

Economic challenges of the republic of South Sudan Défis économiques de la république du Soudan du Sud

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Abstract:

In this study focuses on the problems and obstacles encountered by the republic of South Sudan after the secession, which has drawn the country into a vicious cycle of civil war, in addition to tackling the various bets and challenges facing the state of South Sudan, in a sincere desire for the sons of the nascent state to advance in the construction of a stable state.

The study found that the state of weakness in the particular in the light of the economic capacities available in the presence of state of South Sudan was due to the failure of government policies based on the control of people's resources which were based in its programs on tribal and ethnic prejudices, and the deprivation of many groups of their legitimate economic rights, which has contributed to the spread of violence and lack of stability.

Keywords: South Sudan, economic deprivation, civil war, Challenges.

Résumé:

Dans cette étude se concentre sur les problèmes et les obstacles rencontrés par la république du Soudan du Sud après la sécession, qui a entraîné le pays dans un cercle vicieux de guerre civile, en plus de s'attaquer aux divers paris et défis auxquels l'État du Soudan du Sud est confronté, en un désir sincère pour les fils de l'Etat naissant d'avancer dans la construction d'un Etat stable.

L'étude a révélé que l'Etat de faiblesse du particulier à la lumière des capacités économiques disponibles en présence de l'Etat du Soudan du Sud était dû à l'échec des politiques gouvernementales basées sur le contrôle des ressources de la population qui étaient basées dans ses programmes sur

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les tribus. et les préjugés ethniques et la privation de nombreux groupes de

leurs droits économiques légitimes, ce qui a contribué à la propagation de la violence et au manque de stabilité.

Mots clés: Soudan du Sud, privation économique, guerre civile, Défis.

Introduction:

A dream come true for the sons of the south who realized what he aspired to form the state he dreamed of, but once the Sudanese flag was lowered and the flag of South Sudan was raised to official headquarters and in institutions on July 9, 2011 as a preliminary step to the birth of a new country on the African and world map, to celebrate this dream of secession in the capital Juba. Many dignitaries, including 30 African heads of state and the former secretary general of the United Nations, "Ban Ki-moon". However, the joy of the people of the south to build an economically stable country came up against a bitter reality, the SPLM and its leader, "Salva Kiir Mayardit", dominated the reins of power, relying on ethnic mobilization and practicing political marginalization of large sectors of the population driven by tribalism. On the side of the strategies related to the construction of the state of South Sudan, whose government emphasized in its programs on the orientation of a global strategy of development and for the fight against corruption and the diversification of sources financing the economy rather than relying on the oil sector, but the reality was the opposite of this, indeed the benefit of the development programs rested on a regional ethnic differentiation motivated by tribal loyalties narrow. This situation has produced dissatisfaction and frustration among a wide section of society because it requires equal development and fair representation. At government level, either through secretions of this terrible situation. The nascent state which has entered into an atrocious civil war. This had the effect of disrupting efforts to build a state which functions independently because the state did not assume its responsibility towards its citizens by not adopting projects by which the different classes and different cultural characteristics of society could be dissolved not only that, but the ruling regime adopted policies of exclusion and discrimination against the weakest groups, which it deprived of a fair share of wealth. In response tribes and groups victims of injustice and marginalization resorted to violence and weapons, the consequences of which were disastrous for the economy and the development of the nascent state, which put the government of the republic of South Sudan on the test.

The problematic:

How do the various economic problems and obstacles facing the country of South Sudan affect its various economic and development bets?

Hypotheses:

Two hypotheses will be tested:

- The more economic problems there are in South Sudan, the less opportunities there are to build a stable economy.
- The more the circle of economic grievances is pushed by ethno-tribal accounts, the greater the instability.

Theories:

Regarding the theory that we will adopt to analyze the subject, it is the "theory of relative deprivation". As the owners of this theory see that deprivation in all its forms, be it economic, political or religious, ethnic or regional, will contribute to generate pressures and accumulations on this group to which it is prohibited to exercise its legitimate rights. In this regard (Dollard) and his colleagues at Bell university believe that aggressive behavior always implies a state of frustration, and therefore that frustration, feeling of deprivation lead to a form of violence, according to (Miller), if the causes of deprivation for the persecuted group are not dealt with, they will resort to the methods of "mass mobilization and mass incitement to aggression, which leads to an aggressive reaction".¹

Here we can refer to two focal points:

(a) Emerging state of South Sudan experiences conflict over benefits and the profits, this is due to the aggravation of the conflict of dilemma between the different tribes, which makes violence the only language which led to the historical sediment of the persecuted ethnic groups to use violence in order to defend their rights and get advantages.

