ETHINIC POLITICY ON NATION BUILDING IN SOUTH SUDAN

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Definition OF KEY TERMS

Ethnic politics conflict: *It is a contested incompatibility which concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths (Duponchell, 2010).*

Nation building: *is the effort to strengthen the prospects for internal peace and decrease the likelihood of violent conflict (CIDA, 2012).Peace building requires sustained international support for national efforts across the broadest range of activities; monitoring ceasefires, demobilizing and reintegrating combatants, assisting the return of refugees and displaced persons, helping organize and monitor elections of a new government, supporting justice and security sector reform and enhancing human rights protections and fostering reconciliation after past atrocities (Weber, 2011). Whenever an armed conflict erupts there is no peace. Peace building can only be achieved once there is permanent peace (when atmosphere is conducive), which can also lead to achievement of permanent peace building (Dal and Pedro, 2011). Peace Building is an intervention that is designed to prevent the start or resumption of violent conflict by creating a sustainable peace(OECD, 2009).According to the United Nations, peace building includes actions to identify and support structures, which will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict (UNDPA, 2010). Nation building is measured using strategies for peace buildingwhich include; freedom of association, economic renewal, normalcy & rule of law, reconciliation and security & public order (CIDA, 2012).*

CHAPTER ONE
1.0 INTRODUCTION
Globally, some progress is being made towards achieving the MDGs, but societies affected by ethnic politics. In other word ethnic politics" refers to a situation in which politicians tend to mobilize support on the basis of an appeal to ethnic identity and people tend to support leaders from the same ethnic group. Ethnic politics is often regarded as a problem when different groups come to see each other as competitors for power and when members believe that they will be excluded from the benefits of state assistance and protection if one of their own is not in power. The reason is that such politics often promotes interethnic tension and violence, leading many to argue that ethnic politics needs to be eradicated or managed through tailored institutional arrangements.

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 2012, 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 2015). This suggests that armed violence is both a cause and consequence of certain forms of underdevelopment. At the time when conflicts have become major impediments to development, the donor community recognizes the need for a special focus in assisting post-conflict recoveries.

According to UNDP, (2013), the majority of worst-performing countries in terms of meeting their MDGs have been affected by conflict directly or indirectly and these countries are in greatest need of foreign aid and the countries affected by armed conflict are South Sudan, Kenya, Somalia, DRC Congo and Burundi among others. In light of this debate, it is of crucial importance to sharpen the focus on the role of post-conflict aid as a tool for peace recovery and development. Since all the developing countries, including those affected by conflict, attract aid from the same pool of donor funding World Bank, (2014), investigation of the patterns and the determinants that drive aid to post-conflict countries is warranted.

The ethnic politics in South Sudan worsened humanitarian conditions in a country facing acute needs and 740,000 people are displaced due to the armed conflict and therefore it embarked to peace building, especially, in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity States, (Dan, 2014). There are disparities in school participation rates, the chance of completing the eight-year primary cycle is currently 30% for boys but only 17% for girls. The primary completion rate is still very low at only 26% for grade 6 and 8% for grade 8, thus leaving the illiteracy rate very high in the Country. Based on the 2013 Southern Sudan Household Survey, 50.6% of Southern Sudanese are poor, living on less than USD 2.0 per day. The incidence of poverty has also worsened, from 44.7% in 2011 to more than 57.2% in 2015, with a corresponding increase in the depth of poverty (MoAF, 2015).Fighting and rising insecurity have contributed to deteriorating conditions that are further impacted by the evacuation of many international relief workers Rodriguez 2012). The protection of civilians is currently the primary humanitarian challenge in South Sudan, and reports indicate that the security forces are, in many areas, divided and/or unable to provide security for either residents or foreigners (Collier and Duponchell 2010). However such challenges in the Country have greatly affected humanitarian assistance hence making it difficult to realize peace building in many spheres of development. The current study tries to investigate how armed conflict and humanitarian assistance influence peace building in South Sudan.

1.1 Background to the study
Ethnic politics is a contested incompatibility which concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths (Duponchell, 2010). Armed conflict decreases the probability of capacity building and sustainable development in a country Camacho and Rodriguez 2012). As such, armed violence can result in the loss of fixed assets, the disruption of formal and informal labour 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). Armed conflict is measured by attributes like poor governance, unprotected property rights, imperfectly enforced contracts and unfair elections by (Blattman and Miguel, 2010).

In other word, ethnic politics refers to a situation in which politicians tend to mobilize support on the basis of an appeal to ethnic identity and people tend to support leaders from the same ethnic group. Ethnic politics is often regarded as a problem when different groups come to see each other as competitors for power and when members believe that they will be excluded from the benefits of state assistance and protection if one of their own is not in power. The reason is that such politics often promotes interethnic tension and violence, leading many to argue that ethnic politics needs to be eradicated or managed through tailored institutional arrangements.

