



FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

ANALYSIS ON THE ROLE PLAYED BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN
PROMOTING PEACE IN AFRICA: THE CASE OF SOUTH SUDAN FROM 2011-2017.

BY SHARON MUTEPAIRE

R144748V

This dissertation is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of Bachelor of Social Sciences
in Peace Studies at Midlands State University

ZVISHAVANE

ZIMBABWE

JUNE 2018

ABSTRACT

The research analyzed the role played by non-governmental organizations in promoting peace, using the case of South Sudan. Since South Sudan got its independence from Sudan in July 9,2011, catastrophes in the world's newest independent country have not ended, the people are still ravaged with inevitable conflicts and wars, due to multiple challenges and other push factors like poorly performing government, disjoint social cohesion, civil unrest and the psycho-social trauma generated by sexual violence and child exploitation. In South Sudan there are sixty-four tribes and with the biggest population been the Dinka followed by the Nuer, but can this be used to measure the instability of peace in the country in the way it has been presented and brought to much attention in documents, thus the research was not overshadowed by this view only, but rather it looked at the effectiveness of third players (NGOs) at a wide perspective zeroing in the negative and positive effects of the increase or collaboration of non-governmental organizations such as UNHCR, UNMISS, Norwegian Peoples Aid, Social and Human Development Consultative groups who are playing a role in promoting Peace and this was not undermined. On this regard the main role ideology of implementing peace in South Sudan efforts to readdress casualties that might continue to affect the future of the country, However despite the good intentions of bringing peace in South Sudan, the questions remain partially answered because of the failures of NGOs to locate or address areas which need immediate attention and the diversion of personal guided interests ,for instance the problem of the government SPLM/A visas SPLM/AIO(Sudan People's Liberation Movement Army In opposition to the government which is SPLM/A) and service delivery to the people was pointed to be poor affecting the other spheres, the research noticed some players behind the seen supporting the opposition party at the same time hiding behind NGOs for example the UNSC singling out the interests of individual countries in the counsel . In a way, striking a balance between the role played by NGOs in promoting peace in South Sudan and the results seen, were done through a mixed approach, thus through the use of interviews, documentary reviews. Both non-probability and probability sampling technics were used on the research and thematic analysis of data presentation and analysis. Graphs and tables were used in the presentations of findings.

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this piece of work to the Lord all mighty for the grace and knowledge which I believe was not by my own ability, also my father Apostle Desmond Grace fold and my family in Christ.

DECLARATION

I Sharon Mutepaire of registration number R144748V do hereby declare that, this dissertation 'Analysis on the role played by Non-governmental organizations in Africa the case study of South Sudan from 2011 to 2017' is my original work and all other sources were respectfully acknowledged. It has not been submitted for any degree purposes or examinations somewhere else including other universities. It was submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Honors Degree in Peace Studies under the department of Politics and Public management, in the faculty of Social Sciences at Midlands State University.

RELEASE FORM

NAME OF STUDENT: SHARON MUTEPAIRE

REGISTRATION NUMBER: R144748V

DISSERTATION TITLE: Analysis on the role played by non-governmental organizations

in promoting peace in Africa: the case of South Sudan from 2011-2017

TITLE: Honors Degree in Peace Studies

YEAR OF COMPLETION: 2018

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Signed.....

Date.....

Contact Details: 197 Mazvikadei Resort Chinhoyi (Banket), Zimbabwe

Cell Number: 0776106447/0715735884

Email Address: sharonmutepaire@gmail.com

APPROVAL FORM

The undersigned certify that they have supervised the student Sharon Mutepaire dissertation entitled “Analysis on the role played by Non-governmental organizations in promoting peace in Africa, a case study of South Sudan from 2011-2017”and was submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of Bachelor of Social Sciences in Peace Studies.

Supervisor.....
Date.....

Chairperson.....
Date.....

External
Date.....

Examiner.....

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Firstly, I want to give thanks and honor to the Almighty God for bringing me this far it was not an easy journey been the pioneers of a newly introduced program in the faculty of Social Sciences at Midlands State University, but through the manifestation of the power and love of Christ I managed to stand.

I would also like to recognize the commitment and enduring effort contributed by my supervisor Mr. Chilunjika towards this dissertation for constructive comments and suggestions despite his back log, you still found some time to assist may God enlarge your territory and continue to safeguard your family.

I would also like to appreciate my South Sudanese friends you people are awesome I really thank you for all your contributions. The connection to the embassy and also the link to other South Sudanese in other universities. My sincere gratitude also goes to Richard Mesok, Peter Garang, Agum, Kan Gueh, Zuzu Onosmus, Mitchel, Jada for helping me with the whole research. You did a great work may God bless you all and fulfill the desires of thy heart.

To Apostle and my family in Christ, your prayers and support helped, am greatly humbled, also my appreciation goes to my university parents Mr. and Mrs. Mukonzongi may God richly bless you all.

Lastly my deepest gratitude goes to the institution that catered for my four years at university SOS Children's Village Waterfalls, I salute the founder Hermann Germainer and the crew I have reached this far because of your financial support, may God continue to financially bless you all so that you continue to support other orphans.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADF-African Development Fund

AU -African Union

CPA-Comprehensive Peace Agreement

CSO-Civil Society Organizations

CHF-Common Humanitarian Fund

EU-European Union

FAO-Food and Agriculture Organizations

IGAD-Intergovernmental Authority on Development

INGOs-International non-governmental Organizations

ICRC-International Committee of Red Cross

IOM-International Organization of Migration

JDT-Joint Development Team

LRA-Lord's Resistance Army

MSF-Medicine San Frontier or Doctor without Borders

NGOs-Non-Governmental Organizations

NNGO- National non-governmental Organizations

NPA-Norwegians Peoples Aid

OHCHR-Office of the (UN) High Commission for Human Rights

SPLA-Sudan People's Liberation Army

SPLM/IO-Sudan People's Liberation Movement /In Opposition

SPLM/A-Sudan People's Liberation Movement/ Army

TGNU-Transitional government of national unity

UN- United nations

UNDP-United Nations Development Program

UN OCHA- United Nation Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

UNICEF-United Nations

USAID-United States Aid

UNMISS-United Nation Mission in South Sudan

UNHCR-United Nations High Commission for Human Rights

WFP-World Food Program

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Non-governmental organization known as NGOs are organizations that are self-governing, there are classified into local, regional and international. NGOs have a positive impact in promoting peace in the world at large, peace which according to Galtung (1994) is the absence of war which can also be in two forms positive or negative peace. Examples of non-governmental organization includes, United Nations, UNESCO, ICRC, IOM, UNMISS, MSF, UNICEF, WHO, ECOWAS, etcetera, these NGOs have played a pivotal role in South Sudan in empowering the disadvantaged segments of health, education, human resources development, infrastructure etcetera, in all areas of concern political, social and economic sphere. Non-governmental organization are not usually limited to help anyhow especially in Africa. Flint et al (2005), Africa have always been vulnerable to non-governmental organization aid because of liberation wars, politics economic and social instabilities. Some of these NGOs had already been formed in 1945 when Sudan was in a merge of experiencing war, and others are still being formed following the vision of promoting peace especially in Africa. However, the study has looked on how NGOs have promoted peace in South Sudan from the period when it got its independence thus 2011 until 2017. This research enhances the role of NGOs in South Sudan and it contains, the background of the study, the statement of the problem, research questions, the significance of the study, limitations and delimitations of the study were also proffered and the chapter summary cap off the work in this section.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

According to United Nations 39th annual conference a history of South Sudan is not complete without understanding the history of Sudan and the region as a whole. Manji (2002), when the two countries were united, Sudan was counted as the largest country in Africa, more than a fourth of the size of the United states and bordered nine different countries, but in the nineteenth century, Egypt conquered the northern part of Sudan developing a profitable slave and ivory trade, Sankore (2005). In the north part of Sudan, the people were referred to as, ‘Arab’ a

reference to their background with Egypt and practicing Islam, Leeuwen (2009) in contrast the people who lived in the Southern regions were referred to as 'black Africans due to their style of living and animistic religions with some Christian minorities. This subsequently paved a way to Norway's engagement in Sudan showing the role it played in peacemaking and peacebuilding through the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

Jok (2007), in January 2005 North Sudan and South Sudan signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). The treaty brought to an end to a cycle of civil wars that has been termed as the world's longest running conflict, and eventually led also to the independence of South Sudan. South Sudan in 2011 emerged as the world's newest country and one of the least developed, after almost forty years of war between the Sudan government and the southern revolutionary and voted in January 2011 referendum to separate from Sudan, Nyangiro (1999). Dating back the causes of conflict between the south and the north were fueled by north poor governance as it used resources from the south to develop north at the expense of south, differences in religious beliefs the north dominated the Muslims and the south Christians, that's not the only issues to zero in on there is also the issue of civil strife.

According to Diani (2001) estimations reviewed that more than 2.5 million people were killed in the civil war ,4.5 million were displaced. Cater (2005) propounds that South Sudan was left in a devastating state the cost of the war destructed the development of infrastructure, human capital and formal civilian institutions at the moment of time were there was need of humanitarian aid. "The independence of South Sudan was somehow a blessing in disguise as it fostered greedy to the existing government". According to Arnstein (2008) in December 2013, political tensions among crucial Sudanese leaders escalated to violence. The political disagreement that sparked the crisis was not laid on ethnic identity, but it overlapped with preexisting ethnic and political grievances, which was summed by the UN responsible in Security Council Resolution 1590 established the UN Mission in South Sudan UNMIS this was approved shortly after the signing of CPA in 2005 also upholding the promotion and protection of civil rights and the holding of elections, thus UN (2000).

According to the IGAD (2013) talks which were hosted by Ethiopia addressing the tension between government forces, guards loyal to President Kiir and forces aligned with Machar, led to mass displacement. The fighting which continued abated for more than twenty months led to

regional mediators to doubt progress in peace negotiations under the omen of the intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) an East African regional entity, IGAD as a non-governmental organization managed to ceasefire between the warring parties which later reconsidered themselves to January 2014 cessation of hostilities deal but failed to agree on the composition and responsibilities. After missing multiple deadlines set by regional leaders to sign the deal and under threat of international sanctions, including a proposed arms embargo, the warring parties partially reached an agreement in August 2015. Kiir signed the deal more than a week after Machar, with reservations calling the agreement divisive and an attack on South Sudan's sovereignty.

