

The IMPACT OF THE POLITICAL CONFLICT ON THE STATES BUILDING PROCESS IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN



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Abstract: *This study examines the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, that was and still a Complicated african Phenomenon in Terms of the Conflict and the Infinite Wars, This situation has resulted in a total inability of state functions to fulfill its obligations to citizens to provide various services ,The study found that political conflict is one of the biggest obstacles to building the state in south sudan this is the process that you have to be through a comprehensive methodology that takes into account the various needs of the components of the society of South Sudan, and establishes an effective political and social engineering, and limit the spread of military militias, and armed violence.*

key words: *South Sudan; Conflict; state building; Multi-Ethnic; Violence*

ملخص: تتناول الدراسة ظاهرة الصراع في جمهورية جنوب السودان، التي كانت ولا زالت تمثل ظاهرة إفريقية معقدة من حيث الصراعات و الحروب اللامتناهية، حيث شهدت البلاد اندلاع موجات من العنف المسلح ألفت بظلالها على التركيبة المجتمعية القبلية المعقدة، وأنتج هذا الوضع حالة من العجز لوظائف الدولة للوفاء بالتزاماتها أمام المواطنين لتقديم مختلف الخدمات، وقد توصلت الدراسة إلى أن الصراع السياسي من أهم معيقات بناء الدولة، هذه العملية التي لا بد أن تكون عبر منهجية شاملة تراعي مختلف احتياجات مكونات مجتمع جنوب السودان، وتؤسس لهندسة سياسية فاعلة و من خلال بناء مؤسسات أمنية قوية تفرض النظام وتحد من انتشار الميليشيات العسكرية والعنف المسلح.

الكلمات المفتاحية: جنوب السودان؛ الصراع؛ بناء الدولة؛ التعدد الاثني؛ العنف.

Introduction:

South Sudan became the youngest nation in the world after splitting from the larger Sudan to become the Republic of South Sudan in 2011 after almost 40 years of civil war, it was drawn into a devastating new conflict in late 2013, when a political dispute that overlapped with pre-existing ethnic and political fault lines turned violent. Civilians have been routinely targeted in the conflict, often along ethnic lines, and the warring parties have been accused of war crimes and crimes against humanity. This war led to a humanitarian crisis, spread of violence, economic weakness and high poverty rates.

In this context, the aim of this study is to explore the determinants controlling the state of civil war in Southern Sudan and its impact on the state-building process, by defining the context of the war and the parties' strategies. And the many costs that it entails, which directly affect the stability and security of state institutions. In addition to diagnosing the reality of the Republic of South Sudan after the secession from the State of Sudan in 2011 and standing at the most important challenges facing the state-building process with the importance of enhancing stability as a central goal of the transition to peace.

For that, this study seeks to treat the following problematic:

What extent has the conflict in the Republic of South Sudan affected the achievement of the requirements of state building?

The hypothesis of the study is:

The level of success in building a state depends on the extent of the integration of all components of society. The greater the failure to build a unified cultural-social identity, the more there would be failure in building a state.

Article structure:

Introduction

1- The nature and causes of the conflict in southern Sudan

2- Parties and methods of conflict management

3- Conflict settlement efforts

4- The implications of the conflict on the state building process.

1. The nature and causes of the conflict in South Sudan

1.2. The nature of the conflict in South Sudan

Political conflict indicates a scenario where behavior of an actor(s) manifests itself in a confrontational way to promote their interests and try to stop other actors from obtaining their objectives. Whether tribal, ethnic, linguistic, religious, social, economic, political, or anything else - are involved in a conscious conflict with a certain other group or groups because all of these groups strive to achieve contradictory goals. (James e Dougherty, 2010, p.7)

Given the nature of the conflict in Southern Sudan, we find it a long-term conflict, as the parties are ready to use violence in order to achieve their personal interests, as its dynamics clearly indicate that the parties are fighting over power, influence and wealth, as every party looks for the highest authorities through political and governmental positions, *By adhering to the popular movement as a precious legacy. Furthermore, this type of conflicts is characterized by the occurrence of intermittent acts of violence between non-governmental parties and any other entity for a long period of time, which makes it an integral part of the society structure. The causes of conflict can change over time but remain irrevocable whatever it takes, since the people of Southern Sudan, who lived successive decades in hostility and fighting, despite secession and achieving its goals of forming an independent state, were unable to get rid of the bellicose and aggressive tendencies, to suddenly move to citizenship - living together - in a safe and stable manner.*

