THE ROLE OF HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN NATION BUILDING: A CASE OF SELECTED HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES IN JUBEK STATE, SOUTH SUDAN

WYCLIFF OMONDI OGUTU

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN GOVERNANCE, PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE, PEACE AND SECURITY STUDIES, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES OF AFRICA NAZARENE UNIVERSITY
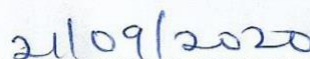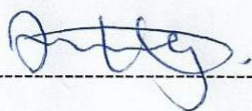
OCTOBER 2020

DECLARATIONS

I declare that this document and the research it describes is my original work, and that it has not been presented in any other university for academic work.

Student Name: Wycliff Omondi Ogutu

Registration Number: 14M03DMGP012

Registration Number: 14M03DMGP012

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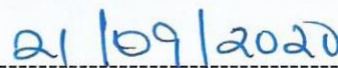
Student signature   Date

This research has been conducted under my supervision and is submitted with my approval as a university supervisor.
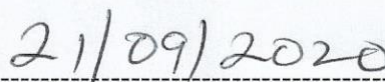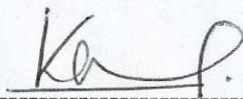
1st Supervisor: Dr. Simon Muthomi

---   21 09 2020

University Supervisor signature   Date

2nd Supervisor: Dr. Justus K. Musya

---   21/09/2020

University Supervisor signature   Date

Africa Nazarene University

Nairobi, Kenya

DEDICATION

The thesis is entirely dedicated to the people of South Sudan who have experienced traumatizing events of conflicts; we hope the project will help in seeking solutions that can help have a long-lasting peace. Secondly, to my loving wife Catherine Moraa, the sacrifice and support you have continuously accorded me while in a foreign land is not in vain, I appreciate and dedicate this document that seeks solutions to human problems and to ensure peace to you.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ABSTRACT

The conflicts in South Sudan have brought more suffering and agony to the citizens than the peace they hoped for. This conflict has resulted to destruction of property, low investment in the country, unemployment and poverty. This has led to the establishment of numerous humanitarian organizations with the primary aim of nation building. This study looked at the role these humanitarian organizations play in nation building with reference to Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid (CORDAID), Community Empowerment for Progress Organization (CEPO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Jubek State. The study focused on the projects used by these organizations in nation building, how humanitarian organizations provide forums for conflicting communities and the ways humanitarian organizations can explore to strengthen their roles in nation building in Jubek State. The study is underpinned on peace building theory. The study adopted exploratory research design to depict the study respondents in an accurate way. The study targeted 494 people from UNDP, CORDAID, CEPO staff and members of the community. Out of 494, 149 formed part of the study sample. The sampling method that was used for this study was purposive sampling method. The study then used questionnaires and interview guide as the data collection instruments. The study found that UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID are involved in trauma healing, training, intercommunity peace talks, funding and promotion of peace clubs and intercommunity peace talks. It was also found that they are involved in provision of basic amenities to conflict victims, empowering communities through training and support on their agricultural activities such as provision of farm equipment's, construction of cattle deeps and animal health services. The study also found that the existence of the humanitarian organizations in Juba has brought Cohesion and integration of communities who could not see eye to eye, sharing of natural resources like water, and grazing grounds and on nation building through funding of peace programs. On the challenges that UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID are facing in nation building, it was found that insecurity in implementation areas, reduction in funding from donors, high inflation rates, political interference in the country, and poor road networks are the barriers to nation building in Juba. The study found that UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID organize sports activities such as, wrestling to bring communities together. The study concluded that humanitarian organization play a key role in nation building especially in countries recovering from war and politically weak. The study recommends that the role of humanitarian organization need to be revitalized by sensitizing both the community and the government on the role played by these organizations in poverty eradication, emergency response to disasters such as provision of basic needs to the victims of violence. Humanitarian organizations should continue with their activities such as trauma healing, training, intercommunity peace talks, funding and promotion of peace clubs and intercommunity peace talks.

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OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Conflicts- refer to a struggle or contest between people with opposing needs, ideas, beliefs, values, or goals. Start with conflicts

Conflict Resolution- The methods and process of negotiation, arbitration, and institutional building which promotes peaceful ending of social conflict or war

Humanitarian Organizations- Humanitarian organizations are organizations that provide swift and efficient humanitarian assistance to people affected by natural disasters or wars.

Nation building- Nation-building is the process whereby a group of people with diverse origins, histories, languages, cultures and religions through any given umbrella come together to work towards eradicating the divisions and injustices of the past; to foster unity; and promote a countrywide conscious sense of being proudly one state, committed to the country and open to the continent and the world

Peace Education- refers to the dissemination of information on peace to individuals and group

Poverty-This is a condition of not being able to support one's self with basic needs.

Strategies- Plans and approached the humanitarian organizations have put in place towards nation building

Unemployment- This is a state where someone of working age is not able to get a job but would like to be in full-time employment.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AU	African Union
CEPO	Community Empowerment for Progress Organization
CORDAID	Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EU	European Union
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GoSS	Government of South Sudan
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
UN	United Nation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
RRC	Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
NFIs	Non-Food Items

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter gives general introduction and provides the background and the role of peace initiatives in nation building. The chapter has the following subsections: the background of the study, statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, the objectives of the study, the research questions, significance of the study, the scope of the study, the delimitations, some limitations of the study, and the conceptual frame work.

1.2 Background of the Study

The process of nation building encompasses unifying citizens for long-term political stability and viability (Crowther, 2013). Developing a nation includes developing values, language, behavioral traits, physical structures along with institutions that explicate culture and history to establish the future independence and identity of the country. Establishments are effective when there a sense of nationhood and nationality exceeding tribal loyalties and identities. The concept of nation building is new in South Sudan as the state is relatively young. The country struggles to counter its challenges to establish a stable, peaceful and sustainable society; thus, it is crucial to acknowledge the obstacles that obstruct peace processes and initiatives which then impede nation building (Kassa, 2014).

The studies on conflict and peace evaluation demonstrate that many challenges exist in nation-building, peace-building, conflict transformation and post-conflict circumstances. The problems subject the post-conflict community to peace-building

complexities and war vulnerabilities for considerable periods. The inclination of such hindrances to hamper development, peace processes and constructive change within societies which are prone to war has pushed local, regional and international organizations and bodies to instigate initiatives for managing and overcoming such challenges. Such efforts focus on mitigating fragility and consolidating stability within a specific conflict region of country. Nevertheless, the studies emphases that hindrances to nation building and peace have impact on the conflict-affected community alone, and also may have an indirect effect on the intervening actors and bodies (Crowther, 2013).

Gado and Mohammedi (2014) assert that there are obstacles to execution of nation building conflict transformation mechanisms is sometimes, because, within in the process of change to sustainable peaceful society, some struggles are distorted in a reciprocally satisfactory and constructive manner, but others ultimately frustrate the groups tangled in the fight. Debiel (2002) purports that, for nations with a history of conflict and have approached a resurgence phase, it usual for them to experience challenges from their history of the conflict along with its drawbacks, and also other nation-building hitches. The common difficulties which nations emerging from conflicts encounter include the problematic restoration of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) along with ex-combatants to return into the society, the enormous impact of insurgents, and the question of what signifies social identity (Debiel, 2002). Correspondingly, there are problems in "strengthening institutions, promoting economic and social revitalization, providing a safe and secure environment for poverty-reducing development and promoting a reasonable, equitable and fruitful political development and security of individuals, social groups and the society at large" (Desa, 2011).

Nation-building challenges are not generic as they are heterogeneous and different from one nation to the other. They hinder development projects and nation-building prospects while undermining durable peace projections as what the post-independence and post-conflict South Sudan as demonstrated. South Sudan has conflict history which is a rich area of study. Within two years of attaining independence from Sudan in 2011, the country plunged itself into ethnic conflict and efforts to mitigate the clashes have been hindered by insuperable socio-economic structural, and political impediments. Furthermore, humanitarian organizations experience a multitude of problems that destabilize nation building. The motivation of the study is the need to explore humanitarian organizations' role and their impact in nation building; the challenges that constrain their successful performance; and means of addressing and managing the situation. It is anticipated that this research will comprise of a significant contribution to the current or interrelated literature on nation building in South Sudan.

Globally, a large number of individuals are forced out of their homes as a result of war, persecution or natural disaster that have reached worrying levels. By the end of 2014, the number of refugees estimated by the United Nations was 19.5 million out of which almost half of them were children (Phillips, 2013). This number was seen to have escalated as war and other forms of violence still remained rampant in different nations from various parts of the world.

The impact of having people out of their countries of origin due to war is great economically. The global economic growth is greatly hindered as much money is pumped into peace keeping actions (Sassen, 2014). The global peace index estimated the conflict cost to the global economy to be 9.21trillion pounds which translates to

US$13.7 trillion which came with increased military spending by countries and more people driven out of their places of work (Estes, 2014; Index, 2015). The international mechanism offering protection to human rights is in most of cases not acted upon e.g. the case of Rwanda and give intervention basis to be used to end the forms of conflict which depend on human rights abuses.

According to Barajas, Howard, Miner, Sartin, and Silver (2013), humanitarian organizations in Afghanistan, have contributed to the security and stability of the country by having partnerships with the armed forces. They have buttressed the credibility and capacity of developing establishments. Humanitarian organizations possess the capacity to help in developing a diverse society and economy. The organizations can help in training citizens the fundamentals of democracy and work as a form of "caulk" or "glue" amongst the people and the government.

For a nation that is recovering from post-conflict challenges humanitarian organizations can help in the re-framing of governance issues along with providing substitute dialogue mechanisms between conflicting parties. Humanitarian bodies can aid in the process of connecting new governments to their citizens who may lack awareness of their novel tasks and bigger responsibilities as the organizations are deeply entangled within the civil society. As a result, these efforts can encourage equitable services delivery all over the population. Humanitarian organizations have been instrumental in overcoming the institutional void between marginalized citizens and unresponsive states in cases of post conflict resolution (Feil, 2002).

Looking at the humanitarian initiatives in Afghanistan, humanitarian organizations are also faced with possible drawbacks to intensifying the role of humanitarian organizations in the process of nation-building. Fragile central

administrations may perceive humanitarian organizations as a menace to their power and labor to bar the humanitarian organizations from reaching the society. Also, there can be clashes between humanitarian organizations and informal social establishments that have served residents instead of an unresponsive state. At some instances the humanitarian organizations can simply lack the capacity to conducting the tall order of nation-building. Coordination hinderances between administrations and humanitarian organizations may obstruct the realization of nation-building goals at times (Howard et al., 2013). Nothing of such can be said about South Sudan since there is no study or report to confirm the challenges the humanitarian organizations face in as they seek to help in nation building in South Sudan

Genugten (2016) observed that humanitarian agencies have played a vital part in philanthropical development and relief in Burundi. Despite humanitarian work being fundamentally good, it has attracted criticism of different kinds in recent years. This is because of the rise in the number of humanitarian organizations in conflict prone areas with the similar objectives (Daley &Popplewell, 2016). The controlling nature of the governments in war-torn nations has affected the operations of humanitarian organizations. Members of such society fear the humanitarian establishments, affecting significant essentials of the participatory model which include social participation and cohesion. Restricting citizens from expressing themselves demoralizes humanitarian efforts as it disempowers people. When a ruling control every aspect of the society even at the grassroots level, humanitarian organizations are unable to work effectively (Genugten, 2016).

A truce treaty in 2002 in Sri Lanka, impelled a rapid internationalization of peace-building initiatives. This transnational engagement was multi-layered and

encompassed security assurances to produce the prerequisites for peace dialogues and the application of peace conditionality's, monitor one facilitation, a supervising mission, support for other Track Two and Three efforts and financial backing for reconstruction in conflict affected regions (Walton, 2008). Nation building programmes of most of the humanitarian organizations in Sri Lanka sought to forge links between different ethnic communities, buttress public support for the peace-building processes, and decrease inter-community pressures by establishing workshops, rallies, trainings, exchange visits and carrying out studies along with media crusades.

With the case of Nigeria, Uzuegbunam (2013) assert that NGOs are in an brilliant position to involve themselves in various nation building activities. They are in good position to provide humanitarian mediation and aid, and also building capacity among the local communities by involving them in a variety of joint endeavors and engaging them in empowerment initiatives.

NGOs included different social segments as a strategy within Somalia's South-Central region where conflicts and anarchy were rampant (Felicity, 2012). Humanitarians organizations deploy different strategies which aim at creating sustainable peace. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), for example, Somali Peace Line began peace building exercises within educational institutions to train scholars along with educators about conflict and peace matters. Other establishments with similar objectives counted in Peace and Human Rights Network (PHRN), among others Somali Organization for Community Development Activities (SOCDA) conducted peace seminars for youth as well as learners in Bosaso and Mogadishu, which comprised of campaigning and advocacy. The various organizations elevated

awareness of the significance of peace, poverty and inequality eradication which were among the source reasons of conflict in Somali (Felicity, 2012).

Almost more than 1.5 billion people in the world are estimated to be living in the countries where violent conflicts are rampant thus affecting the growth of those nations e.g. South Sudan, Jubek state. Newly sustainable development goals are adopted addressing the facts that no low-income conflict in the affected countries is achieved as per the millennium development goals. Nation building approaches covering mediation and diplomacy, participation and dialogue are some of the essentials of the toolkit towards meeting the proposed nation building and development goals. With the efforts being put in place by humanitarian organizations, they continue to experience nation building and peace building challenges

Among other forms of conflict that are rampant in Jubek State are mostly ethnic violence which results to burning of villages, looming starvation and gang rape. But entirely in South Sudan the most prevalent forms of violence are civil war and ethnic cleansing. Since the break out of civil war and ethnic violence, about 50,000 lives have been lost in Jubek State from 2013 to date. Being a capital city of South Sudan with different religion background, inter-religion violence (i.e. violence between the Christians and the Muslims) was also another form that had led to the loss of lives of people. The international communities have joined hands to bring to an end the civil war, ethnic clashes and inter-religion violence for peaceful negotiation and betterment of the country (South Sudan) at large (Deng, 2012).

Emerging from decades of war and instability, Southern Sudan's recovery has occurred in stages. Initially there was a need for emergency assistance; following this, the establishment of GoSS highlighted the need for institution building and

strengthening of State structures. Whilst this important work is underway, the medium-term development of Southern Sudan is also coming into focus as the next vital stage of moving from the recovery phase to the development agenda (Kassa, 2014).

UNDP has partnered with GoSS to develop a medium-term development plan for Southern Sudan which aims to reduce poverty and increase progress towards the MDGs. Through provision of technical and institutional support to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, UNDP has provided support to the annual planning and budgeting process and improved the management and coordination of aid resources. UNDP is working towards a future in which GoSS are delivering services across Southern Sudan through effective fiduciary management and decentralized governance structures. Laying the foundation for a pro-poor development agenda in Southern Sudan requires first understanding what constitutes poverty, who and where the poor are, and how their experience of poverty may be changing. To this end, in 2010 UNDP worked closely with the Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation in the preparation of the report Poverty in Southern Sudan, which documents the situation from the comprehensive country wide poverty line survey undertaken in 2009.The publication of this data was a landmark achievement and is now widely sourced as the most reliable data on poverty in Southern Sudan. UNDP also supported the development of the 2010 MDGs Progress Report, which was launched in October 2010 (UNDP, 2011).

South Sudan has an extensive civil war history among its people. Armed struggle has been in the nation for the last six decades in various forms and ways, and its devastating consequences along with major impact on local institutions

populations, and society lingers to date. The obstacles to progress, safety along with amity in the nations are enormous despite dividing Sudan into two states through the recent formation of Republic of South Sudan which happened 9th July 2011 (Adhong, 2013). Looming issues predicaments present in South Sudan generate conflicts which require to be addressed (Adhong, 2013). The young nation encounters substantial challenges to nation rehabilitation. Local populations are continually experiencing the detrimental effects of violent and insecurity conflict, for instance, dramatic increase in commodity and food prices recently, and the government is insufficiently transparent, accountable and responsive (McDowell, 2016). The challenges which the nation is facing are pronounced, and the opportunities for augmenting positive vicissitudes for growth, accountable governance, along with armistice are vital at this vital period. The support and institutionalization of positive change can be influenced by the readiness of the respective administrations to alter their approaches, policies, and practices, how the international community carries out its engagement countries, and the ability of civil society and local populations to hold their government accountable.

Multilateral and bilateral actors and donors are among primary international actors that use disparate ways and means of addressing the prevalent developmental, nation building and security opportunities and obstructions within the nation's complex setting. Among the international actors and important players in South Sudan include the EU, UNDP, CORDAID and CEPO, although the actors' field is teeming.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

The prime value in contemporary South Sudan today is nation building. Humanitarian organizations are working round the clock to meet the needs of the people. Currently a report by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission shows that

there exists over 1000 national non- governmental organizations and way above 50 international non-governmental organizations offering humanitarian services towards nation building in South Sudan.

Humanitarian organizations in the area have been perceived to play a role in nation building through their effort to build inter communal links, to facilitate reconciliation and address the causes of conflicts and continuing nation building processes. However, members of the community cry foul that the work of humanitarian organizations on nation building is likened to sugar coating in peace less environment. It is perceived that humanitarian organizations do not address the root cause of conflict resolution and nation building, instead they are alleged to be doing paper work for donor funding for their interest as the society suffer in the reoccurrences of these protracted conflict (Yeyboke, 2018). Therefore, the proposed study seeks to determine the influence of humanitarian organizations activities in nation building in Jubek state, South Sudan. The study therefore hoped to offer recommendation to policy makers on how these institutions can further strengthen their role in nation building in South Sudan.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

Nation building is a great challenge in Jubek State, South Sudan and therefore, the purpose of this study was to critically evaluate the role the humanitarian organizations play in national building with reference to Jubek State, South Sudan.

1.5 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to establish the role of humanitarian organizations in nation building: a case of selected humanitarian agencies in Jubek State, South Sudan.

