

RURAL INTER-COMMUNAL CONFLICT AS A THREAT TO COMMUNITY LIVELIHOOD IN JONGLEI STATE

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**RURAL INTER-COMMUNAL CONFLICT AS A
THREAT TO COMMUNITY LIVELIHOOD IN
JONGLEI STATE**

By

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DECLARATION

I, Johnson Thou Mon Wiyiel, student number s209910232, hereby declare that this Guided Research Report for Masters in Development Studies is my own work and that it has not previously been submitted for assessment or completion of any postgraduate qualification to another University or for another qualification.

Johnson Thou Mon Wiyiel

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ABSTRACT

This report investigates the rural inter-communal conflict as a threat to community livelihood in Jonglei State, one of the ten states in South Sudan. Jonglei State has a long history of unrest, which has also affected other parts of the country. Cattle raiding and conflict have manifested in Jonglei State and the surrounding communities for many years. Many people have lost their lives, and livestock losses have been abundant. It is vital that local government understands and contextualises these challenges so that appropriate interventions may be developed.

This study proposes to provide a brief historical background on the evolution of inter-communal conflict in Jonglei. There have been recent changes in the security situation and increased access to weapons. Advanced weaponry has also led to a rise in insecurity and increases in the number and scale of cattle raids. Political tensions and political instability have also emerged. The political situation is unstable and political factions are in constant disagreement. Furthermore, there are limited economic opportunities there is also limited access to natural resources such as water and grazing land for cattle. Climate conditions and migration patterns are also discussed and explained. The cross sectional descriptive survey was used in this study. Various recommendations flowing from the results of the study are proposed in the final chapter. If adopted, these recommendations could enable the Government of South Sudan and the residents of Jonglei to overcome inter-communal conflict.

Map of South Sudan



Source: International Crisis Group. 2011. *South Sudan: Compounding Instability in Unity State*. Africa Report No. 179.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Jonglei is the largest state in South Sudan. It borders Ethiopia to the east and five states within South Sudan: Upper Nile to the north, Unity and Lakes to the west, and Central Equatorial and Eastern Equatorial to the south. It is the largest state by area, with approximately 122,581 km, as well as the most populous according to the controversial 2008 census, conducted during present day South Sudan's second period of autonomy. Bor is the capital of the state. (Statistical Year Book for Southern Sudan 2010). As part of South Sudan, Jonglei seceded from Sudan on 9 July 2011. In the 21st century, Jonglei has been marred by clashes between tribes of the region which the UN estimated in May 2012 had affected the lives of over 140,000 people, and the state has been heavily influenced by the broader South Sudanese conflict since December (UN, 2013).

1.2 Conflict in Jonglei State

Livestock contributes to the economy for the rural community in South Sudan's conflict-ridden Jonglei State. Livestock, mainly cattle, goats and sheep, are important social and economic assets in Jonglei. This resource has greatly contributed to the Jonglei agro-pastoralist communities' livelihood throughout their lifetime. However, poor rural households often struggle for food security and family livelihood. Livestock provides food nutrition, income savings, draught power, manure and a host of cultural functions. Cows in particular are dominant in the lives of itinerant tribesmen.

Tarrósy et al (2011) gives a chronology of Jonglei State as having a long history of unrest, which also affected other parts of Sudan. The First Sudanese Civil War, which lasted from 1955 until 1972, broke out with a Southern rebellion in Torit in Esatern Equatoria bordering Jonglei State against Northern armed officers. In 1983 the Second Sudanese Civil War also broke out on the Nile in Jonglei. (Natsios, 2012). During the civil war, especially after the split of the Sudan Liberation People Movement (SPLM) in 1991, Jonglei was a battleground of intense inter-communal conflict. Factional leaders some allied to the government of Sudan, mobilised civilians to fight, resulting in inter-communal polarisation and a general militarisation of civilians (International Crisis Group, 2009).

Since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005, Jonglei State in South Sudan has experienced widespread local violence and insecurity. This violence is often described as tribal or as an escalation of traditional cattle raiding practises through the proliferation of modern arms. A generation of youth in crisis is perceived to be at the heart of the problem (Bennett, Jon et al., 2010). In certain cultures in South Sudan, it is traditional for a boy making the change to maturity to demonstrate his value by stealing a cow from a neighbouring tribe. Individually, he will then receive the distinctive mark of his tribe. This assignment is often used, however, as an excuse for other males of the tribe to take part in cattle rustling.

A tradition of even greater significance is that a man must pay a woman's dowry to her father in cows, with the dowry numbering anything between thirty and 100 cows. Men marry several wives, giving the acquisition of cattle a reflective and long-term significance. Cattle are a wealth determinant and represent social status, and cattle raiding have thus continued for generations. However, increasingly, the way in which hostilities between conflicting tribes occur has changed, with levels of violence escalating beyond traditional forms of conflict. Modern weapons are now being used, escalating the levels of violence and the damage caused.

Livestock production could potentially change the livelihoods of the population, mainly through the commercial sale of animals and animal products, and occasional sales to meet particular community and household needs such as school fees, celebrations, funerals and marriages. Furthermore, issues ranging from instability, food insecurity and the needs of the modern state of South Sudan are important in this analysis.

The lack of certain natural resources and, in some cases, the unsustainable use of these resources, has increased the probability of communal conflict in South Sudan. Rivalry over access to grassland, water and forests has, at times, turned violent. Tension between farmers and pastoralists over land use and among pastoralists has resulted in violent conflicts. In 2009, attacks and counter-attacks between various ethnic communities in Jonglei State alone led to the deaths of over 1,200 people. Food insecurity and livelihood in South Sudan are predominantly influenced by political insecurity, natural hazards, low production and productivity of the agriculture sector, all of which have affected community livelihood (UNICEF 2012). While the causes of violence in Jonglei State are complex, this research will

focus on conflict related to cattle. Specifically, it will ask how cattle raids impact on rural inter-communal conflict in Jonglei State.

1.3 The Research Problem

Conflict entails incompatible interests. These incompatible interests lead to misunderstandings and, as a result, outcomes such as war and bloodshed are witnessed. Cattle raiding and conflict have manifested in communities in Jonglei State for many years. Many people in the state have lost their lives and livestock losses have been tremendous. This problem is drawn from a cultural context, although in the past it was less bloody. In earlier times the cattle raids involved the use of less advanced weapons and it was simply seen as a cultural practice, as a rite of passage and as a bride price.

With the introduction of new dimensions in the South Sudan culture, the conflict level has risen and now more parties are involved. Change in the security situation and access to weapons, political tensions and instability, limited economic opportunities, access to limited natural resources, climatic conditions and migration are some of the dimensions that are undergoing transition. The people of Jonglei continue to experience inter-communal conflict; however, the level has escalated, and groups of armed civilians carry out violent attacks and counter-attacks against neighbouring communities. Cattle raids, mass killings, and the abduction of women and children often accompany these raids.

This study therefore seeks to establish why cattle raids and inter-communal conflict have persisted, and will explore how cattle raids impact on rural inter-communal conflict and pose threats to community livelihood in Jonglei State, and what solutions have been, or may be, proposed.

1.4. Research Aims and Objectives

The research will seek to achieve the following:

- Analyse the impact of cattle raids on the Jonglei's rural community and on the rural economy
- Determine the causes of the raids and the increasing levels of violence
- Explore solutions to the conflict

- Evaluate the proposed solutions, and make recommendations for action or for further research.