Maureen (2004), cites that the IGAD managed the ceasefire monitoring mission from May 2014, march 2015 the peace agreement stood still after it was signed, the clashes between the two sides reduced, but continued armed conflicts on both sides violated the ceasefire before coming together to form a new transitional government of national unity (TGNU) in the late April 2016. The role of the TGNU was based on power-sharing formula.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Poor governance, food insecurity, poor education, poor health facilities, internal displacement, were the major challenges faced by citizens in South Sudan, not only was it a problem, but it also affected non-governmental organizations as there found it difficult to implement peace programs that eradicate the continues conflicts in the country. For instance, according to Mahamadu (2013) after the political disaster in 2013 which led to schism in the ruling of Sudan's Peoples Liberation Movement (SPLM) and in December the disintegration of the army into groups loyal to president Salva Kiir and the former president Riek Machar. Thus, fighting between soldiers in the presidential guard in Juba capital city of South Sudan swiftly spilled over into neighboring battles and massacres among ethnic lines, speeding the bitter conflict in greater Upper Nile and subsequently across the whole country.

This poor governance (political crises) highlights the major problem chasing away potential investors, the spread of NGOs networks, which would be advocating for peace-building capacity programs and the establishment of NGOs, hence the study sought to expand knowledge on reputation of conflicts so as to analytically and vividly look at the roles played by non-governmental organizations. Reportedly according to Schmer (2010) the roles played by

UNICEF and other NGOs in food security etcetera was meant for the development/betterment of South Sudan, but faults were found, within the criteria of those in power, led to distrust between South Sudan and its foreign donors, the capabilities of peace-keepers, the international governance experts, the analysis and assumptions of donors and humanitarian and development actors. At the end the challenge now on the NGOs is the disillusionment making it difficult for adequate respond.

The role of the NGOs in promoting peace in South Sudan was meant to transform/prevent wars/conflicts from recurring, 'but despite the efforts put peace practitioners have statistically proved that since December 2013 1.9 million people have been internally displaced and 1.3million have fled to neighboring countries' UNDP (2010). About five million were food insecure in 2016 the World Food Program and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) warned that 3.7-4m were severely food shortage. South Sudan is still dogged with challenges such as poverty, diseases(malaria) among other challenges and it is against these zero chills that the study wants to unfold the role of NGOs in promoting peace.

1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- The research sought to fulfill the following:

1. To explore the causes of conflict in South Sudan
2. To evaluate the role of the continental and regional blocks/groupings in promoting peace in South Sudan.
3. To analyze the role played by NGOs in promoting peace in South Sudan.
4. To assess the current peace-keeping/building measures in place to address the conflict in South Sudan.
5. To investigate the challenges faced in addressing the recurrent conflict in South Sudan.
6. To proffer recommendations for strengthening the role of NGOs in promoting peace (South Sudan).

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the causes of the conflicts in South Sudan?
2. What are the roles of continental and regional groupings/blocs in promoting peace in South Sudan?

3. What are the roles played by NGOs in promoting peace in South Sudan?
4. Why are the current peace-keeping /building measures being in place to address the conflict in South Sudan?
5. Why investigate the challenges faced in addressing the recurrent in South Sudan?
6. What strategies can be adopted to strengthen the role played by NGOs in promoting peace in South Sudan?

1.5 JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROBLEM

The continues conflicts arising from every sphere of Sudanese citizens has attracted many researches and interferences from local and national non- governmental organizations as the media worldwide is not news without the mention or updates of the wars or conflicts hindering development in South Sudan even when at certain extent the conflicts could have deescalated. The agendas or the role parser of NGOs in promoting peace in the country have not been exactly nullified. The research seeks to help the non-governed institutes to factor out the misrepresented calculations of what is expected to be done by NGOs or what they should consider before theoretically and practically formulating programs that are half baked. The idea been to dig deep and avoid dealing with things on the surface as this foster more conflicts and rather than moving towards achieving peace half resolved conflicts will continue to emerge.

The relevance of the research was significant to peers and other academics on knowledge gaining on roles played by NGOs in promoting peace guided by peace education and also as an added advantage to learn how to establish a non-governmental organization which is effective in achieving peace for the betterment of the future of Sudan and other countries. The study also adds to the existing stock of knowledge of South Sudan history and the operation of NGOs in peace processes towards promoting peace.

1.6 DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Delimitation is defined by McNeil (1985) as the choices made by the researcher that should be mentioned. The South Sudanese were not the only people affected by the wars or conflicts in South Sudan but the neighboring countries as well as interfering countries from the western because of the (geographical location of South Sudan) were also affected as NGOs tried to

promote peace in the country due to the spill of refugees in neighboring countries who needed the support of NGOs, but the research focused on the role played by NGOs in promoting peace in South Sudan.

The time frame of the research was from 2011-2017 a period in which some NGOs were already in existence and others are still being formed because of the continuity of conflicts which means as the study is guided with time it does not guarantee that the promotion of peace in South Sudan has stopped rather there are still ongoing peace processes that are supporting the achievement of peace and some of the results were obtained from where the researcher left thus there is a probability of some peace processes might have changed following the casualties since the conflicts in South Sudan have proven not to be fixed as also shown by several studies that have been carried on the role played by NGOs in promoting peace in South Sudan, the difference of the studies has been almost the same.

1.7 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

According to Mouton (2006) limitations are guidelines or the boundary in which the research is not allowed to exceed. Some of the Sudanese students were not comfortable to give in detail the challenges faced as some issues were a bit sensitive as the study required how NGOs played their part, but it seems some of the information was not vital to be published because of inferiority complex and patriotism feeling of belonging and protecting the country's integrity, thus exposing the country's position in terms of war/conflicts was difficult for the questionnaires, meaning the research was not going to be hundred percent accurate because the information provided was different and somehow biased. The research overcame this by clearly explaining and informing the students that this was for academic's purpose and it was to benefit them to come up with ways of dealing with this conflict as this was dealing with the progress of developing the nation, if they are solutions this means there are high chances of these students being in a position to safeguard the constraints of South Sudan relying on other countries' education facilities, health, food and so forth.

Despite the above most of them were busy even at the embassy they kept on rescheduling the meeting, but the researcher managed to get some few points to highlight in the study for example the assistant, Nyama (1997), managed to pin point that some of the programs that were being introduced were very beneficial and there might be possibilities of having sustainable peace

in South Sudan for the coming future if certain conditions are met and the voices of the citizens are heard, the time was limited for the interview as it was done through the phone, thus facial expression were missed during the dialogue, but the main important thing was to get the vital information which was successful. The research basically used oral information, documentation which was hard because of the continuous change of the nature of conflicts in the country and also the cost of traveling to South Sudan and collect data was expenses so the study had to rely on the availability of students and the embassy which was quite not enough also, making it hard to generalize the findings.

1.8 STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

The chapter outlined the importance of background information of the study, the statement of the problem, purpose and objectives of the study, research questions, and significance of the study, limitations and delimitations in relation to the role played by non-governmental organizations in promoting peace in South Sudan were also addressed.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter looked at the concept of the promotion of peace processes, objectification of the peace programs and the theoretical view was also discussed. Key terms of the study topic in line with the role of NGOs in peacemaking were also explained. The related literature to the study and conceptual framework were also were also discussed in chapter two.

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

Chapter three captured the research methodology lining from the research design, research samples selection methods, data collection methods. Data analysis as well as ethical considerations which were considered on the role played by NGOs in promoting peace in South Sudan.

CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

This chapter focused data analysis, data presentation of the findings on the role played by NGOs in peace promotion in South Sudan, in line to the research design outlined on the previous chapter. qualitative research was used to obtain the data and more data presented in this chapter

was obtained through interviews and documentation review. Data was presented and analyzed in line with the research questions and objectives of the role made promoting peace in South Sudan.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This sub-section summarized the research findings, drew conclusion from the roles of peace processes that promote peace in South Sudan, in conjunction with data analysis in chapter four, recommendations and suggestions for further research were also articulated and the research concluded that non-governmental organizations have managed to resolve and implement peace processes in South Sudan, although there are some slight loopholes which if nonreviewed might become a problem in the future.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTIONS

The chapter looked at literature reviews, contextual concepts and theories that were related to the roles played by non-governmental organizations in promoting peace in South Sudan. It looked at the comparative views of scholars on the concept of the roles implemented by NGOs (local, regional and international NGOs) in peace processes which includes conflict transformation, peacebuilding etcetera, the chapter also outlines the critics brought about in these roles that were established

2.1 THEORITICAL AND CONTEXTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1.1 Causes of conflict in Africa

Conflicts in Africa are inevitable due to various reasons stipulated with time, according to Lederach (1994) there are stages to African conflicts they start in a latent and if not resolved manifest and there are types of conflicts which includes intrastate, interstate, interpersonal and intergroup and there can also fall under political, social and economic , DFID (Department of International Development) propounds that there is a foundation to African conflicts and the background which includes established independence, the formation of OAU in 1963 heralded the start of the end of Africa's colonial era, which was not a problem as some countries in Africa went through a smooth transition to independence. Also, the Cold war which led to the immediate of East/West spheres of persuasion in Africa, thirdly the new world order accompanied by the existence of the emergence of new geopolitical balance of forces as well as economic order that could weaken and marginalize Africa.

According to this DFID consultation document (2001), the current conflicts have taken the shape of what was laid before thus conflicts in Africa fall under four distinctions which includes

conventional warfare-wars of attrition an example can be drawn from the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea which was fought with troops along a defined series of fronts targeting primarily military strategic and the increasing cost of such warfare has turned to make these conflicts self-restricting in Africa .Another cause of conflicts in Africa is Factional warfare these wars are fluid in nature, the causes centers around the exploitation of commercial, mineral and natural resources, some of the countries affected with factional warfare are Liberia, Somalia, Uganda (internally) and Cote D'Ivoire, thus according to Brahim (2001).Other causes to conflicts in Africa include genocides and ethnic based conflicts for example Burundi remains at the most immediate risk of genocide and D.R.C in Kivu region, a number of other countries have experienced outbreaks of ethnic and religious violence living Cote D' Ivoire at risk according to, the constitution document it also looks at conflicts in Africa in terms of the 'new warfare'-regional conflict, these conflicts have been described as the new warfare and it is the expansion of this conflicts that have lit the causes of conflicts in South Sudan and other African countries, thus conflicts in Africa fall under political, social and economic.

