

Examining the Extent of Governance in Jonglei State, South Sudan

¹Joseph Gibril Isaac Lomeri, ²Musoke Matthew, ³Hassan Abdulle Hassan

¹College of Higher Degrees and Research (CHDR), Kampala International University, P.O. Box 20000 Kampala, Uganda

²School of Graduate Studies and Research (SGSR), Team University, P.O. Box 8128 Mengo, Kabaka A'njagala Road, Kampala, Uganda

³University of Liverpool, P.O. Box L 693 BX, United Kingdom

Authors E-mail: joseph.lagu@hotmail.com, mattheausm@gmail.com, inadarawal@hotmail.com

Abstract - This study was set to examining the extent of 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 rule of law and democracy, (ii) to examine the extent of human security and decentralization and (iii) To establish whether there is a accountability and transparency 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 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).

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 governances 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.

Secondly, the use of constitutional governance 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: Governance, Rule of law, Democracy, Human security, Decentralization, Accountability, Transparency.

I. INTRODUCTION

This study was set to examining the extent of 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 rule of law and democracy, (ii) to examine the extent of human security and decentralization and (iii) To establish whether there is a

accountability and transparency in Jonglei, South Sudan. Over the past decade, significant international attention has been devoted to conducting research into the links between environmental factors and governance. To some extent, there has been a mismatch between “northern” emphases and “southern” perspectives on the environment and security debate (Jackson, *et al.*, 2010). The objective of participation is stronger state capacity. UNDP stresses how development requires because governments cannot on their own fulfill all tasks required for sustainable human development. This goal requires the active participation and partnership of citizens and their organizations (Smith, 2007).

The achievement of development objectives is likely to be assisted by stronger forms of political accountability. Political accountability is linked to human development because it is a necessary condition for democracy (Jackson, *et al.*, 2010). It is a key requirement of good governance. Not only governmental institutions but also the private sector and civil society organizations must be accountable to the public and to their institutional stakeholders. Both social and economic development suffers if political accountability is weak (ICG 2009). By making corruption more difficult, political accountability contributes to economic development (Jackson, *et al.*, 2010). If accountability empowers the poor, pro-poor policies may be introduced, with their attendant social and economic benefits. Some important dimensions for political accountability are: Political accountability requires ‘free and fair’ elections for all rule-making bodies authorized by the constitution. Fairness means the impartial administration of electoral laws. Free means equal opportunities for the exercise of essential freedoms. Freedom of speech is required for free election (ICG 2009).

Free elections entail freedom of association to form or join a political party. Another requirement for free elections is freedom to participate to register as a voter or a candidate and to campaign of equally difficult rules and procedures. Elections should be held at regular intervals so that those currently in office cannot postpone them indefinitely. The media should be given the opportunity to advocate, criticize, and not be overwhelmed by government monopolies of election coverage. Elections need to be organized by a professional administration free from partisan manipulation. Fair elections require the prompt declaration of result (Austin, 2008).

The public can accept full accounts and justifications to be given by politicians via the media. A free press is essential for exposing corruption, the purchase of favors, unwarranted secrecy, and abuse of office and violations of human rights. Answerability requires legislative institutions, which can force members of the executive to explain and justify the use made

of the powers entrusted to them by statute. The rights of opposition groups within the legislature are fully respected. The important thing for accountability is effective opposition within legislatures. Parliamentary scrutiny of both policy formation and implementation must be effective. This presupposes freedom of information to ensure that the actions and decisions of law-makers (Ignacio, 2010).

Transparency means that decisions taken and their enforcement are done in a manner that follows rules and regulations. It also means that information is freely available and directly accessible to those who will be affected by such decisions and their enforcement (Human Rights Watch, 2014). It also means that enough information is provided and that it is provided in easily understandable forms and media (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific). Transparency refers to the availability of information to the general public and clarity about government rules, regulations and decisions. Thus, it both complements and reinforces predictability (Human Rights Watch, 2014). The difficulty with ensuring transparency is that only the generator of information may know about it, and may limit access to it (ICG 2009). Hence, it may be useful to strengthen the citizens’ right to information with a degree of legal enforceability. For similar reasons, broadly restrictive laws that permit public officials to deny information to citizens need to provide for independent review of claims that such denial is justified in the greater public interest (Menkhaus, 2014).

Access to accurate and timely information about the economy and government policies can be vital for economic decision making by the private sector. On ground of efficiency alone, such data should be freely and readily available to economic agents (Howard, *et al.*, 2012). While this is true across all areas of the economy, it is especially relevant in the case of those sectors that are intrinsically information intensive, such as the financial sector in general and capital markets in particular (Gettleman, 2013).

Transparency in government decision making and public policy implementation reduces uncertainty and can help inhibit corruption among public officials. To this end, rules and procedures that are simple, straightforward, and easy to apply are preferable to those that provide discretionary powers to government officials or that are susceptible to different interpretations. However well-intentioned the latter type of rules might be in theory, its purpose can be vitiated in practice through error or otherwise (Howard, *et al.*, 2012). In practice, though, it may sometimes be necessary to place limits on the principle of transparency (Howard, *et al.*, 2012). In doing so, it may be helpful to distinguish information as a commodity from information as a process (Gettleman, 2013). For example, intellectual property rights may need to be protected

in order to encourage innovation and invention; but decision making on the establishment of intellectual property and rights thereto should be transparent (Microfinance Development Centre, 2002).