1.5 Research Questions

- What is the impact of cattle raids on the Jonglei's rural community and on the rural economy?
- What are the causes of the raids and increasing levels of violence?
- What are the solutions to the conflict?

1.6 Scale and scope of the research

The study is aimed at analysing rural inter-communal conflict in the context of cattle raids and the threats posed to community livelihoods in Jonglei State in South Sudan. The study looks at Jonglei State and rural areas within the state where the cattle raids and inter-communal conflicts occur. There will be a focus on the youth, specifically the males who are involved in the cattle raids. Selected NGOs will serve as a source of information during the research study. The current situation in Jonglei State will be considered, with reference to historic background, as well as to traditional values surviving into the modern period.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

Inter communal conflict and cattle raids have been witnessed by South Sudan nationals for many centuries, particularly among pastoralist communities such as those in Jonglei State. Deng (1998) notes that the Nuer, Dinka and Murle ethnic groups in South Sudan have been experiencing cattle raiding and intertribal conflict for many generations. Cattle raids are normally undertaken to increase animal herds, as well as to compensate for those lost (Bennet et al, 2010). Bennet et al, (2010) further add that cattle raids have become a normal phenomenon among the tribes of Jonglei State and have become day to day activities and have been accepted as part of intercommunity relations.

However, for the last five years the intensity of inter-communal conflict and cattle raids has increased in terms of both scale and frequency (Orly, 2011). United Nations Mission in South Sudan (2012) compares the violence in the Jonglei to conflict systems across the Horn of Africa, Uganda and Kenya. Cross-border raids are common and can involve several hundred fighters at a time, in some cases over a thousand are involved. Cattle raids are normally carried out far from centres of power, and therefore raise little public curiosity. However, we cannot ignore the cost of cattle raiding on the human population. They are far reaching and present increased risk to the security of the affected state (Ochan, 2007). Patterson and Roth (2006) explain that the conflict in Jonglei is a complex situation to solve without in-depth explanation of the many events that have contributed to its continuation. It is therefore imperative to look at the factors causing the conflict, as well as those that have contributed to the increased inter-communal conflict and cattle raids in Jonglei State. The factors are discussed below.

2.2. Change in Security Situation and Access to Weapons

Onyiego (2013) identifies Jonglei State as most prone to inter-community and political conflicts, which have been witnessed since 1999. Onyiego (2013) cites incidences in 2009 wherein about half of the households in Jonglei reported being affected by insecurity and violence. While these incidents primarily involved different ethnic communities, they also occurred among members of the same ethnic community. According to the 2010 UN OCHA

incidence database, of the total 225 incidents reported across the ten states of South Sudan, Jonglei, accounted for 44 per cent of the total incidences recorded. The United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) account of intercommunity conflicts in Jonglei during 2010 showed that inter-ethnic conflicts pitted the Murle against the Dinka, and the Murle against the Nuer.

McEvoy and Murray (2008) note that the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed in 2005 finally brought the second Sudanese Civil War after 21 years to an end. However, for many the CPA created a gap in security that can now be seen as a key-contributing factor to the violence in Jonglei. Initially, the Sudan People Liberation Army (SPLA), had an authoritative command of the security situation in Jonglei which disappeared when – in line with the CPA – they were transitioned from a guerrilla force to a formal standing army. Furthermore, civilian policing did not replace their deterrence role at the local level (ICG 2009). Cattle raiding have trapped communities in Jonglei in a war of vengeance, since there are no accepted forms of nonviolent dispute resolution or agents of security to prevent criminal activity. The civil war provided an avenue for small arms and light weapons (SALW) to increase and dominate South Sudan, and the CPA did not provide effective mechanisms to disarm the civilian population (SAS, 2007). SALW have increased the incidences and levels of pastoral conflict.

Cambridge University (2010), having conducted a small arms survey, reported that Cattle-raiders are often better armed than the police and the army, thus are a direct threat to the rule of law. As a result, a cattle raiding has reflected a sharp rise in terms of both scale and lethality. Cattle raids in South Sudan have been a source of communal violence for decades, if not centuries. McEvoy and Murray (2008) concur, explaining that the Comprehensive Peace Agreement unintentionally created a power vacuum in South Sudan. The power vacuum enabled an escalation of inter-communal conflicts. These have had a multiplier effect on cattle raiding and inter communal conflicts by transforming the violence from small scale to collective violence. Attacks now result in the massacres of hundreds of people, the razing of entire communities, and the destruction or theft of cattle and crops. Not only is there no end in sight for this violence, but it also appears to be increasing in frequency and intensity

2.3 Political Tension and Instability

Cattle raiding in Jonglei take place in the context of a complex political environment. Political battles are often used as opportunities to raid cattle from neighbouring ethnic groups. The recent escalation of violence is a result of a legacy of mistrust between ethnic groups along wartime political and military fault lines (Leff, 2009). Leff (2009) agrees that cattle raiding have become a source of wealth creation; but he also notes that an emerging threat is that people in recent times have indulged in killing for revenge, and that fighting has occurred among the ethnic communities for political reasons. Young (2010) explains the escalation of inter-communal conflicts and cattle raids by citing mistrust along wartime fault lines. He explains that during the civil war Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and Sudan People Liberation Army (SPLA) were using communities in Jonglei that had traditional animosities as platforms to pursue military objectives.

Collier (2003) argues that tribal and political dynamics go hand in hand. He explains that smaller ethnic groups who feel politically marginalized fight with larger ethnic groups who dominate the political space. Negative perceptions of ethnic identities continue to rise and promote annihilation and elimination through hate messaging, particularly against the Murle. The reasons for cattle raids continue to become more complex. In the past the motive behind cattle raiding was simply the urge to increase personal wealth and provide status for the raiders within a traditional context (Hutchinson and Jok, 1999).

2.4 Limited Economic Opportunities

The major challenge faced by South Sudan is the near absence of social and economic development. The country's infrastructure is severely damaged due to four decades of conflict in the 20th century. A large population of the country's citizens lives in extreme poverty, making limited income to meet only the basic human needs (UNICEF 2008). A report by FAO (2010) estimates to approximately 1.7 million people in South Sudan, and the majority from Jonglei State, do not have enough food or are not able to secure food. Jonglei is chronically deprived of social and economic development, leaving the local population on the threshold of extreme poverty. Food insecurity is mainly related to conflict over natural resources and cattle raiding, the influx of returnees, floods and drought (FAO 2010). The inhabitants of Jonglei are caught in a poverty trap, and are dependent on livelihoods that are vulnerable to environmental shifts and this also drives violent conflict.

2.5 Access to Limited Natural Resources

The increased levels of poverty in Jonglei State have made it limiting to the residents of Jonglei to generate enough income from income generating livelihoods. Due to this, most residents in Jonglei live semi-nomadic lifestyles, moving from one area to another due to seasonal changes within the environment. Leff (2009) identifies limited access to water and competing rights to land as causes of a rise in inter-tribal conflict, especially when one pastoralist community enters the territory of another. As cattle are taken to planted fields towards the end of the dry season, clashes arise between farmers and herders; these clashes are also noted at water sources where herders compete for the best spots (Ahmad, 2008). Environmental changes caused by climate change are increasing the necessity of migration and reducing the availability of contested resources. In turn, this increases both the frequency that communities with long standing enmities come into contact with each other, and the value placed upon diminishing resources (UNICEF 2008).