The conflict in Southern Sudan is also characterized as difficult to settle, as it is severe and complex and it is not possible to find a consensus between groups, as it has a zero-sum outcome, mainly revolving around the basic needs and values for the survival of the conflicting groups. *Most of the peace agreements concluded between the parties to the conflict have failed, and the country has experienced repeated waves of armed clashes.* In addition, the conflict in Southern Sudan is characterized by the political recruitment of ethnic groups by those who occupy leadership positions in power, which allowed the increase in the militarization of ethnic groups and the transformation of political differences between leaders of the SPLM into armed violence.

2.1 Causes of the conflict in Southern Sudan

1- The hegemony of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement versus neglecting the national state building

The Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) is the dominant political force in Southern Sudan, which has an almost complete monopoly of power in the government. The party is considered the most comprehensive as a political entity, recognized and supported by external forces, through which Salva Kiir sought to unilaterally manage the liberation movement, so he did not care to reform it from the inside. Rather, he sought to bring the elements loyal to him within the political bureau of the movement, especially the sons of the Bahr al-Ghazal Dinka, at the expense of the elements belonging to other Dinka branches and concurrent ethnic groups, especially the Nuer and the Shilluk. (Dessalegn, 2017, p.16)

Several factors contributed to this outcome. The SPLM enjoys strong support in almost all geographic districts across the South. In many of these districts, multiple non-SPLM candidates, usually including independents, stood for

office, sometimes splitting the non-SPLM vote. Thus even where SPLM candidates did not win a majority, they usually received more votes than any other candidate, which was sufficient to capture the seat.

2-The difference of visions within the Sudan People's Liberation Movement:

The Sudan People's Liberation Movement has been subject, throughout its history, to a number of splits within its ranks. Two different visions loomed over the struggle of the SPLM against the Khartoum government. The Dinka ethnicity was calling for a unified Sudan in which all Sudanese people, north and south, would be liberated and treated as Sudanese citizens alike. As for the Nuer ethnicity, it wanted the secession and independence of Southern Sudan. The aforementioned difference was the beginning of the ethnic divisions over power in Southern Sudan. (Rolandsen, 2015, p.35)

In this critical environment, signs of disagreement began within the SPLM between President Salva Kiir and some members of the movement, headed by Riek Machar, and Pagan Amum, Secretary-General of the SPLM, under the pretext that Salva Kiir violated the constitution, he and his agents indulged in corrupt practices. His domination of the popular movement and removed his concurrent and sought to establish the dominance of his supporters from the Bahr al-Ghazal Dinka over the movement's joints.

In the meantime, Machar and Pagan Amum announced in April 2013 their intention to end this situation by confronting Salva Kiir in the presidential elections that were to be held during 2015; This angered President Salva Kiir, as it was an introduction to a ministerial change in July 2013 in which the president ousted Machar and Pagan Amum, and other opponents, while most of the vital positions in the state were assigned to elements from the Bahr al-Ghazal Dinka and the Upper Nile Dinka. Riek Machar was also removed from his position as Vice President, replaced by James Wani, who is close to Salva Kiir, as he belonged to the Equatorial Paria in what appeared to be the marginalization of the Nuer community.

This led to the outbreak of armed clashes between a group of Republican Guard forces that owe allegiance to Machar, known as "Tiger", and the elements loyal to the president. Here, the government took the initiative to announce a coup attempt, led by Riek Machar, in solidarity with opposition elements called the Group of Ten or "Sons of Garang", with the aim of removing President Salva Kiir from power. The pace of violence accelerated to spread to most states of southern Sudan and the struggle for power took an ethnic dimension, after the political forces and armed militias aligned behind the conflicting leaderships on ethnic basis, as Dinka militias joined the president's side, while some Nuer militias joined forces with Riek Machar, using the political conflict as a pretext to settle old ethnic revenge issues. (Rolandsen, 2015, p.171)

