

**EFFECTIVENESS OF HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION IN ETHNIC  
CONFLICT IN SOUTH SUDAN: A CASE STUDY OF UNITY STATE**

**GAI PETER MANYUON**

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**CERTIFICATION**

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation entitled “**Effectiveness of Humanitarian Intervention in Ethnic Conflict in South Sudan**”: Case Study of **Unity State**”, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Humanitarian Action, Cooperation and Development (MHACD) of the Open University of Tanzania.

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**Dr. Miraji Kitigwa**

**(Supervisor)**

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Date

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I **Gai Peter Manyuon**, declare that, the work presented in this dissertation is original. It has never presented to any other University or Institution. Where other people's works have been used, references have been provided. It is in this that I declare this work as originally mine. It is hereby presented in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Humanitarian Action, Cooperation Development of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

**DEDICATION**

I dedicated this dissertation to my children Matthias Duoth, Caroline Nyamuch, Michelle Nyaboth, Emmanuelle Mal, Isabella Titchieng and my two beloved wives, Elizabeth Nyayien Gatwech and Thiyang Victor Bol respectively.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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**ABSTRACT**

This research focused on establishing the effectiveness of humanitarian intervention on ethnic conflict, the challenges affecting humanitarian intervention, the opportunities and measures to overcome the challenges, and the relationship between humanitarian intervention and ethnic conflict in Unity State, South Sudan. The research was guided by a descriptive survey design, and a sample of 400 respondents was utilized. The findings of the study show that humanitarian intervention is effective in Unity State; this was represented by a mean result of (4.2) whereas inadequate primary health care, food and support are among the greatest challenges affecting humanitarian intervention. The findings also had a positive correlation of 13.5% between humanitarian intervention and ethnic conflict was also found. The findings suggest that humanitarian intervention has, to a greater extent, been helpful in South Sudan's Unity State, whereas more efforts are needed to overcome challenges in humanitarian intervention in the state. This calls for cooperation between the government and humanitarian aid agencies.

***Keywords:*** *Humanitarian intervention, ethnic conflict, Unity State, South Sudan*

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

AU	African Union
IGAD	Inter-governmental Authority on Development
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OUT	The Open University of Tanzania
PAPOLD	Participatory Analysis of Poverty, Livelihoods and Environmental Dynamics
POCS	Protection of Civilians' Sites
ROSS	Republic of South Sudan
SPLM IO	Sudan People Liberation Movement in Opposition
SPLM/A	Sudan People Liberation Movement /Army
UN	United Nations
UNHLP	United Nations High Level Panel
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UN-SC	United Nations Security Council

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Chapter Overview**

Chapter one comprises of the background of the research topic, problem statement, research questions, research objectives, relevant of the study and the dissertation organization.

#### **1.2 Background to the Research Study**

Unity State was established after the rearrangement of Sudan's inward limits around 1994. This made ten (10) authoritative locales in the then southern from the past three areas of Equatoria, Upper Nile and Bahrel Ghazal region respectively. While in the end of the South and North Sudanese civil war in 2005 and following the Republic of South Sudan's freedom on the 9<sup>th</sup> of July, 2011, these ten (10) regulatory units were maintained. Government of South Sudan cabinet endorsed the restructuring of essential management divisions from the ten (10) states to 28 states and in 2020, the country returned to Ten (10) states and three administrative areas of Abyei, Pibor and Ruweng. According to National statistics of 2008, the country populace is assessed to be around 8.2 million people as indicated by the Sudan public lodging and populace enumeration of 2008. While Unity state in particular has 585,801, with 300,247 of the populaces being males and 285,554 being females respectively. Unity State (Bentiu) make up to the seven percent (7%) of the Country population (Bake, 2016).

On account of its long history of contention, the 2008 evaluation was the main

statistics wherein the south was completely included. It showed undeniable degrees of financial crisis in the South Sudan.

Post-autonomy, South Sudan has been engaged with extended furnished contentions including civilian armies battling the government, between shared and between ancestral battling and steers assaulting, just as steers-based struggles. Regardless of the great expectations epitomized alongside people at freedom, are those of wasted freedoms with socially cracked and disappointed networks incapable to assemble a quit and firm society (Chol, 2011).

Inside the setting of Unity State, showdowns between equipped gatherings and battles among clans and factions have had pulverizing financial ramifications for the networks in question. Over the years, efforts for peace and a cease fire agreement have deteriorated particularly with South Sudan's uprising conflict (Stephen, 2014).

In December 2013, an ideological group debate developed into an equipped struggle to turn out to be the country's first post-freedom common conflict among the Nuer and Dinka, executing divisions in Unity State as well across the entire country. The common conflict strategies that supported the polarization of networks by the political players have edged even beforehand serene networks to battle against each other. The post-December 2013 common conflict settled in political, social and economic divisions in the whole country that have saturated nearly networks. Clashes that for quite a long time showed as between ancestral fights have with the 2013 conflict transformed into between faction clashes with ethnic undercurrents, brining neighborhood networks into the public common conflict (OCHA, 2020).

Solidarity has been particularly influenced by networks favoring one side with the fighting gatherings; the government which is Sudan People Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M) and the rebel forces of opposition. This has demolished between local area savagery and existing patterns of brutality driven by outrageous neediness and social practices like the cow's economy and its social necessities like share and high lady value that keep on giving a premise to the reoccurrence of conflict between mutual viciousness (DE Vries,2017).

While from the common conflict, other authentic struggles like those among relocating pastoralists from the north looking for water, field and host networks along the South and North boundary zones likewise developed with South Sudan's freedom (ibid). Before autonomy from Sudan, Southern Sudan had been engaged with two common conflicts with the Sudan government and Sudanese occasional itinerant pastoralists who frequently bent over as government civilians' armies (De Vries, 2017).

Neighborhood and worldwide entertainers have offered a blend of nearby level peace building projects to diminish clashes excluding from this relocation and other nearby level struggles in Unity State since the marking of the comprehensive peace agreement (CPA) in 2005. This planning exercise set off to plan peace building associations working at the neighborhood level in Unity State and their abilities, fully intent on giving experiences into the chances and difficulties for nearby level peace building in Unity State and how these endeavors can best be upheld. This thesis sums up the activity, the effectiveness of humanitarian intervention on ethnic conflict in



Unity State. It additionally presents key discoveries from the cycle while reaching determinations and proposing proposals (Chol, 2011).

In 2019, many more people needed humanitarian assistance compared to OCHA's capacity at that particular moment largely because of conflicts and extreme climate events. Donors provided a record \$ 16 billion for inter-agency appeals between January and November 2019 according to OCHA (2019). Armed conflicts are killing and maiming a record number of children, forcing them to flee their homes. Highly violent conflicts are causing widespread hunger, displacement, death and destruction around the world. Globally at the start of 2019 some 821 million people were undernourished, including 113 million who suffered from acute hunger (OCHA, 2019). By the beginning of 2019, armed conflicts and persecution had driven a record number nearly 71 million people from their homes (OCHA, 2019).

After the end of the Cold War, many in the West viewed Africa as a testing group for the solidarism argument that sovereignty was no longer an absolute principle and that the international community could intervene to protect individuals from human rights violations (Mayall, 2003). This argument seems particularly challenging in the African context, given the continental leadership's historic commitment to territorial integrity and non-intervention. However, as Mayall (2003) shows, African leaders from 1945 to 1990 were largely upholding the pluralist international norms of the time.

In other words, the case for humanitarian intervention and the problems posed by the practice are not region-specific. The early 1990s, during which the United Nations

intervened in Somalia seem to confirm the solidarity position. However, the failure to intervene in Rwanda in 1994, and the more recent experience of interventions in Sierra Leone and South Sudan present a more mixed picture. Humanitarian intervention remains a controversial practice because of its coercive means, and its tendency to attribute blame or responsibility in what are often very complex civil conflicts (Welsh, 2003).

OCHA (2020) reports that more than 700,000 flood-affected people received assistance in worst hit areas in the Upper Nile region of South Sudan. From the start, South Sudan was one of the poorest countries in the world. Most of the fledging nation is in the grip of a humanitarian crisis fueled by years of chronic underdevelopment, conflict and natural disasters. The result has been a food crisis that has seen 9,000 people losing access to food every day (OCHA, 2020).

