

Establishing the State of Ethnic Conflict and Governance in Jonglei State, South Sudan

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Abstract - This study was set to establish the state of Ethnic conflict and Governance in Jonglei State, South Sudan. It was guided by the following specific objectives, that included determining the (i) profile of respondents, (i) To establish the state of Ethnic conflict, (ii) to examine the extent of governance and (iii) To establish whether there is a relationship between Ethnic Conflict and governance in Jonglei, South Sudan. The study adopted a descriptive survey design .it used questionnaires, face to face interviews. The target population was 220 from which a sample size of 140 was derived. Findings revealed that respondents between 25-35 year were 32.1%, Female respondents dominated the study (64.3%); married were (53.6%) other marital status category; Secondary Certificate holders dominated the study 50% and on occupation others dominated the entire sample size with 54.2%. The findings on Ethnic conflict revealed that eight items were measured and rated as follows; cattle grazing and raids (Average mean=2.43, std .99116) Environmental conflicts (Average mean=2.50, std 1.02221), ethnic security dilemma (Average mean=2.64, std. 1.08997) Disarmament and grab of power (Average mean=2.41 std. .99248), state political capacity (Average mean=2.18 std. 1.03375) religious issues (Average mean= 2.25 std. .85146) and abduction (Average mean=2.49 std .63617) with an overall mean of 2.41).

The findings on Governance revealed that seven items were measured and rated as follows; Public participation and Democracy (Average mean=3.06, std .74603) Legislative branch (Average mean=2.83, std .59523), Executive and rule of Law (Average mean=2.92 std. .70057) Traditional & customary arrangement (Average mean=2.78 std. .68791), Transparency and accountability (Average mean=2.80 std. .72664) Human Security (Average mean= 2.81 std. .59522) with an overall mean of 2.87). Regarding ethnic conflict, it was recommended that; Equitable sharing of resources, Strengthening local administration, Empowerment of traditional leadership, Government to treat all communities equally, Governor

visit all communities regularly, Provision of judges and public prosecutors; construction of courts in the counties, Upgrading of unqualified civil servants through capacity-building, compensation of salaries to chiefs. While issues of inclusive governance and equity are important drivers of conflict, these statements highlight complex and in some cases long-standing governance-related issues which largely went beyond the mandate of the peace conference. Political accommodation approach tackles governance issues directly.

Regarding governance it was recommended that; if power sharing is to be done to the satisfaction of all different ethnic, religious, caste, tribal and linguistic identities, millions of people would have to be accommodated in various state structures. Hence, power sharing does not seem to offer any viable solution at all. Also inculcate regional autonomy and federation into the state system to enable local and regional authorities with a degree of autonomous power and authority. Allow external intervention to find a solution to their internal conflicts like those of the Nuer tribals, and Dinka. External interventions have two primary effects. Intervention can alter the internal balance of ethnic power and lead groups to moderate their demands. Provide guarantees for new ethnic contracts between the warring parties, at least during an interim period.

Demobilized persons should be equipped with skills agriculture, carpentry, blacksmith and modern ways of livestock farming which will improve their livelihoods; the government should also compensate the families that have been affected by cattle raids and use all forces to recover the children and women who had been abducted. Further recommends awareness to the local population on the dangers of illegal arms in the area and possession of illegal fire arms. The peaceful disarmament to the local population that will help in restoration and peaceful co-existence of peace in the area is also very important. In conclusion, the preservation of ethnic peace is dependent

upon the type and effectiveness of the available conflict management mechanisms and also the respective government's policy choices and decisions. Secondly, the use of constitutional conflict management tools has the potential to create lasting peace. This was more evident in Jonglei, where the government created the foundation for a thriving civil society, accountability and government transparency.

Keywords: Ethnic, Conflicts, and Governance.

I. INTRODUCTION

This study was set to establish the state of Ethnic conflict and Governance in Jonglei State, South Sudan. It was confined to cattle grazing and raids, environmental conflicts, ethnic security dilemma, disarmament and grab of power, state's political capacity, religious issues and abduction (Abdi, 2013).