2.6 Climatic Conditions and Migration

Weather patterns trigger pastoralist migrations in Jonglei. Migrations have led to the search for new locations which have similarly become subject to conflict between the migrating and the hosting communities. Harsh climatic conditions have forced pastoralists to travel further in search of water and grazing land which they can stay in for longer periods (IIED 2009). The IIED report also indicates that there is a strong relationship between pastoralist migration and conflict.

Bennet et al (2010) observe that there is a strong relationship between the migrations and the cattle rustling and conflicts. In the context of inter-community relations, it seems that the seasonal pastoralist movements have, over time, become subject to higher risks of conflict. During the dry season pastoral communities living in the arid flood plains of Jonglei must travel to areas with more abundant sources of pasture. Dry season migration brings communities with a long-standing history of animosity into closer proximity, increasing the potential for conflict over access to resources or in the form of cattle raiding (UNEP, 2009).

2.7 Cultural Practices

In South Sudan, cattle are viewed as a measure of wealth by the majority of people. The value of cattle lies not only in the important utilitarian aspects of milk and meat provided by

the cattle, but also in the role of cattle in bride-price practices (Evoy and Le Brun, 2010). Evoy and Le Brun (2010) demonstrate that bride-price is a crucial economic feature in South Sudanese society and the need to afford bride-price payments gives men an important motivation to accumulate wealth. A limited economic environment puts great pressure on young men to conduct successful raids for cattle to pay the bride-price. Jon Arensen (2010) links bride-price to increases in Murle raiding, stating that when the members of an age-set became a little older they became interested in marriage and they need cattle to pay the bride-wealth. Such an age-set would step up the number of raids to gain the necessary cattle for marriage.

In many South Sudanese cultures, there is great prestige in capturing cattle. According to Jon Arensen (2010), to increase the number of their cows, youth in Jonglei State are noted for raiding cattle since it raises their prestige among fellow youth. This culture is a way to show they are men and warriors. Furthermore, it is a cultural belief that for the youth to get cattle they must kill the owner because they cannot take cattle if that person is alive.

There is a long-standing causational relationship between cultural practices and cattle raiding. Cattle are an indicator of social standing and wealth, often used for restorative justice in case of killing and murder, and marriage practices. The act of cattle raiding demonstrates a male youth's transition from adolescent to maturity. Cattle raids are conducted to replace cattle lost to disease and pestilence, rising during periods of drought; as well as to increase a total herd size to meet the requirement of social transactions such as dowry payments (ICG2009).

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section outlines the methodology that will be used to accomplish the already established research objectives and questions. The research design, target population, instrument validity and reliability, data collection and data analysis will be discussed.

3.1 Research design

This study is designed to be a cross sectional descriptive survey. This design will be the most convenient since it will ensure that the data obtained will give appropriate answers to the research questions. Specifically, a cross sectional descriptive survey will enable the researcher to find answers to questions relating to cattle raids and rural inter-communal conflict and to evaluate the threats to community livelihood in Jonglei State.

The reason for using a case study approach when researching cattle raids and rural inter-communal conflict and to evaluate the threats to community livelihood in Jonglei State is to access the knowledge gained by the researcher in understanding the respondents' situation in its totality. Gulati (1998) noted that case studies enable a researcher to understand the reasons behind a particular decision because one learns to put oneself in the shoes of the respondent, seeing the situation from the respondent's point of view, as well as analysing other elements in the situation. However,

3.2 Population and sampling

Selected residents of Jonglei State will form the target respondents for the study. They will comprise youths aged between 19 and 27 as well as senior residents classified as old residents. A total of 50 residents in Jonglei State will form the target population. The 30 youths and 20 elders will be interviewed from the sample of 50 residents. In addition, 5 NGO officials who have done studies on Jonglei State and 5 government officials from selected ministries will be interviewed using a semi-structured interview guide.

3.3 Data Collection

The questionnaire and semi-structured interview schedule will be the primary data collection tools. In addition, an analysis of secondary data from reports by NGOs that have surveyed Jonglei will also form part of the data collection. The researcher will therefore target youths

and old residents in Jonglei for the primary data collection, and secondary data was gathered from NGOs working in Jonglei State. This was incorporated in the literature review.

Quantitative information will be collected by the use of close ended questions whereby respondents will be required to tick options from multiple response options. Qualitative information will be collected from the use of open ended questions which will allow the respondents to form an opinion on the questions and freely express themselves. The survey will be done in English and there will be a local interpreter who will interpret the questions into the local language.

3.4 Data analysis

The quantitative data collected will be analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), and according to descriptive information following research questions. Percentages, means and frequency scores will be calculated. Descriptive statistical analysis will be employed in order to enable the researcher to summarize, organize, evaluate and interpret the numeric information. Qualitative data measuring personal opinions and attitudes will also be measured using inferential statistical methods according to the objectives. Regression analysis will be done to establish the relationship between cattle raids, rural inter-communal conflict and community livelihood in Jonglei State. Content analysis will be used in analysing the secondary data collected from the reports done by NGOs.

3.5 Ethical consideration

This study complies with the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University ethical standard in social science research. Amongst ethical considerations, all (participants) respondents will be above the age of eighteen in order to be included in the population of the study. Respondents will be assisted to understand the purpose for this study, which is purely academic. All participants will be informed that the decision to participate is voluntary, and that if they want to stop at any time, they are free to do so without any consequences. Respondents are assured that their identities, as well as any personal information that the researcher collects from them, will be kept in strict confidence. To do so, code numbers are essential to give to respondents in their area of investigation instead of names. The questionnaire and interviews will avoid questions that the respondents might consider to be violating their privacy. In addition, respondents are advised of their right to keep back any information relating to questions that they will be uncomfortable in answering. Respondents are informed that if they

have agreed to participate to the study it should be free, and no compensation should be expected other than the appreciation of the researcher.

3.6 Limitation of the study

This study uses a case study approach. A case study can be looked at as an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporarily phenomenon within its real life context. A case study will enable a researcher to gather close first-hand information of the field situation (Gulati, 1998). With the use of a case study approach, the informants feel free with the researcher and are thus able to give valid and pertinent information. A case study enables the researcher to come to an understanding of a complex issue by extending our experiences, or by adding detail and depth to what is already known (Eisenhardt1989). Stake (1995) added that case studies emphasize detailed contextual analysis of a limited number of events or conditions, as well as relationships between the elements of the case study.

One major criticism of a case study approach can be that it concentrates on a particular locale. Stake (1995) disagrees with the use of case studies, stating that they study only a small number of cases and thus can offer no grounds for establishing reliability or generality of findings. The study assumes that most respondents who fill in the questionnaire are involved in, or know of, cattle raiding. In order to focus on the specifics of a case study, this research will be limited to cattle raiding within a specific environment. The scope of the study is therefore limited to selected areas in Jonglai State. While a case study might unearth new perspectives or reasons for cattle raiding and causes of conflict, a limitation is that what applies in one area might not necessarily be generally true in all areas, but would have to be researched and verified for other areas.

CHAPTER 4: RESEARCH FINDINGS

This chapter presents the research findings, results of data analysis, presentation and discussion of findings after the data was collected from residents of Jonglei State. The results have been summarized and presented in the form of tables, pie charts, bar graphs and narratives. Descriptive statistics were used to analyse some of the close-ended questions in the questionnaire.

This study aimed at achieving the following objectives: analyse the impact of cattle raids on the Jonglei's rural community and on the rural economy; determine the causes of the raids and increasing levels of violence; explore solutions to the conflict; evaluate the proposed solutions, and make recommendations for action or for further research. The chapter will discuss each category of the study first and later correlate the findings of all the categories. According to Ferreira (1995), it is possible to measure subjective attitudes by using quantitative techniques, so that each individual's opinion can be represented by some numerical score.