The study was guided by the following specific objectives;

i.   To assess projects used by humanitarian organizations in facilitating nation building in Jubek State, South Sudan;

ii. To assess how humanitarian organizations, provide forums for conflicting communities to sort out their differences as an effort in nation building in Jubek State, South Sudan

iii. To explore ways in which humanitarian organizations could strengthen their role in nation building in Jubek State, South Sudan

1.6 Research Questions

The following questions are central to this study;

i.   What are the projects that humanitarian organizations are using in facilitating nation building in Jubek State South Sudan?

ii. How do humanitarian organizations provide forums for conflicting communities to sort out their differences as an effort in nation building in in Jubek State, South Sudan?

iii. Are there ways that humanitarian organizations can explore to strengthen their roles in nation building in Jubek state, South Sudan?

1.7 Significant of the Study

This study aims to examine the role of humanitarian organizations in nation building in Jubek State of South Sudan.

To the general population, the research might help them recognize and appreciate the role of humanitarian organizations in nation building so that the general population could be able to incorporate the approaches to support the works of humanitarian organizations in the society.

The study will also be useful to the program managers and government in policymaking regarding effectiveness of the role played by humanitarian organizations in nation building practice. The humanitarian organizations and other stakeholders will benefit from the study whereby they will be equipped with the information that is necessary in nation building initiatives. The program managers will be aware of the factors that may influence the nation building initiatives and prepare on the know how to handle these challenges.

The study will add to the existing body of knowledge on nation building to benefit academicians and aid further research on peace and nation building among humanitarian organizations. It will form a fundamental base upon which further researches into the field will be based as it will act as both reading and secondary source material in such cases.

1.9 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study refers to the parameters under which the study operates, what the study is to cover and is closely connected to the framing of the research problem (Simon & Goes, 2013). This study focused on the role of humanitarian organizations in nation building in Jubek State through selected representatives such as; Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid (CORDAID), Community Empowerment for Progress Organization (CEPO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Jubek State. This facilitates

investigating the activities of humanitarian organizations in Jubek State, South Sudan. The study specifically looked at the projects being used by these organizations in nation building, how humanitarian organizations provide forums for conflicting communities and recommendations on how to strengthen their role in nation building. The study was conducted between April 2018 and October 2020.

1.10 Delimitations

Delimitations of a study are those characteristics that arise from limitations in the scope of the study and by the conscious exclusionary and inclusionary decisions made during the development of the study plan (Simon & Goes, 2013). The study was only limited to the projects being implemented at the grassroots level by the selected humanitarian agencies, forums provided for conflicting communities to sort out their differences and ways in which humanitarian organizations could strengthen their role in nation building in Jubek State. The research adopted qualitative data collection methods for this study with a sample population of 149 respondents from UNDP, CORDAID, CEPO and community leaders (youth leaders, clan elders, women leaders and religious leaders).

1.11 Limitations of the Study

Limitations of the study refer to the constraints that are largely beyond the researchers control but could affect the study outcome (Simon & Goes, 2013). The current eruption of hostilities in South Sudan might prevent possibility of doing field research in certain areas. In such an event, the researcher sought the assistance of individuals who are residents of such inaccessible areas that were coached by the researcher to carry out data collection on behalf of the researcher.

The other limitation was language barrier as some respondents were not able to express themselves fluently in English during data collection. To address this, the researcher hired language interpreters during interviews.

Given the fact that the principle researcher is not of South Sudanese dialect, the researcher experienced a challenge during focus group discussion. To mitigate this, the researcher trained two research assistants familiar with the local language.

1.12 Assumptions of the Study

The assumptions made in this study are that the research tools will be accurate and will measure the desired constructs. The study also assumes that the peace initiatives by these organizations play a role in nation building. It is also assumed that the respondents have knowledge on the role of humanitarian organizations on nation building in peace building and would be transparent and offer truthful information on the study. The researcher assumed that the respondents willingly and honestly answered the questions.

1.13 Theoretical Framework

A theory is a body of internally consistent empirical generalization of descriptive, predictive and explanatory power (Pugh, 2005). A theory explains, describes and predicts phenomena. Since a theory provides a framework within which to operate, it is hard to think without a theory. In this case, a theory provides a coherent framework for the investigation of phenomena. In this study peace building theory by Lambourne and Herro (2008) and Human Need Theory by John Burton will be discussed to understand the role of humanitarian organization in nation building in Jubek State, South Sudan.

1.13.1 Peace Building Theory

Peace building theory by Lederach (2000) presents philosophies on peace formation which categorize relations as a fundamental constituent. Lederach (2000) asserts that peace creators must establish ways of understanding that peace is a change process whose basis is relationship building. The scholar further mentions that it is crucial to put focus on creating framework for relationship establishment along with similar processes instead of seeking the legal and political aspects of truth commissions, peace agreements as well as criminal tribunes. The primary focus of the peace building initiatives of the international community is political. Instead, the international bodies should emphasis on the personal elements of conflict which has the capability of unearthing the causal psychosocial processes that make people willing and ready to support and promote reconciliation and peace instead of further abusing human rights or propagating mass violence. Paffenholz (2009) contended that setting light to relationship building and reconciliation facilitates peace building initiatives.

The process of establishing relations is a long-term endeavor. It should commence as soon as possible to create conditions for peaceful realizations in a nation. The fundamental role of building a nation is the creation of positive peace, and aa stable communal balance to ensure that new clashes are contained before they can spiral into war and violence (Quie, 2012). Ramadhan, (2010) states that to sustainably build a nation, there should be no discrimination, structural and physical violence. Attaining such an environment requires more efforts in addition to managing conflicts or solving problems. Initiatives for nation building focus on fixing the underlying reasons behind a conflict, altering interaction patterns of all groups involved within a

clash. The target is to help extremely vulnerable and dependent populations to become self-sufficient and independent (Arop, 2010).

Nation-building efforts further focus on preventing the reemergence of conflict. The actions can assist the involved parties in their peaceful management of conflicting interests through creating apparatuses that augment dialogue and cooperation between diverse identity groups. The initiatives can include establishing institutions mandated with providing mechanisms and procedures which facilitate the effective resolution and management of conflict (Quie, 2012). Humanitarian organization can uplift the livelihood of the community members, offer trainings on peace and dialogue to societies and help build fair courts, civil society reconciliation systems, along with a stable integral system between communities.

Peacebuilding efforts generally focus on establishing sustainable and viable living conditions for particular societies or nations following armed clashes. However, there are other approaches to peacebuilding. Postwar states and regions require peacebuilding initiatives to minimize or eradicate the cause behind previous conflicts. Comprehensive efforts for peace consolidation, identification and support for structures in an unstable society are essential for effectiveness in peacemaking along with peacekeeping operations (Paffenholz, 2001). The process advances a sense of wellbeing and confidence in the community. Ceasing civil strife can be possible through integration, negotiations, agreements, talks, which promote peace and nation-building. The initiatives further encompass refugees' repatriation, disarmament of previously clashing parties, order and law restoration, custody and obliteration of weapons, training and advisory security workers, elections monitoring, augmenting human rights protection efforts, buttressing or reformation of governing bodies and

the promotion of both formal and informal means of political participation. A crucial element of peacebuilding is reconciliation which calls for the incorporation of citizens for purposes of integration which is obstructed by different aspects such as ethnicity (Lederach 2000).

1.13.2 Human Need Theory

The developer of the human needs theory (HNT) is John Burton. The scholar developed the ideology in the 1980s as a holistic or generic human behavior theory. The basis of the concept is the hypothesis that human beings have fundamental needs that must be realized to preserve stable civilizations (Burton, 1990). Failure to meet the needs propagate conflict between people.

Among the needs that cause conflict between people are security, development, recognition and identity. Such needs are universal, and people clash and compete in their particular environment to satisfy them. They seek to acquire the control of their situation that is essential in ensuring the gratification of the needs (Kök, 2007).

Struggling to meet fundamental needs has a relationship Frustration-Aggression theory whose foundation is stimulus response hypothesis. People experience frustration when they are unable to meet their needs which culminates into aggression and the subsequent conflict. However, Frustration-Aggression theory and the human needs differ as the former delves in desires and wants while the latter focuses on absolute requirements only (Reio, 2011).

Further, Burtons (1990) states for the society to attain stability, basic universal human needs or values have to be realized. The approach establishes a basis for

creating policies and establishments which is non- ideological. It is paramount to meet identity needs of people in multi-ethnic states to promote peace and nation-building. Conflict and instability are inevitable if social systems fail to promote a distributive justice that ensures prospects and control of entire human needs. The concept is significant as encompasses recognition and legitimacy of all communities. Thus, all their needs must be realized instead of meeting the needs of a particular segment of the society at the expense of others and it changes the clash to win-win for everyone instead of zero-sum. Observing and upholding human rights assists in eliminating a sense of pursuing goals that are mutually exclusive. The situation changes to where nations focus on realizing fundamental needs such as socio-economic development, security, development and identity recognition instead of clashing over the constitutional future of states with an aim of maintaining union with other societies. Therefore, the needs are actualized alongside other needs of the community but not at the expense of a particular part of the community. As the needs are universal, they lack mutual exclusion and are not attained at the expense of some people. The conventions of the theory are bold, and if they appropriately and effectively applied, they can help in eradicating conflict.

1.14 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework is a schematic representation showing the relationship between the independent and dependent variables in the study (Mateo &Benham-Hutchins, 2009). In this study, the independent variables will include the Mechanisms used by humanitarian organizations, how humanitarian organizations provide forums for conflicting communities and Ways in which humanitarian organizations could strengthen their role in nation building. The dependent variable is Nation building in Jubek State, South Sudan.

Independent

┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│ **Quick Impact projects used by** │
│ **humanitarian organizations** │
│ • Peace education │
│ • Dialogue │
│ • Infrastructural development │
│ • Livelihood promotion │
└─────────────────────────────────┘

Dependent

┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│ **Provision of forums for conflicting** │
│ **communities** │
│ • Organizing social functions │
│ • Training on integration │
│ • Sports │
│ • Income generating │
│ activities/livelihood promotions │
└─────────────────────────────────┘

┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│ Nation building in Jubek │
│ State, South Sudan │
└─────────────────────────────────┘

┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│ **Ways in which humanitarian** │
│ **organizations could strengthen their** │
│ **role in nation building** │
│ • Partnership with local community │
│ • Strengthening the capacity of local │
│ communities on leadership role. │
│ • Giving ownership of projects to the │
│ community │
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Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework gives the relationship between independent variables and the dependent variable. Looking at the projects being implemented by the humanitarian organizations such as livelihood promotion (provision of food), peace education in schools through peace clubs, infrastructure developments such as construction of education centres and market centres are some of the key necessities for nation building in post conflict community like Jubek State. The study has shown that projects such as provision of basic amenities to conflict victims, empowering communities through training and support on their agricultural activities such as provision of farm equipments, construction of cattle deeps and animal health services has helped restore the livelihood of the communities living in South Sudan. The study also looked at how humanitarian organizations provide forums that enhance nation building in Jubek state. Social functions like sports.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter looks in depth all relevant and existing literature on the role of humanitarian organizations in nation building. This captures a deep analysis of the previous studies about existing literature on the subject with the objective of revealing contributions, weaknesses and gaps on the role of humanitarian organizations in nation building derived from books, reports, conference proceedings, and journals among other sources.

2.2 Theoretical Review of Literature

A humanitarian organization is defined as a group of persons or associations which is private voluntary, organized both nationally and internationally for the promotion of social welfare, research or development charity in the areas but not restricted to; relief, health, agriculture, industry, education, peace as well as supply of amenities and services (Uzuegbunam, 2013).

The humanitarian organizations history can be traced back to 1807, when the issue of slavery was addressed by a number of organized non-profit movements after the British government abolished the slave trade. Major humanitarian organizations in today's world as one can witness was found in this time period, and many soon followed. In 1864, The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was formed and went to be a leading humanitarian organization in conflict areas. In the year 1917, the American Friends Service Committee was formed; then in 1919, Save the Children was started, then Oxfam came into being in 1942, all oriented with an aim of

addressing war victims' consequences. A series of service-oriented organizations was formed after the World War II, avoiding political confrontation which chose the path of neutrality in conflict emerged – Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), Salvation Army, dealing with war relief, aid as well as postwar reconstruction.

The 1960's as well as the 70's brought on confrontational approaches by the humanitarian organizations. In addition to their traditional roles; of tackling issues related to war famine, these organizations took on new roles; that involved lobbying and campaigning for their causes. humanitarian organizations such as; Amnesty International, Christian Aid and Oxfam took on the new role of criticizing states, multilateral organizations and their perspectives on war and violent conflict. In their study Fitzduff and Church (2004) noted the early 1990's witnessed the emergence of international humanitarian NGOs. These they observed primary role has been the provision of humanitarian aid as well as protection on the outskirts of violent conflicts changed and evolved drastically (Fitzduff & Church, 2004).

Humanitarian organizations beyond their customary relief objectives of providing water, sanitation, food as well as emergency health measures are presently quickly becoming a significant part of the international response to conflicts. As a result of becoming more professional, humanitarian organizations are rapidly losing their supposed inferior status through engaging in formal and recognized ways with multilaterals as well as governments thus experiencing serious escalation in budgets (Fitzduff and Church, 2004). Presently, they are taking on roles of serving as an alternate for local government's thus encouraging civil society growth as well as the

use mediation and negotiation skills to bring rivals together as part of a relief mission, (Aall, 2000).

A number of international and local humanitarian organizations and other actors play significant roles in peace and reconciliation efforts in Africa. They include World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), Red Cross, UNDP, IOM, Dorcas Aid, Pacida, Concern Worldwide and World Vision. Activities of these organizations revolve around provision of food, water, digging and rehabilitation of boreholes and water pans, empowering communities through livelihood opportunities to reduce poverty, facilitating cross-border peace initiatives, and facilitating community and DPC meetings and dialogues. These in turn lead to conflict resolution and peace building (Moyale Inter-Agency Rapid Needs Assessment, 2012).

Humanitarian organizations like Alliance of Local Communities in Hardship Areas ALCHA, through UNDP have also been involved in different aspects of peace-building initiatives in the area. Their roles have been provision of advocacy for peace and human rights, dialogue facilitation at the local level, service delivery to establish entry points for peace-building, provide support for peace-building capacity building of groups like traditional and religious leaders, youth and women groups.

International humanitarian organizations ability to use their knowledge as well as expertise of similar conflicts provides a clearer picture of events that are unfolding. This is possible since majority of humanitarian organizations have roots in their relief, development workers, local communities as well as unique vantage points in ascertaining deteriorating conditions that may perhaps result in conflict. Acting as the initial external actor's humanitarian organizations become aware of possibility of a

conflict and in most cases remain in conflict regions the longest. This grants them the opportunity to access a great amount of first-hand information that relates to conditions contributing to the emergence of violence.

In his study, Nicolaidis (2014) found the sudden interruption of normal humanitarian organizations grassroots work is considered a significant indicator of dangerously deteriorating condition. Providing humanitarian assistance and protection is one major frontlines characteristic of humanitarian organizations, at times making them the only informant of information for the international community. This is predominantly so in very secluded conflict regions, where international relations are largely non-existent, for instance, northern Uganda, parts of Congo, as well as south of Sudan. International organizations presence in such regions provides necessary information on possibly dangerous events as well as escalating developments. Being at the vanguard of conflict also means that to international humanitarian organizations forecasting trouble is of crucial significance as they must be ready or have to evacuate when tensions rise into violent conflict (Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict, 2016).

Humanitarian organizations reconsideration and placing of greater emphasis on raising awareness and conflict prevention is a result of changing nature of conflicts after the Cold War. Their programs must more essentially address not simply symptoms but causes of conflicts. Humanitarian organizations offer an effective, unique as well as efficient opportunity to prevent future conflicts in an environment of decreasing resources because of their experience, access to local structures, and an improved development or peace-building practice (Hackett, 2000).

The humanitarian organizations have been attributed with the capacity to play a preventive role due to its advantage of contacts with grassroots movements as well as its familiarity with the local conflict. Gathering of supplementary information can also be their important role, in areas of anxiety pertaining their abuses as well as human rights. Through the ability for small-scale projects, social system as well as civil society is strengthened thus peace-building role achieved for instance, the training of local leaders. This means that non-governmental organizations are capable to support in the creation of the general conditions that promote peace constituencies, develop peace-building, which consist of cross-cutting sections of different sectors of civil society concerned in the advancement of sustainable peace (UN, 2012).

Several local and international non-governmental organizations are mostly involved in community-based analysis as well as development programmes. The use of aid as force for resolving inter-conflicts as well as promoting community cohesion is their approach to peace building. Humanitarian organizations have been able to settle a possible violent conflict at the community level in some cases. This group is in an enhanced position to decrease the negative effect of their programmes on domestic level conflicts through its participatory methods. In most cases the non-governmental organizations are involved in short-term projects, therefore limiting them to either ensure sustainable self-help aptitude within the community or even develop a local system for conflict transformation. According to Strand (1998), lack of meaningful co-ordination is a major fault of aid community in Afghanistan. Aid organizations generally suffer from the incapability to learn and benefit from each-others capabilities as well as to eventually promote a culture of co-operation and sharing within their target beneficiaries and the community.

Workshops aimed at solving internal and international problem protracted, for instance, in Moldova, Cyprus, Tajikistan, Northern Ireland, Sri Lanka, as well as the Middle East, have progressively come into use. In the 1993 negotiations case between the PLO representatives and the Israelis conducted in Oslo, the traditional forms of negotiation as well as conflict resolution approaches were interchanged at each stage of the negotiations. Another example is the 1993Tajikistan Dialogue which provided a wide range of Tajiks to come together, after a violent civil war had erupted after the independence of Soviet Tajikistan, (UN, 2002). This resulted to a series of meetings which lead to five separate stages: coming together to map the basics of the problems as well as the relationships that perpetuate the problems; deciding to engage in discussion to resolve communally intolerable problems; development steps together to revolutionize the relationships; uncovering the fundamental dynamic of the Relationships as well as beginning to see ways to change them; and formulating ways to execute their plan.

