

GOOD GOVERNANCE, SECURITY REFORM AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

A CASE OF JUBEK STATE

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Definition of key terms: -

Good governance; It is "the effective, ethical and efficient management of public affairs and resources by democratically elected leaders and their appointees". The importance of good governance as a critical condition for human development can no longer be under estimated (Mbaku& Smith, 2012).

Security sector reform: It is the transformation of the security system, which includes all of its actors, their roles, responsibilities and actions, so that it is managed and operated in a manner that is more consistent with democratic norms and sound principles of good governance, and thus contributes to a well-functioning security framework (Ball, 2011).

Sustainable development; it refers to a mode of human development in which resource use aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only at present but also for generations to come (Todaro, 2010)

Abstract: -

This study aimed at investigating the role of Good governance and Security sector reforms on Sustainable development in Jubek State, South Sudan. The objectives of the study were to examine the relationship between Good governance and Sustainable development, assess the relationship between Security reforms and Sustainable development and to study the factor structure of Good governance, Security reforms on Sustainable development.

The study employed a case study and descriptive design while using qualitative and quantitative approaches. The study population was 290, selected using purposive and simple random sampling technique. The sample size determination was made using Krejcie and Morgan Table (1970) formula. The sample size was 186 with a response rate of 78.5%. The data analysis was made using Statistical package for social scientists (SPSS 20).

The major findings of the study were that there was a positive relationship between; between Good governance and Sustainable development ($r = 0.565$, $P\text{-value} < 0.01$), relationship between Security reforms and Sustainable development ($r = 0.581$, $P\text{-value} < 0.01$) and $R = 0.691$ a combination of Good governance and Security sector reforms in assessing the level to which they can predict the level of Sustainable development in Jubek State. The most influential predictor of Sustainable development being Good governance with ($\beta = .869$, $\text{Sig. } 089$) followed by Security sector reforms with ($\beta = .285$, $\text{Sig. } 515$) in the model.

The study recommends that government of South Sudan should reduce institutional corruption by strengthening them and ensuring policy reforms where necessary. The government should also as a matter necessity promote and ensure transparency, accountability, rule of law and fundamental human rights in the country, the government should restore and develop public goods; restore major infrastructure, including national roads, irrigation systems, and harbors; develop transportation systems to link producers and traders to regional, national, and international markets; and restore security and law enforcement. And that the promotion of good governance by these multilateral institutions should be tailored to the real needs of the people such as reforming the civil service in an effective way that at the same time creates room for employment as opposed to creating unemployment as in the case of the World Bank public service reforms.

Keywords: - *Good Governance, Security reform, sustainable development,*

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACK GROUND TO THE STUDY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction, back ground of the study, problem statement, purpose of the study, general and specific objectives, research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study and the conceptual frame work.

Important progress is being made towards achieving the MDGs, but societies affected by armed conflict and criminal armed violence are often off track. These countries are usually in the lower ranks of the Human Development Index (HDI) or are experiencing specific risk factors shaping armed violence onset. For example, in 2005, the UN stated that 22 of the 34 countries farthest from reaching the MDGs are in or emerging from armed conflict (UN's MDG Review Summit, September 2010). This suggests that armed violence is both a cause and consequence of certain forms of underdevelopment. Risk factors commonly associated with underdevelopment all play an important role in shaping patterns of armed violence. These factors include weak public institutions, systemic economic and horizontal inequalities, persistent exclusion of minority groups, highly unequal gender relations, limited educational opportunities, high rates of unemployment, the presence of organized crime and illicit markets, and the availability of illegal firearms and drugs (Lauren, 2014).

Political instability South Sudan worsened humanitarian conditions in a country facing acute needs. Fighting and rising insecurity have contributed to deteriorating conditions that are further impacted by the evacuation of many international relief workers (Rodriguez, 2012). Security sector reform addresses security problems and tries to improve the situation through institutional reforms. Security and peace are seen as a public good. Society as a whole, as well as its individual members, benefits from an increase in security (Short, 2013). Security sector reform must be understood as a broad concept, which also entails a more efficient use of scarce resources to improve security. It seeks to align the contributions of military, diplomatic, development and security actors. Democratic, civilian control over security forces is crucial for the provision of security in the interests of the population. Democratic decision-making requires transparency and accountability. Thus, the public at large needs to be involved.

However, democratisation is no guarantee of improved security. The fact that democratisation has so often been associated with rising political violence is probably no coincidence, since it challenges established privileges and raises political expectations that are not always fulfilled (Luckham 2003). Hence, the crux of the reform of the security sector is the development of both effective civilian oversight mechanisms and creation of institutions capable of providing security (Ball et al. 2003, 268). The reasons why security sector reform is necessary in each of these countries vary. They include post-conflict rebuilding, transition from military or one-party rule to participatory forms of government, recent independence, a lack of transparency and accountability in public affairs, a disregard for the rule of law, problems in conflict mediation due to an often conflict-exacerbating role played by actors in the security sector, difficulties in the management of scarce resources, as well as inadequate civilian capacity to manage and monitor the security forces (Mobeck, 2010). The current study tries to investigate how good governance and security sector reform influence sustainable development in South Sudan.

1.1 Background to the study

Governance as the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority in the management of a country's affairs at all levels (UNDP, 2006). For UNDP governance "comprises the complex mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, mediate their differences and exercise their legal rights and obligations. Union Development Agency, defines governance as the ability and capacity of a government to fulfill its mission (Mbaku& Smith, 2012). According to Brinkerhoff, the design and implementation of governance reforms in post-conflict states target three areas; reconstituting legitimacy, re-establishing security and rebuilding effectiveness (Ranz, 2009). According to Brinkerhoff & Derick, (2008) a government is essential to providing security, justice, economic, and social functions and to channeling the will, energies, and resources of both the indigenous population and the international community (Ranz, 2009). Good governance is related to a set of values such as participation, accountability, responsiveness and rule of law by (World development report, 2011).

Security sector reform is the transformation of the security system, which includes all of its actors, their roles, responsibilities and actions, so that it is managed and operated in a manner that is more consistent with democratic norms and sound principles of good governance, and thus contributes to a well-functioning security framework (Ball, 2011). It is known that responsible and accountable security forces reduce the risk of conflict, provide security for citizens and create the right environment for sustainable development. The overall objective of SSR is to contribute to a secure environment that is conducive to development (Brzoska, 2013). The focus for international actors should be to support partner countries in achieving four overarching objectives (Bryden and Hänggi, 2010). A comprehensive concept of SSR addresses four dimensions: the political dimension of democratic and civilian control, the economic dimension of appropriate allocation of resources, the social dimension of guaranteeing citizens' security and the institutional dimension of professionalizing the various actors ((Cartney&Wils, 2014, 19-23).

Sustainable development refers to a mode of human development in which resource use aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only at present but also for generations to come (Todaro,2010). Community development takes place only when local community people are committed to investing themselves and their resources in the effort (Bartelmus, 2012). Therefore the goal of identifying assets is to empower residents to recognize and make use of their abilities to build self-reliance and take control in the transformation of their community (Jacob, 2009). Chung, (2009) suggests that when the focus is inside, rather than outside, it puts residents in control. Consequently, the development of the community is dependent upon, and a direct result of, the power of the

people (Grobe, 2011). Sustainable development requires building ones well-being without creating problems for others in the future and it call for careful planning of resource use so that future generations do not suffer the lack of enough resource use because of the present users. Sustainable development is measured using availability, stability, freedom and Quality (Todaro, 2010).

1.2 Statement of the problem

In both developing and developed countries, sustainable and livelihood of people has become a major challenge; there are persistent implementation gaps relating to poverty eradication, food security, and effects of political instability (World Summit for Sustainable Development, 2012).