2.1.2 The role of continental and regional groupings in promoting peace: A global perspective

Regional and continental organizations have played a pivotal role in promoting peace in Africa, according to Deutsch (1957) the role of AU is preserving security and peace on the continent and AU was birthed out of the need to reinforce peace and security especially in human security as a necessity for resolving the development related problems in the continent. Regional organizations have contributed to regional governance or account for global governance or comment on the impact of other international bodies for example UN. Moller (2009), OAU undertook the end of civil strife in Chad from 1981-1982 and Rwanda (1990-1993) although there were partially effective.

Ghali (1992,1999) connotes that continental organization like United Nations adopted a strategy that subsequently used four P's and have addressed this formula everywhere, including regional organizations. The four P's first P looks at preventive diplomacy/conflict prevention, thus done early before a conflict manifest, this includes creation of early warning systems. In the case of failure to conflict prevention, the second P involves the process of indulging to peacemaking and if an agreement is reached that warrants to peacekeeping. Peacekeeping embraces monitoring of

ceasefire (if there are any) and assistance in its implementation, the last P involves building peace which address the root cause of the conflict and sought to rebuild the country, promote reconciliation and achieve transition to democracy to avoid recurrence of such conflicts, the idea emanated from the establishment of SADC organ for Peace Defence and Security (OPDS). Regional organization alt not to be closer to conflict situations but anticipate conflicts and enjoy greater popular legitimacy in conflict zones, Zartman (1997).

Wilson (2008), there are quite a number of roles played by continental and regional organizations in promoting peace globally for example the early warning system normally for the continent there are called (CEWS) and African standby force (ASF) and the special fund. Wilson supports that the organization have been cemented by the individual peace security mechanisms of the eight recognized RECs which are in different categories of development and have being designed to attend to regional needs. The AU and REC have succeeded in peacemaking through mediation, preventive diplomacy and military intervention. African mediation led by Kenya under the auspice of IGAD resulted to the signing of CPA in 2005, the Lusaka accords signed by DRC and five of its neighbors were done through the persistence of African leaders and support from SADC.

ECOWAS have also aligned to the memorandum of understanding with AU considering experience in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, EU and UN and other continental organizations/partners have a system of meeting annually for updates and review progress reinforcing peacekeeping mission's agenda in Africa and globally, (ibid)

2.1.3 The nature and formation of NGOs

Non-governmental organization have proved to promote peace in South Sudan through humanitarian aid, and so forth, according to Bahri (2016) the recurrence of the civil strife in South Sudan led to displacement of more than 2.8 million people, The security in the capital ,Juba, has been less volatile since a ceasefire was signed in July 2016,however the research has proved that violent outbreaks are still occurring across the country and conflict has caused massive displacement and extreme food shortage. Mohammad (2016), reported the credit was given to the South Sudan NGO forum which is a membership organ of 101 national and 127 international non-governmental organizations that facilitates the work of its members to address

the humanitarian and development needs South Sudan. It was established in Kenya in the early 1990s as coordination mechanism, relocating to Juba in 2005.

The forum state aims are sharing information, external engagement, policy, NGO-INGO coordination and security information management. The secretariat is funded by SIDA, SDC, ECHO through membership fees. The role of NGO network in South Sudan tend to focus on capacity building and knowledge sharing activities, there are also of the networks which includes creating knowledge sources and portals of their own, Azza (2016). Schwarts (2010) noted that locally CMI's reported that the youth in South Sudan have prominent roles among some tribes in South Sudan and some of the roles relate directly to violence, for example the arrow boys, a youth responsible for the protection of their communities especially against the attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

2.1.4 The role of NGOs in promoting peace

NGOs have played a pivotal role on international development from individual donors in financially stable countries and bilateral aid agencies in delivering aid to poor communities in the poorest regions worldwide. NGOs have improved in the education sector which includes several random valuations of local NGOs projects in Kenya and India have improved educationally” Kremer (2003). Moulin at el (2002) described a program in which International Christelijik Steundfonds gave uniforms, stationary and classroom construction to seven randomly selected schools from poorly performing candidates. In Bangladesh NGOs were involved in service provision with over ninety percent giving micro loans and health care, Gauri (2005).

NGOs have as new transnational actors, they have added to delivering aid and are also concerned with changing policies at the national and international level, coalition of non-governmental organizations play a prominent role in transnational advocacy Keck (1998). According to sikkink (1997) contemporary advocacy in human rights, the environment and violence against women's suffrage and anti-slavery movements have been supported by NGOs. NGOs have also been involved in peacebuilding peacekeeping, peacemaking and conflict prevention mechanisms an example can be drawn from UN ECOWAS REDCROSS UNMISS the list is endless in mediation and negotiations in conflict prone countries especially in Africa and the reactional in any conflicts in Africa been AU and UN. However, NGOs especially local with the help of external have put efforts in maintaining peace and conflict prevention.

2.1.5 The objectives of the NGO network

According to Khalid (2016), In South Sudan, the national NGO network has also produced a number of different tools and platforms for local NGOs to generate and disseminate knowledge including

- NNGO *Capacity Assessment Tool*, an online auto-computing platform designed to help national NGOs assess their own organizational capacity for program me design, implementation and accountability to crisis-affected communities.
- An interactive *Operational Presence tool* showing locations and sectors of all NNGO and INGO activities, this is the first comprehensive activity mapping activity of both development and humanitarian activities in South Sudan.
- In 2015, the forum also conducted a number of member surveys on issues such as staff practices, health facility and legal firm experiences.

The South Sudan national NGO forum has managed to promote the work of national organizations and their inclusion in funding and coordination systems, for example the NNGO steering committee lobbied United Nations Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs at the 2014 Oslo Pledging Conference for greater support for national NGOs”. This advocacy has led national organization to gain a better understanding of the system through trainings on proposal writing, the humanitarian architecture, program me design and how to access the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF). Training has increased CHF funding organization as well as the number of NNGOs participating in the common response plan, thus (2015) Annual Report. The below diagram shows the NGO stratified work in South Sudan explained by the Annual report of 2015.

2.1.6 The United Nations Actions/contribution

Looking on NGO network system was not enough the study further researched on the effectiveness of United nations in promoting peace in South Sudan. The UN have been monitoring the situation in South Sudan long before they even became an independent nation, dating back to the days of the first Sudanese Civil War, ‘the UN has created the UNMISS, “the United Nations Mission in South Sudan to address and work to solve conflicts affecting the region”’.

The mission has three primary goals:

- To support peace and fostering long-term state building.
- “To support the government of South Sudan in preventing conflicts, and
- to assist the government of South Sudan to establish the rule of law”

UNMISS is primarily composed to UN peacekeepers and police officials who augment existing South Sudanese forces. It is important to note that UNMISS is not actively engaged in fighting in the civil war. They do support the official government of South Sudan but are not there to fight in the war. Instead they offer support and additional security to cities and villages. Belloni (2011) UNMISS has been engaged in several firefights with rebel, as the latter have attacked outposts and even civilian shelters. As a result, five peacekeepers have been killed and this led to the questioning of the effectiveness of peacekeepers, as they are often by laws and bureaucracy of the UN, although this has not stopped their mission of valuating and investigating human rights, “protecting civilians, paving a way for delivery of humanitarian assistance and supporting the implementation of the cessation of hostilities agreement.

2.1.7 The UNICEF/WHO contribution/action

The Republic of South Sudan is reported by WHO as the worlds underdeveloped country, with poor infrastructure and the highest maternal death rate and uneducated women in the world as of 2011 more than 90% of the population lives on less than a dollar thus it has attracted NGOs. UNICEF (2011) South Sudan have some of the worst health indicators in the world. Global Health Observatory Data Repository (2011), South Sudan faces a severe shortage of all categories of trained health professionals. Measures have been drawn to underpin some of these problems.

2.1.8 Surveillance/early warnings and response system

The purpose of the surveillance/early warning and response system is to detect disease outbreaks. Rapid detection of cases of epidemic-prone diseases is essential to ensure rapid control.

surveillance system requires:

- “Focus on the communicable disease most likely to occur in the disease-affected population”.
- Includes an “alert system for immediate reporting and prompt investigation of priority”.
- “epidemic-prone diseases which includes cholera, hepatitis Shigellosis and measles”.

According to Sank ore (2005), it has been proven by many researches done in South Sudan that in terms of health South Sudan is challenged at it has to rely on foreign aid, because of after effects of conflicts which includes depleted infrastructure, outbreak of disease, abuse of women and girls, child soldiering and so forth which needs early response.

2.2 Approaches to Conflict

The changes in the nature of conflicts in South Sudan has led to different approaches of handling conflicts by many non-governmental organizations. The study analyzed the informal processes of peace through the role of NGOs in the pre-independence of South Sudan through conflict transformation and the local turn in peacebuilding as theoretical concept. Francis (2010), the liberal peacebuilding framework is focused on external efforts in peace making and state building. As highlighted previously in UN objectives, the agenda for peace also incorporated transformation thinking into the UN peace missions. However, whereas the UN approach emphasized the centrality of international interventions, conflict transformation focused on local agency, Akerlund (2010).

According to *ibid* if closely looked the nature of conflicts in South Sudan have underlined the roles of peace processes, thus conflict management, conflict transformation, peacebuilding, peacekeeping and these have been applied in continuous wars in South Sudan. Galtung (1969), the idea of conflict transformation was quickly incorporated by international NGOs and networks such as the Berghof Foundation, beyond intractability and trans conflict. Mac Ginty (2013), one central aspect or difference when compared with other approaches to conflicts is the strong emphasis on local ownership of the peace processes.