### **1.3 Statement of the Research Problem**

This world today is facing an unprecedented moment: more than 168 million people need humanitarian assistance worldwide (UNHCR, 2020). Tens of millions of them are women and adolescent girls who need protection and life-saving services (UNFPA, 2020). The United Nations is currently intensifying its efforts to achieve Agenda 2030, an ambitious set of 17 goals for humanity. These goals cannot be achieved unless the world unites to end preventable maternal deaths, end unmet need for family planning, and end gender-based violence and harmful practices –including in the countries struck by humanitarian crises (UNFPA, 2020).

In Unity State, humanitarian intervention has persisted due to increased armed conflict caused by the ethnic dimension of political leaders. According to PAPOLD (2012), 52% of the rural households are food insecure; they have continued to encounter difficulties in availability and accessibility of humanitarian services to the communities. Humanitarian intervention remains one of the most crucial challenges to economic development (Deacon, 2004; White, 2005).

This study, therefore, assessed the effectiveness and challenges of humanitarian intervention in Unity State of South Sudan. Thereby, an understanding of these factors and their influence on humanitarian intervention shall enable policy makers, the centralized government and the communities to develop policies and habits that allow humanitarian intervention and device ways of curbing/improving those factors that hinder the achievement of humanitarian intervention in Unity State.

#### **1.4 Research Objectives**

##### **1.4.1 General Objective**

The general objective of this research study was to examine the extent to which humanitarian intervention has contributed to the ethnic conflict in Unity State of South Sudan.

##### **1.4.2 Specific Objectives of the Study**

- i) To examine the effectiveness of humanitarian intervention in resolving ethnic conflict in Unity State.

- ii) To assess the challenges of humanitarian intervention in resolving ethnic conflict in Unity State.
- iii) To explore opportunities for improving the effectiveness of humanitarian intervention in the ethnic conflict resolution in Unity State.

### **1.5 Research Questions**

The study was guided by the following questions:

- i) How would you assess the effectiveness of humanitarian intervention in resolving ethnic conflict Unity State?
- ii) What are the challenges on humanitarian intervention in their role of overcoming ethnic conflicts in Unity State?
- iii) What are the opportunities for improving the effectiveness of humanitarian intervention in the ethnic conflict resolution in Unity State?

### **1.6 The Relevance of the Research**

This research of dissertation is going to be helpful to policy implementers in creating reference on actual scenarios particularly ethnic conflicts in South Sudan. The study findings may be used later by the community, policies makers to come out with strategies to address effectiveness of humanitarian intervention in conflict situations.

The research may be vital to the government of South Sudan and Unity State government in addressing humanitarian issues in the country and preparing for future occurrences, as well as informing masses on the effectiveness of humanitarian intervention.

The findings of the study may provide more literature to scholars on effectiveness of humanitarian intervention, crisis prevention, management and the resolution mechanisms in South Sudan, Africa and the world.

In another ward, this dissertation is in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of a Degree of Master in Humanitarian Action, Cooperation Development of the Open University of Tanzania.

### **1.7 Organization of the Dissertation**

This dissertation has got six chapters. Chapter One consists of introduction, background, statement of the research problem, objectives of the research, research questions, relevance of the research and the organization of the dissertation. Chapter Two consists of literature review, in which there are conceptual definitions, critical review of supporting theories or theoretical analysis, empirical analysis of the relevance studies, research gap, conceptual framework, theoretical framework and summary. Chapter Three which is the methodology consists of research strategies, study population, area of research, sampling design and procedures, variables and measurement procedures, methods of data collection, processing and analysis. Chapter Four discusses the findings and interpretation of the findings. Chapter Five involves discussions of the findings in accordance with the research objectives and finally Chapter Six includes conclusion and the key recommendations of the research study.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Chapter Review**

This chapter comprises of conceptual definitions, critical review of supporting theories or theoretical analysis, empirical analysis of the relevance studies, research gap identified, conceptual framework, theoretical framework and the summary.

#### **2.2 Conceptual Definitions**

##### **2.2.3 Humanitarian Assistance**

Humanitarian assistance is intended to save lives, abolish suffering and maintain human dignity during and after man-made crisis or disasters such as wars, calamities, among others. (PHAP, 2021). However, the Department for International Development (DFID, 1980) defines humanitarian assistance as: “all measures in situations of conflicts, disasters and emergencies which are intended to save lives, relieve suffering, hasten recovery, protect and rebuild livelihoods and community, and reduce vulnerability to future crises”. This includes disaster relief, preparedness, prevention and mitigation, food aid and assistance to refugees and other displaced populations. It also includes essential measures to re-establish structures and systems to govern and administer services where these have broken down due to the crisis or disaster like what has been going on in the republic of South Sudan.

##### **2.2.4 Humanitarian Intervention**

This is defined as a means to prevent or stop a gross violation of human rights in

state, where such state is either incapable or unwilling to protect its own people, or is actively persecuting them Kirthi (2012).

On the other hand, humanitarian interventions are military operations intended to alter the course or outcome of a war in the general interests of alleviating human suffering or limiting the war's brutality and destructives (Marshall, 2005). However, humanitarian intervention is the process by which non-governmental organizations, civil society or church based normally respond in any given crisis through giving humanitarian aids to the affected communities. This normally happens when a state fails to protect its own people like what has been happening in the Republic of South Sudan, particular in Unity State. Therefore, the researcher used Kirthi's (2012) definition of humanitarian intervention to relating to the study.

### **2.2.5 Ethnic Conflict**

According to Glowacki (2015), ethnic conflict is a contention between at least two battling ethnic gatherings. While the wellspring of the contention might be political, social, financial or strict, the people in struggle should explicitly battle for their ethnic gathering position inside a general public (Kaufman, 2001). Since ethnic conflicts are globally experienced, it can't be said that it's a new phenomenon for South Sudan and Unity State particularly, hence the effects are somewhat similar across different nations.

### **2.2.6 Humanitarian Action**

This includes the protection of civilians and those done participating in threats, and the arrangement of food, water, sterilization, cover, wellbeing administrations and

different things of help (Kaufman, 2001). However, humanitarian action has got principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence which are fundamental to humanitarian intervention. Therefore, it is within the humanitarian action principles that the researcher wants to explore more on the effectiveness of humanitarian intervention on ethnic conflict.

### **2.3 Critical Review of Relevant Theories**

This research was based on the “theory of obligation” by Thomas Hobbs (1963), the theory is based on the necessity of accountability and moral obligation by the society and stakeholders in any political setting. Thomas Hobbs affirms that society needs authority in order to thrive, he further asserted that governance, democracy and the rule of law is a necessity in the development of any nation. His theory has been adopted and advanced in different centuries including by Somerville (1992) who discussed the contributions of Thomas’s theory to the political arena.

The research used the theory of obligation in the context of humanitarian intervention. It not only builds on the cross-disciplinary work of scholarly and applied anthropologists, yet in addition of political researchers, sociologists, common liberties subject matter experts, and others. The connections between basic liberties and philanthropic activity are worried, while proposing rules that can direct compassionate associations as they serve those in needs. Philanthropic mediation is characterized as unfamiliar commitment "cross-limit," hazard for the most part is experienced by the specialist organization as scant assets are utilized to help the defenseless.



Obligation is characterized, to some degree, as "what one ought to do". A hypothesis arises as the ethically conceivable and the physically conceivable cross. Thoughts of human pride are shown not to be proper in situating this present reality of compassionate; ideas of decency are more fitting as helpful work is coordinated and carried out (Van, 2008; Regina, 2008). Even minded compassionate help happens as principled rules and reachable activities combine, and as non-unbiased positions are taken concerning (model) displaced people are helped. Helpful guide is demonstrated to be generally upright relationship dependent on the commitment of the people who need to address the felt needs of the individuals who are not. This spotlights on moral hypothesis at the level of the helpful association.

Specifically, we offer a theory of the obligation as moral system reasonable for getting sorted humanitarian intervention in event where there are crisis, disasters or wars. While in one sense hypothetical, this methodology or theory is vital in this study of humanitarian intervention in the Unity state of South Sudan. It endeavors to resolve troublesome inquiries, for example, what drives the compassionate undertaking? Which associations ought to reach out? What are conceivable negative implications of effort exercises which are considered positive by those utilizing them? What is the obligation of one human to another? What are the connections among freedoms, necessities, ethics, and commitments? A hypothesis of obligation can be based on one central supposition: that there exists an ethical basic to help the fundamentally confiscated and practically mishandled.

