

Political, Military, Economic, Social and Cultural Situation in the Republic of South Sudan

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Abstract:

South Sudan has faced the dilemma of post-independence phenomenon in which a new nation has to pass through it. Immediately after independence in July 2011, South Sudan entered into political crisis which was a result of competition between opposing factions of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM).

The paper will examine political, military, economic, social and cultural diversity in the Republic of South Sudan.

Objectives of the paper is to narrate how political in South Sudan was administered during interim period. The importance of the paper is discuss political, military, economic, social and cultural situation. The paper will provide recommendations and solutions of the resolution of conflict facing the new nation.

المستخلص:

واجهت دولة جنوب السودان معضلة حالة الدولة الوليدة التي تمر بها أي دولة حديثة من الاستقلال. بعد الاستقلال مباشرة يوليو 2011، دخلت جنوب السودان في أزمات سياسية نتجت عن منافسة أجنحة الحركة الشعبية لتحرير السودان. أهمية الورقة هي مناقشة الوضع السياسي الراهن، العسكري، الاقتصادي، الاجتماعي والتنوع الثقافي منذ انفصال جنوب السودان من السودان الدولة الأم. بعد مناقشة المواضيع أعلاه بالتفصيل سوف تقدم الورقة الحلول المناسبة لأزمات جنوب السودان. طرق البحث: البحث مبني على حقائق تاريخية، ومنهج كفي وكمي.

Introduction:

South Sudan got its independence on July 9, 2011. Immediately after referendum in January 2011, the government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) amended the interim constitution of Southern Sudan in order to suit the new political system. The new interim constitution of South Sudan adopted presidential system. The government maintained ten states which it inherited from the government of Sudan. It adopted free market economy policy. The celebration of independence did not last longer, it was erupted by political conflict among opposing factions of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) in December 2013. Competition over the leadership of the party-SPLM, led to fighting on December 15, 2013, and that fight spread to countryside leading to civil war in the country.

The paper will narrate political, military, economic, social and cultural situation in the Republic of South Sudan since independence.

A. Political situation in the Republic of South Sudan since Independence on July 9, 2011:

South Sudan became an independent state on July 9, 2011, under the clause of plebiscite for the people of South Sudan to determine their fate. After amending the constitution of Southern Sudan, the new interim constitution established presidential system, with three organs of governance, the executive, legislative and judiciary. The president is the head of state and government, the national legislature composed of states is the legislative body to enact laws, and the judiciary for adjudication. Upon independence, the incumbent president of Southern Sudan became president of the republic of South Sudan for a four year term. Legislative powers were given to bicameral legislature, composing the National Legislative Assembly (NLA) and the council of states. The majority members of National Legislative Assembly, were members of the defunct Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly, the rest were the former members of the Sudan Legislative Assembly who were elected from Southern Sudan constituencies and Southerners who were elected from Northern Sudan constituencies. The council of states composed of all South Sudanese who were elected from Southern Sudan legislatures of states in Southern Sudan during interim period plus twenty (20) members appointed by the president of South Sudan. The tenure of national assembly and council of states members were to be four years term ⁽¹⁾.

After amending the constitution of Southern Sudan, the new interim constitution established presidential system, with three organs of governance, the executive, legislature and judiciary. The president is the head of state and government, the national legislature composed of two houses, national legislative assembly and council of states, and the judiciary.

The new government inherited ten states from Sudan and adopted semi federal system which it means as decentralized type of governance.

When South Sudan became independent on July 9, 2011,

SalvaKiir Mayardit was sworn in as president of new independent South Sudan and Dr. Riek Machar was appointed as Vice President. From July 2011 to July 2013 , the two leaders worked smoothly without any problem, but they started quarrelling over leadership of the party-Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement. In July 2013, president Kiir dismissed the whole cabinet including vice president Riek Machar with the aim of reducing the size of government. That power struggle between Kiir and Machar led to the split of the movement- Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement (SPLM).

On July 15 December, 2013, fighting erupted in Juba between forces loyal to President Kiir and those loyal to Riek Machar. That fight spread to the countryside , leading to Civil War in South Sudan ⁽²⁾. The government deployed Ugandan Troops to fight rebels and as a result, the rebel forces were stopped from advancing to Juba. In January 2014, the ceasefire agreement was agreed , but fighting continued until August 2015, when negotiated peace agreement led by (IGAD) was reached in August 2015. Based on the terms of that agreement, Riek Machar was sworn in as First Vice President in 2016.