According to Paffenholtz (2015) By locality, the conflict transformation school especially means the involvement, of local non-governmental actors from the middle grassroots. Despite the broader understanding of actors involved in promoting peace in South Sudan, the primary actions still revolved around international interventions. Peacebuilding efforts still mainly focused on mediation and implementation of peace agreements, and also state building was added to the main peacebuilding activities. These functions came to form the basis for what is today called liberal peace framework, Paffenholz (2015).

2.2.1 Activities of peacebuilding and conflict resolutions

Marsden (2011) “although NGO have or still working towards promoting peace in in Sudan it has come to pass that it has also worked with other international on number of bilateral and multilateral donors and actors that, in different ways, seek to address some of political, development, security and peacebuilding challenges and opportunities within is complex setting”. Chapaux (2011) reported that the term local is from governmental actors, to representatives, Wilen (2011) studied local participation in UN mission s in two African post-conflict states Burundi and Liberia and they found that there had similar NGO aid just like South Sudan of civil society.

According to Diana (2001), thus in conflict resolutions, the field of actors is crowded and European Union is seen as relevant player by other international actors and the Sudanese government. Burkina (2001) other players are comprehensive peace agreement (CPA) Troika, US, UK and African Union high level implementation panel led by President Mbeki and the political leadership of the UN peacekeeping operations.

According to Leeuwen (2009), the beginning for the forming of civil society was slow, there were only sixty-five local NGOs in Southern Sudan in 2001 and most of them had been formed by exile Sudanese either in Kampala or Nairobi. Many INGOs were hesitant to work with

Sudanese CSOs (Civil Society Organizations) for their independence from the rebel forces was seen as questionable. An (2009) the fact that many INGOs taking a more direct approach and to form and support many village level CSOs whose independence they could guarantee.

Despite the rocky start, the local civil society has become more vibrant in recent years. We are still talking of only hundreds of organizations, but the role they have taken the peacebuilding is strong. Only a few local South Sudanese NGOs works primarily on peace initiatives, but many works on relief with a secondary objective in peacebuilding. The activities have mainly focused on social healing, promotion of dialogue, reintegration, monitoring of human rights violations, promotion of participatory government and formation of community-based organizations especially in the fields of women ad youth groups Leeuwen (2009), also Van (2009) cites that the role of churches in South Sudan has been effective as institutions that are best accessed locally and they have therefore their effective important role in most local initiatives.

Rolandsen (2005), the long civil war from 1983 until 2005 complicated things a lot when the civil society was taking first steps. local authorities and CSOs were hesitant to work with international NGOs in direct peace work for the fear of their actions been seen as a direct critic or insult for the rebel leadership, Leeuwen (2009)In the same manner, many international NGOs were wary of capacity building projects with the local rebel lead authorities because it was seen that supporting the civil authorities that emanate from the rebel movement would risk their image of neutrality, however there are some notable exceptions. For example, the Norwegian People's Aid actively engaging with SPLA almost throughout the second civil war, and with time some actors such as USAID and UNICEF got more involved also in rebel held territories.

However in as much as NGOs played a significant role in promoting peace in South Sudan the long civil war which lasted from 1983 until 2005 complicated things especially when the civil society was taking its first step, Comaroff (1999).Some local authorities and CSOs were hesitant to work with international NGOs in direct peace work because of fear of the actions portrayed which were seen as direct insult for rebel leadership, in the same manner many international NGOs were wary of capacity building projects with the local rebel authorities, but even though there were notable exceptions, For example the Norwegian Peoples Aid was actively engaging with SPLA almost throughout the second civil war Roland Sen (2005).

2.2.3 Donor responses and media support

According to Nyheim (2004) in light to some of the proponent theories used for example conflict resolution tools for example mediation and negotiation and how it relates to the Sudan conflicts have used to deescalate the tensions in South, thus according to Joint NGO briefing (2011), the EU current and future focus is to bring a peace dividend to the people most affected by war in South Sudan. According to the UNDP the EU has supported the UN mission in Sudan UNMIS as well as the AU high level implementation panel and their respective mandates through different financial and technical means. “The Joint Team (JDT) was established in 2006 by the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and UK, there were later joined by Denmark and Canada”. The joint team were not only focusing on South Sudan there are countries who had the same experience which needed attention from NGOs for example in Africa Rwanda, during the Rwandan genocide human rights were violated and there was need for humanitarian aid which provided by UN, Kosovo also had an armed conflict which began in for a year and there was interference of UN security council backing peace talks, and in Haiti NGOs role just like in South Sudan was seen through USAID, UNICEF, World Vision, Red cross in providing food, health, shelter and other basic needs, Vincent (2011). Thus the research despite south Sudan managed to also look slightly on other cases were NGOs played a role in promoting peace .

2.2.4 Methods used in delivering aid

Reportedly they have being five main inter-related clusters of reasons for the rise of developing NGOs. The first was the growing sense of frustration among development practitioners with the theoretical impasse reached in the 1980s among academics and activists who had tried to explain development problems in terms of macro-level theories such as modernization ideology or radical dependency theory Gardner and Lewis (1996). This prompted a search by activists and practically minded scholars for a more ‘people-centered’ vision of development action. It helped to focus attention on NGOs which, while being far from new actors in development, had until then attracted comparatively little attention. Non-governmental organizations were imaged as sources of new and alternative development theories and practices, contributing to a dramatic expansion in their profile.

Magyar (2000), Aid has also been provided in South Sudan by Norway which helped four different activities which includes electoral support for both North and South ,for total of NOK34.a rule of law and conflict resolution program, and related training activity in constitutional and international law, also through UNDP, support to women's participation and their role in peace-building through UNIFEM, human rights through OHCHR which in turn supports the human rights unit of the UN peace mission to South Sudan UNMISS.

However, looking at the role played by NGOs in Sudan, the EU, Hutchinson (1996) claims to have contributed to preventing conflicts and peacebuilding by improving food security, rural development, the delivery of needs services such as water, education can help to reduce risk of the conflicts driven by competition over resources. Bakarat (2009), similarly in areas which receive large numbers of returnees, the EU believe that provision of services is likely to reduce tension between returnees and host communities. In light of how NGOs delivered aid to Sudan according to Ronaldson (2005) UN policies and decisions looking at two crucial elements in the implementation of the CPA have promotion of and protection of civil rights, and the holding of elections which are both defined as prominent UN response like in the security council resolution 1590 (2005) establishing the UN mission in Sudan (UNMIS) approved shortly after the signing of CPA in 2005.

On the other angle the mismanaging of Sudan's "fortune by leaders and elites, the political conflicts and wars, the lack of capacity development at the grassroots level will continue to serve/ensure NGOs assistance in Africa". The issue of economic resources in Sudan to be specific oil have served to be the cause of Conflict between south and north Sudan. "It remains questionable how much NGOs have contributed to economic growth development in Africa Sudan through disseminating information and aid but have failed to build strong partnership with locally based NGOs" according to Sawadogo (2001).

2.2.5 Challenges faced by NGOs in promoting peace in Africa

There are quite a number of challenges faced by NGOs in promoting peace in Africa one of it been failure to address root causes of the conflict due to cultural diversity. According to Hans man (1980)" NGOs represent the best of private citizens responding to global inequities and also

there are too many actors, too many chiefs and too much missions, for example by too many actors, they deliver humanitarian assistance to areas controlled by extreme rebels which would be a threat to pull out for example the withdrawal of MSF in the countries with many NGO actors, it can just be substituted. Stoddard (2006) cites that UN, European countries and USAID community arm attempt to coordinate aid in conflict and disaster situation which is a difficult battle, generally the NGOs sectors engagement in foreign aid delivery makes incentive tool of support conditional on good behavior harder to operationalize. “Too many chiefs just as government and businesses are focusing on their core competencies while outsourcing other functions, so too are non-governmental organizations, resulting in NGOs essentially becoming fundraising organizations. Too much missions in that NGOs have mission statements in simple terms most mission statements have the notion that the NGOs know in detailed manner what services is best for the beneficiaries”, Easterly (2003).

Most NGOs have now turned conflicts in Africa to be business and a hiding tool for looting resources, as evidenced in the interference of SADC in the DRC conflict and UN, thus according to Collier and Hoeffler conflicts can be an opportunity to investment. The other challenge faced by NGOs is diversion of mission they implement missions that also suit to gain them hence they generate programs that give a percent to their organizations, Eric (2011). Media have reported the failure of NGOs like UN to adhere to protocol and their literal involvement in raping women in DRC instead of providing humanitarian aid. Coordination whilst conducting peace missions have resulted to overcrowdings and reputation of almost one and the same programs in trying to address conflicts in Africa making it difficult to gain trust and implement their goals, Susan (2005).

2.3 Country experiences

South Sudan is not the only country worldwide experiencing unstable peace there are also other countries in Europe, America and Africa that are relevantly receiving aid from non-governmental organizations and the causes of conflicts in these countries slightly differ because some are quick to respond to aid at an earlier stage. In Europe the most poverty affected countries include Romania, Greece, Spain, Italy Luxembourg etcetera, thus according to the social protection committee. According to Eurobarometer survey (2010), more than three million Europeans feel

at risk of becoming homeless due to the deterioration of economic conditions, the general trend of increased homelessness have also been highlighted by social protection committee. The risk of homelessness has increased particularly among countries of third countries, women, single parent, large families old people, the less educated particularly in Roma and other minorities are also exposed. Aden (2001) stipulates that it is not African countries (South Sudan) are not the only countries affected with education, economic stability, poverty ethnicity etcetera it is also found in European countries the issue of ethnicity is seen in the western Europe.

Stord (1994), propounds that the UNDP have helped in several countries especially conflict-affected countries like Haiti, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Caribbean, Dominic, Latin America through humanitarian aid and peace mechanisms, the UNDP worked under the UN Security Council. "In Tajikistan the UN Security Council was involved in the establishment of Peace-building Support Office managed by the UN department of Political Affairs that was supposed to deliver on political responsibilities while drawing on the UN Country Team composed of both humanitarian and development agencies, the same happening also to Afghanistan, D.R.C the concept been to integrate conflict prevention, peace -building and post-conflict recovery and development", thus Rowland (2003).