Different theories of obligation may underscore unique, more utilitarian methodologies. For sure, the ethical basic to help others in humanitarian intervention has been systematized around the globe in common liberties laws which have been generally confirmed and have earned world logical consideration and backing (Donnelly, 2006).

Thus, a theory of obligation structures our reaction to the ethical basic to give help. At its least complex, commitment is found in the essential human communications and assumptions. Companionship involves commitment, frequently joined by sensations of appreciation. Appreciation normally is communicated for thoughtful gestures (Epstein, 2006:69). Such understandings give us a structure inside which we can work ethnically and successfully in ordinary connections as well as to benefit the confiscated and manhandled, and to ensure their basic liberties.

In this manner the hypothesis of commitment has two significant parts: a moral component which illuminates choices with regards to which issues are proper for philanthropy and which activities are ethically admissible in seeking after them; and logical component which guides us in assessing the best utilization of accessible assets. The cross-over between the two parts, the ethically conceivable and the substantially conceivable, comprises of those activities that we are committed, as agents of mankind, to seek after.

#### **2.4 Empirical Analysis of Relevant Studies**

To comprehend the thought of reasonableness with regards to compassionate help, one should initially comprehend the characteristics of humanitarian intervention in

an ethnic conflict which includes nobility and power. There has as of late been some discussion with regards to the need to guarantee the safeguarding of human pride in philanthropic circumstances. For instance, an exile expert Barbara Harrell-bond (2002:61) contends that there is an over-dependence on reasonableness as distributive measure rather than on the intrinsic poise of every human individual. She pushes for a shift from language of decency to one of poise.

Barrell-Bond's work on the concepts of human dignity and the importance of including local actors as key elements in the service network for the refugees have both been of great import to the field. I, however, find this notion of human dignity as an orienting principle in humanitarian assistance problematic. The issue raised here concerns finding the overlap between principled guidelines and achievable actions-pragmatic humanitarianism (Van, 2008).

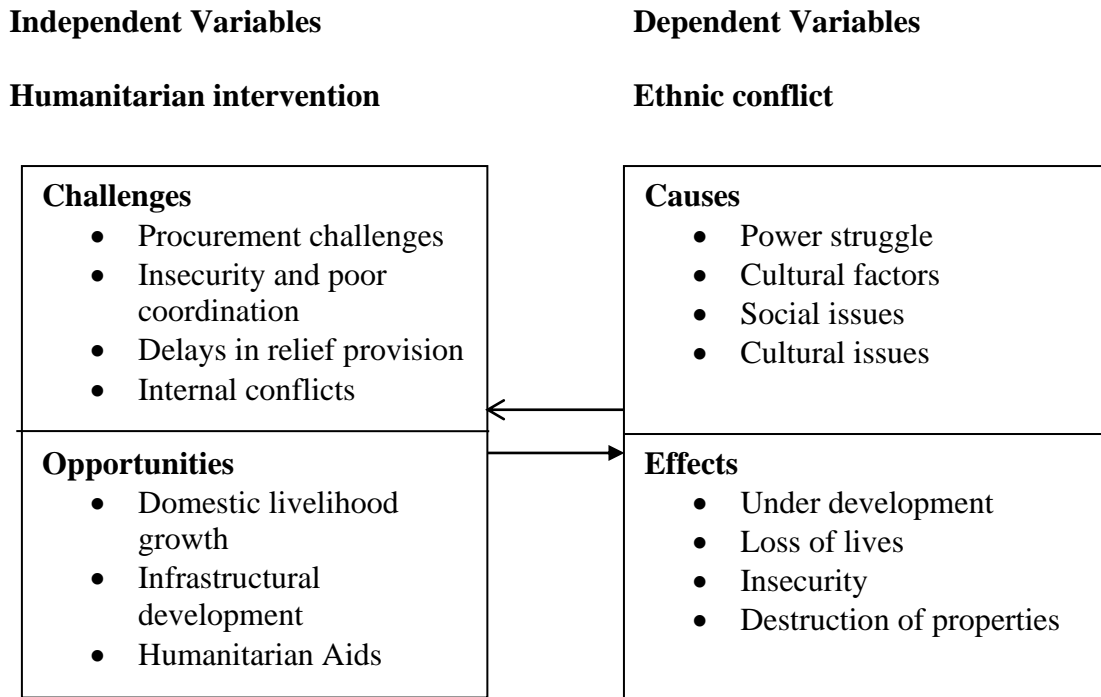
It is necessary, first, to take a hard look at the concept of dignity. For our purposes, we refer to dignity as the intrinsic quality of worth which commands respect, both by the self and by others. It suggests ennoblement in the face of adversity. It suggests the preservation of autonomy. While culturally nuanced, it nonetheless transcends cultural boundaries. In specifying human dignity, this quality is claimed as inherent to the human condition; it is to be conferred on the sole basis of one's existence as a human and one's opportunity to live autonomously.

The primarily problem that arises is that, while it is relatively simple to give this textbook-style definition, the actualization of the concept as humanitarian aid is

being contemplated or delivered remains elusive (Van, 2008). What exactly constitutes this sense of self-worth depends upon the person in question and the crisis he or she is confronting. A second, and related, problem is that human dignity is difficult to operationalize. If we cannot know the content of dignity, either can we know specifically how to work towards it? Aid, in and of itself, does not enhance dignity. There are some actions that are clearly detrimental to or supportive of human dignity, but there are far more that are context dependent.

## **2.5 Research Gap Identified**

This paucity of research and analysis on the effectiveness of humanitarian action may be attributed to the difficulties inherent in research and the absence of adequate tools, models and framework for analysis. According to Gratham (2009), there are serious gaps between theoreticians and practitioners in the fields of humanitarian and conflicts situations. Gaps also exist between theoreticians and practitioners within each of these groups. One way to reduce these gaps is to construct a multidisciplinary framework for analysis and practice. This study attempted to offer such frameworks. Based on the research gap identified between humanitarian intervention and ethnic conflict, this study, therefore, conducted an objective investigation in to assessing the effectiveness and challenges of humanitarian intervention in Unity State of South Sudan. Thereby an understanding of these factors and their influence on humanitarian intervention will enable policy makers, the centralized government and the communities to develop policies and habits that allow humanitarian intervention and device ways of curbing/improving those factors that hinder humanitarian intervention in order solve the challenges and gap.



**Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework**

Source: Researcher's modification from Baxter (2003)

The conceptual framework summarizes the attributes of both the independent variables and dependent variables utilized in this study and intervening variables. While DV discusses the causes and effects of the conflict in South Sudan whereas the IV looks at the challenges and opportunities affecting humanitarian intervention in Unity State, both the DV and IV are correlational to one another.

## 2.6 Theoretical Framework

### 2.6.3 Effectiveness of Humanitarian Intervention

Humanitarian interventions are characterized by quick responses to human suffering. Donor agencies are strict time limits to available budgets and implementing agencies have to conform themselves to these conditions. Relief's interventions should instead

be directed towards addressing the causes of conflicts and their immediate outcomes. It is necessary to understand the different aspects of vulnerability in order to mitigate the effects of a disaster and conflict and make use of coping strategies and capacities (Byrne and Baden 1995).

Teson (2006) asked a question whether humanitarian intervention is legitimate and how should such interventions be conducted. Teson in his article sets out eight liberal principles that underline humanitarian intervention, some of them abstract principles of international ethics and others more concrete principles that apply specifically to humanitarian intervention. The basic principles include the liberal idea that governments are the mere agents of the people, that tyrannical government forfeits their legal protections, that human rights entail obligations for the government, that justifiable intervention must intend to end tyranny or anarchy, that the doctrine of double-effect should be respected, that the intervention is only warranted in severe cases like South Sudan, that intervention be welcomed by those it is intended to save.

#### **2.6.4 Challenges of Humanitarian Intervention in Unity State**

Most research on humanitarian intervention since 2001 produced little more than glosses on the responsibility to protect report. C.A.J. Coady, Ned Dobos and SagarSanyal are the latest addition to this burgeoning literature (2018) on humanitarian intervention. This collection of the ten original essays, however, is unusual in that most of the contributors view the responsibility to protect through critical, if not jaundiced eyes. Such skepticism is to be expected from the legal positivists and realists, but contributors to this volume do not appear to subscribe to

moral tradition. To the contrary, all appear to be cosmopolitans frustrated that humanitarian intervention has failed to realize its moral promise. As such, their attacks on humanitarian intervention might best be understood as barrages of “friendly fire” rather than enemy attacks.

