THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUDAN COMPREHENSIVE PEACE AGREEMENT: 2005-2013
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ABSTRACT
A wide research in the theory and practice of conflict has been covered but conflict still remains endemic in modern society. In Africa, intrastate civil strife has led to death, destruction of property, environment and contributed to underdevelopment and progress. Sudan has not been spared either, it has witnessed 22 years protracted and costly civil war that caused tremendous loss of life, devastated the country’s infrastructure (especially in the south) and destroyed livelihoods, trust and hope. A combination of issues, interests and actors in the conflict have tied most of its neighbours and other extra-regional players in the fray. Peace remains elusive despite various peacemaking and implementation efforts. This study examines the effectiveness of the CPA implementation of Sudan between 2005 and 2011 through qualitative interviews with the Sudanese citizens, conflict scholars, practitioners with a view of assessing the efficiency of existing implementation mechanisms. An analysis of the interviews concluded that implementation has not been effective. A close analysis reviews that there is need for a collective will of the CPA implementers and guarantors which the respondents believe may transform the implementation. Further, the respondents felt that addressing the outstanding issues and the concerns of the various actors and their interests would change the dynamics and progress of the CPA implementation. Enhancing monitoring and evaluation was hailed as very critical component in the implementation process. This study is part of a blossoming body of research on Sudan where, oil sharing, border problems, ethnicity, and resource usage have merged together to create a complex conflict nightmare and a challenge to the implementation of the CPA.