Good governance requires fair legal frame works that are enforced impartially. It also requires full protection of human rights, particularly those of minorities (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific). According to Dicey, the rule of law has three meanings: Absence of arbitrary power or supremacy of law: Rule of law means the absolute supremacy or predominance of regular law as opposed to the influence of arbitrary power or wide discretionary power. Equality before law: The rule of law needs the equality of law or equality subjection of all classes to the ordinary law of the land administered by the ordinary law courts. In this sense, no man is above the law (Menkhaus, 2011).

Constitution is the result of the ordinary law of the land. In many countries right to personal liberty, freedom from arrest, freedom to hold Public meeting are guaranteed by a written constitution (Gettleman, 2013). Those rights are the result of judicial decisions in concrete cases, which have actually arisen between the parties. The constitution is not the source but the consequence of the rights of the individuals. Thus, Dicey emphasized the role of the courts of law as grantors of liberty (Mollah). The rule of law is necessary for political and economic development, including the alleviation of poverty. The rule of law is a foundation of democratic political development. An independent judiciary is the most important institution for resolving disputes between citizens and their governments. The rule of law is relevant to the alleviation of poverty (Gettleman, 2013). The poor are in particular need of the protection of life, personal security and human rights, which the rule of law can provide. Without the rule of law the poor are also vulnerable to corruption, loss of property to government officials and insecurity. The rule of law is most obviously a foundation of democracy. It is relevant to social development that means alleviation of poverty (Mohamed, 2014).

The division of political and administrative powers territorially between different spatial entities in society is as important a constitutional matter as the allocation of powers between branches of government and the creation of rules within which they operate. According to USAID- "Effective decentralization can be provided exciting opportunities for democratic change at the local level and can help improve national democracy as well". The World Bank argues that- "Successful decentralization improves the efficiency and responsiveness of the public sector while accommodating potentially explosive political forces" (Smith, 2007).

Decentralization becomes a source of democratic vitality when it gives people experience of democracy. It can serve democratic consolidation by removing barriers to participation, strengthening the responsiveness and accountability of government. Legitimacy can also be served by democratic decentralization under conditions of ethnic pluralism. Political decentralization can help by giving ethnic groups a degree of autonomy (Smith, 2007). Aid donors are emphasized three major benefits, which is derived from decentralization to local government institutions: Democratic decentralization should be more effective way of meeting local needs than centralized planning. Another major aim of decentralization is to maintain political stability. Decentralization helps the poor by positioning power at the local level where they have a chance of capturing it (Rolandsen *et al.*, 2012). Decentralization is an essential part of good governance and a key aspect of political and administrative reform. Local government institutions can be benefited in three ways by decentralization:- Public policies become more responsive, Democratic stability, Poverty alleviation (Guss *et al.*, 2012). For a sustainable development good governance is a must and for good governance all of the prerequisites are needed (Mukasa, 2013).

These patterns of governance and inequitable development are not inevitable, and can be avoided through astute economic management (Giuliano, 2011). Botswana, for example, has adopted socially responsible reinvestment systems, reinvesting most of its mineral revenues in accordance with criteria explicitly aimed at sustainability and the development of physical and human capital, guided by a series of six-year National Development Plans (NDPs) and, more recently the objectives of Vision 2016 (Giuliano, 2011). As a result, the country has accumulated a substantial portfolio of international financial assets, valued at \$6,300 million, or approximately 130 percent of GDP, at the end of 2000 (Giuliano, 2011). This ability to transform one form of wealth non-renewable minerals into other forms of productive wealth is the key to successful economic development of resource-rich economies (Conca K 2002).

Public Participation and Democracy

Multiple people expressed concerns about the lack of public participation at the state level (Guss *et al.*, 2012). Many respondents echoed the sentiment that the public should be consulted in the appointment and selection of their representatives and that they should be informed of new government policies and asked to provide feedback on them (Giuliano, 2011).

A number of Murle respondents said that Murle cannot participate in governance at the state level because of a fear of

violence: “The atmosphere in the state capital is not conducive to the participation of Murle community members because they do not feel safe (Rands, *et al.*, 2011).

Legislative Branch

Multiple people expressed particular frustration with the legislative branch at the state level and said that members do not represent the populations' interests (Guss *et al.*, 2012). A common complaint was that even if communities have representatives in the SLA, they do not really represent the people, but instead represents the interests of the governor and the president (Rolandsen *et al.*, 2012). One respondent stated that the lack of effective representation has contributed considerably to the current crisis (Rands, *et al.*, 2011).

Members often do not come back to the communities that they represent. A number of participants declared that at all levels the system marginalizes youth, women, the disabled, and the war-wounded, but this especially occurs at the state level. There is a lack of accountability in relation to Constituency Development Funds (CDF), which are managed by legislators representing which are managed by legislators representing geographical constituencies (Rands, *et al.*, 2011). The fund needs to be audited. Also the competing / governance parties do not like to get into power sharing arrangement while they have adequate support for their survival (Rands, *et al.*, 2011).

Executive and the Rule of Law

Many respondents said that the state executive and civil service are not representative. Though officials may be appointed based on which county they come from, they do not represent the interests or will of the people of the state. They as a result of to their relationship with the governor (Rands *et al.*, 2011) Prior to April 2014, some respondents expressed concern that many state officials are Dinka, including most of the previous governors. A number of Murle respondents claimed that there are no Murle at the top levels of state government. “We are outside of decentralization (Reuveny, *et al.*, 2007). If you go to the Jonglei state government you will not find anyone there [from the Murle community].” Others said that Jie and Kachipo are the only tribes not represented in the Jonglei State government (Rands *et al.*, 2011).