Nation building is the effort to strengthen the prospects for internal peace and decrease the likelihood of violent conflict (CIDA, 2012).Peace building requires sustained international support for national efforts across the broadest range of activities; monitoring ceasefires, demobilizing and reintegrating combatants, assisting the return of refugees and displaced persons, helping organize and monitor elections of a new government, supporting justice and security sector reform and enhancing human rights protections and fostering reconciliation after past atrocities (Weber, 2011). Whenever an armed conflict erupts there is no peace. Peace building can only be achieved once there is permanent peace (when atmosphere is conducive), which can also lead to achievement of permanent peace building (Dal and Pedro, 2011). Peace Building is an intervention that is designed to prevent the start or resumption of violent conflict by creating a sustainable peace(OECD, 2009).According to the United Nations, peace building includes actions to identify and support structures, which will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict (UNDPA, 2010). Peace building is measured using strategies for peace building which include; freedom of association, economic renewal, normalcy & rule of law, reconciliation and security & public order (CIDA, 2012).

1.2 Problem Statement

Several attempts to resolve Ethnic politics between South and North of the then Sudan, in Naivasha, Kenya gave birth to Independent South Sudan in 9.July.2011 and; the ongoing effort or process to bring to an end the recent internal Ethnic politics in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia have been done, yet fragility remains unabated. Such journeys have prompted questions as to what is direly /or barely needed to achieve permanent resolution to ethnic politics which will intern to nation Building in South Sudan (UNDP, 2013). South Sudan has been engaged in bloody Ethnic between Sudan and its own self. To quell those disturbances into peaceful settlements, the government of South Sudan has tried many ways, but all efforts were frustrated to a continuation of the ethnic politics between the warring parties (UNDP, 2014).

Armed violence like the recent one of 2013 hindered the achievement of the peace building and, more generally, social, economic, political and human development in South Sudan (UNHCR, 2014). Ethnic politicst/ or Violence 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 ethnic violence. As such, ethnic violence can result in the loss of fixed assets, the disruption of formal and informal labour markets, reductions in, or absence of foreign and domestic investment, declining tax revenues and diminishing development capacities. In short, Armed Violence/or Conflict undermines Social Capital and Peace Building (UNDP, 2008).

Since the outbreak of violence in South Sudan on 15 December 2013, the humanitarian needs have quickly been growing with a total of 195,416 persons have been displaced from the 4 states of South Sudan, namely; Central Equatorial, Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile, and 75 171 of them taking shelter in the UN peace keeping bases in Juba, Bor, Malakal, Bentiu, while an estimated 58 000 others are displaced in Aweriel County Lakes state (UNMISS, 2014). At the same time, 150,000 people have sought refuge in the neighboring countries of Ethiopia,

CHAPTER TWO
2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1.1 Ethnic politics

Ethnic politics isthe use of illegitimate force (actual or threatened) with arms or explosives, against a person, group, community, or state that undermines people-centered security and/or sustainable development. An armed conflict is a contested incompatibility which concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths (Duponchell, 2010). As such, armed violence can result in the loss of fixed assets, the disruption of formal and informal labour markets, reductions in, or absence of foreign and domestic investment, declining tax revenues and diminishing service-delivery capacities. In short, armed violence undermines development (UNDP, 2008).

Moreover, the uncertainty generated by the attacks, kidnaps and threats has decreased their investment in research, technology and in hiring more laborers. Collier and Duponchell, (2010) uses information from a firm survey conducted by the World Bank in 2006 in Sierra Leone, finding that conflict reduces the number of employees that a firm can hire (Duponchell, 2010). Armed conflict is measured by attributes like destruction of infrastructure, unprotected protected human and property rights, Loss of lives and displacement of people (Blattman, 2010).

- **Loss of lives**

Civilians in war zones may also be subject to war atrocities such as genocide, while survivors may suffer the psychological aftereffects of witnessing the destruction of war (Dreher, 2010).

- **Destruction of infrastructure**

During violent an armed conflict, assets get lost or destroyed through heavy fighting and looting. The Burundi armed conflicts in the 1990s was associated with severe asset depletion (Bandyopadhya, 2010).

- **Forced displacement**

Large population movements typically accompany an armed conflict. Asylum seekers and forced migrants are, to a large extent, young economically active household members. Other displaced groups such as the elderly, women and children are overrepresented amongst refugees from armed conflicts areas (Berthélemy, 2011). Armed conflict is measured by attributes like destruction of infrastructure, unprotected protected human and property rights, Loss of lives and displacement of people basing on armed conflict model by (Blattman and Miguel, 2010).

- **Unprotected property rights**

International human right law lays down obligations of governments to act in certain ways to refrain from certain acts in order to protect human and property rights and fundamental freedoms of individual and groups. Most often during armed conflicts, human and property rights are infringed upon the most (Berthélemy, 2006). Humanitarian law applies in armed conflicts, restructuring the actions of warning parties, providing for protection and human treatment of persons who are not taking part in the conflict of those that can longer take part in the armed hostilities (Blattman and Miguel, 2010).

2.1.2 Nation building

Nation building is the presence of justice and peacebuilding entails addressing all factors and forces that stand as impediments to the realization of all human rights for all human beings. Canadian nation building Initiative of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) provides a definition of nation building in its Strategic Framework: as the effort to strengthen the prospects for internal peace and decrease the likelihood of violent conflict (CIDA, 2012). The over-arching goal of peacebuilding is to enhance the indigenous capacity of a society to manage conflict without violence (Castillo, 2008).

Ultimately, peacebuilding aims at building human security, a concept which includes democratic governance, human rights, rule of law, sustainable development, equitable access to resources, and environmental security (Cotet and Tsui, 2013). Peacebuilding may involve conflict prevention, conflict resolution, as well as various kinds of post-conflict activities. It focuses on the political and socio-economic context of conflict, rather than on the military or humanitarian aspects. It seeks to address this challenge by finding means to institutionalize the peaceful resolution of conflicts (OECD, 2009).