Conflict is an attendant feature of human interaction and cannot be eliminated; however, its proper management and transformation are essential for peace and progress in human society. This is why conflict resolution is one of the most important challenges of governance (Abdi, 2013). Legitimacy of conflict management and resolution mechanisms is critical, especially in situations of diversity such as in multi-ethnic societies (Abdi, 2013). When conflict resolution mechanisms fail or are considered untrustworthy, insecurity, including fears of physical insecurity can be heightened and individuals and groups are constrained to rely on their own capabilities (Abdi, 2013).

Security initiatives undertaken under conditions of deep suspicion of the motives of others combine with limited information can produce security dilemmas (Posen, 1993). Other forms of insecurity such as food insecurity and famine that may induce desperation and violence are consequences rather than causes of governance failure (Sen, 1989). Poverty does not cause conflict; failure of governance mechanisms can produce distributional and related problems that accentuate cleavage and arouse conflict (Abdi, 2013).

Contemporary conflicts in African societies are frequently categorized as ethnic conflicts even though most of them are caused by governance failure. Such categorization is due to the fact that ethnic factors are often mobilized as resources of conflict in zero-sum politics associated with highly centralized, autocratic and predatory regimes (Abdi, 2013).

Ethnic loyalties can claim primacy over other forms of group loyalty and protagonists in conflict can more easily take recourse in ethnic solidarity (Abdi, 2013). Conditions of sustained marginalization or fears of assimilation can

accentuate ethnic cleavages, and appeals to ethnic sentiments can prove to be a potent tool in conflict. As critical as is ethnicity to conflict, empirical evidence shows that ethnicity, itself, is not a source of violent conflict but can be used as an instrument of conflict (Lake and Rothchild 1998).

Establishing the state of Ethnic conflict and Governance in Jonglei State, South Sudan

An ethnic conflict or ethnic war is an armed conflict between ethnic groups. It contrasts with civil war on one hand (where a single nation or ethnic group is fighting among itself) and regular warfare on the other, where two or more sovereign states (which may or may not be nation states) are in conflict. The term "ethnicity" as used today arose in the mid-20th century, replacing the terminology of "races" or "nations" used for the concept in the 19th century.

Regular warfare was formerly conceived as conflicts between nations, and only with the rise of multi-ethnic societies and the shift to asymmetric warfare did the concept of "ethnic conflict" arise as separate from generic "war". This has been the case especially since the collapse of the multi-ethnic Soviet Union and of the relatively more homogeneous South Sudan in the 1990s, both of which were followed by ethnic conflicts that escalated to violence and civil war (Harbom, 2004).

Good governance is about the processes for making and implementing decisions. It's not about making 'correct' decisions, but about the best possible process for making those decisions (Harbom, 2004). One of these efforts to create an internationally comparable measure of governance and an example of an external assessment is the Worldwide Governance Indicators project, developed by members of the World Bank and the World Bank Institute (Harbom, 2004). The reports aggregate and individual indicators for more than 200 countries for six dimensions of governance: voice and accountability, political stability and lack of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, control of corruption.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Location of the Study area

This study was confined to Jonglei State in South Sudan, Jonglei State, home to about 1.3 million people in 11 counties, is the largest and the most populous state in South Sudan, Jonglei is a multiethnic state inhabited by several ethnic groups, such as the Dinka, Nuer, and Murle (International Crisis Group 28). Most communities depend on the agriculture, including agropastoralism and pastoralism, which provides more than 80 percent of domestic employment (Food

and Agriculture Organization: FAO 3). Jonglei is also known as one of the least developed regions in the world, lacking basic infrastructure due to decades of civil war as well as marginalization by the central authority. Because Jonglei lacks functioning roads, most of the regions become inaccessible during the rainy season, which often hinders timely security response (International Crisis Group 16). The underdevelopment has also made poverty persistent in the

region. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, about 48 percent of the population in Jonglei is living below the poverty line (Omondi 2). The level of food insecurity has also been significantly high. According to FAO, since 2008, approximately 39 percent of the population faces food insecurity, and 30 percent faces severe food insecurity (7) (Harbom, 2004).