Most people interviewed were not aware of any state-level initiatives to improve governance. Those who had heard of initiatives said they only exist on paper and are not being implemented (Reuveny, *et al.*, 2007). Multiple participants said that the people expect the state to provide services, particularly water, health facilities, and schools, but at the moment there is no service delivery taking place and there is

no way for communities to hold officials accountable (Greenberg, 1995).

Traditional and Customary Arrangement

The culture and accumulation of wealth were the main causes of governance and human rights violations in Jonglei state. The study also concludes that other people, radios and televisions were the means through which community leader/area administrator received information concerning the governance status (Greenberg, 1995). In Jonglei for example, (2011 to 2012), it was established that 5-10 cattle camp had been raided in Lou Nuer of (Akobo county), and three counties of Dinka Bor (Duk, Twic East county and Bor counties) between 2011 and 2012, there had been between 100-500 casualties from cattle camps and between 500-1000 herds of cattle had been raided between 2011 and 2012. Further in Juba, 50-500 children and women had been abducted in Jonglei state between the same periods from various counties (Richard, D. 2009).

Multiple respondents cited tension between traditional authorities and state and local governance structures. One participant described the tension as a power struggle where state authorities are trying to take power from the chiefs (Sangmpam, T. 2007).

Competition for scarce resources is another major cause for governance between groups. Property rights, jobs, educational policy, language rights and other development allocations confer certain benefits on individuals and groups (Zambakari, T. 2004). When these resources are scarce and/or directed favourably towards certain sections of the society, moves toward attaining them begin in organised groups on the lines of religion, caste, class and such other divisions of the society. In societies, where ethnicity is an important basis for identity, group competition is often formed along ethnic lines, though this need not be the case always (Sara Skinner 2012).

In the context of 'modernisation and development', one is caught up with its own dynamics; combating ethnic loyalty on the one hand, and stimulating ethnic consciousness on the other. As a result of this, whatever be the state of development, ethnic governances need to be viewed as part of an ongoing process which needs to be accommodated in the society, but which cannot be resolved once and for all, except through either assimilation or elimination of a particular group. Assimilation is seen more as a successful process as compared to the other.

There is yet another aspect that needs to be taken into consideration while analysing the causes of ethnic governances. Today, modernization is taking place in every nook and corner of the world. As a result of this

modernization, an uneven level of development has spread into cultural differentiation (Young, *et al.*, 2011). The expansion of markets and improved communications increases contacts and generates competition among communal groups. As people aspire to the same social and economic rewards, competition intensifies and communal solidarities become very important or rather the most significant vehicle for mutual support and promotion, especially in urban areas (Young, *et al.*, 2011). The competition, thus created by economic development politicises ethnic pluralism and makes it even more salient than in earlier periods. Thus, as per this idea, modernisation does not eliminate communal solidarities, but modernises them, and sharpens them into much more effective instruments for group projections in a state system. Hence, in relation to development, ethnic competition may be unleashed by regional uneven development, cultural bias in capital accumulation, and the effects of migration flows (Sara Skinner 2012).

Thus, one could say that the colonial legacy, misgovernance with distorted economic policies, violation of human rights, corruption and crime, and the involvement of neighbouring states have caused most of the violent governances in the world today, where ideology, religion, or ethnicity have been used as a pretext in the competition for power. Weakness of the state system has always been a crucial factor in changing the nature of governances into violent ones (Schomerus, M. 2010).

Transparency and Accountability

The strength of the opposition in the south was made possible by the efforts of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), led by the charismatic Salva Kir formerly under Garanga declared the initial objective of the SPLA (including its civilian-political wing, Sudanese People's Liberation Movement-SPLM) was to restructure the country into a new Sudan free from racial and religious discrimination. Throughout the 1990s the SPLA strengthened its control over the south and by 2001 they were in a position to enter into negotiations to end the war with the Northern government. In 2005 a Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was signed and the SPLA had consolidated its authority as the legitimate representative of the southern territories. The agreement also created the political space for the international community to intervene (Schomerus, M. 2010).

To underline the obvious, however, attempts to ramp up PMSC operations in South Sudan would introduce a host of potential problems. Many examples of notorious incidents have been well-documented and there is no doubt that PMSCs have committed numerous human rights violations. Critics of neoliberalism in the post-Cold War world have rightly

expressed concerns that enlarging the roles of private firms in areas of public policy and governance traditionally administered by the state leads to whole societies being transformed in the image of the neoliberal model that has come to define the military-industrial complex in the Western world, a phenomenon often referred to as "the silent takeover." (UNMISS 2012).

The argument advanced here is that PMSCs can play a significant role in providing security to post-governance societies when integrated into the SSR process. The international community's approach to SSR in South Sudan, which ignores PMSC activity, as if they are akin to temporary rogue actors, is misguided. As long as the GoSS and the state governments within the country are unable to provide physical security, people will seek out private solutions. Furthermore, the private sector can be a significant source of alternative employment for demobilized soldiers and ex-combatants in a country emerging from decades of civil war. Simply encouraging the proliferation of PMSCs in South Sudan, however, would be equally dangerous. If PMSCs are going to make a positive impact on the lives of the South Sudanese, their activity has to be limited to tasks that reinforce the capacities of the state. A potential solution then is to revise the South Sudan SSR process with an eye toward creating a hybrid public and private model, with the international community taking the lead in constructing a regulatory framework for PMSC activity in line with international standards. Rather than being a shadow security service that only the wealthy access, PMSCs would be integrated into government services and South Sudan may escape many of the problems caused by the PMSCs that are plaguing other African nations (UNMISS. 2012).

