

**BORDER CONFLICTS AND UGANDA -SOUTH SUDAN TRADE**

**BY**

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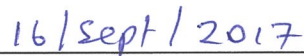
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"This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a Degree or any other academic award in any University or Institution of Learning".



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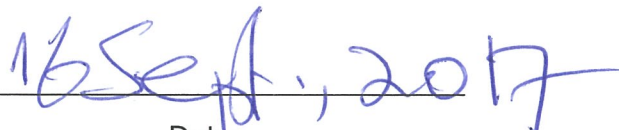


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### **APPROVAL**

"I confirm that the work reported in this report was carried out by the candidate under my supervision".

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**DR. ONGODIA A. EKOMOLOT**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this research work to my wife, all family members and friends who worked so hard to see that I attain good education and become someone in life.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

I acknowledge my parents, for their financial assistance throughout my studies. I also thank them for love, and encouragement, and for the assistance rendered to me during my research.

I further acknowledge my friends, my lecturers and above all my supervisor for the fatherly guidance he rendered during this research.

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## **ABSTRACT**

The study revealed that the causes of border conflict and Uganda-South Sudan trade are: Poor demarcation of borders; resentment by South Sudanese; high influx of Ugandans into South Sudan; high taxes charged on Ugandan goods by South Sudan Government; volatile security at the borders of the two countries. The methodology used was both qualitative and quantitative and involved text content analysis, the sample of 136 respondents participated in the study and the instruments used were questioners and interview guide for data collection. Objectives of the study were analyzed and the findings were as follows: The causes of border conflict and Uganda-South Sudan trade. This sub section targets objective 1 of the study. The section sought to examine the causes of border conflict and Uganda-South Sudan trade. The findings show that poor border demarcation was extremely responsible for causing border conflicts between Uganda and South Sudan (mean 5.530). The second objective was: Trade-related conflicts involving Ugandans and other foreign investors, this finding show that the respondents mainly found the provided statements true and moderately true. For example, it was found that: Attacks of non-Sudanese traders by South Sudanese nationals is one of the trade-related conflicts involving Uganda and South Sudan (mean 4.607). Third objective was: Immediate impact of the current South Sudan military conflicts on the business communities of the two countries. The results of the findings show that there are mainly very high and high effects of the border conflicts on business of the two countries. For example, the respondents admitted that indeed business is affected due to boundary conflicts (mean 4.869). This means that the border conflict has a high bearing on business performance of Uganda and South Sudan. The fourth objective was: Possible interventions to promote growth and development opportunities, it was recommended that trade restrictions between South Sudan and her neighboring countries be relaxed (mean 4.576). Uganda and South Sudan should develop a good relationship and the agreements therein that bind them. It is through this that the two countries can be at peace.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.0 Introduction**

The study focused on border conflict and Uganda –South Sudan trade. This study looked at the wide range of studies and collaboration among border conflicts of states and trade relations between the two countries. The chapter addresses the historical background, conceptual, theoretical and contextual perspective. It addresses the statement of the problem, purpose, objectives, research questions, study hypothesis and the scope of study. In addition, it also provides the significance and operational definitions.

#### **1.1 Back ground of the study**

In 1954 an agreement was signed that provided for self-determination and self-governance for Sudan on January 1, 1956 after more than fifty-five years of colonization by the British. The British had ruled Sudan divided in an Arab North and African South until 1946, when it decided to reverse this policy and unite the country. Nevertheless deep disparities remained. When the government in Khartoum renounced promises to establish a federal system in 1954, it led to mutiny of Southern army officers in Torit in Eastern Equatoria. "On 18<sup>th</sup> August of that year, just months before Sudan was to declare independence, a locally-recruited unit of soldiers called the Equatoria Corps rose against the immanent government in Khartoum" (Schomerus, 2008). Several groups emerged and gradually developed in the Anya Nya movement that spread from the

Equatorias to Upper Nile and Bahr el Ghazal. The war lasted for seventeen years until the 1972 Addis Ababa Agreement, which provided some autonomy for the South in exchange for the rebels laying down their arms.

The period from 2005 to 2010 thus marked a huge trade boom between Uganda and South Sudan. As this report reveals, however, this boom went hand-in-hand with trade conflicts between the business communities. In addition to disputes over issues such as contract breaches, Ugandan traders accused the authorities, in particular the police and army, of incidents of harassment, rape, torture, imprisonment, looting and confiscation of property/belongings. Ugandan traders later pushed for compensation from the government of South Sudan and in 2013, together with bus and truck drivers, blocked the Kampala–Juba road in a symbolic expression of their anger and frustration. The conflict took centre stage in the Ugandan media, which widely reported the traders' grievances.

Yet, despite these conflicts, informal exports from Uganda to South Sudan grew enormously during this period, from USD 9.1 million in 2005 to USD 929.9 million in 2008. Formal exports also increased, but less dramatically, from USD 50.5 million in 2005 to USD 245.9 million in 2008. And between 2008 and 2010, Uganda and the government of South Sudan signed a bilateral agreement and a Memorandum of Understanding to safeguard their mutual interests<sup>i</sup>

A border conflict or dispute emerged in the year 2005, between Uganda and South Sudan. This originated between the communities in Moyo district of Uganda, and the Kajo- Keji County of South Sudan. There have been tensions incidents of violence along the border that resulted into the suspension of a project of construction of a road and a communications tower in the area. This border conflict spread along the border and into the main land as far as Juba and the southern counties of South Sudan, districts of west Nile region and northern Uganda. This affected trade in live stock, produce and general merchandise, flowing from Uganda into South Sudan; and vice versa in selected commodities.

But between 2011 and 2013, trade between the two took another turn. The increased market competition and fear of conflict following South Sudan's independence reduced the trade volume and revenue. In November 2013 the Uganda Traders' Association of South Sudan (UTASS) summoned five members of the East African Community (EAC) – namely, Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda – before a regional court, seeking to block South Sudan's application for entry into the EAC bloc. The traders argued that South Sudan did not meet the requirements expected of states applying to join the EAC. Media reports of the incident further fuelled tensions between the two countries.

To gain an understanding of South Sudan's national investment and trade policies and programmes, investment opportunities and the potential for strategic partnerships between trade organizations (e.g. chambers of commerce and industry). Uganda and South Sudan should gather and analyze findings on investment and trade-related conflicts involving Ugandans and other foreign investors.

They should also assess the immediate impact of the current South Sudan military conflicts on the Ugandan and South Sudanese cross-border business communities; and develop possible interventions to promote peaceful growth and development opportunities (International alert. 2014).

#### **1.1.1 Historical perspective**

Sudan's conflicts are rooted in the creation of the state. During Sudan's Anglo-Egyptian colonial rule, the Arabic Muslim sect and Christian and animist south were ruled as two distinct entities. The north was modernized but the south neglected, creating parallel entities which overlooked the diversity and historical interrelations between the areas. Sudan's conflicts are rooted in the creation of the state. A 1947 policy change to unify them meant that when the country was granted independence in 1956, Sudan was left with a heavily unified and

centralized state, ruled from the north. The south, which already had social and political grievances, feared it would be dominated by the Arabic and Islamist North. Promises to create a federal system were soon broken. In post-independent Africa, intra states conflicts pose major challenges and direct threat to human security. The region suffered from an increasing incidence of violent conflict and economic degradation (Debiel, 2006). In an attempt, multiplicity of regional approaches has been applied by the African Union, ECOWAS, SADAC, EAC, and IGAD. It's upon this background that the thesis investigated the gap in the research on the context of the South Sudan conflict and IGAD intervention as a regional intervention in post independent South Sudan conflict.

In 1954 an agreement was signed that provided for self-determination and self-governance for Sudan on 1 January 1956 after more than fifty-five years of colonization by the British. The British had ruled Sudan divided in an Arab North and African South until 1946, when it decided to reverse this policy and unite the country. Nevertheless deep disparities remained. When the government in Khartoum renounced promises to establish a federal system in 1954, it led to mutiny of Southern army officers in Torit in Eastern Equatoria. "On 18 August of that year, just months before Sudan was to declare independence, a locally-recruited unit of soldiers called the Equatoria Corps rose against the immanent government in Khartoum" (Schomerus, 2008: 18). Several groups emerged and gradually developed in the Anya Nya movement that spread from the Equatorias to Upper Nile and Bahr el Ghazal. The war lasted for seventeen years until the 1972 Addis Ababa Agreement, which provided some autonomy for the South in exchange for the rebels laying down their arms.

Uganda and south Sudan are neighboring states with strong cultural economic and political ties. As South Sudan neared independence, both states began to take advantage of increased opportunities for trade, development and educational exchanges. The rebel group of Lord's Resistance Army (LRA),

however, continued to operate in the border areas between south Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda.

