

**INFLUENCE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN PROMOTING
DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE: A CASE OF SELECT CIVIL SOCIETY
ORGANIZATIONS IN JUBA, SOUTH SUDAN**

SORO MIKE

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

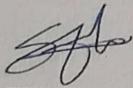
JUNE 2020

DECLARATION

This project thesis is my original work and has not been presented in any other university for the award of a degree.

Soro Mike

17S03DMGP010



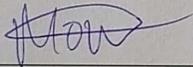
Signature

6th July 2020

Date

This thesis report has been submitted with our approval as university supervisors.

Dr. Ongeta Wycliffe

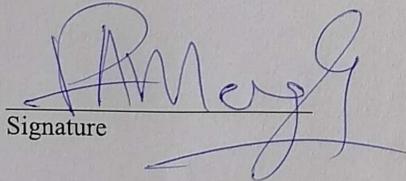


Signature

07.07.2020

Date

Dr. George Maroko



Signature

6th July 2020

Date

DEDICATION

This research thesis is dedicated to my wife Florence Nyoka Abram and my daughters Maria Patience Mike and Samantha Isabella Mike.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to thank the Almighty God for his kindness for helping me through this process of writing my research thesis without any hindrance. My gratitude goes to my supervisors Dr. George Maroko and Dr. Ongeta Wycliffe lead supervisors for their guidance and advice during the process of writing this research thesis. I also wish to acknowledge and appreciate the support of my lecturers at ANU who participated in imparting analytical and critical thinking skills in me during my period of studies at ANU. Their support prepared me to undertake this exercise without fear. Finally, I wish to thank my family for standing by me during the entire period of writing this thesis. Their support strengthened me and enabled me to complete this task in time. May God bless you all.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
ABSTRACT.....	x
OPERATIONALIZATION OF TERMS.....	xi
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	xiii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Background of the Study	1
1.3 Statement of the Problem.....	5
1.4 Purpose of the Study	6
1.5 Objectives of the Study	6
1.5.1 General Objective	6
1.5.2 Specific Objectives	7
1.6 Research Questions.....	7
1.7 Significance of the Study	7
1.8 Scope of the Study	8
1.9 Delimitation of the Study.....	9
1.10 Limitations of the Study.....	9
1.11 Assumptions of the Study	10
1.12 Theoretical Framework.....	10
1.12.1 Network Theory of Governance	11
1.12.2 Social Capital Theory.....	12
1.13 Conceptual Framework.....	13
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	15
2.1 Introduction.....	15
2.2 Empirical Literature	15
2.2.1 Civil Society Strategies for Promotion of Democratic Governance	15
2.2.2 Effectiveness of Civil Society Strategies for Promotion of Democratic Governance	19

2.2.3 Adequacy of Legal Framework for Promotion of Democratic Governance	23
2.3 Summary of Literature Review	26
2.4 Research Gap	27
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	29
3.1 Introduction	29
3.2 Research Design	29
3.3 Research Site	29
3.4 Target Population	30
3.5. Sampling Procedure and Sample Size	30
3.5.1 Sampling Procedure	30
3.5.2 Sample Size	31
3.6. Data Collection Instruments and Procedure	32
3.6.1 Questionnaire	32
3.6.2 Key Informant Interview	32
3.6.3 Pilot Testing	33
3.6.4 Reliability of the Research Instruments	33
3.6.5 Validity of the Research Instrument	33
3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation	34
3.8. Legal and Ethical Considerations	34
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS	35
4.1 Introduction	35
4.2 Response Rate	35
4.4 Presentation of Research Analysis and Findings	38
4.4.1 Civil Society Strategies for Promotion of Democratic Governance	39
4.4.2 Effectiveness of Civil Society Strategies for Promotion of Democratic Governance	45
4.4.3 Adequacy of Legal Framework for Promotion of Democratic Governance	50
CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	53
5.1 Introduction	53
5.2 Discussions	53
5.2.1 Civil Society Strategies for Promotion of Democratic Governance	53
5.2.2 Effectiveness of Civil Society Strategies for Promotion of Democratic Governance	56

5.2.3 Adequacy of Legal Framework for Promotion of Democratic Governance	58
5.3 Summary of Main Findings	61
5.4 Conclusions	62
5.5 Recommendations	62
5.6 Areas of Further Research	63
REFERENCES	64
APPENDICES	69
Appendix I: Letter of Introduction	69
Appendix II: Research Questionnaire	70
Appendix III: Interview Guide	74
Appendix IV: ANU Research Authorization Letter	75
Appendix V: Krejcie and Morgan Sample Size Table	76
Appendix VI: Map of Juba	77

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Sample Size.....	31
Table 4.1 Response Rate Based on Questionnaires and Interviews	35
Table 4.2: Age of Respondents	36
Table 4.3: Level of Education.....	37
Table 4.4: Gender of Respondents	38
Table 4.5 Strategies Used by CSOs in Promoting Democratic Governance	40
Table 4.6 Effectiveness of Strategies Used in Promoting Democratic Governance....	47

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework	13
Figure 4.1 CSOs organize and train government workers on democratic governance principles.....	39
Figure 4.2 CSOs facilitate the provision of paralegal services to aggrieved persons seeking redress	41
Figure 4.3 CSOs present petitions to state authorities on behalf of citizens.....	42
Figure 4.4 Support CSOs activities of aimed at strengthening democratic governance	43
Figure 4.5 Effect of training of government workers on democratic governance on service provision	45
Figure 4.6 Parliament passing laws advocated for by CSOs	48
Figure 4.7 Arrest and punishment of violators of human rights	48
Figure 4.8 Awareness of Laws or Policies in Use to Facilitate the Work of CSOs.....	50

ABSTRACT

Civil society organizations play an important role in promoting democratic governance of a country and this can only be achieved if all governance organs operate in a transparent manner. The aim of this study was to assess the contribution of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in promoting democratic governance in the Republic of South Sudan by focusing on two CSOs and their operating environment. The study was guided by the following specific objectives: to investigate the strategies used by CSOs in promoting democratic governance Juba, South Sudan, an examination of the effectiveness of the strategies used by CSOs in promoting democratic governance in South Sudan and the efficacy of the existing laws and policies in promoting CSOs work of supporting democratic governance in Juba, South Sudan. The theories used in the study were the Network Theory of Governance and the Social Capital Theory. In terms of methodology, a descriptive survey design was adopted to help the researcher determine the extent to which the independent variable was related to the dependent variable. Target population comprised of people drawn from two CSOs, the Ministry of Justice and local residents from Juba, South Sudan. From this target population, a sample size of 384 was obtained to participate in the study. Key informants were purposively selected from among the CSOs leaders, Ministry of Justice officials and opinion leaders from the payams comprising Juba city. Simple random sampling and stratified sampling procedures ensured an appropriate sample was obtained. After data was collected using questionnaires and interviews, it was analyzed using descriptive statistics and content analysis for quantitative and qualitative data respectively. From the findings, the study established that CSOs were involved in promoting democratic governance in South Sudan through various strategies such as training of state officials to improve their efficiency in service delivery, presenting petitions to parliament on behalf of citizens, supporting public participation in decision making and implementation and bridging provision of goods and service delivery gaps. The study further established that these strategies had been effective as reported by majority of the respondents who noted that there was improved cooperation and collaboration between government agencies, CSOs and the general public in deciding and implementing projects and programs. Though the strategies had been fairly effective, the findings indicated that more needed to be done in terms of developing and implementing policies and laws that specifically support the work of the CSOs especially in the promotion of democratic governance in the country as there was only one general law. The findings are very important to government officials in the ministry of Justice and parliament as they will know the gaps they need to fill in especially on law making and policy formulation as well as academicians who may want to conduct further research in related areas.

OPERATIONALIZATION OF TERMS

Advocacy: This involves articulation of citizens' concerns. CSOs raise awareness of issues through various communication channels such as media and seminars so as to facilitate debate on issues of national interest with the aim of promoting democratic governance in a country.

Civil society: This refers to the third category of the community that is distinct from government and business; which includes the family and the private sphere. Civil society is used in the sense of the aggregate of non-governmental organizations and institutions that manifest interests and will of citizens.

Civil Society Organization: This is a group of people which operates in the community, in a way that is distinct from both government and business.

Democratic governance: Good governance is an offshoot of democracy and it denotes responsive governance and also refers to a situation in which local leadership is cultivated, safety of people is assured; and economic growth of the country.

Governance: These are the processes of interaction and decision-making among the actors involved in a collective problem that lead to the creation, reinforcement, or reproduction of social norms and institutions.

Monitoring: This involves keeping the activities of the government in check as well as how the government respond to citizens' unrest which involves use of excessive force to calm down the unrest individuals leading to high level of democratic governance in the country.

Protection: This involves the role of safeguarding peoples' lives, freedoms and property in order to ensure that citizens are secure from armed individuals as well as during conflict times.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CEPO	:	Community Empowerment Programme Organization
CICID	:	Interministerial Committee on International Cooperation and Development
CPA	:	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CSO	:	Civil Society Organization
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organizations
PWD	:	People living with Disability
UNOCHA	:	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Program
USAID	:	United States Agency for International Development
WAV	:	Women Aid Vision

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objective of the study, research questions, hypothesis, significance, scope, delimitations and limitations of the study. The chapter also provides study assumptions, theoretical framework and conceptual framework.

1.2 Background of the Study

Democratic governance is the bedrock of every government in ensuring that the governments have successful system of values and standards (Pring 2017). Democratic governance promotes government institutions to function according to democratic processes and norms. The key for the progress of the society in any government depends on the advancement of its democratic governance and is also associated with having a strong political goodwill that attend to the needs and will of the people. For democratic governance to prevail, all governance organs must operate in a transparent manner through the watchdog of civil society organizations (Duffield, 2014). Successful democracies in one way or another depends on how well its civil society organizations (CSOs) are constituted (Waddell, 2017).

There are countries that have strong civil society organizations that oversee transparent running of governments across the globe. These organizations ensure efficient delivery of services to the people. Civil society organizations are essential in promoting economic development (Diamond, 2015). Civil society is defined as the realm of organized social life that's voluntary, self-generating, self-supporting, and autonomous from the state, and bound by a legal order or set of rules that govern their functions

within the state. Civil society organizations consist of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) (international, regional and national), faith based organizations, and community based organizations and other grass-root organizations (Diamond, 2015).

In order to show the importance of civil society organizations in democratic building across the world, three roles must be played by these organizations to aid governance and this include: provision of services, holding governments to account, markets accountable through representation or advocating for citizens representation and building their capacity to take active roles in governance posts. Waddell (2017) came up with different roles of the civil society in promoting democratic governance and they include: political mobilization, political education, promotion of popular participation in governance, legal aid, capacity building, micro-credit services, childcare and reproductive health services to the people in the society. Studies from different countries have pointed to the fact that CSOs have important roles to play at bringing about democratic governance and political development in terms of citizens' participation in decision making either directly or through their elected representatives and this is for the enhancement of their living standards (Stark, 2008).

The role of civil society groups in the electoral process and advancement of democratic governance is very important as it help elect competent leaders who are able to formulate and implement sound policies for social development. This then raises the standard of living of the common citizens. According to Bakare (2011) election is not people's choice, it is selection. Most of these things are predetermined behind the scene and given to those who had no clue or any blueprint or idea.

The concept of civil society is meant to create political systems across the world that helps sustain democratic ideals within governments; this is after it had been conceded by a formerly reluctant authoritarian state. The ultimate objective is thus to adapt or create civil associations that are willing to work within the system rather than to shape organizations that intend to combat the state. The 1996 USAID report insists for example, that sustaining newly emerging democracies will depend on building autonomous centers of social and economic power that promote accountable and participatory governance (Lewis & Kanji, 2009). Civil society organizations globally inculcate democratic habits among their members, build a culture supporting democracy and through advocacy, they influence the government to adopt positions that their members support as well as advocating to follow formal rules facilitating open, free and fair political debate or discussions. The ideas of civil society began to be increasingly invoked within development policy as part of wider debates about politics and democratization, public participation and improved service delivery (Lewis & Kanji, 2009).

In a study conducted in Sri Lanka by Scholtens and Bavinck (2018), it was established that the civil society have a role to play in that country but there exist many challenges that make their performance extremely difficult. The study established that the civil society organizations were engaged in various empowerment programs such as the Northern Sri Lanka Fish Project to enable the poor people living there live a dignified life besides advocating for respect for human rights. However, the government had on many occasions harassed and accused civil society conveners of being agents of external forces out to destabilize the country and warned that it would spare no evil in crushing any such entities. This is a clear indicator of the lack of voice by the local

citizen and hence participation in the governance of their own country. A similar study conducted by Kumara (2018) established that the civil society in Sri Lanka were involved in community empowerment programs, advocacy for respect of human rights but were regularly threatened and harassed by state authorities. The above findings in the Sri Lankan case demonstrate the distrust governments in pseudo-democracies have towards civil society organizations involved in democratic governance and their readiness to use force to suppress dissent. Government crackdown has rendered the civil society weak and fragmented and hence incapable of undertaking its role in the promotion of democratic governance.

A study by Isumonah (2004) in Nigeria shows the existence of a strong relationship between the presence of vibrant CSOs and the proper institutionalization of democratic governance. In particular, the study established that CSOs helped articulate the needs of the citizens and further held state institutions to account for their actions. This study agrees with others such as Mutua (2009) and Mafunisa (2004) which have shown that civil society organizations are facilitators of democratic norms for good governance and political development in a nation. They agitate transformation and enhance the level of awareness among the general citizenry, hence empowering them to become more actively involved in their own governance.

South Sudan has been facing unending conflict that started in 2013 due to lack of effective democratic governance policies in place. Some of the challenges facing South Sudan are attributed to bad politics which is grounded on negative ethnicity rather than on ideology which hinder democratic governance (Howel, 2006). However, studies have shown that CSOs in South Sudan have played a key role in trying to help the

country to gain peace as a precursor to good governance and development (Virk & Nganje, 2016). The protracted leadership conflicts have greatly undermined the delivery of key services to the population and especially the vulnerable groups, thus leaving a governance gap that civil society groups have been struggling to fill.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Democratic governance promotes government institutions to function according to democratic processes and norms. The key for the progress of the society in any government depends on the advancement of its democratic governance and is also associated with having a strong political goodwill that attend to the needs and will of the people. For democratic governance to prevail, all governance organs must operate in a transparent manner through the watchdog of civil society organizations (Duffield, 2014).

South Sudan is one of the youngest countries in the world with an area estimate of 11,562,695 (as of July 2014 est. CIA World Facebook). The country gained its independence on July 2011 and even though the youngest country had hope of ensuring peace and stability for its citizens, nothing close to that has been achieved. The gaining of independence from Sudan did not necessarily lead to sustainable democratic governance in the country. This is due to inter-ethnic clashes that have been engineered by those in power in order to access the country's rich resources (Storeng, 2018). There has been violent conflict since December 2013, a situation that has seen the state of security deteriorate just like the institutions of governance. The Comprehensive Peace Agreements (CPAs) have neither delivered peace nor ushered democratic governance. This conflict has indeed weakened the political and governance systems leading to rise in cases of looting public resources by those in power with less emphasis on the people.