(b) The lack of economic equality and the denial of the rights of certain ethnic and tribal groups or regions to their right to development and to the economic and political status of their sons, and even their marginalization and the denial of their legitimate rights have been one of the causes of the instability of the situation in the republic of South Sudan.

Methods:

Descriptive approach: This is the approach adopted by the researcher through an analysis based on sufficient and precise information on a specific subject over a known period of time, in order to obtain practical information and results and then to interpret them objectively.² This approach will be used to provide a survey study on the geopolitics and location of the state of South Sudan, in addition to the pillars of the

economy by presenting an image that helps us understand and analyze the economic situation of the country.

Analytical approach: This is the approach based on the analysis of social or natural phenomena through constructive criticism that allows the researcher to achieve the desired results according to the material and moral pillars.³ This approach will be used to analyze the problems that affect the economy, with monitoring and analysis of the weaknesses of the economy of the republic of South Sudan, based on it to analyze ideas related to documents and official sources.

Important to study:

The importance of study resides in the evocation of a country considered newly active on the African scene:

It is the republic of South Sudan, which was created in 2011, based on the enormous natural wealth and potential contained in the young state. On the other hand, given that the state of South Sudan is an African country belonging to the third world and ruled by a military aristocracy which entered into conflict over wealth and financed with tribal and ethnic accounts. Which negatively affected the development of the country, and therefore considered as a country which deserves more studies and analyzes, at least at the African level, because of the many data and motivations it contains for researchers interested in the economy of the countries of the horn of Africa.

Some of the objectives of this study are:

We aim through this study to give an integrated picture of the potential and economic resources that the state of South Sudan has. In addition to evoking the instability that characterized the state of the south and its impact on the economy of the new country thanks to the tracking of its reflection on the economy and development of the south, on the other hand, this study aims to try to get acquainted in order to take note of the different bets and economic challenges that await the republic of South Sudan.

In order to answer this problematic we will follow the plan:

First main title: The republic of South Sudan: location and potential, instability.

First subtitle: Geopolitics of South Sudan.

Second subtitle: South Sudan economic snapshot.

Third subtitle: Threats to South Sudan stability mount.

Fourth subtitle: Reflection of government policies based on exclusion and inequality of opportunity.

Second main title: Major challenges facing the South Sudan economy.

First subtitle: Economic problems.

Second subtitle: The repercussions of the outstanding problems with the Sudanese state.

Third subtitle: South Sudan's economic challenges.

First main title: The republic of South Sudan: location and potential, instability

The newly formed republic of South Sudan has enormous economic and development potential, but the lack of stability and insecurity, which many experts refer to as government policies based on ethnic and territorial grounds, and we will try in this subject to deal with the resources and capacities that South Sudan possesses, in addition to highlighting the role the policies government of the state of South Sudan in the deterioration of the economic situation, which caused the insecure security situation, which led to the decline of the state construction project.

First subtitle: Geopolitics of South Sudan

South Sudan is the region south of the 10° north line and extends to the north of lake "Albert" in Uganda⁴, and is made up of three districts according to the administrative divisions which accompanied the announcement of the birth of Sudan with its tropical geographic borders "Bahr el-Ghazal", "upper Nile" and the region is approximately 648,051 km² about the size of France, with a population of 8 million, according to the 2008 census.⁵

The republic of South Sudan is located to the east of the African continent, where it is bordered by Sudan to the north, Ethiopia to the east and Uganda to the South, the democratic republic of Congo to the Southwest and the central African republic to the west, and the system of the republic of South Sudan is a decentralized democratic system based on the separation of religion from the state, and the sources of the legislation are; The constitution, customs, and traditions of the people.⁶

South Sudan is divided climatically and vegetally into two regions; these are dams in the north, where swamps and papyrus grasses characterized by a semi-tropical climate, and in the south, a tropical climate where forests and dense trees, and the south in general is located in the tropical climate subtropical, which is characterized by its torrential rains where it reaches 3000 mm at the top of the "Amatong" mountains. These rains start from mid-March to October, the maximum period is between August and September of the same year. The "White Nile" is considered the basis of life in this region, which is called "Bahr el-Jabal", which rises in lake "Albert" in the south until it is connected to the river "Sobat" north. it is an area of 1280 km long.