Humanitarian organizations can nurture the approaches conflict resolution as well as access to building peacemaking processes. In his study, Anderson (2014) noted due to their inherent nature of vehicles for broad activities at the grassroots levels, humanitarian organizations had over the years played a major role in solving the illusive problems of conflict resolution. However, this role is engendered by approaches to conflict resolution in the framework of the world society perception. Their capabilities in laying emphasis on the impact of cross-cutting forces running from the local to the global as well as the global to the local, has enhanced humanitarian organizations' role in a universal system which many may still perceive to be neatly compartmentalized, but no longer is. Therefore, NGOs can assist local actors in their awareness of how their actions, knowledge as well as existence are

constituted by their role in society, and also their role in a global society. The point is to negotiate a shared reality upon which further negotiation processes can be built into the fabric of local and regional systems in the world (Anderson, 2014).

Nation building strategies are complimented by forgiveness and reconciliation. In Northern Uganda, the NGOs have been very instrumental in urging forgiveness and reconciliation. Organizations for example Gulu Support the Children Organization which works with children who had been abducted children, seeks for their reintegration into society, Acholi Religious Peace Initiatives; World Vision Uganda, Rachele Centre in Lira, Concerned Parents as well as Canadian Physicians for Peace have performed a key role in bridging the gap between the communities and the surrendering rebels as well as raising awareness of the devastating impacts of conflicts (Hackett, 2000).

A study by Hassan and Forhad (2013) on the function of NGOs in promoting sustainability and development within rural regions of the developing nations. The scholars further sought to analyze the role of the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC). Using a case study approach, the study sought to methodically outline the function the particular NGO (BRAC) within the process of sustainable development. Deploying quantitative study methods along with qualitative ones, the outcomes implied that NGOs-led initiatives have the capability contributing positively to sustainable growth process to an extent.

South Sudan case study shows that, the country is facing massive hindrances in meeting the fundamental needs of the citizens. It is a challenge to feed the rapidly growing population or to sustainably support people's livelihood. Further, urbanization adds to the challenges as it has led to the reduction cultivable land which

subsequently mounts pressures on the whole economic apparatus and the government. The old-style agricultural sector lacks the capacity to entirely support the nation's economy. Generally, agriculture has comprised of the primary means of sustenance and livelihood source for at least half of the whole population of the nation. However, the sector has failed to create sustainable development arguably. The agricultural sector has remained under constant pressures as it is typically vulnerable to natural threats.

The number of people who are landless is increasing because of ethnic clashes, which further destabilizes the national economy. It is clear that the general situation demonstrates the government has limited capability of generating more opportunities and enhancing the prevailing situation. However, the government has support from humanitarian organizations which help in augmenting nation-building endeavors. In different circumstances the NGOs are seem to be effective in engaging people from the grassroot level. The initiatives of the NGOs are seen to positively impact poverty alleviation particularly in the rural areas in countries which are prone to clashes, for instance, South Sudan. The efforts of humanitarian apparatuses are significantly essential in regions which experience high levels of society. The NGOs typically target groups that are very poor and have very limited access to opportunities of alleviating their living standards and status. A majority of rural populations rarely possess the capacities and resources to attain employment or alleviate their state.

Among the fundamental and crucial tasks of NGOs including organizing people, assisting in creating awareness among the people while inspiring them and to transform them knowledgeable about development (Uzuegbunam, 2013). According

to Uzuegbunam (2013), an in-depth explanation of humanitarian organizations along with peace building and proffers a means of reducing conflicts through humanitarian organizations. The scholar adopted content examination through using secondary data sources including articles, books and journals. The study indicated that humanitarian organizations typically focus on realizing the needs of the poor people in rural areas of developing countries because the population group has been excluded in mainstream development efforts. Humanitarian organizations conduct their functions according to state-level planning process of development. South Sudan is lagging behind in relation to other developing countries in terms of alleviating poverty and promoting sustainability

According to Biasi (2011), results of nation building in a post-conflict/conflict environment is determined by the approaches being used by the humanitarian organizations and communities involved. The delivery of humanitarian assistance in a manner that could be construed as partial may jeopardize future humanitarian access. It is agaist this that the researcher looked at the approaches that the targeted humanitarian organizations use to enhance nation building in South Sudan.

2.3 Empirical Review of Literature

This subsection discusses the empirical literature based on the three objectives of the study.

2.3.1 Humanitarian Organizations Projects in Facilitating Nation Building

According to Adhong (2013), transitioning from violent to creating new relationship types and negotiated settlement encompass complex issue which call for multi-dimensional, comprehensive and multi-level perspectives for effective

transformation of conflict. The research body is increasing that recognizes the significance of increasingly involving of humanitarian organizations, indigenous resources and local agents in areas torn by conflict (Havey, 2014). NGOs have attained momentum following their response to conflict in Southern and Eastern Europe, and Africa after the Cold war (Neufeldt, 2007). Empirical evidence lacks which documents the effectiveness of humanitarian establishments in nation building. The evidence void concerns donors, policymakers along with other probable NGOs partners to have reluctance and cautiousness to effect collaboration without robust data for informing decision-making. Various reasons are behind the absence of evidence on the effectiveness of NGOs to positively impact nation building.

As explained by Kassa (2014), quantifying measures is disreputably challenging and showing impact challenges peace building initiatives usually. Another reason is that humanitarian organizations have a culture which at times focuses on oral communication instead of written communication. The NGOs are fundamentally worship communities while they undertake initiatives for developing communities. The last reason which propagates the lack of data and evidence is that NGOs sometimes fail to acknowledge local humanitarian apparatus and their development efforts as some actors just focus on the grand vision for nation building and conflict resolution. It calls for further study into the area, though the organizational structures of the NGOs and their values can be disregarded by scholars. Such a situation can raise problems because it shows that there is no mutual understanding amongst partners, which in tur obstructs local humanitarian apparatuses from participating in global discourse on worldwide conflict and wider networks. Rich evidence on the activities of domestic humanitarian institutions as well as their

contribution is crucial in countering the secular prejudice against faith-based organizations' engagement as it is evident in policymaking (Kassa, 2014).

As peace initiatives, humanitarian organizations and apparatuses must play role effectively particularly on conflict prevention. However, there is little to no recognition of the contribution of humanitarian organizations' response to initial conflict indicators and the countermeasures they deploy. Kassa (2014) further emphasizes many humanitarian organizations fail to integrate peacebuilding efforts systematically. Another reason behind the state of affairs on peacebuilding is the fact that humanitarian organizations utilize varying terminology to discuss their work, leading to misunderstandings with other actors.

The United Nations (1995) policy documents and those of World Bank (1998) acknowledge the role humanitarian organizations in contributing to nation building. There are different means which non-governmental organizations can have a substantial role in nation building. They can assist in building the capacity of local institutions and peoples to manage conflict, facilitation of negotiation as well as dialogue, providing a neutral ground for community augmentation and dialogue and fostering rule of law that reduces development to decrease the possibility of conflict in societies which have disparate views (Gidron, Katz & Hasenfeld 2002). NGOs perceive indigenous organizations along with their conflict approaches to be key resources for development and conflict resolution and inspire stakeholders to jointly own the nation building task (Aall 1996). Aall's assertion points out to the importance of local humanitarian efforts in fostering global peace and nation-building.

Uwhejevwe (2005), asserted that humanitarian organizations are encountering an obstacle of organizing themselves to deploy strategic approaches to enable them to

have a global outreach. They should focus on all levels, starting from the grassroot level to outwards to the global community. Thus, they can connect with establishments which have immense influence on prejudice, poverty and violence patterns; discriminatory politics, exclusionary economics, violent and selfish personal behavior as well as the control of knowledge world and ideologies by elites. Somehow, non-governmental organizations already integrate micro-level and macro-level efforts in their conducting their work along with advocacy initiatives. Perceiving progress as leverage instead of a delivery is vital as it guides humanitarian organizations establish themselves, amass and spend the resources, as well as how they relate to each other (Uwhejevwe, 2005).

The challenges according to UNHCR (2014) are presented when humanitarian organizations promote peace in South Sudan are as follows: early marriage or other harmful traditional practices; gender stereotypes and disregard for the rights of women, boys and girls and vulnerabilities in contexts where sexual and GBV and negative coping mechanisms are widespread; stigma and isolation surrounding HIV and AIDS.

Further, the significance of "development humanitarian organizations" in nation building endeavors and conflict management lacks satisfactory investigation in South Sudan, though the vital role they have in developing and reconstructing and development was recognized prior to and after the independence in 2011 (Rahmato, 2002). The engagement of humanitarian organizations in human rights, democracy, peace building, along with good governance, is yet to receive substantial attention from scholars as it is a recent development (Rahmato, Akalewold & Yoseph, 2008). This research seeks to widen the intellectual discourse in the field of humanitarian

activities though undertaking the investigative study of the potential NGOs have on peace and nation building.

In addition to providing rehabilitation and relief to communities, the non-governmental organizations inspire indigenous communities to take part in nation building (Rahmato et al., 2008). Borana and Gambella regions in Ethiopia demonstrate how NGOs can be instrumental in conflict resolution. Humanitarian organizations helping in formulating and reinvigorating innovative methods of tackling conflict in the particular Ethiopian regions. The NGOs attained that through building capacity institutional an individual levels, enhancing inter- and intra-ethnic relations and providing fundamental services to the people. The cumulative impact of the initiatives was the capacitating local establishments and communities to effectively manage conflict. Local resources and peoples created a precondition necessary for making the initiatives of NGOs effective in augmenting indigenous organizations.

According to McDowell (2016), the key importance in contemporary South Sudan currently is amity. Peace is so elusive in the country despite being the very significant to the citizens as Francis and David (2006) observe. Civil war took three years after South Sudan's independence, and there have been conflicts in various parts of the nation recently. Among the areas affected by the violence are Greater Equatoria, Greater Upper Nile and Greater Bahr el Ghazal. The clashes have resulted into detrimental impact on the nation due to significant number of people losing their life, demolition of infrastructural amenities, human misery, disrupting the agricultural sector and the economy. The conflict further threatens the internal security and peace of the South Sudan and that of Africa and the world at large because of the upcoming

anarchy. The areas that most affected by the violence display that the leaders lack the willingness to maintain concord through observing past peace treaties; thus, they are prone to ethnic conflict and armed violence (Marshal & Gurr, 2003).

Therefore, peace is a persistent hurdle which Africa continues to face generally, and South Sudan specifically. The reason for lack of harmony and amity in the country is ineffectual management of conflict and unwholesomely merging people from different ethnic background. There have been efforts of bringing peace by the civil society, corporate bodies, the government, and also national universities commission. However, the efforts have not yet borne the anticipated outcomes as the nation continues to face challenges in sustainable development and peace.

The role of non-governmental organizations in fostering economic progress in developing nations is significant. The humanitarian institutions assist in providing crucial services to people, such as education and healthcare, supporting the activities of popular movements, buttressing sustainable development efforts, helping during national disasters and nurturing community development. The efforts of NGOs aiming at societal development are numerous. To eradicate poverty, humanitarian establishments work directly with the poor populations to alleviate their situation through empowering them. Targeting population groups that are vulnerable and poor who have negligible possessions is an important. The primary function of the NGOs including creating awareness, organizing the people and make them to be oriented towards development (Marchetti & Tocci, 2009). The humanitarian establishments conduct their activities at the grass root by engaging women and local farmers after assessing their needs. The direct involvement of the beneficiaries enables the local communities to have a part to play in ensuring national development.

Development practitioners and assistants along with scholars are increasing delving into humanitarian organizations as the NGOs continue to attract recognition and attention from different quarters. Numerous researchers augment the activities of the humanitarian institutions as they are close to the poor and people who are in remote areas. NGOs work efficiently and operate at low costs for instance, through micro-credit plans (Mask, 1995), and also, they promote system development which is sustainable as Korten, (1990) and Smillie (1995) observe. Further, the organizations have the potential function for representative and organizing establishments within civil societies (Brown & Korten, 1991). The increasing significance and progress of humanitarian organizations can be attributed to the failure of governments to alleviate growing corruption bureaucracy, corruption and poverty, and also absence of accountability in the government (Lewis, 2001).

The humanitarian organizations such as Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid (CORDAID) have always played a central role in South Sudan. For decades, it has often been the sole provider of basic services – education and health, for example – and is continuing this important role today. Because of its credibility, capacity to serve and its vast network in the country, CORDAID reaches a great number of people, many of them not served by any other civil or government agency. CORDAID continues to work alongside the Church to help the most vulnerable in this conflict. The organization has been successful partly because of having a significant partner in the provision of vital relief to people, along with having a means for the communities to enhance their lives and develop the country.

Peace education is an important element in fostering nation building. Training the youths and organizing community amity dialogue as well as equipping leaders in

the community and women with knowledge and skills for effective conflict resolution encompass some ways through humanitarian organizations foster development. NGOs seek to promote and enhance the capability and capacity of communities in security reform, peace building, democratic livelihoods and principles, and human rights' protection culture (CEPO, 2016).

According to Yabadi (2011), CEPO's (Community Empowerment for Progress Organization) livelihoods programme, which was implemented in Terekeka County of Central Equatoria State, has helped the communities such as Gemeiza community to form a cooperative association. The community peace dialogues that CEPO organized in Lakes State has created a space of openness between the citizens and Lakes State government authorities. This has led to a follow up from the Ministry of Local Government to CEPO about their work. The lobby and advocacy campaigns implemented by CEPO in 2012–13 helped convince the protection of girls.

Girls' education advocacy and promotion has been a priority for CEPO along with generally education in the community. Women and girls lack the opportunity to acquire education as an aftermath of the war and also the retrogressive belief in culture that educating girls is useless. The NGO responded to the situation through organizing campaigns for female education at the decision-making and community levels. CEPO created awareness and community consciousness on gender parity in education through gender-action instruction. The humanitarian organization has championed the quest for peace in the community through organizing different activities. Bringing together youths and traditional leaders in dialogues propagates the discourse and find a common ground between tribal violence perpetrators and/or victims. CEPO has deployed various efforts towards healing and uniting communities

that are divided. It continues to create discourse space where young people and leaders from different ethnic backgrounds can reflect together on how they can progress.

2.3.2 Humanitarian Organizations in Providing Forums for Nation Building

The systematic and theoretical structure of track two diplomacy was laid down by McDonald, a former diplomat of the United States of America, along with others. Informal diplomacy has the capacity to unmask the root source of conflicts and that's where its strength lies. The parties involved in track two diplomacy include the media, private citizens, businesses, conflict resolution and management professionals. The media is particularly crucial in revealing the causal needs of people that can ignite conflict. McDonald stated that one-on-one communication assists parties to mitigate the process of dehumanization, emphasize on building relationships, overthrow psychological hurdles and reframe the clash to be a shared challenge which requires collaborative efforts to overcome. Track one diplomacy has a narrow focus on politicians while track two demonstrates its impact in entirety on identity groups, such as ethnic, national, regional, socio-economic communities or people who share any other common identity between them (Carey, 2017). Deploying track two diplomacy is crucial in helping all the parties involved to alter their thinking patterns and perspectives Macdonald track two diplomacy seeks to transform the worldview where mutual empowerment is preceded by politics.

Berger (2014) explains that identity groups form fundamental needs of people in a country. The groups represent spontaneous setting of agendas where people need to collaborate through inclusivity instead of competing against each other and exclusion of others. The perception of international relationships according to the

scholar is a progressive and interactive process between communities rather than being a situational or crisis relationship the people and the government.

Conflicts change in nature, which makes track two diplomacy very relevant. Internal clashes between the people fuels conflict where the government is among the involved actors. In a such a case, it is insensible to deal with the government while it is among the actors in a conflict because others actors, such as rebel organizations and local leaders may not cease fighting. Migdal (2018) purport that track two diplomacy has a better chance of solving a conflict in such a situation where additional actors other than the government have a significant in a conflict.

The general perception is that humanitarian organizations have the capacity and ability of acting as peace workers within the track two level. The reason behind this that NGOs are often established at the grass root where they interact directly with the local people. Therefore, they are capacitated to monitor human rights and give early warning on a conflict. They also have the capacity of assisting in the establishment of effective local infrastructure in the society at different levels to facilitate reconciliation. An example of NGOs role in peace building efforts is the role they played in negotiating for peace at the national as well as local levels South Africa Robins, 2008).

Track two diplomacy is instrumental in building peace privately as Crowther (2013) states. The scholar is informed in the field of peacemaking and has experience from being a consultant to war management establishments. Track two diplomacy can effectively assist in countering persistent problems through finding out of new mechanisms of making peace such as experimenting new ideas with minimal risk as governments can obstruct the trial of new ideas.

Rotham (2012) warned that track two might involve dangers like the case of amateurs in diplomacy. They can also be conclusive. However, those who collaborate with informal citizens who are diplomats may be restricted to their background and knowledge of the violence. Further, private peacebuilders have more liability to manipulation in comparison to official peacemakers as the scholar adds. Actors in a conflict can feign to be willing to have open discussions and compromise with informal mediators while they buy time for strengthening their military ability. As Bolling (1999) asserts, track diplomacy efforts may be counterproductive probably because of stalling maneuvers.

A significant hurdle which humanitarian organizations can encounter in their peacebuilding efforts is achieving along with maintaining balance while refraining from advocating for some parties involved in a conflict as Carey (2017) argues. Other challenges include managing people's commotion and intolerance in a clash. Therefore, humanitarian organizations should be aware of various psychological aspects associated with conflicts as contrition, morning forgiveness and victimhood. Among the ethical issues which arise in conflict management include ethnocentricity, moral issues pertaining to power and individual agendas of intermediaries (McDonald, 1996)

The Life Peace Institute is a humanitarian organization which attained a milestone breakthrough in peacemaking. The NGO was able to attain momentous objective in Somalia in 1992 through involving people at all levels of governance starting from the grassroots all the way to the national one. The organization involved clan elders locally and the sub-local level, the clan level and ultimately the national level. The process facilitated the coming together of all Somali elders from all clans

who elected a head of state and government through a participatory democracy (Hansen, 2006).