Sketch Map of Showing the Location of Jonglei State in South Sudan (Study Area)



Sampling

Choices of respondents were based on three techniques: stratified sampling, purposive sampling and simple random sampling. Stratified sampling ensured that all categories of Ethnic conflicts are represented; while simple random sampling gave each respondent a chance of representation and purposive sampling to select the respondents of the study.

Table 3.3.1 Sample size distribution

Category	Target population	Sample size
Civil servants	50	30
Community members	50	40
Clan leaders	40	30
Local leaders	30	20
Chiefs	50	20
Total	220	140

Source, Field consults (2022)

The study adopted a descriptive design since it describes the nature of ethnic Conflicts and governance in Jonglei state as it exists currently. The descriptive correlation design also used to establish the relationship between Ethnic Conflicts and governance in Jonglei state, South Sudan.

The study population comprised of 220 respondents mostly the civil servants, community members, clan leaders, local council officials, chiefs from Jonglei State, South Sudan.

III. DATA ANALYSIS

All the information from the questionnaires was entered into Microsoft excel spreadsheets and SPSS. The SPSS and the Microsoft excel program was used to generate descriptive statistics, graphics, tables and charts. The interpretation of the descriptive statistics made it possible to formulate appropriate inferences in terms of determining the influence of ethnic Conflicts to the district's health service delivery performance. The qualitative data was analyzed into themes and concepts. Based on the grounded theory plausible relationships among themes and concepts were identified (Strauss & Carbin, 1998).

The data collection instruments were basically questionnaires, which comprised of open and close-ended questions that require respondents to answer all the questions to the best of their knowledge and options given to avoid deviating from the variables under study supplemented with document Analysis of various organization sections/departments or branches and assess their classroom system (United Nations country Taskforce Monitoring and reporting Mechanism (UNCTFMR, 2014).

The questions were based on: profile of respondents which composed of, gender, age, tribe, occupation, health

facilities, number of years in this province and Education. Additionally, regarding ethnic conflicts twenty five (35) items were set for instance on cattle grazing and raids (5 items), environmental conflict five (5), Ethnic security dilemma five (5), Disarmament and grab of power five (5), state's political capacity five (5) question, religious issues five (5), abduction and (5). Additionally regarding level of governance thirty five (30) items, were set basing on following constructs public participation (5), legislative branch five (5) questions, executive and rule of law five (5), Traditional & customary arrangement five (5), Transparency and accountability five (5) question five on Human security (5), all these were guided by the response mode of; strongly agree (very high), agree (high), disagree (moderate) and strongly disagree (low).

Also the interview guide was used to bridge the gap between the circulated questionnaires among the respondents for instance; Civil servants, Community members/security officials, Clan leaders, local council officials, and chiefs in Jonglei State, South Sudan.

IV. RESULTS

This study was set to establish the relationship between Ethnic conflict and Governance in Jonglei State, and South Sudan. It was guided by the following specific objectives, that included determining the (i) characteristics of respondents based on the dimensions of; age, tribe, Gender, occupation, Education. (ii) To examine the nature and historical roots of the intercommunity armed conflict in Jonglei state. (iii) To assess the assess the factors contributing to the ethnic conflict in South Sudan. (iv) To establish how governance can overcome the ethnic conflict in South Sudan.

While there has been no agreement on the border's location, the border region was the site of a series of clashes in the first half of 2012, before the rainy season. In March and April, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) took Hejljij from the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF), to widespread international condemnation. The SPLA said the assault was prompted by a series of SAF attacks on South Sudanese positions along the border, notably at Kiir Adem between Northern Bahr el Ghazal and East Darfur, and in Unity state.

Fighting continued throughout 2012, with SAF repeatedly bombing SPLA positions along the frontier, especially in the Northern Bahr el Ghazal–East Darfur region. While the clashes indicate a deteriorating relationship between the two countries, the conflict is also a continuation of strategies seen at the negotiating table: both sides attempt to press home a military advantage that can then be used as a basis for subsequent negotiations.