Underlying factors such as civil war legacies, neo-patrimonialism and a weak state made a new civil war in South Sudan possible, if not unavoidable. Decades of war and insecurity have both militarised the South Sudanese society and generated layers of grievances and animosity. But political and social cleavages within South Sudan are not fundamentally different from internal divisions in other states in Eastern Africa which in many cases have developed ways to deal with political heterogeneity. Thus, the SPLM guerrilla movement politics in post-war South Sudan and the planned 2015 presidential elections are important factors when explaining why the conflict erupted in December 2013. Likewise, it is difficult to see a solution to the conflict without a political. (Collins, New York, p 234)

3-Failure to build a national identity

South Sudan is home to about 64 different ethnic groups (Badiey, 2014, p.12); the actual number of groups Ethnicity has been the oversimplified clarification of the conflict in South Sudan. The elites, for example, Kiir and Machar have controlled their political intrigue and contrasts and presented them for ethnic patriotism, preparing their kinsmen into taking an interest in a violent clash that has taken a huge number of lives and rendered a large number of South Sudanese destitute and homeless, while others have been turned into refugees to neighboring countries (Afriyie, 2020, p.37). Undoubtedly, the mass killings of Nuer by the Dinka militias in Juba after the dispute between President Kiir and his former vice-president Machar at the end of 2013 became the pretext for the outbreak of war, which at first was only a political dispute. From that point forward, Kiir and Machar have effectively mobilized key groups of their separate community, in this way, making ethnicity the more convenient and least difficult clarification of the conflict and the barbarities committed against civilians by the warring groups. The assertion that ethnicity is the underlying driver of the contention is prejudiced, given the fact that not all the Dinka's are on the side of Kiir and same is pertinent to Machar among his Nuer ethnic group.

violence broke out along ethnic lines in the capital city of Juba and quickly spread to seven of the ten South Sudanese states , A report by the International Crisis Group (2014) released in April 2014 estimates that since the outbreak of fighting in December, over ten thousand people have been killed and over a million displaced, (Kuntzelman, 2013, p.92). For this many researchers argue that the political employment of ethnic groups by those who hold leadership positions in power is the primary tool that allowed the further militarization of ethnic groups and the transformation of political differences between leaders of the SPLM into armed violence, and differences between ethnic groups are not the cause. The only conflict in South Sudan, but the political employment of these tribal groups is fueling this conflict. (Madut, 2017, p.186)

4- Economic weakness

Since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, political and economic power has been concentrated in the hands of a small group of the ruling class, as it has strengthened its influence and increased the manifestations of discrimination and exclusion of some regions and groups, and by taking a brief look at how public spending is managed during the transitional period until the post-independence phase, it proves that the capital Juba alone received more than 80 percent of the national budget. The problem in Southern Sudan is not limited to the existence of a vacillating private sector, but the economy still depends in large part on the public sector. In addition, the state of Southern Sudan is the most dependent country in the world to oil revenues, as its budget relies on 28 percent of oil revenues. It is also considered a landlocked country by relying on Kenyan labor, in addition to importing food commodities from Uganda and manufactured products from Kenya. Southerners are obliged to pay customs fees and taxes on trade movement between them and the outside world; Both exports and imports, which contributed to the rise in the prices of products in the country and the increase in the burdens on its citizens. (Tadesse, 2012, p.6)

The government's poor performance and its underprovision of public goods is particularly critical in the federal states of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile. Chronic insecurity in recent years has also hampered development efforts in these areas and increased the population's dissatisfaction with the government. (Gutschke, 2014, p.4)

5- Military intervention in political life

The state of Southern Sudan, like other African countries, suffers from the problem of military intervention in civilian life without restrictions, because the military considers themselves as an institution that fought the war against the Khartoum government and continued to carry out its duties in the same way after the end of the war, as the SPLA was not transformed into a uniform national army who owes allegiance to the state, but it has remained, as it was during the war against Khartoum, tribal groups loyal to local leaders. (Jonson, 2014, p.174)

The Southern Sudanese army is also still in the process of gathering large armed militias who have raised their loyalties. When the conflict broke out in 2013, about 70 percent of the forces belonged to the Shilluk tribes, which made Machar confident of victory, and then this equation changed; after the government succeeded in the process of dispersing or neutralizing a significant number of armed opposition. Although the conflict in Southern Sudan began as a political crisis, the reason for its transformation into a war between societies was not the ethnic division between the ethnic communities in Southern Sudan alone, a phenomenon we find throughout Africa but almost because the army was not

professional and well founded, but rather a group of militias, each organized on the basis of personal loyalty to its leader.

