarely a key factor in peacebuilding, hence 'everyday peace' is hardly achieved. The aim of this volume is threefold: firstly it illuminates the substantial reasons for working with a more localised approach in politically volatile contexts. Secondly it consolidates a growing debate on the significance of the local in these contexts. Thirdly, it problematizes the often too swiftly used concept, 'the local', and critically discuss to what extent it is at all feasible to integrate this into macro-oriented and securitized contexts. This is a unique volume, tackling the 'local turn' of peacebuilding in a comprehensive and critical way. This book was published as a special issue of Third World Quarterly.

The analysis and interpretation of conflicts can be a dangerously simplistic exercise. A western, developed socio-economic perspective can simplify conflicts in the so-called 'Third World' as the inevitable struggles of people who cannot coexist because of ethnic, religious or cultural differences. While acknowledging that many contemporary conflicts are characterised and influenced by these factors, this book calls for an approach to conflict prevention and resolution which mainly addresses the underlying political, economic and social causes. The conflict in Sudan, where narratives evolved from an interpretation based on religious differences between a Muslim North and the Christian South, provides a case study through which the author explores how most prevention and resolution strategies were based on flawed assumptions leading to poor results. By focusing instead on the underlying socio-economic inequality and marginalisation among groups she analyses the dynamics of the complex peace process to ascertain if and how economic and social rights were effectively included and implemented as a part of the peace agreement, including after South Sudan's independence.

This book examines the continuing devastation in the Darfur region of Sudan, from the perspective of a multiplicity of conflicts of distinct types. The crisis reached its peak in 2003-2004, when certain Arab militias joined forces with the Sudan armed forces in a campaign against insurgent resistance movements. Engulfed in the tumult, Darfurians experienced systematic slaughter, sexual violence, and internal displacement on a massive scale. Although the violence has waned in recent years, the fighting continues to this day. The authors cast this crisis as a complex web of four distinct, yet interlacing, conflict types: long-standing disputes between farmers and herders and between different herder communities political struggles between the local elite leaders of the resistance movements, and those between traditional leaders (elders) and younger aspiring leaders long-standing grievances of marginalized groups against those at the national centre of power cross-border conflicts, primarily the proxy war waged between Chad and Sudan The crisis in South Sudan is also examined through the lens of conflict complementarity. This book will be of interest to students of African politics, genocide, political violence, ethnic conflict, war and conflict studies, peacebuilding and IR.

Sudan's post-independence history has been dominated by long, recurring, and bloody civil wars. Most commentators have attributed the country's political and civil strife either to an age-old racial and ethnic divide between Arabs and Africans or to colonially constructed inequalities. In *The Root Causes of Sudan's Civil Wars*, Douglas H. Johnson

examines historical, political, economic, and social factors to come to a more subtle understanding of the trajectory of Sudan's civil wars. Johnson focuses on the essential differences between the modern Sudan's first civil war in the 1960s, the current war, and the minor conflicts generated by and contained within the larger wars. Regional and international factors, such as humanitarian aid, oil revenue, and terrorist organizations, are cited and examined as underlying issues that have exacerbated the violence. Readers will find an immensely readable yet nuanced and well-informed handling of the history and politics of Sudan's civil wars.

The Sudan has virtually been in situation of civil wars since 1955. As South Sudan embarked on collective efforts to contest issues of marginalization through the embodiment of the SPLA/M, communities in former Upper Nile (Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states) at a certain crucial stage of the liberation were pitted in spirals of ethnic conflicts. Moreover running effective governance hinges on the ability of a government to attend to trade-offs between different interest groups in efforts to address emerging conflicts. The communal factionalism symbolized by the communities of former Upper Nile offers opportunity of hindsight for the Government of South Sudan (GoSS) to come up with institutional arrangements and political, social and educational programs to counteract the internal contradictions that have created the structural bases for the overdue conflict. To come up with such institutional arrangements against the backdrop of the factionalism is making the necessary efforts towards building of South Sudan within a framework of conflict resolution. However, with the formation of the GoSS, such a framework is almost non-existent.