It was also assumed that the measuring technique employed, namely a five-point Likert scale, would presuppose that a particular test item has the same meaning for all respondents, and thus a given response will be scored identically for everyone making it. The interpretation of the research findings is divided into three sections, namely Section A which will cover interpretation and analysis of the general demographic information, B which will cover interpretation and analysis of the likert scale questions covering the factors causing cattle raids, C which will cover the interpretation and analysis of the open ended questions in the questionnaire and D which will involve analysis of the interview guided questions.

4.1 Response rate

The research had targeted a total of 50 residents in Jonglei State who formed the target population. A total of 30 youths and 20 elders were targeted from the sample of 50 residents, hoping to get the required information from the selected respondents. During questionnaire collection only 70% (35) of the administered questionnaires were filled in. The summary of the return rate is indicated in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Response rate

Category	Study sample size	Returned	Percentage
Youth	30	21	42%
Elders	20	14	28%
Total	50	35	70%

SECTION A

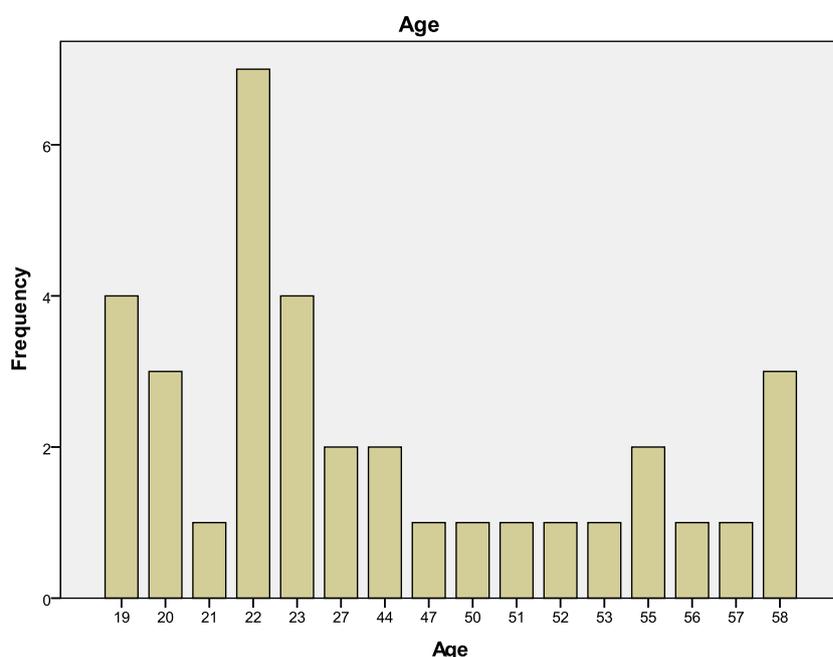
FREQUENCY TABLES: BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS

The frequency table below indicates respondents according to age.

Table 4.2: Age

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 19	4	11.4	11.4	11.4
20	3	8.6	8.6	20.0
21	1	2.9	2.9	22.9
22	7	20.0	20.0	42.9
23	4	11.4	11.4	54.3
27	2	5.7	5.7	60.0
44	2	5.7	5.7	65.7
47	1	2.9	2.9	68.6
50	1	2.9	2.9	71.4
51	1	2.9	2.9	74.3
52	1	2.9	2.9	77.1
53	1	2.9	2.9	80.0
55	2	5.7	5.7	85.7
56	1	2.9	2.9	88.6
57	1	2.9	2.9	91.4
58	3	8.6	8.6	100.0
Total	35	100.0	100.0	

Chart 4.2



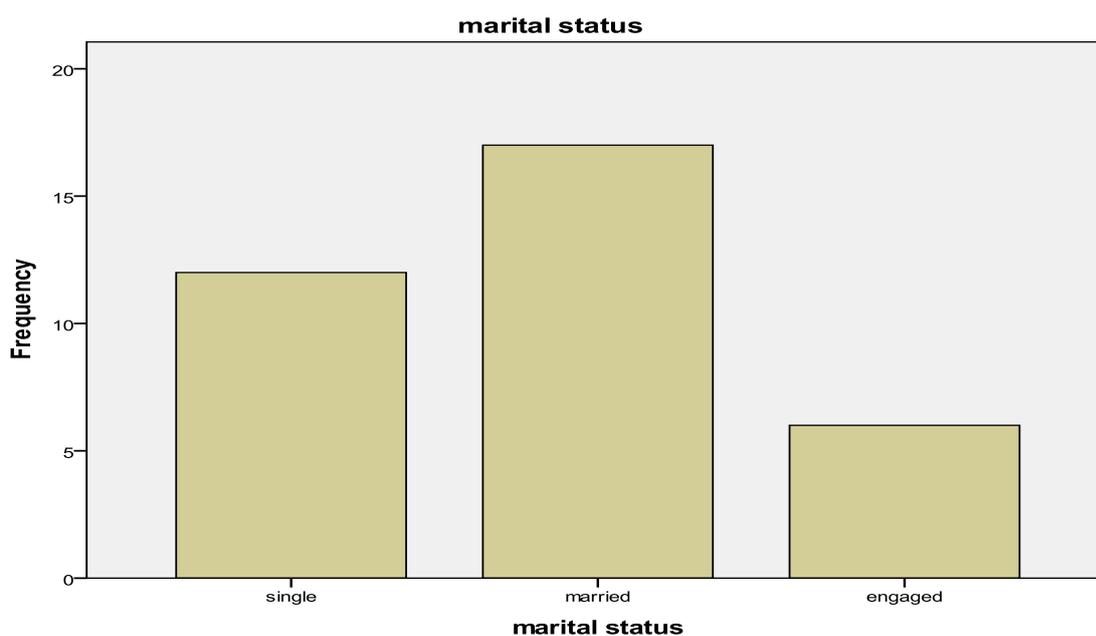
In the youth category, 20% of the respondents comprised youth aged 22 years of age who were the highest in response while the lowest in response were youth who were 21 years of age who comprised 2.9% of the total respondents. Youth aged 27 years comprised 5.7% of the respondents, youths aged 20 comprised 8.6% of the respondents while youths aged 19 and 23 years comprised 11.4% respectively. In the elders category elders aged 58 years were the highest in response rate with a percentage of 8.6% followed by elders aged 44 and 55 years respectively with a percentage of 5.7%, while the lowest response was 2.9%.