Numerous other sources of insecurity threaten to further destabilize South Sudan. The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), which is ostensibly challenging President Museveni's rule in Uganda, operates throughout the South Sudanese equatorial states. Tribal governance is also an acute concern. The 2011 December Nuer attack on Murle received considerable international attention as thousands of Lou Nuer carried out attacks in the Pibor country of the Jonglei state. The attacks led to hundreds of deaths and displaced tens of thousands of Murle as they fled the violence. Other types of inter-tribal violence, such as cattle rustling and kidnapping are frequently reported, and violence against women and children for example being shot while collecting water or fire wood) has increased since 2009. The lack of economic opportunity combined with a twenty five year import of small arms has led to the creation of a large and well-armed criminal class (UNMISS. 2012).

In a country barely recovering from civil war and administered by embryonic institutions, record keeping is a rare luxury and many basic administrative functions exist in what could be best described as a contingency environment. VSS, for example, receives no support from the state or the international community for retraining demobilized veterans as security guards. Moreover, many of its employees are beneficiaries of the country’s embedded patronage system. A number of VSS personnel are also currently serving members of the South Sudan military, effectively drawing paychecks from both the government and the PMSC (Varshney, 2002).

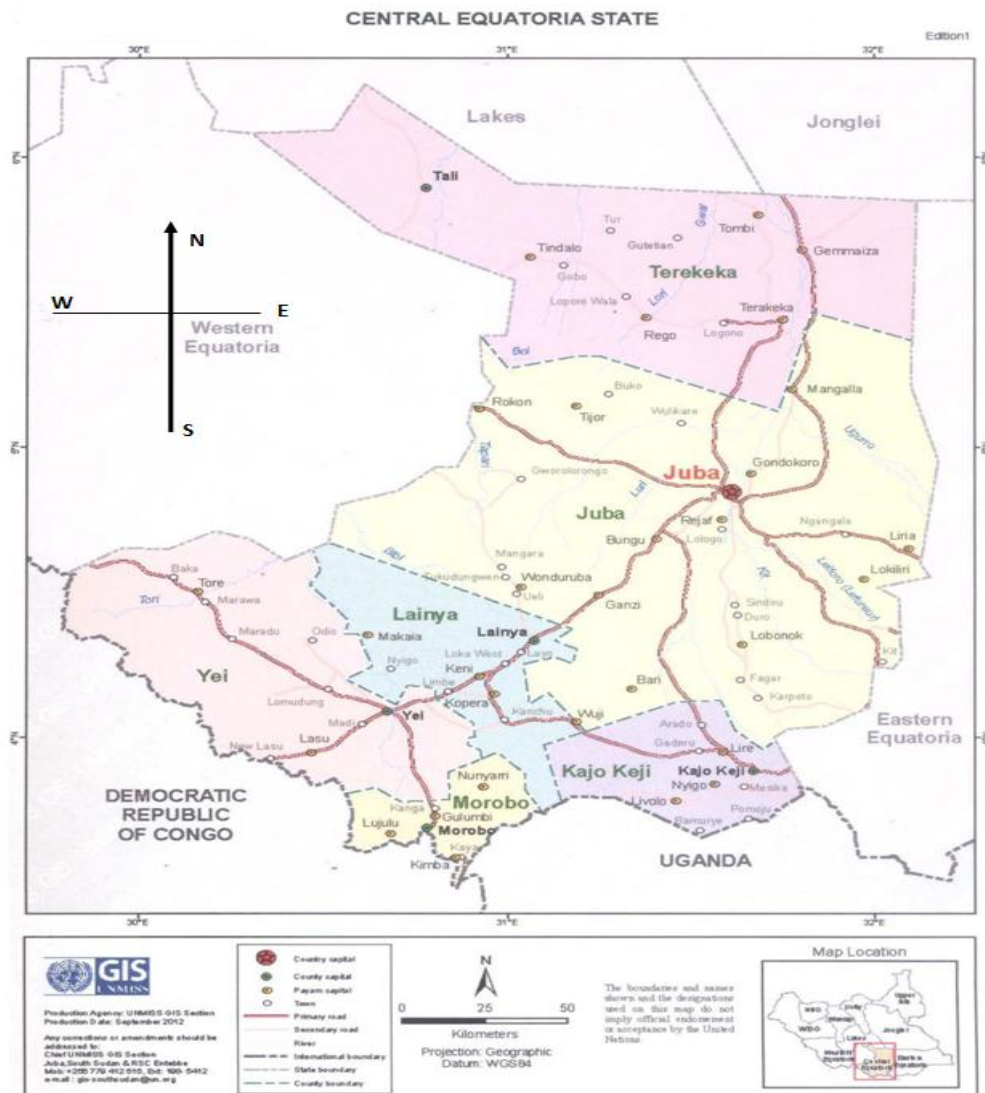
several ethnic groups, such as the Dinka, Nuer, and Murle (International Crisis Group 28). Most communities depend on the agriculture, including agropastoralism and pastoralism, which provides more than 80 percent of domestic employment (Food and Agriculture Organization: FAO 2022). Jonglei is also known 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).