Indeed, as Ryan Goodman (2006) persuasively demonstrates, a completely disinterested state is far less likely to engage in a humanitarian rescue than one with mixed motives. So, by demanding that an intervener possess a purely humanitarian intent, just war theorists like Francisco Suarez (1617) would paradoxically reduce the chances a humanitarian rescue would ever take place. Another skeptical contributor about humanitarian interventions is Marco Meyer (2001), whose central contention is that the responsibility to protect has the potential to make states leery of each other, and thereby to weaken the international order. Many powerful states are deeply suspicious of each other’s foreign policy as it is, especially when it comes to military intervention. Keeping the peace requires sufficiently simple rules that they can be easily monitored by each state. The worry is, the responsibility to protect introduces a level of epistemic complexity that threatens peace (Meyer, 2001).

#### **2.6.5 Opportunities for Improving the Effectiveness of Humanitarian Intervention in Unity State**

An ethnic conflict causes suffering and disarray of all sectors and people in any country. No matter when or where it erupts, every new conflict is an asset back for civilization itself, and it is usually the weakest that pay the price. Looking the other way serves no purpose; recourse to violence always leaves us impoverished in the

end even if appearances suggest otherwise. The essential thing is to alleviate suffering to rely on that small flame of humanity that can light the way out of chaos. Against this shifting background, humanitarian intervention has also undergone considerable change, with a great surge in momentum and a remarkable proliferation of players and organizations. This in itself is a welcome development, even if all too frequently it is accompanied by certain amount of confusion that erode the coherence essential to humanitarian operations (Baker, 2016).

Another major change concerns the role of states; keen to act immediately in a crisis, the most influential among them are sometimes tempted to embark on humanitarian operations at the expense of political action focusing on conflict resolution. In the global atmosphere of detente, the military forces mobilized in the context of United Nations and regional organizations have invested more heavily in humanitarian intervention on the basis of new mandates. The right to intervene on humanitarian grounds has been tried and tested on numerous occasions, with varying results.

All these factors combined have brought about a profound change in humanitarian environment, which has become more complex and at the same time more dangerous than ever for those working in it (Barltrop, 2010).

## **2.7 Summary**

Conclusively, humanitarian intervention and assistance is key in achieving peace and stability in any country. South Sudan especially Unity state is no exception to this.



The literature examined the various opportunities and challenges affecting humanitarian intervention especially accountability and code of conduct. It's upon the findings to establish the efficacy of such information and propose remedies to the above. Furthermore, the finding shall contribute to the already existing work on humanitarian intervention duties in other regions of South Sudan.

It's clear that there is connection between states foreign policy interests and its commitment to international humanitarian activities. According to El Taraboulsi-McCarthy, et al (2018), there are some important factors which are influencing states to carry humanitarian activities such as realization of regional influence or international power, economic interests, commercial interests, or national security. Realist school of international relation argues that states should construct its foreign policy to maximize their security. Barnett (2008) addressed the question of; if states have “duties beyond borders” and says that the national interest of the state is to protect the citizens and the nation as whole. According to normative discourse framework humanitarian diplomacy may perform as an instrument for regulating strategic state interests in areas beyond their borders.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Chapter Overview**

The chapter comprises of research strategies, study population, area of research, sampling design and procedures, variables and measurements of procedures, methods of data collection and data processing and analysis.

#### **3.2 Research Strategies**

This research strategy is a plan for conducting a research. A research strategy guides a researcher in planning, executing and monitoring the study. This study adopted a descriptive research; which is used to describe the characteristics of a population. It collects data that are used to answer a wide range of what, when, and how questions pertaining to a particular population or group. Also, descriptive research was utilized when the problem is well understood and structured. It was accompanied with qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques (Amin, 2003). The study focused on the timeline between 2013 and 2020, where crisis affected communities in Unity State of South Sudan and where humanitarian organizations faced several operational challenges.

##### **3.2.1 Target Population**

Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) defined the target population to which a researcher wants to generalize the results of the study. The target population of this study was accessible rural communities of Unity State. According to South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics (2016), Unity State is estimated of having 1,032,743 people

spread across seven (7) counties. The researcher randomly selected 400 respondents from the population to help in the research findings. This comprises of 265 residents of Unity state, 40 humanitarian Aid NGOs, 20 state government officials of Unity state, 40 civil society NGOs, 10 community leaders and 25 media personnel and altogether 400 respondents respectively.

### **3.2.2 Area of the Research**

This research was conducted within Unity State in South Sudan. Unity State, also known as Western Upper Nile, is located in the Greater Upper Nile region. Unity is inhabited predominantly by two ethnic groups: the Nuer majority, and the Dinka minority, and it covers an area of 38,837 sq. km (14,995 sq. miles). In April 2015, South Sudan's government forces—the Sudan People 's Liberation Army (the SPLA)—and allied armed militia began a multi-prolonged military campaign in oil-producing Unity State, against territory at that time under the control of the rebel Sudan People Liberation Movement/army-in Opposition (the "IO"). The opposition has been engaged in an armed conflict with the government since December 2013 and Unity State has been so much of the fiercest fighting with both sides launching major attacks on towns and other key positions where humanitarian intervention became difficult.

### **3.3 Sampling Design and Procedures**

Amin (2003) defines sampling techniques as method involved with choosing components from the populace so that the example components chose addresses the populace. The study therefore utilized random sampling; random sampling was

chosen because the problem at hand is simple and well understood hence the researcher was able to pick out specific respondents who could avail relevant and substantial information to the researcher.

### **3.4 Variables and Measurement Procedures**

One way to look at variables is to divide them into two different categories (nominal and ordinal,). These refer to the levels of measures associated with the variables. In every day usage the convention is to then use the level of measure to refer to the kind of variable. Using the Likert scale, the collected data from each respondent was presented with mean and standard deviation. A Likert scale is a psychometric scale commonly involved in research that employs questionnaires. It is most widely used approach to scaling responses in survey research, such that the term is often used interchangeably with rating scale.

### **3.5 Methods of Data Collection**

This included talking and regulating polls to get direct data from the respondents. Interviews were conducted with members of non-governmental organizations, government officials, civil society and communities in Unity State. Review of documents and relevant materials such as journals, reports, newspapers, textbooks, reference materials, and newsletters were used to provide the researcher with useful information documented by other researchers and scholars on humanitarian intervention and emergencies.

Data collection instruments included a survey questionnaire that was provided for the community members and other key categories such as the politicians that are

concerned with the ethnic affairs and foreign intervention in Unity State. Interviews targeted the busy kind including business personnel's and INGOs including World Bank and UN officials that had little to no time to respond to the questionnaire survey. Also, interview guides helped save time during the conduct of the research whereas they aren't as detailed as the questionnaire too.

### **3.6 Data Processing and Analysis**

This data analysis involves reviewing, purifying, changing, and displaying information determined to find helpful data, illuminating determinations, and supporting a direction. Data was analyzed with the assistance of SPSS version 20.0. This statistical package was used namely: descriptive, and regression analyses. Statistical significance for hypothesis testing was at the 0.05 level of significance. The entire three objectives were analyzed using descriptive statistics to show standard deviations and frequencies. Also, regression analysis was used in establishing the influence of independent variables on dependent variables respectively.

### **3.7 Validity and Reliability Of Data**

Validity determines whether the research instruments were truly measured what it was intended and how truthful the research results are (Kumar, 2011). The researcher ensured that all sentences in the research instruments were clear and any ambiguity was cleared. The sample size of the study was carefully selected according to scientific criteria for instance, acting against bias in the selection of the respondents

in the research studies. Furthermore, the questionnaire also translated in Arabic language for easy understanding to respondents.

### **3.8 Reliability**

Reliability of the study refers to the extent to which the research instruments or procedure are consistently bringing the same information given the variation of time and respondent (Bryman, 2001). To achieve the reliability of the study, the researcher tested the research instrument in relation to respondents and cross-check the research program through triangulation of data collection methods, piloting, consideration of multiple data sources and research ethnics.