During the post-conflict Nation building phase, the challenges can best be captured along three broad themes: security, welfare and representation (Macrae, ed. 2009). These represent the core functions of the modern state, whether democratic or authoritarian, and are also central to peace building. Before the current concept of 'stabilization' came into play, historical and theoretical knowledge considered security concerns – mainly disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), and security sector reform (SSR)– as the focus of post-conflict peace building and as core functions of a state in post-conflict situations(Lucchi, 2010). However, the current concepts of security and stabilization signal that peace building is not limited to the aftermath of conflicts and can take place at any phase in a 'fragile state' situation(Cotet and Tsui, 2013).

Whereas the repeated mantra is 'sustainable development requires security, and sustainable security requires development,' there have been efforts to reconcile peace and security with development concerns (CIDA, 2012). As one of the ways to promote more comprehensive approaches to armed violence reduction in post-conflict or high violence environments, the development of policies that transcend the conventional categories of armed conflict, post- conflict, and criminal violence is recommended (Macrae, ed. 2009). Peace building is measured by the following attributes;

- **Freedom of association**

Freedom of Association is the right to join or leave groups of a person's own choosing, and for the group to take collective action to pursue the interests of members (Macrae, ed. 2009). It is both an individual right and a collective right guaranteed by all modern and democratic legal systems, including the (Bailey and Pavanello, 2009).

- **Economic renewal**

There should be protection of vulnerable groups, provision of basic needs, gender, and setting up of physical infrastructure. The government and other international actors have to provide to improve employment generation, put up economic foundations for growth and development of the communities in the transitional societies of conflicts like South Sudan.

- **Governance and rule of law**

The rule of law is the legal principle that law should govern a nation, as opposed to being governed by arbitrary decisions of individual government officials. Rule of law implies that every citizen is subject to the law, including lawmakers themselves (UN's MDG Review Summit, 2010). Good The government and other international partners should set up strategies like; offices and mediation, constitution-making, public administration and government strengthening, local governance, financial transparency and accountability, elections, electoral systems and processes/political parties, public information and media development (Barnett and Sürcher, 2009).

- **Reconciliation**

Socially reconciliation refers to restoration of mutual respect between individuals from different political, economic, ethnic and cultural backgrounds. The examples are United States, South Africa and Rwanda, to mention few (Camacho and Rodriguez, 2012). Theologically (Christian), reconciliation or truth is an element of salvation that refers to the results of atonement. Reconciliation is the end of the estrangement, caused by original sin, between God and humanity (UNDPA, 2010). Strategies like; transitional justice, judicial and legal reforms, corrections and human rights protection should be emphasized (Castillo, 2008).

- **Security and public order**

nation building can include many issues but security and public order should emphasized. There should be security system governance, strong law enforcement agencies and defense reforms to protect the civilians (UNDPA, 2010). Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) and mine action should also be critically taken into account since peace building is about setting up strong strategies for a sustainable peace(Barnett and Sürcher, 2009).
There is a relationship between ethnic politics and nation building because ethnic politic decreases the probability of nation building in a country Camacho and Rodriguez, 2012). As such, ethnic politicscan result in the loss of fixed

assets, the disruption of formal and informal labour markets, reductions in (or absence of) foreign and domestic investment, declining tax revenues and diminishing service-delivery capacities. In short, ethnic politics undermines nation building (UN's MDG Review Summit, 2015). Weber, (2011) argued that the most urgent and important nation building objectives were identified as 'establishing security, building confidence in a political process, delivering initial peace dividends and expanding core national capacity.' As suggested by a survey respondent, basic services delivery, which lies at the core of humanitarian action, could support nationbuilding by helping to establish security; Restoring basic service delivery supported by humanitarian action and satisfaction of basic needs, will create a climate that is favorable to nation building.

CHAPTER THREE
3.0 Methodology
3.1 Research Design
A case and descriptive design was used taking Juba County as a case study. A case study can provide focused and valuable insights to phenomena that may otherwise be vaguely known or understood. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches will be employed to get the information from the employees and beneficiaries of different backgrounds from the organization. Quantitative approach will be employed using questionnaires. . In this case, the quantitative approach will allow the researcher to solicit information expressed in numerical format while the qualitative approach will complement the quantitative approach by soliciting more detailed information expressed in textual format (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). Combining numerical and textual information will help the researcher to enrich the study findings.

3.2 Research Population
Population according to Bryman and Bell (2011) is the universe of units from which a sample is to be selected. The study population of 440 comprised of 35 administrative staff, 45 operational staff, 25 support staff and 335 beneficiaries of UNMISS in Juba.

Table 1.1: Population size

Institution	Target group	Population
Juba County	Administrative staff	35
	Operational staff	45
	Support staff	25
	Beneficiaries	335
Total		**440**

Source: Primary data

3.3 Sampling Procedure
Sampling is the process of selecting units (e.g. people, organizations) from a population of interest so that by studying the sample, a fairly generalize results is trace back to the population from which they were chosen (Trochim, 2006).The study will employ purposive sampling for top administrators because they will be considered more knowledgeable about organization. Stratified random sampling for the operational and support staff will be used according to Creswell (2003), to ensure proportionate representation of the different sub groups. The study will employ a combination of both simple random and purposive sampling techniques in selecting the sample. The simple random technique shall be used to select respondents from the different departments. This will be premised on the fact that the simple random technique gives respondents an equal chance of participating in the study and giving reliable data, as Blattman, (2010) emphasizes. Purposive sampling shall be employed to select key informants who will include the administrative staff, since these are expected to be more knowledgeable about the operations of the organization. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) purposive sampling enables a researcher choose participants of his own interest based on knowledge and expertise.