Political relationship between South Sudan and Uganda has been friendly for several years, in contrast to Kampala's relationship with Khartoum government, which had often been strained. President Omar al- Bashir, was alleged to have provided support to the LRA, which terrorized northern Uganda for many years.

Uganda's long time relationship with the two countries dates back when Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), fought for the region's independence. A day before South Sudan voted on a cessation referendum, Museveni came out vocally for separation, saying, "...unity should be principled unity; not unity based on suppression and inequality."

Economically, South Sudan emerged in recent years as the largest importer of Ugandan goods. Over 150,000 Ugandan traders operate across the border, generating an estimated \$ 900 million in business. About 1,500 Ugandans work in south Sudan in the construction industry and 1,200 Ugandan professionals are employed there with non- governmental organizations, ministries and industries.

The governments of Uganda and south Sudan have taken steps to strengthen economic ties, including a joint project to construct a state - of -the - art market in Juba, estimated to cost around \$ 850,000.

Challenges to Ugandan trade business in South Sudan include concerns over corruption and discrimination, poor road conditions and language barriers. Construction is underway of a railroad line that will link Juba and parts of northern Uganda.

Under educational exchange, over 100,000 students from south Sudan are currently attending schools in Uganda and thousands more are expected to pursue undergraduate and graduate education in Kenya and Uganda in coming



years. At the same time, many teachers from Uganda are teaching in South Sudan, given the region's shortage of professionally trained educators.

### **1.1.2 Theoretical perspective**

From this it follows that game theory, whose objective is the formalized analysis of relationships among two or more actors, can assist international relations theoreticians in explaining the interactions among the actors it considers, and practitioners in the field to influence those interactions to benefit the actors they represent or, hopefully, all humankind. In fact, as eloquently shown by Poundstone (1992), game theory and international relations have influenced each other almost since the publication of *The Theory of Games and Economic Behavior* by Von Neumann and Morgenstern (1944), usually considered to be the first systematic and extensive formal analysis of social interactions. Bennett and Nicholson (1994, p. 209) indicate that this interaction has been both friendly and conflictive, and considered by some to be constructive and by others destructive.

The object of this research was to apply and demonstrate the possibilities of Border conflicts and Uganda-South Sudan trade and limitations of game theory as an instrument for the study of international relations as the interest of economic relations. The approach would be used to describe elementary game theoretic models of variables as an integral part of international relations between Uganda-South Sudan Trade, rather than as a collection of examples of the mathematics of game theory. A similar approach, but at a higher level of sophistication, and with a more limited coverage in economic and trade relations as used by Powell (1999).

### **1.1.3 Conceptual perspective**

Sumner, Brian Taylor (2015), the term border dispute (or border conflict) applies to cases where a limited territory is disputed by two or more states, each contending state would publish its own maps to include the same region which

would invariably lie along or adjacent to the recognized borders of the competing states, such as the Abyei region which is contested between Sudan and South Sudan. With border conflicts, the existence of the rival state is not being challenged (such as the relationship between the Republic of China and People's Republic of China, or the relationship between South Korea and North Korea), but each state will merely recognize the shape of the rival state as not containing the claimed territory - this in spite of who actually governs the land and how it is recognized in the international community.

According to (David Carter 2011), territorial conflicts have been found to be the most contentious and difficult to resolve in international politics. Territorial conflict is also found to be one of the most frequent causes of interstate and intrastate violence. At a theoretical level, territory is central to almost any aspect of international relations, as it is what physically defines states, where any kind of violent conflict takes place, and influences the character of violent conflict in important ways. A large empirical literature convincingly shows that territory is a key determinant of international conflict. However, much remains un-explored both theoretically and empirically. Border conflict and trade here means the relationship between unfriendly working environment or, co-existence between the two countries: Uganda and Sudan, either by state actors or their subjects, including the contribution of other participants that do not belong to either sides: and the effects of such a relationship on economic transactions.

Delegations from Uganda and south Sudan held an emergency meeting at Multipurpose Training Centre Hall, in Moyo district in a bid to come up with a solution to the raging Moyo district (Uganda) Kajo- Keji country (South Sudan) land conflict between the two countries. The delegation came up with the following recommendations: Border issues are addressed internationally urgently by the Uganda–south Sudan joint border verification team. Joint border patrols by both countries' security forces to start immediately.

There are border (political) conflict and trade (economic) conflict. The conflicts have affected trade at the border and across the border. The conflicts have brought in corruption, discrimination in trade and other businesses. Poor road conditions and language barriers have worsened and impacted negatively on trade.

The Advanced Oxford English dictionary defines conflict as; a serious disagreement, an armed struggle, or a difference of opinions. Border as: a boundary between two countries or a decorative band around the edge of something. It defines trade as the buying and selling of goods and services, a job requiring manual skills and training, the people engaged in a particular business.

The heads, of both delegations, to issue a press release, expressing a message of hope, and call for calm.

The two delegations to condemn atrocities committed on both sides.

The joint security patrols to take charge of the security and safety of South Sudan business community and school children immediately.

The leadership of Kajo- Keji and Moyo to consult each other and their technical government officials on policy issues such as immigration, trade and security of the activities in disputed areas.

Tensions from the territorial disputes between the two countries have been rising at the border, which have resulted into death of a number of people, arrest and detention of Ugandan's census enumerators by South Sudan forces and scores of houses burnt. Since then the situation has not improved much and businesses entered loses and actors frustrated. This scenario called for this study to come up with better and lasting solution.

#### **1.1.4 Contextual perspective**

If borders function as international institutions that provide joint economic gains to the states sharing the border, it should follow that uncertainty over the stability and durability of these institutions should reduce the economic gains provided by the border. Building upon the earlier research concerning jurisdictional and policy uncertainty, we further specify the conditions under which trade will be benefited by those in border disputes and attempt to isolate the impact of border disputes on international economic relations, (Kinne 2014).

If a dispute undermines the border institution, the connection on trade should be greatest for economic actors conducting business across the contested border. This argument is derived from the conception of well-functioning border institutions as stable political zones that provide a public good for those that choose to partake in the benefits of the institution. Because benefits are limited to the specific political zone of the institution, a border dispute should not create negative externalities for economic agents who are engaged in transactions across alternative borders with non-disputant third parties. Stated differently, border institutions provide a public good, but the benefits are only realized by those who engage in transactions that own across the specific border. This implies that a country's international trade with non-disputing neighbors should not be negatively impacted by a border dispute with another neighbor, unless there is broader political uncertainty that extends beyond the border institution (Kinne 2014).

According to Kinne (2014), conversely if we find that a border dispute negatively impacts on a disputing country's trade with non-disputing states, it shows that a border dispute has spillovers that impact on trade in ways that extend beyond the jurisdictional and policy uncertainty associated with international border disputes. Any negative spillovers that reduce the trade between disputing countries and non-disputing trade partners suggest that there are broader

economic and political consequences of engaging in a border dispute that are not isolated to the disputed border region.

### **1.2 Statement of the problem**

The incidents that took place in Koboko District became the targets of the violence. As a result, an unspecified number of South Sudanese were killed, especially in Koboko. In September 2009, residents of Moyo District in Uganda demonstrated against the presence of South Sudanese. This resulted in the shutting down of shops owned by the South Sudanese, the closure of the border post to prevent South Sudanese from entering Uganda, and an attempt to attack Sudanese patients in a hospital, which Ugandan police managed to contain. The clashes were triggered by rumours that armed SPLA soldiers were harassing people in Moyo District.

There was a poor trade environment including all transactions between Uganda and south Sudan, this is as a result of a border conflict that cropped up between the two countries in 2005 and has progressed up to the present moment. The above situation if not addressed will obviously culminate into loss of revenue by the governments of Uganda and south Sudan. It will escalate social tension and insecurity. It will also lead to under development of the conflict stricken parts for example the conflict disrupted the road rehabilitation in Moyo and the construction of a communication mast at the Ugandan –South Sudan border.

### **1.3 Purpose of the study**

The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of border conflicts on trade in Uganda and south Sudan.

### **1.4 Research Objectives**

The main objective of the study was to investigate the border conflict and Uganda-South Sudan Trade

#### **1.4.1 Specific objective**

1. To examine the causes of border conflict and Uganda-South Sudan trade
2. To gather and analyze findings on investment and trade-related conflicts involving Ugandans and other foreign investors;
3. To assess the immediate impact of the current South Sudan military conflicts on the business communities of the two countries; and
4. To develop possible interventions to promote growth and development opportunities that are Peaceful.