6- The propagation of corruption

The State of Southern Sudan is known for the spread of the phenomenon of corruption, as we find it ranked fifth among the most corrupt countries in the world at the level of 100 countries and the third in Africa after Somalia and Sudan. Corruption is also rooted in the structure of the administrative system of the government of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, which stands as a stumbling block to the establishment of the state. Southern Independent to perform its distribution functions.

2. Parties and methods of conflict management:

2.1 The main parties:

The first party: President "Salva Kiir" and his government

- His goals and interests:

tightening his control of power and monopolizing the inheritance of the popular movement, this turned into a ruling party under his leadership.

- The method of managing the conflict:

political action under the cloak of the popular movement, limiting the roles of its leaders to occupying leadership positions in his party and government, as well as the centralization of power within the party and the government, while rejecting any form of strong competitive opposition through the policy of exclusion, and declaring a state of emergency in the country, imposing a curfew, and arresting a number of leaders who were suspected of being involved in the coup, also the drafting of the National Security Law in 2014, expanding the powers of the National Security Agency in searches, arrests and confiscations, which is the intelligence service in the country. (Gutschke, 2014, p.6)

- Popular support:

It is based mostly on an ethnic base consisting of its (Dinka) ethnicity, which represents a large proportion of the population, up to 40 percent, and from some ethnicities that attract its traditional leaders and appoint some of its elites in his government, such as (Zandi).

- The second party:

Former Vice President "Riek Machar" and his team, most notably "Mabior Garang", who is the son of the late "John Garang" and "Estefan Far" and others.

-His goals and interests:

Machar aims to gain power (the presidency), and clings to the legacy of the popular movement from a reformist perspective. After he was removed from his position, he announced his candidacy for the presidency in the 2015 elections.

- His strategy:

According to what he declares, he adopts reform (democratic) policies within the movement and then the government, assigning power on a competitive basis, not arbitrary or ethnic, and he accepts a compromise based on power-sharing within the framework of adopting a reform approach, but in return he demanded the armed forces in Southern Sudan by overthrowing "SalvaKiir" because he has become a threat to the national unity in Southern Sudan.

- Popular support: *it is mostly based on an ethnic base consisting of the Nuer ethnicity, which represents approximately 20 percent of the population. (Muita, 2018, pp .2-3)*

3. 2 secondary parties:

The Secretary General of the ruling party, "Pagan Amum" and his team, most notably "Deng Alor", the current foreign minister, "John Locke", the current Minister of Transport, "Kosti Mnepa", the former Minister of Finance, and others.

- The secondary parties' goal: *This team aims to participate in power, and adhere to the legacy of the Liberation Movement from a reformist perspective.*

2.3 Regional and international positions on the conflict:

The regional neighbouring countries have common borders with Southern Sudan, yet after the secession they have growing economic interests with it, but with the increasing possibility of continuing the conflict in Southern Sudan, which could lead to the spread of civil wars contagion to neighbouring countries. Because the history of these countries, especially in the Great Lakes region, shows the ease with which civil wars spread from one country to another, due to the state of and ethnic intertwining between the societies of these countries, or because of the political employment of these conflicts by some political leaders; Starting with the Republic of Sudan, where the conflict in Southern Sudan is a source of real threat to the interests of the State of Sudan, especially with the inherited disputes over the border areas between the two countries, such as "Abyei". (Badiy, 2014, p.123)

As for Ethiopia, it has formally adopted the settlement of the conflict, as it hosted negotiations on its land in Addis Ababa, and that stems from Ethiopia's permanent goal to play a strong regional role in the region, especially in the issue of conflict resolution, which strengthens its political position in the region, and it

has a good relationship with the movement. Moreover, it does not want war to break out on its western borders.

As for Uganda, it has intervened militarily in the conflict in favour of "Kiir", due to the existence of defence cooperation agreements between the two countries that allow military intervention when necessary. It also contributed in the elimination of the rebels and spread over all parts of the capital, Uganda is one of the countries that benefit most from political stability in southern Sudan due to the large economic gains that Uganda may gain from southern Sudan; in addition, the war in southern Sudan would threaten the Ugandan national security forcefully.