The frequency table below indicates respondents according to marital status

Table 4.3: Marital status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid single	12	34.3	34.3	34.3
married	17	48.6	48.6	82.9
engaged	6	17.1	17.1	100.0
Total	35	100.0	100.0	

Chart 4.3



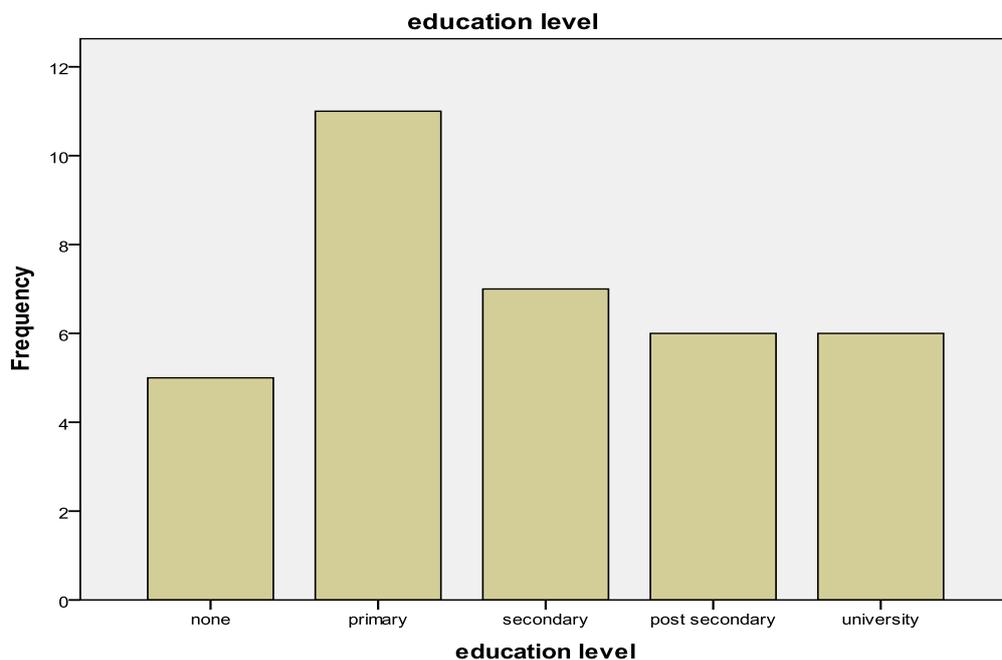
The majority of the respondents were married, comprising a percentage of 48.6% followed by single men who comprised 34.3%, and engaged men who comprised 17.1%.

The frequency table below indicate respondents according to education level.

Table 4.4: Education level

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid none	5	14.3	14.3	14.3
primary	11	31.4	31.4	45.7
secondary	7	20.0	20.0	65.7
post-secondary	6	17.1	17.1	82.9
university	6	17.1	17.1	100.0
Total	35	100.0	100.0	

Chart 4.4



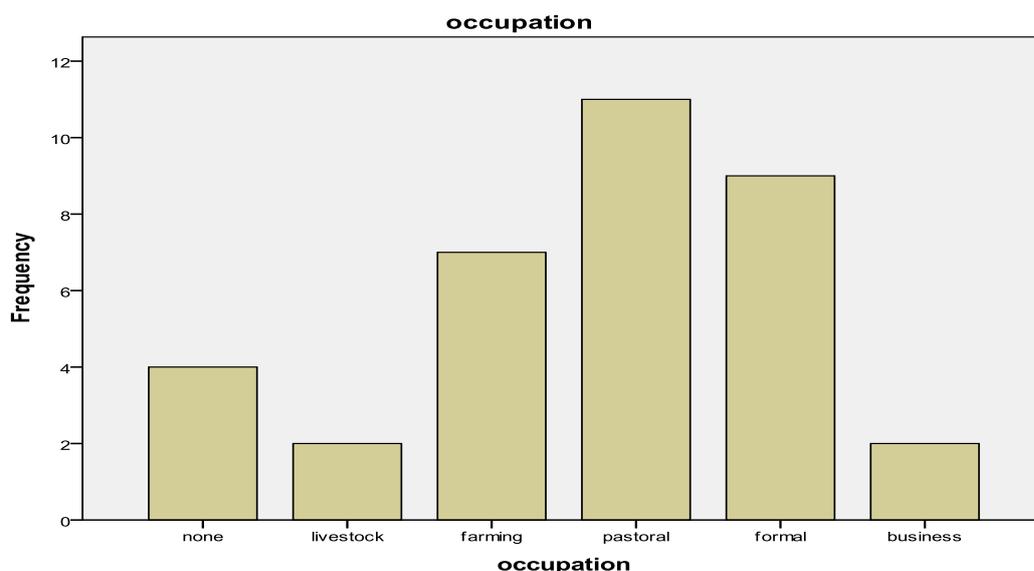
31.4% of the respondents had reached primary level followed by 20% had reached secondary level; 14.3% had no education, 17.1% had post-secondary education and 17.1% had university education.

The frequency table below indicates respondents according to occupation

Table 4.5: Occupation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid none	4	11.4	11.4	11.4
livestock	2	5.7	5.7	17.1
farming	7	20.0	20.0	37.1
pastoral	11	31.4	31.4	68.6
formal	9	25.7	25.7	94.3
business	2	5.7	5.7	100.0
Total	35	100.0	100.0	

Chart 4.5



31.4% of the respondents were engaged in pastoral activities, 25.7% of the respondents had formal employment, 20% of the respondents were engaged in farming, 11.4% were not engaged in any form of employment, 5.7% were engaged in keeping livestock and 5.7% were engaged in business.

Table 4.6 Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimu m	Maximu m	Mean	Std. Deviation
age	35	19	58	34.14	15.782
marital status	35	1	3	1.83	.707
education level	35	1	5	2.91	1.337
occupation	35	1	6	3.71	1.384
Valid N (list wise)	35				

SECTION B

FREQUENCY TABLES: QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

Statement B1: Change in security situation and access to weapons - there has been advanced weaponry which has led to rise to insecurity and increases in the number of cattle raids.

Table B1: Change in security situation and access to weapons - there has been advanced weaponry which has led to rise to insecurity and increase in raid

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	11	31.4	31.4	31.4
agree	23	65.7	65.7	97.1
not certain	1	2.9	2.9	100.0
Total	35	100.0	100.0	

This shows that 65.7% agree with this statement which shows that the security situation in Jonglei is worsening. This statement is further supported by 31.4% of the respondents who strongly agree with the statement. 2.9% of the respondents were not certain about the statement. The response rate indicates that the security situation has declined. Security is an area which should be looked at and there should be close monitoring of the weaponry that is available to the raiders.

Statement B2: Political tensions and instability - i.e. the political situation is unstable and political factions are in disagreement always.

Table B2

Political tensions and instability - i.e. The political situation is unstable and political factions are in disagreement always.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	4	11.4	11.4	11.4
agree	28	80.0	80.0	91.4
not certain	3	8.6	8.6	100.0
Total	35	100.0	100.0	

80% of the respondents agree that the political situation in Jonglei is unstable; the respondents are further supported by 11.4% of the total respondents who strongly agree with this statement. 8.6% of the total respondents are not certain of the statement. This shows that political tensions and instability make a great contribution to the rural inter-communal conflict in Jonglei.

Statement B3: Limited economic opportunities - i.e. there are few businesses and scarce resources and few business opportunities.

Table B3

Limited economic opportunities - i.e. There are few businesses and scarce resources and few business opportunities.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	15	42.9	42.9	42.9
agree	20	57.1	57.1	100.0
Total	35	100.0	100.0	

57.1% of the respondents agree that there are few businesses and scarce resources and that there are few business opportunities. They are further supported by 42.9% of the respondents who strongly agree with the statement. This shows that there are limited economic opportunities available for residents of Jonglei to engage in, and this becomes a contributing factor towards inter-communal conflict.

Statement B4: Limited access to natural resources - i.e. there is limited access to water, grazing land for cattle.

Table B4

Limited access to natural resources - i.e. There is limited access to water, grazing land for cattle.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid agree	8	22.9	22.9	22.9
not certain	10	28.6	28.6	51.4
disagree	15	42.9	42.9	94.3
strongly disagree	2	5.7	5.7	100.0
Total	35	100.0	100.0	

42.9% of the respondents disagree that there is limited access to natural resources while 28.6% were not certain about this statement. 22.9% of the respondents agreed with this statement while 5.7% disagreed with the same statement. From the response rate this statement did not prove to be a strong factor that contributed to inter-communal conflict in Jonglei.

