

# Examining the Relationship between Ethnic Conflicts and Extent of Good Governance in Jonglei State, South Sudan

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**Abstract** - This study was set to examining the relationship between ethnic conflicts and extent of good governance in Jonglei State, South Sudan. It was guided by the following specific objectives (i) document profile of respondents, (i) to identify the state of rule of law and democracy, (ii) to examine the extent of human security and decentralization and (iii) To identify whether there is a relationship among ethnic conflicts and extent of good governance in Jonglei, South Sudan. The study adopted a descriptive survey design .it used questionnaires, face to face interviews. The target population was 221 from which a sample size of 140 was derived. Findings revealed that respondents between 25-35 year were 32.1%, the 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 standard deviation (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 improvements that depart from despotism 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 improvements be made reliable 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:** ethnic, conflicts, Governance, transparency and accountability.

## 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, (i) document the profile of respondents, (i) To identify the state of rule of law and democracy, (ii) to identify the extent of human security and decentralization and

(iii) To identify 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 fulfill on their own all tasks required for sustainable human development. This goal requires the active participation and partnership of citizens and their organizations (African Union Commission, 2015).

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 (ICG 2021). 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, 2022). 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 and accountability 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 and accountability 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 (Jok, M.J. 2021). 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 identifiyment 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 (Nyabera, *et al.*, 2016).

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/governing 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 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 (Pinaud, C. 2014). 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 identified 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 governance 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).

### 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 Garang 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 pay checks from both the government and the PMSC (Varshney, 2002).

which provides more than 80 percent of domestic employment (Food and Agriculture Organization: FAO 2022).

## 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 several ethnic groups, such as the Dinka, Nuer, and Murle (International Crisis Group 28). Most communities depend on the agriculture, including agropastoralism and pastoralism,

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 and good 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 techniques    |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Civil servants    | 50                | 30          | Purposive sampling     |
| Community members | 51                | 40          | Simple random sampling |
| Clan leaders      | 40                | 30          | Purposive sampling     |
| Local leaders     | 30                | 20          | Stratified sampling    |
| Chiefs            | 50                | 20          | Purposive sampling     |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>221</b>        | <b>140</b>  |                        |

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 identify 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 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, 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 relation between ethnic conflicts and extent of good governance in Jonglei State, South Sudan. It was guided by the following specific objectives, that included determining the (i) profile of respondents, (i) To identify the state of rule of law and democracy, (ii) to examine the extent of human security and decentralization and (iii) To identify 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 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 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: Profile of respondents, in terms of age, gender, marital status, Education, occupation, and Education (n=140)**

| Category               | Frequency  | Percent (%) |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| <b>Age :</b> 18 – 24   | 40         | 28.6        |
| 25 – 35                | 45         | 32.1        |
| 36 – 45                | 35         | 25          |
| 46 and above           | 20         | 14.3        |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>140</b> | <b>100</b>  |
| <b>Gender:</b> Male    | 50         | 35.7        |
| Female                 | 90         | 64.3        |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>140</b> | <b>100</b>  |
| <b>Marital Status:</b> |            |             |
| Married                | 75         | 53.6        |
| Single                 | 55         | 39.3        |
| Widowed                | 8          | 5.7         |
| Divorced/Separated     | 2          | 1.4         |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>140</b> | <b>100</b>  |
| <b>Education:</b>      |            |             |
| Secondary              | 70         | 50          |
| Primary                | 35         | 25          |
| None                   | 10         | 7.1         |
| Tertiary               | 25         | 17.9        |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>140</b> | <b>100</b>  |
| <b>Occupation:</b>     |            |             |
| Peasants               | 39         | 27.9        |
| Students               | 25         | 17.9        |
| Others                 | 76         | 54.2        |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>140</b> | <b>100</b>  |

Source: Primary Data (2022)

The last objective in this study was to identify whether there is a significant relationship between Ethnic conflict and extents of good governance in Jonglei State, South Sudan, the researcher stated a null hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between Ethnic conflict and extents of good governance in Jonglei State, South Sudan, In order to achieve this objective and to test this null hypothesis, the researcher correlated the overall mean on Ethnic conflict and extents of good governance in Jonglei State, South Sudan using the Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficient, as indicated in table 4.1;