The area between "Mongalla" and "Sobat" is known as a region of dams where the "White Nile" connects to the tributary of "Bahr el-Ghazal"

which comes from the heights forming the water limits of the watershed and in this region, the "Nile" loses all the water which reaches it up to the lake "No", and this region is considered the greatest loss of water resources and therefore there was the idea of establishing a "Jonglei" canal which after its completion, will bring about fundamental changes in the lives of the Inhabitants of the south and in will benefit all the inhabitants of the region, the "White Nile" continues to operate in a state of weakness which does not last long, where a solid supply comes after having crossed 120 km from a large tributary which is "Sobat" 15 miles south of "Malakal" in moderate flow in a wide stream. This part is characterized by the appearance of numerous islands in the river and the depth decreases to the north of the "Al-Renk" area, and South Sudan benefits from vast tracts of agricultural land.⁷

Second subtitle: South Sudan economic snapshot

The economy of South Sudan is strongly focused on hydrocarbons because petroleum is the most important natural resource on the territory of the country, with little dependence on the agricultural sector. The irony is that the vast majority of the population is heavily dependent on agriculture and animal husbandry, and oil accounts for 98% of government economic revenues and 70% of the country's GDP (gross domestic product) while the agricultural sector is entirely dependent on tribe or family efforts, and is often characterized by the use of traditional methods in production as it is linked to rainfall levels, which has often resulted in many conflict situations tribal in dry season⁸ and the economic planner of the state of South Sudan notes that the revenues of the government of the South depend on petroleum as the country's main resource, as the state of South Sudan has become the leading country in terms of fuel dependence and the worst of all is the use of most of this revenue to finance the military and security sectors, in particular militias engaged by government authorities instead of using it to improve infrastructure and the quality of services provided to citizens.⁹

Table 1: South Sudan's economy revenues from 2005 to 2010 in US dollars.

Component	2005 outturn	2006 outturn	2007 outturn	2008 outturn (provisional)	2009 outturn budget	2010 approved	2011 outturn
Oil revenue	1,869,075	2,732,921	2,964,530	6,670,924	4,121,464	5,630,253	5,656,364
Non-Oil revenue	646 3,178	13,274	118,652	118,339	126,586	110,745	

Source: GOSS Budget; 2011.

Thanks to the data (table 1) which shows the income of the economy of South Sudan (oil revenue / non-oil revenue) from 2005 to 2011 in US dollars, we see the increased dependence on oil as the most economic resource. Important for the state of South Sudan which has led to increased differences between each of the governments of Sudan and South Sudan since 2003. On the one hand, in addition to the fact that the nascent southern government has made several gains, which has been a cause of wealth conflict between the different forces and the leaders of tribal groups in South Sudan since 2011, in addition, the increase in the revenues of the economy in Southern Sudan from the oil and non-oil sectors in the years before the secession, with the vast difference in the state's revenues from oil, and this increase is the direct cause of what the transitional period of peace witnessed following the conclusion of the "Naivasha" agreement in 2005, which paved the way for the secession of the south Sudan on 2011.¹⁰

Many researchers believe that the economic factor is the main obstacle facing the government of the south, as it directly affects the stability of the nascent state. After a year that the South was able to establish its new entity the oil crisis in South Sudan worsened when the Khartoum government in January 2012 adopted unilateral decisions, it was mainly aimed at stopping oil exports from South Sudan through its northern ports, which prompted the government to adopt a number of austerity policies. On the one hand which in turn affected the daily lives of citizens. On the other hand, enter into armed conflict with Khartoum. This crisis lasted a full year until April 2013, when diplomatic efforts were active and the two parties were able to reach an agreement according to which production and exports petroleum resumed via the ports of Sudan in June 2013, but production levels

remained low until mid-2014, which led to economic problems in the country.¹¹

Third subtitle: Threats to South Sudan stability mount

The birth of the republic of South Sudan was announced on 07/09/2011 and on July 14 of the same year, the United Nations registered its recognition of the 193rd member state. The SPLM and its leader, "Salva Kiir Mayardit", are in command of a power that has transcended borders where he worked to establish a military aristocracy based on force, which made him seize resources, by relying on this policy of ethnic mobilization which led to the entry of the young state into the most violent civil war. By relying on analyzes of the theory of "relative deprivation", who asserts that because of deprivation, the dissatisfaction and anger that results from collective violence are engendered. More importantly, as there were several clashes between tribes on the oil sites¹² which were the result of hundreds of victims, in addition to the droughts in Southern Sudan, the fighting was the source of life.