Pax-christic is a Dutch humanitarian organization which played a crucial role in building peace in Columbia. The NGOs supported local communities who stated that they were neutral in the clash between the state army and guerrilla. The representatives of the humanitarian establishment have positions in the local society to aid in promoting peace and protection the people through the having the neutral foreign presence. Coalition for Peace (CFP) in the Philippines is an umbrella institution with numerous organizations which operate under it to promote professional peacemaking in the country. Osijik is a Croatian town where there are educational and advisory programmes (Abdullah, Ibrahim and King, 2016). Local educational institutions in the country founded the Centre for Peace whose focus is to assist Serbs and Croats in working towards reconciliation and develop mutual understanding between the two groups. Saxon (2005) proclaims that reconciliation marks the commencement of spiritual regeneration in people as well as being a prerequisite for relationship building to preclude conflict.

Enacting the Security Council creates a consultative meeting for approaching conflict resolution and management according to Talmon (2005). The United Nations was unable to forge peace in Liberia and Somalia and also in Uganda in 1992 (Boulder, 2003). The action was initially authorized by the UN Security Council without any consultation with the involved parties and it had dismal results. The Agenda for Peace Forum later ensured that there were substantial outcomes through participation and inclusion of actors. Supporting the peace efforts of the UN via regional organization ranged from post-war peacemaking and preventive diplomacy.

Peace forums have been fundamental in conflict resolution. In Sierra Leone through women consultative meeting (conference) of August 1995 set elections for 26 August 1996 and its subsequent postponement upon coup threats. In January 1996 in pursuit for peace; Bintumani was proposed, this was a second consultative meeting (forum) where women held sensitization campaign, holding rallies and meeting to convince the population to vote in favour of holding election (Abdullah, Ibrahim and King, 2016). In Uganda there has been the Acholi religion leader's peace initiative (ARLPI) which is an interfaith setting whose aim is to unite Muslims and Christian leaders within the Acholi region in a bid enhance peaceful conflict settlement and reconciliation (Omach, 2016). The NGO has a commitment to proactive solve conflicts in a peaceful manner throughout Uganda by engaging people at the local level in capacity building, advocacy, mediation, awareness creation, community mobilization and negotiations. Omach (2016) further observes that ARLPI's activities are guided by honesty, regard for human dignity, full participation of the involved actors through consultative meetings. ARLPI's approach is sustainable as it has ensured that conflicts are resolved amicable and peace is maintained.

2.3.3 Ways in Which Humanitarian Organizations Could Strengthen their Role in Nation Building

The aim of building peace it to establish amity and prevent and resolve conflict as it is the general understanding. Different schools of thought suggested that there is positive and negative peace as two disparate concepts. Having no violence defines negative peace while positive amity refers a social state which is stable in way that emerging rows do not escalate into war and violence according to Utuk (2014). Thus, the approach on identifying and resolving the root conflict causes is perceived by critics as a negative stance of social clashes. As long as it does not escalate to

violence, conflict has the ability innovatively and dynamically contribute to society. Utuk (2014) notes that various approaches to peacemaking and peacekeeping delve into peaceful resolution of conflicts mechanisms and effective governance instead of focusing on the causal reasons of conflict in a community.

Peacebuilding presents practical and theoretical means of creating peace in communities where is or there has been conflicts. The ways of creating peace can be utilized at various levels to direct local, national, regional and global standards of human safety, interdependence along with democratization into feeble local communities. Humanitarian organizations therefore have a vital contribution to conflict resolution process. They have a crucial role of linking organizational, regional, and global levels which enable them to mitigate the challenge of resolving clashes relating to the effect of trickling up and down of disputes (Utuk, 2014). The NGOs attain the objective through conducting developmental, humanitarian, conflict activities and human rights, activities that augment the peacemaking process.

Humanitarian organizations' position in creating social peace is significant. Track one approaches are inadequate in both global and national conflict resolutions. Hence, there is need for basing conflict settlement upon accountable and fair political governances which promote human rights and democracy, participatory governance instruments, new norms, civil society, truth commissions and also truth commissions. Under the patronage of the UN, refugees' repatriation, disarmament efforts, creating consensus for moderate political leadership locally and peace are among significant issues relating to peacebuilding. There is need for critical assessment of grassroots and local environment processes instead of focusing on top-down methods because the basis of the approach is conflict perspectives and conflict resolution (Kassa,

2014). Therefore, humanitarian organizations have the capacity to create the conditions for peacebuilding as they are founded upon human security and they are formal.

The peacebuilding efforts of humanitarian institutions are more robust than that of formal governance bodies. In South Sudan and other regions of the world, NGOs are present in the areas afflicted by obstinate conflict. As a result, the humanitarian establishments have the capacity to undertake numerous activities for creating peace. They play a crucial role in mediation and the provision of humanitarian aid and also capacity building and empowerment of the local people to make involve them in various joint activities. Non-governmental organizations have the goal of reducing conflict and resolution between ordinary people in addition to official actors according to formal peacebuilding efforts (Crowther, 2013).

Kassa (2014) postulates that peacemaking endeavors particularly in faith-based organizations such as churches assist in fostering reconciliation through prayer, apology and forgiveness. Church groups include Christian women groups and Christian unions in different institutions such as schools. Other humanitarian institutions direct their efforts towards reducing discrimination and promotion of mutual understanding between people in the community. They attain the goal through developing confidence and joint projects for peacebuilding. Involving opponents at the grassroots is essential in bringing consensus between people locally. Although the strategies and projects of humanitarian vary, they inspire people to cooperate and be in contact with different conflicting groups. Conflict encompasses frictions, peaceful and violent misunderstanding, and disputes while relating with one's self and other people. Peacebuilding activities create as well as sustain amity (Uwhejevwe, 2005).

As a way for strengthening their performance of humanitarian organizations in establishing peace and resolving conflict, Utuk (2014) had several recommendations for Nigeria. Firstly, humanitarian organizations should know their activities aren't inherently humanitarian and developmental only but also political. Second, local government has the obligation of funding humanitarian organizations to enable them to conduct their work effectively. Thirdly, the Nigerian government should recognize the contribution of non-governmental organizations in promoting peace at the grassroots and grant them amity since the NGOs have international recognition due to their role in building peace and resolving resolution. Fourth, humanitarian organizations ought to recognize the disparate conflict phases as well as make sure that they align every phase with the appropriate peace building initiatives. Sixth, humanitarian organizations ought to continuously teach communities about peaceful conflict resolution methods. Sixth, non-governmental institutions should have commitment towards peacemaking efforts and honestly discharge their responsibilities. Integrating the efforts of humanitarian organizations' efforts with those of various civil institutions needs collaborative partnership to attain better yields and consolidate for a substantial effect. Lastly, Nigerians should also recognize the significance of NGOs in peacebuilding and resolving conflicts; thus, there should be more studies on their activities in the country for substantial documentation.

2.4 Summary of Literature Review

The study is anchored on the social conflict theory. It is clearly evident from the above literature review that humanitarian organizations hold the secrets of nation building, which has been formed by both international and local institutions to transform warring communities to a peaceful and sustainable environment. Humanitarian work is, therefore, a recipe for nation building used by many

organizations globally. However, it has raised questions on the role that humanitarian organizations play and the challenges these organizations go through in conflict prone countries such as South Sudan. This is because it is not certain if humanitarian work leads to nation building in perceived conflict torn environment. Peace building Theory that informed the study has been reviewed. Different empirical studies have also been done but all elicit different results on the role of humanitarian organizations as a recipe for nation building. This study seeks to assess the gap observed in the literature review by determining whether humanitarian organizations play any role in nation building.

2.5 Research Gaps

From the literature review, it is not known whether the efforts of humanitarian organizations in nation building have been effective and whether they are relevant against the conflicts being faced in South Sudan. From a number of studies reviewed in the literature review, no study has specifically focused on the role of humanitarian organizations in nation building with a focus on how they work with local communities towards their economic empowerment and conflict resolution. Looking at a few studies like the one conducted by Hassan and Forhad (2013) in Bangladesh, though the study agrees that non-governmental organizations have positive impact on sustainable development, the study methodology and source of data is secondary which is lacking in a young nation like South Sudan. This is the reason why it is important to carry on with the study to provide an empirical knowledge with regards to the role of the NGOs in South Sudan.

Due to lack of empirical evidence documenting the potential of humanitarian organizations in nation building, it is not certain how the humanitarian organizations

have been progressing and the challenges that undermine them in Jubek State, South Sudan in particular. This study seeks to assess the gap observed in the literature review by identifying the role of humanitarian organizations as a recipe for nation building.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the research design of this study, the research site, target population, sample size, and the data collection and analysis methods used. The legal and ethical considerations to be taken on board were also discussed.

3.2 Research Design

A research design according to Kumar (2005) is a plan, structure and strategy of investigation so conceived as to obtain answers to research questions or problems. An exploratory research design was used in this study to depict the study respondents in an accurate way. To achieve this, interview guide and focus group discussion was used to collect information. The researcher; therefore, adopted qualitative data collection methods for this study. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) stated that qualitative research methods are methods and procedures that give out data that are grouped in categories rather than number. Interview guides will be used to gather qualitative data from the staff in UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID. This is because qualitative methods are flexible modes of inquiry for social sciences (Mwamba, 2013).

3.3 Research Site

Kombo et al (2006) argue that choosing a research site is important; it affects the usefulness of the data produced. The idea is to come up with actual site where data is collected. This is done starting with a large population and going through progressive elimination. The research site for this study was in Jubek State. Jubek

State is one of the states of South Sudan, located within the Equatoria region. It contains the national capital, Juba, which is also the largest city in South Sudan. The state borders include Yei River State to the southwest, Amadi State to the west, Terekeka State to the north, and Imatong State to the east. Being part of the capital city, cases of conflict between the government forces and rival forces have led to destruction of property and loss of lives. This has seen non-state actors, government officers, international organizations and members of the public vouch for peace in the state. These make it a perfect study site to investigate the role being played by humanitarian institutions in South Sudan.

Jubekstate is strategic for this research because with the ongoing humanitarian activities in South Sudan, it is the only pivotal area that allowed the researcher to easily access the target sites of Hai Commercial along Kokora Road where UNDP is located, HaiNeem where Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid (CORDAID) operates and HaiNeem which is the office location for the Community Empowerment for Progress Organization (CEPO) to reach the targeted population as it has less insecurity compared to other areas in the country.

3.4 Population of the Study

Population refers to the entire group of subjects, objects or events, having a shared observable trait i.e. population is a collection of all that conform to a given criteria (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The target populations were members of the public from the local communities within Jubek State and staff from the three humanitarian organizations. From the data provided by the leadership of the three selected humanitarian organizations; UNDPhad153 staff, CORDAID had 112 staff and CEPO had 81 staff operating in Jubek State (UNDP, CORDAID and CEPO

Human Resource Department, 2018). The population was proportionately spread across the different levels (seniority) of the organizations chosen for this study. The study also targeted 149 community leaders to assess their perception on the role of humanitarian organizations in nation building (Jubek State Government registry 2019). This, therefore, makes the total target population for this study to be 495. The choice of traditional chiefs was based on their role as the key decision makers in the community, youth and women leaders are the voice of the youth and women respectively. Religious leaders were also picked due to their role in uniting the community and humanitarian role such as donations and accommodation to the displaced persons.

Table 3.1: Target Population

Category		Population size
UNDP staff		153
CORDAID staff		112
CEPO staff		81
Members of the public:	Traditional chiefs	34
	Youth leaders	47
	Women leaders	45
	Religious leaders	23
Total		**495**

Source: Jubek State Government Registry (2019)/ UNDP, CORDAID and CEPO HR Register (2020)

3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

3.5.1 Sample Size

A sample is a group of units selected from a larger group (Cooper and Schindler, 2008). Furthermore, sampling is a process or technique of choosing a sub-group from a population to participate in the study; it is the process of selecting a number of individuals for a study in such a way that the individuals selected represent the large group from which they were selected (Ogula, 2005). The sample size of study population will be determined using Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) formula. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) argue that when the population of study is below 10,000 a representative sample of 10-30% adequately represents the entire population. The study therefore sampled 30% of the population from each stratum.

The sample therefore comprised of 46 respondents from UNDP, 34 respondents from CORDAID, 24 respondents from CEPO and 45 members of the general public.

Table 3.2: Sample Size

Category		Population size	Sample Size
UNDP staff		153	46
CORDAID staff		112	34
CEPO staff		81	24
Members of the public:	Clan elders	34	10
	Youth leaders	47	14
	Women leaders	45	14
	Religious leaders	23	7
Total		**495**	**149**

3.5.2 Sampling Procedure

The source of materials from which the sample was selected is called the sampling frame (Sekaran, 2006). This helps in providing a means for choosing a particular group of the target population to be included in the study. Respondents were drawn from UNDP, CORDAID and CEPO staff. These humanitarian organizations are located within Jubek State. The sampling method that was used for this study was simple random sampling method. The choice of simple random sampling method was based on equal chance of selection of respondents.

3.6 Data Collection Measures

This section addressed the research instruments that were used during data collection, pilot testing and matters related to instrument reliability and validity.

3.6.1 Development of Instruments

Instruments were developed to collect data. This included questionnaires and interview guide and observation schedule.

3.6.1.1 Questionnaire

Data collection using questionnaires was conducted by the researcher together with the two research assistants. The questionnaire was used to collect data on youth leaders, women leaders, religious leaders and clan elders in Jubek State respectively. The researcher distributed to the targeted 45 community members. The questionnaire was divided into three sections: Section A focused on the projects in facilitating nation building by humanitarian organizations; Section B looked at the provision of forums for conflicting communities by humanitarian organizations; and section C asked questions on ways in which humanitarian organizations could strengthen their role in nation building.

3.6.1.2 Interview Guide

The interview guide was also used to collect data from UNDP, CORDAID and CEPO staff. The choice for the interview guide was to get as much in-depth information from them as possible since they as the key implementers of humanitarian activities in the communities. Based on the tight schedule of the staffs from the three institutions, the researcher booked appointment with the interviewees prior to the interview. The interview guide targeted getting in-depth data about the organization on specific issues with regard to nation building.

3.6.1.3 Observation Schedule

To validate the data collected from the members of the public and the staff from UNDP, CORDAID and CEPO, the study used observation checklist. The checklist specifically marked the ongoing projects being undertaken by the humanitarian organizations in Jubek State, the occurrence of conflicts before the intervention of the humanitarian organizations and at the moment. Key areas of concern are livelihood promotion (business empowerment, agricultural support), infrastructural development, and dialogue and peace education in Jubek State. Intercommunity activities organize by the humanitarian organizations.

3.6.2 Pilot Testing of Research Instruments

Mini-versions of full-scale study referred to by other names feasibility studies is referred to as the pilot study that also include the prior testing of the used research instruments such as the questionnaires and the interviews. For instance, maternity care in a Scottish study, in their pilot study showed that the suggested means of issuing out the interview guides would not be observed (Van Teijlingen, 2001).

Pilot testing was conducted prior to the main study so as to measure respondents' comprehension ability of the questions, and to ensure the research instrument was of adequate length, so as not to compromise the findings (Kazi and Khalid, 2012). In this study, a pilot study was done in Jonglei state where 15 (10% of the sample population) respondents were engaged. The reason for choosing Jonglei state was because they are both facing conflicts and the humanitarian organizations included in the study also operate in the same state. The pretest was applied to test on clarity and to eliminate any ambiguities in the questions. Pre-testing the instrumentation and the entire research design permits refinement before the commencement of the study to test their reliability.

3.6.3 Instrument Reliability

Reliability is a measure of how consistent the results from a test are; (Komboand Tromp, 2006). The reliability of a test is the answer to this question. Therefore, reliability is evident when the subject is asked the same set of questions in different instances and the response is constant. To ensure reliability, structured questions were administered to the selected respondents for pre-testing and then edited for completeness and accuracy. In establishing the reliability of the instruments, test-retest method was used. The researcher administered the findings to appropriate group that did not form part of the sample and then recorded the score. After 2 weeks again the researcher administered the same items to the same groups then correlated the two sets of scores (coefficient of stability). Reliability test was don using 10% of the targeted sample size. This implies that 4 UNDP staff, 3 CORDAID staff, 2CEPO staff, 1 Clan elder, 1 Youth leader, 1women leaders, and 1 religious' leader participated in reliability test.

3.6.4 Instrument Validity

Instrument validity refers to the ability of the instrument being used to gather data is used to measure what it intends to measure and in qualitative research; it is the extent to which research findings represent a certain reality (Dempsy & Dempsy,

2000). Validity refers to the measure of truth of the data that is obtained using research instruments. It can be classified into internal and external validity of the measuring instrument (Burns, 2001). The main concern here was to know whether the findings are about what they appear to be about and value of their validity. Therefore, research instruments are to be formulated in a simple language for easy understanding and clarity to the respondent which leads to data accuracy.

The validity of the research instruments was achieved through the supervisors whom the researcher shared the instruments with for review and adjustments before going to the field.

3.7 Data Processing and Analysis

Malhotra and Birks (2006) describe data processing as the editing, coding, transcription and verification of data. At the end of data collection, completed interviews were edited for completeness and consistency. Qualitative data was analyzed through content analysis techniques. Content analysis as a research method is a systematic and objective means of describing and quantifying phenomena (Cooper and Schindler, 2008). The use of qualitative data is to provide general information as it expresses the views and opinions of the study participants. The qualitative data was categorized in themes in accordance with research objectives and reported in narrative form. In cases where the responses gave similar responses, their responses were classified and presented in form of percentages.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

Research is an activity designed to test a hypothesis, permit conclusions to be drawn and thereby contribute to generalized knowledge expressed in theories, principles and statements of relationships. This study was conducted in adherence to

all legal and ethical considerations. Ethical issues in research were observed greatly. Example is, the research instruments did not solicit for individual names. All data obtained were used strictly for education purposes and were treated with at most confidentiality. The researcher got an introduction letter from Africa Nazarene University introducing the researcher to the authorities informing them of the research and the process of gathering of data from the selected humanitarian organizations.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the results obtained after the administration of the questionnaires and interviews schedules to the respondents. The findings are presented, analyzed, and interpreted. The section consists of analysis of the findings from the role of humanitarian organizations on nation building with reference to Jubek State, South Sudan.