### **3.9 Ethical Consideration**

Before embarking on data collection, permission was granted from postgraduate and research office at the Open University of Tanzania. Once at the field respondents were asked to fill consent form before filling questionnaires. Respondents were guaranteed their anonymity of their names and other personal details. Furthermore, they were asked to participate on their free will and ready to withdraw anytime.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

#### 4.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter expounds of the findings of the study, the findings are based on the research objectives, a correlation and regression analysis were also analyzed as presented in the preceding sections.

#### 4.2 The Effectiveness of Humanitarian Intervention on Ethnic Conflict in Unity State

The first objective of the study examined the effectiveness of humanitarian intervention activities on ethnic conflict in Unity State, the findings are analyzed with mean and standard deviation through SPSS.

**Table 4.1: Effectiveness of humanitarian intervention on ethnic conflict in Unity State**

Effectiveness	Mean	Std. Deviation
Community having access to food, shelters and water	3.1600	1.34868
Humanitarian organizations providing medicines to the affected community in Unity state	1.5675	1.17213
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) providing community peace initiatives	2.3925	1.11425
Reliefs items given to the affected communities in the state	3.8125	1.04885
Security is maintained in the State through the support of the UN agencies and community policing	1.4725	1.15437
Community having peace currently across the state through the help of United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)	3.3175	1.50910
Valid N (listwise)		

Source: Field Data, (2021)

In the findings from table 4.1 shows indicated that the community has to some extent

managed to attempt for peace majorly with the help of UNMISS (3.3). The achievement of a peacekeeping activity depends on the degree to which such a mission contributes to peace and democracy in Unity State. The findings further showed that the community has played a vital role with UNMISS emphasizing on peace and stability in Unity State (3.3). This indicates that humanitarian intervention is quite welcome and sufficient in the region whereas community involvement is a requirement in achieving the set goal by both the intervention initiatives and the final consumers of the intervention strategies.

The findings further indicate that relief, including food, medication and education, among others are a crucial package in foreign intervention because they contribute to the development of a new future and generation which can in return takeover the democracy, peace and development of the nation or State as the case may be. The findings in regard to relief (3.8) indicated that relief helps move social, political and economic development further for example World Bank loans and grants have contributed to the economic management of Unity State and also overcoming illiteracy in the region.

The findings on humanitarian intervention strategies in Unity State show that several initiatives were exhibited in the region and were successful majorly focusing on the significance that all parties included ought to end the contention and help out the peacekeeping mission. All parties ought to consider the activity a fundamental piece of the harmony cycle, and should see the harmony interaction as the option for struggle.



Conclusively, the effectiveness of humanitarian intervention is largely dependent on the amount of intervention provided, acceptance or adaptability by the community and integrity or transparency of the providers. Unity State and South Sudan in general have undergone several humanitarian interventions aimed at political and economic development of the country, most have been fruitful whereas several challenges have also been sighted, despite these challenges, a number of outcomes have been envisioned and consumed by the community including economic empowerment, education, infrastructural development and political stability.

#### **4.3 The Challenges of Humanitarian Intervention on Ethnic Conflict in Unity State**

This section discusses the various challenges hindering humanitarian intervention on ethnic conflict in Unity State of South Sudan.

**Table 4.2: Challenges of humanitarian intervention on ethnic conflict in Unity State**

<b>Challenges</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
Food supply and livelihoods affected due to ethnic's issues among the communities	4.2175	.92863
Coordination is difficult due to insecurity in the state	2.7050	1.32755
Timeliness of reliefs items affected	2.2800	.91031
Partnership between NGOs and communities is affected by communities' conflict in Unity state	1.9625	1.03865
Access to primary health care is difficult due to lack of good roads in the state	3.1750	.97814
Valid N (listwise)		

Source: Field Data, (2021)

The findings from table 4.2 showed that the major challenge is food supply and livelihoods affected due to ethnic issues among the communities (4.2), while other

challenges include primary health care (3.1) and coordination being difficult in curbing insecurity (2.7). This implies that a number of people have greatly been affected by the overwhelming poverty and effects of the conflict on their livelihood. The conflict has stayed tenacious since the breakdown of the 2015 nonaggression treaty that was interceded by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) (Knopf 2016). During this time, a few endeavors have been made to pull in the pioneers back to the arranging table, yet every one of them was to no end. Toward the beginning of May 2018, harmony talks continued in Addis Ababa, yet before the month's over the gatherings finished with no proper arrangements. The two players dismissed the proposition introduced by IGAD on the sharing of government positions, the administration arrangement of the nation, and, in particular, the security courses of action.

The findings further show that partnerships between different sectorial bodies in the country and the humanitarian agencies is key in overcoming different challenges hindering humanitarian agencies in their efforts to overcome ethnic conflicts in Unity State. If peace and reconciliation efforts are promoted and encouraged between local leaders in Unity State and other government officials, this would greatly undermine any efforts to cause mayhem in the region again.

#### **4.4 Opportunities for Improving the Effectiveness of Humanitarian Intervention in the Ethnic Conflict Resolution in Unity State**

This section explores the various opportunities and strategies for improving the

effectiveness of humanitarian intervention in ethnic conflict resolution in South Sudan specifically Unity State.

**Table 4.3: Opportunities for improving the effectiveness of humanitarian intervention in Unity State**

<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
Strengthening the security situation in Unity State	1.6350	1.25328
Improve economic and political environment of Unity State	2.4325	1.14180
Increase domestic livelihood in the state of Unity	3.8250	1.05696
Ensure a good diplomatic relation with foreign countries	1.5250	1.22398
Infrastructural development in Unity State	3.2400	1.52092
Ensure the rule of law and democracy in Unity State	4.1850	.93432
Valid N (listwise)		

Source: Field Data, 2021

This section examined the various opportunities/strategies that have helped humanitarian intervention programs in South Sudan especially Unity State. The findings from table 4.3 suggest a number of strategies that have come across majorly ensuring the rule of law and democracy in the country (4.1), increasing domestic revenue and livelihood within the State (3.8) and infrastructural development in the region (3.2). This implies that with humanitarian intervention challenges to be overcome, a number of these strategies most especially the strongly agreed on need to be welcomed.

Every one of the humanitarian organizations representatives met distinguished firmly related difficulties and openings according to their peace building support endeavors. Most basic were difficulties identifying with a difference in community gain from peace building and advancement to compassionate help with the developing struggle setting in South Sudan. Despite this, several humanitarian agencies have achieved

their goal especially in strengthening the security situation of the region (Unity State), the UNMISS and IGAD for example have helped in improving the economic and political environment of the state through different initiatives such as community involvement in peace building and conflict resolution mechanisms, ensuring diplomatic relations among neighboring countries like Uganda, Kenya and Sudan.

Several other opportunities for the people of Unity State were cited by the respondents such as the development of infrastructure in such as transport, health centers, schools, among others just as restricted staff to draw in with networks and spotlight on peace building. Humanitarian agencies likewise noticed an absence of ability by government entertainers to work with peace building or even fundamental access for philanthropic help. Significant degrees of politicization, nepotism and defilement discourage freedoms to deal with peace building.

#### 4.5 Relationship between the Variables

This section examines the relationship between humanitarian intervention and ethnic conflict in South Sudan and the findings are presented here under;

**Table 4.4: Relationship between humanitarian intervention and ethnic conflict in South Sudan**

		Humanitarian intervention	Ethnic conflict
Humanitarian intervention	Pearson Correlation	1	.135**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.007
	N	400	400
Ethnic Conflict	Pearson Correlation	.135**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.007	
	N	400	400
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

The findings from 4.4 indicates a Pearson correlation of .135 and 007, this means that there is a likely relationship between humanitarian intervention and ethnic conflict. If the results are more than 005, this means that the correlation is low whereas if its higher than 005 it means that the relationship is positive between the variables as evidenced above.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter consists of the discussions of the findings, the conclusion of the findings and the key recommendations to the findings, the discussions are based on the findings of the study and conclusions also concluded according to the comparisons of the findings and the literature.

#### **5.2 Effectiveness of Humanitarian Intervention in Unity State**

The findings on the effectiveness of humanitarian intervention clearly showed that the intervention strategies by specific foreign bodies have proved essential in achieving peace and democracy in Unity State that's to say including creating conflict resolution mechanisms to handle further conflicts in the region, provision of basic resources and relief for the local communities, among others.