1) Conflict over livestock and water sources:

There is a link very narrow between the three essential varieties study any ethnic conflict in South Sudan, namely (the dry season, the search for water sources and the struggle for livestock ownership), which explains the nature of tribal conflicts.¹³ During three months of each year (from December to February), this period¹⁴ Is worsening of tribal conflicts, which take many forms, such as the fight against water sources, grazing sites, and theft of cattle.

2) Land ownership conflict:

The question of land ownership in South Sudan is one of the main causes of conflict in many regions an as a powerful factor of conflict whose fundamental role is after the creation of the state in 2011, but which is considered one of the most important reasons which have contributed to many tribal conflicts in South Sudan since always.¹⁵ Among the reasons that come under the allocation of land ownership is the follow-up to controversy after the president issued a presidential decree to redistribute The state of South Sudan to 28 states instead of ten states in October 2015.¹⁶ Which is considered by many researchers to be an ethno-tribal decision, and its objective is to:

- (a) Deduction of lands and territories from the property of the mediation of certain tribes and transfer of their property to tribes loyal to its regime, most of which belong to the "Dinka" tribe.
- (b) Change in the geographic balance of power between tribes however, in a recent study by the "search for common ground"

Institute, it showed a sharp decline in land ownership change, a cause of tribal conflicts in Southern Sudan, following the repeal of the state redistricting act of Sudan in the south in 2015.¹⁷

Fourth subtitle: Reflection of government policies based on exclusion and inequality of opportunity

Deprivation and economic inequality between the various tribes, in addition to the exclusion policy pursued by the government, resulted in many problems that affected the living and developmental aspects of the nascent state on the one hand, and the daily life of citizens in all regions on the other hand, Reports indicate that the ethnic conflict in South Sudan has taken a heavy toll on life not only for recruits, government forces or other armed tribal organizations, and even defenceless civilians in different parts of the country, so official figures were missing for the death toll, many statistics and reports, including the International crisis group report, suggested that the death toll was nearly 100,000.¹⁸ On the other hand despite the conclusion of several local regional and international agreements to end the conflict, fighting and conflict have resumed from time to time and, in April 2016 clashes have resumed in many parts of Southern Sudan, in which large numbers of civilians have been killed, In addition, the wrong policies of the southern government caused several problems:¹⁹

1) Spread of poverty and famine:

The government's policy of injustice and exclusion produced a tragic reality, the result of which was an excruciating civil war, which has resulted in tragic humanitarian situations as famine hit large parts of the country, and according to government sources, this resulted in the death of more than 400 people in 2018, in addition to the displacement of approximately 3.7 million southerners and the death of tens of thousands in addition to the spread of many diseases that the world believed to have disappeared in 21st century.²⁰

2) Aggravation of the refugee problem:

The civil war in South Sudan has resulted in one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world. in addition to the large waves of internal displacement that have exceeded all expectations, so that the problem and its repercussions spread to neighboring countries. Millions in the south are in need of humanitarian and food aid in 2018, and the United Nations has reported that between April 16 and May 24 of the same year government forces killed 232 civilians and raped 120 women and girls in Unity state

UN report also accused opposition forces of violations, but inferior to that of the government²¹ due to these conditions, many civilians are forced to seek refuge at United Nations bases across the country and to date more than 200,000 civilians remain on these bases and are afraid to return home.²²

Second main title: Major challenges facing the South Sudan economy

The republic of South Sudan is facing a set of economic problems and obstacles as well as pending economic problems with the state of Sudan which put the options of the nascent state government to bear to face to various challenges and issues, and through this subject, various problems and obstacles facing the nascent state economy will be discussed, in addition to the various challenges and issues expected by South Sudan.