**Table 4.2: Significant relationship between level of Ethnic conflict and extents of good governance in Jonglei State, South Sudan (Level of Significance = 0.05)**

Pearson correlation between the level of armed conflicts and children protection

| Variables Correlated                | r-value | Sig  | Interpretation          | Decision on Ho |
|-------------------------------------|---------|------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Ethnic conflicts Vs good governance | .392    | .004 | Significant correlation | Rejected       |

Source: Primary data, (2015)

The results of the relationship between armed conflicts and children protection are shown in Table 4.2.2. Results show that good governance was significantly correlated with Ethnic conflicts ( $r=0.542$ , at  $Sig=.000$ ).

The results in table 4.2.2 indicate that 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.

Based on the results, the stated null hypothesis was accepted and a conclusion is made that armed conflicts affects Children Protection.

**Table 4.3.3: Regression between Ethnic conflicts and Governance**

| Variables regressed            | Adjusted $r^2$ | F-value | Sig. | Interpretation        | Decision on $H_0$ |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---------|------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Governance Vs Ethnic conflicts | .542           | 54.176  | .000 | Significant effect    | Rejected          |
| Coefficients                   | Beta           | t-value | Sig. |                       |                   |
| (Constant)                     |                | 21.870  | .000 | Significant effect    | Rejected          |
| Cattle raids                   | .448           | 1.541   | .124 | No significant effect | Accepted          |
| Environmental conflict         | -.178          | -.563   | .574 | No significant effect | Accepted          |
| Ethnic security dilemma        | -1.385         | -5.991  | .000 | Significant effect    | Rejected          |
| Disarmament                    | .620           | 1.676   | .095 | No significant effect | Accepted          |
| State Capacity                 | 2.033          | 7.815   | .000 | Significant effect    | Rejected          |
| Public participation           | -2.318         | -12.146 | .000 | Significant effect    | Rejected          |
| Legislative branch             | .707           | 2.799   | .005 | Significant effect    | Rejected          |
| Executive and the rule of law  | .416           | 10.754  | .000 | Significant effect    | Rejected          |

Source: Primary data, (2022)

The results of the regression analysis between armed conflicts and children protection are shown in Table 4.3.1. Results show that 54.2% ( $r^2=0.542$ ) of the dependent variable (governance) is explained by the independent variable (Ethnic conflicts). This implies that it's only Ethnic conflicts majorly that affect governance in war tone areas like Jonglei State since most atrocities are committed during wars like public participation, democracy, traditional and customary arrangement, executive and rule of law, transparency and accountability.

A tide of political democratization and economic liberalization based on competitive principles has been sweeping the world and stimulating, in its wake, the drive

toward a new role for government. A shift is also occurring in development strategies, away from a single focus on economic development and toward greater emphasis on sustainable development.

Many countries, moreover, are becoming aware (albeit to varying degrees) of the need to provide opportunities for broader participation as a complement to government-led development approaches. Yet in consideration of the present widening disparities in developing countries such as those between the rich and the poor groups of society, it is necessary to review past methods of promoting economic and social development in developing nations.

## V. DISCUSSIONS

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%.

### The state of Ethnic Conflict

The Dinka and Nuer, two opponent pastoralist groups, have competed over grazing land and water for their cattle in the earlier period. These clashes have usually taken place in a local circumstance without causing massive amounts of fatalities. 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).

While it's easy to see the political rivalry between Kiir and Machar as the catalyst for the South Sudan crisis, there are other factors that continue to drive and compound the war. A devastated economy.

The destruction of oil processing plants during the South Sudan war has impacted the country's capacity to keep its economy afloat. Matters were only made worse by the government's decision to shut down national oil production the source of 98 per cent of their income which directly affected Sudan, who also had a stake in the fight for oil in the region.