#### **1.5 Research questions**

The study was guided by the following research questions

1. What are the causes of border conflict and Uganda-South Sudan Trade?
2. What are the investment levels of trade-related conflicts involving Ugandans and South Sudan?
3. What is the immediate impact of the current South Sudan military conflicts on the business communities of the two countries?
4. What are the possible interventions to promote growth and development opportunities that are Peaceful?

#### **1.6 Hypothesis**

There was relationship between border conflict and trade between Uganda and South Sudan.

## **1.7 Scope of the study**

### **1.7.1 Geographical scope**

The study was carried out between South Sudan and Uganda, in the selected districts in Kajo-Keji County and Southern Equatoria Province of South Sudan, and in West Nile as well as Northern regions of Uganda.

### **1.7.2 Content scope**

The study was based on border conflicts and Uganda- South Sudan trade. The independent variable was border conflict and dependent variable was trade.

The study covered a period of three to four months.

### **1.7.3 Theoretical scope**

The study was based on Game Theory developed by John Maynard in the 1950s among other theories reviewed. Detailed explanations of the theory are found in chapter two.

## **1.8 Significance of the Study**

The findings of this study if successfully disseminated will help the governments of South Sudan and Uganda to: identify, understand border and trade challenges and collectively devise better solutions.

Traders in South Sudan:

The study shall help South Sudan traders to adopt better trade strategies that can help them in bringing better relationship with Uganda counterparts.

Traders in Uganda: The study will help traders in Uganda to learn better trading methodologies which will help them to carry out cross border trade more successfully.

The public and academicians may use this to add on already existing knowledge on border conflicts and trade.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter reviewed related literature from journal articles, web articles, text books and other sources that often insight to the relationship between boarder conflict and trade and this aimed at focusing on border conflict and Uganda-South Sudan trade which enabled to address investment avenues for both countries in terms of economic trade. The chapter has been divided into two sections. Section one gives the theoretical review and conceptual framework while the second section gives the review of related literature according to the objectives of the study.

#### **2.1 Theoretical reviews**

The study was based on Linkage politics Theory, Nationalism, Borders and Complex Interdependence. Linkage politics Theory and Nationalism were the main theory used in researching and analyzing this topic. Borders, and Complex Interdependence. Both theories are explained in more detail.

The Linkage politics Theory was used to explain relations between domestic and international affairs. International affairs consist either of adhoclists of countless "Domestic influences" on foreign policy or of generic observations that national and international affairs are somehow linked. Jame N. Roseau was one of the first scholars to call attention to this area, but his elaborate taxonomy of linkage politics generated little cumulative research, except for a flurry of work correlating to domestic and international "Conflict behavior" Robert D. Putnam, ( 1998: 430).

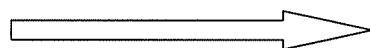
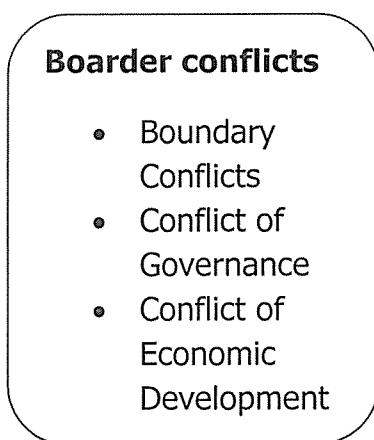
Nationalism, Nationalism is the world's most powerful political idea. It is the primary political indentity of most people. As such, nationalism has helped



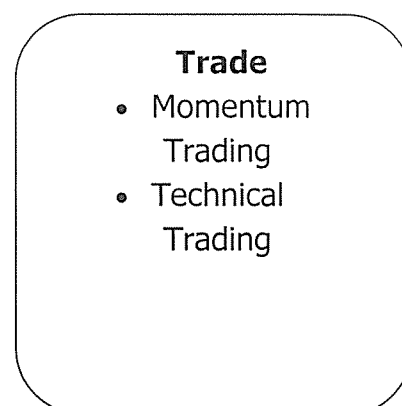
configure world politics for several centuries and will continue to play crucial role in shaping people's minds and global affairs in the foreseeable future. Furthermore, Nationalism refers to the idea or doctrine that a state or a nation has the right to establish an independence from other countries and institute an independent political system based on that country's history and common beliefs. Nationalists define a nation based on that nation's shared language, culture and shared values that represent a large portion of a specific ethnic group. A national identity is defined by these criteria as well as the shared heritage of the nation recognized as an important tool in many fields. The theory relates with the variables under study. These are; border conflicts and trade.

## 2.2 Conceptual framework

### Independent variable



### Dependent variable



**Source: Researcher devised, 2015**

The framework in figure 2.2 portrays that boarder conflict greatly influences or impacts on trade.

### Related Studies

Following, the impact from the border conflict between Thai – Cambodia. It has Border closure on two border points. It's the Chong Chom border, Surin

province, and a Chong Sa-Ngam border point, Sisaket province. The reason the border crosses closed down was due to the fact that there was a fighting between the two countries' soldiers in the areas. The border closure was for cutting of the warfare materials transportation through the border conduits. The Chong Chom Border Cross was for primary transportation of consuming goods such as fuels, and construction materials such as iron and aluminum as considered being the raw materials for weaponry and ammunition. Which the closed down borders affected the community around there.

However, when the boarder closed down, it drastically affected the trade. Relate on with the study of Kannika Thammarat (1999) *The Impact of the Closures of Thai-Myanmar Border Post on Border Trade: A Case Study of Mae Sot District, Tal Province*. The study shows close down border has effect on the custom house protocols and the barter system, Bunchoet Sophon (2005) *the Impact of the Closures of Cham Yeam Checkpoint, Koh Kong District Cambodian*. This study expresses the border close down. It has effects on economy and labor movements in around there. Moreover, the study of Marian Kirsch Leighton (1978) *Perspectives on the Vietnam-Cambodia border conflict*. This Research shows the origins of the conflict probably lie in the border demarcations drawn during French colonial days.

That was why the author paid much attention to *Impact of Border closure on Local Economic Border Communities: A Case Study of Chong Chom Checkpoint, Kap Choeng District, Surin Province*. The objective was to study the border trade and the significance of border commerce where good relationship of the citizens of the two countries could be established. The author was looking forward to the unity of the ASEAN community which would be started in the year 2015.

## **Border conflict and trade between countries**

Describing their empirical findings as border effects, political economists insist that national borders do make a difference (McCallum, 1995; Helliwell, 1996; Evans, 2003). McCallum (1995) documented the “home bias” in international trade. He compared trade flows among Canadian provinces with those between Canadian provinces and U.S. states. He calculated that Canadian provinces traded about twenty times as much with each other as they did with U.S. states of a similar size and distance. His claim was very compelling because, first and foremost, it empirically supports the idea that borders have more effects on economic performance than does physical distance. Also, since Canada and the U.S. seem to have the lowest trade barriers! Sharing similarity in language, culture, and institutions, their border effects more clearly show their implications.

Other scholars confirmed McCallum’s view of borders as trade barriers. According to Helliwell (1996, 1998), even Quebec, a province that does not share language and culture with other provinces in Canada, traded twenty times more with other provinces within the nation than it did with U.S. states. Moreover, scholars like Wei (1996) and Nitsch (2000) found a strong home bias within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries and European Union (EU) national borders. Wei (1996) demonstrated that an average country imports about two and one-half times as much from itself as from an otherwise identical foreign country, after controlling for size and distance.

Nitsch (2000) examined EU countries in a more collaborative economic union and found their intra-national trade is about ten times as high as international trade with an EU partner country of similar size and distance.

As seen above, their overall argument suggests decisive national border effects on international trade patterns. It straightforwardly maintains that national borders still are important. Then, this raises a further question about borders: Do sub-national borders also make a difference?

Continuing from comparative studies of intra- and international trade patterns showing national border effects, the effects of sub-national territorial boundaries have been also studied. In this case, the U.S. most often has been taken as the observed country owing to the data availability and the fact that it is a federal state." Thus, how U.S. state borders affect human behavior is the goal they try to find.

Following "home bias" literatures, Wolf (2000) extended the idea of national border effects on international trade to sub-national border effects on intra-national trade in the U.S. He demonstrated U.S. state borders impede trade within the country, too. Following his argument, Hillberry and Hummels (2003) took it up although they found home bias one-third as large as Wolf (2000) did. Millimet and Osang (2007) revealed the robustness of sub national border effects in their article that tested home bias effects on intra-national trade, controlling for unobserved time invariant attributes and reflecting prices, wages, and internal state distance.