The peace agreement which was signed in August 2015, stipulated the establishment of a transitional power sharing agreement of national unity. The government of the peace deal signed in August 2015, created a coalition government in which all political parties participated according to their strength. The government of national unity included the incumbent ruling party – the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement – IO, former Detainees, other political parties. Based on the terms of the 2015 agreement, Riek Machar was appointed as First Vice President in 2016. The agreement stated that after the establishment of the transitional government, the regime had 90 days to convert the National Legislative assembly into the Transi-

tional National Legislative Assembly in order to include members of the former national legislative assembly and additional 68 members from the opposing side. 50 members should be from Sudan People's Liberation Movement- IO, one (1) member from former political detainees, and seventeen members from other political parties. The council of states was not affected by the peace deal and it remained unchanged in the new Transitional government of national unity.

Active parties in South Sudan are:

1. The Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM);
2. The Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM-IO);
3. The Union of Sudan African Party (USAP);
4. Sudan African National Union (SANU);
5. The South Sudan Democratic Forum (SSDF);
6. The United Democratic Salvation Front (UDSF);
7. The National Congress Party (NCP) ⁽³⁾.

The August peace deal did not last and war erupted again in August 2016.

Following the second breakout of Civil Conflict in Juba , Riek Machar was replaced by Taban Deng Gai as First Vice President and war continued until peace mediated by IGAD was reached in Khartoum in August 2018. It was an effort of president Omer El-Bahir which made it possible to achieve peace in South Sudan. He framed a compromise peace deal which was accepted by both sides of the conflict, and final peace agreement was signed on Sept. 12, 2018, in Addis Ababa , Ethiopia. That peace agreement was named or termed as "Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS)" ⁽⁴⁾. It aimed to establishing a revitalized transitional government of national unity. The September peace agreement reconstituted the state institutions, including the legislature and executive bodies. The agreement stated the power-sharing among political play-

ers-parties. It divided parliamentary seats and cabinet portfolios between political forces. The parliamentary seats divided among political parties were five hundred and fifty (550) seats.

They were distributed as follows:

1. Incumbent transitional government of national unity (TgoNU) three hundred and thirty two (332) members.
2. Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army- IO (SPLM/A-IO) one hundred and twenty eight (128) members;
3. South Sudan Opposition Alliance (SSOA) fifty (50) members;
4. Other political parties (OPP) thirty (30) members.
5. Former Detainees (FDs) ten (10) members.

The position of the speaker of the TNLA was given to the incumbent TgoNU, three deputies speaker of the transitional national legislative assembly were divided among SPLM/A-IO, the incumbent TgoNU and OPP. The second deputy speaker which was given to TgoNU must be a woman.

The council of ministers according to the September 2018, agreement composed of thirty five (35) ministries. They were distributed as follows:

1. Incumbent transitional government of national unity twenty (20) ministries;
2. Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army –IO, nine (9) ministries;
3. South Sudan Opposition Alliance (SSOA), three ministries;
4. Former Detainees (FDs), two ministries.
5. Other political parties (OPP), one ministry ⁽⁵⁾.

Formation of Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGoNU):

After delays of 18 months since the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS), the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity was finally formed on February 22, 2020.

The first vice president Riek Machar was sworn in along with four other vice presidents. The other four vice presidents were:

James Wani Igga, Taban Deng Gai, Rebecca Nyandeng de Mabior and Hussein Abdolbagi Akol Agany. On March 12, 2020, the president appointed 35 ministers and 10 deputy ministers. The unity government composed 550 members of parliament, 10 governors of the ten states and three chief administrators of three administrative areas of Pibor, Abyei and Ruweng.

The task of Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGoNU):

The Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGoNU) will execute the following issues:

1. Re-habilitation and reintegration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees;
2. Facilitation of national reconciliation and healing;
3. Complete the process of making a permanent national constitution;
4. Consolidate peace and stability in South Sudan;
5. Proper management of public finances;
6. Ensure transparency in managing national resources;
7. Undertake civil service reforms;
8. Devise and execute security sector reforms;
9. Reconstruct and recover destroyed physical infrastructure;
10. Conduct national census;
11. Devolve powers and resources to state and local government levels ⁽⁶⁾.