Lack of unity within the army; Rather than a single, organized unit loyal to the government, the South Sudanese army is organized into ethnically-based militias. Naturally, when the fighting turned to all-out war, soldiers and civilians alike looked to their own ethnic groups for protection.

Ethnic violence; A majority of the Dinka tribe South Sudan's largest ethnic group supports President Kiir who is himself a Dinka, while his primary opponent, Machar, belongs

to the Nuer people, the second largest ethnic group in South Sudan. As fighting continued to spread to other parts of the country, ethnic groups with historical grievances against the Dinka were also drawn into the current conflict.

Creation of new states; In January 2017, South Sudan went from 28 states to 32 following a decree from President Kiir. Opposition groups criticized the move as a way for the Dinka to usurp control of fertile lands that didn't belong to them and called it a violation of the transitional constitution.

Everyone suffers during and in the aftermath of natural and man-made disasters. But children tend to be the most vulnerable and therefore, often suffer the most. Caught up in the conflict, confusion and violence, South Sudanese children suffer unimaginably from the multiple and often simultaneously occurring humanitarian crises of the civil war. Following are some of the human rights violations they face in their daily struggle to stay alive.

Famine and food insecurity; In South Sudan and other parts of East Africa, violence and climate change are major contributors to localized famine and widespread food insecurity. After years of conflict in South Sudan, famine was declared in 2017 in the rebel-held areas of Unity State. The South Sudan famine affected approximately 100,000 men, women and children in that region alone. With 2018 being the worst year in food security on record for South Sudan, the World Health Organization estimates that over 5.7 million men, women and children will continue to experience a lack of food and livelihoods in 2019.

Lack of education; many factors, including violence, economic volatility and food shortage have made getting an education in South Sudan harder than ever before. The South Sudan conflict has resulted in many schools being unusable or destroyed, while teachers and other school personnel, fleeing from a combination of violence and economic hardship, are nowhere to be found. As a result, experts have found that five out of ten children are currently out of school and they predict that over 2.7 million girls and boys between three and 18 years old who live in war-torn areas will not have access to any level of schooling in 2019. And with 73 per cent of girls missing out on school, it's no wonder that South Sudan was named as the toughest nation in the world for girls to receive an education.

Displacement; From South Sudan, refugees flooded into neighbouring countries, hoping to escape from the effects of civil war, such as violence and other humanitarian crises. At the height of the crisis in 2017, over one million South Sudanese refugees found their way to Uganda's Bidi Bidi refugee camp, making it the world's largest refugee camp at the time. Orphaned children like Peter are often forced to

make the frightening journey alone or with their siblings, surviving in the bush for weeks by scavenging for food and walking during the day to stay safe.

By 2018, almost 4.2 million people were displaced from South Sudan, including 2.2 million refugees in other countries and nearly 2 million who were internally displaced. Learn more about the plight of refugees around the world and what you can do to help.

### **Good Governance**

The extent of good governance was generally rated high. The findings on good 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 VS Good 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.

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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.

Although cattle grazing require water and pasture land, not all ethnic groups in Jonglei have access to those resources due to physical as well as geopolitical scarcity. Hence, during dry seasons or periods of drought, those who inhabit arid land migrate with their cattle to territories of other ethnic groups to compete for resources, often resulting in violent conflicts (Richardson 2011). The lack of clarification on ownership has often deadlocked disputes. Additionally, the Transitional Constitution of South Sudan has not yet stipulated the legal framework for pastoralists' grazing rights (Agbor and Taiwo 2012:14). Cattle raiding and interethnic clashes have historically been observed in Jonglei, particularly when the Lou Nuer whose land was often affected by droughts migrated to territories of other ethnic groups, such as the Dinka and the Murle, in search of water and pasture for cattle grazing (Rands & LeRiche 2011:7). The empirical observations also suggest that the areas where the migrants and the hosts confront each other often became conflict sites (Omondi 2011:6). Migration of the Lou Nuer has thus been a trigger of interethnic clashes in Jonglei for centuries.

## VI. CONCLUSIONS

The findings (4.1) showed 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% and regarding occupation others dominated the entire sample size with 54.2%.

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.

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.

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