Profile of the respondents

The findings indicated that majority of respondents were; majority of the respondents were between 25-35 year of age who composed of 32.1% . ; Female respondents dominated the study with 64.3% out of the total sample size compared to their female counterpart; Married respondents dominated the study with 53.6% sample size compared to other marital status category; Secondary Certificate holders dominated the sample size with 50%; regarding occupation others dominated the entire sample size with 54.2%.

Table 4.1.1: Profile of respondents, in terms of age, gender, marital status, Education, occupation, and Education (n=140)

Category	Frequency	Percent (%)
Age : 18 – 24	40	28.6
25 – 35	45	32.1
36 – 45	35	25
46 and above	20	14.3
Total	140	100
Gender: Male	50	35.7
Female	90	64.3
Total	140	100
Marital Status:		
Married	75	53.6
Single	55	39.3
Widowed	8	5.7
Divorced/Separated	2	1.4
Total	140	100
Education:		
Secondary	70	50
Primary	35	25
None	10	7.1
Tertiary	25	17.9
Total	140	100
Occupation:		
Peasants	39	27.9

Category	Frequency	Percent (%)
Age : 18 – 24	40	28.6
25 – 35	45	32.1
36 – 45	35	25
46 and above	20	14.3
Students	25	17.9
Others	76	54.2
Total	140	100

Source: Primary Data (2022)

The state of Ethnic Conflict

The level of Ethnic Conflict as witnessed in Jonglei State, and South Sudan, ranged from very high to low. Evidently, there were some areas of Ethnic Conflict in which the respondents were not fully satisfied such as; The findings on Ethnic conflict revealed that eight items were measured and rated as follows; cattle grazing and raids (Average mean=2.43, std .99116) Environmental conflicts (Average mean=2.50, std 1.02221), ethnic security dilemma (Average mean=2.64, std. 1.08997) Disarmament and grab of power (Average mean=2.41 std. .99248), state political capacity (Average mean=2.18 std. 1.03375) religious issues (Average mean=2.25 std. .85146) and abduction (Average mean=2.49 std .63617) with an overall mean of 2.41).

With a surface area of 123,000 Sq Km, the largest and also the most densely populated of the 10 states in South Sudan, It suffers from a dearth of basic infrastructure such as roads, as well as chronic insecurity rooted in resource conflicts, and frequent floods. Crop production is the primary economic activity, although cattle and fishing play an important role in livelihoods. Sudan's second civil war began in Jonglei in 1983. The region is home to six Nilotic ethnic groups: the Nuer, Dinka, Anyuak, Murle, Kachipo and Jieh. Its lack of infrastructure has greatly limited the interest of external investors; French oil giant Total has been unable to explore its concessions there. Stability is a prerequisite for fulfilling the tourism potential offered by some of Africa's largest migrations of wildlife.

Table 4.2.1A: State of Ethnic conflicts in terms of cattle grazing and raids. Environmental conflicts, ethnic security dilemma, state political capacity, religious issues and abduction (n=140)

Items on armed conflicts	Mean	Std	Interpretation	Rank
Cattle grazing and raids				
Cattle raids continue to be a leading source of violent conflict in Jonglei state	3.29	.878	Very high	1
Cattle are an indicator of social standing and wealth, often used for restorative justice and marriage practices.	2.65	1.064	High	2

Raiding is intimately tied into social norms, masculine ideals and the need to accumulate cattle to marry	2.12	1.128	moderate	3
Deaths resulting from these raids have risen accordingly	2.09	1.076	moderate	4
cattle raiding between Uganda, Kenya and South Sudan has become an organized criminal activity that feeds into illicit meat markets	2.02	1.105	moderate	5
Average mean	2.43	.99116		
Environmental conflicts			High	1
Internal displacement is an outcome of the South Sudan Conflict	2.94	1.023		
Geopolitical scarcity (unequal distribution of resources on the earth)	2.91	1.067	High	2
socio-economic scarcity (unequal distribution of wealth gained from natural resources)	2.42	1.117	moderate	3
scarcity caused by human-led environmental degradation	2.16	1.210	Moderate	4
Diseases and epidemic outbreak has been experienced in the country.	2.09	.957	Moderate	5
Average mean	2.50	1.02221	Moderate	
Ethnic security Dilemma			High	1
Loss of agricultural production in the country	2.88	.962		
Low export earnings in the country	2.85	1.028	High	2
Low investment both internally and externally	2.58	1.172	High	3
High expenditure on defense	2.53	1.210	High	4
Infrastructural destruction in the country.	2.38	1.255	moderate	5
Average mean	2.64	1.08997		