However the lack of security reforms in a country like South Sudan hinders the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and, more generally, social, economic, political and human development (UNSG, 2009). The costs of lack of security reforms are diverse and far-reaching. Lack of security reforms affects all societies, cities and population groups at all income levels. According to recent estimates, at least 740,000 people die annually directly or indirectly due to armed violence. As such, political instability can result in the loss of fixed assets, the disruption of formal and informal labor markets, reductions in (or absence of) foreign and domestic investment, declining tax revenues and diminishing service-delivery capacities. In short, armed violence undermines development (UN's MDG Review Summit, September, 2010).

The United Nations conservatively estimated that more than more than 700,000 people had been displaced by the conflict in South Sudan, with the real figure likely much higher, given limited access to civilians outside population centers (UNOCHA, 2014). Delivering assistance to those in need is a top priority for relief agencies, where security allows. Hygiene and sanitation have emerged as problems in areas where the displaced are gathering, and U.N. officials indicate that food, water, healthcare, and shelter are urgently needed a fact which shows that political instability, Governance, Capacity building and Sustainable development have been put at stake.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The study aims at establishing the impact of good governance, Security reforms and Sustainable development in South Sudan with a particular reference of Jubek State

1.4 Research objectives

- i) To examine the relationship between Good governance and Sustainable development
- ii) To assess the relationship between Security reforms and Sustainable development
- iii) To study the factor structure of Good governance, Security reforms on Sustainable development

1.5 Research questions

- i) What is the relationship between Good governance and Sustainable development?
- ii) What is the relationship between Security reforms and Sustainable development?
- iii) What is the factor structure of Good governance, Security reforms on Sustainable development?

1.6 Scope of the study

1.6.1 Content scope

The study was limited to Good governance, Security reforms on Sustainable development

1.6.2 Geographical scope

The study was conducted in South Sudan with a particular reference of Jubek State in South Sudan.

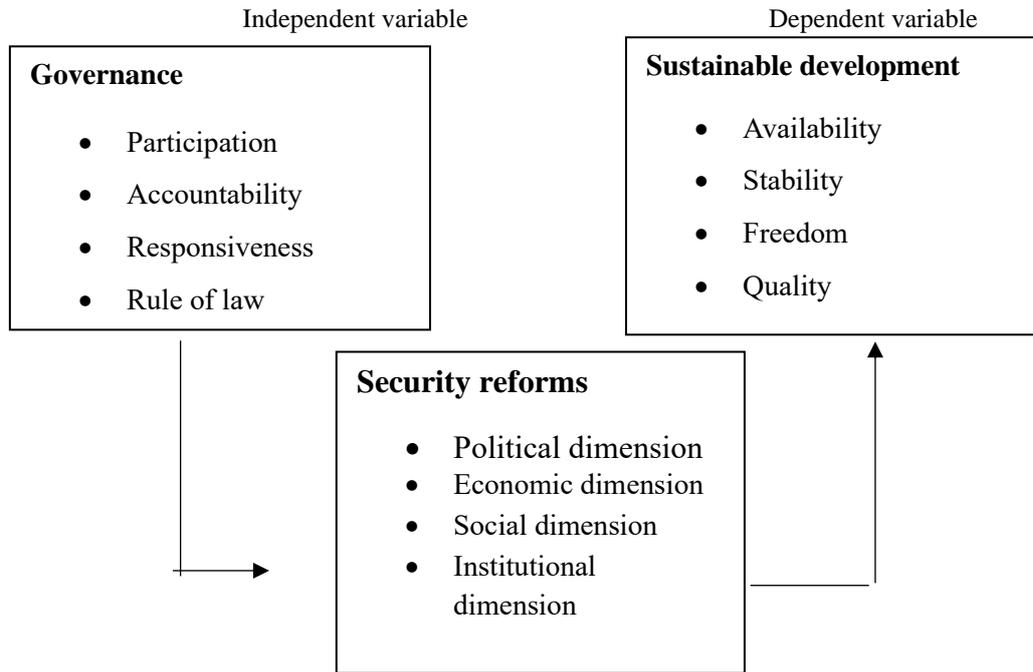
1.6.3 Time scope

This study cover the period of ten years from 2009-2015. This research was carried from April 2016 to November 2016.

1.7 Significance of study

- i. Researchers, Academicians and organizations: The documented information can provide the basis for further studies/researches by the academicians, researchers and organizations involved in promoting Good governance, Security reforms and Sustainable development. And enriches the researcher with knowledge and information from a wide range literatures studied.
- ii. Leaders and managers of International organisations learnt from the research and improve on strategy formulation and implementation as a modality for attaining sustainable development in South Sudan.
- iii. Government: The study can help government to enact policies that enhance and encourage Good governance, Security reforms and Sustainable development.

Figure 1: Conceptual Frame Work



Description of the Model

The conceptual framework depicted in Figure 1 shows Good governance and Security reforms as independent variables, while Sustainable development is a dependent variable. Governance variable is measured using participation, accountability, responsiveness and rule of law that were used by (Ranz, 2009). Security sector reform is measured on the model of Cartney&Wils, (2014) using four dimensions: the political dimension of democratic and civilian control, the economic dimension of appropriate allocation of resources, the social dimension of guaranteeing citizens’ security and the institutional dimension of professionalizing the various actors. And Sustainability is measured based on (Todaro, 2010)’s measure of sustainable development and the attributes include; Availability, Stability, Freedom and Qualit

**CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW**

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews the existing literature put forward by different scholars and personalities on Good governance and Security reforms on Sustainable development as well as the relationship among the three variables based on the objectives of the study.

2.1 The relationship between Good governance and Sustainable development

2.1.1 Good governance

Governance has to do with the manner in which responsibility is discharged. Such a responsibility may be acquired through election, appointment, or delegation in the public domain, or in the area of commerce (i.e., corporate governance) (Mbaku& Smith, 2012). Therefore, good governance is taken here to mean a condition whereby such responsibility is discharged in an effective, transparent, and accountable manner, while bad governance is associated with maladministration in the discharge of responsibility (Mbaku& Smith, 2012). Good governance entails the existence of efficient and accountable institutions— political, judicial, administrative, economic, corporate and entrenched rules that promote development, protect human rights, respect the rule of law, and ensure that people are free to participate in, and be heard on, decisions that affect their lives (Brinkerhoff & Derick, 2008).

Through good governance, a new generation of enlightened leaders is aiming to reverse that trend (Ranz, 2009). Respect for human rights and democratic principles, honest and good quality administration, and protecting the rights and freedoms under the rule of law are concerned with values that apply equally to every state and citizen (World development report, 2011).

Democracy, for example, is a universally recognized ideal, based on values common to people everywhere regardless of cultural, political, social, or economic differences (IPU). These transcend the functional importance of aspects of good governance, such as for sustainable development (Mbaku& Smith, 2012).

Quite clearly, growth and development cannot be achieved in the absence of good governance (Brinkerhoff & Derick, 2008). Among other things, good governance ensures the most efficient utilization of already scarce resources in the promotion of development; enhances participation, responsibility, and accountability; and has the potential to emancipate

people from poverty as state legitimacy is recognized and entrenched (Ngware&Kironde, 2010). In fact, any effort to reduce poverty and sustain development must start with, and build upon good governance (Mbaku& Smith, 2012). Good governance can therefore be also regarded as governance on behalf of development-oriented policy (World development report, 2011).

According to Ngware&Kironde, (2010), the government's role to sustainable development is by ensuring that its legitimacy and credibility are intimately tied to a transparent and representative process of policy making by a council of democratically elected community leaders that enjoys legal recognition as an established corporate entity. According to the author, if this is achieved, leaders are likely to be respected and trusted and this can help to bridge divergent interests and ideas which are fundamental for peace building. Mbaku& Smith, (2012) pointed out that sustainable peace building can be achieved by governments if they develop ability to touch the daily lives of citizens through improved delivery of services. The authors believe that an important characteristic of effective local government is its proximity to the recipients of the basic services it provides. Thus, if government is well-recognized for its role in providing basic infrastructure such as drinking water, waste management, construction of latrines and public convenience facilities, recreational facilities and parks, and local roads, it is likely to unite people to work together for peace (Brandi &Clara, 2008).