This is in line with several findings such as Baker (2018) who also contemplated on the fact the humanitarian intervention has been vital in achieving peace and democracy in South Sudan. Several authors including Bom (2017) and Chol (2011) also showed that international organizations including the UN majorly and World Bank have deeply invested in South Sudan peace agreement that included vital states like Central Equatorial, Unity State and Jonglei. Since the outbreak of the conflict in South Sudan shortly after independence in 2012, the Ugandan government deployed

troops to help enforce the Ugandan mission and help the South Sudanese government in power.

This at some point was achievable whereas upon forming and signing a unity pact between the rebel fraction and the government, a number of challenges have since arrived and peace hasn't yet settled in the country. The findings of this research therefore show that, however efforts reached upon since 2011, the effectiveness of the humanitarian intervention in South Sudan is still somewhat inadequate in achieving peace in the country.

### **5.3 Challenges Affecting Humanitarian Intervention in Unity State**

Several challenges as indicated in the research findings have deeply affected the effectiveness and participation of humanitarian agencies or bodies in achieving peace and overcoming the conflict in Unity State, among these include hunger and famine in the region, insecurity and access to primary health care. This is in conjunction with findings from Blackings (2016), De Vires (2017) and IMF (2017), the concluded that basic essentials are the biggest problem to delivery of humanitarian services because even their own staff at times is hindered by these challenges.

Other authors including Johnson (2014) also attributed these challenges to the low economic growth in the region. A number of IDPs and refugees, community members as well who are benefactors of humanitarian aid and intervention have for long been impacted by the slow response of humanitarian intervention. This is something that most optimized plan of attack democratization needs. Endeavors to

move vote-based system to South Sudan, a country without a set of experiences or experience of popular government and without a well-working state mechanical assembly, is bound to disappointment and will prompt narrow-minded majority rule government, a majority rules system in which a liberal constitution that secures the privileges of its residents and limits the public authority's position isn't set up.

Organizations including UNMISS in Unity State have for long had several challenges majorly infrastructural related, the organization has tried invoking extreme ramifications for the challenges faced. In the first place, to stay away from fierce conflict with fighting gatherings, the atrocities of these gatherings are regularly endured by the UN peacekeeping power. Second, trying to stay away from losses, residents were regularly not appropriately secured. In South Sudan, the UNMISS could offer insurance to a huge number of regular folks in protection of civilian locales. In October 2015, two months after the delicate international agreement, the assessed number of regular people looking for security at UNMISS bases was 184,284. Be that as it may, the quantity of residents looking for assurance outside the PoC destinations was required to be at any rate multiple times as high.

Many uprooted residents were halted, tormented or even murdered at designated spots on their way to a PoC site. These designated spots were set up by the fighting gatherings, both to stop the regular citizens arriving at the PoC destinations and to frustrate the development of foe powers. The individuals who couldn't arrive at the PoC locales couldn't be secured in light of the fact that chances for the UN soldiers were seen as excessively high, because of the low military limit of UNMIS and



UNMISS. This expanded the odds on setbacks when conveying officers. Along these lines, regular citizens were frequently bamboozled into imagining that they would be ensured as a result of the presence of the UN peacekeepers, and they would remain in place until it was past the point where it is possible to escape. Third, UN peacekeeping missions are frequently light outfitted, which makes it difficult to secure the regular citizens regardless of whether the mission's command would be unique, and if misfortunes would be satisfactory to ensure the regular citizens.

#### **5.4 Opportunities for Improving the Effectiveness of Humanitarian Intervention in Unity State**

The findings indicated that several strategies that can be incorporated within the state to overcome future challenges. The struggles in Unity State should be tended to at various degrees or levels. The conflict between the public authority and the Sudan People Liberation Army in Opposition (SPLM-IO) has caused untold annihilation in Unity state and particularly the south of Unity State of Payinjar, Leer, Mayendit and Koach. There is a current peace building foundation with a decent organization of nearby and worldwide associations working in Unity State. The progressing clashes in Unity State and across South Sudan keep on hugely affecting the limits of peace building association to do their work. Financing needs have moved from advancement to philanthropic reaction.

Neighboring countries including Uganda and the East African region have helped provide specialists who have discovered new and important ways of ensuring peace building because of contracting financing openings for peace building work. As

financing openings have contracted in Unity and neighborhood and global associations have removed from the space, nearby harmony panels have filled the peace building hole left on the nearby level. They have been best along the boundary regions and along occasional movement courses, attempting to determine clashes identified with the yearly occasional relocation of Sudan pastoralists and South Sudanese host networks in Unity. This summarizes the significance of nearby peace builders in supporting neighborhood level harmony measures.

Regardless of the current challenges, Unity State has still found a way out of these difficulties by focusing on other ways and opportunities created by the humanitarian agencies in the region, with financing for peace building redirected to crisis post-December 2013, this enquiry proposed there was lower levels of peace initiatives or building action already. This was noticeable in the perplexing snare of contentions distinguished, with more than 40 unique sorts of struggles planned. The unavailability of Unity State because of helpless street and media communications networks made intercession troublesome before the December 2013 struggle.

## **5.5 Relationship between Humanitarian Interventions and Ethnic Conflict in Unity State**

Humanitarian intervention and ethnic conflict are positively related meaning that humanitarian intervention reduces ethnic conflict especially in Unity State as indicated by the findings. The intervening country bears the obligation to make a disciplinary move. Notwithstanding, these nations infrequently make a move, leaving the wrongdoings unpunished such as the case with the South Sudan rebels looming

the government entities. Aside from these arrangements, it is conceivable that maltreatments in South Sudan have been concealed to keep away from embarrassments. Instances of this sort do exist for other ongoing UN missions.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **6.1 Conclusion**

##### **6.1.1 Effectiveness of Humanitarian Intervention in Unity State, South Sudan**

In summary, one would say that South Sudan could not be what it is today in the absence of the efforts of the humanitarian intervention, organizations such as IGAD, UNMISS, EAC and other neighboring countries have for long contributed to harmonization of peace efforts and livelihoods of South Sudanese within Unity State and other states in general. This research found that the efforts of several entities in the fight for peace and freedom of all humans in the country haven't gone in vain despite a few hiccups, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was signed, Sudan had been at war for several decades and the integration of both the rebels and the government in power are among the visible fruits of humanitarian intervention efforts.

In addition to basic insecurities and food shortages, there are no tarmacked roads outside the towns. Land mines are found all over the transit routes left for isolated communities hence deterring trade in the region. Access to basic social services is minimal or less, people leaving below a dollar daily, people's expectations for a tangible peace dividend are high. Bridges have collapsed and major traditional trade links with neighboring countries like Uganda disrupted.

##### **6.1.2 Challenges Affecting Humanitarian Intervention in Unity State**

The study concludes that humanitarian intervention has been affected by the decrease

in monetary and social factors that have convoluted ways of life, youngsters escaping their towns in dread of being famished, kidnapped and enlisted by the radicals, deficiency of cash because of relocation by common conflicts, destitution since cows were the main wellspring of job among the networks like Dinka and driving off financial backers accordingly influencing the economy of the nation were the financial effects that kids and ladies had on the economy of the district, state and country.

The review infers that the issue of the contention is additionally ascribed to cows striking and kid kidnapping and has been attempted a few times in Unity state and the public authority had done what's needed to stop the contention of steers assaulting and youngster snatching because of the way that the public authority had incapacitated a few networks leaving different networks with weapons consequently causing frenzy and dread among the networks whose firearms had been removed, the public authority had neglected to utilize nearby heads of the famous networks and the public authority neglected to start improvement projects to draw in the networks by changing their methods of living.

### **6.1.3 Opportunities to Overcome the Challenges of Humanitarian Intervention in Unity State**

Sustained peace can only be achieved through the local communities within the state taking ownership of the local peace building efforts. Lack of funding was identified as a key challenge in the research process; this was discussed at greater lengths in the Juba consultations. Local organizations were challenged to look at peace building

initiatives as a tool towards a shared public good of peace. This further eliminates the monetary gains of foreign intervention which is to encourage and promote peace in the region. This is a hard sell in communities accustomed to donor projects as the only variable interventions. However, for peace building to succeed in South Sudan particularly in Unity state, there must be local ownership of the processes. The involvement of informal local actors should be encouraged to make sure peace efforts are sustained even in the absence of international funding.