According UN high commissioner for refugee's indigenous conflicts are associated with high levels of human rights violation and violation of humanitarian law. As mentioned earlier on South Sudan is not the only country receiving aid from NGOs due to human right violation, crime, respectably Sierra Leone have constantly been reported to cases of child soldering, women exploitation, abduction and kidnapping of hostages the list is endless. Afghanistan have experienced conflicts from 1978-2003 (the Taliban or Al Qaeda) which is a long period partially close Sudan time frame ,In DRC conflicts have lasted from 1996-2000 resulting to large scale massacres, death of civilians and estimately 2.5 million have died from all war related causes, Ruth (1993).Like in South Sudan wars have costs and effects, this have also been noted in the conflictual wars in Afghanistan which is spilling over into Pakistan, and Uzbekistan, Willet (2005),purports that the propensity for regional clusters of warfare in West Africa, Central Africa, the horn of Africa, Central America, the Balkans, Central Asia and the Caucasus and one way or the other there is use of aid through local, regional and international organizations.

2.4 Chapter summary

This chapter outlined the roles /activities played by non-governmental organizations objectives of the theoretical frame were also discussed. Relevant terms of the study topic were also explained including the significant themes to the study. Contextual framework was also part of the chapter.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The third subdivision concerns itself with thesis which outlined research design, sample selection and instruments used to collect the data, defining terms of concern. Analysis of data in conjunction with ethics that were relevant on carrying out the research on the role played by non-governmental organization in promoting peace in South Sudan in the period 2011-2017 were analyzed. In this regard chapter three preoccupies itself with how the data were gathered and analyzed

3.2 Research Design

According to Leedy (1997) a research design is a plan for a study, providing the overall framework for collecting data. Bhattacharjee (2012) adds that “a research design is a blue print for empirical research aimed at answering specific speech questions of testing hypotheses and must specify at least three_processes which the data collection process is, the instrument development process and the sampling process”. The research used a case study research design,

a case study is an in-depth investigation of a problem in one or more real-life settings over an extended period of time and usually the data may be collected using a combination of interviews, personal observations, and internal and external documents, Lincoln (2000).

This chapter is primarily premised on the mixed methods paradigm of research. According Springfield et al (2003) define mixed methods design as a method that includes both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis in parallel form (concurrent mixed method design in which two types of data are collected and analyzed in sequential form). The researcher used case study and surveys in order to get full understanding of the knowledge applied by NGOs in promoting peace in South Sudan, this information was of paramount importance to also generalize other areas. The combination of both quantitative and qualitative methods allowed the researcher to have options to work on the case study of South Sudan and also survey areas of concern, thus Creswell et al (2011) “mixed approach central premise is that the use of quantitative and qualitative, in combination, provides a better understanding of the research problems than either approach alone”.

The study used mixed methods in order to get enough data resource especially on the statistics given by NGOs prior to the expected infant mortality rate and life expectancy of old people in South Sudan, this information was given by WHO and UNICEF, because at the end the initial results need to be explained hence the study had to use a triangulation of both quantitative and qualitative methods. According to Gage et al (1989), a second method is needed to enhance a primary method using both methods helped the research to be understandable because of its multi-phases.

3.3.1 Sampling Design

“Sample design is a definite plan to determine any data are actually collected for obtaining sample from a given population by researcher, sampling design is an important tool as well as flexible method of data collection in the research”, Mack et al (2005). When dealing with people for instance the researcher was looking at South Sudanese and the role of non-governmental organization thus the research was studying the (population) and the underlining objectives of NGOs, meaning there was involvement of people selected from a large population for the

purpose of a survey, a population is a group of individuals persons, objects, or items from which samples are taken for measurement.

The objective of selecting out a sample design was to make an interference of a large population, saving time since the research factored the combination of both probability and non-probability sampling. According to Cornell (2000), the reason of sampling is to draw a conclusion about populations from samples.

3.3.2 Sampling Procedures

The study used triangulation of both quantitative and qualitative methods to conduct the research which were, simple random sampling, purposive, snowball and stratified sampling. These steps were applied on the study to show the role played by non-governmental organizations in promoting peace in South Sudan.

3.3.3 Random sampling

The research used simple random sampling which is also known as probability sampling, Blankertz (1998). The study had to pick mostly affected areas of concern that needed resolution and the help of NGOs this area included poor governance (political crisis), poor infrastructure and health (economic disaster) and also the human displacement thus social crisis. Simple random selection was randomly picking areas which NGOs mainly focused on rebuilding or promoting peace. This pattern accessed the research to collect different views from various case studies. Simple random sampling helped the researcher to get the unbiased information that might have been distorted by the use of certain uniformity. The researcher selected students in universities and on every program two were picked for interviews, though this was not quite proportional because in some universities there were less students. Louisy (2004), denotes that simple random sampling also allowed the studied population to have an equal chance of been

included and this method was used in conjunction with all probability sampling plans, therefore saving the foundation upon which all types of random samples are based.

3.3.4 Stratified sampling

“A stratified sample is obtained by independently selecting a separate simple random sample from each population stratum”, (Fulcher 1983). The researcher managed to group conflicts which where been handled by non-governmental organizations, as some of these conflicts were inter - state, intrastate, inter-personal. The study also grouped the most vulnerable during the conflicts/war in South Sudan, such groups are termed stratum thus Patton (1990).The researcher grouped students according to levels of study and the other group for those who recently came in Zimbabwe found that the numbers were different in group A there were 5 the other 2, this enabled the researcher to understand the number of affected and the reason why more NGOs where been formed to fill in the gaps, for instance which group of people where been affected with poor governance and the role which was played by NGOs was clearly seen.

3.3.5 Purposive sampling

Purposive sampling selects information rich cases for in-depth study, it was used in the study on the children and youth in South Sudan, students at Midlands State University. Lieberman (1997), “the sampling size depends on the resources and time available as well as study objectives and purposive sample sizes are also determined by the basis of theoretical situations whereby the new data no longer bring additional insights to the research questions”. The researcher had to use students for the sake of size and country experience through capturing a large number of student in each university in order to have an analysis on the impact of NGOs in South Sudan. Laerd (2007), purposive sampling is also termed selective or subjective, judgmental, is type of non-probability sampling technique in a research.

3.4 Data collection

The study used the selected to gather information/data, in-depth interviews, observations, documents review and surveys. Observations where used on the behavior of respondents during

interviews and comments made in documentations. Unstructured interviews were used on the Sudanese students who are benefiting from the contribution been done by non-governmental organizations.

3.4.1 Observations

Observations allowed the researcher to collect first-hand information on how the south Sudanese responded to the non-governmental organizations peace processes. Rossman et al (1989) defined an observation as the systematic description of events, behaviors, and artifacts in the social setting chosen for study. Observation did not only allow the researcher to base a judgement on the reaction/attitude/comments given during the study because of the false alarm, according to Cohen (2005) it is hard to detect or predict the actual human behavior, hence the research method was more of a guess work than reality, thus there are two possibilities one been collecting biased or actual information, because some were now familiar with the research, so their response tended to please the researcher.

3.4.2 Surveys

Bazele (2004), “survey research is a specific type of field study that involves the collection of data from a sample of element”, for example number of non-governmental that promoted peace in South Sudan, including the vulnerable and those who benefited, this was done by the use of questionnaire for more lengthy discussions. The researcher did not use much of the efforts on the surveys, because there are more expensive and time-consuming, but rather the researcher used information captured during interviews and questionnaires these tools helped in comparing data from journal and media through also tolls done in nearby universities and in embassy.

3.4.3 Documentary review

Documentary review is a process of using outside sources, documents, to support the viewpoint or argument of an academic work, documentary research often involves some or all conceptualizing, using or assessing documents, the researcher used this to collect information on the role played by NGOs in promoting peace in South Sudan. “The research method included the

search of necessary information from existing resources such as the newspaper, peace journals, analytical, online reports, reports, NGOs reports, textbooks and statistical publications”. The research used, online published reports that once reviewed the roles of non-governmental organizations in South Sudan, and this helped the researcher to compare and contrast between the old and new publications that were in line with the case study. It also used some reports given by UNICEF and WHO especially on statistics and population study of the affected in conflict situations. UN objectives towards peace settlement was also researched in NGO reports.

Using documentary review, the research managed to pin point clear cuts between South Sudan continuous conflicts before and after independence, the rate of NGOs involvement in peace programs in South Sudan actually increased after South Sudan separated from North Sudan which raised some questions because from an analytical point of view conflicts were supposed to deescalate, since the assumption was that the reason for conflicts were coming from the northern, but rather it was the opposite, Warner (2013).

3.5 Data Analysis

This study was premised on combined methods thus quantitative and qualitative in that the researcher employed qualitative data analysis technique which included content analysis and thematic analysis. Mora et al (2009), asserts that content analysis is a type of qualitative data analysis that identifies and notes through codes the presence of certain words, phrases or concepts within texts, speech or other media. In this study the researcher analyzed the data gathered through the document search. The recurrence of sub-themes throughout the data gathering process was used thus, thematic analysis, Fishman (2003).

Ellingson (2009) connotes that data analysis for qualitative such as in-depth analysis turns to be an on-going process that took place throughout the collection processes the researcher thinks about and reflects upon the emerging, adapting and changing the methods if required”. Anderson (2007) argued that, thematic analysis portrays the content of interview transcripts and it identifies common and sometimes recurring themes in the text provided”. The researcher made a list of common themes from the texts provided and grouped them in order to express common elements merging through participants; voices. Following this approach, the research had a lengthy of data processing. Quotations were collected from the interviews organized using thematic approach

and the data was arranged in themes that showed the objectives of the role played by non-governmental organizations in South Sudan.

According Clarke (2006), “thematic analysis minimally organized and described the data set in rich detail and interprets various aspects of research topic. thematic analysis allows one to familiarize with data, generate initial codes, search for themes, review themes, defining and naming themes and producing the data, Betzner (2006). The researcher used the thematic data analysis to pinpoint, examine and formulated themes from research questions and objectives in order to answer the role played by NGOs in promoting peace in South Sudan. The information was organized into similar themes and each theme was explained in relevance to the research questions and objectives of the role of NGOs in promoting peace in South Sudan.