Holmes (1998) had a somewhat different point of view. He started a discussion about sub-national border effects as coming up with the effects of policy differences on economic activities. He claimed different policies between two regions partially determine where the manufacturing industry would be located across states in the U.S., as uncovering a large, abrupt, increase in manufacturing activity when one crosses a state border from a state without right-to-work law into a state with right-to-work law. Given his evidence, it implies that sub-national borders in the U.S. do also matter; it is, though, not the same way national borders affect economic performances.

Turning to a more political perspective, Urbatsch (2006) pointed out different characteristics on political engagement between people near borders and people

elsewhere. His argument can be interpreted as evidence of sub-national border effects, since he suggested that state borders in the U.S. let borderland people exhibit different preferences over particular politics due to the different escapability, in his terms, of policies. According to Tam Cho and Nicley (2008), Going further with previous dynamics of interaction near borders, borderland residents might be more favorable to trade, communication, and leave to different provinces than people elsewhere based on gained trust" with neighbors and their previous experiences, which offer information about foreign regions

### **Effect of Border conflicts and trade relations between countries**

In terms of trade perspective, the theories on borderland are conflicting. It seems to have a tight connection to theories about the relationship between the state and its regions, which often takes a top-down view where all power flows from the 'center' to the 'periphery.' Since the border zone is distant from the center area, according to the theory of Alesina and Spolaore (1997), which encompasses the main place and a higher income rate, the border region seems relatively unproductive compared to the central place."

Yet, on the other hand, it has been also argued that the border region tends to trade with different regions more than do places away from borders, due to transportation costs  $\$ \%$ . In the sense transportation costs determine the volume of trade within and between countries,  $\$$  & Rauch's (1991) model suggests port cities attract economic activities because they have low access costs to foreign markets; furthermore, since trade does not only take place via ports, but goods are also directly transported across borders from land-to-land, border regions could also have a geographic advantage in attracting firms, due to their proximity to foreign

Markets (Niebuhr and Stiller, 2004). Thus, against center-periphery theories, it can be assumed that border regions are more likely to thrive by lively trade and trades, and as a result generate economic growth in borderlands.

Research demonstrates that a positive relationship exists between border conflicts and trade (Bowling, 2007). The fewer the border conflicts, the more trade is affected. (Robbins et al., 2003) He adds that border conflicts contribute to high or low morale in the border business transaction. The business closed due to constant border conflicts.

## **Conclusion**

Many trading strategists have developed rather sophisticated models of trading opportunities associated with events leading up to and following earnings announcements, analyst upgrades and downgrades, stock splits, acquisitions, takeovers and reorganizations. These charts resemble the charts used in technical analysis, but lack the mathematical sophistication. The charts are simple pattern charts. They display historical patterns of trading behaviors that occur close to these events, and these patterns are used as guides for making a prediction about short-term movement in the present.

If fundamental traders are able to correctly identify the current position of stocks and subsequent price movements that are likely to occur, they stand a very good chance of executing successful trades. Trading on fundamentals may be risky in cases of euphoria and hype, but the astute trader is able to mitigate risk by making history his or her guide to short-term trading profits. In short, do your homework before jumping in

## **2.3 Research Gaps**

Different researchers have reviewed literature on border conflict between United States, Korea and Somalia and Kenya, but none has conducted a study relating the variables on border conflict and Uganda-South Sudan trade. Most of the scholars studied the variables in western setting which call for a study in the Uganda and South Sudan context.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter describes the methodology that was used to conduct this research. It presents the research philosophy and design, the study population, sample size and selection, data collection methods, research procedure, validity and reliability of instruments, data analysis and ethical considerations.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The research adopted a descriptive cross sectional survey design. Cross sectional design was used because the study involved collecting opinions from different respondents at once (Creswell, 2002). The study was a survey because it involved a large number of respondents (Best and Kahn, 1993). The study was descriptive because it allowed the researcher to discover patterns in employees thinking and describe issues from their own point of view. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches of data collection were used. Quantitative approach was used in analyzing primary data from the field using descriptive statistics while the qualitative approach was used to describe occurrences and discussions in relation to interviews results and literature of different authors to arrive at the conclusion about the theme of discussion.

#### **3.2 Research Population**

##### **Target Population**

The target population included traders along the border between Sudan and Uganda. The traders were the units of inquiry with a total of 210 traders.

#### **3.3 Sample Size**

Samples of 136 traders from South Sudan and Uganda was selected from a total of 210. The minimum sample size was computed using the Morgan and Krejcie (1970) table for determining sample size from a given population as cited in

Amin (2005). Table 3.1 shows the details of the population and sample size distribution of the respondents.

**Table 1: 3. 1 Population and Sample Size Distribution**

<b>Traders-</b>	<b>Target Population traders (Unit of inquiry)</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Sampling procedure</b>
Uganda	100	56	Simple random sampling
South Sudan	110	80	Simple sampling
Total	210	136	

**Source: primary data 2015**

### **3.4 Sampling Procedure**

Simple random sampling was used to select traders from each country. Simple random sampling was used in order to give equal chances of being selected to all traders in the target population (Amin, 2005).

### **3.5 Methods of Data Collection**

#### **3.5.1 Research Instruments**

The questionnaire was divided into three parts or sections, where the first section contained items on demographic characteristics of respondents, second section contained items on determining the level of Border conflict and Uganda-South Sudan Trade. The researcher also used interview guides to offer a clear understanding of the variables.

#### **3.5.2 Interview Guide**

Standardized instrument, (Appendix IV A) security experts on, determining border violence and security of Sudan and south Sudan. The scoring system of this instrument was as follows: strongly agree (4); agree (3); disagree (2); strongly disagree (1).



### **3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instruments**

The test-retest technique was to determine the reliability (accuracy) of the research instruments to ten qualified respondents, from security experts on border violations. These respondents were not included in the actual study. In this test- retest technique, the questionnaires were administered twice to the same subjects, (Treece and Treece, 1973).

#### **3.7.1 Data Gathering Procedures**

##### ***Before the administration of the questionnaires***

1. An introduction letter was obtained from the college of Higher Degrees and Research for the researcher to solicit approval to conduct the study from respective state officials.
2. After the approval, the researcher secured a list of the qualified respondents from the selected security experts in charge and select through systematic random sampling from this list to arrive at the minimum sample size.
3. The purpose of the study was explained to the respondents who were requested to sign the Informed Consent Form (Appendix III).
4. More than enough questionnaires were produced for distribution.
5. Research assistants assisted in the data collection. They were briefed and given an orientation in order to help them to be consistent in administering the questionnaires.

##### **3.7.2 During the administration of the questionnaires**

1. The respondents were requested to answer completely and not to leave any part of the questionnaires unanswered.
2. The researcher and research assistants emphasized retrieval of the questionnaires within five days from the date of distribution.

3. On retrieval, not all returned the questionnaires to be checked if all were answered.

### **3.7.3 After the administration of the questionnaires**

The data was gathered and collated, encoding into the computer, and statistically treated, using means, frequencies, and percentages with the Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS).

### **3.8 Data Analysis**

The frequency and percentage distribution was used to determine the demographic characteristics of the respondents.

The mean and frequencies analysis illustrated the strengths and weaknesses based on the indicators in terms of mean and rank. From these strengths and weaknesses, the recommendations were derived.

A structured 7 points modified Likert Scale battery of: This is extremely true (7), This is significantly true (6), This is true (5), This is moderately true (4), This is somewhat true (3), This is almost untrue (2), This is extremely (1) Untrue was used in line with Atiku, Genty and Akinlabi (2011). The respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they agree/disagree with various statements. The data on both the independent variable and the independent variable were interpreted using the following mean ranges:

<b>Mean Range</b>	<b>Response Mode</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
5.21-6.00	This is extremely true	Extremely high
4.41-5.20	This is significantly true	Very high
3.61-4.40	This is true	High
2.81-3.60	This is moderately true	Moderately high
2.01-2.80	This is somewhat true	Low
1.21-2.80	This is untrue	very low

1.00-1.20                      This is extremely untrue                      extremely low

The qualitative data was analyzed by developing different themes generated from research objectives.

### **3.9 Ethical Considerations**

To ensure confidentiality of the information provided by the respondents and to ascertain the practice of ethics in this study, the following activities were implemented by the researcher:

1. The respondents and institutions were coded instead of reflecting their names.
2. Permission was solicited through a written request to the concerned officials of the selected security but also officials involved in external diplomatic relations in South Sudan.
3. Respondents were requested to sign the *Informed Consent Form* (Appendix 3)
4. Authors quoted in this study were duly acknowledged through citations and referencing.
5. Presentation of the findings in a generalized manner.