Reality, equity and compromise cycle will give South Sudanese a stage to exchange transparently about their complaints and go to an agreement on what should be done to accomplish equity in a way that doesn't evoke viciousness. A further value of this methodology is that it should handle profound established primary shortcomings of the state by suggesting another arrangement of government, which is viable with the social highlights of the country and not simply a force dividing bargain among the warlords.

On the off chance that a corresponding arrangement of portrayal is received, it will dispose of 'the champ brings home all the glory' attitude that influences South Sudan as well as numerous African nations. The new constitution, executed with the help of UN-conveyed powers, should help rebuild and give another importance and theory to the security organs of the country. When everything is thought of, what individuals of South Sudan need, is a comprehensive, fair and legitimate way to deal with harmony – a methodology that isn't encircled by political and monetary aspirations of the pioneers, yet one that evacuates the complaints from the base.

#### **6.1.4 Relationship between Humanitarian Intervention and Ethnic Conflict in Unity State**

The research found a relatively strong relationship between the variables with a .135 correlation which means that ethnic conflict and humanitarian intervention are related. The study also concludes that the implementation of laws and order by the Unity state authorities was poor and that most of the respondents reacted by taking revenge and condemning the raids when their community members had been raided or abducted by other communities.

### **6.2 Recommendations**

#### **6.2.1 Humanitarian Intervention Effectiveness**

The review suggested that the Republic of South Sudan and state legislatures ought to urge its residents to expand in other monetary exercises like cultivating and mining separated from steers keeping which is the main wellspring of business among the peaceful networks including the Dinka and Nuer. The public authority of South Sudan (GoSS) should roll out an underlying improvement to the entire economy to update the spoiled framework set up today and prompt supplant it with one with more solid organizations dependent on a decentralized arrangement of base up direction. This considers comprehensiveness of decision making for all residents rather than the current top-base methodology which causes discontent among residents.

The public authority of South Sudan should leave on building a public solidarity government to stay away from tribalism propensities. Among others, the public

authority should guarantee that all clans are similarly addressed in initiative and furthermore disseminate framework advancement similarly across all locales to decrease the overall sensation of being minimized and taken advantage of by a couple of clans.

The government of South Sudan (GoSS) must immediately avoid overreliance on the oil sector and promote non-oil sectors that are tradable and non-tradable sectors that can easily stimulate socio-economic development. The funds from the oil sector have to be used for economic diversification in agriculture, industry, tourism and the road sector to strength the economy even after oil has depleted.

### **6.2.2 Challenges Affecting Humanitarian Intervention**

A committee must be established by the national government and unity state government to oversee the implementation of oil contracts in South Sudan so that they can be able to benefit from these natural resources. This begins with effective administration of oil through building strong institutions that can exercise high levels of accountability, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness for better use of public resources. In addition, the contractors selected have to have internationally clean image, records, references and policy to avoid corruption, environmental degradation and profit repatriation among others to help build a strong economy.

The government of South Sudan (GoSS) should immediately organize a free and fair election in the country which election must be periodic, free and fair. This is important because it gives the power to choose citizens in the hands of majority



citizens and also makes leaders more accountable given the fact that they know that if they do not deliver then they will be voted out in the next election hence leads to socio-economic development.

The three arms of government (the parliament, judiciary and the executive) must be built on the foundation of democracy. These will help in providing checks and balances in South Sudan and help attract investors, build democracy and good governance which leads to socio-economic development.

The adjoining nations, particularly Uganda should assume a productive part in the relations between the two Sudan's and consequently advance territorial steadiness just as financial reconciliation. They ought to also, abstain from entering in to the social or inward issues of one another's state as it obstructs territorial harmony and security.

### **6.2.3 Opportunities for Effective Humanitarian Intervention**

While sustained and well-coordinated peace building efforts at local and higher levels could be certainly support to de-escalate tensions among the communities and build more trust, confidence and cohesion. Peace building initiatives in Unity State must take a long-term approach to successfully disentangle the complex web of conflicts and invest more in rebuilding community's relations fractures over long periods of conflict, revenge killings and inter-communal animosities.

The availability of small arms and light weapons and the remilitarization of youth in Unity State in the current civil war, with both the government and rebels providing a

new generation with arms, has worsened inter-clan and inter-communal violence not only in Unity but across the country at large. Proliferation of firearms in Unity state and surrounding areas provide a recipe for continuous violence.

An environment which enables parties to conflicts to make decisions in favor of peace and stability can be created through a more bottom-up community dialogue. This can be time consuming, but could reinforce trust and confidence thereby leading to long lasting solutions for violent conflict. Community dialogue can also form the basis for harmonious and community-led disarmament programs. They could also be used as bottom up entry points for the inclusion of alternatives procedures to peace building based on local norms and traditions and including groups otherwise excluded by a highly patriarchal system, such as women and youth.

The concentrate likewise suggested that South Sudanese experts in all states should execute peace and lawfulness to stay away from political encroachment, military ought to be public than being utilized by the small bunch individuals and should think about demonstrable skill.

To acquire a feasible harmony and security the locale, IGAD's job and its ability ought to be reinforced, particularly with identified with the two Sudan. Its job, besides, ought to be liberated from the impact of part states and a portion of the global entertainers.

### **6.3 Suggested Area for Further Study**

This dissertation research findings were based on the effectiveness of humanitarian

intervention on ethnic conflict in South Sudan, with a case study of Unity State. Therefore, other researchers should conduct study on third state and its role in sustaining peace and democracy in the Republic of South Sudan. Also, another study should address or discuss the role of media in encouraging peace and conflict resolution in South Sudan.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix A: Questionnaire

Dear Respondent,

I am **Gai Peter Manyon**, a student of the Open University of Tanzania with **registration** number (**PG201901556**), conducting a research study on effectiveness of humanitarian intervention on ethnic conflict of South Sudan where Unity State (Bentiu) is identified as the area for the research study. Meanwhile, any information obtained will be strictly and only for the academic purpose of this research and confidentiality is the key in this research and utmost treatment. I would kindly request you to fill this questionnaire.

Thank you very much for your time and co-operation.

### Section A: Background Characteristics

#### 1) Gender of respondents

Category	Gender	Response
1	Male	
2	Female	

#### 2) What is your age group?

Category	Age	Response
1	18 -35	
2	36-45	
3	46 – 55	
4	56 plus	

#### 3) Level of education

Category	Level of Education	Response
1	Post Graduate studies	
2	Bachelors	
3	Diploma	
4	Certificate	
5	Others	

**Questionnaire on the problem statement.** These questions are designed in order to agree, strongly disagree, disagree and I don't know about the effectiveness of

humanitarian intervention on the ethnic's conflict in Unity State. Tick the right number corresponding with each item.

<b>Response Mode</b>	<b>Rating</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Legend</b>
Don't Know	5	Not Sure	DK
Strongly Agree	4	Very Good	SA
Agree	3	Good	A
Disagree	2	Fair	D
Strongly Disagree	1	Poor	SD

<b>Effectiveness of humanitarian intervention to the communities in Unity State of South Sudan</b>					
Community having access to food, shelters and water					
Humanitarian organizations providing medicines to the affected community in Unity state.					
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) providing community peace initiatives					
Reliefs items given to the affected communities in the state					
Security is maintained in the State through the support of the UN agencies and community policing					
Community having peace currently across the state through the help of United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)					
<b>Challenges of humanitarian intervention in Unity state of South Sudan</b>					
Food supply and livelihoods affected due to ethnic's issues among the communities					
Coordination is difficult due to insecurity in the state					
Timeliness of reliefs items affected					
Partnership between NGOs and communities is affected by communities' conflict in Unity state					
Access to primary health care is difficult due to lack of good roads in the state					
<b>Opportunities for improving the effectiveness of humanitarian intervention in the ethnic conflict resolution in Unity State</b>					
Strengthening the security situation in the country					
Improve economic and political environment of South Sudan					
Increase domestic livelihood in the country					
Ensure a good diplomatic relation with foreign countries					
Infrastructural development of South Sudan especially Unity State					
Ensure the rule of law and democracy in the country					
<b>The Relation on humanitarian intervention and conflict</b>					
Is there relationship between humanitarian intervention and conflict?					


**Appendix B: Interview Guide**

- 1) What are the effects of humanitarian intervention on the ethnic communities in Unity State?
- 2) What are the challenges of humanitarian intervention in Unity State?
- 3) What is the effect of humanitarian action on ethnic conflict in Unity State?
- 4) How effective is humanitarian intervention in ethnic conflict in Unity State?
- 5) What are the challenges of humanitarian intervention in ethnic conflict resolution in Unity State?
- 6) How can humanitarian intervention contribute effectively to ethnic conflict resolution in Unity State?

