

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

by

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APPROVAL

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In accordance with Daystar University policies, this thesis is presented in partial
requirement for the Master of Arts in Diplomacy, Development, and International
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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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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

TROIKA	Norway, United Kingdom and United States
UN	United Nations
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UPDF	Uganda People Defense Force
WWII	Second World War

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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.

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