This state of affairs has motivated different civil society actors to take a variety of actions intended to support democratic governance in South Sudan.

Most of the existing studies have focused on the role of CSOs in conflict management and peace building and few have focused on their role in promoting democratic governance in South Sudan. This study thus seeks to establish exactly how these CSOs have contributed to democratic governance in South Sudan, by examining the strategies they use, assessing how effective those strategies have been and analysing the adequacy of the legal and policy framework that regulate the activities of CSOs.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

The purpose for this study is to provide an understanding of the strategies of CSOs in promoting democratic governance in South Sudan. It is important to note that vibrant CSOs keep the government in check by monitoring their functions, advocating for human rights and freedom of media as well as protecting these rights. However, these are only possible if there is favourable environment that promote the need for CSOs since that most African Countries have authoritarian leaders who end up ruining the goals and objectives of many civil societies in their respective countries. It is therefore not only relevant and necessary to identify the strategies of CSOs in promoting democratic governance to what extent and composition of CSOs but to assess the strategy of CSOs in promoting democratic governance in South Sudan.

1.5 Objectives of the Study

1.5.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study is to assess the contribution of civil society organizations in promoting democratic governance in South Sudan.

1.5.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were as follows;

- i) To establish the strategies used by civil society organizations in promoting democratic governance in South Sudan.
- ii) To examine the effectiveness of strategies used by civil society organizations in promoting democratic governance in South Sudan.
- iii) To assess the adequacy of the existing legal and policy framework regulating civil society organizations involved in democratic governance programs in South Sudan.

1.6 Research Questions

This study sought to answer the following research questions;

- i) Which are the strategies used by various civil society organizations helpful in the promotion of democratic governance in South Sudan?
- ii) How effective are the strategies used by civil society organizations in promoting democratic governance in South Sudan?
- iii) How adequate are the existing legal and policy framework intended to guide civil society organizations in supporting democratic governance in South Sudan?

1.7 Significance of the Study

According to Cooper and Schindler (2013) significance refers to the importance or strategy the research outcome can have to the stakeholders. This study was useful as it provides a point of reference for civil society organizations to utilize in determining the existing gaps in their quest of promoting democratic governance and this can therefore assist them reflect on what can be modified adopted or removed from whatever they are using in spearheading the cause.

The study findings are of significant help to civil society organizations from other regions of the world as it gives a view of the situation in South Sudan which can be benchmarked for better strategies across the globe.

The study findings are also fundamental to the government of South Sudan as they indicate gaps in the existing policies and makes suggestions which if adopted or further refined can help entrench the civil society organizations in the country's governance as a partner. Scholars are also going to benefit from this study as it provides the current state of affairs on the place of the strategies used by civil society groups to advance democratic governance in South Sudan as well as areas for further study that they can pursue to enrich the literature on the connection between the work of civil societies and democratic governance, particularly in developing countries.

1.8 Scope of the Study

This study focused on assessing the contributions of civil society organizations in promoting democratic governance in South Sudan. From a geographical point of view, the study targeted civil society organizations in Juba, South Sudan. Currently there are two civil society organizations directly dealing with promotion of democratic governance in South Sudan namely, Community Empowerment Programme Organization (CEPO) and Women Aid Vision (WAV). The study was restricted to content relating to strategies used by civil society organizations in the promotion of democratic governance and the legal and policy framework put in place to regulate civil society actors involved in governance. Relevant theories and debates that are pro-civil society engagement with governance have been explored in the study. The study adopted a descriptive research design that enabled the researcher collect information from the respondents in their natural environment. The respondents were sampled using

various procedures such as stratified and purposive sampling methods to allow for collection of data using questionnaires and interviews. The quantitative data collected was consequently analyzed using descriptive statistics while the qualitative data was analyzed based on the emergent themes.

1.9 Delimitation of the Study

Delimitation means factors that limit the scope and define the boundaries of a research study (Best & Kahn 1998). The study was delimited to contribution of CSOs in promoting democratic governance in South Sudan as the general objective with specific objectives focusing on strategies by the two civil society organizations, effectiveness of the strategies and an assessment of the adequacy of the existing legal and policy framework in supporting democratic governance in South Sudan. The study focused on CEPO and WAV two of the foremost advocates of good and democratic governance in South Sudan.

1.10 Limitations of the Study

Limitations are conditions beyond the control of the researcher that may place restrictions on the conclusions of the study and their application to other situations, (Best & Kahn 1998). The researcher anticipated and actually encountered certain challenges during the execution of this study. First, there was suspicion from the respondents on the intention of the research as they thought the researcher was a state agent looking for information to use against them or gauge their compliance with government directives. This challenge was overcome by the researcher by introducing himself as a student and providing the authorization documents from the university and respective government departments. Secondly, the researcher faced time and financial challenges as the study was conducted within two months and there was a lot of

travelling between Kenya and South Sudan. Thankfully, the researcher was supported by two assistants who helped with data collection and running local errands to deliver or collect documents in order to ensure all deadlines were met. Finally, active conflicts in some parts of the study area posed a challenge to effective data collection. The researcher made alternative arrangements of meeting respondents at places convenient for them or interviewing them through telephone so as not to miss out on the important data that they had and which was considered critical for the study.

1.11 Assumptions of the Study

The study assumed that Civil Society Organizations in South Sudan play a big role in promoting democratic governance in South Sudan. It further assumed that the responses provided by the responded was truthful and represented the views of the rest of the population that did not take direct part in the study. The study also assumed all civil society organizations were pro-democratic governance and their programs were tailored to support the tenets of democratic governance.

1.12 Theoretical Framework

According to Stokes (2004), there are many different functions of theories. Citing Campbell (1953), suggests that theories may lead to the observation of relationships which have previously been overlooked. Theories help to incorporate data by providing laws. ‘They may define operational truths, involving assertions leading to predictions which may be tested and verified. Campbell (1953) asserts that a theory is the conduit for research. Without a theory, there wouldn’t have anything to test, so we couldn’t do research. A theory gives a framework for integrity between understanding, interpretation and, ultimately, action. Action in counseling must be immediate, under circumstances that may be somewhat unforeseen, complicated, and new. Stokes (2004)

states that the functions of theory are to help an individual to focus on relevant information and tell them what to look for. This research was guided by Castells (1996) network theory of governance and Putnam's (1993) social capital theory which are discussed in the subsequent subsections.

1.12.1 Network Theory of Governance

Network Theory of Governance by Castells (1996) explains under what conditions network governance integrates with other processes within a government. The theory advances that the network form of governance is a response for decisions made by various governments. These conditions drive institutions toward structurally embedding their decisions. Structural embeddedness enables the use of social mechanisms for coordinating and safeguarding of these decisions. When all these conditions are in place, the network governance form has advantages over both hierarchy and government solutions (Klijn & Koppenjan, 2016).

Network Theory of Governance associates itself with transformations of state and society in the formulation, determination and implementation of public policy. The theory engages public, private and civil society actors at transnational, national, regional and local levels in shaping the future of individual societies. The weakness of governance networks theory however is that it may fail as it is often said to mitigate the risk of failure and enable governance networks to achieve desired outcomes in terms of more effective and democratic governance and more innovation policy making (Klijn & Koppenjan, 2016).

In this study the theory of governance network is offers important opportunities for theoretical and methodological development, and for the generation of new knowledge with both academic and policy that can be relevant in South Sudan.

1.12.2 Social Capital Theory

According to Putman (1993), Social capital theory involves the benefits of social capital accruing to the community which encompasses norms and networks facilitating collective actions for mutual benefits. Joining and participating in voluntary organizations is critical in spurring social capital and providing individual with skills and knowledge which enable them to develop the community or a country. Connecting this theory to the study, CSOs just like any other voluntary organizations in a country provide the much needed support which is essential in developing social capital of any given country. Coleman (1988) adds that social capital exist between individuals while this theory discusses the notion that is based on the premise that social relations among the community or individual level have the potential to facilitate the accrual economic or non-economic benefits.

The strengths of social capital theory is that it is important to the functioning of modern economies and stable liberal democracy as an important base for cooperation and across sectors and power differences, the theory has also advocates for growth in facilitation of labour markets, low levels of crime and improvements in the effectiveness of institutions of governance. In relating this theory to this study, development of social capital in South Sudan can happen through collective efforts of voluntary organizations who can engage in advocacy, lobbying and setting both economic and political roadmap in the country to promote democratic governance which creates a sense of belong in a social capital perspective.

1.13 Conceptual Framework

According to Kothari (2014), a conceptual framework is a figure that explains in a graphic or descriptive form the important variables to be studied and the presumed interactions between them. Frameworks can be simple or intricate, the independent variables relates to the dependent variable.

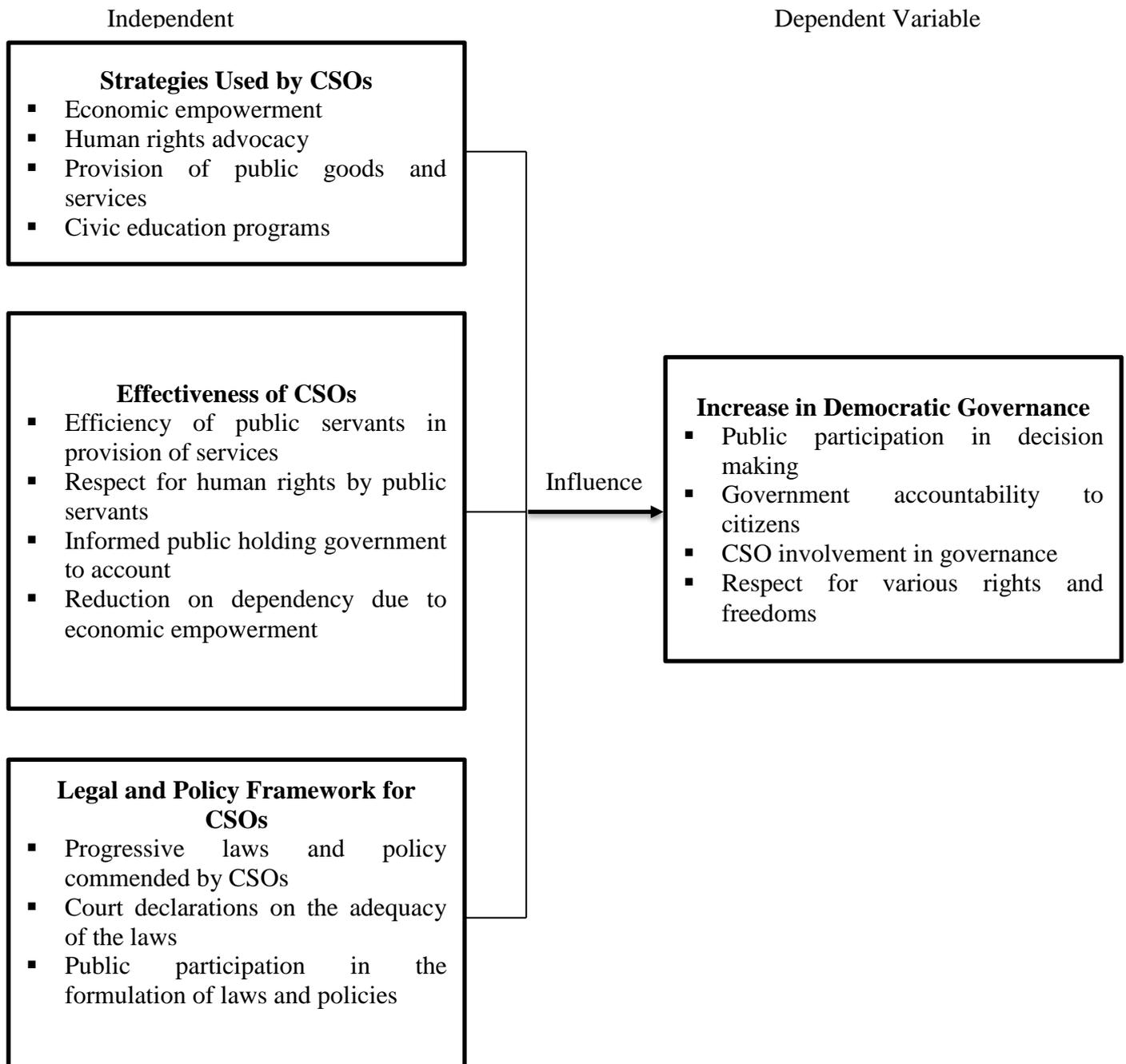


Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework
Source: Researcher (2019)

This conceptual framework shows the connection between the independent variables comprising of civil society strategies, effectiveness of civil society strategies and efficacy of existing laws and policies and how these variables have contributed to the dependent variable; promotion of democratic governance in South Sudan whose key indicators comprise improved citizen participation and improved democratic governance, civil society strategies whose indicators are; capacity building and political inclusion; effectiveness of civil society strategies, whose indicators are, awareness creation awareness and political participation; efficacy of existing laws and policies whose indicators are Review of existing laws, transparency and social justice. All the three independent variables in the study affect the dependent variable either positively or negatively.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews theoretical literature, empirical literature review was in line with the three specific objectives which comprise of strategy of CSOs on promoting democratic governance assess the existing laws and policies that govern CSOs in promoting democratic governance and evaluate the adequacy of legal framework for promotion of democratic governance concerning CSOs in promoting democratic governance. A summary of review of literature and research gap are also given here.

2.2 Empirical Literature

Literature review in this part was under the following sub-headings; strategy of Civil Society Organizations in promoting democratic governance, strategy of existing laws and policies in promoting democratic governance and challenges facing civil society organizations in promoting democratic governance.

2.2.1 Civil Society Strategies for Promotion of Democratic Governance

At the center and foundation of the strategies essential for promotion of democratic governance is an understanding country of the context (historical, geographical and social fabric), values and priorities while engaging in in-depth political and policy dialogue (Collier, 2000). Once these foundations are established and value understood, the strategies to fostering democratic governance can then be implemented. Given the context of South Sudan, a country still reeling from the effects of prolonged civil war, having a thorough comprehension of the context is very critical. According to a report by USAID (2013), on strategy on democracy human rights and governance, effective strategy to democratization of a nation's governance and leadership should encompass

refocusing and reframing the intended outcomes of the nations' 'traditional' democracy and governance while taking into consideration the previous sub-sectors of governance, civil society, rule of law, elections and political processes.

The sociological conception of civil society strategy expands the concept of civil society to include a wide range of societal groups and programs. It sees the civil society as a realm composed of all sorts of associations and organizations that exist outside of the state and market, and working to protect collective interests (Nwachuku, 2014). Civil society organizations are often assumed to be institutions that facilitate communication between citizens and policymakers. He further states that the strategies of the African civil society to the consolidation of democracy and good governance can be analyzed under four headings: promotion of social justice, rights and the rule of law; enhancing state performance; promotion of popular participation in public policy making; and promotion of transparency in governance (Nwachuku, 2014).