First subtitle: Economic problems

The government was faced with a set of economic problems and obstacles that affected the lives of the citizens of the nascent state:²³

1) Spread of corruption and lack of accountability:

Corruption is ravaging all sectors due to the lack of oversight and lack of accountability, as reports indicate that the country is ranked as one of the most corrupt countries in the world, 175 countries in 2014 due to lack of economic equality and marginalization on an ethnic and tribal basis²⁴ Oil wealth is the main resource for the economy, which is tainted with ambiguity. reports indicate that the process of concluding new oil contracts and awarding them to foreign companies is done without opening the field to competitive offers, so there is any information on production or contracts concluded. On the contrary, even regulatory institutions such as the accounts chamber and the national legislative council, whose roles remain very limited, which explains the absence of accountability in this sector and the lack of experts specialized in the management of oil revenues²⁵ Since the secession from the South, the state has taken steps to increase transparency and accountability in the fight against corruption, but this is only the beginning his stammerings. Despite legal means, capacities resources and political will are weak.

This has often undermined the effective implementation of these measures, which confirms the close link between organized corruption that permeates the governance structures in South Sudan and the incentives leading to conflict.²⁶ public expenditure for the agricultural sector from 2012 to 2013 represented only 5.1% of the national budget, compared to around 25% for the military and security sector. the government spends

about half of the budget on the government itself, most of which is spent on salaries and subsidies.²⁷

According to the peace support fund classification, South Sudan is ranked first in terms of the most vulnerable countries in the world, after being ranked fourth in 2013 out of 178 countries in the world according to 12 social, economic and political indicators which include a set of criteria (such as state legitimacy, respect for human rights, rule of law and development...) ²⁸.

2) Low commercial activity:

The economy is weak, it is limited to the exchange of certain necessary food products and traditional formulas such as bartering, and attracting investors is hampered by the challenge of the lack of financial institutions in the region. And appropriate laws, as well as a shortage of qualified tires to manage a company, in addition to a shortage of capital to do business, which has led to high food prices and inflation, as well as a dependence on imports on the food side, the government faces an obstacle to achieve self-sufficiency and respond the needs of citizens to deal with the deficit.²⁹

3) Weak Service Sectors:

The young republic suffers from a net deficit in the services, health education and infrastructure sectors, so expectations were high only with peace and the assumption of the southerners to manage their own affairs and the availability of petroleum resources, the citizen would benefit from the availability of services, but the reality was disappointing³⁰ If the government ignores these requests, the ministries of health and education benefited in the 2011 budget from 3.8% and 5.8%, compared to 3.7% and 5.1% in the 2010 budget.

When we note that, for each of the two years mentioned, the ministries of education and health together received less than 10% of the general state budget, and the report of the joint donor group indicates that it is estimated that 40% of the southern population can access basic services. Currently NGO (non governmental organization) support 70% of the service sector in the nascent state.³¹

Second subtitle: The repercussions of the outstanding problems with the Sudanese state

The secession of the South Sudan was not enough to put an end to the problems of the young state. There is still a series of problems pending

with the state of Sudan that have not been resolved. This has had serious repercussions on the development process in South Sudan:

1) Oil revenues:

After the referendum on self-determination for the secession of Southern Sudan, oil has become a tool of tension and lack of spending between the governments of Sudan and South Sudan, due to the lack of agreement on the sharing of oil revenues and the disagreement over the dependence of petroleum rights to any of the states of Sudan and South Sudan. For the South, oil is the main economic resource, except for some weak revenues from customs duties that do not exceed 2% of the total government budget, meaning that oil constitutes 98% of the total exports of the state of the South, and the state of the South possesses the largest volume of oil fields, but Sudan possesses all the infrastructure for oil services³²

As an indication of escalating tensions between the two countries South Sudan is making a voluntary decision to suspend oil exports due to its objection to the excessive transportation costs of the Khartoum government, like transport of oil from the south via the port of "Port Sudan" in the north, Sudan insists on collecting about 36 dollars a barrel that the South exports through its lands, while the South rejects it and demands that the royalties be only of 6 dollars a barrel. There is no doubt that stopping oil revenues will have catastrophic consequences for the economies of both countries, and if the worst effect is on the southern government, which is struggling to build the state.