Mbaku& Smith, (2012), noted that the government can also ensure peace by strengthening public participation for peace building. Good governance is related to a set of values such as participation, accountability, responsiveness, transparency and transparency by (Brinkerhoff & Derick, 2008). Governance is measured using the following attributes;

- Participation

Participation approaches may be adopted to foster and institutionalize elements of good governance (EC, 2013). In this situation, inclusive participation and representation, transparency and accountability, and capacity for local dispute resolution are seen not as simply means to fulfill immediate needs but also as ends in themselves. There is some evidence to support links between community-based interventions and progress in governance (World Bank,2006). Government should be able to allow participation of all the citizens in all the activities.

- Accountability

Accountability is the process whereby public sector entities, and the individuals within them, are responsible for their decisions and actions, including their stewardship of public funds and all aspects of performance and submit themselves to appropriate external scrutiny. It is achieved by all parties having a clear understanding of those responsibilities, and having clearly defined roles in a robust structure. Both internal and external accountability and reporting structures are attributes of sound financial management (Ranz, 2009). King 2002 made a distinction between accountability and responsibility by stating that one is liable to render an account when one is accountable and one is liable to be called to account when one is responsible. Accountability, therefore, is enforced by law, policy or statute and responsibility by conduct and a positive relationship with its stakeholders. King 2002 also referred to the latter as Social Responsibility.

- Responsiveness

This refers to the willingness to help the public and provide prompt service (Mbaku& Smith, 2012). Responsiveness is a core value of the transformed public service. Its application in practice will have a profound effect on the way national departments and provincial administrations operate (Ranz, 2009). The key to implementing the responsiveness principle lies in being able to identify quickly and accurately when services are falling below the promised standard and having procedures in place to remedy the situation (Mbaku& Smith, 2012).

- Rule of law

Rule of law is an approach that brings together the police, civil society and local communities to jointly take responsibility for and develop solutions to local safety and security (World development report, 2011). The country's laws have to be adopted and respected for de-mining and weapons collection. De-mobilised combatants have to be involved in de-mining as a way to facilitate local reintegration (USAID, 2007). This approach articulates peace building in post conflict transitioning societies.

2.1.2 Sustainable development

The 1987 Brundtland Report defined sustainable development as "development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Bartelmus, 2012). At the heart of this concept is the belief that over the long term, social, economic and environmental objectives should be complementary and interdependent in the development process. In 1992, the Rio Summit established sustainable development as the guiding vision for development in both industrialized and developing countries, and for international development co-operation (Chung, 2009).

Sustainable development is not just about the environment. It entails balancing the economic, social and environmental objectives of society; the three dimensions of sustainable development integrating them wherever possible, through mutually supportive policies and practices, and making trade-offs where it is not possible (Donovan, 2009).

This includes, in particular, taking into account the impact of present decisions on the options of future generations (Jacob, 2009). The pursuit of sustainable development thus requires policy changes in many sectors and ensuring coherence between them (McMaster and Pollard, 2011). However, sustainable development has often been interpreted narrowly as an environmental issue without implications for more than a small group of society (Boulanger, 2008). In many countries, the responsibility for sustainable development issues has been given to environmental ministries and departments — often

amongst the weakest and least influential in government. This has hindered the necessary process of cross-sectoral policy integration (Grobe, 2011).

Thus, while sustainable development is a universal challenge, practical responses can only be defined nationally and locally (World development report, 2011). Approaches to sustainable development reflect the diversity of the social, economic and environmental challenges faced by developing countries (Grobe, 2011). This is why there are many interpretations of sustainable development, deriving from different values and interests in different societies (Donovan, 2009).

Achieving sustainable development will require deep structural changes and new ways of working in all areas of economic, social and political life (Jacob, 2009). This will include promoting pro-poor economic growth and reforming fiscal policies which negatively affect the poor or promote environmental damage (Grobe, 2011). In the longer term, countries will have to ensure that their net wealth (including natural, manmade and human capital) remains constant or increases (World development report, 2011). This will require ensuring that market prices reflect the full social and environmental costs of production and consumption (Boulanger, 2008).

Issues of inequity and inequality of access to assets and resources need to be confronted. For example, it may be necessary to reform land tenure policies so as to increase access to disadvantaged and marginalised groups. Equally, it may be important to strengthen social capital and formal safety nets to cope with both external and domestic shocks (Grobe, 2011).

Sustainable development has important political, institutional and capacity implications. At the national and local level, it requires cross-sectoral and participatory institutions and integrating mechanisms which can engage governments, civil society and the private sector in developing shared visions, planning and decision-making (Boulanger, 2008). Governments, corporations and development co-operation agencies will also need to be more open and accountable for their actions (Jacob, 2009). Innovation and investment in actions which promote sustainable development should be encouraged (Boulanger, 2008). More generally, economic planning and policy-making will have to become more participatory, prudent and transparent, as well as more long-term-oriented, so as to respect the interests of future generations (Grobe, 2011). Sustainable development is measured using the following attributes;

- Availability

Availability means the ability of the services to be readily available or access to available resources like lean and safe water, education and food (Todaro, 2010). This attribute answers sustainable development in the economic aspect (Grobe, 2011). Development is deemed sustainable if people have access to clean and safe water and other basic necessities, their ability to access resources that can meet their needs without compromising the ability of the future generation to access these is always evidence of sustainable development (Boulanger, 2008).

- Stability

This answers the sustainable development questions on the environment whereby environmentalists maintain that for development to be accepted as sustainable, meeting the needs of the current generation should not interfere with the steady progress of environmental factors like rainfall distribution and growth of features like forests as well as existence of natural water bodies (Grobe, 2011). This is the ground zero for both environmentalists and development practitioners as they all agree that development in whatever aspect should aim at improving the standards of the environment if it is to be agreed as sustainable (World development report, 2011).

- Freedom

Freedom means having the power or right to speak or think as one wants. It's the power of self-determination attribute to the will, the quality of being independent of fate or necessity (Todaro, 2010). This focuses on the social aspect of development whereby the development of a society/ community should not interfere with the social freedoms of people (Grobe, 2011). People should live freely without anyone interfering with their social freedoms in terms of what they do and how they do it, in fact, they should feel that development is done for them. This means that development should only be considered sustainable if it respects and responds to people's social freedoms (Donovan, 2009).

- Quality

In manufacturing, a measure of excellence is brought about by strict and consistent commitment to certain standards that achieve uniformity of a product in order to satisfy specific customer or user (Grobe, 2011). Sustainable development is based on having quality resources which means that for it to be effective, there must be quality resources and needs (Donovan, 2009). Jacob, (2009) suggests that quality leads to a perceived sustainable development improvement of the people.

Drawing on Mbaku& Smith, (2012), on the relationship between Governance, Capacity development and Sustainable, it can be noted that good governance, in all its facets, has been demonstrated to be positively correlated with the achievement of better growth rates, particularly through the building of institutions in support of markets. Recent empirical analysis suggests a positive correlation between democratic governance and the levels of income, investment, human capital, economic liberalization, and distributive income growth in society (Brinkerhoff & Derick, 2008).

Indeed, some analysts, such as Alfred Zack-Williams, have successfully argued that good governance, particularly its aspects of democratic consolidation, is a sine qua non for development. Consequently, the new maxim for Africa in the twenty-first century should be "no democracy, no development" (Mbaku& Smith, 2012). Similarly, United Nations (U.N.) Secretary-General Kofi Annan has said that "good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development" (Ranz, 2009). Secretary-General Kofi Annan has said that "good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development" (Ranz, 2009).