According to Williams (2016), civil society organization's advocacy is only as effective as the space allowed by government, the resources available from funders, and their own internal capacity. The organizations may act in the interests of certain groups in society, but do not necessarily have a mandate to be their representatives. Examples of public benefit organizations include philanthropic organizations, civic organizations, advocacy groups, as well as welfare and developmental organizations. The mutual benefit organizations, on the other hand, are formed to benefit its members. These organizations include cooperative societies, trade unions, communal associations, and professional associations (Williams, 2016). Mutual benefit organizations are in principle formed by and accountable to its members. If members do not like what the

leadership of the organization is doing, they are at liberty to change it. The beneficiaries of the organization are the same as those responsible for the governance of the organization; this is what distinguishes mutual benefit from public benefit organizations.

According to Orji (2009), the conventional notion of civil society views civic associations as organizations with formal structure that would permit the pursuit of specific civic interests. The organizations must eschew violence, respect pluralism, the law and other actors. In other words, civic organizations should act not only within constraints of legal or pre-established rules, but also with a sense of respect for the opinion and feelings of others. The above criteria narrow the concept of civil society, allowing for the predominance of a political conception of civil society. The political conception of civil society stems from the conventional notion of civil society. It limits the constitutive elements of the civil society only to civic organizations that pursue public interest through “civil” means. Thus, the key issues underlying civil society include the idea of civility, voluntarism, economic freedom, citizenship, rights, rule of law and democratic representation (Nwachuku, 2014). While promoting democracy and strengthening good governance is at the core component of post-conflict peace-building initiatives, Santiso (2002) accentuates the need to move from the mortar and brick strategies of merely providing development assistance to more modern and relevant strategies which averts fence-sitting to playing an active and openly political role in post-conflict democracy building and governance reforms.

There are several approaches to achieving democratic governance in a nation, among the commonly known ones are electoral process as well as through activities of Civil

Society Organizations (CSOs). The CSOs can achieve this goal through enhancing peoples' safety agenda through advocacy, promotion of economic development and the improvement of the local leadership through their daily activities. Democratic governance also safeguards respect to fundamental human rights in the country of South Sudan hence the aim of the study. Diamond (2015) civil society organizations are essential in promoting democratic space in any country across the world.

Hamburg (2015) further explained that to be part of CSOs, groups must meet some other conditions as well since CSOs leaders have respect for the rule of law, for the right of other groups to express their opinions which extend to tolerance and practice of pluralism and diversity. In promoting unity and harmony, CSOs train citizens about their rights as enshrined in the constitution of the country as democratic citizens in order to work together and promote democratic space. In ensuring that there is high level of monitoring of government roles, MacDonald (2016) argues that, there has to be coalition of organizations who are not part of any political party in ensuring that democracy is of high level in the country. Further, entrenchment of democratic governance demands that those in power act to re-legitimise the State in contexts such as that of South Sudan where State's legitimacy had been lost. Re-legitimization of the State encompass efforts like developing a democratic culture, promoting the rule of law and defending freedoms, citizen information and accountability and renovating the administration and promoting local democracy.

Promoting the territorial reorganization is also essential in promoting democratic governance and involves devolving governance to local levels and decentralization of national resources and decision-making powers. Additionally, there is need to promote

effective and transparent public action and this requires those in power to, among others, contribute to macroeconomic stability, support transparent public financial management, and fight corruption. Finally, the capacity of the citizens need to be developed and strengthened as a way of promoting governance. The effect of this is that it strengthens the legitimacy and power of the State to provide public services and it develops individual possibilities for a genuine exercise of freedoms (CICID, 2006). According to Shepherd (2015), countries should not perceive CSOs as a threat to their existence but rather as a binding force that unites or link them with the citizens of their countries. This is majorly because, CSOs have the capacity to meet grass-root people and conduct civic education which creates awareness in the country such as voter registration as well as why there is need for electing leaders with good characters and not “my tribe person syndrome” which has seen African countries such as South Sudan lag behind in economic, social and political development. This study therefore intends to investigate the strategy of Civil Society Organizations in promoting democratic governance in South Sudan so find of the CSOs in that country are positively improving democratic space. The findings by Kimutai and Amisi (2018) suggest that civic education is significant in entrenching good governance and without the same good governance and quality of public participation is hampered.

2.2.2 Effectiveness of Civil Society Strategies for Promotion of Democratic Governance

In 2011 the guns went silent in the former larger nation of Sudan. The silence in the air signaled the death of Africa’s longest civil war (albeit temporarily as the world would soon realize), and the birth of the world’s youngest state. The largely Christian South Sudan broke-off and gained the much fought for independence from mostly Arab Sudan. But, as Nyadera (2018) observes, it would be long before another war broke out,

this time the South Sudanese against themselves. Two years later after gaining independence, violent conflict ensued after political disagreement between President Salva Kiir and former Vice President Riek Machar. Humanitarian crisis of colossal magnitude set in; millions were forced to flee their homes, people were dying hunger and lives were being lost every waking day at an alarming rate (Rolandsen, Glomnes, Manoeli & Nicolaisen, 2015). Two factions were fighting for governance positions but the prevailing state of affairs meant that a good style of governance, democratic governance, was much needed but remained elusive. Without it and if the war persisted, then there would be no one to govern in the first place. Although the environment was nothing but threatening and repulsive for CSOs and humanitarian workers to settle in and work, the drive for peace and cultivation of democratic governance was too hard to resist and it drove some few bold individuals to set foot in the war torn nation to establish CSOs. Soon others would gain courage and follow suit (Krause, 2019). Over, time, despite numerous challenges and a hostile working environment characterized by political instability and poor governance, insecurity and all manner of human crises, and working closely together with other actors, the CSOs began making progress.

The role of civil society organizations in the electoral process and advancement of democratic governance is very important as it help elect competent leaders who are able to formulate and implement sound policies for social development. Effective civil society organizations advocacy are only as effective as the space allowed by government, the resources available from funders, and their own internal capacity. The effectiveness of organizations is measured through benefit its beneficiaries get (Williams, 2016). Mutual benefit organizations are in principle formed by and

accountable to its beneficiaries. If beneficiaries do not like what CSO organization are doing, then they are at liberty to change it.

Nicaragua has more than 75 percent of the population who live on less than US\$ 2 a day, the national chapter of Transparency International launched a television campaign in 2003 to highlight the fact that more than 200 public officials were being paid more than US\$ 40,000 a year, and that former presidents and vice presidents who went on to serve in other offices were collecting full pensions in addition to their salaries. The television spots stylishly produced and with a soundtrack donated by the award-winning pop musician Juan Luis Guerra, caused a public outcry (NORAD, 2016). As a result, the Nicaraguan parliament passed a law eliminating the pension benefits of retired officials who hold another elected office, and reducing the salaries of the 236 highest-paid officials by 10 percent. This shows the important part this civil society in assisting the people of Nicaragua get out of poverty.

The interaction between civil societies and governance is intricate and inseparable. This is so because the context of civil society practically, checks governance and democratic processes (Kelly, 2012). Effective civil society strategies are like beauty that is needed to supplement something. Immediately after independence in early 1960s some African countries such as Kenya and Ghana had higher GDPs per capita than countries such as Singapore and Malaysia. currently these Asian countries have become the Asian Tigers, whereas Kenya and Ghana are immersed in perennial poverty, armed conflicts and small scale insurgencies, cross-border terrorism, unrelenting economic crises, financial corruption (NORAD, 2016). These means that if these African countries had effective civil society organizations, they could have propelled them to economic prosperity.

There has been rapid growth in the number and diversity of CSOs in many African countries since the late 1990s. According to the African Civil Society Organizations Summit Report of 2007, in some countries, the Non-Governmental Organization sector is bigger than the commercial and agricultural sectors combined, making significant contributions to the Gross Domestic Product (Rocha & Sharma 2008). Nevertheless, in recent years, it has become widely recognized that such proliferation of CSOs has an inadequate and ineffective response to various development and governance-related challenges, because many CSOs tend to focus on a single-issue mode of operation, and act at the margin; their efforts are mostly localized undermining their ability to tackle the root causes of Africa's political and economic challenges (Rocha & Sharma 2008).

EU-TAPP (2016) indicates, South Sudan is a very young country with little capacity, coming out of decades of conflict that has affected the people's economic base as well the existing leadership structures. Post-independence economic crisis, renewed civil war, and the president's decision to treble the number of states have made implementation of local governance programmes harder still.

Effectiveness of civil society strategies is very integral part of the realization of the developmental programs and the democratic practices that are relevant for the peace and stability of the country (EU TAP, 2016). The need to work with traditional authorities; the importance of having an on-ground presence (state-based teams) in project implementation; taking a phased approach to capacity building; and working with existing state structures rather than setting up alternatives remains top most priority to democratic governance in South Sudan.

Civil society plays a pivotal role in democratic governance in South Sudan and any other state. It involves the process of directing behaviour of people on a predetermined way towards the attainment of certain goals. Simpson and Donor (2012) view civil society strategies as an objective directed behaviour in which a group is influenced to act relative to some shared goals in a manner that result in lower cost and have effective attainment of desired objectives.

Generally to strategize is to have a higher order of capability with strategic value to nation's development. CSOs therefore exercise their powers to deliver quality and right services to citizens. According to Naidu (2011) CSOs are concerned with doing the right things aimed at driving the country to a higher level. According to Naidu (2011), governments are concerned more with promoting particular interests than with promoting the overall interests of a nation. This section is fundamental as it investigates the effectiveness of Civil Society strategies in promoting democratic governance in South Sudan.

2.2.3 Adequacy of Legal Framework for Promotion of Democratic Governance

Democracy and good governance and its international standards, is when the people can freely move and access services, share their opinions freely and are freely involve in the design of their direct participation in managing their own affairs without imposition of a third party's influence or dictating terms. MacDonald (2016) it is inclusive perfection in the decision making process between and amongst the society in governance. Democracy must be based on the particular conditions of each society, but also on the shared values of the equal dignity and rights of all human beings as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that are globally accepted (MacDonald, 2016).

For democracy to work, it requires a well-functioning judicial system based on the principles of the rule of law and a just political settlement hence peoples' safety and wellbeing was protected and promoted by the activities being done to undertake them. United Nations (2015) Civil Society Organizations which advocate for democratic governance and inclusion is essential because it allows free and fair elections, functioning political parties, independent media and vibrant civil society organizations and NGOs that can operate freely for welfare and development of state. The agitation for development by the civil society organizations almost certainly implies that democracy is at the centre stage for development.

According to a study conducted by UNDP (2017) in most African countries, macroeconomic conditions have consistently declined due to conflicts which have been necessitated through lack of proper laws and policies within these countries. Government revenues these countries have collapsed due to the disruptions by corruption. This has caused a significant decline in household purchasing power preventing many people from affording minimum food requirements due to exorbitant prices for locally produced and imported food, and a sharp increase in poverty from 44.7% in 2011 to 65.9% in 2015.

Hasenfeld and Garrow (2012) assessed on how laws and policies aid non-profit human service organizations in advocating for social rights in a Neoliberal welfare state. The study illustrates how institutional, economic and political environment is shaped by laws and policies where CSOs advocacy both at national and local level as a result of devolution. The findings of the research study concluded that CSOs play a key role of

advocacy in expansion of welfare state in contributing to democratic governance if laws and policies within countries are effective.

Haynes (2013) carried a study on effects of law and policy on democracy on democratic governance in the third world country. Since most of the developing countries have recorded issues of low level of democracy and poor governance, it has raised a storm in determining the role of law and policies in promoting democracy. The findings of the study indicates that law and policies play a big role in protecting CSOs in enlightening citizens from discrimination and suppression of rights which are the main cause of instability leading to poor governance by the oppressive governments.

Farrer, Marinetti, Cavaco and Costongs (2015) carried a study on the advocacy for democratic governance by demanding for effective democratic policy that removes barriers for accessing full democratic rights in Sub Sahara Africa. The study findings indicated that CSOs should be given an enabling environment through countries enacting good law and policies which gives room for effective in advocacy roles with efforts to raise awareness and understanding of the social political and economic determinants of all human rights as part of democratic governance. Allow civic education on the socio-political determinant and as part of civic training which should be encouraged within disadvantaged communities. Properly entrenched laws and policies by countries will have a central role in advocating for democratic space given the challenges.

The legitimate question in South Sudan now is where the country is in regard law and policy in relation to the above principles of democracy and good governance which

include; Transparency, Accountability, Inclusively, Fiscal responsibility, Good Leadership, Respect for Human Rights and Rule of Law, Democracy and Fair competition for public offices. The political leadership adopted a decentralized democratic system of government. These are concerns that have been raised by the civil society organizations both national and international in pushing for a more inclusive and democratic state. This section therefore intends to assess the strategy of existing laws and policies in promoting democratic governance in South Sudan.

2.3 Summary of Literature Review

This chapter critically evaluates how civil society organizations promote democratic governance in general through a theoretical review analysis. An empirical review which assesses the various strategies of CSOs, laws and policies in promoting democratic governance and their anticipated challenges are also reviewed here. According to Duffield and Edward (2014) almost all these studies examined provide strategies of CSOs, laws and policies and the anticipated challenges literature based on the existing data and not the general view of the public and the management of these organizations in order to understand the behavioural perspective approach.

Concerning the strategy of CSOs in promotion of democratic governance, countries should not see CSOs as a threat to their existence but rather as a binding force that unites or link them with their citizens. This is majorly because, CSOs have the capacity to meet grass-root people and conduct civic education which creates awareness in the country such as voter registration as well as why there is need for electing leaders with good characters which has seen African countries lag behind in economic, social and political development.

About the strategies of laws and policies in promoting democratic governance, CSOs should be given an enabling environment by individual countries through enacting good law and policies which gives room for effective in advocacy roles such as efforts to raise awareness and understanding of the social political and economic determinants of all human rights as part of democratic governance. Civic education on the socio-political determinant and as part of civic training which should be encouraged within disadvantaged communities.

On challenges facing CSOs in promoting democratic governance, CSOs are important and should be given all needed support so as to deliver on their mandate of protection of freedom and property rights and this is to be observed by all government agencies to enhance democracy and governance. CSOs are supposed to be given the required enabling environment in order to play a big role in enlightening citizens hence ensuring that the citizen's right to assemble and express their feelings to an oppressive government is protected by the constitution. This summary is relevant as it is in support of the current study which examines the strategies of CSOs in promoting democratic governance in South Sudan.

2.4 Research Gap

Shepherd (2011) democratic governance is essential for smooth running of every public institution as well as in private sector." Other research work on such topics have been undertaken in different contexts that may not be similar to the current situation in South Sudan more so on democratic governance. In addition, governance provides favorable working environment where citizens have equal opportunity in getting government services with effective and efficient use of resources. With the on-

going wars within countries and misuse of public resources, much needs to be done in promoting democratic governance (Shepherd, 2011).