In July 2011 the Republic of South Sudan achieved independence, concluding what had been Africa's longest running civil war. The process leading to independence was driven by the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement, a primarily Southern rebel force and political movement intent on bringing about the reformed unity of the whole Sudan. Through the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005, a six year peace process unfolded in the form of an interim period premised upon 'making unity attractive' for the Sudan. A failed exercise, it culminated in an almost unanimous vote for independence by Southerners in a referendum held in January 2011. Violence has continued since, and a daunting possibility for South Sudan has arisen - to have won independence only to descend into its own civil war, with the regime in Khartoum aiding and abetting factionalism to keep the new state weak and vulnerable. Achieving a durable peace will be a massive challenge, and resolving the issues that so inflamed Southerners historically - unsupportive governance, broad feelings of exploitation and marginalisation and fragile ethnic politics - will determine South Sudan's success or failure at statehood. A story of transformation and of victory against the odds, this book reviews South Sudan's modern history as a contested region and assesses the political, social and security dynamics that will shape its immediate future as Africa's newest independent state.

"This report documents the spreading violence and serious abuses against civilians in the Greater Equatoria region in the last year. The report focuses on two areas: Kajo Keji county, in the former Central Equatoria state, and Pajok, a town in the former Eastern Equatoria state"--Publisher's description.

Doctoral Thesis / Dissertation from the year 2017 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Peace and Conflict Studies, Security, grade: A, Atlantic International University (School of Business and Economics), course: International Relations, language: English, abstract: This thesis analyses causes of the current South Sudanese civil war that broke out on 15 December 2013. The clash in the Presidential Guards Unit triggered the war when President Salva Kiir, from the Jieng (Dinka) ethnic group, ordered the disarmament of Presidential guards from the Naath (Nuer) ethnic group. He also ordered execution of anyone from the Naath ethnicity, which led to the massacre of more than 20,000 Naath civilians in the capital Juba within two days. In retaliation, the Naath conducted a counterstrike against the government and Jieng ethnic group, and slaughtered the Jieng civilians. This research explores the history, causes, actors and dynamics of the conflict, and Pan-Africanists' view on the causes of African wars, and concludes that the cause of the war is lack of knowledge within the leadership of the ruling party, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement. Lack of knowledge produced poor governance, recklessness, kleptocracy, ethnocentrism, tribalism, loss of vision and lack of adherence to public causes.

In July 2011, South Sudan was granted independence and became the world's newest country. Yet just two-and-a-half years after this momentous decision, the country was in the grips of renewed civil war and political strife. Hilde F. Johnson served as Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan from July 2011 until July 2014 and, as such, she was witness to the many challenges which the country faced as it struggled to adjust to its new autonomous state. In this book, she provides an unparalleled insider's account of South Sudan's descent from the ecstatic celebrations of July 2011 to the outbreak of the disastrous conflict in December 2013 and the early, bloody phase of the fighting. Johnson's frequent personal and private contacts at the highest levels of government, accompanied by her deep knowledge of the country and its history, make this a unique eyewitness account of the turbulent first three years of the world's newest - and yet most fragile - country.

This book models the trade-off that rulers of weak, ethnically-divided states face between coups and civil war. Drawing evidence from extensive field research in Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo combined with statistical analysis of most African countries, it develops a framework to understand the causes of state failure.