3.4 Sample Size
The sample size was calculated using the Krejcie and Morgan table for determining sample size (1970) as this give a practical ratio according to the population size. According to Krejcie and Morgan table approximately 205 respondents will be used as a sample size of the entire population (440). The researcher will categorize the sample to 28 administrative staff, 40 operational staff, 24 support staff and 113 beneficiaries of Juba County.
A table showing sample size and their distribution

Table: 3. 1: Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling

Institution	Target group	Population	
Juba County	Administrative staff	35	28
	Operational staff	45	40
	Support staff	25	24
	Beneficiaries	335	113
Total		**440**	**205**

Source: Primary data

3.5 Sources of Data
The researcher will use both primary and secondary data sources.

3.5.1 Primary data
According to Blaxter (2001), primary data is defined as consisting of materials that one has gathered by himself through systematic observation, information archives, the results of questionnaires and interviews and case study which one has compiled. This will be collected through interviewing and questionnaire survey. The relevant primarydata for respective indicators will be obtained from study area through the questionnaires.

3.5.2 Secondary data
Saunders et al., (2007) defined secondary data as data used for a project that were originally collected for some other purpose. Text books, annual reports, journals and magazines will be some of the documents reviewed in order to obtain secondary data. These secondary sources help the researcher to identify how others have defined and measured key concepts, and how this research project is related to the work of others.

3.6 Research methods
3.6.1 Questionnaire
A questionnaire is a type of survey method that utilizes a standardized set or list of questions given to individuals or groups, the results of which can be consistently compared and contrasted (Trochim, 2006).The researcher will use closed questionnaires as a data collecting instrument to obtain information from the employees and citizens of the organization under study regarding the topic under study. The questionnaires were designed according to the theme and objectives of the research. They will contain close ended questions. The close ended questions will be based on the 5-point Likert Scale format. It allows respondents to respond boldly and frankly to questions and enables collection of vast amounts of data in a short time and was less expensive (Amin, 2005).

3.6.2 Interview method
Interviews are face to face meetings (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). This approach will be guided by the consideration that interview method of gathering information can be used to solicit the opinions and suggestions of the respondents. It will be also used as a means of probing of some interesting and unexpected behavior (Silverman, 2001). These will be used to collect data from the administrative staff only. A set of questions in English will be asked to respondents and responses will be recorded. This will help explain issues under study in depth.

3.7 Data collection instruments
3.7.1 Closed Questionnaire
A structured questionnaire will be used to obtain information from respondents (Amin, 2005). Use of questionnaires will allow 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 will also help to reduce on the cost and time implications, besides enabling greater responses.

3.7.2 Interview guide
According to Saunders and Thornhill, (2007), interview schedule is a set of questions read to the respondent by an interviewer who also records responses. The study will use interview guides for in-depth interviews directors and heads of departments as key respondents. The interview guide will utilize both open ended and closed questions. The closed questions will be utilized where it is possible to restrict responses to predetermined answers or where alternatives are few. On the other hand, open questions will be used where details were needed and where there were many alternative choices.

3.8 Validity and reliability of research instruments

The quality of research is gauged by the validity and reliability of results. Data validity and data reliability measures the accuracy and consistence of the research. Validity is a measure determining the extent of systematic errors in the data material (Saunders and Thornhill, 2007). If relevant variables are excluded, the statistical models are biased. Data validity is to a great extent dependent on the researcher. Reliability assesses whether the research has random errors. It determines the consistence of the measurements. High reliability represents high correlation between dependent and independent variables. Cronbach's Alpha test will be employed to measure the reliability.

A formula for Law she will be used to measure the validity of research, as indicated below:

$$CVR = (n - N/2)/ (N/2)$$

Where CVR= Content Validity Ratio,

n= number of respondents indicating "essential",

N= total number of respondents

The reliabilities found to be above 0.7, as recommended by (Amin, 2005) means the instruments are reliable.

3.9 Measurement of Variables

- **Ethnic:** To test ethnic politic variable, a set of statements will be used and applied to a five-point likert scale ranging from (1No extent, 2= Small extent, 3= Moderate extent, 4= Great extent, 5= Very great extent) basedon the Armed conflict model by (Blattman, 2010) using a set of attributes such as like destruction of infrastructure, unprotected protected human and property rights, Loss of lives and displacement of people.
- **Nationbuilding:** To test perceived peace building, a set of statements will be used and applied to a five-point likert scale ranging from (1 No extent, 2= Small extent, 3= Moderate extent, 4= Great extent, 5= Very great extent)basedthe Canadian International Development Agency, (2012) strategies for nation building which include; freedom of association, economic renewal, normalcy and rule of law and reconciliation.