3.6 Ethical Considerations

Ethics is recognizing the significance of respecting the rights of research participant, this involves ethical guidelines and rules of conduct, Zeck (2003). Ethical considerations guide the researcher that, there are some responsibilities that are under taken by the researcher in the ongoing study of South Sudan. These responsibilities are seen in research respondents and the participants to whom the findings are to be presented. On gathering the information, the researcher sought avoiding to ask sensitive questions which are not relevant to the study. Since South Sudan has been constantly been reported as an unpeaceful country for decades, the researcher did not ask questions that are social for example involvement of families affected by disaster or abuse, child soldiering and deep religious issues because some could be victims of circumstances. Ethical issues that were considered on this study were ensuring the protection of human participants, voluntary consent and informed consent as well as confidentiality.

The researcher was based on participants the (informed consent) which had freely volunteered. This implied a full explanation and meaningful information of the research and how to be disseminated. The participants were made aware of their rights to refuse to participate and were made to understand how confidentiality was to be maintained, and also the potential use of were the data or information might be put, and allowance to re-negotiate consent. The duty of confidentiality in this research was to acquire trust from the confidant and agree to the terms of breaching the agreement so as to create space for comfortability during interviews, so the research had to make sure were the information was used for security purposes, though it was

specifically articulated that it was for academic purposes. Anonymization was used to prevent the research from using real names rather the names were disguised for future use and the protection of participants.

3.6.1 Ensuring the protection of human participants and NGOs

Before carrying out the research interviews the participants were informed about how the interviews were to be carried and there were allowed to withdraw or say what they wanted in order to secure their personalities (confidentiality).According “American Educational Research Association (2002) it is of generous or paramount importance that educational researchers respect the rights, privacy, dignity and sensitivity of their research populations and also the integrity of the institutions (NGOs) within which the research occurs”. The researcher informed the students from different universities the nature and formation of research and how they applied to this research.

All the students (respondents) who were part of the study of the role played by non-governmental organizations were allowed air out their views as they had the feeling of belonging and some were actually proud that researches where been done meaning there might be chances of a new dispensation in South Sudan with the help of NGOs, this was brought through the opening up and assurance that whatever discussed sensitive was to be edited for confidentiality Voluntary consent is concerned with each individual’s ability to exercise the free power of choice without the intervention of force, fraud deceit, duress or other forms of constraint or coercion. This right to exercise choice is expected to be present throughout the research, Tashkent et al (2007).

3.7 Conclusion

This chapter examined and explained the research methodology ranging from the research design, research sample selection methods, data collection methods, data analysis and ethical considerations considered on the role played by NGOs in promoting peace in South Sudan. The next chapter expands on how data was presented and analyzes the findings in which the research design addressed earlier on.

CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The chapter zeroed on data analysis and presentation of the findings on the role played by non-governmental organizations in promoting peace in South Sudan in conjunction to the research design provided in the earlier chapter. information was analyzed and presented in line with research questions and objectives of the role played by non-governmental organizations in promoting peace in South Sudan.

4.2 Evaluation of causes of conflicts in South Sudan

As the researcher gathered information it was of greater concern that through primary and secondary sources the study managed to source out some of the major causes of conflicts in

South Sudan which includes political unrest, civil strife, poor governance, poor management of resources and wrong perception about war. In terms of political, economic and social instabilities the tables and chats below explains how some of these causes of conflicts emanated which was reinforced by media which in 2016 published announcing the disapproval of Bashir to appear before the ICC he asserted that,” nothing was wrong in Sudan neither South Sudan and refused all the charges and penalties against multiple genocides replying that the causes to conflicts were caused by third parties who decides Sudan ,blaming also the UN under the influence of big powers to call for the CPA which led to division of Sudan and South Sudan fueling the tensions and conflicts in South Sudan”. This is what respondent C asserted pertaining to some of the causes of conflict in their which was almost tallied to Bashir comments:

South Sudan can only be a better nation if aid or third-party interference is not used as a tool to hide selfish interests, due to the same education, globalization, technology/civilization has sharpened our mind and we are able to tell where there is injustice, we wonder why European countries have so much interest when there is war in Africa and they act quickly, whilst they can not end conflicts in their countries

However, from Bashir statements and the respondent there is some factual evidence looking at how the nation of South Sudan have been since it got its independence, rather it has attracted more aid through NGOs, but there are still poor governance political oppositions in the government, food shortages, lack of shelter/infrastructure, no proper education abuse of women/girls (violation of humanitarian rights), diseases, mismanagement of resources. On the other hand, these things were there before Sudan separated and these were some of the causes of conflicts including inter-ethnic conflicts the Dinka versus the Nuer, thus with interference or not South Sudan had latent conflicts which awaited to manifest. Somehow South Sudan have needs genuine in all areas of concern including third party interveners because from what stands who ever comes in the name of aid or assisting have some hidden interests, much have to do with oil and others minerals and the causes of conflicts have also sparked from countries providing rebels with weapons which may look as military aid, but in reality, reinforcing conflicts between the government and the rebels. Some of these NGOs, European and neighboring countries have

studied and found loopholes in South Sudan administrative government and so forth and have used this to their own advantage, at the disadvantage/cost of the country.

4.2.1 South Sudanese beneficiaries in Zimbabwe universities

Table 1: shows the response rate for questionnaires and interviewed

Category of respondents	Targeted respondents	interviewed	Actual Respondents	Non-respondents	%for actual respondents /interviewed
MSU	46	10	20	16	65
HIT	25	5	15	5	80
CUT	3	1	2	0	100
GZU	21	5	10	6	71
NUST	31	10	16	5	83
Others	4	1	3	0	100

The table above shows the response rate for actual respondents and interviewed in these abbreviated universities and others, Midlands State University, Harare Institute of Technology, Chinhoyi University of Technology, National University of Science and Technology, representative of Sudan Embassy. Using the data the researcher got from university and other areas of relevance .The results shown in these targeted areas, although it cannot sum up the population of South Sudan, practically it indicates that NGOs are very effective in South Sudan.65% resulted by MSU is averaged meaning there is a room of disapproving the effectiveness of NGOs, HIT and NUST were in the same range 80% agreeing that NGOs are effective, CUT and others including the embassy fully agreed that NGOs are very effective with a 100% ,whereas GZU with 71% closely agreeing. The choice of having a overall view of students response to the role played by NGOs in promoting peace in South Sudan was done in order to come up with answers/analysis to why promoting peace in South Sudan whereas there are conflicts in other nations in Africa and to do this the research had to compile recent documents and gather information using students in different universities coming from South Sudan with full understanding and knowledge of where there are coming from. According to

most respondent's credit can be given to these regional and continental non-governmental organizations for promoting peace in South Sudan because it is also through some of these NGOs that they have managed to acquire knowledge about peace education and how best they can change their country.

From table 1 the researcher noted that there is a possibility that results which came with 100% agreeing to the effectiveness of NGOs was overshadowed by the fact that the population interviewed was very few as noticed with the numbers shown in the figure, however it cannot rule out the fact that NGOs are effective and this was what one of the respondents B remarked that:

It is quite difficult for me now to really pinpoint the defaults of the role played by NGOs because of time that I left South Sudan, but from what we left, NGOs have played a pivotal role in peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

In short, among the responses given from those who agreed the researcher would tell that there was some information left. The fact that the interviewee said "difficulty to pinpoint" showed that there are possibilities that NGOs can be effective but also have some loopholes which one could reserve since some were still new students in Zimbabwe and probably afraid to really open up, although it was specified that it was strictly for academic purposes. The relationship gap between citizens of South Sudan and NGOs in giving adequate information of their mission in South Sudan undermines the legacy of the people in that even in highlighting their effectiveness in peace mechanisms is complicated, there is inadequate information and also marginalization of the role of local NGOs. The existence of regional and international NGOs has overshadowed the role of community organizations in that in documents, media, journals there is less credit given, much is said about the regional and international NGOs for example UN.

4.2.2 Rating the effectiveness of NGOs in Peacebuilding and peacekeeping

Figure 2 shows the rate in which NGOs are effective in peacebuilding and peacekeeping, in areas of political, economic and social.

After all the credit given to non-governmental organizations in accordance to table 1 the researcher still wanted clarity in where exactly NGOs are effective, so the questionnaires

distributed to the actual respondents and interviewee had a section where they were asked to tick and give a percent out of hundred. This was done through sampling technics in order to see if the results of effectiveness of NGOs tallied with the results below.

Figure 2 Effectiveness of NGOs in political, social and economic sphere

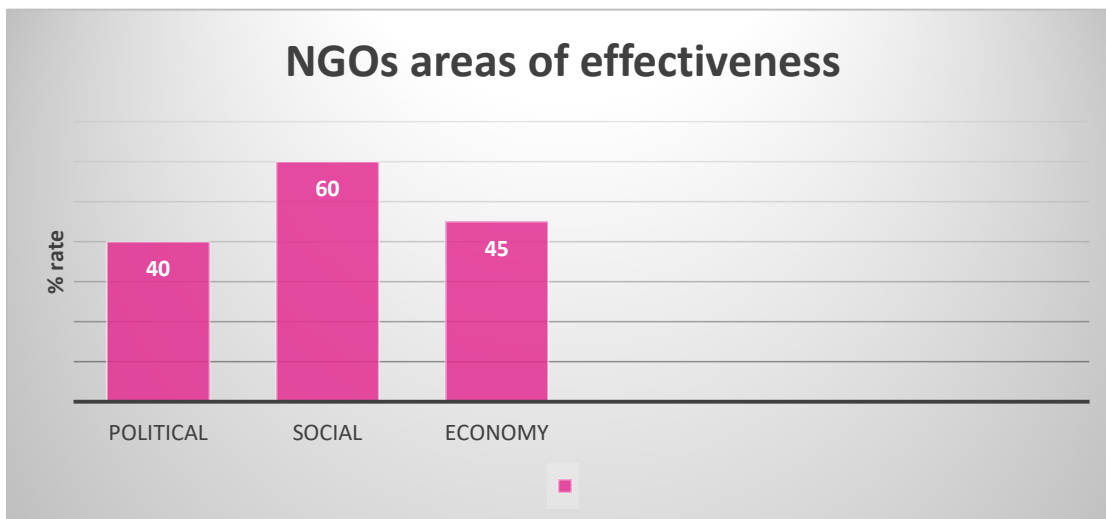


Figure 2 shows the results of the spheres of were NGOs are effective, using this graph the 40% which is on politics proved that NGOs such as the IGAD have played poorly in terms of handling politics in South Sudan, thus there is a possibility of the organization causing the chaos in the SPLM government, this was supported also by Questionnaire A asserted that :

