IMPLICATIONS OF SECESSION ON REGIONAL STABILITY AND NATIONBUILDING OF SECEDED STATES: THE CASE STUDY OF SOUTH SUDAN

by

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A thesis presented to the school of Arts and Humanities

of

Daystar University, Nairobi, Kenya

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of

MASTER OF ARTS in Diplomacy, Development, and International Security

November 2021

APPROVAL

IMPLICATIONS OF SECESSION ON REGIONAL STABILITY AND NATION-BUILDING OF SECEDED STATES: THE CASE STUDY OF SOUTH SUDAN

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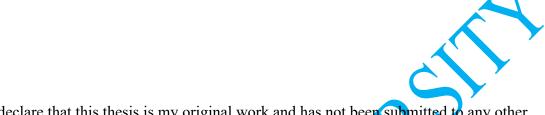
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DECLARATION

IMPLICATIONS OF SECESSION ON REGIONAL STABILITY AND NATION-BUILDING OF SECEDED STATES: THE CASE STUDY OF SOUTH SUDAN



I declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been submitted to any other university or institution for academic credit.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The success and outcome of this thesis required a lot of assistance, support, and guidance from many people, and I was privileged to get help.

I give special thanks to my sponsor, Elizabeth Saltonstall, for her generosity and her continued support throughout the entire program. I always appreciate all she has done.

I thank my supervisor, Dr. Muema Wambua for his guidance and support that greatly assisted me in the research process. His insight and expertise advice greatly helped.

I owe my deep gratitude to my paternal uncle, Michael Manguar Deng for his moral support and guidance that has kept me focused through the entire program. He taught me to be optimistic in every situation. There is always hope, or at least something to hope for.

I appreciate my mom and siblings who give me the motivation and reason to continue the struggle each day. I earnestly feel their inspiration.

I am thankful for all the guidance and lectures from all the teaching staff of the Department of Peace and International Studies in Daystar University.

I pass my regards to my classmates, friends and family who supported me in the process of research whose support and believing in me, kept my confidence high.



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AU African Union

CPA Comprehensive Peace Agreement

EPLF Eritrea People Liberation Front

EPRDF Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front

GOSS Government of South Sudan

IGAD Inter-Governmental Authority on Development

INGO International Non-governmental Organization

LRA Lord's Resistance Army

NGO Non-Governmental Organization

NRA National Resistance Army

NRM National Resistance Movement

OAU Organization of the African Unity

SAF Sudan Armed Forces

SNM Somali Nation Movement

SPLA-IO Sudan People Liberation Army- In Opposition

SPLA Sudan People Liberation Army

SPLM Sudan People Liberation Movement

SPLM/A Sudan People Liberation Movement/Army

SSDF South Sudan Democratic Forces

SSP South Sudanese Pound

TGONU Transitional Government of National Unity

TPLF Tigrayan People Liberation Front

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TROIKA Norway, United Kingdom and United States

UN United Nations

UNGA United Nations General Assembly

UPDF Uganda People Defense Force

WWII Second World War

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the implications of secession on regional stability and nation-building of seceded states, with reference to South Sudan. South Sudan gained her independence in 2011 after decades of protracted conflicts but plunged into yet another civil conflict that derailed all the quests for prosperity and development. The objectives for this study were to examine the role played by regional states in the secession process of South Sudan, evaluate the effects of secession of South Sudan on regional stability, and to analyze the social, economic, and political challenges of nation-building in South Sudan. The study used a combination of quantitative and qualitative research tools for collection of data. Primary data was extracted through interviews. Secondary data was obtained from review and analysis of journals, books, papers, peace agreements and other available literature on the implications of secession, regional stability, and conflict resolution. The study found out that the secession of South Sudan had multiple effects on the regional states, resulting to a web of insecurities in the East African region, threatening stability of the region as whole. Further, the independence of South Sudan did not ultimately resolve the political, economic, and social grievances that the southerners had against the successive Khartoum regimes. Nation-building in the new independent state is marred by several challenges. The study recommends that, although secession terminates continued series of conflicts, it should only be considered if both parties to the secession have the capabilities to ensure the delivery of statehood responsibilities to their citizens and neighboring communities. future studies need to explore the relationship between religion and ethnicity, and their implications on security in post-secession states, in the case of South Sudan.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research and give special thanks to Elizabeth Saltonstall for her generosity and her continued support throughout the entire program.