Source: Primary Data (2022)

Table 4.2.1B: State of Ethnic conflicts in terms of cattle grazing and raids. Environmental conflicts, ethnic security dilemma, state political capacity, religious issues and abduction (n=140)

Disarmament and grab of power			High	1
civilian disarmament are seen as equitable and a serious commitment is made to provide adequate security alternatives	2.89	1.105		
cattle raiding in Jonglei is a polemic example of an issue that affects the entire country and many other African states	2.48	1.077	moderate	2
Until communities are confident that the SPLA and the police will protect them they are unlikely to surrender their guns.	2.35	.885	moderate	3
Reports of rape and torture further enraged Murle youth and drove them deeper into the bush	2.26	1.107	moderate	4
The SPLA battalion responsible for disarmament in Pibor was largely composed of Nuer and Dinka officers, who took the opportunity to take revenge for earlier cattle raids on their communities by members of the Murle community.	2.07	1.048	moderate	5
Average mean	2.41	.99248	Moderate	
State's political capacity			Moderate	1
There is a dialogue within and between Dinka, Nuer and Murle communities to address recent violence and prevent relations from deteriorating further	2.46	1.186		
communities increasingly felt that dialogue is being used as a substitute for state intervention to protect lives	2.29	1.170	Moderate	2
Jonglei Peace Process succeeded in bringing about a temporary cessation of violence	2.20	.972	Moderate	3
Health, education and water and sanitation services have been disrupted /destroyed, and international organisations are unwilling or unable to increase their presence in insecure areas	2.15	.977	Moderate	4
The state has ability to meet its responsibility to protect its citizens from potentially genocidal violence.	1.79	1.051	Low	5
Average mean	2.18	1.03375	moderate	

Religious Issues	2.86	1.066	High	1
Religious factors are the major causes of the current conflict in South Sudan				
The Presbyterian Church is the main religious organisation in Lou Nuer and Murle areas, and Catholics and Anglicans have very little presence.	2.68	.996	High	2
Struggle for power is the major cause of the current conflict in South Sudan	2.12	.935	Moderate	3
Influential issues have contributed to the conflict in South Sudan	2.02	1.011	Moderate	4
Poverty and famine have caused the conflict in South Sudan	1.59	.806	Moderate	5
Average mean	2.25	.85146		
Abduction	2.82	.983	High	1
Scarcity of central government authority, security, development and justice mechanisms				
Rival groups in Jonglei have a long history of raiding each another's cattle, and arming themselves to defend against such raids	2.77	1.095	High	2
The civil war led to a massive increase of small arms as both Khartoum and the then-rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) mobilized various communities, fomenting localized proxy conflicts	2.39	.984	Moderate	3
Jonglei become a breeding ground for armed non-state actors and organized crime, as demonstrated by the recent arrest of criminal groups involved in money counterfeiting in South Sudan	2.33	1.170	Moderate	4
clashes have evolved from targeting only armed youths to attacking - or abducting - any members of a rival community, including women, children and the elderly	2.14	1.033	Moderate	5
Average mean	2.49	.63617	Moderate	
Overall mean	2.41	.86233	Moderate	

Source: Primary Data (2022)

V. DISCUSSIONS

The conflict has so far in Jonglei state between 2011 and 2012 claimed over 100-500 casualties in armed places. Hence the literature also supported that there are majorly two main causes of the conflict which were struggle for power and ethnic differences.