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Location of the Study area

This study was confined to Jonglei State in South Sudan, Jonglei State, habitat to about 1.3 million people in eleven (11) counties, is the largest and the most populous state in South Sudan, Jonglei is a multiethnic state inhabited by

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 governances 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	Sampling technics
Civil servants	50	30	Purposive sampling
Community members	50	40	Purposive sampling
Clan leaders	40	30	Purposive sampling
Local leaders	30	20	Purposive sampling
Chiefs	50	20	Purposive sampling
Total	220	140	

Source, Field consults (2022)

The study adopted a descriptive design since it describes the extent of Governance in Jonglei state as it exists currently. The descriptive correlation design also used to establish the relationship between governance and Rule of law, Democracy, Human security, Decentralization, Accountability, Transparency in Jonglei state, South Sudan. The study population comprised of a target population 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 Statistical Package For Social Sciences (SPSS). The SPSS and the Microsoft excel program was used to generate descriptive statistics, frequency tables and charts. The interpretation of the descriptive statistics made it possible to formulate appropriate inferences in terms of determining the influence of Rule of law, Democracy, Human security, Decentralization, Accountability, and Transparency. 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 structured open and closed-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, education level, gender, tribe, occupation, number of years in this province and education. Additionally, regarding 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; Rule of law, Democracy, Human security, Decentralization, Accountability, Transparency and chiefs in Jonglei State, South Sudan.

IV. RESULTS

This study was set to examine the extent of 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 rule of law and democracy, (ii) to examine the extent of human security and decentralization and (iii) To establish whether there is a accountability and transparency in Jonglei, 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 Hejlj 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 governance 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
Students	25	17.9
Others	76	54.2
Total	140	100

Source: Primary Data (2022)

The state of Governance

The dependent variable in this study was the Governance in Jonglei State, South Sudan. Governance was broken into five constructs which included;- Public participation with five questions, legislative branch with five questions, Executive and rule of law with five questions, traditional and customary arrangement with five questions, transparency and accountability with five questions. Respondents were required to ascertain the extent to which they agree or disagree with the items or statements by indicating the number which best describes their perceptions. This variable had a response rate ranging between 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=Disagree and 4=strongly disagree. The responses were analyzed and described using means as summarized below in tables 4.3.

Table 4.3.1: Extent of governance in terms of; Public participation, legislative branch, Executive and rule of law, traditional and customary arrangement, transparency and accountability (n=140)

Items on Governance	Mean	Std	Interpretation	Rank
Public participation and Democracy				
Lack of services and political representation	3.18	.946	High	1
concentration of cattle in the hands of the politically connected elite	3.11	.945	High	2
lack of civilian governance structures and suspicion of government	3.03	.935	High	3
Local intercommunal conflict is often part and parcel of national political contestation and supported by politicians	3.00	.997	High	4
There has been even attacks during independence ceremonies	2.99	.993	High	5
Average mean	3.06	.74603	high	
Legislative branch: Our legislative branch makes and enacts laws that accommodate all tribes in Jonglei	3.07	.880	High	1
Our executive branch carries out laws without discrimination	2.87	1.043	High	2
our judicial branch interpret laws, apply the law as necessary, and rule on the constitutionality of laws accommodating all customs	2.83	.835	High	3
our judicial branch evaluates and interprets laws	2.79	.960	High	4
Our legislative branch introduces and enacting legislation, confirming or rejecting appointments by the president, and declaring war without prejudice.	2.60	1.061	High	5
Average mean	2.83	.59523	High	
Executive and rule of Law				
There are checks and balances in place among the branches	3.13	.987	High	1
the President appoint members of the National Legislative Assembly from all tribes	3.01	1.080	High	2
the President appoint equal members of the Council of States from all regions	2.93	.979	High	3
The vice president, Cabinet and other agencies serve in more supporting and advisory roles putting all aspects of service delivery in the community	2.86	.983	High	4
Our executive branch of a government implement and execute laws passed by the legislative branch of government and interpret ambiguous laws	2.68	1.011	High	5
Average mean	2.92	.70057	High	
Traditional & customary arrangement				
Traditional leaders should be supported to work with their communities to change attitudes and improve relations with local government actors	3.04	.939	High	1
Political accommodation brings a unique approach to addressing the governance-related drivers of Jonglei's conflicts and building peace	2.78	.922	High	2
Offers a framework and choices for developing governance arrangements which reflect the diversity of Jonglei's communities, without undermining pre-existing informal and nonhierarchical governance arrangements.	2.77	.928	High	3
Links choices on governance arrangements back to people's interests.	2.73	.859	High	4
Provides a voice for groups in remote areas previously in a "governance vacuum" and excluded from socio-economic opportunities	2.60	.994	High	5
Average mean	2.78	.68791	High	
Transparency and accountability				
little has been done to implement resolutions related to services, security, protection, justice and accountability	2.90	.867	High	1
The provision of assistance to Murle communities targeted in recent raiding has caused resentment in neighbouring communities, who perceive that they have not received the same level of support	2.85	.926	High	2
Given the high levels of need most organizations have had to focus primarily on crisis response, rather than support for conflict mitigation and prevention	2.80	1.004	High	3
Capacity-building, both in terms of training and logistical support, is sorely needed in security provision, and local civil society	2.78	.969	High	4
thousands of women and children were abducted; yet, despite nine years of UN human rights presence, there has been little international monitoring	2.68	1.008	High	5
Average mean	2.80	.72664	high	