The appointment of state governors and chief administrators of three administrative areas has been done except the Upper Nile State. The governors of nine states and three administrative areas are as follows:

1. Emmanuel Adil Anthony for Central Equatoria;

2. Louis LobongLojore for Eastern Equatoria;
3. Denay Jock Chagor for Jonglei state;
4. MakurKulang for Lakes State;
5. Tong AkeenNgor for Northern Bahr el Ghazal;
6. Joseph Monytuil for Unity State;
7. Bona Panek for Warrap State;
8. Sarah CletoRial for Western Bahr el Ghazal State;
9. Alfred Futiya for Western Equatoria State.

Chief administrators of three administrative areas:

1. KuolDeimKuol for Abyei administrative area;
2. Joshua Konyi for Pibor area;
3. William CholAwolich for Ruweng area.

The Upper Nile governor has not been appointed until moment of my writing ⁽⁷⁾.

64. Military Situation in the Republic of South Sudan :-

When South Sudan obtained independence from Sudan on July 9, 2011, it inherited the guerrilla Army called the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) founded by Dr. John Garang De Mabior in 1983. The SPLA became regular army of the new born nation of South Sudan.

History of the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army (SPLA):-

The Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army (SPLA) was established in 1983 as a result of the rebellion carried out by mutineers of two battalions, 105 and 104 of Bor and Pachala Garrisons respectively. These mutineers moved to Ethiopia in June 1983 and became the nucleus of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). SPLA elected Dr. John Garang de Mabior to be its commander – in chief and chairman.

The Vision of the SPLA was to fight for a united and secular Sudan on a new basis in which all citizens are treated equally, irrespective of religion, race or region.

In the village of Bilpam, Ethiopia, the first SPLA battalion

was graduated in 1984 . In the mid-1980s the SPLA blocked development projects of the Sudan's Government such as the Jonglei Canal and the Bentiu Oil Fields. The SPLA continued fighting the Sudan's successive governments until 2005, when the government of Sudan led by President Bashir signed comprehensive peace agreement (CPA) with the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army (SPLM/A) on January 9, 2005.

Following the signing of the CPA, the SPLA was reorganized. In 2005 the commander – in – chief Dr. John Garang restructured the top leadership of SPLA by establishing General staff headed by chief of General Staff, Lt. General Oyay Deng Ajak , and deputized by four deputies of General Staff and those were Maj.Gen. Salva Mathok Gengdit for administration, Maj. Gen. Bior Ajang Duot (Aswad) for operation, Maj. Gen. James Hoth Mai for Logistics, and Maj. Gen. Obuto Mamur Mete for Political and Moral Orientation ⁽⁸⁾.

The reorganization of the Sudan People's Liberation Army-SPLA was initiated in Mid-2005, and was put into practice in 2006 . The SPLA was divided into six divisions : in Upper Nile State there was 1st Division, Equatoria 2nd Division, 3rd Division in Northern Bahr e-Ghazal and Warrap States, 4th Division in Unity State , 5th Division in Lakes State, 6th Division – SPLA joint integrated units based in Maridi, and four independent brigades in Southern Blue Nile , Jonglei (Bor), The Nuba Mountains and Raja (Western Bahr el –Ghazal). In 2007 – 08 , the independent brigades in Blue Nile, Bor and the Nuba Mountains became the 10th , 8th and 9th divisions respectively. The last independent brigade in Raja became part of the 5th Division which was relocated to Wau.

In 2007, the SPLM/A led government established Ministry of SPLA Affairs . In May 2009, Deputy Chief of Staff , James Hoth Mai replaced Oyay Deng Ajak as Chief of General Staff ⁽⁹⁾.

After independence, the SPLA leadership decided to restructure the army and transform it to a professional army. The Sudan People's Liberation Army. Was renamed as South Sudan Defense forces (SSDF) in May 2017 ⁽¹⁰⁾. In August 2017, Salva Kiir Mayardit declared that the new name for the army would be the South Sudan People's Defense Forces (SSPDF), in order to meet people's will. He said that there is a need to reorganize and professionalize the army for the sake of competency. The aim of changing the name was to restructure and change the doctrine of the army from liberation to national defense against foreign aggression. The army was officially renamed South Sudan People's Defense Forces (SSPDF) in September 2018, by a Republican order read over the state-owned Television (TV) channel South Sudan Broadcast Corporation (SSBC). The renaming happened ten days before execution of new security arrangements which include the reunification of the national army.