2. 4 international positions

At the international level, some international reactions emerged from some influential powers on the international arena, the most important of which are:

The United States of America, who interfered in the conflict in southern Sudan by calling for negotiations and establishing peace, it also exerted pressure on both sides to accept the peace agreement. Furthermore, Washington is keen to establish balanced relations with both parties, Salva Kiir and Machar, in a way that guarantees the success of its project in Southern Sudan, and contributes to the displacement of Chinese investments in the oil sector in order to replace it.

As for China, it is the first commercial partner in Southern Sudan, and the largest investor in the oil sector, since at least 5 percent of its oil imports is from Southern Sudan. For this reason, it sought to convince the conflicted parties to look for a negotiated settlement to the conflict; also, it contributed by a battalion of 700 soldiers participated in the UN peacekeeping mission in Southern Sudan in 2015. (Kasturi, 2012,p.201) (Blackings, 2018)

As for the European Union, since the outbreak of the armed conflict in Southern Sudan, they have tried to find a peaceful settlement between the government and the rebels. In coordination with the African Union, the IGAD NGO and the international community, the European Union is working to prevent the escalation of the humanitarian and political crisis in Southern Sudan, more than once; it has expressed its concern about the development of the armed conflict in Southern Sudan into an ethnic civil war in the nascent country.

3. Conflict settlement efforts

3.1 The 2015 Peace Agreement

The African Union condemned the violence related to the civil war, and also threatened to refer the file of human rights violations in southern Sudan to the UN Security Council, as an introduction for submission to the International Criminal Court. Yet, because of the weakness of the Union's capabilities, the

conflict was transferred to the relevant regional organization, IGAD, to benefit from financial support in the six months after the outbreak of the conflict, the conflict parties were forced to accept negotiations which were completed indirectly in Addis Ababa, resulting in the signing of a ceasefire agreement in January 2014, however, this agreement quickly collapsed, as each party held its opponent responsible for this collapse, after that, in May 2014, under more international and regional pressure and fear of moving the file of human rights violations to the International Criminal Court, direct negotiations took place between Salva Kiir and Machar resulted in a set of agreements that failed as well as their predecessors, the parties of the conflict continued until the United States submitted a draft resolution to the UN Security Council to impose sanctions on the parties to the conflict. (Blackings, 2018 ,p.7)

The parties agreed, and the IGAD organization issued copies of the document on August 17, 2015, Machar signed it on the same date, and Salva Kiir was late to sign on August 27 of the same year.

The agreement stipulated the following:

the formation of a national unity government and its most important functions, implementation of the agreement, restoration of peace, security and stability, expediting relief, protection and return, facilitating the national reconciliation process, supervising it through an independent mechanism, and monitoring the process of successfully drafting the permanent constitution. The agreement stipulated as well that the current president, "Salva Kiir", will continue as president for the transitional period. (Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, 2015, pp .13-14)

On April 26, 2016, Riek Machar, the leader of the SPLM / OA, returned to Juba and assumed the position of First Vice President, with the ministers of the transitional government assuming their positions. However, many aspects of the conflict resolution agreement were not implemented, due to the pending conflicts between the parties, as the parties of the conflict exchanged accusations regarding the violation of the ceasefire, especially in the states of AL WIHDA and Upper Nile. The failure to implement the agreement is due to many factors, the most important of which are: that the agreement focused on sharing wealth and power among the political elite, without real treatment of issues related to establishing justice and economy rebuilding, which led to the return of violence.

3.2 Peace Agreement 2018 IGAD

has resumed its mediation on the peace talks, with the entry of the Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir as a new mediator, under pressure from regional leaders on the parties to the conflict in southern Sudan; Salva Kiir, in his capacity as President of Southern Sudan, and his opponent, Riek Machar, as the

leader of the opposition, in addition to a number of representatives of political factions, as well as armed factions, signed the Khartoum Declaration on June 27, 2018, as well as the agreement on security arrangements signed on July 6th, and the agreement on governance and sharing Power on the twenty-fifth of the same month, in accordance with this agreement: The position of First Vice President of Southern Sudan is granted "Rick Machar", after Deng Jai abdicated the position of Vice President Salva Kiir; Stressing that he did so in order to achieve peace in his country. On September 5th, 2018, a final power-sharing agreement was signed between the parties of the conflict in Southern Sudan, in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, where the agreement included: power-sharing, the system of government and security arrangements. (Afriyie, 2020, p.39)