### **3.10 Limitations of the study**

In the process of carrying out this investigation, a number of limitations were met. These included the following:

Some targeted respondents were not willing to set aside time to respond to the investigator's questions.

The study was also hampered by a problem of some rude and hostile respondents.

There was also problem of public apathy, where by some respondents did not know the rights governing them, for instance some were not aware of free services from Police when he/she is abused.

The study required a lot of time to be dedicated to collecting substantial data from one respondent to another making observations, continuous review of literature, data analysis and report writing quite hectic.

All these limitations that threatened to obstruct the progress and speed of the study were in the end successfully managed in a way that enabled the researcher to come up with the results reported here.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

#### **4.1. Introduction**

This chapter presents the findings of the research as well as their analysis and interpretation. Where necessary, aids such as tables and figures are used to illuminate the meaning of the data presented. The findings presented in the tables and figures are further explained to equip the reader with clear picture and understanding of the phenomenon under analysis.

##### **4.1.1 Demographic**

The socio-demographic characteristics measured in this research are: job titles of the respondents, number of years working in the business, level of education, age of the respondents, sex of the respondents, age, and nature of business done by the respondents.

Note: The researcher distributed 136 questionnaires but only 130 were completed and utilized in the analyses. Table 3 shows the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents.

**Table 2: Demographic characteristics of the respondents**

<b>Background information</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Job title	Trader	93	71.5
	Business owner	37	28.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>
Number of years working in the business	1-3	21	16.2
	3-5	58	44.6
	5-7	22	16.9
	Over 10	29	22.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>
Level of Education	Certificate	51	39.2
	Diploma	40	30.8
	Bachelor	30	23.1
	Masters	9	6.9
	PhD	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>
Age	20-25	19	14.6
	25-30	21	16.2
	30-40	39	30.0
	40-45	40	30.8
	45-50	11	8.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>
Sex	Male	79	60.8
	Female	51	39.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>
Nature of business	Merchandise	65	50
	Produces	37	28.5
	Wholesale	28	25.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>
Nationality	Ugandan	54	41.5
	South Sudanese	76	58.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field data, 2016**

Table 2 shows that of the 130 respondents, 93 of them were traders (representing 71.5%) and 37 were business owners, (representing 28.5%).

Table 2 also shows the number of years the respondents have been working in the same business. The duration was divided into four categories; (1-3 years, 3-5 years, 5-7 years, and over 10 years). Minority (21) of the respondents had worked for 1-3 years (representing 16.2%), (majority) 58 of the respondents had worked for 3-5 years (representing 44.6%), 22 of these respondents had worked for 5-7 years (representing 16.9%), and the other 29 respondents had worked for over 10 years (representing 22.3 %%). These figures show that all the working experiences were considered while conducting the research.

The respondents were asked of their academic qualifications. The results from table 2 show that: the majority (51) were certificate holders (representing 39.2%), 40 were diploma holders (representing 30.8%). The results further show that 30 of the respondents were bachelor's degree holders (representing 23.1%), 9 were Master's degree holders (representing 6.9%), and there was no respondent with a Ph.D.

Table 2 also considered the age of the respondents. The study revealed that 19 respondents (representing 14.6%) were between 20-25 years, 21 respondents (representing 16.2%) were between 25-30 years of age, 39 respondents (representing 30.0%) were between 30-40 years of age, the majority (40) were between 40-45 years (representing 30.8%), and 11 respondents (representing 8.5%) were between 45-50 years of age.

Furthermore, Table 2 shows the nature of business done by the respondents. The findings revealed that majority (65) respondents dealt in merchandise business (representing 50%), 37 respondents (representing 28.5%) dealt in produces, and 28 respondents (representing 25.5%) were wholesale traders.

Nationalities of the respondents were also represented in Table 2. It was found that 54 of the 130 respondents were Ugandans (representing 41.5%), and the majority (76%) of the respondents were South Sudanese (representing 58.5%).

## **4.2: The causes of border conflict and Uganda-South Sudan trade**

This sub section targets objective 1 of the study. The section sought to examine the causes of border conflict and Uganda-South Sudan trade). Responses were scaled ranging from 1-7; where 7=extremely very high, 6=very high, 5=high, 4=moderately high, 3=low, 2=very low, and 1=extremely very low. The key to the rating is: extremely low (1:00-1.20), very low (1.21-2.00), low (2.01-2.80), moderately high (2.81-3.60), high (3.61-4.40), very high (4.41-5.20), and extremely high (5.21-6.00). The responses were analysed using the mean computed through the SPSS program, and are shown in Table 3, below.

<b>Mean Range</b>	<b>Response Mode</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
5.21-6.00	This is extremely true	Extremely high
4.41-5.20	This is significantly true	very high
3.61-4.40	This is true	High
2.81-3.60	This is moderately true	Moderately high
2.01-2.80	This is somewhat true	low
1.21-2.80	This is untrue	very low
1.00-1.20	This is extremely untrue	extremely low



**Table 3: The causes of border conflict and Uganda-South Sudan trade**

Category	Mean	Interpretation
Causes of border conflict between Uganda-South Sudan		
Poor demarcation of borders	5.530	Extremely high
Resentment by South Sudanese	5.292	Extremely high
High influx of Ugandans into South Sudan	5.600	Extremely high
High taxes charged on Ugandan goods by South Sudan Government	5.069	Very high
Volatile security at the borders of the two countries	5.069	Very high
Mistreatment/harassment of Ugandan traders by South Sudan nationals	4.223	High

**Source: Field data, 2016**

Table 3 shows the findings from research question one which sought to establish the causes of border conflict and Uganda-South Sudan trade. It was, however, found that the respondents highly agreed with the statements provided. For example, it was found that poor border demarcation was extremely responsible for causing border conflicts between Uganda and South Sudan (mean 5.530). This meant that border conflict is highly dependent on poor demarcation of the borders of the two countries. Furthermore, it was found that resentment by South Sudanese is also responsible for border conflicts between Uganda and South Sudan (mean 5.292). This means that many South Sudanese resent other non-citizens of South Sudan, leading to border conflicts between the two countries.

Table 3 also shows that high influx of Ugandans into South Sudan is the major cause of border conflicts between Uganda and South Sudan (mean 5.600). This, therefore, means that many Ugandans are in South Sudan, something which does not go well with the nationals of South Sudan.

One South Sudanese trader said:

*The problems of border conflicts here, is mainly caused by Ugandans. Before Ugandans came to South Sudan in large numbers, the country was peaceful. Ugandans are unruly. Many of them are caught in indecent acts like, stealing which is highly forbidden in South Sudan. These acts only make things worse as the tensions continue to boil in the border posts between Uganda and South Sudan.*

In addition to the above, high taxes charged on Ugandan goods by South Sudan Government was also found to be another cause of the border conflicts between Uganda and South Sudan (mean 5.069). This means that the border conflicts between the two countries prevail because of high taxes mainly levied by South Sudan government on foreign/imported goods. For this reason, this has caused friction in the border between the two countries.

Furthermore, the findings also show that volatility of security at the borders of the two countries is also responsible for the cause of border conflicts (mean 5.069). This, however, shows that the insecurity in the border between Uganda and South Sudan worsens the problem of border conflicts in the two countries. The same findings also reveal that mistreatment/harassment of Ugandan traders by South Sudan nationals is yet another factor fueling the South Sudan-Uganda border conflicts (mean 4.223). This response shows that there are cases of mistreatment of non-South Sudanese by South Sudanese authorities or armed forces/rebels.

In summary, the study reveals that the border conflicts between Uganda and South Sudan has been caused by different factors at different levels: Poor demarcation of borders (mean 5.530); resentment by South Sudanese (mean 5.292); high influx of Ugandans into South Sudan (mean 5.600); high taxes charged on Ugandan goods by South Sudan Government (mean 5.069); volatile

security at the borders of the two countries (mean 5.069); and mistreatment/harassment of Ugandan traders by South Sudan nationals (mean 4.223).

### **4.3: Trade-related conflicts involving Ugandans and other foreign investors**

This sub section targets objective 2 of the study. The section sought to analyse trade-related conflicts involving Ugandans and other foreign investors. The responses were analyzed using the mean computed through the SPSS program, and are shown in Table 4.