Statement B5: Climate conditions and migration - i.e. There are droughts leading to migration in search for vegetation and grazing land.

Table B5

Climate conditions and migration - i.e. There are droughts leading to migration in search for vegetation and grazing land.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	13	37.1	37.1	37.1
agree	18	51.4	51.4	88.6
not certain	3	8.6	8.6	97.1
strongly disagree	1	2.9	2.9	100.0
Total	35	100.0	100.0	

51.4% of the respondents agreed with this statement followed by 37.1% of the respondents who strongly agree. 8.6% were not certain and 2.9% strongly disagreed. This showed that climatic conditions and migration in search for vegetation and grazing land led to communities going into another community's territory hence leading to a scramble for vegetation and grazing land, giving rise to the conditions for inter-communal conflict. The Lou do not have sufficient grazing lands and water within their own territory during the dry season and as a result must move their cattle into the lands of their neighbours (ISS 2010).

Table B6

Lead to cattle raids due to Cultural practices such as bride price and rites of passage

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	12	34.3	34.3	34.3
agree	20	57.1	57.1	91.4
not certain	3	8.6	8.6	100.0
Total	35	100.0	100.0	

57.1% agree with the statement, followed by 34.3% who strongly agree with the same statement. 8.6% were not certain about the same statement. The response rate shows that cultural practices are a major factor in causing inter-communal conflict in Jonglei. According to Collier, (2003) there is a long-standing causal relationship between cultural practices

and cattle raiding. Cattle are an indicator of social standing and wealth, often used for restorative justice and marriage practices. The act of cattle raiding in Jonglei demonstrates a male youth's transition from adolescent to maturity. Cattle raids are conducted to replace cattle lost to disease and pestilence, peaking during periods of drought; and to increase a total herd size to meet the requirement of social transactions such as dowry payments

Table 4.7 Descriptive statistics

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Change in security situation and access to weapons, there has been advanced weaponry which has led to rise to insecurity and increase in raid	35	1	3	1.71	.519
Political tensions and instability i.e. The political situation is unstable and political factions are in disagreement always.	35	1	3	1.97	.453
Limited economic opportunities i.e. There are few business and scarce resources and few business opportunities.	35	1	2	1.57	.502

Limited access to natural resources i.e. There is limited access to water, grazing land for cattle.	35	2	5	3.31	.900
Climate conditions and migration i.e. There is drought leading to migration in search for vegetation and grazing land.	35	1	5	1.80	.833
Cultural practices such as bride price and rites of passage	35	1	3	1.74	.611
Valid N (list wise)	35				

The statements show that these issues greatly influence rural inter-communal conflict as a threat to community livelihood in Jonglei State, and that these factors contribute to rural inter-communal conflict.

SECTION C

In section C of the questionnaire respondents were required to give their views on the open ended questions that were presented to them. Their responses are listed below each question.

C (7) how is the government handling conflicts in Jonglei State?

Not enough attention; few resource allocations; failure to address root causes of conflict; failure to maintain rule of law; poor administration; no degree of order maintained; lack of

security agents to prevent criminal activity; no acceptable forms of non-violent dispute resolution; failure to prevent spread of advanced weaponry; not maintaining order.

C (8) what are the main causes of inter-communal conflicts in Jonglei State?

North-south civil war; proliferation of small arms; failure to disarm; bad cultural practices; easy access to weapons; shift from machetes to machine guns; not respecting the rule of law, revenge by other communities; trespassing; illiteracy; lack of civic education; lack of negotiations; lack of peace building efforts; non-adherence to peace agreements; political climate; re-arming of residents with weapons after disarmament; poor conflict resolution.

C (9) who is to blame for the rise in conflicts in Jonglei State?

Communities; government; failure of government to monopolise small arms

C (10) What are possible solutions that should be implemented to end the conflict in Jonglei State?

Grass root level involvement; disarmament; strong security organs; cultural awareness; increase security; peace agreements; civic educations; increase impact of the rule of law; formulate laws to curb arms proliferation; increase literacy levels; create more employment opportunities; increase infrastructure level; advocate for alternative forms of economic activities; capacity building; improve economic situation in Jonglei.

C (11) Are there any alternative methods that should be employed in managing the conflict situation in Jonglei State?

More administrative positions; strengthening of local administration; cultural sensitisation; poverty elimination; creation of employment opportunities; eradication of illiteracy; capacity building; offering income generation activities; discouraging bad cultural practices; offering jobs to unemployed youths.

SECTION D

In section D (a) 50 residents of Jonglei State were interviewed, giving their views and opinions about the inter-communal conflict in Jonglei. Their responses are summarised and listed below.

D (1) what factors, in your opinion, have caused the increase in cattle raiding in Jonglei State?

Easier access of weapons by civilians; a large population are in possession of small firearms; lack of access to grazing land, lack of development; poor infrastructural development; bad cultural practises; demand for bride prices; absence of strong security organs; high level of illiteracy; poor leadership; weak local administration; lack of strong administrative functions; limited employment opportunities; increased insecurity; incitement from local leaders; politics.

D (2) what factors, in your opinion, have caused inter-communal conflicts in Jonglei State?

Political differences because most are tied to their tribesmen and support their politicians; negative cultural values; lack of proper political agenda; negative use of politics; weak leadership; weak local administration; incitement from locals; lack of employment; lack of economic empowerment; tribalism; competition for natural resources.

D (3) who or what, in your opinion, is to blame for the rise in cattle raiding and inter-communal conflict?

Communities themselves; local leadership; locals who practice negative cultural practices; government because of its failure to ensure strong security;

D (4) what time of the year do you encounter most cases of conflicts and cattle raids in Jonglei State?

During dry seasons which lead to searches for grazing land thus causing communities to fight for land; during rainy seasons which impedes the ability of the government to operate

D (5) what, in your opinion, should be done to end cattle raids and inter communal conflicts?

Address the problem from grass root level; deep involvement from the community leaders; partnership by the government, NGO and private sector; peace building; disarmament; banning the use of firearms; peace agreements; create employment opportunities; offer alternative income generating activities; increase education level; eliminate poverty; promoting inter-communal activities such as trade.

D (6) Explain how you are involved in offering support to end the cattle raids and inter communal conflicts.

Advocating for peace; advisory roles in peace building programmes; creating awareness on the effects of conflict; discouraging conflicts; offering rewards to those who are not engaged in conflicts; encouraging empowerment of the communities through advocating for economic opportunities.

In section D (b) only one NGO official and two government officials were reached for interview, giving their views and opinions about the inter-communal conflict in Jonglei. Their responses are summarised and listed below.

D (1) what factors, in your opinion, have caused the increase in cattle raiding in Jonglei State?

Easier access of small firearms poor infrastructural development; bad cultural practises; cultural practices; illiteracy; limited economic activities; incitement from local leaders; lack of civic education; lack of alternative sources of income.

D (2) what factors, in your opinion, have caused inter-communal conflicts in Jonglei State?

Political differences; negative cultural values; no political agenda; negative use of politics; weak leadership; limited resource allocation; negative cultural practices; cultural myopia; group psychology.

D (3) who or what, in your opinion, is to blame for the rise in cattle raiding and inter-communal conflict?

Communities; politicians; investors; foreigners;

D (4) what time of the year do you encounter most cases of conflicts and cattle raids in Jonglei State? Throughout the year; during dry seasons

D (5) what, in your opinion, should be done to end cattle raids and inter communal conflicts?