2.2 The relationship between Security sector reforms and Sustainable development

2.2.1 Security sector reforms

Security sector reform is the transformation of the security system, which includes all of its actors, their roles, responsibilities and actions, so that it is managed and operated in a manner that is more consistent with democratic norms and sound principles of good governance, and thus contributes to a well-functioning security framework (Ball, 2011). Responsible and accountable security forces reduce the risk of conflict, provide security for citizens and create the right environment for sustainable development. The overall objective of SSR is to contribute to a secure environment that is conducive to development (Brzoska, 2013). The focus for international actors should be to support partner countries in achieving four overarching objectives: Establishment of effective governance, accountability and oversight structures in the security system; improved delivery of security and justice services; development of local leadership and ownership of the reform process; sustainability of justice and security service delivery (Bryden and Hänggi, 2010).

Security sector reform, sometimes also called security systems reform, has become a prominent “buzzword” within the international donor community. The intended reforms are meant to transform the security system into a well-functioning security framework (Born, Hans, Caparini and Fluri (eds.), 2013). SSR is promoted by the understanding that an ineffective and poorly governed security sector represents a decisive obstacle to peace, stability, poverty reduction, sustainable development, rule of law, good governance and the respect for human rights (Brzoska, 2010). The underlying assumption is that responsible and accountable security forces reduce the risk of conflict.

Security sector reform addresses security problems and tries to improve the situation through institutional reforms (Brzoska, 2013). Security and peace are seen as a public good. Society as a whole, as well as its individual members, benefits from an increase in security. Security sector reform must be understood as a broad concept, which also entails a more efficient use of scarce resources to improve security (Hänggi, 2014). It seeks to align the contributions of military, diplomatic, development and security actors. Democratic, civilian control over security forces is crucial for the provision of security in the interests of the population. Democratic decision-making requires transparency and accountability (Cartney, Fischer and Wils (eds.), (2014). Thus, the public at large needs to be involved. Security sector reform is measured using attributes like; disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration and initiatives pertaining to small arms and light weapons (Brzoska, 2013).

A comprehensive concept of SSR addresses four dimensions: the political dimension of democratic and civilian control, the economic dimension of appropriate allocation of resources, the social dimension of guaranteeing citizens’ security and the institutional dimension of professionalizing the various actors ((Cartney&Wils, 2014, 19-23).

- The political dimension

Democratic, civilian oversight of the security sector forces. The core task of reform in this area is good governance, including the capacity of the civil society (e.g. media, NGOs, researchers, the public at large) to facilitate debate on security priorities as well as civilian oversight of the security forces (Brzoska, 2013).

- The economic dimension

The allocation of resources. The rational allocation of human, financial and material resources to the security sector is a precondition for it to function efficiently (Wulf, Herbert, 2014). Maintaining an excessive security apparatus deprives other policies (e.g. sustainable development) of scarce resources and creates an inefficient security sector (Hänggi, 2014). At the same time, an under-funded security sector cannot ensure the security of the population. Reform here includes identifying needs and key objectives, determining what affordable, prioritising resource allocation is, and ensuring the efficient and effective use of resources (Bryden and Hänggi, 2010).

- The social dimension

The actual guarantee of the security of the citizens. The prime task of the security sector and its actors is to guarantee the internal and external security of the population. Security is not identical with security of the state provided by the military. Rather, it includes the security of the population from attacks of all types on their life, health or property (Mobekk, 2010).

- The institutional dimension

The structure of the security sector and the institutional separation of the various forces and institutions. The different forces can only be efficient and be held accountable if the various institutional tasks are clearly defined (Short & Clare, 2013). An institutional overlap between domestic public security and external defense increases the danger of intervention by the military in domestic affairs (Ball, 2011). A security sector concept should not become an excuse for having militarised police forces or a major internal role for the armed forces.

There is a relationship between Security sector reforms and Sustainable development because the four dimensions underline how broadly SSR can be and is understood, if it is not only narrowly perceived as the technical or institutional reform of the security or the security/justice sector but instead as a governance and democratizing programme, as well as a development and security programme (Ball, 2011). It has been made abundantly clear in the literature that SSR is a relatively new area for development cooperation; in the past this was the prerogative of agencies engaged in questions of territorial defense (especially military assistance and police assistance programmes), while development cooperation largely shied away from engaging too closely with security actors (Bryden and Hänggi, 2010).

2.3 The factor structure of Good governance and Security sector reforms on Sustainable development

According to the World development report, (2011), good governance advances sustainable development for three reasons. First, enjoying political freedom and participating in the decisions that shape one’s life are fundamental human rights (Brinkerhoff & Derick, 2008). In those African countries where leaders are not elected or selected by election, or

where elections are flawed choices are severely restricted (Brinkerhoff & Derick, 2008). The denial of these rights is a denial of human development. Second, good governance helps to protect people from economic and political catastrophes, such as famines, and other crises (Brandi & Clara, 2008).

There is a direct correlation between bad governance and famines, for example, in Africa. In other words, those countries frequently suffering from famines in Africa tend not to have good governance. Third, good governance can promote sustainable development by empowering citizens to influence policies that promote growth and prosperity and reflect their priorities.

Security sector reform addresses security problems and tries to improve the situation through institutional reforms (Brzoska, 2013). Security and peace are seen as a public good. Society as a whole, as well as its individual members, benefits from an increase in security. Security sector reform must be understood as a broad concept, which also entails a more efficient use of scarce resources to improve security (Hänggi, 2014). It seeks to align the contributions of military, diplomatic, development and security actors.

**CHAPTER THREE
METHODOLOGY**

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the research methodology that was applied in conducting the study. This involved the research design, target population, sampling design and sample size, data collection procedures and instrument, determination of reliability and validity as well as data analysis techniques.

3.1 Research Design

The research design was a case study and descriptive. In addition, the study adopted a triangulation of both quantitative and qualitative approaches for data collection and analysis. In this case, the quantitative approach allowed the researcher to solicit information expressed in numerical format while the qualitative approach complemented the quantitative approach by soliciting more detailed information expressed in textual format (Mugenda&Mugenda, 1999).

3.2 Study Population

The research was carried out in Jubek State in South Sudan, one of the states of Republic of South Sudan. The population comprised of 290 people from the county. The researcher clustered this to 10 Administrative staff, 30 Operational staff and 250 citizens of Jubek State.

Table 3.1: Population

County	Population Size
Administrative staff	10
Operational staff	30
Citizens	250
Total	290

Source: Primary Data

3.3 Sampling Procedure

The researcher used both probability and non-probability sampling techniques so as to be exhaustive in the research findings. Random sampling used as a probability technique to obtain a good representative sample of the area population of the residents. Purposive sampling technique was used as a non-probability technique for the leaders of the state only but as key informants.

3.4 Sample size and selection strategy

The sample size was calculated using the Krejcie and Morgan Table (1970) for determining the sample, as this gave a practical ratio based on the State’s population size. According to Krejcie and Morgan Table, approximately 186 respondents were used as a sample size of the entire population (290). The researcher brought this population into one of 10 administrators, 28 operational staff and 148 residents of Jubek state.

Table: 3.2: Sample size distribution

Target Group	Population	Sample
Administrative staff	10	10
Operational staff	30	28
Citizens	250	148

Total	290	186
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Source: Primary Data

3.5 Data sources

3.5.1 Primary data

The study used primary data that was collected using questionnaire and observation these instrument are appropriate as it helped the researcher to collect information that was directly observable as it was about feelings, motivations; attitudes, accomplishments as well as experiences of individuals (Sutrisna, 2009).

3.5.2 Secondary data

Desk research method used on secondary data. Secondary data refer to data collected by someone other than the researcher conducting the current study (Saunders et al., 2009). Text books, annual reports, journals and magazines were some of the documents reviewed.

3.6 Research methods

3.6.1 Questionnaire method

Questionnaire survey was used to collect data from Heads of Sections, supervisors and support staff. The choice of a questionnaire is on the basis that respondents can read and write and enables responding to the study questions without influence on the presence of the respondent. Kabanza, (2001) affirms that questionnaires cover big area over a short period of time. It also allowed respondents to respond boldly and frankly to questions. The questionnaire enabled collection of vast amounts of data in a short time and was less expensive (Amin, 2005).