4. The implications of the conflict on the state building process

The political conflict in Southern Sudan exacerbated, the scope of the conflict expanded to include more than thirty states covering most of the states of Southern Sudan, so the social, economic and security conditions tended towards further deterioration, at an accelerated rate that threatens a humanitarian catastrophe according to the classification of the Fund for Peace in 2019: (Windy Dermawan, 2019, p.153) Southern Sudan came in the third place for the most fragile countries after Yemen and Somalia out of 178 countries in the world according to 12 social, economic and political indicators, which include criteria: the legitimacy of the state, respect for human rights, the rule of law and development and others. This is shown in:

1- Lack of political stability

That is because stability is necessary, which provides the authority with the necessary legitimacy to exercise its functions and means of influence, which is what southern Sudan lacks, whether at the national or state level, as President Kiir and his supporters always isolate any doubt or opponent, which means many governmental changes on one hand. On the other hand, government officials are devoid of efforts to satisfy the central authority.

2 - Failure to monitor the geographical region

In terms of governance and management functions, the current conflict situation has resulted in the reluctance of central governments in the states to perform their duties. Government services are largely absent, either because of the opposition's control over them, or the absence of government capacity.

3- Insecurity:

Insecurity affects all parts of the country, as Southern Sudan, along with Yemen, Afghanistan and Iraq, has been ranked the most insecure in all parts of

the world. The civil war in Southern Sudan witnessed serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, which were practiced by all the parties involved in the conflict. These violations consisted, according to official reports, in attacks on civilians, rape, violent crimes, arbitrary arrest, detention, and enforced disappearance.

4-Economic deterioration:

On the economic level, the reactions of the armed conflict resulted in the cessation of some oil production stations, as the forces of Riek Machar in the State of Southern Sudan tightened their control over some important oil cities, as oil production decreased from 480 thousand barrels to 160 thousand barrels per day. (Gutschke, 2014, p.8)

5-Malnutrition:

The UN Security Council has warned of the launch crisis in Southern Sudan, as reports aid agencies such as the United Nations Children's Fund and UNICEF indicate that about four million people, or about a third of the population, are facing severe food shortages in 2018, while the most severe shortages are expected. The country's north-east, where the battles are concentrated, but the hunger belt spreads in most parts of the northern half of the country, especially in the Upper Nile and Bahr al-Ghazal regions.

6- Outbreak of violence:

Sudan has suffered from the continuing armed violence, which was during the civil war, as the violence reflects the fact that the history of Southern Sudan will continue to have a profound impact on stability. A part of it is due to the many southern perpetrators who committed acts of violence during the war in the centres of power; also the power structure is part of a culture of impunity, but also a feature of a highly militarized society that permits the use and threat of force. The proliferation of weapons among the warring tribes is one of the greatest security risks that the Government of Southern Sudan currently faces, due to the on-going civil war between the political elites. (Jonson, 2014, p.169)

Conclusion:

The study found that the conflict in South Sudan is the struggle of political elites for power, to which the ethnic dimension was added as a means of pressure on the part of the conflicting parties to influence each other, which resulted in the transformation of the conflict in South Sudan over time from an ethnic war between different ethnic groups to a war of all against everyone. Every ethnicity was divided into warring factions, which led to the obstruction of efforts to build a state, and the failure to adopt national projects through which class differences and the ethnic and cultural differences that characterize society could be

dissolved. Not only that, but the ruling regime has adopted exclusionary and discriminatory policies against weaker groups. Where it deprived it of a fair share of the revolution and power, which forced it to return to the narrow loyalties and tribal and regional affiliations, by deducting the balance of the national state .

The impact of this conflict on the seven aspects of human security shows that the people of South Sudan do not get either freedom from fear or freedom from want. If this continues, the biggest consequence is a lost generation in South Sudan. If this happens, then the condition of South Sudan which is still much needed to be built when this conflict ends will not have adequate human resources. Even with a large amount of international assistance, the younger generation in South Sudan remains the main key. Therefore, conflict resolution must be made immediately to end this conflict.

Recommendations:

Conflict resolution and management in South Sudan need a participatory and interactive strategy, through which all conflict parties, stakeholders and local communities are involved in developing appropriate solutions; In order for these solutions to be effective and objective; in addition to the need to devise an economic strategy that depends on fairness in distributing revenues to the entire population, so that there is no renewed conflict again in South Sudan, especially since this was one of the main causes of the conflict in South Sudan.

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