3.10 Ethical Consideration

Maximum effort will be ensured to observe ethical principles to ensure that bias is eliminated and maximize meaning of information provided. Respect for all intellectual property where all the secondary data will be properly documented and referenced. The respect for respondents will be ensured regarding information provided, and non-discrimination to allow willing and equal participation. In addition, no client will be coerced to give the information, but will be convinced to give the feedback at will, in this study. The researcher will recognize the rights of individuals to privacy, personal data protection and freedom of movement. Masculinity will be put in consideration especially in cultures where it is associated with self-esteem. The biodiversity will be respected and no irreversible change that threatens the environment or ecological balance will be imposed. The "Do no harm" principle will be followed during research. Any risks will be clearly communicated to subjects involved. Finally, all the data collected will be destroyed after capturing and analysis.

3.11. Data process and analysis

The data collected will be coded and filled into Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS. Version 20.0). Depending on the nature of the data, different statistical methods will be applied. ANOVA will be used to figure out the difference between farmers at different wealth categories and different locations. Descriptive statistics, such as mean, frequency, cross-tabulation, and percentage will also be used when necessary. The results will be presented in tables as appropriate. Using Pearson correlation coefficient of determination, inferential statistics like correlations will be used to illustrate the existence of the relationship between variables (if any), while multiple regression will be used to explain how the independent variables affect the dependent variable. A multiple linear regression model will be used to assess the impacts of armed conflict and humanitarian assistance on peace building in the transitional society.

3.12 Anticipated limitations and problems encountered

The researcher anticipates encountering the following limitations

(i)   Sensitivity of information; some staff might be reluctant to respond to some of the questions since they deal with government information. The researcher will assure them of maximum confidentiality so they can provide all the required information.

(ii)   Busy schedules; some key informant respondents might have busy schedules and lack time to participate in the study. The researcher will make 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, benefactors, workmates and the service system. The researcher however endeavored to emphasize that it is a purely academic research and confidentiality was upheld.

(iv)   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 will try to interpret the questions for them where necessary.

CHAPTER FOUR
ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS AND RESULTS

4.0 Introduction
The chapter involves presentation, analysis and interpretation of the study results. Data presented, analyzed and interpreted according to the research objectives. It is presented in the form of tables and figures basing on the responses got from the study respondents that were selected during the process of data collection.
The discussion of findings has been arranged in accordance with demographic characteristics of respondents' and objectives of the study as were formulated in chapter one of this report. These objectives include; examine the relationship between Armed Conflict and Peace Building, relationship between Humanitarian Aid and Peace Building and the factor structure between Armed Conflict, Humanitarian Aid and Peace Building

4.1 Presentation and Analysis of Data collected Presentation:
During the field work 205 questionnaires returned from the respondents. This gives a response rate of 100%. This was a good result, as a result of follow up by the researcher to make sure that all the staff of UNMISS fill their received questionnaires and return them..

4.2 Data Presentation Preliminary.
The table below shows the rate of response by different respondents.

Table 4.2 Rate of response by Respondents.

Questionnaires	Respondents	Valid Percentages (%)
Returned	205	100
Total	205	100

Table 4.2 A total number of 205 questionnaire where distributed and all questionnaires were returned. Showing an actual rate of 100% questionnaires. However, this is a reasonable level upon which research can be based and valid conclusions can be drawn from the research.

SECTION A-Personal Bio-Data.
The table 4.2.1 below shows the distribution of respondents by gender.
Table 4.2.1 Gender of Respondents.

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	male	135	65.9	65.9
	female	70	34.1	100.0
	Total	205	100.0	

Source: Primary data. (2016)
Table 4.2.1 shows that 135 out of the total of 205 respondents were males, representing approximately 65.9% of the entire sample size. While 70 were females, representing approximately 34.1% of the sample size.

The table 4.2.2 below shows the distribution of respondents by age
Table 4.2.2 Age Group of the respondents.

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	21-30	65	31.7	31.7
	31-40	55	26.8	58.5
	41-50	50	24.4	82.9
	above 50	35	17.1	100.0
	Total	205	100.0	

Source: Primary data. (2016)

Table 4.2.2it can be deduced that out of 205 of the total respondents, 65 were between the 21-30 years representing 31.7%, 55 were between 31-40 years representing 26.8%, 50 were between 41-50 years representing 24.4%, 35 were between above 50 years representing 17.1%

The table 4.2.3 below shows the distribution of respondents by marital status.
Table 4.2.3 Marital Status of the respondents

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Single	45	22	22
	Married	95	46.3	68.3
	Divorced	40	19.5	87.8
	Others	25	12.2	100
	Total	205	100.0	

Source: Primary data. (2016)

Table 4.2.3 it can be deduced that out of 205 of the total respondents, 45 were single, representing 22%, 95 were married representing 46.3%, 40 were divorced, representing 19.5%, 25 were others representing 12.2%.

Table 4.2.4Number of Biological Children of the Respondents.

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-3	100	48.8	48.8
	4-6	70	34.1	82.9
	Above 6	35	17.1	100.
	Total	205	100	

Source: Primary data. (2016)

Table 4.2.4it can be deduced that out of 205 of the total respondents, 100 were having 1-3 children, representing 48.8%, 70 were having 4-6 children representing 34.1% and 35 were having above 6 children representing 17.1%.

Table 4.2.1 Number of Dependents/Relatives of the Respondents.