**Table 4: Trade-related conflicts involving Ugandans and other foreign investors**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
<b>Trade-related conflicts involving Ugandans and other foreign investors</b>		
Attacks of non-Sudanese traders by South Sudanese nationals	4.607	Very high
Looting of Ugandans' and other foreign traders goods in South Sudan	4.138	High
Restriction of Ugandans and other foreigners from doing some jobs reserved for nationals	3.607	High
Heavy taxes levied on foreign goods by South Sudan authorities	3.453	Moderately high
Impounding of goods belonging to Ugandans' and other foreigners' goods	4.146	High
Arrest of Ugandans and other foreign traders by South Sudan authorities	4.261	High
Restrictions on the importation of particular goods in South Sudan by South Sudan authorities	3.492	Moderately high

**Source: Field data, 2016**

Table 4 shows the trade-related conflicts involving Ugandans and other foreign investors. This findings show that the respondents mainly found the provided statements true and moderately true. For example, it was found that: Attacks of non-Sudanese traders by South Sudanese nationals is one of the trade-related conflicts involving Uganda and South Sudan (mean 4.607). This means that the respondents agreed that many non-South Sudanese nationals have always been attacked by South Sudanese nationals and armed forces for long. This is because of the volatile security in the country and mainly the border areas. In addition to the above, the findings also reveal that looting of Ugandans' and other foreign traders' goods in South Sudan has also been cited as another trade-related conflicts involving Uganda and South Sudan (mean 4.134).

Furthermore, Table 4 also reveals that restriction of Ugandans and other foreigners from doing some jobs reserved for nationals was another visible problem by the trade-related conflicts involving South Sudan and Uganda (mean 3.607). It has been reported that there are some jobs that South Sudan government reserves for mainly its nationals and foreigners are barred from doing such jobs, mainly in transport business.

One Ugandan trader said:

*South Sudan government restricts some jobs to only their nationals. I was a boda-boda cyclist in Juba but I was deregistered from this and I had to change the source on income. I now buy and sell simple goods from wholesalers here. It was very hard to adapt to life but I have now managed to adjust.*

Imposing of heavy taxes on foreign goods by South Sudan authorities was also found to be another trade -related conflicts involving South Sudan and Uganda (mean 3.453). This means that many foreign goods are highly taxed with the reason of limiting their importations. High taxes on imported goods are usually aimed at reducing their inflow in the countries where they are exported

to. This, to many respondents is a trade barrier aimed at reducing the exportation of Ugandan goods to South Sudan.

One Ugandan trader said:

*We Ugandan traders have a lot to do in business. Our products are heavily taxed and we pay huge taxes to South Sudan government. We are neighbors but we seem to be so different from our colleagues the South Sudanese. I don't know whether all goods from other countries are highly taxed like ours. This makes us increase the prices of goods even when they are meant to be cheap.*

Table 4 also shows that impounding of goods belonging to Ugandans' and other foreigners' goods is yet another trade-related conflicts involving South Sudan and Uganda (mean 4.146). The findings show that many foreigners' goods have been impounded for long, on allegation of lack of clearance, lack of passports, overloading, and so on, all aimed at limiting the exportation of such goods to South Sudan. Also, the arrests of Ugandans and other foreign traders by South Sudan authorities is another trade-related conflicts involving South Sudan and Uganda (mean 4.261). The findings reveal that there are many cases where Ugandans and other foreigners have been detained without crime, all aimed at discouraging them from trading with South Sudan. Relatedly, restrictions on the importation of particular goods in South Sudan by South Sudan authorities were also found to be one of the trade-related conflicts involving South Sudan and Uganda.

One trader said:

*Sometimes, many non-South Sudanese could be arbitrary arrested by South Sudan authorities especially if they can't communicate in the languages used by South Sudanese in the border, Arabic. This made life hard for foreigners that forced foreign workers in South Sudan to*

*seek the intervention by their countries or origin. This strained the relationships between South Sudan and her neighbors.*

In summary, Table 4 shows that the trade-related conflicts involving Ugandans and other foreign investors include: Attacks of non-Sudanese traders by South Sudanese nationals (mean 4.607); looting of Ugandans' and other foreign traders goods in South Sudan (mean 4.138); restriction of Ugandans and other foreigners from doing some jobs reserved for nationals (mean 4.607); heavy taxes levied on foreign goods by South Sudan authorities (3.453); impounding of goods belonging to Ugandans' and other foreigners' goods (mean 4.146); arrest of Ugandans and other foreign traders by South Sudan authorities (mean 4.261); and restrictions on the importation of particular goods in South Sudan by South Sudan authorities (mean 3.492).

#### **4.4: Immediate impact of the current South Sudan military conflicts on the business communities of the two countries**

This sub section targets objective 3 of the study. The section sought to examine the immediate impact of the current South Sudan military conflicts on the business communities of the two countries. The responses were analysed using the mean computed through the SPSS program, and are shown in Table 5, below. The key to the rating is: extremely low (1.00-1.20), very low (1.21-2.00), low (2.01-2.80), moderately high (2.81-3.60), high (3.61-4.40), very high (4.41-5.20), and extremely high (5.21-6.00).

**Table 5: Immediate impact of the current South Sudan military conflicts on the business communities of the two countries**

Category	Mean	Interpretation
Immediate impact of the current South Sudan military conflicts on the business communities of the two countries		
Business is affected due to boundary conflicts	4.869	Very High
Boarder conflicts have made business slow	5.207	Extremely High
Many businesses have closed due to boarder conflicts	4.415	Very High
It is not easy to do business at the border of Uganda and South Sudan	4.907	Very High
There is no clear place to transact business on the boarder of Uganda	4.600	Very High
There is low economic development at the boarder of Uganda and Sudan	4.115	High
Prices of products are too high at boarder of Uganda and Sudan	4.153	High
Infrastructural development is slow due to boarder conflict	4.130	High
The boarder conflicts have affected trade	4.192	High

**Source: Field data, 2016**

Table 5 shows the immediate impact of the current South Sudan military conflicts on the business communities of the two countries. The results of the findings show that there are mainly very high and high effects of the border conflicts on business of the two countries. For example, the respondents admitted that indeed business is affected due to boundary conflicts (mean 4.869). This means that the border conflicts have a high bearing on business performance of Uganda and South Sudan. Also, the border conflicts are said to have extremely brought business down (mean 5.207). This means that the business (trade) between Uganda and South Sudan has been dramatically slowed because of the border conflicts.

Table 5 also shows that many businesses have closed due to boarder conflicts (mean 4.415). This means that some business operators found it very hard to continue operating in a fragile environment where there is conflict in the border.

For that reason, the study finds that there are some businesses that have since closed. Furthermore, it was equally found that it is not easy to do business at board of Uganda and Sudan (4.907). This means that South Sudan authorities tend to restrict some businesses from non-South Sudanese, and this affects free trade between the two countries.

Similarly, the findings reveal that it is not easy to do business at the border of Uganda and South Sudan (mean 4.907). The study found that the chances of doing business at the border of Uganda and South Sudan were very hard. This was confirmed by the high means recorded. In addition, the study also found that there is no clear place to transact business on the boarder (4.600). This is an implication that the business people do not operate on designated areas as the case would be.

Table 5 also found that there is low economic development at the boarder of Uganda and Sudan (4.115). This implies that since there are border tensions in the districts, there are also chances of businesses being disrupted in the border of the two countries. Business cannot flourish in conflict zones. It was equally found that prices of products are too high at boarder of Uganda and Sudan (mean 4.153). This is because there are few businesses in the area since many of the businesses are interrupted by the border conflicts. It was also found that infrastructural development is slow due to boarder conflict (mean 4.130). The investment on infrastructure is mainly limited due to tensions in the border areas. Business people fear to invest in areas with insecurity. This explains why there is low infrastructural development in the border areas. Finally, there was also a high response that the boarder conflicts have affected trade (mean 4.192). Business persons no longer freely carryout trade in the border of Uganda and South Sudan.



In summary, the following are thus the immediate impact of the current South Sudan military conflicts on the business communities of the two countries, as showed in Table 5. Business is affected due to boundary conflicts (mean 4.869); boarder conflicts have made business slow (mean 5.207); many businesses have closed due to boarder conflicts (mean 4.415); it is not easy to do business at the border of Uganda and South Sudan (mean 4.907); there is no clear place to transact business on the boarder of Uganda (mean 4.600); there is low economic development at the boarder of Uganda and Sudan (mean 4.115); prices of products are too high at boarder of Uganda and Sudan (mean 4.153); infrastructural development is slow due to boarder conflict (mean 4.130); and that the boarder conflicts have affected trade (mean 4.192).

#### **4.5: Possible interventions to promote growth and development opportunities**

This sub section targets objective 4 of the study. The section sought to suggest possible interventions to promote growth and development opportunities. The responses were analysed using the mean computed through the SPSS program, and are shown in Table 6, below. The key to the rating is: extremely low (1:00-1.20), very low (1.21-2.00), low (2.01-2.80), moderately high (2.81-3.60), high (3.61-4.40), very high (4.41-5.20), and extremely high (5.21-6.00).