4.1.1 Response Rate

In this study, the researcher targeted a sample size of 149 respondents. The respondents were divided into four strata i.e. the local adult population which included clan elders, youth leaders, women leaders, and religious leaders; UNDP staff; CORDAID staff and CEPO staff comprising of 45,46, 34 and 24 respectively. Out of the aforementioned targeted sample size, each stratum did not have full response as per the target with local adult group who responded being 42 (93%), UNDP staff being 33 (72%), CORDAID staff being 31 (91%) and finally CEPO staff being 17(71%) resulting to a response rate of 82.6%. With reference to the work done

by Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), a response rate of 50% is good and that of 70% and over was excellent and properly covered the sample sine it gives adequate generalization of the results.

Table 4.1: Questionnaire Response Rate

Group of respondents	Sample size	Response	Response rate
UNDP staff	46	33	72%
CORDAID staff	34	31	91%
CEPO staff	24	17	71%
Members of the public (clan elders, youth leaders, women leaders and religious leaders)	45	42	93%
Total	**149**	**123**	**82.6%**

Source: Field Data (2020)

This chapter presents the findings of the results obtained after the administration of the questionnaires and interviews schedules to the respondents. The findings are presented, analyzed, and interpreted. The section consists of analysis of the findings from the role of humanitarian organizations on nation building with reference to Jubek State, South Sudan.

4.1.2 Gender of the Respondents

The primary respondents were asked to indicate their gender. The responses obtained were as shown in Figure 4.1.

The findings in Figure 4.1 show that majority of the respondents were male at 67% while female were 33%. The big difference in gender can be explained by the fact that the tradition does not allow women to be part of community elders. This therefore saw women only form part of youth leaders and heads of women groups within the targeted communities in Jonglei State. However, there was gender balance as women

who despite being the minority participants still had a quorum of two thirds of the total respondents.
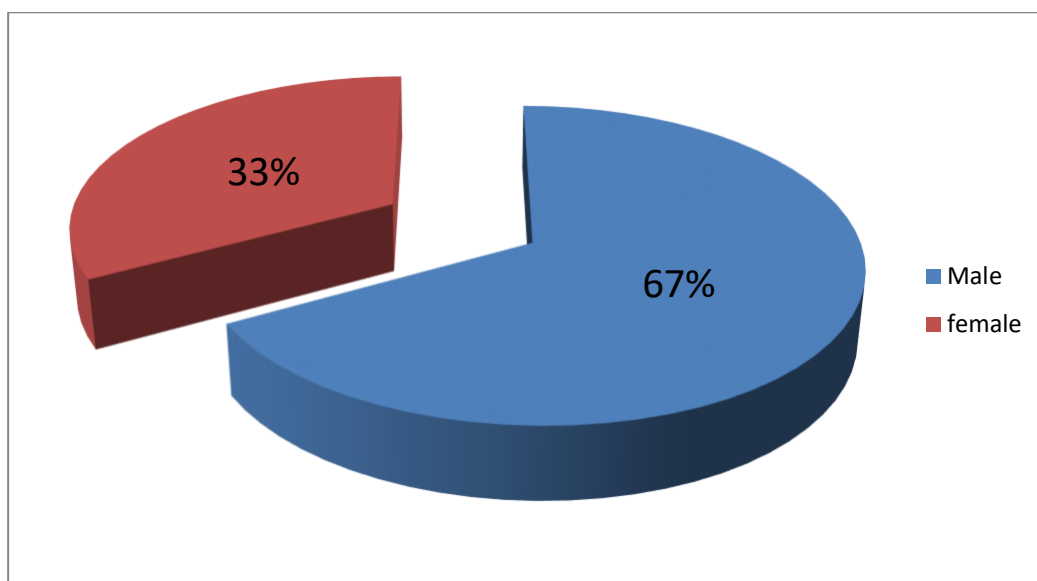
Figure 4. 1: Gender of the Respondents

Source: Field Data (2020)

4.2 Data analysis of the Research Objectives

4.2.1 Projects in facilitating Nation Building by Humanitarian Organizations

The first objective was to examine the projects being implemented by UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID in facilitating nation building. The findings are discussed below.

4.2.1.1Length of interaction of Non-State Organizations

The study further sought to establish how long the non-state organizations have been operating in South Sudan and specifically in Juba. All the NGOs mentioned were said to have been operating in Juba for more than 10 years as shown in Figure 4.1. This is an indication that the NGOs have had an impact in the country and have made efforts in nation building.

100%

0%   0%   0%

Less than 2 years   2-5 years   5-10 years   More than 10 years
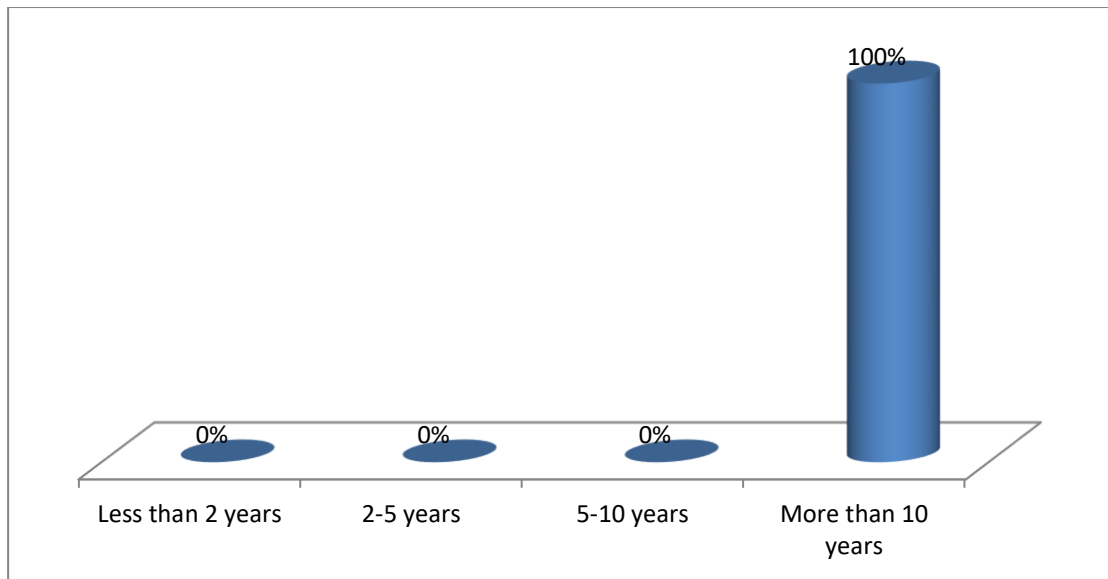
Figure 4.2: Length of Interaction with Non-State Organizations

Source: Field Data (2020)

4.2.1.2Activities the Humanitarian Organizations

The study further sought to establish the roles that the mentioned institutions have been involved in. From the findings in Figure 4.2, 81% of the respondents noted that the institutions engage in inter-community peace talks during tensions of conflicts between counties in Juba. The respondents noted that UNDP through funded organization, CEPO and CORDAID conducts training to youth groups, women and clan elders to be peace ambassadors in the society and to train their fellow members at the local level as shown by 76%. It was also found that UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID are involved in the provision of basic amenities to conflict victims as shown by 86%.

Figure 4.3: Role Played by Humanitarian Organizations

Source: Field Data (2020)
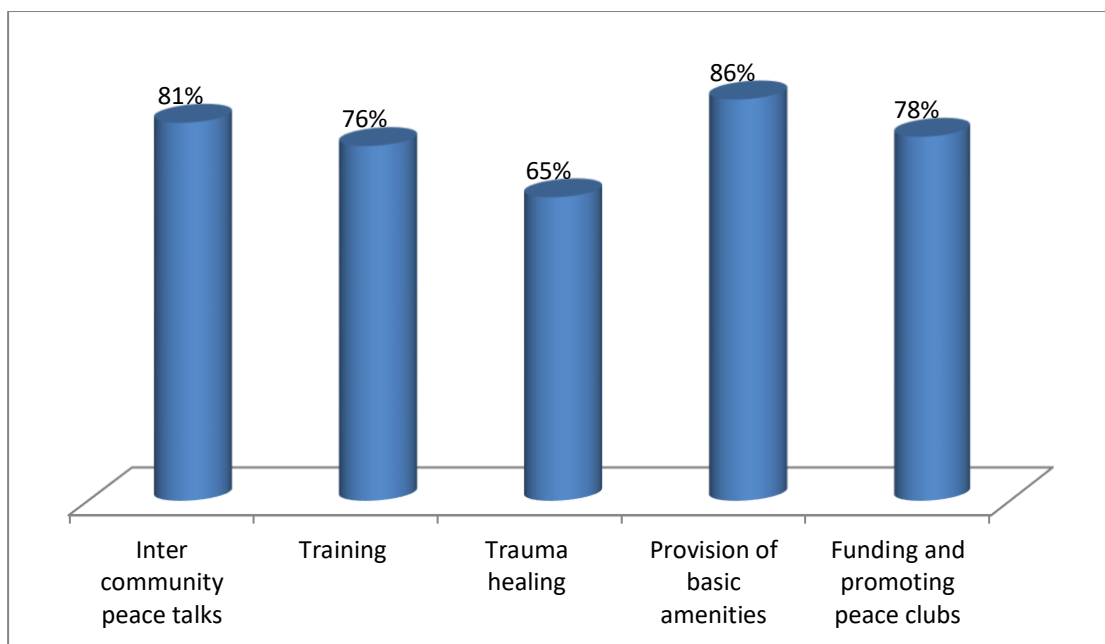
From the key focus group discussions, the respondents further noted that the three organizations have created peace clubs in local primary schools to create awareness to the pupils on why peace is a necessity in the society and also offer in trauma healing to victims of the conflicts. UNDP was also found to be at the fore-front in organizing consultative meetings with other peace agents to find a peaceful coexistence between the communities in Juba. CORDAID being a church based organization was found to be very much involved in rehabilitation of those affected by the continued conflicts through trauma healing, provision of basic amenities like; clothing's, beddings and food. The respondents from the three organizations also gave more information on what activities the organizations are involved in the community. One of the UNDP staff narrated that;

> UNDP creates awareness and sensitization to the public through the media; radio and social media platforms such as Facebook and television campaigns (UNDP staff).

Another CEPO staff also noted that;

> CEPO has been the voice of the oppressed as they discourage discrimination and hatred but rather teach love and forgiveness amongst the parties to the conflict (CEPO staff).

One of the respondents from CORDAID also noted that;

> CORDAID advocates for peace in the community through conferences and public rallies to embrace peace and unity amongst themselves; preach forgiveness and reconciliation in order to let development take its course; practice good governance and practical democracy during their elections and rotational leadership in the parishes (CORDAID staff)

4.2.1.3 Community based programmes that UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID are involved in to boost socio-economic status of the communities

The study sought to establish the kind of activities that UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID are involved in Juba. From the findings in Figure 4.3, the three institutions engage with the youth groups, women groups and the schools to create awareness on peace. This is considered as a nation building initiative as it brings brotherhood among the communities sharing social amenities like schools. It was observed that the key economic activity of the communities in Juba is livestock farming which both CEPO and CORDAID were found to be actively involved in through construction of cattle dips for treating animals, and educating farmers on the best practices when dealing with livestock.
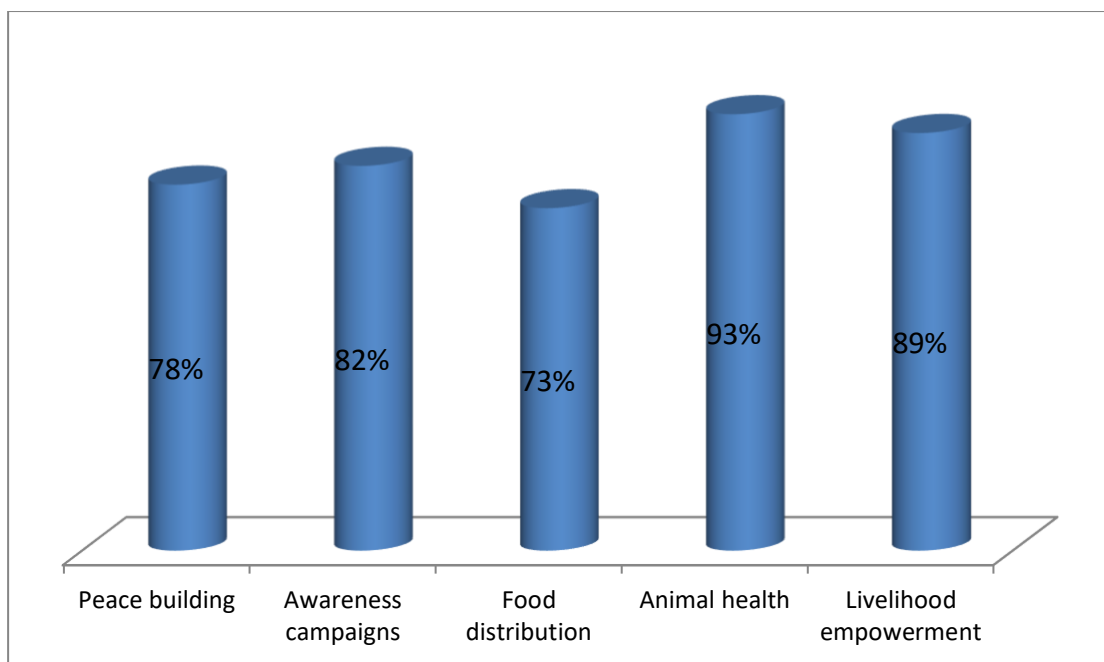
Figure 4.4: Roles played by Humanitarian organizations

Source: Field Data (2020)

The respondents further gave more details on the roles the humanitarian organization play in the communities to enhance nation building. The following are the key informants' narrations;

A respondent from the focus group discussion mentioned that;

The three NGOs have been engaged in peace awareness campaigns in villages, peace building, and food distribution especially those affected by persistent conflicts in South Sudan, community integration through sports, animal health and livelihood empowerment.

From the key informants; One UNDP official noted that;

UNDP trains the leaders to act as trainers at the grass root levels. The organization further conducts regular training camps at community levels such as; abolishing cattle raiding, child abduction, killing of civilian and ambushing on roads and highways.

Another CEPO staff also narrated that;

> CEPO supports livelihood through livestock health programs and food security and re-integration of former child soldiers through socio-economic activities such as vocational skills.

On the other hand, UNDP staff also mentioned that;

> UNDP is at the fore-front in seeing the successful implementation of the agreement between conflicting communities in Juba and its surrounding on free movement of traders within the communities."

4.2.1.4 Influence of Humanitarian Organizations in Nation Building in Juba

The study sought to establish how humanitarian organizations has influenced nation building in Juba. Sixty three percent of study participants mentioned that the humanitarian organizations and specifically UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID have brought cohesion and integration of communities who could not see eye to eye; share natural resources like water, and grazing grounds and on nation building through funding of peace programs. 82% also indicated that these organizations fund peace programs at the grassroots level while 67% indicated that they are advocates of peace through resource mobilization. Communities which could not see eye to eye can now share common resources such as boreholes, grazing grounds, schools and market centers because of the nation building programs spearheaded by these organizations.
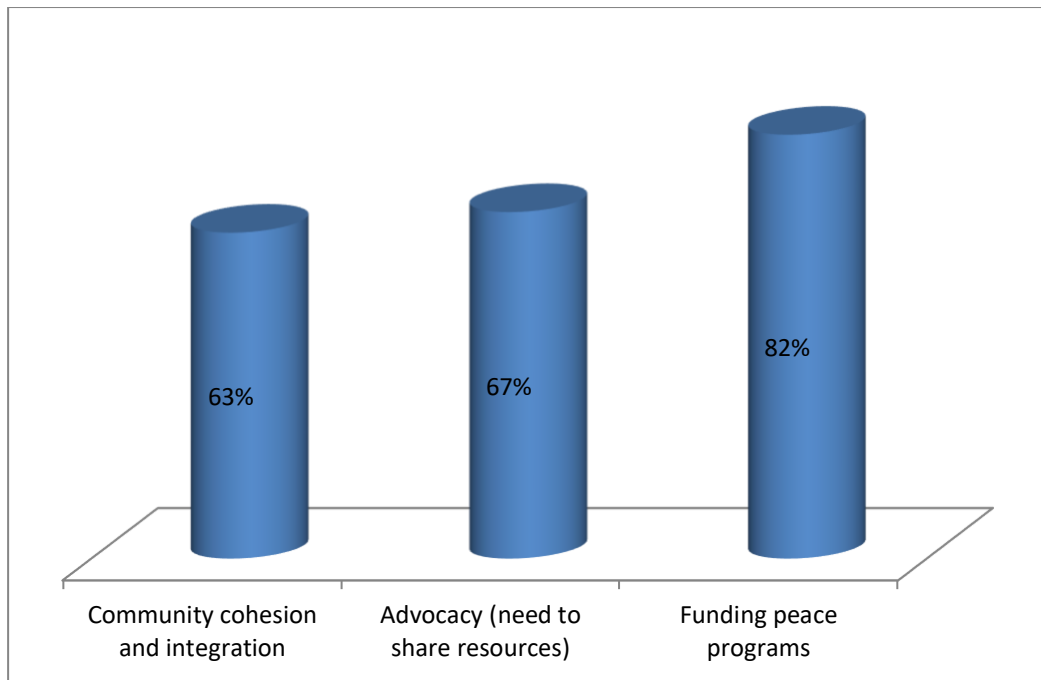
Figure 4.5: Influence of Humanitarian Organizations in Nation Building

Source: Field Data (2020)

4.2.1.5 Initiatives Put in Place by Humanitarian Organizations towards Nation Building

The study further sought to establish from key informants the initiatives that they have put in place as a mechanism for nation building. One staff from CEPO narrated that;

> We are involved in training of the locals to realize economic empowerment, distribution of food, construction of veterinary clinics, construction of seed stores, creation of farmer field schools and provision of opportunities for beneficiaries to learn farming techniques such as planting, harvesting, and storage.

From the researcher's observation, the main economic activity for juba people is livestock farming and crop production; the residents grow a variety of crops ranging from cassava, millet, sorghum, and vegetables. However, the most grown crops include millet, maize and sorghum.

