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The literature on conflict in South Sudan published before independence tends to focus on the causes and dynamics of the second civil war (1983-2005) and post-2005 local level conflicts, such as those

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between communities along the contested border between Sudan and South Sudan or intra-Country
Analysis Brief: Sudan and South Sudan

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De Vries and Schomerus (2017:333–340) explain that the collapse of the 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS) signed by the South Sudanese government, the international community and members of the opposition was a result of a lack of political goodwill by the government and the opposition, both of whom had more interest in the amount of power they would retain than in implementing the agreement (De Vries and Schomerus 2017:335).

South Sudan conflict from 2013 to 2018 – ACCORD

South Sudan was once a semi-independent region in Sudan, only recently gaining independence as a country in 2011, after a brutal civil war that lasted more than 25 years. The conflict in December 2013 reopened deeply-rooted political and ethnic tensions that hadn't yet been reconciled in the young country — and those divisions have continued to fuel ongoing clashes.

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South Sudan Crisis Facts - Conflict in South Sudan | Mercy ...

The South Sudanese Civil War (15 December 2013 – 22 February 2020) was a conflict in South Sudan between forces of the government and opposition forces. In December 2013, President Kiir accused his former deputy Riek Machar and ten others of attempting a coup d'état. Machar denied trying to start a coup and fled to lead the SPLM – in opposition (SPLM-IO).

South Sudanese Civil War - Wikipedia

South Sudan is a post-war country that remained embroiled in conflict after the formal agreements on peace and independence took effect, struggling to meet the high expectations of its own citizens...

In the eye of the storm: An analysis of internal conflict ...

A brief history of modern Sudan and South Sudan. South Sudan, the world's newest nation, was once a sizeable part of Sudan, the country to its north. The conflicts between what is now Sudan and South Sudan are often understood through their historical roots: centuries of exploitation and slave-raiding by the "Arab" north against the "African" south, followed by Britain and Egypt's imperialist meddling.

Brief History of South Sudan — Water For South Sudan

The relative calm can be attributed to the signing of the agreement by 12 of the parties engaged in the South Sudan conflict. The agreement is not stable – it was broken only hours after coming into effect, and there are continued clashes throughout the country (UN, 24 January 2018). However, groups engaged in clashes now need to justify their actions with regard to the ceasefire deal, so the threshold for opening fire is higher.

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Conflict Activity in South Sudan | ACLED

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The 2013 conflict disrupted this growth trajectory, displacing at least 2.3 million people outside of the country as refugees and slowing South Sudan's growth by over 2%.

South Sudan's demography – Looking to 2050 - South Sudan ...

This note is intended to inform the World Bank's interim strategy note for South Sudan to ensure gender considerations are incorporated into any operational and analytical priorities identified. The aim of this analysis is to provide a brief delineation...

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Gender and conflict note : South Sudan (English) | The ...

The history of South Sudan comprises the history of the territory of present-day South Sudan and the peoples inhabiting the region. South Sudan seceded from the Republic of Sudan in 2011.

Geographically, South Sudan is not part of the Sudan region at all, forming as it does part of Sub-Saharan Africa. In modern terminology, it does, however, include parts of the East Sudanian Savanna. Its inclusion in "Sudan" is due to the southward expansion of the Ottoman Khedivate of Egypt in the 19th century

History of South Sudan - Wikipedia

Brief points: There has been no indication of a reduced commitment to implementing the peace agreement on the signatories' part, but delays in implementation activities are reported. In Colombia, the Kroc Institute has recorded fewer implementation events for the past few months. In South Sudan, the cantonment sites are near collapse, and training centers responsible for training 83,000 unified national forces have faced limitations.

The Effect of COVID-19 on Peace Agreement Implementation ...

November 10, 2020 (KHARTOUM) - The deputy head of the Sudan Liberation Movement led by Abdel Wahid al-Nur (SLM-AW) is in Juba to brief the South Sudanese President Salva Kiir about the plan of his ...

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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.

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.

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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.

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

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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.

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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.

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.

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

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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.

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

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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.

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.

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

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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.

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