Educate on alternative income generating activities; increase funding at the grass root level to help in financial aid; build schools in Jonglei so as to provide basic education and educate on peace; conduct a disarmament exercise; impose stiffer penalties on those found with illegal firearms; increase infrastructural development; provide employment to the locals.

D (6) Explain how you are involved in offering support to end the cattle raids and inter communal conflicts.

Advocating for peace; educating the locals on peace; creation of employment opportunities; offering training on other fields e.g. carpentry; offering incentives to those who surrender firearms; pardoning those who offer information on the people instigating the cattle raids; increasing security.

4.7 SUMMARY

In this chapter, the empirical survey of the youth and elders in Jonglei is explained. The results have been interpreted against the background of the original assumption, as explained in Chapter One that motivated the researcher to undertake the study. Research findings are provided in the four sections of the questionnaire. The first section covered general information of the respondents, the second section covered likert scale questions on the factors causing cattle raids, the third section covered open ended views where the respondents were open to give their views on the factors causing cattle raids and give their opinions on how to deal with the cattle raids, section four covered the interview guided questions which was administered to 50 residents of jonglei and also 5 NGOs and five government officials. The next Chapter will discuss key findings of this study and provide conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter summarizes the findings of the study and presents conclusion, recommendations and the suggestions for further research.

5.1 CONCLUSIVE SUMMARY

The research undertaken in this thesis is based on the assumption stated in Chapter One that cattle raids and inter-communal conflict have persisted in the Jonglei State in South Sudan and explores how cattle raids impact on rural inter-communal conflict and if and how they pose threats to community livelihood in Jonglei State.

The significance of the study was also outlined in Chapter One, as well as the key research questions. Key questions pertaining to the study included the following:

- What is the impact of cattle raids on the Jonglei's rural community and on the rural economy?
- What are the causes of the raids and increasing levels of violence?
- What are possible solutions to the conflict?

The preceding chapters have provided the information necessary to fulfil the objectives of the study as well as to provide answers to these questions.

5.2 KEY FINDINGS

From the findings of the study majority of the respondents agreed that there has been a change in the security situation and access to weapons. Advanced weaponry has led to rise to insecurity and an increase in raids; political tensions and instability i.e. the political situation is unstable and political factions are in disagreement always; limited economic opportunities i.e. there are few business and scarce resources and few business opportunities; limited access to natural resources i.e. there is limited access to water, grazing land for cattle; climate conditions and migration i.e. There is drought leading to migration in search for vegetation and grazing land; cultural practices such as bride price and rites of passage. From this study's

findings it is clear that there is a direct positive relationship between rural inter-communal conflict as a threat to community livelihood in Jonglei State and the factors above which are believed to cause the conflict.

Young and old respondents significantly agreed on the questions. This was a result of the fact that all the respondents were facing the issues in a similar understanding. This is based on the questionnaire section one to four. However different views were expressed on the interview guided questionnaires. Government and NGO response was similar but different from the residents of Jonglei. The reason being is that the situation was studied from different ends of the topic. The views were different in that they were a true expression of what the people at the grass root level are experiencing. And on the other end the government and NGO response was based on what they are doing in dealing with the conflict.

Based on the findings, the overall situation in South Sudan with concentration in Jonglei state, the rural inter-communal conflicts are increasing and as a result the threat to community livelihood is increased. This means that the security situation is worse and creates a need for the authorities to increase their involvement in eliminating this situation. In addition, conflict and insecurity will create a rippling effect on other areas. Economic development will be hindered, access to other facilities such as hospital will be constrained based on the fact it is a conflict area. Access to aid from NGOs is limited as this situation also puts a threat on the lives of the aid workers. Infrastructural development will also be hampered.

In improving the situation it is strongly recommended that security be increased by adding more security personnel in the conflict areas, provide employment for the idle youth, discourage negative cultural practices, develop the social welfare of the residents by building schools, creation of employment opportunities, building of hospitals and offering peace training to the locals.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this study on rural inter-communal conflict as a threat to community livelihood in Jonglei State, with the references to the relevant literature wherever appropriate, the following recommendations are proposed:

5.4.1 Develop an economic development plan

Jonglei's economy as currently configured is not conducive to peace, with its dependence on cattle, poor infrastructure and limited livelihood opportunities. It should therefore be a priority to align the economy better with the needs of peace. This would involve the designing an economic development plan which includes contribution to peace as a core criterion: not just economic growth but the right kind of growth. Thus, for example, it would include steps to rebalance the economy away from extractives towards other production sectors, and ones with a greater potential for added value in country. The plan would need to focus on issues such as balancing development investment in different parts of Jonglei State, thus contributing to a sense of fairness; and maximising employment and self-employment opportunities (Crisis Action, 2011).

Improving the Jonglei infrastructure – roads, markets, telecoms, etc. – so that economic opportunities are widely available, not excluding or seeming to exclude certain regions or groups (Crisis Action, 2011). Recognising that it will take decades for the private sector and investment to take off and provide sufficient opportunities, use donor funds to invest in labour-intensive public works over a predictable 15 to 20-year period, thus providing jobs and public goods. Engaging with the international financial institutions towards a Poverty Reduction Strategy, as well as re-budgeting around the disruption of oil revenues, may provide entry points to think about and implement economic reconfiguration (Crisis Action, 2011).

5.4.2 Decentralise peace building resources from Juba to state and county level

Power in South Sudan is heavily centralised in the national capital, Juba. This includes the power and resources to design and implement peace building and conflict management interventions, from the UN system and donors, through the government and its agencies, to international and local NGOs. Few INGOs have a significant presence in even the state capital, let alone at the county level, where most violence is played out. This means that programme design is often divorced from the reality of the local situation, and locally deployed staff lacks the resources or autonomy to respond effectively to changing conflict dynamics (Conciliation Resources, 2006).

Programme funding and design should prioritise the deployment of high quality staff and adequate supporting resources to state and county headquarters in order to engage more

effectively with local actors, partners and spoilers to understand local development needs and political dynamics, to build capacity for peaceful and constructive engagement, and to identify and respond to conflict as it emerges. A potentially important step in this direction is the UNMISS Civil Affairs' County Support Base initiative to develop co-location facilities for UN agencies with county administrations, providing space for international and national NGOs, traditional and community organisations in 35 counties beginning with 19 considered most vulnerable (International Alert, 2012).

As well as better understanding conflict, taking the peace building and development resources of the town to the countryside will play an important role in encouraging accountability within lower-level political units, even ahead of political decentralisation. Independent civil society and media are prerequisites for democratic accountability in all 10 states. Both have important capacity gaps and frequently lack autonomy. They require sustained engagement from skilled partners to build their capacity and link them to national networks. With the right training, media and civil society can play an important role in developing and reporting on conflict and peace, as well as conducting local peace building analysis. Empowered NGOs and media can help South Sudan to move from the politics of identity and of the belly to a policy-based politics (International Alert, 2012).

5.4.3 Establish strong security organs

The Government of South Sudan failure to take adequate preventive and protective measures in the past has left residents of Jonglei region prone to cattle-raiding and to fend for them in terms of security, thus making retaliatory attacks virtually inevitable. It is thus imperative that the newly-independent State demonstrate its commitment to upholding the human rights principles espoused in the TCSS (Transitional Constitution of South Sudan) by doing all in its power to prevent further inter-communal attacks, to demonstrate that it can and will protect civilians from violence and abuse regardless of their ethnic origin (UNMISS, 2012).