South Sudan being one of the youngest countries in the world had hopes of ensuring peace and stability for its citizens, nothing close to that has been achieved. The gaining of independence from Sudan did not necessarily lead to sustainable democratic governance in the country. This is due to inter-ethnic clashes that have been pioneered by those in power in order to access the country's rich resources (Storeng, 2018). There have been violent cases for close to five years now which has seen the rise of armed banditry attacks in the country. Though CPAs have been signed on numerous occasions with the sole objective of ensuring that peace prevail in the country, the level of democracy and governance is still wanting in the region. This conflict has indeed weakened the political systems leading to rise in cases of looting of public of resources by those in power with less emphasis on the people. This makes the purpose of the study as the researcher is determined to find out if CSOs operating in South Sudan contributes positively towards the promotion of democratic governance.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter highlights the methodologies that was used to examine the research objective. The methodologies cover research design, research site, target population, data collection method, data processing and analysis and lastly legal and ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Design

Research design provides a clear way and direction on how data was gathered, sampled and analyzed in order to give correct conclusion (Martin, 2008). This study adopted a descriptive survey design which was helped the researcher determine the relationships between the independent variables and the dependent variable so as to come up with research conclusion. Though descriptive survey design has been criticized as lacking precision, material reality and rigor, in this study the design was successfully used. In upholding the findings of the study, the showed how, why and to what extend results had been achieved based on the adopted variables.

3.3 Research Site

This study was conducted in Juba the capital city of South Sudan because many CSOs and government institutions are based there. The study involved two civil society organizations namely; CEPO and WAV which are specifically engaged in promoting democratic governance in South Sudan. All selected respondents for interviews were considered based on their involvement with democratic governance in the study area or the influence they had over the masses or programs implemented in their areas.

Moreover, the targeted government institutions are located in Juba which is the political capital of the republic of South Sudan.

3.4 Target Population

Cozby (2001) describes target population as the total number of objects that a study is concerned with and seeks to draw its findings from. The target population for this study was 3 opinion leaders, one from each of the three payams that make up Juba Municipality, 278, 000 people who make up the adult population in Juba (SSNBS, 2017), 10 employees of CEPO based in Juba, 12 employees of WAV based in Juba and 36 government employees attached to the state department for Justice. The statistics for CEPO, WAV and the state department for Justice were obtained during a reconnaissance to their offices based in Juba. Thus, the total target population was 278,058. The adult population was intended to give the local community's perspectives on the efficacy of the programs put in place by both government and civil society organizations intended to alleviate democratic governance.

3.5. Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

3.5.1 Sampling Procedure

Martins (2008) describes sampling procedure as the processes or criteria that a researcher uses in order to obtain a representative sample from the target population. In this study, the researcher started off by using stratified sampling method in which case the respondents forming the sample size were put into four strata namely, adult population, CEPO, WAV and officials from the Ministry of Justice responsible for coordinating governance issues. Purposive sampling followed, in which case the top leaders in each stratum was identified for in-depth interviews. For the adult population stratum, three opinion leaders were identified, one from each of the three payams that make up Juba municipality namely Juba Town, Munuki and Kator. The three were

added to 2 leaders of CEPO, 2 leaders from WAV and 3 senior Ministry of Justice representatives involved with policy and the activities of civil society groups i to make a total of 10 key informants. Proportionate simple random sampling was used to obtain the remaining 374 respondents for the questionnaire.

3.5.2 Sample Size

Sample size is a micro-set of the target population that is used by a researcher for purposes of data collection (Kothari, 2004). It is from the responses obtained from the participants making a sample size that a researcher draws conclusions and generalizes them on the entire population in the study area. The sample size for this study was obtained using Krejcie and Morgan's (1970) population and equivalent sample size table attached as Appendix V. From the table, a target population of 278,058 corresponds to a sample size of 384, which is what the researcher used for purposes of the study. The distribution of the sample size into the four major strata was proportionately done as indicated in Table 3.1. Given their relatively small number, the target population from the strata of CEPO, WAV and ministry of Justice and the opinion leaders was used as is.

Table 3.1 Sample Size

	Percent Proportion	Sample Size
Adult population	84.1	323
Opinion Leaders	0.7	3
CEPO	2.6	10
WAV	3.1	12
Ministry of Justice	9.5	36
Total	100	384

Source: Researcher (2019)

3.6. Data Collection Instruments and Procedure

Research instruments refer to tools used by the researcher to assist in collection of data (Martins, 2008). The study used a mix of questionnaires and interview schedules to collect data from the respondents.

3.6.1 Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a tool that comprises of questions developed by the researcher to help with data collection (Kothari, 2004). The questions are either closed or open-ended depending on the kind of data the researcher wants. In this study, questionnaires comprising of both open-ended and closed-ended questions were used to collect data. The questions were developed in line with the research questions. The questionnaires were issued by hand to the selected respondents by research assistants who had been trained by the researcher for that purpose only. The research assistants helped with translation and responding to any questions from the respondents with regard to the questionnaire.

3.6.2 Key Informant Interview

The researcher identified key informants from among the respondents whom he believed had detailed information and proceeded to administer interviews on them. To facilitate this, the researcher developed a standard interview guide to help him in obtaining the information. However, during the interviews, the researcher would go off the script to ask spontaneous questions informed by responses given by the key informants to ensure data richness. As earlier noted, the interviews were administered on the top leaders of CEPO, WAV, a representative of the Minister for Justice and three opinion leaders from Juba Town, Munuki and Kator Payams that make up Juba Municipality, the research site.

3.6.3 Pilot Testing

Pilot testing is a process that involves subjecting research tools to a section of the population who have similar characteristics with the study sample size to gauge the ease with which they understand and respond to the questions as well as establish whether they are generating the anticipated data. A pilot test comprising of 20 respondents was carried out in Rumbek Town to establish the adequacy of the questionnaire, a number that was deemed adequate as proposed by Schindler (2010).

3.6.4 Reliability of the Research Instruments

Reliability refers to the extent a study's findings are consistent (Martin, 2008). To ensure reliability, the instrument was tested in a sample of 20 respondents in Rumbek twice on the same respondents to compare the consistency. Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha was computed after the test and retest of the questionnaire and a reliability coefficient of 0.7. Based on this statistic, the researcher was satisfied that the questionnaire was reliable and went on to use it in collecting the data as it was within Mugenda and Mugenda's (2003) range of 0.6 and above.

3.6.5 Validity of the Research Instrument

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) validity refers to the extent to which an instrument can measure what it ought to measure. This can be in terms of the content, criteria, construct or even the face value. In this study, the data collection tools were shared with the supervisors for their expert advice on their adequacy. A statistician was also involved to check on the adequacy of the questions that were intended to generate quantitative data. The recommendations of the experts were taken into account to improve the tools and this made even easier during the analysis process.

3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation

Kombo and Tromp (2011) defines data analysis as the process of examining what has been collected, sorting it, arranging it and breaking down the data so as to establish patterns and draw conclusions based on it. After raw data had been collected and sorted, quantitative data was fed into the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 23 to generate descriptive statistics. The statistics were presented using tables, pie charts and graphs as shown in chapter four. The qualitative data was summarized into narratives based on the content and trends picked out. The two data sets were then compared and contrasted to allow complementarity and demonstrate differences that were used to draw the study conclusions.

3.8. Legal and Ethical Considerations

Research work involves collection of data which at times can intrude into the respondent's lives and also to the life of the researcher. To ensure that the study was done objectively, the researcher requested for a letter of introduction from Africa Nazarene University which was presented to the South Sudan authorities for permission to undertake the research. Only those respondents that were willing and gave informed consent to participate were fully engaged in the study. Their identity was completely concealed and data collected was treated with utmost confidentiality and strictly for the academic purpose for which it was intended.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the data collected and analysed. The analysis and presentation of the findings was undertaken in line with the research objectives that guided the study. The data collected was analysed to identify, describe and explore the influence of civil society organizations in promoting democratic governance in Juba, South Sudan.

4.2 Response Rate

As presented in Table 4.1, 374 questionnaires were administered for data collection while the rest 10 individuals were engaged in interviews. Out of the 374 questionnaires administered, 311 were returned by the respondents. Of the 311 questionnaires that were received back, 302 were fully answered and it is this number that was used in the analysis. This means that with regards to the questionnaires, the response rate was 81%. Additionally, the researcher was able to reach and interview all the targeted interviewees representing a 100% success rate in this case. In both cases, the response rates were adequate to permit the researcher to proceed with data analysis as advanced by Fincham (2008), who contends that a response rate of at least 60% is adequate in research studies.

Table 4.1 Response Rate Based on Questionnaires and Interviews

Questionnaires Administered	Questionnaires used in Analysis	Response Rate
374	302	81%

Source: (Field data, 2020)

4.3 Biodata of Respondents

The study sought to establish three characteristics of the respondents namely their age, level of education and gender. This information was considered important in explaining and where possible comparing trends emerging from the data during the analysis process. The findings from the respondents' biodata were as discussed below.

4.3.1 Age

The study sought to establish the distribution of the respondents in terms of their age and the findings were as illustrated in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Age of Respondents

Age bracket	Frequency	Percentage (%)
21-30 years	39	13
31-40 years	112	37
41-50 years	139	46
Over 51 years	12	4
Total	302	100

Source: (Field data, 2020)

From the responses obtained, the study established that a majority of the respondents (46%) were those aged between 41 and 50 years followed by those aged between 31 and 40 years (37%). Respondents in the age bracket of 21 to 30 years accounted for 13% while the over 51 year olds constituted 4% of the sample size. The findings indicated that a majority of the respondents (83%) were in the most productive age of 31 to 50 years and that they were involved in a wide variety of governance issues and hence could make sense of the study items. Given that this study was carried out in Juba, this finding was found to be in agreement with Jedwab, Christensen and Gindelsky (2014) who argue that the most productive age of a population is likely to be found in urban settings where there are more opportunities and the pace of activities suits this demographic's agility.

4.3.2 Level of Education

The study sought to establish the distribution of the respondents in terms of their education levels and the findings were as illustrated in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Level of Education

Level of Education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Primary	18	6
Secondary	115	38
College	106	35
University	63	21
Never been to school	0	0
Total	302	100

Source: (Field data, 2020)

The study established that 38% of the respondents had a secondary level of education closely followed by those that had a college education at 35%. A further 21% of the respondents had a university education while 6% indicated that they had a primary level of education. None of the respondents indicated that they had never been to school. It was instructive to note that more than half (56%) of the respondents had either a college or a university level of education. This was attributed to the fact that the study was in an urban area, precisely the country's capital city which houses many industries and institutions that require the services of workers with a college level of education. Moreover, as Campbell (2006) argued, education is a powerful explanatory factor in determining a person's understanding and participation in governance processes. Therefore, this finding gives credence to the quality of responses that the study sought as most of the respondents understood the questions by virtue of their good education credentials. The same group can also influence those with lower levels of education

through informal interactions in matters relating to democratic governance and the activities of civil society actors.

4.3.3 Gender

The study sought to establish the distribution of the respondents in terms of their gender and the findings were as illustrated in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Gender of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	202	67
Female	100	33
Total	302	100

Source: (Field data, 2020)

As illustrated in Table 4.4, the study found out that a majority of the respondents were males who accounted for 67% while the rest (33%) were females. This finding implied that more than two thirds of the population in Juba comprises of males. This finding can be attributed to various factors such as women remaining behind in the rural homes as their husbands move to urban areas to seek for employment to provide for the families. The findings could also imply that most of the government departments and civil society organizations had more men as employees given that these were some of the strata from which the respondents were drawn in addition to the general population. The gender lens is important because it highlights the levels of engagement of the females in terms of governance in Juba and the wider South Sudan.

4.4 Presentation of Research Analysis and Findings

As explained in section 3.6, the data was analyzed in accordance with the study objectives. The findings are presented in line with the objectives as shown hereunder.

4.4.1 Civil Society Strategies for Promotion of Democratic Governance

The results of the data analysis based on the first objective of the study are presented in Figure 4.1. From the results of the analysis, 44% of the respondents were in agreement that CSOs organize and train government workers on democratic governance principles while 34% were in disagreement. The rest 22% of the respondents were indifferent.

With regard to whether CSOs complement government agencies in provision of public goods and services, 56% of the respondents agreed that the CSOs actually do provide these services. About 32% of the respondents disagreed with question statement and 12% of the respondents were not certain whether or not these organizations complement government agencies in the provision of public goods and services like education and health care.

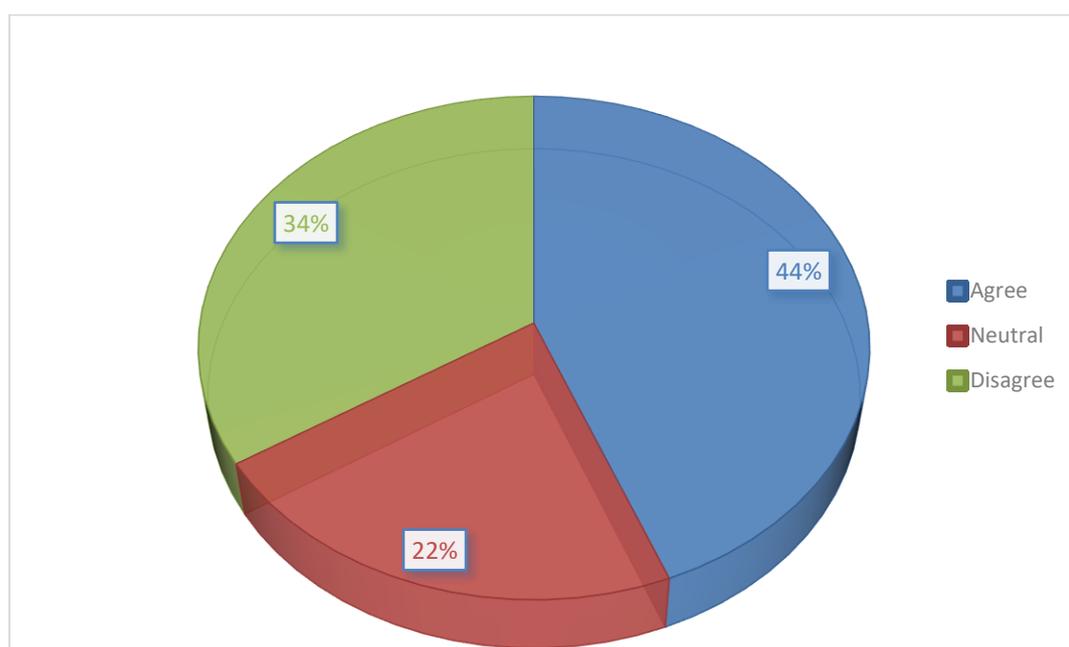


Figure 4.1 CSOs organize and train government workers on democratic governance principles

Source: (Field data, 2020)

Respondents were also asked to their views on whether CSOs train and empower local communities to establish business startups as a strategy for enhancing promotion of democratic governance in the South Sudan. A significant majority of the respondents 77% agreed that CSOs actually help members of local communities to establish

business startups, 13% were neutral with regard to this question and the remaining 10% expressed disagreement.