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-3	105	51.2	51.2
	4-6	65	31.7	82.9
	Above 6	35	17.1	100
	Total	205	100.0	

Source: Primary data. (2016)

Table 4.2.5 it can be deduced that out of 205 of the total respondents, 105 were having 1-3 relatives representing 51.2%, 65 were having 4-6 relatives representing 31.7% and 35 were having above 6 relatives representing 17.1%.

The table 4.2.6 below shows the distribution of respondents by academic qualification
Table 4.2.6 Academic qualification of respondents.

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Certificate	40	19.5	19.5
	Diploma	48	23.4	42.9
	Bachelor	52	25.4	68.3
	Masters	35	17.1	85.4
	PhD	30	14.6	100
	Total	205	100.0	

Source: Primary data. (2016)

Table 4.2.6 it can be deduced that out of 205 of the total respondents, 40 were having Certificates, representing 19.5%, 48 were having diploma representing 23.4%, 52 were having Bachelors representing 25.4% , 35 were Master holders representing 17.1% and 30 were PhD holders representing 14.6%

Table The table 4.2.7 below shows the distribution of respondents by working experience.
4.2.7 Number of years the respondents benefits from the Organization.

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	less than 1 year	50	24.4	24.4
	1-2 years	48	23.4	47.8
	2-4 years	41	20	67.8
	4-6 years	34	16.6	84.4
	Above 6 years	32	15.6	100
	Total	205	100.0	

Source: Primary data. (2016)

Table 4.2.7 from the table it can be deduced that out of 205 of the total respondents. 50 work for less than a year, representing 24.4% of the total population. 48 have an experience of 1-2 years, representing 23.4%, 41 had work experience of 2-4 years, representing 20% of the entire population, 34 benefitted for 4-6 years representing 16.6% and 32 benefitted for more than 6 years representing 15.6%.

4.3 Relationship between the study variable.
Important to the successful completion of this dissertation was to find out the relationship between Ethnic politics ,Governance and nation Building in South Sudan especially in Juba County.

Table 4.3.1 Spearman` zero order correlation matrix

	1	2	3
Ethnic politics (1)	1.000 .		
Nation Building (3)	.798**	. 765**	1.000 .

Source: Primary data. (2016)

Spearman correlation was used to determine relationship between the study variables as shown in the table 4.3.1 above.

4.3.1. The relationship between Ethnic politics and nation Building
The results in the table 4.3.1 indicated a significantly strong positive relationship between ethnic politics andnation Building (r =0.798, P-value<0.01). This implies that Ethnic politics has a significant relationship with nation Building in Juba County. The implication of these findings is that without arm control in Juba, nation Building in Juba County is affected in South Sudan. and vice versa.

4.4 Regression model for Ethnic politics and Nation Building
Table 4.3.1 below shows the regression model for Ethnic politics, governance and Nation Building in Juba County of in South Sudan

Table of Coefficients

Nation Building	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			
	B	Std. Error	Beta	Std. Error	T	Sig.
(Constant) Ethnic Politics	2.718 .172	.131 .057	.349	.115	20.706 3.022	.000 .003

$$R = 0.869, R-Square = 0.755, AdjustedR-square = 0.751 , F = 0.595, Sig0.593$$

Source: Primary data (2016).

The results in the table 4.3.2 above indicate a linear relationship between Ethnic politics, Governance and Nation Building ($F = 0.595, Sig = 0.593$). ethnic politics and Governance greatly explained Peace Building in Juba County. Governance ($Beta = 0.456$ explained more to more to Nation Building and ethnic politics by ($Beta = 0.349$).This implies that ethnic politics and Governance entirely influenced Nation Building in Juba County in south Sudan .

4.5 Factor structure of Ethnic politics and Nation Building.

This research used factor loadings in order to check how much a variable loads into its corresponding factor. The figure below showed factor loading of each item. Straub, (2015) suggested that value of each item in factor loading should be at least 0.50 into its relative principal component.

4.5.1. Factor analysis results of Ethnic politics

Table 4.3.3. Factor loading of Ethnic politics

Variable attributes	Destruction of Infrastructures	Forced Displacement	Loss of Lives	Unprotected Human & Property Rights
Assets get lost or destroyed through heavy fighting and looting.	.953			
The efficiency of farm holdings is affected due to disruption of rural labour markets.	.935			
Limits imposed on the operation of larger farms affects the business	.928			
Destruction of infrastructure affects sustainable development in the country.	.865			
Armed conflicts are typically accompanied by large population movements		.863		
Civilian populations are often targets for both armies and rebel groups trying to expand their territorial control		.872		
Internal ethnic politics lead to cutting off large numbers of people from economic opportunities.		.857		
Internal armed conflicts can lead to a vicious cycle of displacement		.775		
Violent armed conflicts kill and injure civilians and combatants			.963	
Violent armed conflicts cause severe psychological damage to those involved in fights, to those living in war-torn communities and to displaced populations			.935	
Civilians in war zones may also be subject to war atrocities such as genocide			.835	
Loss of lives caused by violent armed conflicts affects sustainable development and number of people have lost their live during the armed conflict in South Sudan			.937	
The government has tried to refrain from certain acts in order to protect human and property rights				.875
More often human and property rights are infringed Persons that are not taking part in the conflict of those that can longer take part in the armed hostilities are respected				.839
There has been independency for the sake of protecting the innocent victims of conflict with their property				.935
Eigen value	1.605	1.589	1.503	.513
Variance %	41.333	38.749	23.458	12.385
Cumulative variance %	41.333	81.092	94.65	98.47

Source: Primary data. (2016)

The results in table 4.3.3 above shows how the factor loadings do confirm that Armed Conflict is measured by Destruction of Infrastructures, Forced Displacement, Loss of Lives and Unprotected Human & property Rights as hypothesized in conceptual framework (figure 1.1). The table shows the factor analysis results of Armed Conflict, three factors were extracted and the attribute (Destruction of Infrastructures) explained Armed Conflict better with 96.2%, the second attribute (Forced Displacement) explained more of Armed Conflict with 91.5% and Third attribute (Loss of Lives) explain Ethnic with 87.9%.