The regional organization called the IGAD turn warring parties as their business, by not mediating what will bring lasting peace in the country

In regard to the statement this shows that less attention has been brought to politics and the selfish agendas hidden by some of the regional and international organizations. The involvement of UN, China's NORINCO was under estimated by the two political groups SPLM/A which is of the government and SPLM/IO which is in opposition of the government. This area of the conflict is one of the major causes of conflicts (poor governance) flashbacking the South "suffered from administrative policies designed and implemented by Britain that separated the South" delaying its political-economic and social development this in process have continued to manifest even now and affecting peace in South Sudan and most of these NGOs that have interfered in trying to

promote peace have brought conditions which are partially sustainable especially the IGAD, thus according to questionnaire C reinforcing the above in terms of politics the UN have failed to use coercive measures to maintain peace in South Sudan ,to the extent that, according to UNMISS ,instead of the SPLM-Juba and SPLM/IO to work on transition agreement ,they fought near the compound of UN and civilians were injured, on this scenario UN was disrespected respondent D asserted:

It is disturbing that with all the efforts that some NGOs put in trying to bring peace in our country there are seen as threats, that is the reason why most of the aid workers have been attacked by rebels in several cases, because according to the rebels these NGOs support the government SPLM-Juba and they pair a deaf ear to their grievances, so they continue to attack the government and those assisting and in such there is hardly nothing much that NGOs can improve in terms of politics”

From an analytical point of view political unrest in South Sudan was derived from the unresolved conflicts which have led to complexities even in elections, looking at the impact of CPA it had been a subject of criticism, According to the valuation done by Norwegian Support to Democratic Development the mistake was dealing with West via East instead of concentrating with main actors North-South dichotomy, besides the implementation of the decisions in the CPA defected in regard to honoring human rights and delayed preparation steps which were suppose to be held in 2009,thus making it hard for current peace transformation.

4.2.3 Lack of proper economic assessment

In terms of economy 45% was given which is also a poor mark, regardless of all the peace processes that are done in South Sudan the percent shows that there are other areas that are covered and those of much concern are fairly partially addressed, meaning that according questionnaire 4 NGOs like UNICE,REDCROSS,NORWGIAN,ECOWAS network have mostly participated in the after myth of conflict and they service delivery trend is one and almost the same, health, shelter, food ,accommodation is the talk of the day ,The MSF only work in war zone areas meaning there has to be war in order for them to intervene ,thus to them war can be business to the, but what is really the concern is infrastructures for the South Sudanese to cater for their own resources respondent F remarked that:

*Yes, it can be true that there is no peace in South Sudan, but the people are striving to
Through youth networks and advocacy from the role of the church, what we need is
Access to our own resources without interference from NGOs who are not transparent*

According to Adekeye looking at the role played by AU and ECOWAS have been effective in peacebuilding, ECOWAS became concerned with peace and regional security. AU in Sudan from 2004 -2006, the organization organized inter-Sudanese Peace Talks on the conflict between North-South which led to the signing of the CPA (2005), ECOWAS have done much in the western region. However NGOs may not be that effective in improving the economy of the country due to many reasons and one of it includes the withdrawal of investors and supporting NGOs for example according to Deng et al (2010), The African Development support which started its lending operations in 1971, and had since supported in various aspects, thus primarily agriculturally and infrastructure, but from then it stopped and now only providing technical and emergency assistance and capacity-building support using ADF grants from the fragile states facility.

Despite the withdrawal of NGOs or coercive measures taken by them to instill the repercussions caused if failure to adhere to peace, according to respondent F there is a disequilibrium in times of the service delivery provided by NGOs there is an issue of master and servant one taking advantage of the other, NGOs taking advantage of the crises thereby imposing programs which are helpful but also beneficial to them, respondent D remarked:

The fact that the NGOs regionally and international are failing to stop rebel groups

This has hindered the development economically, because rebels continue to bomb

Health facilities, infrastructures and the most vulnerable are women and children.

The World Health Organizations (WHO) subscribed that, Sudan's death rate dropped from 744 per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 311 in 2015, the most vulnerable failing to adjust to the situation were women and girls located in rebel areas of South Kordofan, there were reported to hardly have access to government health facilities which have funding, adding to the downfall.

Socially the NGOs have played a better role with a 60% through peacebuilding mechanism, educating the community about the importance of accommodating each other, communication and tolerance, not forgetting the understanding of human rights. An analysis done showed that in terms of the effectiveness of NGOs in the social aspect was supported with the fact that among the 64 tribes in south Sudan there have learnt to accommodate each other despite one beliefs and it is also to the fact that in terms of religion the populace is Christian based, However respondent E denoted that:

NGOs have allowed conflict among different communities to fight and kill each other in the refugee camps so they become part of social destructor and insecurity in the country, because the same ammunition used by rebel groups come from their countries.

This respondent was quite concerned with this issue of third party interference, an example can be drawn from Chinas involvement in South Sudan’s conflicts, though the main cause of interference is due to oil trade, but it has also taken part in providing weapons to rebel leading to more wars. Thus, before any issue have been addressed from what was given by the respondent clarity should be made and the NGOs should take heed of this stumbling blocks so that it won’t fall on their hands. What was quite interesting about these respondents is that there have knowledge of what and who is behind most of the pitfalls and why these NGOs are effective in some spheres and others not and the reason was mostly because of resources which was somehow justifiable through researches done in documents etcetera.

4.2.4 Reasons why NGOs (regional and international) face challenges in addressing conflicts in South Sudan.

Figure 3 shows the defaults of NGOs and the influence of South Sudanese

Defaults of NGOs	Defaults of the receiver (South Sudan)
Poor service delivery, e.g. no proper	Dependency syndrome, mentality of waiting

education to the community, communication barriers, because of rebel groups civilians tend to hide in swamps, bushes so finding them is quite difficult despite the United Nations protection of civilian camps	for aid
Lack of proper coordination among the NGOs, how there can team up in areas of concern and training of what to do in a war-zone area.	During wars/conflicts other civilians join the rebels and its difficulty to separate a soldier and a civilian
Use of universal methods, what worked in D. R.C may not work in Sudan because of the nature of conflict.	Poor governance failure to control opposition party and poor management of their own resources.
Cultural diversity, they have to understand every ideology yet there don't assist in S. Sudan only e.g. UN it difficult to have permanent solutions in cultural conflict.	Increase in the abuse of human rights, sex trade and child soldiering.
Failure to transparency, inclusivity and accountability in politics and economics.	Attacks on aid workers,30 aid workers killed on the onset of 2013 December and 2015, according to UN expert panel on Sudan. 2 doctors were killed from MSF (Doctors without borders)
Safeguarding their selfish ambitions/agendas, UN as it consists of the big powers who will also be fighting for resources.	Attacks in hospitals, camps were aid is provided
Failure to address the root cause of conflicts, e.g. the cause of continuous civil wars	Failure to adapt to NGOs aid and to remove the mentality of resorting to war as the solution.

Using the table above these are some of the challenges faced by NGOs in addressing conflicts in South Sudan. The problems come from both the people of receiving aid and those giving, there is communication breakdown between the two if there is communication the information supplied is not clear as shown by rebels continuation to attack donor aid workers, which is quite

controversial as the foundation laid by Chain through aid networks prove to be of good but with some sarcasm according to ibid citations the one who preaches peace is the one giving weapons to kill, thus in media their claim donor aid to have hidden agendas.

Furthermore NGOs despite their failure on other areas currently there are still other non-government organizations who are effective in peace building mechanism, the United Nations have continued to look at the protection of human rights provision of healthy delivery clean water and so on NGOs such as IOM,MSF UNHRC are still functioning and thus there is security of citizens even though it is not hundred percent According to the UN measures are being taken in order to provide aid to those living nearer to rebel camps and those hiding in swamps since the rebels continue to attack the aid workers and exploit women. This have helped minimize the rate of abuse exploitation, and internal displacement as this is now done in fear of a hard penalty. Respondent G remarked that;

We thank some of these NGOs for their help because South Sudan was worse than it is now in terms of human security people died of poverty, diseases and so many things it is now better some programs introduced are actually benefiting and changing us as they reintegrate and reconcile families.

This shows that in some areas especially social in conjunction to the percentage of the effectiveness of NGOs in terms of social NGOs are performing good and if this spreads well it leads to the betterment of the country.

4.2.5 Media approach and challenges faced in addressing recurrent conflicts in South Sudan

According to Ravel (2015) in Devex news, UN agencies and non-governmental organizations once announced that there were evacuating staff members from the Southern part of Unity State in South Sudan, putting all aid operations on hold because of the rate of attacks on aid workers, it was reported that from the previous visits the organizations and the found health care facilities in ambush, hospitals were burnt and there was broken medical equipment and a stockpile cleared of drugs and other medical supplies. Although media cannot really be accurate because of the media house policies different journal and documents have pointed to the view that in as much as

the NGOs provide aid in South Sudan it is a risk job and thus the researcher noted how some of the defaults which were summed by questionnaires were sidelined by these pitfalls especially in the political-economic sector.

Peace practitioners (2016) have analyzed that the on-going conflicts in South Sudan may continue to happen even in the future because of the steps taken by the president Kiir to dismiss Vice President Riek, this might lead to unnecessary third-party interventions taken sides and the conflicts will not stop. The researcher noticed that the role played by NGOs in promoting peace is effective regardless of few short falls which if addressed peace may be achieved in South Sudan. On the other hand, on the part of media, it has silenced some burning issues the main actors who are involved in fueling conflicts in South Sudan especially the big fours all in the name of NGOs, but in actual fact doing business in this country. The information published is exaggerated in order to attract more NGOs and looking at the origination of the NGO it cycles back to the big powers and from the why South Sudan is portrayed it paints and image of a country that can not appreciate donor aid and the NGOs are painted as very helping organizations who no matter what the cost still continue to want to assist in a country were some of the aid workers are been killed.