As to whether CSOs speak out against corruption in order to enhance democratic in the country, 65% agreed that the institutions speak out against corruption as a strategy aimed at entrenching democratic governance in South Sudan while 23% of the survey participants disagreed that CSOs speak out against corruption as a means of ingraining democratic governance in South Sudan. The rest 12% of the respondents were neutral with regard to this question.

The survey participants were also asked if CSOs in South Sudan mobilize and facilitate citizens to participate in policy and decision making. In response to this question, 63% agreed, 7% were neutral and the rest 30% were indifferent. According the results of the analysis, 71% of the respondents were in agreement that CSOs in South Sudan do conduct civic education programs to raise citizens' awareness of their rights and freedoms, 20% were in disagreement with this question statement while 9% were indifferent in response to the question.

Table 4.5 Strategies Used by CSOs in Promoting Democratic Governance

	1	2	3
CSOs complement government agencies in the provision of public goods and services like education and health care	56%	12%	32%
CSOs train and empower local communities to establish business startups	77%	13%	10%
CSOs speak out against corruption	65%	12%	23%
CSOs mobilize and facilitate citizens to participate in policy and decision making	63%	7%	30%

CSOs conduct civic education programs to raise citizens awareness of their rights and freedoms 71% 9% 20%

Source: (Field data, 2020)

As shown in Figure 4.2, approximately 53% of the respondents agreed that facilitation of provision of paralegal services to aggrieved persons seeking redress is done by CSOs in South Sudan, 29% of the survey participants disagreed that CSOs facilitate the provision of paralegal services to aggrieved persons seeking redress while the remaining 18% were neutral.

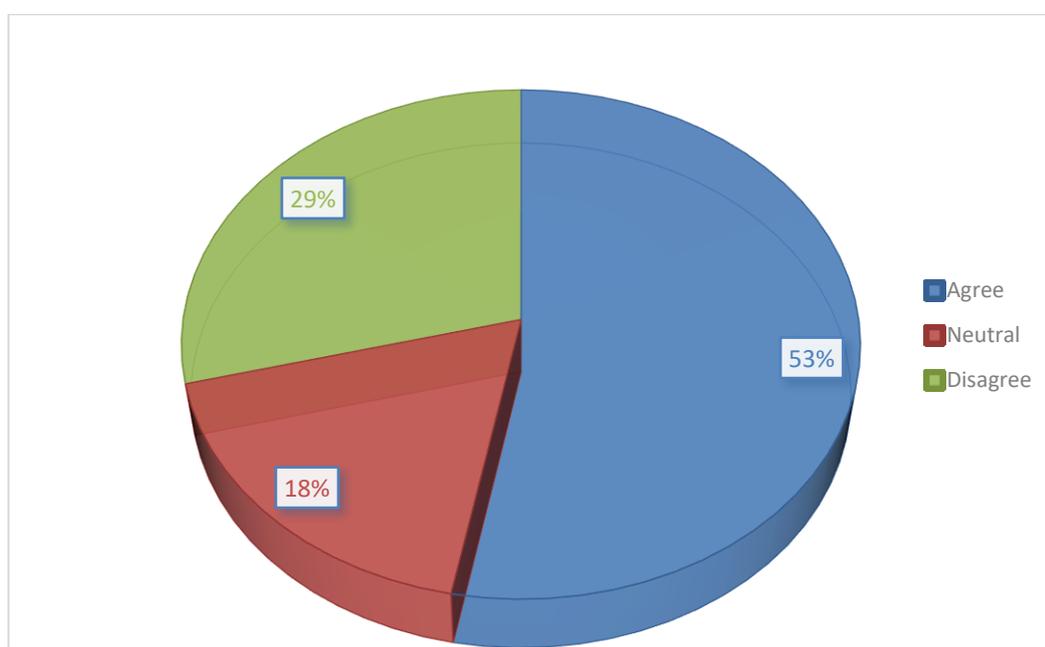


Figure 4.2 CSOs facilitate the provision of paralegal services to aggrieved persons seeking redress

Source: (Field data, 2020)

With regard to the question on whether CSOs present petitions to state authorities on behalf of citizens, Figure 4.3 indicates that 62% of the respondents agreed that these institutions do present such petitions to government authorities as a strategy towards entrenching democracy in the country, 19% of the respondents disagreed the CSOs do take such steps and an equal proportion, 19%, were indifferent.

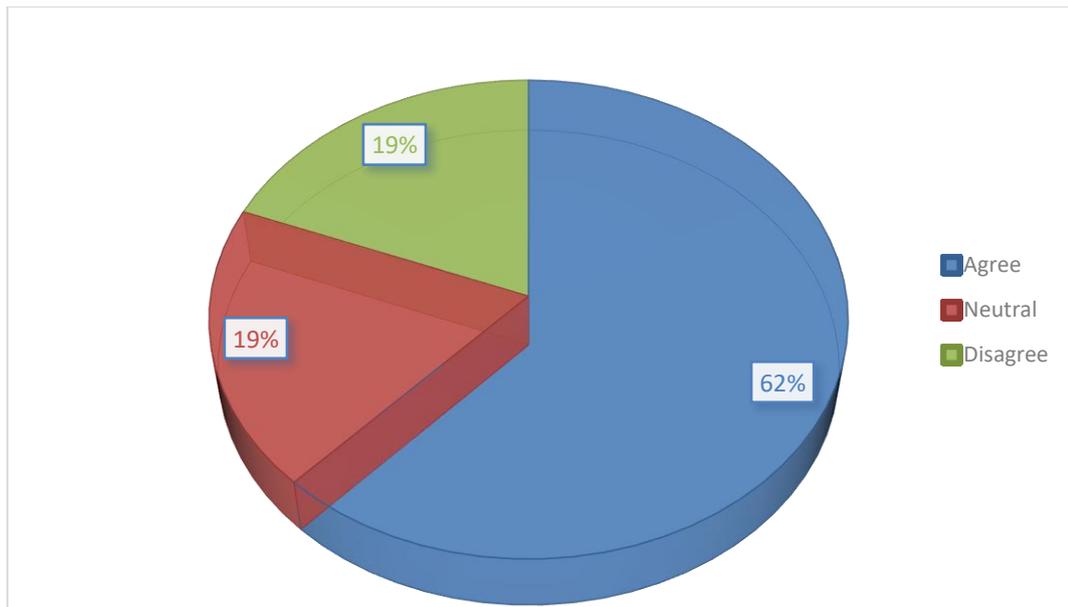


Figure 4.3 CSOs present petitions to state authorities on behalf of citizens
Source: (Field data, 2020)

In addition to the various strategies identified in the questionnaire, there are a number of other strategies that respondents identified that the CSOs used to promote democracy in South Sudan. One of the main strategies that conspicuously came out from many respondents was the aspect of championing constitutional reforms. Most respondents noted that CSOs in South Sudan were very much involved in asking the government to do away with certain aspects of the country's constitution that were no longer promoting the spirit of democracy but simply rolling back on the gains made. Besides the citizens, the CSOs were also found to be actively engaging with religious institutions to help drum support for democracy in the country.

The outcomes from the interviews were largely similar to what the questionnaire respondents expressed. One of the interviews had the following to say:

“South Sudan is still a young country both in terms of its existence and democracy. Achieving true democracy has been a challenge but thanks to various CSOs which have come up in our country and working together with the government to see that democracy is realized by all citizens and the government. I would like to commend the CSOs for continuously playing a key role in shaping our constitution. The CSOs have also been active in

enlightening the citizens of South Sudan on their human rights, an important significant strategy in democratization process here in South Sudan.” [Interviewee 1]

The sentiments was echoed by many respondents. Another interviewee noted the role that CSOs were playing in urging the government to ensure that the academic curriculum in South Sudan strongly captured the issue of democracy. The interviewee commented as follows:

“Recently I interacted with the heads of one of the CSOs in this Municipality and the leaders informed me that in addition to other strategies they were putting in place such as conducting civic education programmed, they were working on a proposal to petition the government to ensure that the subject of democracy is taught in schools in the country right from the primary level to the higher education levels in the country. In my view I find this strategy very commendable because even our young citizens appreciate what democracy is, and as they grow, they actively take part democratic processes and activities in the country.” [Interviewee 7]

Figure 4.4 shows that a significant majority of the respondents, 91% were in support of the activities being carried by the CSOs in South Sudan which are aimed at entrenching and strengthening democratic governance in South Sudan while a negligible proportion, 9% were not in support of such activities.

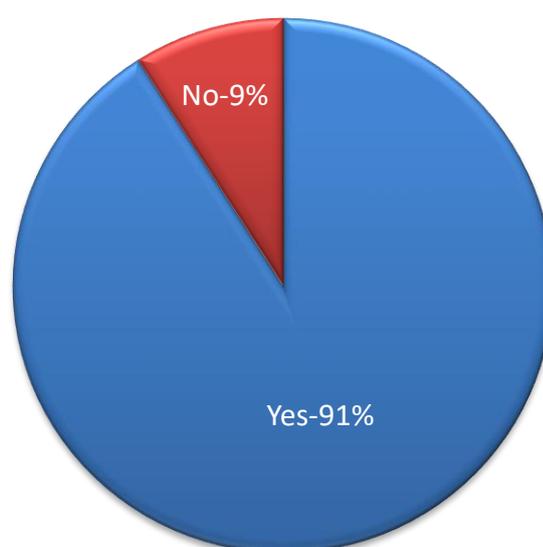


Figure 4.4 Support CSOs activities of aimed at strengthening democratic governance
Source: (Field data, 2020)

One of the major challenges that the respondents identified as a key challenge to the activities of the CSOs is insufficient funds to carry out their activities. This is because almost all the CSOs rely on donor funds to carry out their activities and when funds reduce or are completely cut then the CSOs are not in a position to effectively carry out their activities and in some instances the activities are brought to a complete halt. Additionally, South Sudan being a relatively young nation, high illiteracy levels was found to be another major challenge. In most instances the CSOs distribute their sensitization material and carry out their forums in English. However, because the majority of the populace are illiterate, carrying out sensitization programmes become very challenges. The CSO also sometimes report cases of resistance especially from small rebel groups which still exists in pockets in different regions of the country. Finally, insufficient support and cooperation from the government of South Sudan, from time to time and certain specific issues such as human rights, was found to be a challenges in the process of implementation of strategies by the CSOs.

Failure of most African states to achieve true democracy immediately after attaining independence was cited as one of the motivators of the involvement of the CSOs in championing for democracy in South Sudan. Most of the interviewees commented that it was important for the country not to take the same trajectory as its counterparts in the continents. Below is a comment made by one of the interviewees:

“The reasons the CSOs are working hard to entrench democracy in this country at the earliest opportunities is drawn from the lessons from other African countries. After colonization, most African countries failed to democratize. Further, there was no space for NGOs and CSOs to work. But for South Sudan we are lucky, we are living in an era where NGOs and CSOs are appreciated and have much space to work. As a result, CSO like WAV have space to work and see that democracy is practiced and upheld in the country.” [Interviewee 11]

The strategies adopted by the CSOs were also found to be motivated by the need to engage all stakeholders at the same time and from the onset in entrenching democracy in the country. This is evidenced by the decision to engage the judiciary, citizens, and other key stakeholders right the process of democratization right from the inception of the establishment of the country.

4.4.2 Effectiveness of Civil Society Strategies for Promotion of Democratic Governance

Respondents were asked the effectiveness of the training opportunities offered by CSOs to government employees as a strategy for promoting democratic governance in South Sudan. The findings in Figure 4.5 illustrate that approximately 51% of the respondents agreed that this strategy was effective, 26% disagreed on the effectiveness of this strategy while the remaining 23% were neutral in their response.

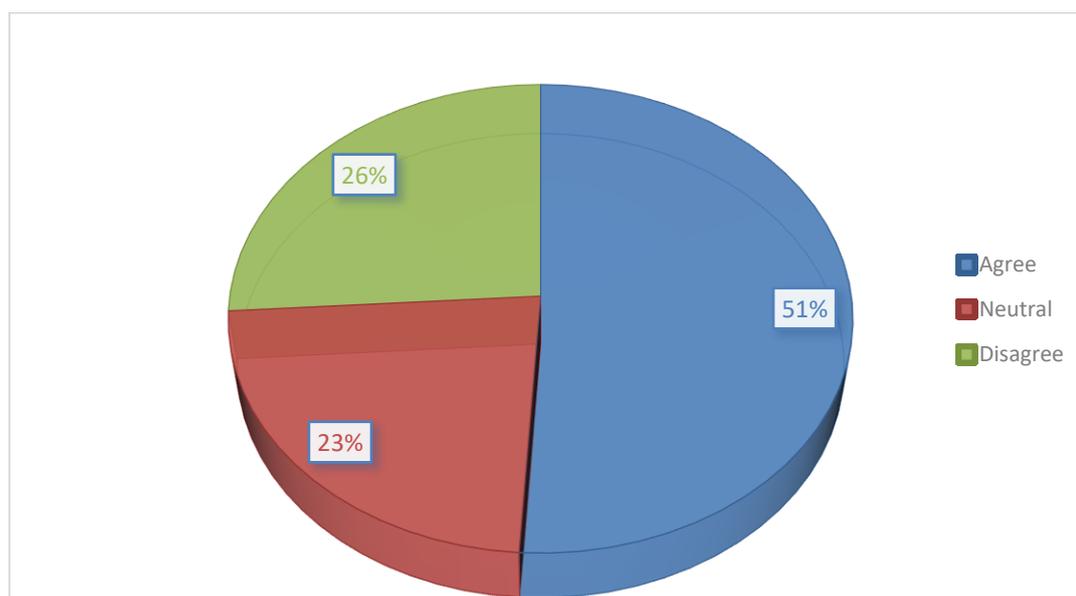


Figure 4.5 Effect of training of government workers on democratic governance on service provision

Source: (Field data, 2020)

Table 4.3 present results of analysis of questionnaires data on effectiveness of civil society strategies for promotion of democratic governance in South Sudan. With regard to the question on effectiveness of public goods and services offered by CSOs to

supplement those offered by the government as a strategy for promoting democratic governance, 55% of the respondents agreed that this strategy was effective, 29% disagreed with the question statement and the rest 16% expressed indifference. Approximately 52% of the respondents agreed that training and empowering local communities to establish businesses as a strategy towards promoting democracy in South Sudan has been effective, 39% disagreed with the effectiveness of this approach while the rest 9% of the respondents were neutral. Drastic reduction in corruption levels in public institutions due to pressure by CSOs on public officers as a strategy was also assessed. With regard to this question, 31% of the respondents agreed that there was drastic reduction in corruption cases, 55% disagreed that corruption levels in public institutions had drastically reduced due to pressure by CSOs on public officers while the rest 14% were not certain whether corruption levels in public institutions had drastically reduced due to pressure by CSOs on public officers.