3.7 Data collection instruments

3.7.1 Closed Questionnaire

A structured questionnaire was used to obtain information from respondents (Amin, 2005). The questionnaire is an efficient data collection method which has advantages of high complete responses within a short period. Use of questionnaires allowed the respondents ample time to reflect on answers to avoid hasty responses and thus enhance the validity (accuracy) of the responses (Mugenda&Mugenda, 2003). The questionnaire method also helped to reduce on the cost and time implications, besides enabling greater responses.

3.8 Validity and Reliability of Research tools

The validity of the questionnaires established using the content validity test. Using the ratings the content validity indices were computed. The Cronbach Alpha method of internal consistency was used to compute the reliability of the measures of the variables of the study using various questionnaire items administered to respondents (Kothari, 1990).

When the Cronbach Alpha coefficients for the study variables are above 0.60, the scales used to measure the study variables was consistent and therefore reliable and meeting acceptance standards for the research. This is also similar with the sighting of (Sekyawa, 2009).

Table 3.3: Validity and Reliability of the Instrument Variable

Variable	Anchor	Cronbach Alpha Coefficient	CVR(Content Validity Ratio)
Good governance	5 point	0.8260	0.7341
Security sector reforms	5 point	0.7345	0.8934
Sustainable development	5 point	0.8525	0.7020

Source: Primary data

Since all Content Validity indices for all experts and Alpha coefficients were above 0.7, then the items/questions selected for the study were relevant to the study variables

3.9 Measurement of Variables

- Good governance was measured using a five point Likert type scale (1- strongly disagree, 2-Disagree, 3-Not sure, 4- Agree and 5-Strongly agree) based on the governance model of Ranz, (2009).
- Security sector reform was measured using a five point Likert type scale (1- strongly disagree, 2-Disagree, 3-Not sure, 4- Agree and 5-Strongly agree) based on the model of Cartney&Wils, (2014)
- Sustainable development was measured using a five point Likert type scale (1- strongly disagree, 2-Disagree, 3-Not sure, 4- Agree and 5-Strongly agree) based on the model of Todaro, (2010).

3.10 Ethical Considerations

Maximum effort was ensured to observe ethical principles to ensure that bias is eliminated. Respect for all intellectual property where all the secondary data was properly documented and referenced. The respect for respondents was ensured

regarding information provided, and non-discrimination to allow willing and equal participation. In addition, no client was coerced to give the information, but was convinced to give the feedback at will, in this study. The researcher recognized the rights of individuals to privacy, personal data protection and freedom of movement. Finally, all the data collected was destroyed after capturing and analysis.

3.11. Data process and analysis

Statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS version, 20.0) was used to aid to process and summarize the information got from the questionnaires. The data was sorted, coded and fed into the SPSS data analyst to generate various results. The data was analyzed for descriptive statistics, that is, frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviation. Using Pearson correlation coefficient of determination, inferential statistics like correlations was used to illustrate the existence of the relationship between variables (if any), while the regression analysis was used to explain how the independent variables affect the dependent variable.

3.12 Anticipated limitations and problems encountered.

The researcher encountered the following limitations

- i. Sensitivity of information; some of the staff were reluctant to respond to some of the questions since they deal with government information. The researcher assured them of maximum confidentiality so they can provide all the required information.
 - ii. Busy schedules; some key informant respondents had busy schedules and lack time to participate in the study. The researcher made appointments with the respondents in order to meet at appropriate times for the interviews.
 - iii. Unwillingness to fill the questionnaires; some respondents were unwilling to share information about their leaders, supervisors, workmates and the service system. The researcher however endeavored to emphasize that it is a purely academic research and confidentiality was upheld.
- Interpretation of the questions may affect the meaning as some respondents can get difficulty in interpreting the questions correctly since English is not used as the national language. However the researcher tried to interpret the questions for them where necessary

**CHAPTER FOUR
PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF STUDY FINDINGS**

4.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the response rate, Bio data, Pearson correlation, factor loadings, Standard and Deviation

4.1 Respondents' Bio Data

The response rate was 78.5% (146 out of 186 respondents).

4.1.1 Gender of respondents

Table 4.1 below presents the gender distribution of the respondents.

Table 1.1: Gender by respondent distribution

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	91	62.3
Female	55	37.7
Total	146	100.0

Source: Primary Data Computed

The results in table 4.1 indicates that at 62.3% were males and 37.7% were females.

4.1.2 Age Group of the Respondents

Table 4.2 below presents the age of the respondents

Table 4.2: Age Group of the Respondents

Age group	Frequency	Percent
41 - 50 years	58	39.7
31 - 40 years	45	30.8

21 - 30 years	26	17.8
50 + years	17	11.6
Total	146	100.0

Source: Primary Data computed

The results in table 4.2 indicates that 39.7% of respondents were between the ages ranges of 41 – 50 years. In addition, those within the age bracket of 31 – 40 were 30.8%. Those who were between the age range of 21 – 30 years were ranked 3rd with a statistical representation of 17.8%. And 11.6% were between the age range of 50 and above.

4.1.3 Marital Status of the Respondents

The table below 4.3 presents marital status of respondents

Table 4.3: Marital Status of the Respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Married	78	53.2
Single	46	31.5
Separated	14	9.6
Divorced	8	5.5
Total	146	100.0

Source: Primary Data computed

The result in table 4.3 indicates that 53.2% of respondents were married, 31.5% were single and 9.6% had separated from their partners while the remaining 5.5% had divorced from their partners.

4.1.4 Respondents’ Number of Dependants

The table below 4.4 presents the number of dependants for the respondents.

Table 4.4: Respondents’ Number of Dependants

Number of Dependants	Frequency	Percent
1 to 3	62	42.5
4 to 6	47	32.2
Above 6	26	17.8
None	11	7.5
Total	146	100.0

Source: Primary Data computed

The results in table 4.4 above indicates that 42.5% of the respondents were with dependants ranging from 1 to 3. In addition, 32.2% had 4 to 6 dependants, 17.8% had above 6 dependants and 7.5% had no dependants.

4.1.5 Respondents’ Level of Education

The table below 4.5 presents the educational levels of the respondents.

Table 4.5: Respondents’ Level of Education

Level of Education	Frequency	Percent
Never studied	42	28.8
Diploma	34	23.3
Tertiary	32	21.9
Primary	21	14.4
Certificate	14	9.6
Masters	6	4.1
Total	146	100.0

Source: Primary Data computed

The results in table 4.5 above indicates that 28.8% of the respondents had never studied, 23.3% had attained diplomas, 21.9% were holding a degree as their level of education, 14.4% had studied up to primary level of education and 9.6% were holding certificates while the remaining 4.1% had masters.

4.1.6 Respondents’ Number of years spent in the State

The table below 4.6 presents the number of years the respondents have been working/ staying in Jubek State
Table 4.6: Respondents’ Working Experience

Number of years spent in the County	Frequency	Percent
5 - 6 years	77	52.7
Above 6 Years	30	20.5
3 - 4 years	22	15.1
1 - 2 years	12	8.2
Less than 1 year	8	5.5
Total	146	100.0

Source: Primary Data computed

The results in table 4.6 above show that 52.7% of the respondents had been working/ staying in Jubek State for 5 to 6 years. In addition, 20.5% had been working/ staying in the State for over 6 years, 15.1% had 3 to 4 years of experience, followed by respondents who had been working/ staying in Jubek State for 1 to 2 years 8.2% and 5.5% as the least who had been working/ staying in the State for 1 year.

4.2 Relationship between Study Variables

Spearman correlation coefficient was used to determine the degree of relationship between the study variables as shown in the table 4.7 below.

Table 4.7 Pearson’s zero order correlation matrix

	1	2	3
Good governance (1)	1.000		
Security sector reforms (2)	.349**	1.000	
Sustainable development (3)	.565**	.504**	1.000

** . Correlation is significant at the .01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Primary data computed

4.2.1 The relationship between Good governance and Sustainable development

The results in table 4.7 above indicate a positive relationship between Good governance and Sustainable development ($r = 0.565$, $P\text{-value} < 0.01$) which implies that good governance leads to improved sustainable development in Jubek State and the opposite is true.