The army of South Sudan in 2018, was estimated as 185,000 soldiers, plus unknown number of South Sudan Air Force. Under the September 2018 peace accord, all armed factions in South Sudan were to assemble at designated sites for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration into unified military and police forces. The unified forces were to be trained and deployed before the formation of national unity government.

In 2019, the South Sudan People's Defense Forces (SSPDF) composed the Ground Force, Air Force, Air Defense Forces and Presidential Guard.

Structure of the SPLA, SSDF:

Before the restructuring of the South Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) to South Sudan Defense Forces (SSDF), the SPLA was commanded by the Chief of General Staff (COGS) Oyay Deng Ajak. He was followed or superseded by Deputy chief of staff for logistics, James Hoth Mai in 2009. James Hoth Mai

was replaced by Paul Malong Awan in 2014.

After the restructure as South Sudan Defense Forces, Paul Malong Awan was replaced by James Ajongo Mawut in May 2017 until April 2018, as chief of defense forces. On April 28, 2018, chief of general staff James Ajongo Mawut died. He was superseded by general Gabriel Jok Riak on May 4, 2018.

On May 11, 2020, president Salva Kiir dismissed General Gabriel Jok Riak and appointed General Johnson Juma Okot as chief of defense forces ⁽¹¹⁾.

Composition of the SPLA before the restructure:

The Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) was composed of five directorates, and each was led by a Deputy Chief of General Staff (DCOGS). The directorates of the SPLA were as follows:

1. Directorate of Administration;
2. Directorate of Operations;
3. Directorate of Logistics;
4. Directorate of Political and Moral Orientation;
5. Directorate of Training and Research.

The SPLA had nine divisions and air force. The divisions are:

1. 1st Division, located at Renk, Upper Nile State;
2. 2nd Division, at Giada Barracks, Juba, Central Equatoria established 2006, but relocated in 2013 to Mogiri east of Juba;
3. 3rd Division, Akuem, Northern Bahr el Ghazal;
4. 4th Division, at Mapel, Western Bahr el Ghazal, it was originally at Rubkona, Unity State in 2006;
5. 5th Division, at Girinti Barracks, Wau, Western Bahr el Ghazal State;
6. 6th Division, at Maridi, Western Equatoria;
7. 7th Division, at Owachi, Upper Nile State;
8. 8th Division, located at Bor, Jonglei State;
9. 9th Mechanized Division, located at Mapel, Western Bahr el

Ghazal State.

There is special forces brigade with four battalions and there is Air force located at Juba, Central Equatoria State ⁽¹²⁾.

In September 12, 2018, peace agreement stated that there shall be established a unified professional army and other organized forces, such as police, national security, wildlife and prisons warden. According to the agreement, all forces shall be screened and classified to known Military criteria for the purposes of recruitment and also other organized forces will be screened and trained for redeployment. Ineligible persons shall be demobilized and demilitarized.

Training of the unified forces of the military, police and other organized forces shall start at the beginning of the pre-transitional period, and continue through the transitional period. Building of the national army, police, national security and other organized forces shall be completed before the end of the transitional period.

By the end of the transitional period, the national army and other organized forces shall be redeployed throughout the Republic of South Sudan.

All the Heads of Opposition Armed groups shall continue as commanders-in-chief of their forces until the end of the pre-transitional period or until the end of the unification process.

The Joint Defense Board (JDB) shall be formed at the level of chiefs of staff and Directors General of National Security, police and all other organized forces to command and control over all forces during the pre-transitional period.

The Joint Transitional Security Committee (JTSC) shall be formed at the national level ⁽¹³⁾.

64. Economic, Social and Cultural Situation in The Republic of South Sudan:-

(1) Economic situation in South Sudan :-

South Sudan economy is considered as one of the weakest and under developed in the world. As a new nation South Sudan has small existing infrastructure and lacks electricity and running water in most cities and rural areas . The maternal mortality and female illiteracy rates is the highest in the world as assumed in 2011. South Sudan has only 10,000 Kilometers of paved roads.

