

NATIONAL INTEGRATION BARRIERS IN SUDAN
(CASE STUDY OF ETHNIC CONFLICT IN DARFUR 2010-2014)

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Abstract

This thesis discusses the National Integration Barriers In Sudan (Case Study Of Ethnic Conflict In Darfur 2010-2014). Sudan, once the largest and one of the most geographically diverse states in Africa, split into two countries in July 2011 after the people of the south voted for independence. Sudan has long been beset by conflict. Two rounds of north-south civil war cost the lives of 1.5 million people, and a continuing conflict in the western region of Darfur has driven two million people from their homes and killed more than 200,000. For the past 25 years Sudan has experienced a complex conflict between the South and the North. As a result of numerous peace initiatives and tough peace negotiations, a Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was signed in January 2005. The Five Year (2007-2011) and Twenty five Year (2007-2031) National Strategic Plan responded to this situation through crystallizing objectives and policies aiming at the gradual departure from poverty, consolidating peaceful coexistence and social integration, respect of cultures and religions besides consolidating and strengthening the role of the civil society in achieving development. Policies established by the government of Sudan as Tax Returning, Oil Desicion Centralistic, Non-Investigation, Farm Subsidies, and Tax Abolition Animal Feed. In fact, policy implementation in Sudan was still discriminatory. Darfur where the conditions of the drought and desertification are the worst in Sudan, but Sudanese government prohibits Water Self-Management, Water restriction , and slow infrastructure development in Darfur makes conflict continues until 2014. Social ties in Darfur is getting weaker due to friction between ethnic Arab and ethnic Darfur because the Sudanese government due to discrimination against Darfur.

Keyword : Darfur, Janjawed, Sudan.