4.2.1.6 Amenities That Have Been Put Up By the Humanitarian Organizations in Juba

On whether there are amenities that have been put up by the humanitarian organizations in Juba, 57% of the respondents mentioned that humanitarian organizations are involved in the construction of schools, 43% indicated that they are involved in the construction and equipping hospitals while 61% indicated that humanitarian organizations are involved in the construction of market centres to promote the economic status of communities.

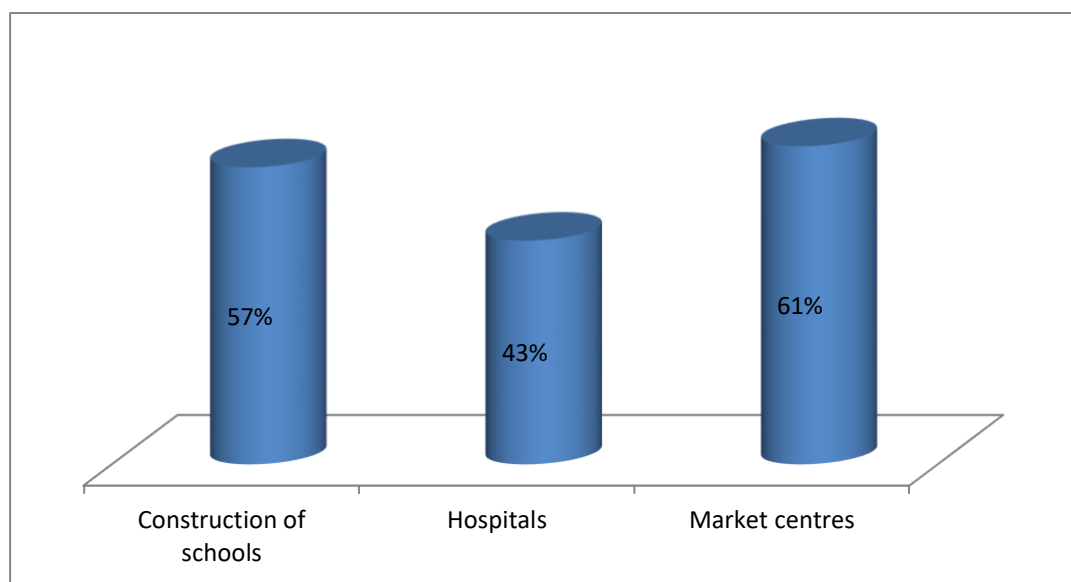**Figure 4.6: Amenities Put Up by the Humanitarian Organizations**

Source: Field Data (2020)

These same findings were confirmed by the key informants.

One staff from UNDP noted that

We have been actively involved in construction of schools to improve the literacy level of the respondents, hospitals to improve health status of the community members and attend to the vulnerable groups in the community.

Another member of CORDAID also noted that

> We have alternative dispute resolution methods being advocated for by the humanitarian organizations and a monthly community dialogue program.

A senior staff from UNDP further noted that

> We have funded infrastructural development projects through community-based organizations and church-based organizations such as CORDAID to construct schools for learning in Juba.

4.2.1.7 Key Recipe for Nation Building

The key informants were also asked to share their thoughts on what they deem as the key recipe for nation building. Strong food basket, leadership, equitable resource allocation, inclusive government participation and education for all were regarded as very key in nation building as indicated in Table 4.2. From the information provided, 65% indicated that the key recipe for nation building is having a strong food basket for communities, sound leadership at 68%, equitable allocation at 71%, and inclusive government at 64% and having access to education for all at 66%.

Table 4.2: Key Recipe for Nation Building

Recipe for Nation Building	Frequency	Percentage
Strong food basket	65	80.2%
Leadership	68	84.0%
Equitable resource allocation	71	87.7%
Inclusive government participation	64	79.0%
Education for all	66	81.5%

Source: Field Data (2020)

However, from the observations made, a lot is yet to be achieved from leadership as most public servants and political leaders have no development record in the grass roots. Little has been done by the government to boost the country's food basket and this has left communities vulnerable to hunger and as a result rely on humanitarian organizations such as UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID which provide them with food and other basic amenities like mosquito nets, blankets and utensils. Government participation is limited in Juba as most of the community members are rarely involved in decision making process.

These organizations are working based on the assessed need and demand of the grass root level farmers and women. By involving the beneficiaries directly, they are working within the context of overall national planning for development.

4.2.18 Challenges that Humanitarian Organizations are facing in Nation Building

The study also sought to establish the challenges that UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID are facing in nation building. A good number of the key informants mentioned that insecurity in implementation areas, reduction in funding from donors, high inflation rates in the country, political interference, and poor road networks are the main challenges being experienced.

One of the UNDP staff reiterated that

> Humanitarian organizations are not working in a peaceful environment and our presence in some communities especially during conflicts is sometimes misinterpreted that we are working with the enemy. This has always been a security threat especially to foreign aid workers, something that our organization has resorted to address by involving senior community leaders when in the field.

Another CORDAID respondent also noted that

Recently, many donors have withdrawn/reduced their funding to support humanitarian organizations in South Sudan. This has stalled many development projects initiated to spur nation building as many projects require much financial support due to huge dependency ratio.

4.2.1.9 Measures to curb the Challenges faced by Humanitarian Organizations

On how the humanitarian organizations have managed to address the challenges, it was established that the organizations involve the local leaders to address security issues; collaborating with the government on service provision such as construction of schools and also educating the public on the need for their participation in public debates. The findings in Figure 4.6 show that 84% of the organizations are involved in educating the public on the benefits of participating in public debates. Seventy three percent indicated that they involve the locals in addressing security issues while 68% collaborate with the government to enhance service provision such as construction of schools.
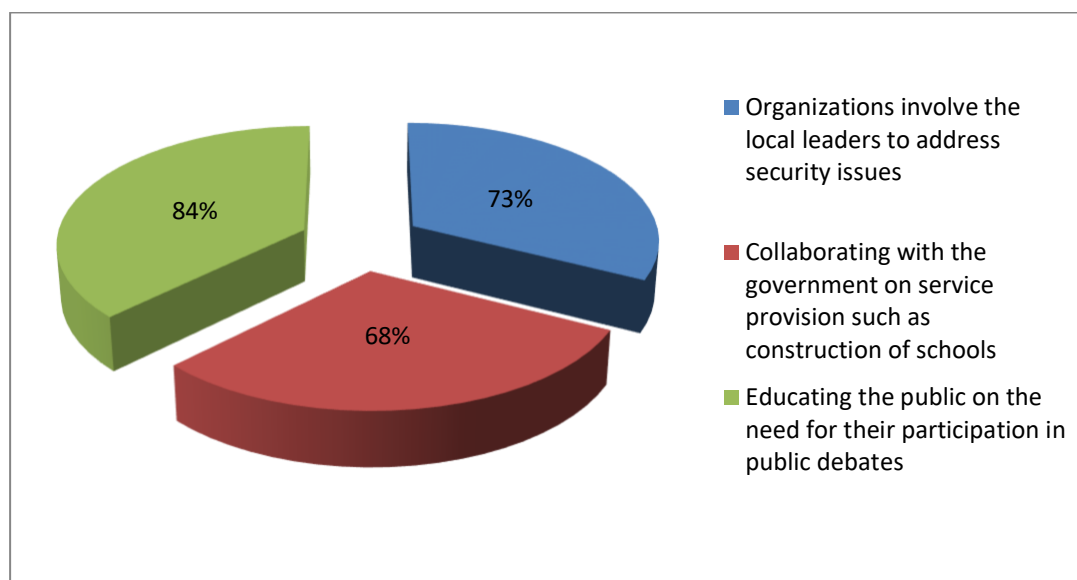
Figure 4.7: Measures to Curb the Challenges faced by Humanitarian Organizations

Source: Field Data (2020)

4.2.2 Provision of forums for conflicting communities by Humanitarian Organizations

The study sought to establish how frequent humanitarian organizations organize for inter-community activities such as sports. From the findings it was revealed that sports are sometimes organized by the organizations. It was established that sports activities are often organized by the NGOs. From the observations UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID have program calendar which includes sports activities twice a year and this can explain the respondents' argument that the humanitarian organizations do organize for sports more often and sometimes as indicated by 37% and 63% of the respondents respectively as shown in figure 4.7.
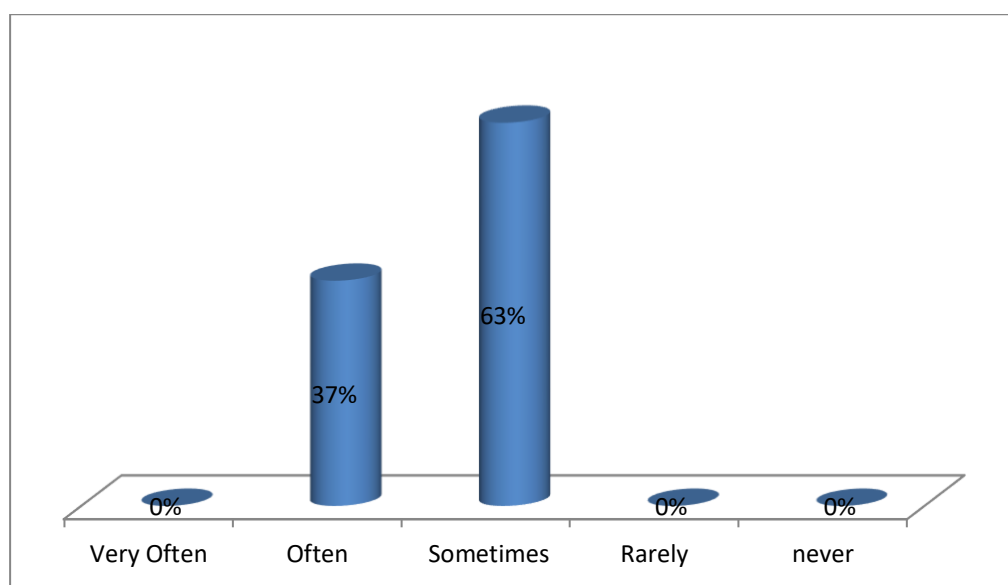
Figure 4.8: Frequency of Organizing Inter-Community Activities

Source: Field Data (2020)

4.2.2.1 Whether forums integrate with the cultural activities

The study then sought to establish whether the forums organized by the humanitarian organizations integrate with the cultural activities of the community

members. All the respondents agreed that the forums integrate with cultural activities of the community members. The findings are shown in Figure 4.9.
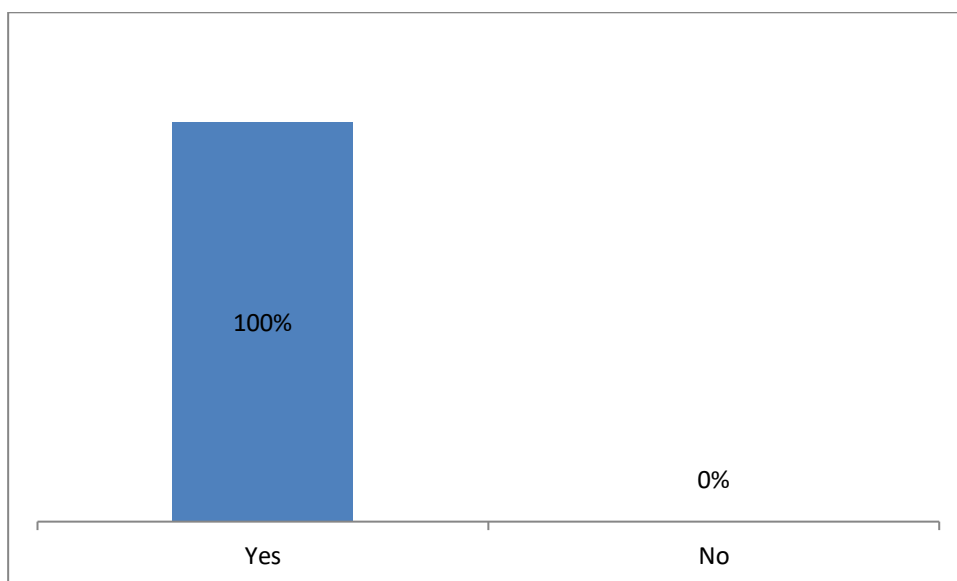
Figure 4. 9: Whether Forums Integrate with Cultural Activities

Source: Field Data (2020)

One respondent from CEPO further noted that;

> The humanitarian organizations having on board local citizens, government officials like chiefs and also using media platforms conform to track 2 approach which helps participants arrest the dehumanization process, overcome psychological barriers, focus relationship building and reframe the conflict as a shared problem that can be resolved collaboratively at the grass roots level.

4.2.2.2 Whether the NGOs Provide Means of Unifying the Communities

The study sought to establish whether the NGOs provide means of unifying the communities especially those in conflict. All the respondents were in agreement that they provide a unifying factor.
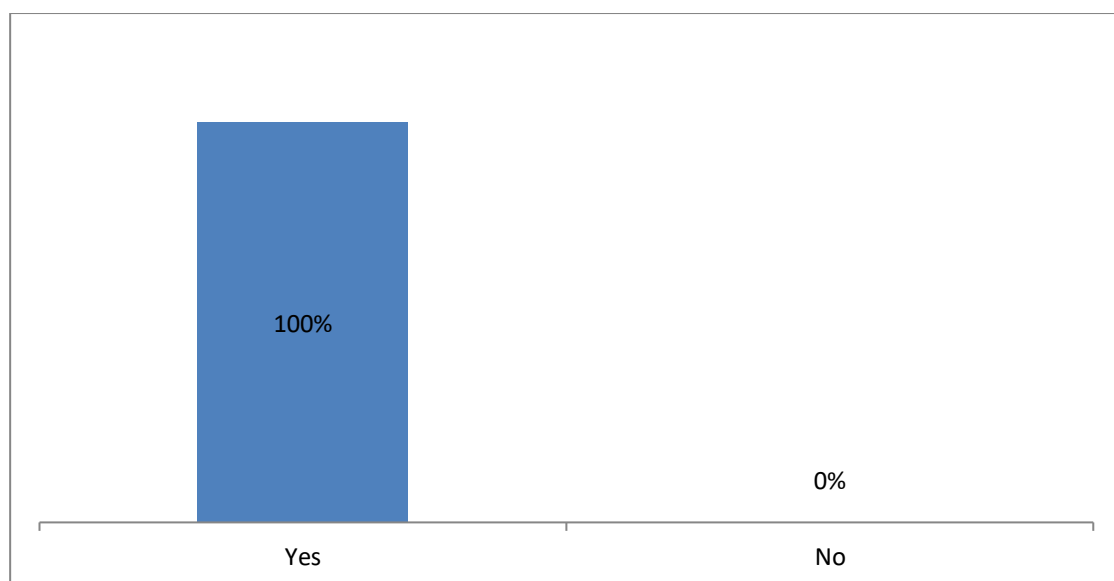
Figure 4. 10: Provision of Means of Unifying the Communities

Source: Field Data (2020)

The respondents further gave reasons of the unifying means being provided by the humanitarian organizations.

One youth leader reiterated that;

Human organizations intervene in mediation of the conflicting communities. They also participate in education programs such as CEPO which bring warring communities together for a common good.

Another woman leader also noted that

Organizations such as CEPO engage in intercommunity sport activities which integrates communities.

4.2.2.3 Benefits of Having Forums to the Community Members

The study further sought to establish the benefits of having humanitarian organizations organize forums to the community members. It was found that they bring forth harmony and unity in the project activities as indicated by a percentage of

63%, livelihood programs were accelerated as shown by a response rate of 74%, tension and suspicion reduced and market trades improved as illustrated by 86% and 71% response respectively.
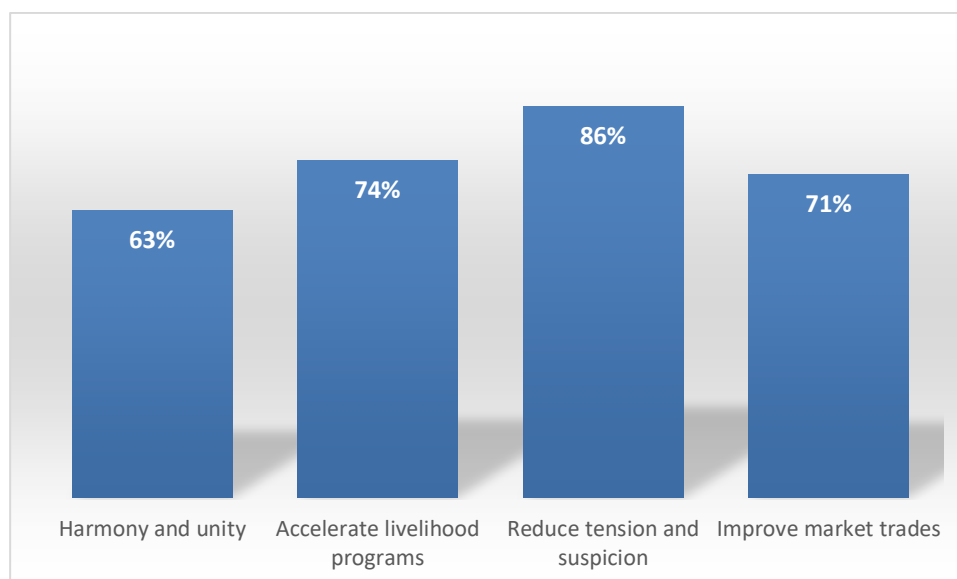
Figure 4. 11: Benefits of Having Forums to the Community Members

Source: Field Data (2020)

4.2.2.4 Use of Forums to Create Awareness on Nation Building

The study finally sought to establish how UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID use such forums to create awareness on nation building. It was established that; peace of nation building awareness is initiated at grass root level (women, men and children) in the villages as illustrated by 91%; inclusion of local leaders (state government and community leaders) in socio-economic development was supported by 93%; and capacity building of local people in peace of the nation building to cascade to the rest of the community as indicated by 87% of the respondents. The findings are as shown in Figure 4.12.
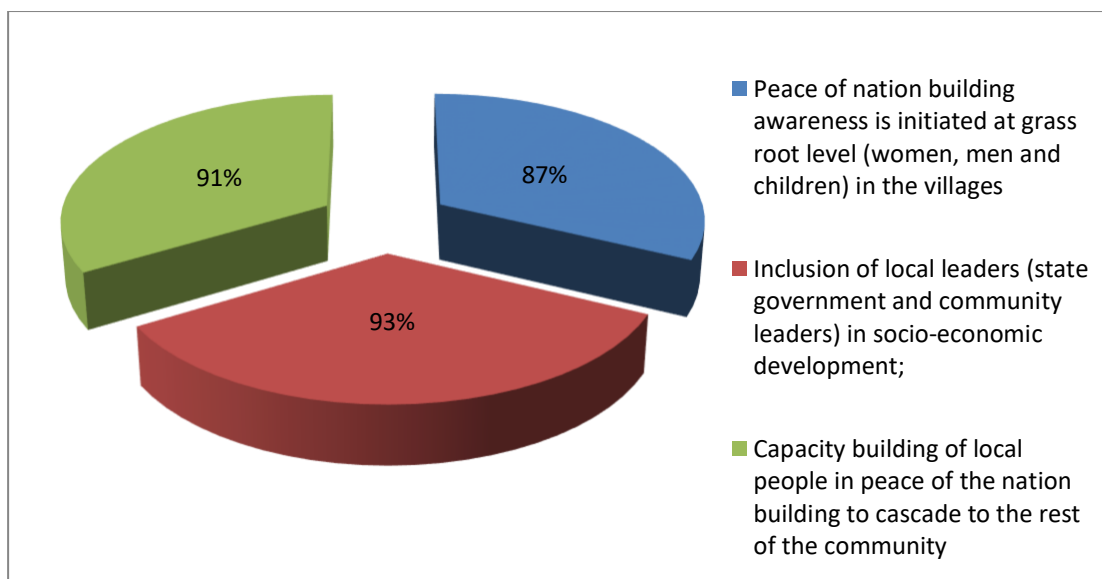
Figure 4.12: Use of Forums to Create Awareness on Nation Building

Source: Field Data (2020)

4.2.3 Ways in which humanitarian organizations could strengthen their role in nation building.

The third objective was to examine Ways in which UNDP, CEPO, and CORDAID could strengthen their role in nation building. The study sought to establish ways in which these organizations can strengthen their role in nation building, the advantages they have in engaging in nation building, and whether there is a government body addressing tribal violence the level of cooperation between humanitarian organizations and government institutions. The findings are illustrated in the sub-sections below.