The factor analysis of Unprotected Human & Property Rights under Ethnic politics explainedthat the war basic and other properties of people are looted by armed person by 96.2%.

4.5.3. Factor analysis results of Nation Building
Table 4.4.3 factor loadings of Nation Building

Variable attributes	Freedom of Association	Economic Renewal	Normalcy and Rule of Law	Reconciliation
There is awareness-raising strategy in freedom of association and there is progress in the respect of fundamental civil liberties	.987			
Changes are introduced in law, policy or practice to ensure that trade unions and employee organizations are registered and function without interference	.867			
There are mechanisms to ensure protection against acts of anti-union discrimination or interference established or expanded	.895			
Policies and mechanisms to promote collective bargaining are established or expanded	.875			
The government and other international actors have improved employment opportunities for the generation in the transitional societies		.891		
Economic renewal improves the peace building process and livelihoods of the war victims		.981		
People's incomes have improved because of the government's poverty eradication initiatives		.892		
There are economic foundations for growth in the Country and there has been development of the communities in the transitional societies		.913		
The leader rule in accordance with the law			.871	
There is normalcy and all the citizens are equal before the law			.875	
The law is published and it is known and understand by the ordinary people			.875	
The law must is reasonably stable and this has favored the peace building and healing processes			.891	
There are shared commitment among citizens to the institutions and values of the state				.831
People are united through diversity of innovative and creativity and possibility				.797
Some people believe and some disagree that a desirable South Sudan is out of all different groups				.868
Electoral preference are shared by a variety of factors, including priority issues and participation of inclusiveness				.799
Eigen value	1.576	1.498	.599	.573
Variance %	38.973	31.343	19.354	17.175
Cumulative variance %	38.973	60.313	80.789	83.695

Source: Primary data, (2016)

The results in the above table shows how the factor loading do confirm that nation Building is measured by Freedom of Association, Economic renewal, Normalcy and Rule of Law, Reconciliation and Security and Public orders hypothesized in the conceptual framework (figure1.1.).In the results of factor analysis of nation Building three factors

were extracted and the first attribute (Freedom of Association) explained nation Building in Juba County better with 76.1%, the second attribute (Economic renewal,) also explained nation Building in Juba County with 87.1%, the third attribute (Reconciliation) also explained nation Building with 87.5%.

4.5.2 Analysis of variance for Ethnic politics
Table 4.15 showing the ANOVA for Ethnic politics

		SUM OF SQUARES	DF	MEAN SQUARE	F	SIG
Ethnic politics						
Age of the Respondents	Between Groups	83.333	7	8.333	5.044	.549
	Within Groups	60.667	2	3.333		
	Total	144.000	9			
Level of Education of the Respondents	Between Groups	81.733	7	6.930	4.222	.427
	Within Groups	62.667	2	1.333		
	Total	149.400	9			
Working Experience	Between Groups	86.733	7	5.819	4.796	.406
	Within Groups	67.667	2	.303		
	Total	154.400	9			
Marital Status	Between Groups	96.733	7	4.555	3.454	.335
	Within Groups	63.600	2	.252		
	Total	160.600	9			
Number of Children	Between Groups	86.733	7	2.819	2.796	.256
	Within Groups	67.667	2	.303		
	Total	154.400	9			
Gender Distribution	Between Groups	96.733	9	1.555	2.454	.235
	Within Groups	63.600	2	.252		
	Total	160.333	9			

CHAPTER FIVE
DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS
5.0 Introduction
This chapter presents summary of the main findings obtained by the researcher, findings drawn by the researcher and policy implications in relation to the study that aim to determine the impact of Armed Conflict and Humanitarian Response on Peace Building in Juba County. This Chapter also presents summary of the main findings obtained in the study, whereas the next section is about findings made out of the study by researcher and the last section is about policy implication in relation to the study. Furthermore subsequent section highlights areas where future researcher can dwell on.

5.1 .0 Summary of the findings.
In this section researcher provide summary of the main findings obtained by researcher in due course of conducting the study at Juba County in Jubek State in this section, both descriptive findings as well as estimation results are being presented by researcher to enrich understanding of the reader.

5.1.1 Gender of the respondents
The results shows that 135 out of the total of 205 respondents were males, representing approximately 65.9% of the entire sample size. While 70 were females, representing approximately 34.1% of the sample size. This implied that most of the employees and beneficiaries ofJuba County were males this is as a result of low female education level in the

countries like south Sudan. However obtaining information from both male and female is an indicator that the information contained in this report is gender sensitive hence the reported data is genuine.