Hence, the establishment of patterns of regional governance is critical to the provision of an array of public goods such as peace and security, justice and rule of law, and natural resource and physical infrastructure development. Processes and strategies of constitutional choice in Liberia, for example, must conceive of regional scale of governance right from the start rather than perceiving such scale as relating to externalities that can be addressed later. What this means is that the role of regional institutions such as the East African Community on Economic Development must be seen as critical actors in processes of constitutional choice undertaken to establish self-governing orders in the East African sub-region.

The study found out that decline in standards of living, children having to flee their villages in fear of being abducted, shortage of money due to displacement by civil wars, poverty since cows were the only source of livelihood among the pastoral communities such as Dinka and scaring away investors thus affecting the economy of the country were some of the economic impacts that children and women abduction had on the economy of the country. Other impacts such as

deaths, human rights violations, infrastructural degradation and others have also been experienced. Further, lack of investment activities in the area due to insecurity, lack of schools, roads and hospitals and people not cultivating their land due to insecurity were the development impacts on the economy of the country while loss of hope of better things in the future due to these situations, mistrust on the government by the citizens, parents of the abducted child being frustrated because there was no hope of seeing their child again and people who had lost their loved ones and their wealth were psychologically affected and this had psychological impact on the people of Jonglei state.

The study found out that the problem of the conflict escalation and child abduction had been resolved in some regions of Juba and the government had tried peace talks with the rebels whereas the government had disarmed some communities leaving other communities with guns hence causing panic and fear among the communities whose guns had been taken away, the government had failed to use local leaders of the notorious communities and the government failed to initiate development programs to engage the communities by transforming their ways of life. Further, due to the fact that the government had disarmed some communities leaving other communities with guns hence causing panic and fear among the communities whose guns had been taken away, the government had failed to use local leaders of the notorious communities and the government failed to initiate development programs to engage the communities by transforming their ways of life due to lack of

providing food to the communities, being biased in terms of reports and they do nothing in regards to arms and they only side with the minority tribes. The study also found out that the implementation of laws and order by the Jonglei state authorities was poor and that most of the respondents reacted by taking revenge and condemning the raids when their community members had been raided or abducted by other communities.

Extents of Governance

The extent of Governance was generally rated high. The findings on Governance revealed that eight items were measured and rated as follows; Public participation and Democracy (Average mean=3.06, std .74603) Legislative branch (Average mean=2.83, std .59523), Executive and rule of Law (Average mean=2.92 std. .70057) Traditional & customary arrangement (Average mean=2.78 std. .68791), Transparency and accountability (Average mean=2.80 std. .72664) Human Security (Average mean= 2.81 std. .59522) with an overall mean of 2.87).

Governance reforms that depart from autocracy and monocentric governance must be based on a theory of governance that vests limited authority in several centers rather than centralizing power in a single center. Thus, polycentric governance of local to regional scale is appropriate. In constituting such order in the Jonglei area, it is important that institutional reforms be made consistent with the nature of the governance challenges that confront the societies of the area. Certain reforms will have to be made on a regional scale and others at local, provincial or national scales. The nature of public goods and services to be delivered must determine the type and scale of institutional arrangements to be crafted. Institutional reform must provide both general purpose and task-specific governance institutions and such institutions must coexist, interact and overlap as necessary to ensure the efficient and equitable provision of such public goods and services (Frey and Eichenberger (1999).

Ethnic Conflict and Governance

There was a significant relationship between the state of Ethnic conflict and Governance in Jonglei State, South Sudan hence the null hypothesis was rejected. The relationship that exist between Ethnic conflict and extents of good governance in Jonglei State is significantly correlated, (sig.>0.05). This means that Ethnic conflicts influences good governance in Jonglei State, South Sudan and the failure to resolve Ethnic conflicts well, the more poor governance, in relations to their posttraumatic condition, and other necessities as well as cease/failure to operate in the foreseeable future. Although a larger group might make a credible commitment not to abuse a

smaller one by power-sharing, guaranteeing a diverse military, or letting the minority hold important economic assets hostage, a shift in one ethnic group's power (especially demographic) makes such commitments break down.