As the title illustrates, the book is a story of war and peace talks that culminated in Agreement on the Conflict Resolution in South Sudan (ARCSS) in July 2015 and its final version of September 2018 known as Revitalized Agreement on Conflict Resolution in South Sudan (R-ARCSS). It emanates from the inside personal experience of the author who served as a frontline negotiator representing the SPLM/A (IO) from Addis-Ababa Peace Talks to High Revitalization Forum in Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia and up to the face to Face phase in Khartoum, Sudan. Based on his own grasping of the the entire peace process, the author provides in-depth analysis of issues discussed to resolve the conflict as well as critical reflections on the the diplomatic atmosphere under which the talks were conducted in Addis -Ababa, Arusha, Entebbe and in Khartoum. In sum, the book is largely a story of violent armed conflict, intransigence, tyranny of gun culture and lack of political will to resolve the devastating five years civil strife in South Sudan. WAR.

The international community is constantly dealing with an ever-evolving global order and this is most reflected in secessionist movements that have passionately caught the world's attention. This thesis investigates how the conflict between the Sudan and South Sudan resulted in the creation of the Republic of South Sudan on July 2011. By analyzing this landmark contemporary case, I intend to clarify the complexity of the variables involved in such a unique situation and put forth an explanation on how a secessionist movement can succeed in its goal of creating a separate nation-state. Given the significance of the historical context of the conflict, the time period of this study ranges from the Anglo-Egyptian period of the Sudan's history to present, contemporary times. I approach the study by using prominent research strategies: (1) a qualitative analysis of literature available on the Sudan with a focus on the conflict and (2) a careful review of the academic and scholarly

literature that put forth theories relevant to the Sudanese conflict. Extensive data has been collected from numerous academically peer-reviewed articles and publications, as well as archives, newspapers, quantitative data banks, and other published reports. I find it necessary to also disclose that as a Sudanese- American I have extensive personal experience living and working in the Sudan, primarily in Khartoum, which provides me with a first-hand perspective on the happenings of the conflict, as well as intricate details surrounding Sudanese culture. At the forefront of the goals of this thesis is to challenge the dominant argument that asserts that at the core of the establishment of South Sudan is the internal religious/ethnos identity driven conflict that has destined the Sudan to be incompatible with its southern counterpart. Many hold the view that conflicting national identities drove the conflict between the Sudan and South Sudan; however, this thesis argues that the drivers of conflict in the Sudan are multi-faceted and cannot be disregarded as merely being a conflict of identities. Considering that protracted violent conflicts often shift in their focus and in the primary actors involved, it is necessary to take into consideration other factors that may have directed the course of the conflict. To overlook plausible other drivers of civil war is to do the analysis of the conflict an injustice and is a disservice to the field of conflict analysis and resolution. It is the aim of this thesis to evaluate theories prevalent in the field of conflict analysis and resolution, as well as international relations and apply them to the conflict in the Sudan, thus leaving room to evaluate whether or not they hold empirically verifiable validity to the conflict. In contemporary times, it is increasingly rare for the international community to welcome the establishment of a new country, making the case of the Republic of South Sudan an extraordinary intellectual opportunity to explore. This thesis also takes into consideration the volatile environment between the two countries and puts forth some policy recommendations that can serve as a guide to fostering better relations between the warring countries. When South Sudan's war began, the Beatles were playing their first hits and reaching the moon was an astronaut's dream. Half a century later, with millions massacred in Africa's longest war, the continent's biggest country split in two. It was an extraordinary, unprecedented experiment. Many have fought, but South Sudan did the impossible, and won. This is the story of an epic fight for freedom. It is also the story of a nightmare. *First Raise a Flag* details one of the most dramatic failures in the history of international state-building. three years after independence, South Sudan was lowest ranked in the list of failed states. War returned, worse than ever. Peter Martell has spent over a decade reporting from palaces and battlefields, meeting those who made a country like no other: warlords and spies, missionaries and mercenaries, guerrillas and gunrunners, freedom fighters and war crime fugitives, Hollywood stars and ex-slaves. Under his seasoned foreign correspondent's gaze, he weaves with passion and colour the lively history of the world's newest country. *First Raise a Flag* is a moving reflection on the meaning of nationalism, the power of hope and the endurance of the human spirit.

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