5.1.2 Age group of the respondents
It can be deduced that out of 205 of the total respondents, 65 were between the 21-30 years representing 31.7%, 55 were between 31-40 years representing 26.8%, 50 were between 41-50 years representing 24.4%, 35 were between above 50 years representing 17.1% This implied that the most employed and beneficiaries of Juba County are between the age range of 21-30 years an indication that the employees are mature and energetic people who can effectively carry out all possible strategies of Peace Building.

5.1.3 Marital status of the respondent
From the results it can be deduced that out of 205 of the total respondents, 45 were single, representing 22%, 95 were married representing 46.3%, 40 were divorced, representing 19.5%, 25 were Others representing 12.2%.This implied that most of the beneficiaries of Juba County were married show a maximum sign of responsibility.

5.1.4 Number of Children for the respondents
It can be deduced that out of 205 of the total respondents, 100 were having 1-3 children, representing 48.8%, 70 were having 4-6 children representing 34.1% and 35 were having above 6 children representing 17.1%. This is an indication that most beneficiaries in juba County were having children which requires their support and development of ensuring peace among all the residents.

5.1.5 Number of Dependents/Relatives for the respondents
It can be deduced that out of 205 of the total respondents, 105 were having 1-3 relatives representing 51.2%, 65 were having 4-6 relatives representing 31.7% and 35 were having above 6 relatives representing 17.1%. This implies that, during the war most of the relatives of the respondents were forced out of their homes and as a result, the respondents were taking responsibilities and care for their displaced relatives as a consequent of armed conflict in the country.

5.1.6 Education level of the respondents
It can be deduced that out of 205 of the total respondents, 40 were having Certificates, representing 19.5%, 48 were having diploma representing 23.4%, 52 were having Bachelors representing 25.4% , 35 were Master holders representing 17.1% and 30 were PhD holders representing 14.6%. This implies that the employees of Juba County had acquired some skills to work in the organization,as majority of the respondents were educated with capability of research and making independent decisions.

5.1.7 Number of years the respondents have been working with the UNMISS (Organization)
It can be deduced that out of 205 of the total respondents. 50 work for less than a year, representing 24.4% of the total population. 48 have an experience of 1-2 years, representing 23.4%, 41 had work experience of 2-4 years, representing 20% of the entire population, 34 benefitted for 4-6 years representing 16.6% and 32 benefitted for more than 6 years representing 15.6%..This implied that most of the respondents who participated in this study had a high working experience of 1 -3 years an indicated that data obtained was from people who were mature in works experience in the organization an indication that information got from them was not bias.

5.2 The relationship between the variables
5.2.1 The relationship between Ethnic politics and nation Building
The results indicated a positives relationship between Ethnic politics and Nation building(**r=0.651, value < 0.01**) which implied that ethnic politics greatly affect peaceful coexistent amongst different communities living in the county.

5.3 The factor analysis result of the variables
5.3.1 Factor Analysis Results of Ethnic politics
The results shows how the factor loadings do confirm that Armed Conflict is measured by Destruction of Infrastructures, Forced Displacement, Loss of Lives and Unprotected Human & property Rights as hypothesized in conceptual framework (figure 1.1). The table shows the factor analysis results of Armed Conflict, three factors were extracted and the attribute (Destruction of Infrastructures) explained Armed Conflict better with 96.2%, the second attribute (Forced Displacement) explained more of Armed Conflict with 91.5% and Third attribute (Loss of Lives) explain Armed Conflict with 87.9%. The factor analysis of Unprotected Human & Property Rights under Armed Conflict explained that the war basic and other properties of people are looted by armed person by 96.2%.

5.3.2 Factor Analysis Results of Governance
The results shows how the factor loading do confirm that Governance is measured by participation,accountability, responsiveness, Rule of law as hypothesized in conceptual framework (figure 1.1). In the results of factor analysis of Governance, three factors were extracted the first attribute (participation) explained Governance better with 93.5%, the second attribute (accountability,) also explained more of Governance with 89.4%, lastly (responsiveness explainedGovernance with 97.2%. The factor analysis of Governance under Coordination of governance activities

attribute explained that there is independence of Governance by91.7 % which enable Governance tosupport Nation building and Rule of law by 89.9%.

5.3.3 Factor Analysis Results of Nation Building

The results shows how the factor loading do confirm that Peace Building is measured by Freedom of Association, Economic renewal, Normalcy and Rule of Law, Reconciliation and Security and Public orders hypothesized in the conceptual framework (figure1.1.). In the results of factor analysis of Peace Building three factors were extracted and the first attribute (Freedom of Association) explained Peace Building in Juba County better with 76.1%, the second attribute (Economic renewal,) also explained Peace Building in Juba County with 87.1%, the third attribute (Reconciliation) also explained Peace Building with 87.5%.

5.3.4 Regression Results for ANOVA

The result indicates a statistically significant difference between age groups and how likely the would influence Governance in Juba County as evidence by the result 0.483) in addition it indicated a statistically significant difference between level of education of the respondent and how likely they would influence Governance at value 0.455) it also indicated a statistically significant difference between level of working experience and how likely the would influence Governance in south Sudan at value 0.432) it indicated a statistically significant difference marital status amongst the respondent and how likely they would influence Governance in south Sudan at value 0.334 it indicated a statistically significant difference between number of children amongst the respondent and how likely they would influence Governance in south Sudan at value 0.316) lastly it indicated a statistically significant difference between gender distribution amongst the respondents and how likely the would influence Governance in south Sudan at value 0.254).

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