Environmental conflict provides an appropriate lens to explain the traditional aspect of interethnic conflicts in Jonglei. In South Sudan, cattle are crucial assets for all ethnic groups because cattle are 'a primary currency for these groups, representing wealth and social status, and are used for compensation and the payment of wedding dowries' (Rands and LeRiche 2011:7). Roughly 80 percent of the population depends on cattle grazing to survive, and the livestock industry has been one of the largest sources of employment (Ferrie 2012:5). Because cattle are directly related to the survival of these groups, people often enter territories of other ethnic groups and loot cattle. Not only are looted cattle used for sustaining people's lives, they are also sold in exchange for small arms (Rolandsen and Breidlid 2012:54). Although the primary targets in these clashes were cattle, use of such weapons as protection has increased the human lethality of conflicts.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

While the conflict that rages there bears similarities to conflicts elsewhere in Africa, each conflict warrants careful studies that uncover its special features and reveal clues as to how its challenges can be addressed. Understanding the context, actors and incentives that drive each conflict is of critical importance in the search for solutions. A complex system of conflict such as that which has unfolded in the region cannot be addressed in whole through atomistic state-centered prescriptions. Neither can such conflict system be resolved through a quick-fix solution. As a regional conflict system with global aspects, much more than a local solution is needed. Conflict resolution and the establishment of order in the area require nothing short of the reconstitution of complex configurations of self-governing orders from the level of villages to regional levels. This is a momentous task that cannot be accomplished without a properly coordinated and sustained international effort.

The study concludes that the problem of the conflict is also attributed to cattle raiding and child abduction and has been tried several times in Jonglei state and the government had done enough to stop the conflict of cattle raiding and child abduction due to the fact that the government had disarmed some communities leaving other communities with guns hence causing panic and fear among the communities whose guns had been taken away, the government had failed to use local leaders of the notorious communities and the government

failed to initiate development programs to engage the communities by transforming their ways of living.

Extent of governance in Jonglei state, South Sudan

The humanitarian and governance effects of the conflict in Jonglei are significant. Bor town was almost entirely destroyed in the first round of fighting. According to one report, at least 2,500 people were killed in Bor in the first three weeks of the crisis, and numerous accounts indicate revenge killings along ethnic lines.

Most state government officials departed soon after the conflict began, and only now have begun to trickle back in. On 28 January, the Jonglei Director for Relief and Rehabilitation stated that local authorities had collected some 500 bodies. On 4 February, the Mayor of Bor announced that government authorities had buried more than one hundred bodies in a mass grave, and that more such burials were likely to follow. UN investigations also revealed similar graves or openly exposed bodies around Bor town, which remained deserted. On 26 February, the paramount chief of Duk County was abducted by rebel forces supposedly for criticizing their actions in the county. According to media reports, dozens of people were killed or injured in Duk county, and thousands displaced from Duk to Twic East county towards the end of March.

Regarding ethnic conflict, it was recommended that; Equitable sharing of resources, Strengthening local administration, Empowerment of traditional leadership, Government to treat all communities equally, Governor should visit all communities regularly, Creation of new counties and states as discussed, Location of state capital to central areas should be discussed, Provision of judges and public prosecutors; construction of courts in the counties, Upgrading of unqualified civil servants through capacity-building, compensation of salaries to chiefs. While issues of inclusive governance and equity are important drivers of conflict, these statements highlight complex and in some cases long-standing governance-related issues which largely went beyond the mandate of the peace conference. Political accommodation provides people with an approach to tackle these governance issues directly.

The government needs to sit with the rebel leaders and finalize a strong documentation of the peace talks which can be evidenced by an external country or peace keeping body and enforced through a strong legal framework on the rights of the people that will stop further attacks by either the government or the rebels.

Government of the Republic of South Sudan and state government should encourage its citizens to diversify in other economic activities like farming and mining apart from cattle

keeping which is the only source of livelihood among the pastoral communities such as the Dinka, Lou Nuer and Murle of Jonglei state. This will reduce or eliminate cattle raiding and child abduction and prevent further killings and loss of innocent lives. Further the governments should enhance security to enable more investment activities in the area, like the building of schools, roads and hospitals to provide social amenities to the citizens of Jonglei state.

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