Therefore, the decision of the South Sudanese forces to occupy the "Heglig" region, which produces more than half of the oil in Sudan from the north which may be a reason for a struggle for oil revenues in northern and Southern Sudan. Published reports by the southern state also indicate a 27% drop in GDP growth for the fiscal year 2011/2012. Following the closure of oil pipelines due to the conflict with the government of Sudan and after the aftermath of the cessation of oil pumping, the southern government took austerity measures which included cutting the budget of 2012/2013, estimated at three billion dollars, or 30%, which would have a negative impact on development in the south.³³

2) The problem of assets and debts:

After secession, the government of the south issued its own currency (the pound), as an introduction to the creation of its own monetary system and what I accomplished by separating the central bank from South and creating an independent external account to get rid of the burden of chronic

monetary problems plaguing the south, such as the low exchange rate inflation and others, despite the fact that the largest number of oil fields are in South Sudan, however, the government of South Sudan refuses to take a clear position on the question of debt, and justifies that these debts did not benefit from it in the negotiations after the referendum agreements³⁴ after which Khartoum decided to seize quantities of oil from the south crossing pipelines, equivalent to \$815 million. Instead of the quantities required and in a rash decision, the government of the south reacted by stopping its production of oil until a fair price was agreed although this decision was too costly for the economy of South Sudan.³⁵

3) Border problem:

Some might exclude that the border problem with the state of Sudan has no impact on the economy of South Sudan, but the reality is the opposite, the tribes living in the border areas are the most affected because they depend on livestock and pasture as the only economic resource. This makes him more vulnerable to the consequences of the conflict, since he lives in contact areas where the border between north and South Sudan reaches a distance of 2010 km, these borders are the longest on the African continent, since the signing of the comprehensive peace agreement in 2005 the two parties adopted this line based on borders on 01/01/1956 where tribal and ethnic interference were not taken into account, creating points of tension which threatened the question of social coexistence between the different tribes of the region. Especially when this line of demarcation is incorporated into the law on self-government of the south as borders, in particular when this border embodies 9 states; "South Kordofan", "South Darfur", "Blue Nile", "White Nile", "Sennar" of the state of Sudan, in addition to the "Unit" state, "Upper Nile", "Bahr el-Ghazal" of north of the state of South Sudan. The aforementioned states also benefit from great natural resources in particular oil, the new political divisions also raised problems of land ownership, grazing rights and distribution of ethnic groups along the border which pushed the tribes to loot each other, it is for the purpose of a good positioning in the grazing areas this is added to the fact that these tribes have become legally different because they are citizens of two countries which suggests the existence signs of future conflicts between these tribes.³⁶

Third subtitle: South Sudan's economic challenges

South Sudan faces extremely difficult and extremely important development challenges and this has a great impact on the overall political and economic stability of the country, and many observers assert the internal affairs of South Sudan that the achievement of development will

take a long time to grow the overall state economy, so that the nascent state expects a set of advantages to achieve this:³⁷

1) The need to restructure and revive the economy:

South Sudan must restructure the economy in order to achieve estimated growth, this requires increasing the growth of national production and putting and applying strict monetary and financial controls to control inflation and develop economy, without real economic growth the vast majority of the population will remain below the poverty line unemployment will continue to rise and other economic indicators will continue to record weak figures, as it is necessary to diversify the sources of national income instead of total dependence on oil, which, as we know is a source non-renewable energy and its prices fluctuate, which accompanies the elaboration of an integrated development plan which is the key to growth economy and prosperity in the state of South Sudan, in addition to establishing a strategic plan including the agricultural field; tourism; river transport; and the exploitation of petroleum as a driver of the development process before it runs out etc...³⁸ at present, the state budget depends on 98% of its oil resources, and the rate of expenditure on the budgets of the ministries is fictitious, corruption is rampant, although a special commission to combat corruption has been created, it has not been able to bring a person to justice, there must be a strong will of the state to fight against corruption and to diversify the sources of national income by adopting a supervised economic plan by specialists to ensure the overall development of the country.³⁹

2) Treat the causes of war and direct integration:

As we mentioned earlier, economic deprivation creates anger and dissatisfaction with groups, which leads them to resort to violence as a choice. Referring to the reasons that led to the withdrawal of the state from South Sudan, we find that the south has ignored the development factor to end the war, according to a report by the joint donor group: «It is estimated that only 40% of the population of the South can obtain basic primary health services, and currently 70% of health services are provided by NGO». The same report also provides shocking figures on health indicators regarding the death rate under five (106 children per 1,000 deaths) and children in general (84 children per 1,000), in addition to the deficit recorded in other sectors⁴⁰ to face the previous problems, the government of South Sudan must confront the problems of regional differentiation and the tribal status of all economic projects, in addition to refraining from supporting people on a tribal and ethnic basis, this is done by resorting to the criterion of efficiency, which makes the state more powerful to counter

all defections⁴¹ in addition, emphasis should not be placed on the number of states or locations to support the presence and influence of an ethnic group. At the expense of the other, but rather on how to create societies economically and politically viable capable of operating beyond ethnic borders, this leads to the emergence of a national identity and new standards of cooperation. Going back to before 2013, not all state capitals had banks, so people could not save money or get credit, and markets were small and controlled by specific ethnic groups. Many southerners also believe that the greatest obstacle to achieving integration is the exclusion of many people on an ethnic and tribal basis from the national platform, so that decentralization must in fact widen the range of options that the inhabitants must withdraw from favoritism-based economic networks that support illicit and informal economies, this works to generate and contain profit in closed ethnically defined networks, which leads to exclude and marginalize major sections of the population, which leads to the use of violence as the only option.⁴²

The economic integration process must also include the integration of ex-combatants into the country's economy and make them an effective partner contributing to the development of the country, although it requires a lot of financial support and guidance, creating an economic presence is a challenge for any individual or group if the concept corporate, income or production is relatively new, It is necessary to provide advice and supervision on a regular basis in order to avoid early collapse and mismanagement of resources.⁴³

The involvement of the local community in the south also constitutes a real challenge for achieving sustainable and long-term reintegration, since the involvement of local communities at all stages of planning through information and awareness-raising at the start and taking advice in decision making in the implementation phase is an important role to avoid their return to the violence left by persecution and deprivation.⁴⁴

Conclusion:

Although the republic of South Sudan has many economic potentials from a vast wealth, in addition to arable soil, it can occupy an important position in the world economy. However, the nascent state, like most third world countries, is constrained by many economic problems and obstacles, if we know that the government of South Sudan has contributed to the deterioration of economic and security conditions, and this because of its adopted policies based on the exclusion and marginalization of large groups and denying them the enjoyment of their economic and political

rights, which pushed them to violence, thus starting a civil war to double the magnitude of the problems and suffering for the citizen of the south and thus placing the government of Southern Sudan facing difficult economic issues.

From the above, the following points can be concluded:

- The government of South Sudan practices a policy of tribal and regional discrimination in the distribution of economic projects, which has contributed to the expansion of the circle of "economic injustice", this prompted many persecuted groups to revolt against injustice, which put the stability of the nascent state at stake.
- The outstanding issues of the state of the south with the state of Sudan, especially with regard to the issue of oil revenues, the problem of assets and debts and the problem of borders, have negatively affected the economy of the state of South Sudan.
- The republic of South Sudan suffers from a number of economic problems. Infrastructure is weak and services are lacking in many areas and economic structures are still fragile, in addition to the spread of corruption, which is gnawing at the nascent state, and the state of South Sudan is therefore faced with a challenge, and a bet of construction, in addition the development of the country.

Study recommendations:

- The need to lead the government of South Sudan to deal with all the causes of economic deprivation and achieve this by the principle of equal opportunities for assuming economic status and that development programs are distributed equitably, in addition to combating all manifestations of corruption encouraging transparency and making the citizen an effective partner in development, which would prevent the outbreak of tribal conflicts, which would affect the economic and social stability of the new state.

The most striking, need to resolve the pending economic disputes with the northern country, in particular the dispute linked to the question of oil royalties from the south via the pipelines located in the north, this is in line with internationally approved fees, and will likely help strengthen economic and political relations between the two countries, because it would increase the pace of development in a country in Southern Sudan. As for the pull of development in the state of South Sudan, it is mortgaged, in our belief to achieve at a together of measures that the government of South Sudan must take urgent action to eliminate all narrow tribal and

ethnic allegiances, starting with criminalizing tribalism as the basis for the distribution of goods, services, accountability of all those who prove that they are dealing with ethnic tribal prejudices, and the non-politicization of land ownership and other fixed assets, in addition to the need to focus on infrastructure projects with support basic social services (such as health and education ...), within the framework of concern for and development of human resources, and interest in establishing and expanding food security projects with the aim of eradicating hunger, poverty and disease afflicting many regions in the republic of South Sudan.

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