4.2.3.1 What Humanitarian Organizations Can Do Better To Strengthen Their Role in Nation Building

The study further sought to establish what these organizations can do better to strengthen their role in nation building.

One staff from CEPO reiterated that;

a number of approaches were given such as spending much of their time in sport activities, education sector and church participation, reward peace abiding communities with more interventions; benchmark communities on peace initiatives; engage political leadership in nation building initiatives such as infrastructure development, fund local financial systems to support peace in the long run.

4.2.3.2 Advantages Non-State Organizations Have By Engaging In Nation Building Activities

The study then sought to establish the advantages the two organizations have by engaging in nation building activities. The respondents indicated that the organizations are able to fulfill their objectives and vision, and taking lead in peace building which has enabled them to get more funding from donors for future tasks.

4.2.3.2 Whether there are Government Institutions established to address issues touching on Tribal Violence

On whether there are government institutions that have been established in South Sudan to address issues touching on tribal violence. All the participants in the group discussion agreed that government institutions have been established in South Sudan to address violence cases. The main institution mentioned by approximately over 80% of the focus group discussion participants was the national dialogue commission headquartered in Juba. It was further mentioned that National Dialogue Commission organizes for community dialogues. National dialogue commission was created with an aim of providing alternative conflict resolution approaches such as inter-community dialogue through organizing, facilitating and mediating.

4.2.3.3 Role Being Played by Government Institutions in Bringing the Different Ethnic Groups Together

The study further sought to establish the role being played by government institutions in bringing the different ethnic groups together towards nation building. A bigger number of key informants mentioned that the government institutions engage them in peace building and mapping services.

4.2.3.4 Whether there is Cooperation between Different Stakeholders in Nation Building

The study further sought to establish whether there is cooperation between different humanitarian Organizations and other organizations/government institutions to promote nation building in Jubek State, South Sudan. All the respondents agreed that there is cooperation. This was supported by assertions such as the ideas are shared in clusters where organizations congregate and as a result, this leads to synergy in the intervention.

4.2.3.5 Strategies That Can Be Adopted by Humanitarian Organizations to enhance Nation Building

The study sought to establish the best strategies or activities that would lead to a nation building in the newly independent country like South Sudan. A number of suggestions were given by the respondents. It was indicated that there should be improved access to education to engage and inform the youth, the government and opposition should honor the peace agreement that have been signed; the youth should be engaged in productive activities such as food and livestock production to put them away from war and engagement of national leadership in peace building and nation building.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSIONS, SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussion, the conclusion and the recommendations for further studies. The discussion gives an overview of the entire work. It discusses the results and the inferences. The conclusion section attempts to answer the question that prompted the study. The recommendation points out some of the weak points that might have been in the study and suggests areas that should be considered for further studies.

5.2 Discussion of Findings

5.2.1 Projects in facilitating Nation Building by Humanitarian Organizations

The first objective of the study was to establish the projects in facilitating nation building by UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID in Juba. The study first concentrated on the role being played by UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID in Juba. The study revealed that the three humanitarian organizations are involved in trauma healing (65%), training (76%), intercommunity peace talks (81%), funding and promotion of peace clubs (78%) and provision of basic amenities (86%) as shown in Figure 4.2. Further, the three organizations were found to have created peace clubs in local primary schools to create awareness to the pupils on why peace is a necessity in the society and also offer trauma healing to victims of the conflicts.

It is clear from the findings that the humanitarian organizations have diversified their approaches to nation building. They have put in place initiatives that are meant to ensure lasting peace such as intercommunity activities and peace clubs in

schools to instill the essence of peace among the youth. This is in line with Adhong (2013) that for lasting peace and socio-economic development in a post-conflict environment, comprehensive, multi-dimensional and multi-level approaches for effective conflict transformation are necessary.

CORDAID was found to be an advocate for peace in the community through conferences and public rallies to embrace peace and unity amongst citizens; preach forgiveness and reconciliation in order to let development take its course; practice good governance and practical democracy during their elections and rotational leadership in the parishes.

From the findings, the three institutions especially UNDP through smaller organizations like ALARM and WAV engages with the youth groups, women groups and the schools to create awareness on peace. This is considered as a nation building initiative as it brings brotherhood among the communities sharing social amenities like schools. It was observed that the key economic activity of the communities in Juba is agriculture. CEPO was found to be actively involved in animal health programs by creating cattle dips for treating animals as shown by 83% response, and educating farmers on the best practices when dealing with livestock. They also educated farmers on best farming practices during planting and harvesting. To support the farmers, they provided them with seeds and farm machineries such as hoe and machetes.

The humanitarian organizations in Juba play a big role in uplifting the communities economically by supporting them in their economic activities, supporting victims of violence and also peace education. The findings are in tandem with Marchetti and Tocci (2009) that humanitarian organizations play an important

role in the economic development of developing countries. They provide services to society through welfare works for community development, assistance in national disasters, sustainable system development, and popular movements. They take numerable for actions developing the society. Considering these overall situations, the Humanitarian organizations are working on poverty eradication by directly involving the poor population. Their target groups are basically the poor and vulnerable ones with hardly any possessions. Their main tasks are to organize these people, create awareness in them and make them development oriented.

The humanitarian organizations such as Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid (CORDAID) have always played a central role in South Sudan. For decades, it has often been the sole provider of basic services – education and health (76%), for example – and is continuing this important role today. Because of its credibility, capacity to serve and its vast network in the country, CORDAID reaches a great number of people, many of them not served by any other civil or government agency. CORDAID continues to work alongside the Church to help the most vulnerable in this conflict, fortunate to have such a vital partner in providing immediate relief to communities, as well as the means for people to rebuild their lives and country.

Community Empowerment for Progress Organization (CEPO) on the other hand engages in peace education through community peace dialogues and training young people as indicated by 76%, women and community leaders in the skills and knowledge of peaceful resolution mechanisms. CEPO's goal is to strengthen and promote the capacity and capability of society in peace building, security reform, and cultures of human rights, protection, democratic principles and livelihoods.

The study sought to establish how the existence and in coming of humanitarian organizations has influenced nation building in Juba. The study found that the existence of the UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID in Juba has brought Cohesion and integration of communities who could not see eye to eye, sharing of natural resources like water as shown by 81%, and grazing grounds and on nation building through funding of peace programs as shown by 78%.

UNDP has been particularly proactive in the area of education, especially in addressing the education of girls. Many girls and women never get an opportunity to attend school due to the impact of war on the female population and the cultural notion that it is useless to educate girls. In response, CEPO established a girls' education campaign at both the community and decision-making level which was supported by 82% of the respondents.

CEPO employed gender-action learning in order to build community consciousness and awareness regarding gender equality in education. This organization have also been at the fore-front in organizing dialogues with the traditional leaders and youth of communities that are victims and /or perpetrators of tribal violence: In its efforts to heal and unite divided communities, CEPO creates spaces for dialogue where traditional leaders and youth from different tribes can come together and reflect on the best ways to move forward as supported by 78%.

To support the need for humanitarian organization in nation building in war tone countries like South Sudan, Sartin and Silver (2013) also found that humanitarian organizations in Afghanistan, have contributed to the stability and security by working in partnerships with the military. They have buttressed the capacity and credibility of emerging institutions. As established in the current study, humanitarian

organizations have the capability to aid in the development of a diverse economy. These institutions can help train citizens in the rudiments of democracy and work as a form of "caulk" or "glue" between government and the people.

On whether there are amenities that have been put up by the humanitarian organizations in Juba, the study participants mentioned that humanitarian organization have been involved in construction of schools, churches, hospitals, cattle dips, and market centers. The construction of schools has increased the literacy rate of the residents which in turn have led to better understanding of their rights, and matters of governance and ability to elect good leaders. The construction of churches has helped the humanitarian organizations to formulate activities to stimulate reconciliation, inter-faith dialogue, demilitarization, disarmament, and reintegration. Gopin (2002) also showed that churches have an advantage to mediate relations and build peace that politicians often lack.

On the key recipe for nation building, it was established that South Sudan and Juba in general requires strong food basket, good leadership, equitable resource allocation, inclusive government participation and education for all towards nation building. Good leadership at both national and local level promotes inter-ethnic relationships through collaboration and coordination. However, a lot is yet to be achieved from leadership as most public servants and political leaders have no development record in the grass roots. Little has been done by the government to boost the country's food basket and this has left communities vulnerable to hunger and as a result rely on humanitarian organizations such as CEPO and CORDAID which provide them with food and other basic amenities like mosquito nets, blankets and utensils.

Government participation is limited in Juba as most of the community members are rarely involved in decision making process. This is in line with Desa (2011) that there are challenges in strengthening institutions, promoting economic and social revitalization, providing a safe and secure environment for poverty-reducing development and promoting a reasonable, equitable and fruitful political development and security of individuals, social groups and the society at large in South Sudan.

The study also sought to establish the challenges that UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID are facing in nation building. It was mentioned that insecurity in implementation areas, reduction in funding from donors, political interference, and high inflation rates in the country, and poor road networks are the barriers to nation building in Juba. Humanitarian organizations are not working in a peaceful environment and their presence in some communities especially during conflicts is sometimes misinterpreted that they are working with the enemy.

Humanitarian organizations are dependent on foreign funding and vulnerable to external influences. With the decreasing funding from donors, most of the projects have been stalled due to lack of funds to implement them and as a result, the local communities who greatly depend on these projects continue to wallow in poverty.

Politics was also found to be a challenge to the operations of the organizations. Political good will have the potential to influence the role of humanitarian organizations in nation building. Whatever role played by humanitarian organizations need the backing of government. Humanitarian organizations can come up with great nation building mechanism through seminars and workshops but without the backing of government, without the sincerity and political will of the government to ensure there is peace; all the efforts will be in vain. So there must be sincerity of purpose in

ensuring that humanitarian organizations succeed in nation building, hence the need to relate with the state in promoting nation-building, especially as it relates to political will. A research by Uwhejevwe (2005) noted that humanitarian organizations are facing a challenge to organize themselves to work in more global and strategic ways. They must build outwards from concrete innovations at grassroots level to connect with the forces that influence patterns of poverty, prejudice and violence: exclusionary economics, discriminatory politics, selfish and violent personal behavior, and the capture of the world of knowledge and ideas by elites. In a sense this is what Humanitarian organizations are already doing, by integrating micro and macro-level action in their project and advocacy activities. "Moving from development as delivery to development as leverage is the fundamental change that characterizes this shift, and it has major implications for the ways in which Humanitarian organizations organize themselves, raise and spend their resources, and relate to others. However, alarmingly most of these areas of conflict lack the political will to maintain past peace agreements and have fallen prey to continuous armed clicks and ethnic conflict (Marshal & Gurr, 2003).

Insecurity especially among the communities that these humanitarian organizations operate was found to be a key challenge. Carey (2017) argues that a major challenge for NGOs in nation building in countries experiencing violence is to achieve and maintain balance even handedness and avoid acting as advocates for parties in a conflict. Also dealing with intolerance, commotion of people directly engaged in a conflict. Also dealing with intense emotion of people directly engaged in a conflict. NGOs should be familiar with psychological issues such as victimhood, morning forgiveness and contrition. McDonald (1996) pointed out on an ethical issue

that intervene in conflict caries innate moral concerns about power, ethnocentrically and personal agendas of mediators.

Looking at the humanitarian initiatives in Afghanistan, humanitarian organizations are also faced with potential challenges to expanding the role of humanitarian organizations in the nation-building process. Weak central governments may view humanitarian organizations as a threat to their power and work to limit the humanitarian organizations reach into society. Humanitarian organizations may also clash with informal social institutions that have provided services to residents in lieu of an unresponsive state. There are also likely situations where humanitarian organizations simply do not have the capacity to carry out the heavy lifting of nation-building. Other times, coordination problems between governments and humanitarian organizations may hamper achievement of nation-building goals (Howard et al., 2013).

5.2.2 Provision of Forums for Conflicting Communities by Humanitarian Organizations

The second objective was to establish whether humanitarian organizations provide forums where local communities can engage to create a peaceful environment for nation building. The study found that UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID organize sports activities to bring communities together. Among the sports organized, wrestling was the main sport activity practiced among the clans and was observed to attract huge crowd than any other sport. The organizations were also found to organize inter-community peace dialogue to create a peaceful environment for investment. The study also revealed that the youth and women irrespective of their tribe or clan are brought together to get training on peace building, and business empowerment.

On whether the NGOs provide means of unifying the communities especially those in conflict, it was found that these organizations intervene in mediation of the two parties conflicting, participate in education programs which bring warring communities together for a common good and organization and facilitations of intercommunity sport activities which integrate communities. Training of community members especially the youth and women on peace building is a building block to a peaceful coexistence and has a direct link to the economic growth of the society. The main unifying factor was found to be wrestling and from the past wrestling competitions conducted in Jubek State, it draws more crowd as clans come in large numbers to cheer their warriors. This provides the best platform to bring communities together and discuss the need for peace building to realize economic development. This is in line with Walton (2008) who noted that humanitarian organizations strengthen public support for the peace process, forge links between different ethnic communities and reduce inter-community tensions by organizing workshops, trainings, exchange visits, rallies and conducting research and media campaigns.

On how UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID use such forums to create awareness on peace and nation building, it was established that; peace of nation building awareness is initiated at grassroots level (women, men and children) in the villages; inclusion of local leaders (state government and community leaders) in socio-economic development; and capacity building of local people in peace of the nation building to cascade to the rest of the community. Through the activities that these organizations have undertaken within Jubek state and continue to do, they have been able to bring forth harmony and unity in the project activities, livelihood programs accelerated, tension and suspicion reduced and market trades improved.

The findings conform to Felicity (2012) findings in Somalia that NGOs such as; Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC), Reconciliation and Dialogue Center (RDC), Women's Development Organization (WDO) and Peace and Human Rights Network (PHRN). SOCDA's (Somali organization for Community Development Activities) held workshops on peace for students and youth in Mogadishu and Bosaso, advocacy and campaigning which helped raise awareness of the importance of peace, as well as to eradicate poverty and inequality which were also the root causes of Somali conflict

5.2.3 Ways in which humanitarian organizations could strengthen their role in nation building.

The third objective was to examine ways in which UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID could strengthen their role in nation building. The study sought to establish ways in which these organizations can strengthen their role in nation building, the advantages they have in engaging in nation building, and whether there is a government body addressing tribal violence the level of cooperation between humanitarian organizations and government institutions.

It was also established that for the humanitarian organizations to remain strong they need to reward peace abiding communities with more interventions; benchmark communities on peace initiatives; engage political leadership in nation building initiatives such as infrastructure development, fund local financial systems to support peace in the long run. Gidron, Katz and Hasenfeld (2002) suggests various ways in which the NGO sector could play a meaningful role: it may help facilitate nation building; help to build the capacity of indigenous communities and their institutions for handling conflict; help to provide a neutral forum for dialogue and for community

building; and, foster development of the rule of law that reduces the likelihood of violence in divided societies.

The study then sought to establish the advantages the two organizations have by engaging in nation building activities. It was found that the organizations are able to fulfill their objectives and vision, and taking lead in peace building which has enabled them to get more funding from donors for future tasks.

On whether there are government institutions that have been established in South Sudan to address issues touching on tribal violence. Government institutions were found to have been established in South Sudan to address violence cases. The main institution mentioned was the national dialogue commission headquartered in Juba. It was further mentioned that National Dialogue Commission (NDC) was created with an aim of providing alternative conflict resolution approaches such as inter-community dialogue through organizing, facilitating and mediating. NDC has been at the fore front in trying to resolve conflict among the communities.

The study further established that the government institutions engage them in peace building and mapping services. The findings are in line with the task force report of 2017.Both the government and nongovernmental organizations have conducted a number of peace conferences since 2015 with the key political leaders including the President and state governors taking the lead in the quest to solve the on-going conflicts in their respective jurisdictions and create a peaceful environment for business and social activities (Task Force Report, 2017).