4.2.2 The relationship between Security reforms and Sustainable development

The results in table 4.7 above indicate a significant positive relationship between Security reforms and Sustainable development ($r = 0.581$, $P\text{-value} < 0.01$) which implies that security sector reforms improve the levels of Sustainable development in Jubek State and South Sudan as a whole.

4.2.3 The factor structure of Good governance and Security reforms on Sustainable development

Regression analysis was used to examine the level at which Good governance and Security reforms determine Sustainable development in South Sudan.

Table 4.8 below shows the regression model for Good governance, Security reforms and Sustainable development

Model	Un-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	T	Sig
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	498.111	131.434		3.790	.009
Good governance	.681	.335	.869	2.030	.089

Security sector reforms	.197	.285	.285	.692	.515
R= .691, R- Square = .477, Adjusted R- square = .216, F= 1.826, Sig = .243					

Source: Primary data computed

Results in table 4.8 above show (R= 0.691) a combination of Good governance and Security sector reforms in assessing the level to which they can predict the level of Sustainable development in Jubek State. These variables explained 47.7% of the variance of Sustainable development (R Square =.477). The most influential predictor of Sustainable development was Good governance ($\beta = .869$, Sig. 089). Security sector reforms is less likely to influence Sustainable development since it portrays low significance ($\beta = .285$, Sig. 515) in the model.

A unit change in Good governance processes will contribute to a change in the possibility of Sustainable development by (.869) while a one unit change in Security sector reforms will contribute to a change in the Sustainable development of the State like Jubek (285).

4.4 The factor Analysis

4.4.1 Factor Analysis of Good governance

Table 4.9: Factor Analysis of Good governance

Variables	Participation	Accountability	Transparency	Rule of law
There is inclusive participation and representation of all the stakeholders	.818			
We allow participation of all the citizens in all the activities.	.803			
Because of the leaders’ initiatives, citizens have started living together in a harmony and peaceful environment	.770			
I have a clear understanding of their responsibilities and have clearly defined roles in a robust structure		.746		
There is sound financial management at the center		.723		
There is a law, policy or statute that enforces accountability among the leaders and other parties		.690		
There is clear and public disclosure of information, rules, plans, processes and actions by governments, companies, organisations and individuals			.652	
It is the principle that public affairs need to be conducted in the open			.631	
There is financial management in the organisation			.604	
The country’s laws have to been adopted and respected for de-mining and weapons collection				.628
De-mobilised combatants have been involved in de-mining as a way of facilitating local reintegration				.600
The governance of the country has led to peace building in post conflict transitioning societies.				.594
Eigen Value	2.687	0.885	0.332	0.097
Variance %	67.163	22.120	8.301	2.415
Cumulative	67.163	89.283	97.585	100

Source: Primary data computed

The result in table 4.9 above shows the factor analysis results of Good governance, four factors were extracted, component one (Accountability) explained 61.1%, followed by Participation with 19.6% then Transparency with 13.6% and the last Rule of Law with 5.7% of the variance of Governance.

The factor analysis results of Good governance under Accountability attribute were explained that; there is inclusive participation and representation of all the stakeholders 82%, we allow participation of all the citizens in all the activities 80% and that because of the leaders’ initiatives, citizens have started living together in a harmony and peaceful environment 77%.

Under Participation attribute, they were explained that; I have a clear understanding of their responsibilities and have clearly defined roles in a robust structure 75%, there is sound financial management at the center 72% and that There is a law, policy or statute that enforces accountability among the leaders and other parties 69%.

With the Transparency attribute, the results were explained that; there is clear and public disclosure of information, rules, plans, processes and actions by governments, companies, organisations and individuals 65%, It is the principle that public affairs need to be conducted in the open 63% and that there is financial management in the organisation 60%.

Lastly under Rule of Law attribute, they were explained that; the country's laws have to been adopted and respected for de-mining and weapons collection 63%, De-mobilised combatants have been involved in de-mining as a way of facilitating local reintegration 60% and that the governance of the country has led to peace building in post conflict transitioning societies 59%.

4.4.2 Factor Analysis of Security sector reforms

Table 4.10: Factor Analysis of Security sector reforms

Variables	Political dimension	Economic dimension	Social dimension	Institutional dimension
There are civilian oversight of the security sector forces	.838			
There is good governance including the capacity of the civil society	.813			
The media, NGOs, researchers, the public at large are able to facilitate debate on security priorities	.790			
Maintaining an excessive security apparatus deprives other policies		.816		
Management tires to identify needs and key objectives and determine what affordable,		.793		
There is prioritising resource allocation is, and ensuring the efficient and effective use of resources		.760		
There is a guarantee the internal and external security of the population			.703	
Security includes the security of the population from attacks of all types on their life, health or property			.681	
The social dimension of security reform improves sustainable development			.654	
A security sector concept should not become an excuse for having militarised police forces				.688
A security sector concept should not become a major internal role for the armed forces				.560
The institutional dimension of security reform improves sustainable development				.514
Eigen Value	2.687	0.885	0.332	0.097
Variance %	67.163	22.120	8.301	2.415
Cumulative	67.163	89.283	97.585	100

Source: Primary data computed

The result in table 4.10 above shows the factor analysis results of Security sector reforms, four factors were extracted, component one (Power structures) explained 61.1%, followed by International organisations with 19.6% then World public opinion with 13.6% and the last Historical influence with 5.7% of the variance of Foreign policy.

The factor analysis results of Security sector reforms under Political dimension attribute were explained that; there are civilian oversight of the security sector forces 84%, there is good governance including the capacity of the civil society 81% and that the media, NGOs, researchers, the public at large are able to facilitate debate on security priorities 77%.

Under Economic dimension attribute, they were explained that; Maintaining an excessive security apparatus deprives other policies 82%, Management tires to identify needs and key objectives and determine what affordable 79% and that the social dimension of security reform improves sustainable development 65%.

With Social dimension attribute, the results were explained that; there is a guarantee the internal and external security of the population 70%, Security includes the security of the population from attacks of all types on their life, health or property 68% and that the social dimension of security reform improves sustainable development 65%.

Lastly under Institutional dimension attribute; a security sector concept should not become an excuse for having militarised police forces 68%, a security sector concept should not become a major internal role for the armed forces 63% and that the institutional dimension of security reform improves sustainable development 51%.

4.4.3 Factor Analysis of Sustainable development

Table 4.11: Factor Analysis of Sustainable development

Variables	Availability	Stability	Freedom	Quality
Development has improved people’s standards of living	.863			
Development programs from government respond to people’s needs	.849			
Natural resources are available for exploitation	.832			
Water bodies are protected		.750		
People are sensitized about the role of development		.729		
There are rules against environmental degradation		.706		
There are limits to social freedoms in the society			.714	
People are sensitized on the need for social development			.684	
People enjoy their freedom with special consideration			.658	
Quality management is about measuring excellence in the company				.688
There is strict and consistent commitment to certain standards that achieve uniformity of services				.641
Whichever production is done, is always in the interest of the clients				.619
Eigen Value	1.880	.997	.904	.220
Variance %	46.990	24.919	22.598	5.493
Cumulative	46.990	71.909	94.507	100

Source: Primary data computed

The result in table 4.11 above shows the factor analysis results of Sustainable development, four factors were extracted, component one (Life sustenance) explained 61.1%, followed by Freedom with 19.6% then Self-esteem with 13.6% and the last Per capita income with 5.7% of the variance of Economic development.

The factor analysis results of Sustainable development under Life sustenance levels attribute were explained that; Development has improved people’s standards of living 86%, Development programs from government respond to people’s needs 85% and that Natural resources are available for exploitation 83%.

Under Freedom attribute, they were explained that; Water bodies are protected 75%, People are sensitized about the role of development 73% and that there are rules against environmental degradation 71%.