## Appendix C: Ethical Documents

**THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**  
**DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES**

P.O. Box 23409  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania  
<http://www.openuniversity.ac.tz>



Tel: 255-22-2668992/2668445  
ext.2101  
Fax: 255-22-2668759  
E-mail: [dpgs@out.ac.tz](mailto:dpgs@out.ac.tz)

**Our Ref: PG201901556**

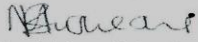
**12<sup>th</sup> April 2021**

**Chairperson,**  
Association of Media Development in South Sudan (AMDISS),  
**UPPER NILE.**

**RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE**  
The Open University of Tanzania was established by an Act of Parliament No. 17 of 1992, which became operational on the 1<sup>st</sup> March 1993 by public notice No.55 in the official Gazette. The Act was however replaced by the Open University of Tanzania Charter of 2005, which became operational on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2007. In line with the Charter, the Open University of Tanzania mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research.  
To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Mr. MANYUON, Gai Peter, Reg No: PG201901556** pursuing **Master of Humanitarian Action, Cooperation Development (MHACD)**. We here by grant this clearance to conduct a research titled **"Effectiveness of Humanitarian Intervention on Ethnic Conflict in South Sudan"**. He will collect his data at your Area from 15<sup>th</sup> April 2021 to 15<sup>th</sup> May 2021.

In case you need any further information, kindly do not hesitate to contact the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic) of the Open University of Tanzania, P.O.Box 23409, Dar es Salaam. Tel: 022-2-2668820. We lastly thank you in advance for your assumed cooperation and facilitation of this research academic activity.

Yours,  
**THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

  
Prof. Magreth Bushesha  
**DIRECTOR OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES.**

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

P.O. Box 23409  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania  
<http://www.openuniversity.ac.tz>



Tel: 255-22-2668992/2668445  
ext.2101  
Fax: 255-22-2668759  
E-mail: [dpgs@out.ac.tz](mailto:dpgs@out.ac.tz)

Our Ref: PG201901556

12<sup>th</sup> April 2021

Head of Civil Society Organizations in South Sudan,  
JUBA,SOUTH SUDAN.

**RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE**

The Open University of Tanzania was established by an Act of Parliament No. 17 of 1992, which became operational on the 1<sup>st</sup> March 1993 by public notice No.55 in the official Gazette. The Act was however replaced by the Open University of Tanzania Charter of 2005, which became operational on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2007. In line with the Charter, the Open University of Tanzania mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research.

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Yours,

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

Prof. Magreth Bushesha  
DIRECTOR OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES.

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

*DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES*

P.O. Box 23409  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania  
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Tel: 255-22-2668992/2668445  
ext.2101  
Fax: 255-22-2668759  
E-mail: [dpgs@out.ac.tz](mailto:dpgs@out.ac.tz)

Our Ref: PG201901556

12<sup>th</sup> April 2021

OCHA, Head of Office,

Humanitarian Affairs,

UPPER NILE.

**RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE**

The Open University of Tanzania was established by an Act of Parliament No. 17 of 1992, which became operational on the 1<sup>st</sup> March 1993 by public notice No.55 in the official Gazette. The Act was however replaced by the Open University of Tanzania Charter of 2005, which became operational on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2007. In line with the Charter, the Open University of Tanzania mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research.

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With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Mr. MANYUON, Gai Peter**, Reg No: PG201901556 pursuing **Master of Humanitarian Action, Cooperation Development (MHACD)**. We here by grant this clearance to conduct a research titled "**Effectiveness of Humanitarian Intervention on Ethnic Conflict in South Sudan**". He will collect his data at your office from 15<sup>th</sup> April 2021 to 15<sup>th</sup> May 2021.

In case you need any further information, kindly do not hesitate to contact the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic) of the Open University of Tanzania, P.O.Box 23409, Dar es Salaam. Tel: 022-2-2668820. We lastly thank you in advance for your assumed cooperation and facilitation of this research academic activity.

Yours,

**THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

Prof. Magreth Bushesha

**DIRECTOR OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES.**



AGENCY FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND DEVELOPMENT  
(AHD)

Address: Munuki, Hai-Kuwait Near Medan Rainbow  
Juba-South Sudan  
Email: ahdsouthsudan@gmail.com  
Telephone: +211928867007 / +211918196494

15/5/2021

The Director of Postgraduate Studies,  
The Open University of Tanzania (OUT),

Professor Magreth Bushesha

**Re: Mr Manyuon, Gai Peter, Reg No: PG201901556**

Mr. Manyuon, Gai Peter, Reg No: PG201901556 came to our office and presented a letter addressed by your office to the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in the Republic of South Sudan on the 12<sup>th</sup> of April 2021.


Mr. Manyuon was with us from the 15<sup>th</sup> of May, 2021 while conducting interviews with respondents from CSOs where our organisation participated on his academic research titled "Effectiveness of Humanitarian Intervention on Ethnic Conflict in South Sudan" with a case study of Unity State in the Upper Nile Region.

We also managed to connect Mr. Manyuon with the relevant respondents within the communities as per his sample size and the work was finalized successfully in Unity State of the Upper Nile Region.

I take this opportunity on behalf of the Civil Society where we are part of to inform your office that we have responded to the research questions as you requested our office to cooperate during the research of Mr. Manyuon.

In case you need further information, kindly do not hesitate to contact us.


Yours,

  
Binya Behson Abe,

Acting Team Leader,

Agency for Humanitarian Assistance and Development (AHD)

*"Inspiring Communities"*



**GLOBAL SOCIETY INITIATIVE FOR PEACE AND  
DEMOCRACY (GLOSIPAD)**  
P.O. BOX: 41854, JUBA-SOUTH SUDAN  
TEL No. +211920016688/+256752000044  
HEAD OFFICE: JUBA-SOUTH SUDAN  
COORDINATION OFFICE: BENTIU HQS-UNITY STATE

---

Date: 15<sup>th</sup> May, 2021

The Director of Postgraduate Studies,  
The Open University of Tanzania (OUT),  
Professor Magreth Bushesha

**Re: Mr Manyuon, Gai Peter-Reg No: PG201901556**

I take this opportunity to inform you that your Student **Mr Manyuon, Gai Peter, Reg N0: PG201901556** came to my office and presented a letter addressed by your respective office to Head of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in the Republic of South Sudan on the 12<sup>th</sup> of April 2021. Also, Mr Manyuon was with us from 15<sup>th</sup> of April, 2021 to 15<sup>th</sup> of May, 2021 on his academic research titled **"Effectiveness of Humanitarian Intervention on Ethnic Conflict in South Sudan"** with case study of Unity State in Upper Nile Region.

GLOSIPAD as part of the Civil Society consortium participated during the research and other South Sudanese communities. We also managed to connect Mr Manyuon with the relevance respondents within the communities as per his sample size and the work was finalized successfully in Unity State of the Upper Nile region.

I take this opportunity on behalf of the civil Society consortium to inform your respected office that we have responded to the research questions as you requested our office to cooperate during the research of Mr Manyuon.

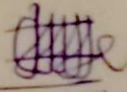
In case you need any further information, kindly do not hesitate to contact us or GLOSISAP in particular regarding this.

Yours,  
James Yen Chan,  
Executive Director of GLOSIPAD/  
Member of Civil Society Consortium in South Sudan.

GLOBAL SOCIETY INITIATIVE FOR  
PEACE AND DEMOCRACY (GLOSIPAD)

15 MAY 2021

**PROGRAM UNIT**  
Tel: 0752000044 / 0778211555  
Email: gsipd.ngo2017@gmail.com

  
15/05/2021

GLOBAL SOCIETY INITIATIVE FOR  
PEACE AND DEMOCRACY (GLOSIPAD)

15 MAY 2021

**PROGRAM UNIT**  
Tel: 0752000044 / 0778211555  
Email: gsipd.ngo2017@gmail.com

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Email: [jamesyen2013@protonmail.com](mailto:jamesyen2013@protonmail.com) / [glosipad.CSO2019@protonmail.com](mailto:glosipad.CSO2019@protonmail.com), Skype: jamesyen74