According to Max (2000) South Sudan is a landlocked country thus in conflict situations some of the neighbors get aid and others fuel the conflict and it is hard for aid workers to note the difference, besides that failure to address ethnic fragmentations have been a stumbling to resolving conflicts in South Sudan by NGOs. Global Peace Operating Review (2017) elucidated that UN Peace Keeping principles are not respected stabilization not defined and credibility not undermined not only that the DPKO Department of Peace Keeping Operation fails to give sufficient financial assistance and equipment to use in war-zone areas like in South Sudan. There is al ack of uniformed training on peacekeepers leading to disorder because some of the soldiers deployed would have been trained in their countries, so strategizes differ when they meet making it difficult to resolve conflicts.

4.3 Chapter Summary

This chapter presented and analyzed the data which was obtained from the documentary review and interviews, According the baseline indicating the role played by NGOs in promoting peace. Much of the data presented was obtained through interviews, and the next chapter summarized the whole study in line with the topic, analysis on the role played by non-governmental organizations in promoting peace in South Sudan.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter gave a summary to the research findings of the role played by non-governmental organizations in promoting peace in South Sudan. Conclusions and recommendations of the research were also explained in conjunction with the objectives of the study. The chapter ended with suggestions for future researches.

5.2 Summary of findings

5.2.1 The research found out that the NGOs as a whole have played an important role in promoting peace especially through peace-building, peace-making and peace-keeping. The results from table 1 indicated that most of the students in different universities and those in the embassy appreciate the effort put by NGOs in South Sudan, especially the programs been introduced like capacity building, workshops and trainings, educating people about the importance of resolving conflicts in a non-violent way.

5.2.2 The SPLM which is the government according to the findings given is not effective especially in protecting its citizen, thus the UN and non-governmental organizations have failed to address the conflict between the SPLM and the SPLM/IO which is the opposition and the rebel groups which are threatening peace in the country. In other words, organization even if there put early warning/surveillance system SPLM/IO attacks are unpredictable and this have reduced the effectiveness of NGOs.

5.2.3 UNICEF, WHO and other organizations have put their efforts in resolving economic crisis in South Sudan, but to no avail due to the recurrence of wars and the destruction of well built properties by rebel groups, this have also proved that peace talks are failing to work in South Sudan following disagreement to peace transition suggested by IGAD towards settling the

dispute among the two groups SPLM and SPLM/IO, not only that human rights have been proved by rebel groups to be intolerable thus they violate and destroy them.

5.2.4 Civilians in South Sudan are not at rest and some of them are psychologically traumatized because of war and conflicts which are continuing and mostly, women, girls and children are vulnerable to this as there are victims to sexual abuse and child soldiering. The aid cannot cater for the victims or civilians because the UN camps are prone to attacks even hospitals, so the NGOs find it difficult to locate and assist with aid

5.2.5 Media have proved that in the long run NGOs can be effective in South Sudan but only when the situation is not tense and if the rebel groups are at ease, despite that they cannot assist because this will mount to loss of lives among the aid workers.

Conclusions

5.3.1 The role played by NGOs is of paramount importance as the research managed to denote the impact of the role played by local, regional and international non-governmental organizations in trying to put order and promoting peace in the Republic of South Sudan, The peace-building initiatives depended on who was benefiting from them ,because if the interviews were conducted to students who are at a better level of education ,answers were a bit educated and analytical which was both a disadvantage and advantage, because looking at the time frame it is possible that from 2011-2017 NGOs have so much put effort in promoting peace in the nation.

5.3.2 The IGAD contributions were not clear therefore the SPLM and SPLM/IO proved to be non-observatory to the demands of peace talks and meeting both their objectives prove to be difficulty, because even in the process violent continued to happen near UN compound. These rebellious signs showed that whatever problem between the two parties neither coercive or any form of diplomacy would work even through NGOs efforts.

5.3.3 The health sector, hospitals, clinic, camps, schools have been undermined by rebel groups which was probably a way of communicating with the ruling government the SPLM that there

are certain issues which there are not heard and probably left out ,but such a move is an unprofessional move because there is no consideration of the cost of war and the donor aid coming from different countries through varies non-governmental organization instead there destroy the aid and cause sufferings to fellow citizens which is violation of human rights.

5.3.4 Non-governmental organizations assuming that wars continue in South Sudan if nothing permanent is done may to the verge of isolation, due to the fact that considering all the efforts put the results mounts to the death/killing of aid workers and these actions also entail future suffering f to citizens of South Sudan there will suffer afflictions and continue to run to neighboring countries causing influx of refugees in these nations also.

5.3.5 What media publish pertaining to the conflict of South Sudan may not be hundred percent factual sometimes the statistics given on death rate of aid workers or what is happening may be a strategy to reduce the number of interveners, or to save the news or media well, thus business, but all in all this cannot be ignored aid workers have failed or have found it difficult to deliver aid in South Sudan the methods that there are trying recently are expensive for example air delivery.

5.4 Recommendations

In spite of the above research-based conclusions, the research study made some following recommendations.

5.4.1The research recommends that in terms of NGOs addressing conflicts let them start from the deep roots of the conflict and understand the dynamics of the conflict before introducing peace initiatives programs, because African conflict may seem to take the same answers, but the formulas are different because of different cultural complexities especially South Sudan which have sixty-four tribes.

5.4.2 NGOs should work cooperatively at par with the government SPLM-Juba to push the agenda of peace for South Sudan inclusively. The main objective of promoting peace through educating civilians should be clear pinpointing the advantages and disadvantages of wars so that the citizens will not feel isolated in the activities, after educating them let them employ the same

people and it will be better when the fellow take it from another person of same nationality in so doing it helps to do away with youth disenfranchisement.

5.4.3 NGOS should be transparent in terms of what there will be doing if there is a percentage of profit gain through the peace initiatives or programs that account to the use of resources let them be clear and accountable and include the government in their day to day activities, because maybe that's reason why their aid is attacked by rebel groups. These NGOs should avoid too many missions which ends up creating confusion to the citizens and destroying trust, At least there should be a limited number of NGOs operating at a particular time and countries backing up these NGOs for transparency and accountability.

5.4.4 The government of South Sudan should also be transparent and include the citizens in decision makings and there should be equality in parliamentary sits at list involving a representative from the rebel groups and also gender balance, women should also be involved, everyone should be involved in all peace mechanisms and issues that has to do with the country, to create a sense of belonging

5.4.5 At list for those students learning in different countries especially universities should be given a platform where there are able to go back to their countries share with them what there have learnt/experienced in the course of their study (peace vs development) and how it is to live in a peaceful environment creating an image of making peace achievable in South Sudan. The government should implement a charter which controls the numbers of NGOs needed at a particular time for the sake of order and clarity to see where the government is missing it, there should also monitor and evaluate the activities done by NGOs to see if there are essential.

5.5 Conclusion

The research was mainly focused on the role played by non-governmental organizations in promoting peace in Africa the case of South Sudan from 2011-2017. The entire study proved that NGOs are effective in promoting peace, despite the short falls and considering the time frame given and the expected results in this time frame cannot be said to have exacerbated but have yielded positive results in the nation. Overallly the conflicts emanating in South Sudan are inevitable due to many reasons pointed out, but in the event that these conflicts are about to happen there should be effective preparedness thus setting adequate early warning systems,

initiation of peace mechanisms, the number of non-governmental organizations that are suppose to intervene and the strategize to be used must also made known for the sake of order, if there is need for evacuation people should be made alert. From the study it was of much concern for the people of South Sudan to be informed of the current status and cost of the future holds if they continue in endless wars so that when it happens people wont panic and plans would have already been arranged, this creates a good relationship between the NGOs and the citizens of South Sudan, and notably to maintain the good image/mission of these NGOs interference in conflicts

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APPENDIX A

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCEINCES /PEACE STUDIES



INTERVIEW GUIDE

My name is Sharon Mutepaire. I am a student studying Honours degree in Peace Studies at Midlands State University in Zimbabwe and I am currently collecting data for my dissertation. The title of my dissertation; “Analysis on the role played by non-governmental organizations in promoting peace in South Sudan from 2011-2017. I respect and appreciate your time, but could you help in answering the following questions. This information will be treated with confidentiality and all information given to me will be used for academic purposes

Position of respondent:.....

Date:.....

1. Are NGOs (non-governmental organisations) effective in your country . YES/No

2. Is there any change seen pertaining to peace in South Sudan. YES/NO

(a) If yes where.....

.....

(b) If no why

.....

3. Are there any loopholes noticed in how NGOs are promoting Peace YES/NO

If YES highlight the loopholes:.....

.....

.....

4. In which areas exactly are NGOs most effective in Promoting peace processes. rate by ticking in the given boxes:

	Poor	Better	excellent
Economy			
Political			
Social			

IF there are other sectors specify which sectors there are effective;

.....

5. what do you recommend to be done by NGOs in order to achieve or maintain peace in South Sudan ?

.....

6. What are the challenges faced by NGOs?

.....

.....7. Is there any hope for sustainable Peace in South Sudan?

.....

8. How are NGOs promoting peace in South Sudan?

.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS!!!!

Appendix B: Marking Guide

MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

GUIDELINE FOR MARKING DISSERTATION

ITEM UNDER OBSERVATION	COMMENTS	SCORE
Title [10 marks] <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is the title clear and precise?• Does the title expose the problem under investigation?		
Abstract/Introduction [10 marks] <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does the abstract successfully bridge the gap between the title and subject?• Does the student demonstrate knowledgeability about the nature, problem and purpose of study?• Have the objectives of the study been clearly stated?• How relevant is the literature reviewed and theories used?		

Content [50 marks] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the chapters well laid out and coherent? • Does the work show the use of relevant research methods? • Is the evidence authentic? • Is there evidence of research? 		
Conclusion/ Recommendation [10 marks] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the work been resented? • Does the conclusion answer the objectives? 		
Reference [10 marks] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the references been accurately presented? • Has the referencing style been consistent? 		
Layout, Presentation and Editorial Assessment [10 marks] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there continuity in the style of writing? • Is there correct use of English in terms of consistency? 		
TOTAL SCORE (100 MARKS)		

Signature of the Supervisor.....Comment on Submission.....

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