More than half of the respondents, 58%, agreed that constructive participation of citizens of South Sudan in policy and decision making led to quality policies, 22% of the respondents were of a contrary opinion and disagreed with the questions statement and the rest 20% were not sure whether citizens participated constructively in policy and decision making which led to quality policies due to trainings offered by CSOs. With regard to question on civic education programmes, 63% of the respondents agreed that such programmes conducted by CSOs had enhanced citizens' awareness of their rights and freedoms as strategy toward promoting democratic governance, 16% disagreed on the effectiveness of this strategy while the rest 21% were indifferent. The survey participants were also asked about the effectiveness of the paralegal services offered by CSOs as a means to promoting democratic governance in the South Sudan.

In response to this question, 52% agreed that this strategy was effective, 31% disagreed with the effectiveness of this approach and the rest 17% expressed indifference. About 53% of the respondents agreed that petitions presented to state authorities by CSOs on behalf of citizens made government respond in meeting the needs thus the effectiveness of this approach in embedding democracy in the country, 23% opined that petitions presented to state authorities by CSOs on behalf of citizens did not make government respond in meeting the needs hence an ineffective strategy and the remaining 24% of the respondents were indifferent.

Table 4.6 Effectiveness of Strategies Used in Promoting Democratic Governance

	1	2	3
Public goods and services offered by CSOs have plugged governance spaces arising from government inaction	55%	16%	29%
Local communities trained and empowered to establish businesses by CSOs have become resilient and active in governance	52%	9%	39%
Corruption levels in public institutions have drastically reduced due to pressure by CSOs on public officers	31%	14%	55%
Citizens participate constructively in policy and decision making leading to quality policies due to trainings offered by CSOs	58%	20%	22%
Civic education programs conducted by CSOs have enhanced citizens awareness of their rights and freedoms	63%	21%	16%
Paralegal services offered by CSOs to aggrieved persons seeking redress have made them obtain justice	52%	17%	31%
Petitions presented to state authorities by CSOs on behalf of citizens has made government respond in meeting the needs	53%	24%	23%

Source: (Field data, 2020)

According to the results presented in Figure 4.6, the question statement on parliament has passing laws advocated for by CSOs to support the entrenchment of democratic governance was agreed to by 57% of the respondents. Approximately 33% of the respondents disagreed with this question statement and the remaining 10% were indifferent.

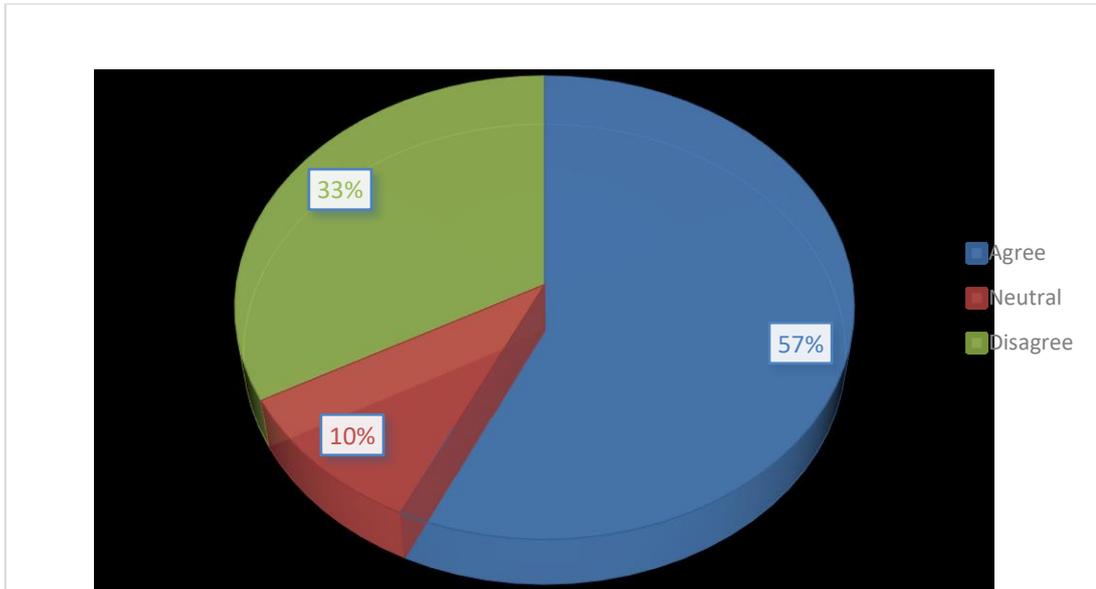


Figure 4.6 Parliament passing laws advocated for by CSOs
Source: (Field data, 2020)

About 54% of the respondents agreed that violators of human rights had been arrested and punished since CSOs began actively advocating for the respect of human rights thus the strategy being effective in entrenching democracy in the country, nearly one third of the respondents, 30% disagreed with this question statement and the remaining 16% were not certain whether those who violate human rights had been arrested and punished since CSOs began actively advocating for the respect of human rights as shown in Figure 4.7.

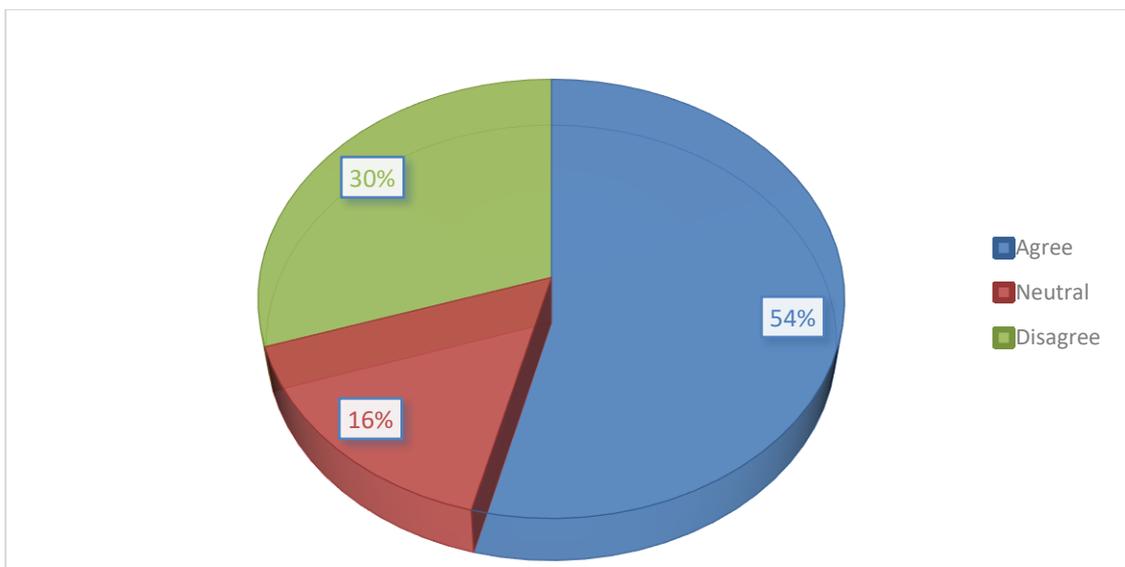


Figure 4.7 Arrest and punishment of violators of human rights
Source: (Field data, 2020)

The willingness of the government of South Sudan to cooperate and work closely with the CSO was also deemed by majority of the respondents as a breakthrough indicator in promotion of democratic governance in the country. Respondents also noted gradual incremental changes in behavior of police which included reduction in arbitrary arrests was significant indicator in growing democracy in the country.

Respondents identified irregular trainings of the general public and the government officials as a weakness of the training strategy and this was due to the insufficient funds available to the CSOs. Majority of those who opined that arresting and punishing violators was not effective in promoting democracy were of the view that in most instances the sentences handed to the perpetrators were handed very lenient punishments. This was coupled by what some respondents considered weak judiciary systems that often gave a lifeline to human rights offenders.

Responses from the interviews were largely positive with regard to the effectiveness of the CSOs in promoting democratic governance in South Sudan. One of the interviews commented as follows:

“Fairly speaking, the CSOs have done commendable work in the country towards promoting democracy in South Sudan. In my view, the education and sensitization programmes as well as the partnership created between these institutions have been the most effective in entrenching democracy in the country simply because they it is a multi-stakeholder partnership that has brought together all the relevant stakeholders.” [Interviewee 2]

In reference to prosecution of human rights violators, another interviewee commented that this strategy would prove very significant and encouraging if those in government were severely dealt with just like the normal citizen of the country is dealt with when they commit other crimes:

“Jailing violators of human rights, as advocated for by the CSOs is very good and a good strategy in promoting democracy in this country. The problem is that there are some people in the government agencies who seem to be enjoying government protection. Such unfortunate occurrences seem to water down the gains being made and only serve to embolden other people in government and even the general public to continue violating human rights. Therefore, there is need for the government to ensure that even its employees who violate human rights are adequately punished. This helps in promoting democracy in this country on that front.” [Interviewee 15]

Other interviewees generally felt that the strategies put in place by the CSOs with the support of the government were effective in realizing establishment of democracy in South Sudan.

4.4.3 Adequacy of Legal Framework for Promotion of Democratic Governance

Results captured in Figure 4.8 show that 56% of the respondents were aware of laws and policies in use to facilitate the work of CSOs in promoting democratic governance in South Sudan while the rest 44% were not aware of such laws or policies. Respondents who indicated that they were aware of laws and policies in use to facilitate the work of CSOs cited the NGOs Act of 2016 which sets out the framework for civil society engagement in governance.

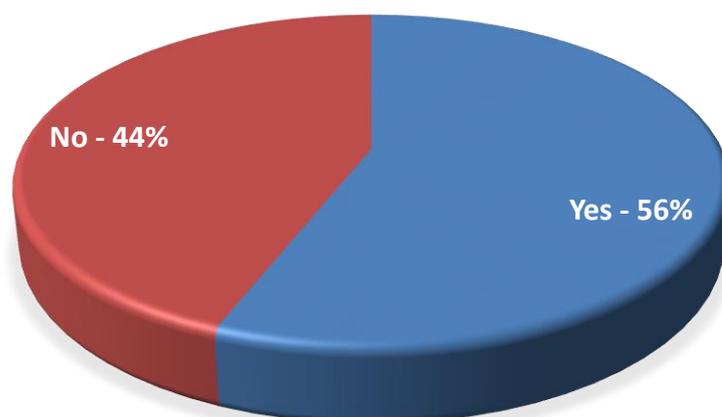


Figure 4.8 Awareness of Laws or Policies in Use to Facilitate the Work of CSOs
Source: (Field data, 2020)

While the law and policies in place were deemed to be good, it was noted that majority of respondents were of the opinion that more needed to be done in enacting more specific laws as the current one was omnibus in nature. They further argued in favor of clear policy guidelines from the government so that civil society advocacy work is not interfered with on grounds of ‘subversion’. In this regard, a key informant noted thus:

The government needs to be very clear in terms of the regulations and policies that it wants us (civil society organizations) to follow. Sometimes we engage in certain programs and then the government stops us midway, simply stating that our activities are illegal and subversive yet when we ask what law or policy we have offended, the government functionaries do not state any. It is a difficult working environment because the government sees us as irritants (Interviewee 5)

Thus there was need to allow the CSOs freehand to operate as long as they were operating within the law.

The overarching suggestion among most of the respondents was that since the CSOs were carrying out activities that were essential in promoting democracy in South Sudan, the government needed to include them in the national budgeting by setting aside money for the CSOs. This suggestion, the respondents held, would be important in plugging the budget deficits of the CSOs and ensuring that their activities were not interrupted by lack of donor funds. It was also deemed that presence of the CSOs in the smallest administrative units of the government was important in supporting the work of the CSOs in supporting democratic governance in South Soudan. As such, there were recommendations by some respondents that policies be put in place to ensure that CSOs were not just concentrated in urban settings but also in rural setting and in the smallest national government administration units.

There was almost unanimous agreement among the interviewees that better laws and policies needed to be developed and the existing ones improved in order to facilitate operations of the CSOs working toward promoting democratic governance in South Sudan. One of the interviewees suggested development and implementation of a policy that would see creation of a government agency within the ministry of justice that would be dedicated to working with the relevant CSOs in carrying out their activities aimed at advancing democratic governance in the country:

“In addition to the existing policies, I believe that a special agency of the government should be created in the relevant ministry, in my view ministry of justice, to work closely with the CSOs in enlightening the populace and also supporting other activities of these institutions that are focused in the government.” [Interviewee 13]

Other policies suggested by the interviewees touched having more locals employed in the CSOs to help teach and pass the intended messages using the local dialect.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussion of the qualitative schedule results and analysis of the quantitative as well as the qualitative findings of the study. The findings are also discussed in the light of previous research findings and available literature, where applicable, in order to identify similarities and differences between this study and previous studies and literature.

5.2 Discussions

5.2.1 Civil Society Strategies for Promotion of Democratic Governance

Realization of democratic governance remains the goal of most countries in the world, more so the less developed countries that are only coming out of their oppressive and highly autocratic regimes. While in the in the past the struggle to achieve democracy was more of a fight characterized by armed struggles, shedding of blood and even loss of lives, in the recent past the quest for democratic governance has seen a significant change in approaches used by citizens and other organized institutions within nations. Given the upsides of democratic governance which include reduction in issues with exploitation, faster economic growth and equality among all citizens. Numerous approaches have been put in place to in the drive toward realization of democratic governance. Additionally, different parties, ranging from individual efforts to organizations institutions have thrown their hats in the arena to see that their countries are governed democratically and all citizens are eligible and have the opportunity to vote on issues affecting them directly or through representatives.

One of the key players in South Sudan just like in other countries, in the drive towards democratic governance have been the CSOs. In Sudan, these institutions continue to

play significant role in helping the government of the day to lead the country in a democratic way. The strategies that the CSOs have adopted towards realization of their objectives have been lauded as not only peaceful but largely appropriate in the context of South Sudan. At the core of their strategies in promoting democracy and governance are efforts aimed at consolidating democratic governance beyond elections, strengthening the institutions of democratic governance, enhancing the rule of law and supporting other civil society organizations working driving in the same direction.

An underappreciated impediment to democratization in less developed countries like South Sudan is their history of civil conflicts. As was experienced in South Sudan, and akin to the findings by Collier (2000), conflict research has shown that half of all civil conflicts that have ended revert to conflict within few years. Countries that have been lucky enough not to relapse and made the most significant progress toward democracy have generally only experienced minor armed conflict. In contrast, the democratic progress of South Sudan which has suffered from protracted past experiences of civil and communal warfare has been slow and limited. It remains to be seen whether as more of these conflicts are resolved and time since their resolution passes, Africa's post-conflict democratizers will be able to break this pattern. Further, democratic transitions are can be confounded by the fact that, in some cases, the democratization process stalls. The process of political liberalization plateaus for an extended period of time. Experience from South Sudan between the two main political protagonists show that such plateaus typically reflect some sort of democratic blockage by all or a section of political leaders. This may be as a result of leaders who are not genuinely committed to a democratic transition but who want to reap the benefits of being perceived as on a democratic path.