Items on Governance	Mean	Std	Interpretation	Rank
Public participation and Democracy				
Lack of services and political representation	3.18	.946	High	1
concentration of cattle in the hands of the politically connected elite	3.11	.945	High	2
lack of civilian governance structures and suspicion of government	3.03	.935	High	3
Local intercommunal conflict is often part and parcel of national political contestation and supported by politicians	3.00	.997	High	4
There has been even attacks during independence ceremonies	2.99	.993	High	5
Human Security: Unusual weather patterns and flooding affected an additional 201,000 people in Jonglei during the rainy season	3.08	.880	High	1
Food insecurity has increased dramatically across much of the state, with particularly severe effects in Akobo and Pibor	2.86	1.043	High	2
Few agencies are present in the affected area and their capacity to scale up the response is low	2.83	.835	High	3
Prepositioning of stocks is difficult and response times have accordingly been slow.	2.80	.960	High	4
Staff turnover is high and staff presence sporadic, making it difficult to base responses on a good understanding of the context, and without proper Do No Harm analysis what activities are undertaken risk contributing to tensions between communities	2.51	1.060	High	5
Average mean	2.81	.59522	High	
Overall mean	2.87			

Source: Primary data, (2022)

Regarding governance, Public participation and Democracy had five items the finding (Table 4.3.1) revealed that, all items were rated high for instance, Lack of services and political representation for instance (mean=3.18), concentration of cattle in the hands of the politically connected elite (mean=3.11), lack of civilian governance structures and suspicion of government (mean=3.03), Local intercommunal conflict is often part and parcel of national political contestation and supported by politicians (mean=3.00), There has been even attacks during independence ceremonies (mean=2.99). With an (Average mean=3.06, std .74603). this implies that Governance failure in Jonglei have their roots in several sources, principal among which are the legacy of colonialism, the nature of the independence struggle, the character of the post-colonial state and their leaders, and the structure and requirements of the global order.

Governance institutions were designed to promote domination and extraction, these being colonialism’s principle mission. Although these institutions were the target of the anti-colonial struggle, they ultimately became colonialism’s legacy to post-colonial governance. Independence struggles around Africa required mobilization and produced movements in which, with few exceptions, decision-making was largely plebiscitary. At independence, African countries maintained over-centralized state institutions that reposed enormous powers in the hands of their “founding fathers.” Political mobilization and plebiscitary decision-making conveniently dominate post- independence governance strategies, especially since the pursuit of development so as to “catch up” was the

national preoccupation. Democracy was not a significant item on Africa’s post-independence governance agenda (Ake, 1996).

Regarding governance, Legislative branch had five items and the finding (Table 4.3.1) revealed that, all items were rated high for instance, Our legislative branch makes and enacts laws that accommodate all tribes in Jonglei (mean=3.07), Our executive branch carries out laws without discrimination (mean=2.87), our judicial branch interpret laws, apply the law as necessary, and rule on the constitutionality of laws accommodating all customs (mean=2.83), our judicial branch evaluates and interprets laws (mean=2.79), with an (Average mean=2.83, std .59523). Our legislative branch introduces and enacting legislation, confirming or rejecting appointments by the president, and declaring war without prejudice. This implies that, while the role of the executive branch may seem more limited than the legislative branch, those who work in it often have a wide range of responsibilities.

Regarding governance, Executive and rule of law, had five items and the finding (Table 4.3.1) revealed that, all items were rated high for instance, the checks and balances system in place among the branches of the Jonglei (mean=3.13), the President appoint members of the National Legislative Assembly from all tribes (mean=3.01), the President appoint equal members of the Council of States from all regions (mean=2.93), The vice president, Cabinet and other agencies serve in more supporting and advisory roles putting all aspects of service delivery in the community (mean=2.86),

Our executive branch of a government implement and execute laws passed by the legislative branch of government and interpret ambiguous laws (mean=2.68) with (Average mean=2.92 std. .70057).

Regarding governance, Traditional and customary arrangement had five items and the finding (Table 4.3.1) revealed that, all items were rated high for instance, traditional leaders should be supported to work with their communities to change attitudes and improve relations with local government actors (mean=3.04), Political accommodation brings a unique approach to addressing the governance-related drivers of Jonglei's conflicts and building peace (mean=2.78), Offers a framework and choices for developing governance arrangements which reflect the diversity of Jonglei's communities, without undermining pre-existing informal and nonhierarchical governance arrangements (mean=2.77), Links choices on governance arrangements back to people's interests (mean=2.73), Provides a voice for groups in remote areas previously in a "governance vacuum" and excluded from socio-economic opportunities (mean=2.60) with an (Average mean=2.78 std. .68791).

Regarding Transparency and accountability had five items and the finding (Table 4.3.1) revealed that, all items were rated high for instance, little has been done to implement resolutions related to services, security, protection, justice and accountability (mean=2.90), The provision of assistance to Murle communities targeted in recent raiding has caused resentment in neighbouring communities, who perceive that they have not received the same level of support (mean=2.85), Given the high levels of need most organisations have had to focus primarily on crisis response, rather than support for conflict mitigation and prevention (mean=2.80), Capacity-building, both in terms of training and logistical support, is sorely needed in security provision, and local civil society (mean=2.78), thousands of women and children were abducted; yet, despite nine years of UN human rights presence, there has been little international monitoring (mean=2.68) with (Average mean=2.80 std. .72664).