On whether there is cooperation between different humanitarian Organizations and other organizations/government institutions to promote nation building in Jubek

State, South Sudan. The study found that there is cooperation between humanitarian organizations and also with the government when there is need for such. Cooperation's between these institutions increases effective performance of their responsibilities. Yabadi (2011) supports the findings that most humanitarian organizations such as CEPO have livelihood improvement programme, which was implemented in Terekeka County of Central Equatoria State, and has helped the communities such as Gemeiza community to form a cooperative association. The community peace dialogues that CEPO organized in Lakes State has created a space of openness between the citizens and Lakes State government authorities. This has led to a follow up from the Ministry of Local Government to CEPO about their work. The lobby and advocacy campaigns implemented by CEPO in 2012–13 helped convince the Central Equatoria State Legislative Assembly to support enacting laws to protect girls.

The study sought to establish the best strategies or activities that would lead to a nation building in the newly independent country like South Sudan. It was indicated that there should be improved access to education to engage and inform the youth, the government and opposition should honor the peace agreement that have been signed; the youth should be engaged in productive activities such as food and livestock production to put them away from war and engagement of national leadership in peace building and nation building. UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID are committed to proactive nation building through community-based intervention services, advocacy, capacity building in methods of poverty eradication.

5.3 Summary of Main Findings

5.3.1 Projects in facilitating Nation Building by Humanitarian Organizations

The study found that UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID are involved in trauma healing, training, intercommunity peace talks, funding and promotion of peace clubs and intercommunity peace talks. It was also found that they are involved in provision of basic amenities to conflict victims, empowering communities through training and support on their agricultural activities such as provision of farm equipments, construction of cattle deeps and animal health services.

Further, the two organizations were found to have created peace clubs in local primary schools to create awareness to the pupils on why peace is a necessity in the society and also offer in trauma healing to victims of the conflicts. They were also found to have created peace awareness, advocacy and sensitization forums to the public though the media; radio and social media platforms such as Facebook and television campaigns;

The study sought also found that the existence of the CEPO and CORDAID in Juba has brought Cohesion and integration of communities who could not see eye to eye, sharing of natural resources like water, and grazing grounds and on nation building through funding of peace programs.

The study also found that the humanitarian organizations have been involved in construction of schools, hospitals, and market centres. The construction of schools has increased the literacy rate of the residents which in turn have led to better understanding of their rights. The study also found that there were alternative dispute

resolution methods being advocated for by the humanitarian organizations and a monthly community dialogue program.

The study also found that strong food basket, good leadership, equitable resource allocation, inclusive government participation and education for all towards nation building are key factors that both the government and the humanitarian organizations should consider in their quest for nation building. However, it was found that a lot is yet to be achieved from leadership as most public servants and political leaders have no development record in the grass roots. Little has been done by the government to boost the country's food basket and this has left communities vulnerable to hunger and as a result rely on humanitarian organizations such as CEPO and CORDAID which provide them with food and other basic amenities like mosquito nets, blankets and utensils. Government participation is limited in Juba as most of the community members are rarely involved in decision making process.

On the challenges that UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID are facing in nation building, it was found that insecurity in implementation areas, reduction in funding from donors, high inflation rates, political interference in the country, and poor road networks are the barriers to nation building in Juba.

5.3.2 Provision of forums for conflicting communities by Humanitarian Organizations

The study found that UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID organize sports activities to bring communities together. Among the sports organized, wrestling was the main sport activity practiced among the clans and was observed to attract huge crowd than any other sport. The organizations were also found to organize inter-community peace dialogue to create a peaceful environment for investment.

The study also found that these organizations intervene in mediation of the two parties conflicting, participate in education programs which bring warring communities together for a common good and organization and facilitations of intercommunity sport activities which integrate communities.

5.3.3 Ways in which humanitarian organizations could strengthen their role in Nation Building

On how humanitarian organizations can strengthen their role in nation building, it was also established that the organizations can; reward peace abiding communities with more interventions; benchmark communities on peace initiatives; engage political leadership in nation building initiatives such as infrastructure development, fund local financial systems to support peace in the long run.

The study also found that through cooperation between and among non-state and state intuitions could lead to realization of peace, improved livelihoods among the community members and a conducive environment for both the government and non-state organizations to effectively and efficiently implement projects at the grass root level. To achieve this, it was suggested that there should be improved access to education to engage and inform the youth, the government and opposition should honor the peace agreement that have been signed; the youth should be engaged in productive activities such as food and livestock production to put them away from war and engagement of national leadership in peace building and nation building.

5.4 Conclusions

With regards to projects used by humanitarian organizations, the study concludes that humanitarian organizations have had an impact in the livelihood of Jubek state citizens in a number of ways. The existence of these organizations has led

to improvement in agricultural produce, increased literacy level, intercommunity trade due to their ability to bring peace and cohesion among conflicting communities and clans through peace talks, sports and inter-faith interactions.

The study concludes that, UNDP, CEPO and CORDAID in Juba has brought Cohesion and integration of communities who could not see eye to eye, sharing of natural resources like water, and grazing grounds and on nation building through funding of peace programs.

Insecurity, political interference, poor leadership, reduction in funding from donors, high inflation rates and poor road networks are the challenges facing humanitarian organization in implementing their activities in Juba, hence, a hindrance to nation building.

With regards to forums for conflicting communities to sort out their differences, the study concludes that intervention through social forums such as sports events, church gatherings bring communities together. This creates room for discussion on peace building which is a key recipe for nation building.

To remain relevant in the eyes of the communities and to the government, humanitarian organizations can strengthen their role in nation building by reward peace abiding communities with more interventions; giving ownership of projects to the communities, benchmark communities on peace initiatives; and engage political leadership in nation building initiatives such as infrastructure development, fund local financial systems to support peace in the long run. They can also improve access to education to engage and inform the youth, the government and opposition to honor the peace agreement that have been signed.

5.5 Recommendations

5.5.1 Projects in facilitating Nation Building by Humanitarian Organizations

The role of humanitarian organization needs to be revitalized by sensitizing both the community and the government on the role played by these organizations in poverty eradication, emergency response to disasters such as provision of basic needs to the victims of violence.

Humanitarian organizations should continue with their activities such as trauma healing, training, intercommunity peace talks, funding and promotion of peace clubs and intercommunity peace talks. It was also found that they are involved in provision of basic amenities to conflict victims, empowering communities through training and support on their agricultural activities such as provision of farm equipments, construction of cattle deeps and animal health services.

5.5.2 Provision of forums for conflicting communities by Humanitarian Organizations

Humanitarian organizations should continue to employ the use of sports tournaments as a means to create new shared identities among the conflicting groups in morale in order to build solid foundation for peaceful future. To continue with their nation building initiatives, it is necessary to create opportunities for shared commemoration that is non-partisan and involves people from all sides of conflict.

Donors should standardize their funding conditions such as accountability reports to create an environment that the organizations can easily access funding to ensure sustainability of the implementation of the projects being undertaken by humanitarian organizations.

The study also recommends that peace education programs should be emphasized to students in schools, youths and women through the existing community-based organizations. Particularly training on such should focus on the positive effects of peace to help them learn how to handle conflict such as through negotiation, mediation or facilitation so as not destroy the development progress made so far.

5.5.3 Ways in which humanitarian organizations could strengthen their role in Nation Building

The study also recommends that humanitarian organizations should reward peace abiding communities with more interventions; benchmark communities on peace initiatives; engage political leadership in nation building initiatives such as infrastructure development, fund local financial systems to support peace in the long run.

The study also recommends that there should be cooperation between and among non-state and state intuitions to realization of peace, improved livelihoods among the community members and a creation of a conducive environment for both the government and non-state organizations to effectively and efficiently implement projects at the grass root level.

5.6 Area of Further Research

There are important issues that this study was unable to address due to its scope. In view of this, the following issues are recommended for further study; -

A similar study can be conducted in other states of South Sudan in order to find out how the findings will compare to those of the present study.

A study can be conducted on the role of government in nation building as a means of identifying the strengths and weakness of South Sudan Government in nation building.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Introduction Letter

Dear respondent,

RE: THE ROLE OF HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN NATION BUILDING: A CASE OF SELECTED HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES IN JUBEK STATE, SOUTH SUDAN

My name is Wycliffe Ogutu, a student at Africa Nazarene University, Nairobi campus – Kenya, pursuing Masters' of Science Degree in Governance, Peace and Security. I am working on my research project within Jubek State taking an initiative for data collection in the area as it is a requirement for partial fulfillment of the course. This requirement has prompted me to contact you as one of the respondents in the study.

By this letter, I'm requesting for your participation one of the respondents in this study and participate fully and freely in filling the interview guide or attend questionnaire as may be applicable. Please note that all the ideas you will provide will be treated with confidentiality and will only be used for the purpose of this study and nothing else.

Please accept my assurance on the confidentiality and usage of your information. Welcome.

Yours

Wycliffe Ogutu

Appendix 2: Approval Letter from Africa Nazarene University

20th March, 2019

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Ogutu, Wycliff Omondi 14M03DMGP012 is a bonafide student at Africa Nazarene University. He has finished his course work and has defended his thesis proposal *entitled "The role of humantarian organizations in national building. A case of Jubek state,South Sudan*

Any assistance accorded to him to facilitate data collection and finish his thesis is highly welcomed.

Prof. Rodney Reed
Deputy Vice Chancellor – Academic Affairs

Appendix 3: Approval Letter from Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION COMMISSION (RRC)

THE REGISTRATION OF NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, SOCITIES, AND ASSOCIATIONS.

26ᵗʰ April, 2019

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to confirm that Wyclif Omondi Ogutu is a Student at Africa Nazarene university who is doing a research on The Role Of Humanitarian Organizations In Nation Building in the Country. Therefore, Relief and Rehabilitation Commission do hereby approve his request to carry out research in the country.

In reference to this, the commission is kindly asking you to give him the necessary support he may need to collect the data and go back to Africa Nazarene University.

Your positive response and cooperation with the above student will be highly appreciated.

For Deng Tong Kenjok

Chief Registrar of NGOs

Relief and Rehabilitation Commission

Appendix 4: Questionnaire for Community Members (clan elders, Youth leaders, Women leaders and Religious leaders)

Section A: Projects in Facilitating Nation Building by Humanitarian Organizations

1. What is your gender? Male [ ]   Female [ ]

2. How many NGOs have you interacted with?

3. According to your knowledge how long has NGOs been operating in your community?

   Less than 3 yrs   [ ]   2-5 yrs [ ]   5-10 yrs [ ]   More than 10 yrs [ ]

4. What activities are the humanitarian organizations involved in?

   Intercommunity peace talks   [ ]   Training   [ ]   Trauma healing [ ]

   Provision of basic amenities [ ] Funding and promoting peace clubs [ ]

5. What community based programmes are the humanitarian organizations involved in?

   Community peace talks   [ ]   Food distributions [ ]   Animal health   [ ]

   Awareness campaigns [ ]   Livelihood empowerment [ ]

   Others …………………………………………………..

6. How have the existence and in coming of humanitarian organizations influenced nation building in Juba?

   Advocacy [ ]   Community cohesion and integration [ ]

   Funding peace programmes [ ]

   Others …………………………………………………..

7. Are there amenities that have been put up by the humanitarian organizations in your area? Which ones are they and how do they contribute to nation building?

   Construction of schools   [ ]   Construction of hospitals [ ]

Construction of market centers [ ]

Others …………………………………………………..

Section B: Provision of forums for conflicting communities by Humanitarian Organizations

8. How frequent do humanitarian organizations presentorganizefor inter-community activities such as sports?
Never [ ]   Rarely [ ]   Sometimes [ ]   Often [ ] Very often [ ]

9. Is there a way the forums organized by the humanitarian organizations integrate

   with the cultural activities of the community members?

10. Are the NGOs providing means of unifying the communities especially those in

    conflict? Further explanation on how this is done

Part C: Ways in which humanitarian organizations could strengthen their role in

nation building.

11. What can these organizations do better to strengthen their role in nation building?

12. How can the local community come in to help these institutions bridge the

    difference between ethnic groups towards nation building?

13. In your own opinion what would be the best strategy or activities that would lead

    to nation building in the newly independent country like South Sudan?

Appendix 5: Interview Guide for Humanitarian Organizations Staff

    Part A: General Information

    Part A: Projects in Facilitating Nation Building by Humanitarian Organizations

1. What role does your organization play in the community?

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……………………………………………………………………………………….

2. What activities is your organization implementing?

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……………………………………………………………………………………….

3. What Initiatives have you put in place as a mechanism for nation building?How do you implement these activities?

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……………………………………………………………………………………….

4. What amenities has your organization put up to contribute to nation building activities?

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5. What do you think are the key recipe for nation building in South Sudan?

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……………………………………………………………………………………….

6. What are the challenges that your organization is facing in nation building? Please explain further

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7. What measures have your organization put in place to manage the challenges you mentioned above?

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Part B: Provision of forums for conflicting communities by Humanitarian Organizations

8. Do you have social forums for conflicting communities to resolve their differences?

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9. How frequent do your organization organize for a social function?

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10. What are the benefits of such forums to the community members?

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11. How does your organization use such forums to create awareness on peace and nation building?

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Part C: Ways in which humanitarian organizations could strengthen their role in nation building.

12. What can your organization do better to strengthen its role in nation building?

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………………………………………………………………………………………………….

13. What advantages do your organizations have by engaging in nation building activities

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

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14. Are there government institutions that have been established in South Sudan to address issues touching cultural differences?

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15. If the answer to the above question is yes, what role do such institutions play in bringingthe different ethnic groups together towards nation building?

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16. Is there cooperation between different humanitarian Organizations and other organizations/government institutions to promote nation building in Jubek State, South Sudan?

…………………………………………………………………………………………
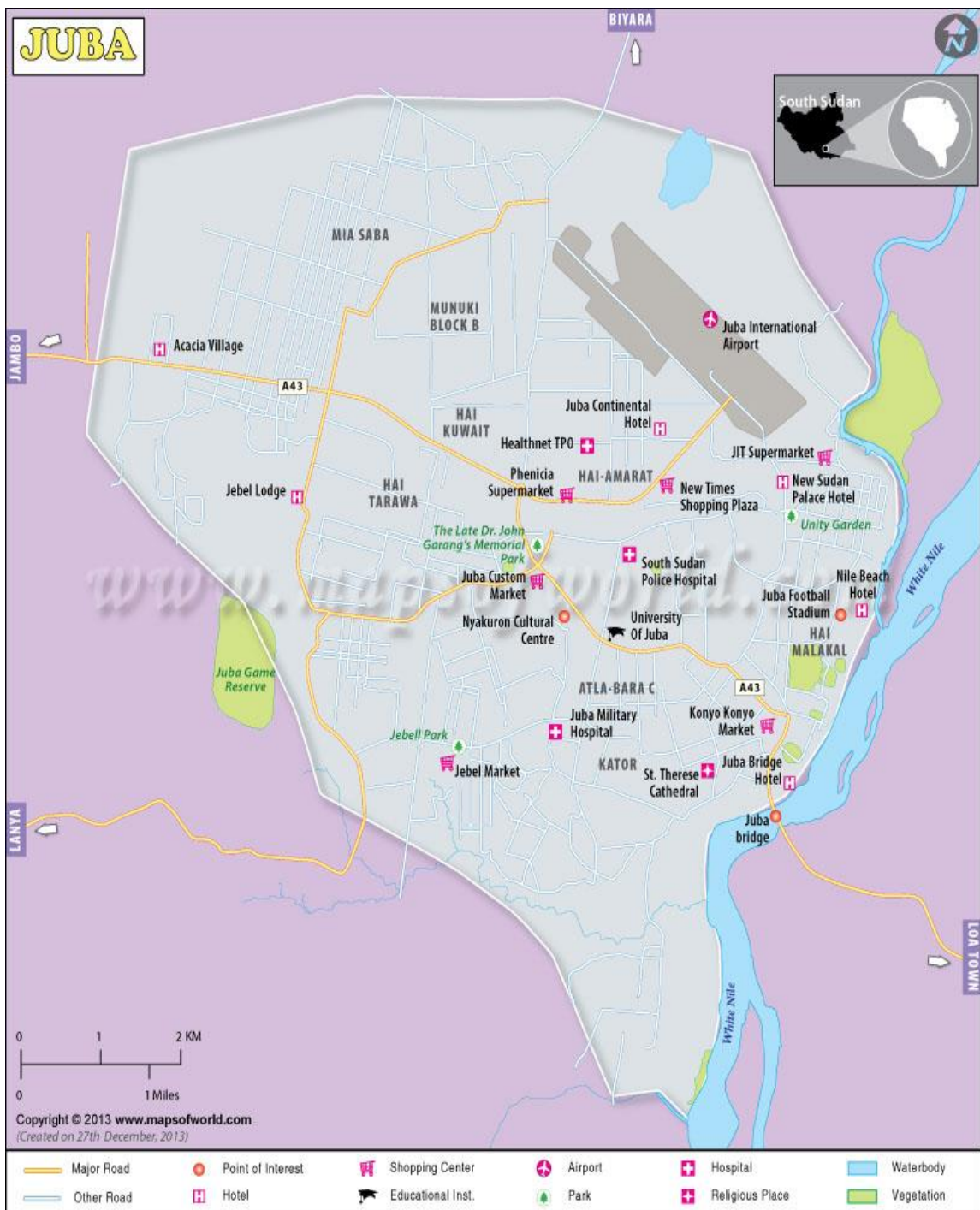
………………………………………………………………………………………….

17. In your own opinion what would be the best strategy or activities that would lead

to anation building in the newly independent country like South Sudan?

…………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………….

Appendix 6: Observation Checklist

List of Items	What to be observed
Livelihood Promotion initiatives	Food, Clothes, Beddings Cooking appliances such as sufurias Number of people trained on business Business initiatives supported
Infrastructural Development	Schools Churches Boreholes Rehabilitation Centres Shopping centres
Number of dialogue Forums conducted in 2017 and 2018	
Inter-community activities	Sports Trade

Appendix 7: Map of Jubek State

Source: Mapsofworld (2013)