**Table 6: Possible interventions to promote growth and development opportunities**

Category	Mean	Interpretation
Possible interventions to promote growth and development opportunities		
Relax trade restrictions between South Sudan and her neighboring countries	4.576	Very High
Reduce proliferation of firearms in South Sudan	3.092	High
Promote bilateral ties between South Sudan and her neighbors	3.561	High
Strengthen security in the border between Uganda and South Sudan	4.484	Very High
Provide adequate security for Ugandan and other foreign traders in South Sudan	4.315	High
Ease tension between South Sudan nationals and other foreign traders	4.038	High

**Source: Field data, 2016**

*Table 6 shows possible interventions to promote growth and development opportunities between South Sudan and Uganda. The responses thus show that the respondents highly recommend the following strategies: relax trade restrictions between South Sudan and her neighboring countries (mean 4.576). For effective trade between Uganda and South Sudan, there needs to be relaxation of trade policies/laws by the government of South Sudan. South Sudanese authorities ought to open up their borders for effective business. Furthermore, it was also highly recommended that reduction in proliferation of firearms in South Sudan would also be a possible intervention to promote growth and development opportunities between Uganda and South Sudan (mean 3.092).*

*One Ugandan trader said:*

*The proliferation of firearms in South Sudan has been the major problem with the border conflicts. Many South Sudanese own guns and other firearms that make it easy to cause trouble. Many of these people don't know how to control their weapons. This problem has been so alarming but the South Sudan authorities seem not to bother. They have never disarmed their nationals.*

*Table 6 also shows that promotion of bilateral ties between South Sudan and her neighbors (mean 3.561) is yet another intervention strategy for the promotion of development opportunities. This means that South Sudan government should forge a way forward in working with her neighboring countries so as to promote trade and development between South Sudan and her neighbors. In addition, it was further found that strengthening security in the border between Uganda and South Sudan was another way of promoting growth and development opportunities between Uganda and South Sudan (mean 4.484). Security is very vital in the development of any state, and the absence of it, will affect the development of any given state.*

Table 6 further shows that provision of adequate security for Ugandan and other foreign traders in South Sudan was also ideal in the promotion of development and growth opportunities between South Sudan and Uganda (mean 4.315). Finally, the study also revealed that easing tension between South Sudan nationals and other foreign traders was also paramount (mean 4.038). This implies that South Sudanese and Ugandans should develop a strong relationship and see each other as brothers who need to work together to promote growth and development opportunities of the two countries.

*In summary, Table 6 shows that the major possible interventions to promote growth and development opportunities between Uganda and South Sudan are: relaxing trade restrictions between South Sudan and her neighboring countries (mean 4.576); reduce proliferation of firearms in South Sudan (mean 3.092); promote bilateral ties between South Sudan and her neighbors (mean 3.561); strengthen security in the border between Uganda and South Sudan (mean 4.484); provide adequate security for Ugandan and other foreign traders in South Sudan (mean 4.315); and ease tension between South Sudan nationals and other foreign traders (mean 4.038).*

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Summary**

This chapter dealt with the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the study.

#### **5.2. Discussions of the findings**

##### **5.2.2 The causes of border conflict and Uganda-South Sudan trade**

The study revealed that the causes of border conflict and Uganda-South Sudan trade are: Poor demarcation of borders; resentment by South Sudanese; high influx of Ugandans into South Sudan; high taxes charged on Ugandan goods by South Sudan Government; volatile security at the borders of the two countries.

Border conflicts cited above in relation to the findings by Kinne (2014) who found that: conversely if we find that a border dispute negatively impacts on a disputing country's trade with non-disputing states, it shows that a border dispute has spillovers that impact on trade in ways that extend beyond the jurisdictional and policy uncertainty associated with international border disputes. Any negative spillovers that reduce the trade between disputing countries and non-disputing trade partners suggest that there are broader economic and political consequences of engaging in a border dispute that are not isolated to the disputed border region.

Similarly, these findings are supported by David Carter (2011) study which found that territorial conflict is also found to be one of the most frequent causes of interstate and intrastate violence. At a theoretical level, territory is central to almost any aspect of international relations, as it is what physically defines states, where any kind of violent conflict takes place, and influences the

character of violent conflict in important ways. A large empirical literature convincingly shows that territory is a key determinant of international conflict.

It was also found that mistreatment/harassment of Ugandan traders by South Sudan nationals is yet another issue. In relation to these, a study by International Alert (2014) found that the period from 2005 to 2010 thus marked a huge trade boom between Uganda and South Sudan. In addition to disputes over issues such as contract breaches, Ugandan traders accused the authorities, in particular the police and army, of incidents of harassment, rape, torture, imprisonment, looting and confiscation of property/belongings. Ugandan traders later pushed for compensation from the government of South Sudan and in 2013, together with bus and truck drivers, blocked the Kampala–Juba road in a symbolic expression of their anger and frustration. The conflict took centre stage in the Ugandan media, which widely reported the traders' grievances (International Alert 2014).

Furthermore, the findings also relate to earlier work done by researchers like David Carter (2011) who found that territorial conflicts have been found to be the most contentious and difficult to resolve in international politics. Territorial conflict is also found to be one of the most frequent causes of interstate and intrastate violence. At a theoretical level, territory is central to almost any aspect of international relations, as it is what physically defines states, where any kind of violent conflict takes place, and influences the character of violent conflict in important ways. A large empirical literature convincingly shows that territory is a key determinant of international conflict. However, much remains un-explored both theoretically and empirically.

### **5.2.3 Trade-related conflicts involving Ugandans and other foreign investors**

On the trade-related conflicts involving Ugandans and other foreign investors, the study found that: Attacks of non-Sudanese traders by South Sudanese nationals; looting of Ugandans' and other foreign traders goods in South Sudan; restriction of Ugandans and other foreigners from doing some jobs reserved for nationals; heavy taxes levied on foreign goods by South Sudan authorities; impounding of goods belonging to Ugandans' and other foreigners' goods; arrest of Ugandans and other foreign traders by South Sudan authorities; and restrictions on the importation of particular goods in South Sudan by South Sudan authorities.

### **5.2.4 Immediate impact of the current South Sudan military conflicts on the business communities of the two countries**

On the immediate impact of the current South Sudan military conflicts on the business communities of the two countries, the study found that: Business is affected due to boundary conflicts; boarder conflicts have made business slow many businesses have closed due to boarder conflicts; it is not easy to do business at the border of Uganda and South Sudan. These findings related to the earlier research done by Kinne (2014) who found that: conversely if we find that a border dispute negatively impacts a disputing country's trade with non-disputing states, it shows that a border dispute has spillovers that impact on trade in ways that extend beyond the jurisdictional and policy uncertainty associated with international border disputes. Any negative spillovers that reduce the trade between disputing countries and non-disputing trade partners suggest that there are broader economic and political consequences of engaging in a border dispute that are not isolated to the disputed border region.

The study findings also show that; there is no clear place to transact business on the boarder of Uganda; there is low economic development at the boarder of Uganda and Sudan; prices of products are too high at boarder of Uganda and Sudan; infrastructural development is slow due to boarder conflict; and that the boarder conflicts have affected trade. These findings are in line with the earlier research conducted by (Kinne 2014) who also found that: If borders function as international institutions that provide joint economic gains to the states sharing the border, it should follow that uncertainty over the stability and durability of these institutions should reduce the economic gains provided by the border. Building upon the earlier research concerning jurisdictional and policy uncertainty, we further specify the conditions under which trade will be benefited by border disputes and attempt to isolate the impact of border disputes on international economic relations (Kinne 2014).

#### **5.2.5 Possible interventions to promote growth and development opportunities**

The major possible interventions to promote growth and development opportunities between Uganda and South Sudan are: relaxing trade restrictions between South Sudan and her neighboring countries; reduce proliferation of firearms in South Sudan; promote bilateral ties between South Sudan and her neighbors; strengthen security in the border between Uganda and South Sudan; provide adequate security for Ugandan and other foreign traders in South Sudan; and ease tension between South Sudan nationals and other foreign traders.

### **5.3. Conclusion**

Based on the study findings presented, the following conclusions were drawn;

#### **5.3.1 Trade-related conflicts involving Ugandans and other foreign investors**

On the causes of border conflict and Uganda-South Sudan trade, the study concluded that poor demarcation of borders, resentment by South Sudanese,

high influx of Ugandans into South Sudan, high taxes charged on Ugandan goods by South Sudan Government, volatile security at the borders of the two countries, and mistreatment/harassment of Ugandan traders by South Sudan nationals are the causes of border conflict and Uganda-South Sudan trade.