Democratic governance is an essential facilitator of human development through creation of conditions in which citizens can thrive. Human development acknowledges citizens as the real wealth of a nation. Conversely, economic empowerment and human development, which is one of the areas of focus by the CSOs is critical for realization of democratic governance. People who are not economically empowered are likely to be exploited and subjected to poor governance. However, through economic empowerment, the population have a voice and also resources to not only meet their needs and also put the government to task. The freedom offered in the structures of democracy allows the general population to seek any result they want. As established by Williams (2016), economically empowered citizens are able to contribute their resources towards supporting the activities of the CSOs in promoting democratic governance. Democratic governance also grants citizens the freedom to conduct legally allowed businesses and to look for different employment opportunities. Retrospectively, economic empowerment drives the country towards democratic governance. Advocacy for human rights advocacy is another appropriate positive appropriate strategy adopted by the CSOs in South Sudan. In countries where the governance is all but democratic, violation of human rights is a commonplace.

Akin to the findings of Diamond (2015), CSOs are essential in the fight for human rights, which is in turn very fundamental in promoting democratic governance. Democratic governance implies that citizen participate in national activities such as election and formulation of policies based on informed, critical reflection. In line with the findings of the study carried out by Nwachuku (2014), one of the most effective ways to ensure that citizens are informed is through civic education which prepares them for sustaining and enhancing self-governance. Civic education programs in

emerging democracies like South Sudan have been mainly championed by the CSOs and have been very integral in empowering the citizens to be well-informed and active in the political and democratic processes and activities in the country. Further, through civic education, the citizens of South Sudan have been equipped with relevant knowledge about their constitution and the country's governance.

5.2.2 Effectiveness of Civil Society Strategies for Promotion of Democratic Governance

The findings of the study have shown that tremendous and remarkable progress is being made in the promoting democratic governance in the country. Besides the input of other players, strategies advanced by the CSOs have played and continue to play a fundamental role towards realization of democratic governance in South Sudan. Good democratic governance must focus on promoting, protecting and upholding human rights. It therefore goes that meaningful democratic governance in any sense cannot be realized in the absence of promotion, protection and upholding of human rights. A finding comparable with that of Kelly (2012), due the increased advocacy by the CSOs in South Sudan, notable progress has been made in ensuring that human rights, which is defined by among other factors respect for individual dignity, is upheld by government agencies and employees in the country. Specifically, the police and military personnel are constantly urged to treat all citizens, including violators of law, with a lot of dignity. This is due to the fact that democratic governance goes beyond freedom from hunger and poverty to address other fundamental issues associated with respect for human rights. To this end, this strategy employed by the CSOs in South Sudan have been effective in fostering respect, protection, promotion and fulfillment of human rights, all which are aspects of the essential framework for effective democratic governance and reaffirmation of democratic practices in the country.

Democratic governance is also better promoted and enhanced through better service delivery by government institutions and agencies as well as informed public holding government to account. Building a highly capable public sector that can deliver quality services to the people cost-effectively requires better equipment of the government offices as well as appropriate and adequate training of the government personnel. This is also one of the areas that the CSOs in South Sudan have been focusing on, and going by the findings, has been a very effective strategy in promoting democracy through better service delivery. Through issue-based social movements, the CSOs have brought about wider change for more inclusive development in the country. This finding is consistent with that of Naidu (2011) who averred that CSOs exercise their powers to deliver quality and right services to citizens. In addition to quality service delivery, accountability of the government employees placed in various positions within the government, begin with the president who is the top civil servant, is prudent in building effective government institutions capable of delivering quality services and responding adequately to citizens' needs thus promoting democratic governance.

As argued by Dahinden (2013), at the end of the day, the effectiveness of the strategies requires national ownership. Efforts by other actors such as the CSO and other international partners to promote democracy in the absence of strong domestic support are unlikely to be fruitless and even disastrous in the long run if the natives believe that 'foreign' leadership is being shoved down their throats. Therefore, to be successful, democracy assistance must be sensitive to context, such as different standards of living, different societal compositions and histories of conflict, or different economic and political institutional capacity. Such efforts need to be founded in an all-inclusive collective vision of progress, reflected in home-grown and shared democratic agendas.

Instead of exporting democracy, an emphasis should be placed on processes of dialogue aimed at determining factors and modalities of democracy, such as inclusive and peaceful processes of decision-making and strong domestic accountability systems for effective states. Effectiveness of the strategies by CSOs have been buttressed by close working relationships between the CSOs and local actors and marginalized groups to develop democratic ownership, as they begin to participate in the policy-making process. The CSOs engage with these local drivers of democracy through financing their activities, building their capacities and incorporating a political dialogue as to the implementation of programming into each project.

5.2.3 Adequacy of Legal Framework for Promotion of Democratic Governance

It is wise to examine and assess the adequacy of existing legal framework to determine whether they are functioning properly. A clear legal framework is essential to enable rights holders to identify duty bearers in charge of specific responsibilities. The institutional framework should facilitate the adequate delivery of democratic governance and be administered in a sound, transparent and accountable manner. It is agreed in South Sudan that a country that has progressive and fair laws and policies are on the right path towards realization of democratic governance. This justifies, therefore, the reason why the CSOs in South Sudan include advocacy for better laws and policies in their activities. Adoption of progressive policies ensures that the right of the underprivileged people in the society are upheld and indiscriminately implemented. Additionally, and in line with the findings of MacDonald (2016), efforts must be put in place to implement specific effective public policies to tackle undemocratic governance tendencies practiced directly by the state or through its various agencies. The rule of law is vital in advancing democracy because it is an essential instrument of good governance which the entire society, including the government, is bound.

The principle of public participation holds that those who are affected by a decision have a right to be involved in the decision-making process. In South Sudan, just like any other democratically governed country participation of citizens in government decision making, which is championed for by the CSOs, is essential to the execution of a democratic system of governance in the country. Public participation through referendums, holding public hearing sessions, surveys and interviews is essential in assisting the government in executing its mandate and also developing laws and policies that are favorable to the citizens. Akin to the findings of Hasenfeld and Garrow (2012), the significance of public engagement in the process of legislating and policy formulation, as advocated for the by the CSOs in South Sudan, is based on the fact that public policy outputs and effects affect those to whom the policy is targeted. Additionally, citizens are important stakeholders in promoting democratic governance hence the government needs to engage them continuously. However, despite the efforts made by the CSOs in South Sudan, the findings illustrate that the government of South Sudan, for various reasons has not adequately engaged it citizens in legislative and public policies formulation processes, and still struggles to do so. It remains relatively unclear why the government avoids engaging citizens in formulation of legislations and public policies. However, the CSOs and citizens continue make adequate efforts in to seeking to be engaged and to make contribution to the formulation of the country's laws and public policies.

Harmonious to the findings of Haynes (2013), the judiciary, through court declarations on the adequacy of the laws, is an essential organ that reviews the lawfulness of decisions and actions of state officials thus playing an essential role in promoting democracy in the country. Among other activities, the CSOs in South Sudan, working

hand in hand with the judiciary continue to ensure that justice is administered to all citizens thereby promoting democratic governance in the country. Further, the role of the judiciary in settling disputes and punishing law-breakers according to the law is a key aspect of the country's democratic governance.

In a bid to strengthen the work of CSOs and other related organizations in fostering and promoting democratic governance in South Sudan, there is need for the government initiate institutional and legal reforms in the NGO sector in the country. These reforms are essential in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of such organizations that are integral to the entrenchment of democracy in the country. Conversely, the positive legal, policy and institutional frameworks are important in safeguarding the local communities and the welfare of the people working for and with the organizations. To achieve this, it is imperative to have a comparative analysis of legal, policy and institutional frameworks in other less developed as well as developed countries in entrenching democratic governance and borrowing and implementing the good practices.

Integration of the institutional and regulatory framework for promoting the works of CSOs and those that regulate them is important. Poor and biased enforcement of existing laws can severely hinder the activities of these institutions. Generally, current institutional and regulatory frameworks are not adequate in promoting and also regulating the activities of CSOs in the country. Moreover, progress is slower at lower levels of governance and communities.

5.3 Summary of Main Findings

In summary economic empowerment, Human rights advocacy, Provision of public goods and services and civic education programs were found to be the main strategies employed by CSOs in South Sudan to promote and uphold democratic governance in the country.

With regard to effectiveness of the various strategies, efficiency of public servants in provision of services was found to have improved tremendously over the years since the country gained independence. There are also signs of improvement with regard to respect for human rights by public servants which continues to significantly contribute to democratic governance in South Sudan. Citizens were also becoming more aware of the need to hold their government accountable and were actually making efforts to challenge government activities in instances where they believed the government did not take appropriate actions. Finally, due to the activities of the CSOs in empowering the populace economically, there was notable reduction on dependency hence the citizens were more able to take part in public participation, which significantly contributed to democratic governance. All these were attributed to the unwavering efforts of the CSOs in collaboration with the government and other relevant stakeholders.

Finally, the legal and policy framework for CSOs were increasingly getting better. Progressive laws and policy commended by CSOs were being adapted, adopted and implemented. Also notable were the positive court declarations on the adequacy of the laws which signalled progressive steps towards enhancing democratic governance in South Sudan. Lastly, public participation in legislative and public policy formulation

and processes was very impressive as compared to the periods when the CSOs began their work and when the country seceded and gained independence from Sudan.

5.4 Conclusions

In conclusion, the findings of the study indicated that CSOs were in deed playing significant role in promoting democratic governance in South Sudan. The CSOs have carefully chosen and implemented in various cases that have been critical in achieving their intended objectives. Further, the findings show that the strategies put in place so far have significantly proved to be effective in getting the general public as well as the government of South Sudan and its different agents in supporting the initiatives of the CSOs thereby promoting democracy in the country. Though the strategies have been fairly adequate, the findings indicated that more needs to be done in terms of developing and implementing policies and laws that support the work of the CSOs and the objectives they intend to achieve with regard to promotion of democracy in the country. South Sudan being an infant country, policies and laws that have effectively worked elsewhere can be borrowed and adapted to complement those that are already in existence.

5.5 Recommendations

On the backdrop of the findings of this study, one of the suggestions that is made here is that the government of South Sudan should encourage establishment of more CSOs that focus on working with the government to promote democratic governance in the country. Besides the CSOs, it is also recommended that the other non-governmental stakeholders should be roped in in the activities aimed at promoting democratic governance in the South Sudan. These institutions include the Faith-Based Organizations and Community-Based Organizations. Another action that would help in

promoting the work of the CSOs while also promoting democratic governance in South Sudan if formulation and faithful implementation of better policies and laws that are favourable and promote the activities of the CSOs. The citizenry of South Sudan, more so those still holding on to their guns long after the war is over, should surrender their guns and support the activities of the CSOs in creating a better society for South Sudan's citizenry.

5.6 Areas of Further Research

Besides the CSOs, further research could be conducted to assess the contribution of Faith-Based Organizations and Community-Based Organizations in promoting democratic governance in South Sudan. Studies can also be conducted by other researchers to establish challenges facing CSOs and in their efforts to promote democratic governance in the country. Finally, other researchers can also conduct research studies to assess the activities of CSOs based in other towns and cities in South Sudan like Rumbek, Winejok, Malakal and Wau in promoting democratic governance.

REFERENCES

- Abdullahi, A. (2015). Promoting credible elections in developing countries: International development partners and civil society organizations in Nigeria. *African Journal of Political Science and International Relations*, 9(5), 190-199.
- Amin, D.E. (2004). *Doing research in the real world*. New Delhi. Sage publication.
- Bakare, T. (2011). I met Christ while taking a photograph. *The News watch Magazine* (Lagos). January 3. p. 18.
- Best, W.J. & Kahn, J. V. (1998). *Research in Education*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall
- Campbell, J., Dunnette, M., Lawler, E. & Weick, K. (1953), *Managerial behavior, performance and effectiveness*, New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Castells, M. (1996). *The Rise of the Network Society, the Information Age: Economy, Society and Culture* Vol. I. Malden, MA; Oxford, UK: Blackwell.
- Charles S. (2004). *Research Methods*. Houghton Mifflin Company Publishing.
- CICID. (2006). *Governance Strategy: For French Development Assistance*. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/StrategieAngMAE.pdf>
- Clarke, J. & Huliaras, A. (2016). *Austerity and the third sector in Greece: Civil society at the European frontline*, London: Routledge.
- Coleman, J. (1988). Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital, *American Journal of Sociology* (94), 95-120.
- Collier, P. (2000). *Economic Causes of Civil Conflict and their Implications for Policy*. World Bank Development Research Group.
- Cooper, D. & Schindler, P. (2013). *Business Research Methods*, (12th Ed.). Boston: McGraw Hill/Irwin.
- Cozby, P. (2001). *Measurement Concepts. Methods in Behavioral Science*, (7th Ed.) California; Mayfield publishing company.
- Creswell, J.W. (2003). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, Mixed methods Approaches*, (2nd Ed.). London: Sage Publications.
- Dahinden, M. (2013). Democracy Promotion at a Local Level: Experiences, Perspectives and Policy of Swiss International Cooperation. *International Development Policy*, 4(3), 107-137.
- Deirdre, N. (2000). *Economical Writing*. London: Waveland Press, Inc. Prospect Heights.