(a) Resources of South Sudan :-

South Sudan has abundant resources, such resources include Oil, Iron ore , Copper, Zinc , Silver , Gold, Hydropower.. etc . South Sudan exports timber to international market . The states which have teak plantation and natural trees for timber are in Western and Central Equatoria States. The most important sources of national income is petroleum, but the country is heavily dependent on agriculture as the majority of population relies on agricultural produce ⁽¹⁴⁾.

The national budget of South Sudan depends on Oil revenue. Before independence , South Sudan produced 85% of Sudan's Oil Produce. The Oil revenues during the transition period according to the comprehensive peace agreement (CPA) were to be shared and divided equally between the North and South Sudan. After independence , South Sudan relies heavily on Oil revenues, which constitutes 95% of national budget.

Oil industry is controlled by foreign based consortium , which include, China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) with 40% share, Petronas of Malaysia with 30% , Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (India) With 25% and Nile Pet of South Sudan with 5% ⁽¹⁵⁾.

(b) Agriculture : -

South Sudan has very fertile agricultural land in the world and considerable number of pastoralists. The United Nations Agen-

cy , Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) conducted land survey that showed only 4.5 percent of the available land was under cultivation when South Sudan gained independence. The government of South Sudan has started to solve the issue of agriculture and food security. It hopes to attract agricultural investors such as Gulf Arab States, Israel, China, Netherlands and other African Countries in order to boost production of basic food such as sugar, sorghum rice, cereal , oil seed, and cotton.

Economic development in South Sudan was interrupted by Civil War in 2013 , but after the signing of Revitalized peace agreement of Sept. 12, 2018, the economy is improving. After Four years of decrease , South Sudan's economy appears to be recovering and has reached 3.2 percent in Fiscal year 2018 – 2019. According to the World Bank's economic update, the economy of South Sudan is still affected by high inflation which stood at 170 percent in 2019. ⁽¹⁶⁾

Dividends from the peace agreement has reduced conflict in certain areas across the country , and led to slight recovery in non-oil sectors . Growth in the Oil and Mining Sectors was estimated 10.7 percent , services sector is estimated 0.4 percent, while agriculture is estimated to have decreased by 2.5 percent. ⁽¹⁷⁾

Real Growth Domestic Product (GDP) was estimated 5.38% in 2019. That result was because of reopening of some oil fields in Unity and Upper Nile States , and the signing of peace agreement in September 2018. The Oil sector remains the main source of income and agriculture is the second source of national income. ⁽¹⁸⁾

Industry and infrastructure in South Sudan are underdeveloped and poverty is widespread following years of Civil War with Sudan. Continued fighting within South Sudan is disrupting economy. Majority of population depends on subsistence of agriculture and humanitarian support . South Sudan has poor infrastructure, only 2% of roads is paved. Electricity is produced by diesel gen-

erators. About 90% of consumed goods and services are imported from neighboring countries, such as Uganda, Sudan and Kenya. ⁽¹⁹⁾ The main investor in South Sudan is China . China plays a major role in the infrastructure and energy sectors . China has a bigger share in Oil industry.

(2) Social and Cultural Diversity in South Sudan:-

(I) Ethnic diversity: -

South Sudan is a diverse society where many ethnic groups exist and reside in their ancestral land . There re sixty four (64) tribes in South Sudan with different languages, culture and religions. Tribes of South Sudan include: - ⁽²⁰⁾

- 1) Dinka (Jeing) resides in Bahr el-Ghazal and Upper Nile Regions.
- 2) Nuer (Naath) resides in Greater Upper Nile Region.
- 3) Azande, is a third ethnic group which resides in Western Equatoria.
- 4) Bari, resides in central Equatoria.
- 5) Shilluk (Collo) , resides in Upper Nile.
- 6) Toposa, lives in Eastern Equatoria.
- 7) Madi, resides in Eastern Equatoria.
- 8) Acholi, Residesw in Eastern Equatoria.
- 9) Didinga, in Eastern Equatoria.
- 10) Pojullo ,in Central Equatoria.
- 11) Anyuak, lieves in Greater Upper Nile.
- 12) Lotuka , in Eastern Equatoria.
- 13) Lango in Eastern Equatoria.,
- 14) Lopit , lives in Eastern Equatoria.
- 15) Murle, resides in Jonglei State of Greater Upper Nile .
- 16) Maban resides in Upper Nile .
- 17) Uduk resides in Upper Nile .