Regarding Human Security had five items and the finding (Table 4.3.1) revealed that, all items were rated high for instance, Unusual weather patterns and flooding affected an additional 201,000 people in Jonglei during the rainy season 3.08, Food insecurity has increased dramatically across much of the state, with particularly severe effects in Akobo and Pibor (mean=2.86), Few agencies are present in the affected area and their capacity to scale up the response is low (mean=2.83), Prepositioning of stocks is difficult and response times have accordingly been slow (mean=2.80), Staff turnover is high and staff presence sporadic, making it difficult to base responses on a good understanding of the context, and without

proper Do No Harm analysis what activities are undertaken risk contributing to tensions between communities (mean=2.51) with (Average mean= 2.81 std. .59522). This implies that, the conflict since its beginning and escalation has claimed a number of lives and non of the two fighting parties wants to be accountable for this devastation. Loss of lives, IDPs, refugees and hunger are among the other consequences of the conflict, there hasn't been any further development, the economy has declined, starvation and hunger, refugees and insecurity in the country have all been experienced. Currently the country still is under the conflict and these devastations have been seen, what is most likely to happen if the conflict continues only God knows.

As stated in the literature by CCTV, 2014, "the ultimate consequence of the migrations and profusion of tribes in SSA is tribal horizontality". Tribal horizontal relations are exclusive to SSA. They do not exist in other developing regions, including North Africa. They differ from vertical "ethnic" relations, observed in all the other developing regions. Vertical Governance relations in North Africa, Asia, and South America are pyramidal, unequal, and dominated by one "ethnic" group politically, economically, and socially for example Arabs in Sudan before partition and in North Sudan today, Arabs in North Africa and the Middle East, Europeans or Mestizos in South America, Han Chinese in China, Kinh in Vietnam, Indo-Aryans in India). By contrast, tribal horizontality in SSA rests on assumed and built-in equality among tribal groups. No tribal group dominates the others.

This assumed equality brings demands by each tribal group however small to be given equal chance to control political power. This may take the form of violent overthrow or fair or rigged election, even though the outcome does not necessarily reflect this equality. The Dinka-Nuer military conflict reflects, thus, the tribal horizontal equality-triggered demand by the Nuer tribal group for control of political power, which has been up till now exercised by the Dinka.

V. DISCUSSIONS

The governance 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 governance which were struggle for power and ethnic differences.

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.

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 governance 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).

Political accommodation brings a unique approach to addressing the governance-related drivers of Jonglei's conflicts and building peace because it: Offers a framework and choices for developing governance arrangements which reflect the diversity of Jonglei's communities, without undermining pre-existing informal and nonhierarchical governance arrangements. Links choices on governance arrangements back to people's interests. Creates incentives for potential belligerents to engage in political dialogue, provides a voice for groups in remote areas previously in a "governance vacuum" and excluded from socio-economic opportunities. Establishes a "safety net" at

the local level such that minority parties engage foremost in political interactions to pursue their needs.

To think about the power sharing aspect in a realistic way, who will be sharing the power? To look at the case of Jonglei state, there are about 20 languages spoken and several different religions practised, not to mention the various distinct tribal groups. Here, 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.

Inculcate regional autonomy and federation into the state system which would enable local and regional authorities with a degree of autonomous power and authority.

Decentralization, states, regional autonomy and federalism have been tried as part of conflict negotiations in Sudan, Angola and South Africa, with quite a success.

Another way to bring out some amicable solution to these conflicts is through external intervention. The response of states involved in conflicts to external intervention varies from state to state. South Sudan states have not been so appreciative of the whole idea of state intervention. Juba and Jonglei have not allowed foreign organizations or countries to find a solution to their internal conflicts like those of the nuer tribal's, and Dinka. Among the South Sudan states, only Jonglei has been open to a partial mediation by international community in its IGAD problem.

With the number of ethnic conflicts increasing in the present times, opportunities for international organizations and other states to intervene in the internal problems of a state have gone high. External interventions have two primary effects. First, intervention can alter the internal balance of ethnic power and lead groups to moderate their demands. The second primary effect of intervention is to provide guarantees for new ethnic contracts between the warring parties, at least during an interim period.

The 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.

It was 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.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

While the governance that rages there bears similarities to governances elsewhere in Africa, each governance 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 governance is of critical importance in the search for solutions. A complex system of governance such as that which has unfolded in the region cannot be addressed in whole through atomistic state-centered prescriptions. Neither can such governance system be resolved through a quick-fix solution. As a regional governance system with global aspects, much more than a local solution is needed. Governance 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 governance 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 governance 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 governance 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 governance 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 governance, 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 governance, 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am most grateful to my family and friends and my mother, who taught me that even the largest task can be accomplished if it is done one step at a time. Also to all those who have contributed to the accomplishment of this research. Thank you all. Secondly am grateful to my supervisor Dr. Ongodia. E. Ekomolot (R.I.P), my co-author Dr. Musoke Matthew, Mr. Hassan Abdulle Hassan for their heartfelt guidance and supervision he has rendered in the approval and drafting of this study. Thirdly am grateful to the Almighty God for his overwhelming provisions and guidance he has provided to me from childhood to this level.