- Diamond, L. (2015). *Civil society and democratic consolidation. In Search of Democracy*. London: Routledge.
- Duffield, M. (2014). *Global governance and the new wars: the merging of development and security*. New York: Zed Books Ltd.
- Edwards, M., & Hulme, D. (2014). *Non-Governmental Organisations-Performance and Accountability: Beyond the magic bullet*, London: Routledge.
- EU-TAPP (2016). Lessons Learned: Developing PFM capacity to support basic service delivery in the fragile context of South Sudan. Retrieved June 5, 2019 from <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/eutapp/document/eu-tapp-lessons-learned-brochure>
- Glazer, N. (1997). *We Are All Multiculturalists Now*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Habermas, J. (1996). *Between Facts and Norms: Strategies to a Discourse Theory of Law and Democracy*. English version translated by W. Rehg. Cambridge: MIT Press.
- Hamburg, D.A. (2015). *Preventing genocide: Practical steps toward early detection and effective action*. London: Routledge.
- Hasenfeld, Y. & Garrow, E.E. (2012). Non-profit human-service organizations, social rights, and advocacy in a neoliberal welfare state. *Social Science Review*, 86(2), 295-322.
- Haynes, J. (2013). *Democracy and civil society in the Third World: Politics and new political movements*. London: John Wiley & Sons.
- Healey, P. (2015). Civil society enterprise and local development. *Planning Theory & Practice*, 16(1), 11-27.
- Hough, P. (2008). *Understanding Global Security*. London: Routledge.
- Howells, M. (2006). A model of household energy services in a low-income rural African village. *Energy Policy* 33 (14), 1833–1851.
- Huberman, M. & Miles, M. (1984). *Innovation up Close*. New York: Plenum.
- Huntington, S. (1991). *The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press.
- Kimutai, G. K. & Amisi, A. P. (2018). Good Governance and Service Delivery: A Study of Citizen Participation in Kisumu County. *Universal Journal of Management* 6(2), 59-69
- Kelley, J.G. (2012). *Monitoring democracy: When international election observation works, and why it often fails*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

- Klijn, E. Koppenjan (2016). *Governance Networks in the Public Sector*, Oxon: Routledge.
- Kombo, D. K. and Tromp, D. L. A. C. (2006). *Proposal and Thesis Writing: An Introduction*. Nairobi: Pauline's Publisher.
- Kothari, C. R. (2014). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*. New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd. Publishers.
- Krause, J. (2019). Stabilization and Local Conflicts: Communal and Civil War in South Sudan. *Ethnopolitics*, 18(5), 478-493.
- Lang, S. (2012). *NGOs, Civil Society, and the Public Sphere*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Lewis, D., & Kanji, N. (2009). *Non-Governmental Organizations and Development*, Abingdon, UK: Routledge.
- Li Peng (2010). Consensus Democracy and the Third Wave of Democratization in the 21st Century. *Social Sciences in Yunnan*. Vol. 4, 25-36
- Lijphart, A. (2012). *Patterns of Democracy: Government Forms and Performance in Thirty-six Countries*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Louis C. (2011). *Research Methods in Education*. 7th Edition. London: Routledge-Taylor Francis Group.
- Macdonald, L. (2016). *Supporting civil society: The political role of non-governmental organizations in Central America*. Los Angeles: Springer.
- MacLean, L.M. (2015). Democracy and the distribution of NGOs promoting renewable energy in Africa. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 51(6), 725-742.
- Martin, N. T. (2008). *The FIM G8 Project, 2002–2006. A case analysis of a project to initiate civil society engagement with the G8*. Westmount, Quebec: Forum for Democratic Global Governance (FIM) Case Study Series.
- Massoud, M.F. (2015). Work Rules: How International NGOs Build Law in War Torn Societies. *Law & Society Review*, 49(2), 333-364.
- Mugenda, M. O. & Mugenda, G. A. (2008). *Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. Nairobi: Acts Press.
- Mugenda, M. O. & Mugenda, G. A. (1999). *Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. Nairobi: Acts Press.
- Naidu, S.P. (2011). *Public Administration. Concept and Theories*. New Delhi: New Age Intl. Ltd.

- Newell, S., Tansley, C., & Huang, J. (2004). Social Capital and Knowledge Integration in an ERP Project Team: The Importance of Bridging and Bonding. *British Journal of Management* (15), p S43.
- Nyadera, I. N. (). South Sudan Conflict from 2013 to 2018: Rethinking the Causes, Situation and Solutions. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*, 18(2), pp. 59-86.
- NORAD (2016). South Sudan: Country Evaluation Brief. Retrieved June 5, 2019 from https://www.norad.no/contentassets/8bbce9a79c8d44959a07de10caa2d1dc/6.16-ceb_south_sudan.pdf
- Nwachukwu, E. (2014). Nigeria: Unprecedented Times *The Punch*. July, 02. P.26
- Orji, N. (2009). Civil society and Poverty Reduction in Africa. *African Journal of Political and Administrative Studies*, 1(1), 80-90.
- Payne, G. & Payne, J. (2004). *Key Concepts in Social Research*. London: Sage.
- Pring, J. (2017). Including or Excluding Civil Society? The Role of the Mediation Mandate for South Sudan (2013–2015) and Zimbabwe (2008–2009). *African Security*, 10(3-4), 223-238.
- Putnam, R.D. (1993). The Prosperous Community: Social Capital and Economic Growth. *Current*, 356, 4.
- Rocha, M. & Sharma, B. (2008). *Joint Evaluation of Citizen's Voice and Accountability* London: Synthesis Report, Department for International Development
- Rolandsen, Ø. H., Glomnes, H. M., Manoeli, S., & Nicolaisen, F. (2015). A year of South Sudan's third civil war. *International Area Studies Review*, 18(1), pp. 87–104.
- Santiso, Carlos. (2002). Promoting Democratic Governance and Preventing the Recurrence of Conflict: The Role of the United Nations Development Programme in Post-Conflict Peace-Building. *Journal of Latin American Studies*, 34(3), 555 - 586.
- Shepherd, L. (2015). Constructing civil society: Gender, power and legitimacy in United Nations peace building discourse. *European Journal of International Relations*, 21(4), 887-910.
- Simpser, A. & Donno, D. (2012). Can international election monitoring harm governance? *The Journal of Politics*, 74(2), 501-513.
- Stark, R. (2007). *Sociology*, (10thed.). London: Thomas Wadsworth.
- Stokes, M., Rylatt, M. & Lomas, K. (2004). A simple model of domestic lighting demand. *Energy and Buildings* 36 (2), 103–116.

- Storeng, K. Palmer, J., Daire, J., & Kloster, M. (2018). Behind the scenes: International NGOs' influence on reproductive health policy in Malawi and South Sudan. *Global public health*, 1-15.
- Tang, Y. (2010). On Democratic Governance. *Weishi Magazine*. Issue 5.
- United Nations (2015). South Sudan Mid-Year Review: Operational Response Plans. <https://www.unocha.org/document-management/south-sudan-2015-humanitarian-response-plan-mid-year-review-operational-response?page=25>
- United Nations Development Program (July 2017). South Sudan 2017 HRP Mid-Year Review: Operational Response Plans, Juba: United Nations. <https://www.unocha.org/document-management/south-sudan-2017-humanitarian-response-plan-mid-year-review-operational-response?page=25>
- USAID. (2013). USAID Strategy on Democracy Human Rights and Governance. <https://2012-2017.usaid.gov/democracy-human-rights-and-governance-strategy>
- Van Leeuwen, M. (2016). *Partners in peace: discourses and practices of civil-society peace building*, London: Routledge.
- Waddell, S. (2017). *Societal learning and change: How governments, business and civil society are creating solutions to complex multi-stakeholder problems*. London: Routledge.
- Wiersma W. (2000). *Research Methods in Education. Seventh Edition*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon
- Williams, M. & Humphrys G. (2016). *Citizenship Education and Lifelong Learning: Power and Place*. New York: Nova Science Publishers Inc.

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Letter of Introduction

Mike Soro
P.O Box 53067-00200
Nairobi.

Dear Respondent,

RE: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

I am a student at Africa Nazarene University pursuing a Master of Science degree in Governance Peace and Security Studies. I am conducting a research titled “**Influence of Civil Society Organizations to the Promotion of Democratic Governance: The Case of Select CSOs in Juba, South Sudan**”. Juba has been picked as the research site for the study because of the fact that it is the political seat of South Sudan and also because most of the CSOs involved with democratic governance have their major activities here. I have identified you to participate in the study and I would appreciate your kind acceptance of my request. Your responses to the questions was highly appreciated. The information you will provide shall be strictly used for academic purposes and shall remain anonymous and confidential.

Thank you for your participation.

Sincerely,

Mike Soro

Appendix II: Research Questionnaire

This questionnaire is designed to assist in the collection of information regarding the contribution of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to democratic governance in South Sudan. The information collected will only be used for the purposes of this research study and shall thus be confidential. Please tick the appropriate answer in the provided boxes with an (√) and where applicable write the required response in the spaces provided.

Biodata

Please tick (√) the one that is applicable to you.

1. Age

21-30years ()

31-40 years ()

41-50 years ()

Over 51 years ()

2. Highest education level

Primary ()

Secondary ()

College ()

University () Never been to school ()

3. Gender

Male ()

Female ()

Strategies Used by Civil Society Organizations in Supporting Democratic Governance

1. To what level do you agree with the following statements in regard to strategies used by CSOs in supporting democratic governance in South Sudan? (Please tick only one option per statement; 1 – Agree, 2 – Neutral, 3 – Disagree)

	1	2	3
1. CSOs organize and train government workers on democratic governance principles			
2. CSOs complement government agencies in the provision of public goods and services like education and health care			
3. CSOs train and empower local communities to establish business start ups			
4. CSOs speak out against corruption			
5. CSOs mobilize and facilitate citizens to participate in policy and decision making			
6. CSOs conduct civic education programs to raise citizens awareness of their rights and freedoms			

7. CSOs facilitate the provision of paralegal services to aggrieved persons seeking redress			
8. CSOs present petitions to state authorities on behalf of citizens			

2. What strategies other than those listed above are you familiar with that CSOs use in an effort to support democratic governance in South Sudan?

.....

3. Do you support the activities of CSOs aimed at strengthening democratic governance in South Sudan?

Yes ()

No ()

4. What challenges do CSOs face in the implementation of the strategies aimed at promoting democratic governance in South Sudan?

.....

Effectiveness of Strategies Used by Civil Society Organizations in Supporting Democratic Governance

5. To what level do you agree with the following statements with regard to effectiveness of strategies used by CSOs in supporting democratic governance in South Sudan? (Please tick only one option per statement; 1 – Agree, 2 – Neutral, 3 – Disagree)

	1	2	3
1. Training of government workers on democratic governance by CSOs has made them more efficient in service provision			
2. Public goods and services offered by CSOs have plugged governance spaces arising from government inaction			
3. Local communities trained and empowered to establish businesses by CSOs have become resilient and active in governance			
4. Corruption levels in public institutions have drastically reduced due to pressure by CSOs on public officers			

5. Citizens participate constructively in policy and decision making leading to quality policies due to trainings offered by CSOs			
6. Civic education programs conducted by CSOs have enhanced citizens awareness of their rights and freedoms			
7. Paralegal services offered by CSOs to aggrieved persons seeking redress have made them obtain justice			
8. Petitions presented to state authorities by CSOs on behalf of citizens has made government respond in meeting the needs			
9. Parliament has passed laws advocated for by CSOs to support the entrenchment of democratic governance			
10. Violators of human rights have been arrested and punished since CSOs begun actively advocating for the respect of human rights			

6. Please state any other outcome that demonstrates effectiveness of the strategies adopted by the CSOs in strengthening democratic governance in South Sudan.

.....
.....
.....
.....

7. What would you consider to be the weaknesses of the strategies adopted by CSOs in strengthening democratic governance in South Sudan?

.....
.....
.....
.....

Adequacy of Legal and Policy Framework Guiding the Engagement of Civil Society Organizations in Democratic Governance

8. Are you aware of any law or policy in use to facilitate the work of CSOs in promoting democratic governance in South Sudan?

Yes ()

No ()

9. If your answer to (a) above is Yes, please state the law(s) and/or policy known to you.

.....
.....
.....
.....

10. In your opinion, do you think the existing laws and policies are adequate in terms of enabling CSOs support democratic governance in South Sudan? Please explain.

.....
.....
.....
.....

11. What suggestions can you make in light of law and policy that you believe can enhance the work of CSOs in supporting democratic governance?

.....
.....
.....
.....

Thank you for your time

Appendix III: Interview Guide

I am a student at Africa Nazarene University pursuing a Master of Science degree in Governance Peace and Security Studies. The main purpose for the interview is to obtain information from you as an actor in democratic governance that will help answer my study questions. I promise that the information shared with me shall be treated with utmost confidentiality and strictly used for academic purposes. Your identity shall be concealed during reporting of the study findings.

Strategies Used By Civil Society Organizations in Supporting Democratic Governance

1. What strategies are used by the CSOs in South Sudan to support democratic governance in the country?
2. What do you think informs the strategies adopted by CSOs in South Sudan in their support for democratic governance?

Effectiveness of Strategies Used by Civil Society Organizations in Supporting Democratic Governance

3. Do you think CSOs have succeeded in mainstreaming all stakeholders in the governance of South Sudan?
4. Please share with me cases of groups formally excluded from governance by have now been integrated because of pressure on the government by CSOs.
5. In your assessment would you say that the citizens of South Sudan are more actively involved in the governance of their own country?
6. In what ways have CSOs filled the void left by government actors in terms of provision of public goods and services?
7. What suggestions can you propose to CSOs in terms of strategy in order to be more effective in strengthening a culture of democratic governance in SS?

Adequacy of Legal and Policy Framework Guiding the Engagement of Civil Society Organizations in Democratic Governance

8. Please identify the laws and policy put in place by the government to facilitate the engagement of CSOs in governance.
9. In your opinion, are the existing laws and policies sufficient in terms of protecting and supporting CSOs strengthen democratic governance in SS?
10. What specific changes if any would you propose in terms of law and policy to support the CSOs engaged in democratic governance?

Appendix IV: ANU Research Authorization Letter

AFRICA NAZARENE
UNIVERSITY

10th April, 2019

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Soro, Mike (17S03DMGP010) is a bonafide student at Africa Nazarene University. He has finished his course work and has defended his thesis proposal *entitled "Contribution of the civil society organizations in promoting democratic governance. A case of civil society organizations in Juba, 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 V: Krejcie and Morgan Sample Size Table

Population Size	Confidence = 95%				Confidence = 99%			
	Margin of Error				Margin of Error			
	5.0%	3.5%	2.5%	1.0%	5.0%	3.5%	2.5%	1.0%
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
20	19	20	20	20	19	20	20	20
30	28	29	29	30	29	29	30	30
50	44	47	48	50	47	48	49	50
75	63	69	72	74	67	71	73	75
100	80	89	94	99	87	93	96	99
150	108	126	137	148	122	135	142	149
200	132	160	177	196	154	174	186	198
250	152	190	215	244	182	211	229	246
300	169	217	251	291	207	246	270	295
400	196	265	318	384	250	309	348	391
500	217	306	377	475	285	365	421	485
600	234	340	432	565	315	416	490	579
700	248	370	481	653	341	462	554	672
800	260	396	526	739	363	503	615	763
1000	278	440	606	906	399	575	727	943
1200	291	474	674	1067	427	636	827	1119
1500	306	515	759	1297	460	712	959	1376
2000	322	563	869	1655	498	808	1141	1785
2500	333	597	952	1984	524	879	1288	2173
3500	346	641	1068	2565	558	977	1510	2890
5000	357	678	1176	3288	586	1066	1734	3842
7500	365	710	1275	4211	610	1147	1960	5165
10000	370	727	1332	4899	622	1193	2098	6239
25000	378	760	1448	6939	646	1285;	2399	9972
50000	381	772	1491	8056	655	1318	2520	12455
75000	382	776	1506	8514	658	1330	2563	13583
100000	383	778	1513	8762	659	1336	2585	14227
250000	384	782	1527	9248	662	1347	2626	15555
500000	384	783	1532	9423	663	1350	2640	16055
1000000	384	783	1534	9512	663	1352	2647	16317
2500000	384	784	1536	9567	663	1353	2651	16478
10000000	384	784	1536	9594	663	1354	2653	16560
100000000	384	784	1537	9603	663	1354	2654	16584
300000000	384	784	1537	9603	663	1354	2654	16586

Appendix VI: Map of Juba



Source: Google Maps, 2020