The SPLA (The South Sudan national Army) is the only realistic responder to armed violence in the short term. It is important to provide the SPLA with training in civilian protection and gender sensitivity, and to put in place institutional incentives and culture that reward good practice and sanction poor practice. The SPLA should have primary responsibility for internal security but has a long way to go in training, resourcing, deploying and motivating its

personnel to be effective providers of security outside towns. Recognising that some areas are likely to suffer sporadic acute disruption, security and humanitarian crises necessitates engaging with the security sector to improve its practice in pacifying and stabilising areas of violent conflict (US Institute for Peace, 2011).

The Government of South Sudan (GoSS) should develop a comprehensive, multi-sectorial plan with short, medium and long-term actions to respond to the main causes of the violence in Jonglei State, including confidence-building measures designed to create a stable and secure environment, reduce inter-communal tensions and create a climate conducive to equitable long-term socio-economic development for all communities. The peace process which has been launched in Bor, the civilian disarmament programme, the investigative committee launched to look into the violence and criminal investigations to prosecute those responsible for the killings and other serious crimes should all be incorporated into such a plan (UNMISS, 2012). It will also be crucial to build the capacity of communities and civil society to engage with and hold the security forces accountable. This will be needed to encourage and sustain good practice in the longer term.

5.4.4 Establishment of a peace building process

The Government must ensure that the peace process already launched is fully supported in terms of resources, that the consultation process underway is broad enough to include all affected groups and allows them to express their grievances. Those leading the process should ensure that it includes a strong focus on human rights principles, including non-discrimination, economic, social and cultural rights, and the rights of the victims of attacks to justice and reparations. It is imperative that an implementation monitoring mechanism be established to ensure that recommendations are implemented (UNMISS, 2012).

While peace building and development resources need to be decentralised to states and counties to facilitate analysis and response, actual peace building interventions should be designed around specific conflict systems regardless of whether they fit within a given political boundary. Decentralisation of peace building resources to local levels can help provide a more nuanced understanding of local conflict systems rather than promoting a county-based approach to conflict management (International Alert, 2012).

5.4.5 Establish a special investigations committee

It is essential that those responsible for the violence, including those who planned, led or condoned the violence, be held to account and prosecuted where applicable. The Investigation Committee into the Jonglei State Crisis should be urgently sworn in so that it can begin its much delayed investigations. The Government of South Sudan (GoSS) should provide sufficient resources to allow the Committee to fully carry out its mandate in an independent and impartial manner. It is important that the report be made public; that it be disseminated widely; that any recommendations are promptly followed up and that their implementation is monitored. Any findings regarding root causes and criminal responsibilities should be considered as part of a comprehensive Government response to the Jonglei crisis and contribute to the prosecution of those responsible for the violence (UNMISS, 2012).

5.4.6 Reconciliation

Reconciliation has been largely neglected at the national level, and local-level initiatives have typically been ad hoc and linked to short-term conflict resolution activities. Recognising the government's wariness of overt transitional justice mechanisms and popular expectations for compensation, reconciliation should be prioritised as part of local conflict prevention work and encouraged to link in to a higher-level national reconciliation process. Local reconciliation processes perhaps similar to peace committees could be linked to the selection and implementation of development projects that benefit both or all communities and perhaps provide jobs and training in the process. These could be markets, community centres, water points, etc. Community members at risk of conflict should be encouraged to work together to plan, implement and build and maintain such facilities for the common good over the long term. It is also important to encourage and reward a discourse of reconciliation among leaders, to foster an open discussion of the need to reconcile and move on. The media and civil society have an important role to play, and the churches in particular.

Fostering the conditions for meaningful reconciliation in the longer term also means committing to tackling impunity in the near term and sending strong signals that the perpetrators of violence will face justice for their actions. This could mean resourcing and deploying mobile courts to areas where significant violence breaks out. It could also entail strengthening and regulating the statutory justice and penal systems at the state and county levels (International Alert, 2012).

5.4.7 Other recommendations

The government of South Sudan should build more schools in Jonglei and train more teachers to teach in these schools. This will lead to increasing literacy levels among the residents in Jonglei. Through increased literacy the residence will be more able to understand the impact of violence and seek more proactive ways to end the conflict.

The residence should also be empowered through education. This will enable to have a more informed society and make it easier in avoiding conflicts with other communities and offer a lasting solution and contribute to the peace building process. This will also contribute to advocacy in the peace building process. As part of the peace building process, the communities should engage in activities that will create harmony and peace among the different communities in Jonglei. Such activities may include trading with the different communities, engaging representatives from different communities and including them in the peace team and programme. Also there should be punishment to perpetrators of violence.

5.5 Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, further research has been recommended on other factors that affect livelihood in Jonglei, for example, a study on cultural practices, their impact on economic development, and the triggered inter-communal violence in Jonglei State. This is because factors other than the ones investigated contribute to the increased cases of violence.

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United Nations Report 2013

UNICEF Report 2012

APPENDICES

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

Introduction

This research questionnaire is has been prepared to collect data on Cattle Raids and Rural Inter-communal Conflict: Threats to Community Livelihood in Jonglei State. The data collected will be treated with a very high degree of confidentiality. Your privacy will be respected and your identity will not be mentioned in any report or presentation by the researcher.

SECTION I: QUESTONNAIRE

Kindly state your age

.....

What is your marital status?

Single

Married

Engaged

What is your education level?

None

Primary School

Secondary school

Post-Secondary

University

What is your occupation?

None

Livestock

Farming

Pastoral

Formal employment

Business

SECTION B: FACTORS CAUSING CATTLE RAIDS AND CONFLICTS

Kindly state the extent to which you agree with the following statements concerning the factors causing cattle raiding and inter community conflicts in Jonglei.

Use the scale of: 1= strongly agree 2= Agree 3= Not certain 4 Disagree 5 strongly disagree

NO	FACTORS CAUSING CATTLE RAIDING AND INTER COMMUNITY CONFLICTS	1	2	3	4	5
1	Change in security situation and access to weapons, there has been advanced weaponry which has led to rise to insecurity and increase in raid					
2	Political tensions and instability i.e. The political situation is unstable and political factions are in disagreement always.					
3	Limited economic opportunities i.e. There are few business and scarce resources and few business opportunities.					
4	Limited access to natural resources i.e. There is limited access to water, grazing land for cattle.					
5	Climate conditions and migration i.e. There is drought leading to migration in search for vegetation and grazing land.					
6	Cultural practices such as bride price and rites of passage					

7. Please indicate, in your opinion how the government is handling the conflicts in Jonglei State.

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8. What in your opinion is the main cause of the inter-communal conflicts in Jonglei State?

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9. Who in your opinion is to blame for the rise in conflicts in Jonglei State?

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10. What solutions do you think should be implemented to end the conflict in Jonglei State?

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11. What alternative methods do you suggest to be employed in managing the conflict situation in Jonglei State?

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SECTION II: INTERVIEW GUIDE

What factors, in your opinion, have caused the cattle raiding in Jonglei State?

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What factors, in your opinion, have caused inter-communal conflicts in Jonglei State?

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Who or what, in your opinion, is to blame for the rise in cattle raiding and inter-communal conflict?

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What time of the year do you encounter most cases of conflicts and cattle raids in Jonglei State?

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What, in your opinion, should be done to end cattle raids and inter communal conflicts?

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Explain how you are involved in offering support to end the cattle raids and inter communal conflicts

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