With Self-esteem attribute, the results were explained that; there are limits to social freedoms in the society 71%, People are sensitized on the need for social development 68% and that People enjoy their freedom with special consideration 66%.

Lastly under Per capita income attribute, the results were explained that; Quality management is about measuring excellence in the company 69%, there is strict and consistent commitment to certain standards that achieve uniformity of services 64% and that whichever production is done, is always in the interest of the client's 62%.

**CHAPTER FIVE
DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS**

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents interpretation of the study findings.

5.1 Bio Data

5.1.1 Gender of the respondents

The results indicated that at 62.3% were males and 37.7% were females. This implied that most of the employees within the state and the Country at large were males. However, obtaining information from both male and female is an indicator that the information contained in this report is gender sensitive hence the report data being genuine.

5.1.2 Age group of the respondents

The results indicated that 39.7% of respondents were between the age ranges of 41 – 50 years. In addition, those within the age bracket of 31 – 40 were 30.8%. Those who were between the age range of 21 – 30 years were ranked 3rd with a statistical representation of 17.8%. And 11.6% were between the age range of 50 and above. This implied that the employees within the state were between the age range of 41 - 50 years, an indicator that the ministry employ mature and energetic people who can effectively carry out all possible policies of Good governance as well as approaches towards better security reforms to bring about improved sustainable development. Therefore, presentation of data obtained from mature respondents of above 41 years means that data contained in this study is good and reasonable.

5.1.3 Marital Status of the respondents

The result indicated that 53.2% of respondents were married, 31.5% were single and 9.6% had separated from their partners while the remaining 5.5% had divorced from their partners. This implies that most of the employees engaged in implementing good governance, security reforms for improved sustainable development were married, which is a sign of responsibility.

5.1.4 Number of dependents for the respondents

The results indicated that 42.5% of the respondents were with dependants ranging from 1 to 3. In addition, 32.2% had 4 to 6 dependants, 17.8% had above 6 dependants and 7.5% had no dependants. This implied that most of the employees and beneficiaries of the state were responsible people since most of them had dependents to cater for.

5.1.5 Education levels of the respondents

Results indicated that 28.8% of the respondents had never studied, 23.3% had attained diplomas, 21.9% were holding a degree as their level of education, 14.4% had studied up to primary level of education and 9.6% were holding certificates while the remaining 4.1% had masters.

This implied that the workers had acquired some skills to work in the state since some of the workers had acquired a reasonable level of education. However the leaders in the state needed to lay strategies to improve education of the beneficiaries. The results also indicated that the information got during the research can be depended on as majority of the respondents were educated with capability of researching and making independent decisions.

5.1.6. Number of years the respondents have been working with the enterprises

The results showed that 52.7% of the respondents had been working/ staying in Jubek State for 5 to 6 years. In addition, 20.5% had been working/ staying in the State for over 6 years, 15.1% had 3 to 4 years of experience, followed by respondents who had been working/ staying in Jubek State for 1 to 2 years 8.2% and 5.5% as the least who had been working/ staying in the State for 1 year.

Most of the respondents who participated in this study had stayed in the state for 5 -6 years, an indication that data obtained was from people who were mature with working experience in the state and that information got from them was not biased.

5.2 The relationship between the variables

5.2.1 The relationship between Good governance and Sustainable development

The results indicated a positive relationship between Good governance and Sustainable development ($r = 0.565$, $P\text{-value} < 0.01$) which implied that good governance leads to improved sustainable development in Jubek State and the opposite is true.

Drawing on Mbaku & Smith, (2012), on the relationship between Governance, Capacity development and Sustainable, it can be noted that good governance, in all its facets, has been demonstrated to be positively correlated with the achievement of better growth rates, particularly through the building of institutions in support of markets. Recent empirical analysis suggests a positive correlation between democratic governance and the levels of income, investment, human capital, economic liberalization, and distributive income growth in society (Brinkerhoff & Derick, 2008).

Indeed, some analysts, such as Alfred Zack-Williams, have successfully argued that good governance, particularly its aspects of democratic consolidation, is a sine qua non for development. Consequently, the new maxim for Africa in the twenty-first century should be “no democracy, no development” (Mbaku & Smith, 2012).

5.2.2 The relationship between Security reforms and Sustainable development

The results indicated a significant positive relationship between Security reforms and Sustainable development ($r = 0.581$, $P\text{-value} < 0.01$) which implied that security sector reforms improve the levels of Sustainable development in Jubek State and South Sudan as a whole.

The results are supported by Ball, (2011) who said that the four dimensions underline how broadly SSR can be and is understood, if it is not only narrowly perceived as the technical or institutional reform of the security or the security/justice sector but instead as a governance and democratizing programme, as well as a development and security programme. It has been made abundantly clear in the literature that SSR is a relatively new area for development cooperation; in the past this was the prerogative of agencies engaged in questions of territorial defense (especially military assistance and police assistance programmes), while development cooperation largely shied away from engaging too closely with security actors (Bryden and Hänggi, 2010).

5.2.3 The regression analysis of Good governance and Security reforms on Sustainable development

Results showed a regression of ($R = 0.691$) a combination of Good governance and Security sector reforms in assessing the level to which they can predict the level of Sustainable development in Jubek State. These variables explained 47.7% of the variance of Sustainable development ($R\text{ Square} = .477$). The most influential predictor of Sustainable development was Good governance ($\beta = .869$, $\text{Sig. } 0.089$). Security sector reforms is less likely to influence Sustainable development since it portrays low significance ($\beta = .285$, $\text{Sig. } 0.515$) in the model. This implied that a unit change in Good governance processes will contribute to a change in the possibility of Sustainable development by (.869) while a one unit change in Security sector reforms will contribute to a change in the Sustainable development of the State like Jubek (.285).

The results are in line with According to the World development report, (2011), good governance advances sustainable development for three reasons. First, enjoying political freedom and participating in the decisions that shape one's life are fundamental human rights (Brinkerhoff & Derick, 2008). In those African countries where leaders are not elected or selected by election, or where elections are flawed choices are severely restricted (Brinkerhoff & Derick, 2008). The denial of these rights is a denial of human development. Second, good governance helps to protect people from economic and political catastrophes, such as famines, and other crises (Brandt & Clara, 2008).

There is a direct correlation between bad governance and famines, for example, in Africa. In other words, those countries frequently suffering from famines in Africa tend not to have good governance. Third, good governance can promote sustainable development by empowering citizens to influence policies that promote growth and prosperity and reflect their priorities.

Security sector reform addresses security problems and tries to improve the situation through institutional reforms (Brzoska, 2013).

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 Introduction

This chapter highlights the major conclusion and recommendations of the study. The findings are outlined in direct response to the specific objectives. Recommendations have been provided to incorporate good governance and security sector reforms on sustainable development in Jubek State and South Sudan as a whole and further research.

6.1 Conclusions

The empirical studies based on panel data analyses and the case study on Jubek State demonstrate that good governance and security sector reforms play a big role in improving sustainable development in any State like Jubek. On the one hand benefits produced by good governance such as providing security, justice, economic, and social functions and to channeling the will, energies, and resources of both the indigenous population and the international community can be useful for economic development in the short run. They take a role of a “shock absorber” of the challenges that are associated with transition to a free market economy.

A democratic government is more responsive to the needs of the population such as in providing opportunities in education, health and social welfare, better housing, equitable distribution of development projects including roads and other infrastructural development. Such physical projects taken to local communities and different regions usually provide some employment opportunities even though some may be temporary and business opportunities which enhance people's quality of life. Good governance is one of the essential preconditions for development and poverty reduction. In order to

overcome problems and engage the right people in a meaningful way it is necessary to use an approach that is aware of the problems but nevertheless makes use of the opportunities for security sector reform. Security sector reform will achieve little without a broader process of transformation of the society. The most important thing is for South Sudan to prepare to fully implement good governance for a good environment for security sector reforms and also using its enormous resources and making some necessary economic and institutional reforms.