- 18) Balanda Boor, lives in Western Bahr el –Gazal.
- 19) Bongo , lives in Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal
- 20) JurChol (Luo) resides in Greater Bahr el-Gazal.
- 21) Kuku, resides in Central Equatoria.
- 22) Moro , resides in central Western Equatoria .
- 23) Ndogo lives in Western Bahre el-Gazal .
- 24) Kakwa, resides , in Central Equatoria .
- 25) Mundari, resides , in Central Equatoria .
- 26) Feroqhe, in Western Bahr el-Gazal.
- 27) Boya , in Eastern Equatoria.
- 28) Golo lives in Western Bahr el-Gaza.
- 29) Avukaya, resides in Central Equatoria.
- 30) Keliko, inhabits in Central Equatorisa.
- 31) Adio (Makaraka).
- 32) Aja;
- 33) Atuot (Reel);
- 34) Bai;
- 35) Baka;
- 36) Balanda-Bviiri;
- 37) Banda;
- 38) Binga;
- 39) Falata (Arab Nomads);
- 40) Imatong;
- 41) Indri;
- 42) Jiye (Jie);
- 43) Jur (Beli&Modo);
- 44) Kara;
- 45) Lokoya;
- 46) Lugbara;
- 47) Lulubo;

- 48) Mananger (JurMananger);
- 49) Mangayat;
- 50) Moro Kodo;
- 51) Mundu;
- 52) Ngulngule;
- 53) Nyangwara;
- 54) Nyangatom;
- 55) Pari;
- 56) Sere;
- 57) Shatt;
- 58) Suri (Kachipo);
- 59) Tid;
- 60) Woro;
- 61) Yulu;
- 62) Lokoro;
- 63) Dongotona;
- 64) Tenet.

(ii) Cultural and Language diversity: -

The official language in South Sudan is English , but there are over 60 indigenous languages spoken in South Sudan, such languages are classified under the Nilo-Saharan language family, they include Nile Sudanic and Central Sudanic. ⁽²¹⁾

The Nilotic peoples compose the majority of the population of South Sudan , which include Dinka, Nuer , Shilluk, Toposa and Luo Peoples . The Nilotic groups are pastoralists people , who keep cattle as wealth to be paid or used as dowry. ⁽²²⁾ Non-Nilotic People in South Sudan include the Azande, Didinga, Murle, Moru, Madi and Balanda. ⁽²³⁾

(iii) Religious diversity: -

The majority of population in South Sudan follow Christianity,

African Traditional beliefs and Islam. ⁽²⁴⁾

Conclusion:

During the first two years of independence, political process was normal and smooth, but due to power struggle within the leadership of the Sudan people's Liberation Movement, the country slipped into civil war.

South Sudan is rich in natural resources such as oil, minerals, fish and agricultural produce. South Sudan is a diverse society with different nationalities, ethnic groups with different languages and culture.

South Sudan has been facing political, economic and social crisis since independence. In order to harmonize political, military, economic and social tensions, the ruling elite must formulate policies for betterment of civil population in South Sudan. The government should adopt the following steps:

1. Establishment of Democratic governance;
2. Adopt policies of economic reforms;
3. Application of merit in employment opportunities;
4. Proper management of diversity;
5. Adoption of administrative reforms;
6. Acceptance of coexistence between diverse communities.

الخاتمة:

خلال أول سنتين كانت العملية السياسية تسير بصورة سلسة، ولكن نتيجة صراع القوة بين قيادات الحركة الشعبية لتحرير السودان نشبت حرب أهلية في الدولة. دولة جنوب السودان غنية بمواردها الطبيعية المتمثلة في النفط، المعادن، الأسماك والمنتجات الزراعية. جنوب السودان دولة متعددة الثقافات والأعراق، ولغات وثقافات مختلفة. واجه جنوب السودان أزمات سياسية، اقتصادية واجتماعية منذ الاستقلال. من أجل خلق تجانس سياسي، عسكري، اقتصادي واجتماعي، يجب وضع سياسات لتحسين وضع المجتمع في جنوب السودان.

يجب على الحكومة أن تنفذ الآتي:

1. تأسيس حكم ديمقراطي.

2. تنفيذ إصلاحات اقتصادية.
3. توفير فرص عمل مبنية على الكفاءات.
4. الإدارة السليمة للتنوع.
5. تنفيذ الإصلاحات الإدارية.
6. قبول التعايش السلمي بين أفراد المجتمع.

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