REFERENCES

- [1] Abdi, S. (2013). Central Africa crisis: Sudan: *Jonglei State*.
- [2] Agbor, Julius, Olumide Taiwo (2012). Managing ethnic diversity. In: Brookings Institution, South Sudan: One year after independence: *Opportunities and obstacles for Africa's newest country*.
- [3] Agence France Pres (2014). 50,000 and not counting: *South Sudan's war dead*.
- [4] Arvind, G. (2004). Engine of war: Resources, greed, and the predatory state. *Human Rights and Armed Governance (Human Rights Watch)*, pp. 301-23.
- [5] Auty, R.M., (1993). Sustaining Development in Mineral Economies: *The Resource Curse Thesis*. Routledge, London.
- [6] Bariyo, N. (2015). South Sudan's Economy Dragged Down by War, *Report. Updated*.
- [7] Barnett, Jon, and W. Neil Adger (2007). "Climate Change, Human Security and Violent Governance." *Political Geography* 26.
- [8] Bieber, Florian (2001). "Challenge of Democracy in Divided Societies: Lessons from Bosnia-- Challenges for Kosovo". *Reconstructing Multiethnic Societies: The Case of Bosnia-Herzegovina*. Ashgate Press. pp. 109–121.
- [9] Blagojevic, Bojana (2009). "Causes of Ethnic Governance: A Conceptual Framework." *Journal of Global Change and Governance* 3.1.
- [10] Bob, Urmilla and Salome Bronkhorst (2004). Environmental governances: Key issues and management implications. In: Spillmann, Kurt R. and Gunter Bachler eds. *Environment and Governances Project*.
- [11] Brosché, Johan and Emma Elfversson (2012). Communal governance, civil war, and the state: Complexities, connections, and the case of Sudan. *African Journal on Governance Resolution*, 12 (1), pp. 33-56.
- [12] Carl, O. (2013). Gunshots ring out in South Sudan capital after 'attempted coup'. *Reuters*.
- [13] Collier, P. (2004). The challenge of reducing the global incidence of civil war. *Copenhagen Consensus Challenge Paper*.
- [14] Conca, K., (2002). The Case for Environmental Peacemaking. (eds. Conca, K. and Dabelko, G.D.), pp 1-22. *Woodrow Wilson Centre Press, Washington, D.C.*
- [15] Copnall, J. (2013). South Sudan sees 'mass ethnic killings'.

AUTHORS BIOGRAPHY



Joseph Gibril Isaac Lomeri is a resourceful, experienced, and professional Engineer. He is a renowned engineer was born on 1st January 1974 in Juba South Sudan. He holds Master Degree in Arts in Public Administration from Kampala International University, Uganda; Bachelors' degree in Engineering and Architecture from Sudan university of science and technology, Diploma in a Architecture from Khartoum College for Applied studies, Sudan school Certificate (SSC) at Elmutar High secondary school for Boys and Intermediate School Certificate (ISC) Omdurman at Supiri Intermediate School-Juba, Primary Leaving Certificate (PLC) at Hai Jalaba Primary School (Juba).

He has worked with Civil Aviation Authority as the engineer from 2013 to date, engineer at sea port corporation Sudan 2002-2011; Served an Engineer at Ministry of Engineering Affairs and physical infrastructure from 1999-2002 in Khartoum state. He has served as an engineer with United Nations Human right Commission for refugees. He is a member of South Sudan Strategies development commission. He was a member of Nile consult Construction Company from 2000-2001, he taught computer engineering programmes in Samah academic for computer science and also taught at Janet Centre for computer. After having served in various capacities among others as mentioned above he is the author of life after political turmoil in South Sudan. This book is based on the true experience and interaction on the author with the authorities and victims of the region.



Musoke Matthew, hold a Degree of Master in Business Administration-Finance and Banking, a Degree of Bachelor in Business Administration-Finance and Banking, and a Higher Diploma in Secretarial Studies and Office Management, Certificate in communication skills, and Certificate in financial management, he has served as a Manager Innovation and Creativity (2022) to date, Lecturer at the School of Graduate studies and Research at Team University and

Faculty of Business and Management respectively, Assistant Head of Department-Faculty of Business and management of Team University, Executive Assistant-DVC-Academic Affairs (2014), Administration manager at Wonderful Hotel and Restaurant (2017), Assistant Lecturer at the College of Economic and Management at Kampala International University as well as AML-Control Officer at Midwest Forex Bureau Limited-Kampala. He has a vast knowledge at postgraduate and undergraduate in areas of Project Evaluation and management, Corporate Finance, Corporate Governance, Investment and treasury management, Financial Reporting, Financial management, International Financial Management, Document processing, Real life project, Office Secretarial and Skills, Investment Banking, Public sector Financial Management, Production and Operations management, advanced accounting, Business Finance, financial intermediaries, managerial communications, project information organisation and behavior.



Hassan Abdulle Hasssan, is experienced, resourceful and competent Director with proven proficiency in all aspects of business management. Volunteerism, Innovation and finance enthusiast. Hassan Abdulle holds Post Graduate Certificate from University of Liverpool and Degree of Master in Public Administration and Bachelor's degree in Business Administration. Currently is board member of Uganda Forex and Money Remittance Association (UFBMRA), Managing Director at Midwest Forex and Financial Services Bureau in Uganda, Teaching Fellow at Young Disaster Resilience Leadership (yDRL) in Uganda, Research Associate at Somali Disaster Resilience Institute (SDRI). He is an Alumni of University of Liverpool (2019). Hassan is a multitask person with over 20 years of progressive working experience in finance, public administration, policy implementation, with high level of integrity, good at high professional standards, understands time management, with high level of team work, understands diversity.

Citation of this Article:

Abdul Basit, Mohamad Said Kartono Tony Suryo Utomo, Eflita Yohana, Vika Abidah, Kwang-Hwan Choi, "Examining the Extent of Governance in Jonglei State, South Sudan" Published in *International Research Journal of Innovations in Engineering and Technology - IRJIET*, Volume 6, Issue 11, pp 25-39, November 2022. Article DOI <https://doi.org/10.47001/IRJIET/2022.611003>