6.2 Recommendations

Basing on the study findings and the conclusions, the researcher derived the following recommendations:

- i. The management of Local Government constitutes a significant part in as far as Governance in relation is concerned. They should be responsive, accountable to the community, hence they should put the following in place. Proper management of receipt books especially in issuing and acquisition of receipt books, requisition must initiate all the transactions that involved out flow of cash. Above all, it is important to debt and credit all ledgers, authority to spend money must be evidenced in writing before cash is spent and budgets must be respected thus if quality service delivery is to be realized.
- ii. The government of South Sudan should reduce institutional corruption by strengthening them and ensuring policy reforms where necessary. The government should also as a matter necessity promote and ensure transparency, accountability, rule of law and fundamental human rights in the country.
- iii. The government should restore and develop public goods; restore major infrastructure, including national roads, irrigation systems, and harbors; develop transportation systems to link producers and traders to regional, national, and international markets; and restore security and law enforcement.
- iv. The promotion of good governance by these multilateral institutions should be tailored to the real needs of the people such as reforming the civil service in an effective way that at the same time creates room for employment as opposed to creating unemployment as in the case of the World Bank public service reforms
- v. Policy makers have to weigh different relevant objectives – like poverty reduction, improvement of health situations, improvement of water supply, and many more – against the need for security sector reform. Measures to increase public security can require the allocation of large volumes of resources – resources that might be needed for other programmes. Given the scarcity of funds it will be necessary to set priorities

6.3 Areas for further future Research

- i. This study has identified the need to investigate the impact of Capacity building and Diplomatic relations in achieving Sustainable peace in the Country.
- ii. The role of human rights, environment and development with special emphasis on corporate accountability.

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APPENDICE

Appendix I: Questionnaire

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ALL CITIZENS

Dear Sir/ Madam

I am Gabriel Alier Riak a student at Stafford University, Uganda pursuing Bachelors in Public Administration. As one of the requirements for the award of the above degree, I am required to carry out a research project. The research is to investigate the relationship of Good governance, Security sector reforms and Sustainable development with a particular reference of Jubek State. These questions are intended to facilitate this study. You have been randomly selected as a beneficiary of the above organization and you are kindly requested to spare some time and voluntarily respond to the following questions. All your responses will be treated confidentially. Your input is highly appreciated.

Section A: Bio data

1. Gender

Male	Female

2. Age Group

21 – 30 yrs	31 – 40 yrs	41 – 50 yrs	50 + yrs

3. Marital status

Single	Married	Divorced	Others

4. Number of dependants

None	1-3	4-6	Above 6

5. Level of education

Never studied 1	Primary 3	Certificate 3	Diploma 4	Degree 5	Masters 6

6. Number of years spent receiving staying in Jubek state

<1 year	1-2 yrs	2-4 yrs	4 -6 years	Over 6 yrs

Section B: Good governance

Please indicate the degree to which you agree with the following statements. Tick the scale		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly agree
		1	2	3	4	5
Participation						
1	There is inclusive participation and representation of all the stakeholders					
2	The government allows participation of all the citizens in all the activities.					
3	Because of the government initiatives, citizens have started living together in a harmony and peaceful environment					
4	The government does not allow citizens to be involved in development programmes					
5	All stakeholders' participation helps in sustainable development of the society					
Accountability						
6	Public sector entities, and the individuals within them, are responsible for their decisions and actions					
7	There is stewardship of public funds					
8	All our leaders have a clear understanding of their responsibilities, and have clearly defined roles in a robust structure					
9	There is sound financial management at the center					
10	There is a law, policy or statute that enforces accountability among the leaders and other parties					
Responsiveness						
11	Leaders are always willing to help the public					
12	Arrangements based on security to trust that can sustain peace and democracy have been made					
13	Leaders provide prompt service to the people					
14	There is transformed public service in South Sudan					
15	People are able to quickly identify and accurately when services are falling below the promised standard					
Transparency						
16	All stakeholders have confidence in the decision-making processes and actions of public sector entities					
17	I have confidence in my leaders at the centre					
18	There is meaningful communication and consultation with all stakeholders at the centre					
19	We have freedom of speech at the centre					
20	Governance cannot be effective without the transparent disclosure of accurate information to all the various stakeholders					
Rule of law						
21	There is a mutual relationship between the police, civil society and local communities					
22	The police, civil society and local communities jointly take responsibility for development solutions and local safety security					
23	The country's laws have to be adopted and respected for de-mining and weapons collection					
24	De-mobilised combatants have been involved in de-mining as a way of facilitating local reintegration					
25	The governance of the country has led to peace building in post conflict transitioning societies.					

Section C: Security sector reforms

Please indicate the rate at which you rank Market Entry Strategies in this company. Tick the scale		<i>Strongly disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Not Sure</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Strongly agree</i>
		1	2	3	4	5
Political dimension						
1	There are democratic institutions in the Country					
2	There are civilian oversight of the security sector forces					
3	There is good governance including the capacity of the civil society					
4	The media, NGOs, researchers, the public at large are able to facilitate debate on security priorities					
5	There is freedom of expression and movement					
Economic dimension						
6	There is rational allocation of human resources					
7	There is rational financial and material resources					
8	Maintaining an excessive security apparatus deprives other policies					
9	Management tires to identify needs and key objectives and determine what affordable,					
10	There is prioritising resource allocation is, and ensuring the efficient and effective use of resources					
Social dimension						
11	There is actual guarantee of the security of the citizens					
12	There is prime task of the security sector					
13	There is a guarantee the internal and external security of the population					
14	Security includes the security of the population from attacks of all types on their life, health or property					
15	The social dimension of security reform improves sustainable development					
The institutional dimension						
16	An institutional overlap between domestic public security and external defense increases the danger of intervention by the military in domestic affairs					
17	A security sector concept should not become an excuse for having militarised police forces					
18	A security sector concept should not become a major internal role for the armed forces					
19	The institutional dimension of security reform improves sustainable development					

Section D: Sustainable development

To what extent do you agree with the following statements? Tick the scale		<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Not sure</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Strongly Agree</i>
		1	2	3	4	5
Availability						
1	People acknowledge the need for development					
2	There is clean and safe water in my society					
3	Development has improved people's standards of living					
4	Development programs from government respond to people's needs					
5	Natural resources are available for exploitation					
Stability						
6	Climatic conditions are constant					
7	There is growth of new forests					
8	Water bodies are protected					
9	People are sensitized about the role of development					
10	There are rules against environmental degradation					
Freedom						
11	People do what they want in the community without any interference					
12	People's actions aim at environmental protection					
13	There are limits to social freedoms in the society					
14	People are sensitized on the need for social development					
15	People enjoy their freedom with special consideration					
Quality						
16	Quality management is about measuring excellence in the company					
17	There is strict and consistent commitment to certain standards that achieve uniformity of products					
18	Whichever production is done, is always in the interest of the clients					
19	Citizens recommend the services offered by the ministry					

Thank you very much for your time

Appendix II: BUDGET ESTIMATES

No.	ITEM	Quantity	Cost/Unit(USSP)	Total cost (USSP)
1.	Stationery	1 (ream)	100	100
2.	Printing & Binding	-	500	500
3.	Communication	-	2000	2000
4.	Transport	-	3000	3000
5.	Lunch	10 days	50	500
6.	Research Assistants	2	1000	2000
7.	Miscellaneous	-	1500	1500
8.	Data analysis		2000	2000
TOTAL				12500

Appendix III: WORKPLAN FOR THE RESEARCH PROJECT

May, 2018	Proposal writing.	Researcher and Supervisor
June, 2018	Developing research instruments and submission	Researcher and Supervisor
August, 2018	Proposal review and Pilot Testing of tools	Researcher and Supervisor
September, 2018	Data collection	Researcher
October, 2018	Data processing and Analysis	Researcher
November 2018	Report writing and submission	Researcher and Supervisor