On the trade-related conflicts involving Ugandans and other foreign investors, the study concludes that attacks of non-Sudanese traders by South Sudanese nationals, looting of Ugandans' and other foreign traders goods in South Sudan, restriction of Ugandans and other foreigners from doing some jobs reserved for nationals, heavy taxes levied on foreign goods by South Sudan authorities, impounding of goods belonging to Ugandans' and other foreigners' goods, arrest of Ugandans and other foreign traders by South Sudan authorities, and restrictions on the importation of particular goods in South Sudan by South Sudan authorities are the trade-related conflicts involving Ugandans and other foreign investors.

On the immediate impact of the current South Sudan military conflicts on the business communities of the two countries, the study concludes that: effects on business, slowing of business, closure of business, hardship in doing business, no clear place to transact business on the boarder of Uganda, low economic development at the boarder of Uganda and Sudan, high prices of goods, prices of products are too high at boarder of Uganda and Sudan, poor infrastructural development and general effects of on trade are the immediate impact of the current South Sudan military conflicts on the business communities of the two countries.

*On the major possible interventions to promote growth and development opportunities between Uganda and South Sudan, the study concludes that relaxing trade restrictions between South Sudan and her neighboring countries, reduction proliferation of firearms in South Sudan, promotion bilateral ties between South Sudan and her neighbors, strengthening security in the border between Uganda and South Sudan, providing*



*adequate security for Ugandan and other foreign traders in South Sudan, and easing tension between South Sudan nationals and other foreign traders are the major possible interventions to promote growth and development opportunities between Uganda and South Sudan.*

#### **5.4. Recommendations**

Based on analyses of the study findings, the following recommendation can be made.

Uganda and South Sudan need to develop a good relationship and the agreements therein that bind them. It is through this that the two countries can be at peace. The threats of law as it has been by the two countries will only worsen the two countries relationship, hence denting development.

The study also recommends that there is need of investing in the professionalization of armed forces with adequate trainings.

There is also need for the legal democratization of all security organizations. The government of South Sudan should ensure that all the security organizations are well managed if security of the country is to be controlled.

South Sudan and Uganda should respect the territorial boundaries of each other. The two countries should diplomatically engage in talks other than castigating conflicts and violence so that they achieve what they need.

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## APPENDIX 1A

### TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE RESPONDENTS

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Dear Sir/ Madam,

Greetings!

I am a candidate for Master of International Relations and Diplomatic Studies. My study is entitled, “**(BORDER CONFLICTS AND UGANDA- SOUTH SUDAN TRADE)**”. Within this context, may I request you to participate in this study by answering the questionnaire. Kindly do not leave any option unanswered. Any data you will provide shall be for academic purposes only and no information of such kind shall be disclosed to others.

May I retrieve the questionnaire within five days (5)?

Thank you very much in advance.

Yours faithfully,

**MR. ANDREW OGWANG**

## APPENDIX II

### INFORMED CONSENT

I am giving my consent to be part of the research study of **MR. ANDREW OGWANG** that will focus on **“(BORDER CONFLICTS AND UGANDA- SOUTH SUDAN TRADE)”**.

I shall be assured of privacy, anonymity and confidentiality and that I will be given the option to refuse participation and right to withdraw my participation anytime.

I have been informed that the research is voluntary and that the results will be given to me if I ask for it.

Initials:\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_

**APPENDIX III**  
**KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY**  
**COLLEGE OF HIGHER DEGREES AND RESEARCH**

**RESEARCH ON BORDER CONFLICTS AND UGANDA- SOUTH SUDAN  
TRADE**

**Dear Sir/Madam**

I am a student of Kampala International University pursuing a Masters Degree of International Relations and Diplomatic Studies. Part of my requirement is an empirical investigation. The study I had conceived refers to a survey about **"(BORDER CONFLICTS AND UGANDA- SOUTH SUDAN TRADE)"**. May I request you then to be part of this study by answering my questionnaire. Your views will be treated confidentially and the information gathered will be for academic purposes only.

**APPENDIX IV**  
**QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**BORDER CONFLICTS AND UGANDA –SOUTH SUDAN TRADE**

Please kindly spare some of your valuable time and respond to the following questions. The questionnaire items are about a study on “**Border Conflict and Uganda-South Sudan Trade**”. The researcher has purposely selected you to participate in this study because you are a trader. Results of this study will confidentially be treated and only used for academic purposes. Your participation is voluntary, and indeed your name may not be required.

**THANK YOU**



## SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Job title

(1) Trader (b) business owner

2. How long have you worked in this business?

(1) 1-3 year (2) 3-5 years (3) 5-7 years (4) Over 10 years

3. What is your highest level of Education? (***Please tick the highest***)

(1) Certificate (2) diploma (3) degree (4) masters (5) PhD

4. What is your age range?

(1) 20-25 (2) 25-30 (3) 30-40 (4) 40-45 (5) 45-50 (6) Over 50 years

5. Your sex

(1) Female (2) Male

6. What is the nature of business?

1] Merchandise [2] Produces [3] whole sell

7. What is your Nationality?

1] Ugandan [2] South Sudanese

**In this section please respond by ticking the appropriate response that responds with**

This is extremely true	This is significantly true	This is true	This is moderately true	This is somewhat true	This is almost un true
1	2	3	4	5	6

	<b>Causes of border conflict between Uganda-South Sudan</b>						
	Poor demarcation of borders						
	Resentment by South Sudanese						
	High influx of Ugandans into South Sudan						
	High taxes charged on Ugandan goods by South Sudan Government						
	Volatile security at the borders of the two countries						
	Mistreatment/harassment of Ugandan traders by South Sudan nationals						
	<b>Trade-related conflicts involving Ugandans and other foreign investors</b>						
	Attacks of non-Sudanese traders by South Sudanese nationals						
	Looting of Ugandans' and other foreign traders goods in South Sudan						
	Restriction of Ugandans and other foreigners from doing some jobs reserved for nationals						
	Heavy taxes levied on foreign goods by South Sudan authorities						
	Impounding of goods belonging to Ugandans' and other foreigners' goods						
	Arrest of Ugandans and other foreign traders by South Sudan authorities						
	Restrictions on the importation of particular goods in South Sudan by South Sudan authorities						
	<b>Impact of the current South Sudan military conflicts on Uganda and South Sudan business</b>						
	Business is affected due to boundary conflicts						
	Boarder conflicts have made business slow						

	Many businesses have closed due to boarder conflicts						
	It is not easy to do business at board of Uganda and Sudan						
	There is no clear place to transact business on the boarder of Uganda						
	There is low economic development at the boarder of Uganda and Sudan						
	Prices of products are too high at boarder of Uganda and Sudan						
	Infrastructural development is slow due to boarder conflict						
	The boarder conflicts have affected trade						
	<b>Interventions to promote growth and development</b>						
	Relax trade restrictions between South Sudan and her neighboring countries						
	Reduce proliferation of firearms in South Sudan						
	Promote bilateral ties between South Sudan and her neighbors						
	Strengthen security in the border between Uganda and South Sudan						
	Provide adequate security for Ugandan and other foreign traders in South Sudan						

**APPENDICES**  
**APPENDIX V**  
**INTERVIEW GUIDE**

**Income.**

1. How is your trade comparing with before, during and after the conflict happened as a result of border conflict between Uganda and South Sudan?

**Customer response.**

2. How about the number of Customers comparing with before, during and after the conflict of border conflict between Uganda and South Sudan?
3. How long will it take for the business to restart or to be good again after the conflict over border conflict between Uganda and South Sudan?

**Raw Material Supply.**

4. Where did you get the source of your material preparing with before, during and after the border conflict between Uganda and South Sudan?
5. Are the Trading materials out of stock during the conflict? What kind of materials which are out of stock on border conflict between Uganda and South Sudan?

**Lose & Business / Sales.**

6. How is your trade opportunity preparing with before, during and after the border conflict between Uganda and South Sudan?
7. How is your sales comparing with before, during and after the border conflict between Uganda and South Sudan?
8. How is your profits comparing with before, during and after the conflict?

**Labor employee.**

9. What is the effect on the trade movements in the area when the border closed or during the conflict situation between Uganda and South Sudan? How?

**Questions for the groups of Government officer**

(1) A Chief officer Commercial Affair of Foreign Relations.

10. What were the strategies to resolve border trade during the border conflict?

11. How strategic were they?

12. What were the constraints of applying those strategies?

13. Please provide suggestion for better resolution of the border conflict?

**Thank You**

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<sup>i</sup> (<http://www.international-alert.org/>).



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