

**EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF ETHNIC CONFLICT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC
GROWTH IN PAGERI COUNTY SOUTH SUDAN**

[2013-2016]

BY

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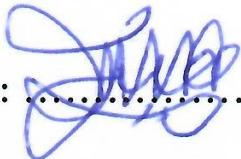
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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE IN
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF
DEGREE OF MASTER OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND
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DECLARATION

I Jua Cicily Opious declare that this dissertation under the topic“the impact of the ethnic conflict on socio-economic growth in South Sudan, focusing on a case of Pageri Countyis original work and has never been published or submitted for any award in any higher institution of learning here or anywhere else.

Signature: 

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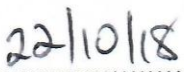
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APPROVAL

This dissertation has been approved for the award of the degree of Master of International Relations and Diplomacy of Nkumba University.

Signature: 

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Date: 

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this work to my immediate family notably my beloved; husband Mr. Kocu David S, my children; Kide Rejoice David, NyumaNorbert David and Opious Keith David.

It is also dedicated to all my parents and friends who sacrifice their time and materials in support of me may God bless you all.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION.....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF ACRONYMS.....	xi
ABSTRACT	xii
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background to the study	1
1.1.1 Historical background.....	1
1.1.2 Contextual background.....	4
1.1.3 Theoretical background	5
1.1.4 Conceptual background	6
1.2 Statement of the problem.....	7
1.3 General objective of the study	8
1.4 Specific objectives.....	8
1.5 Research questions	8
1.6 Scope of the study	8
1.6.1 Content scope.....	8
1.6.2 Geographical scope	9
1.6.3 Time scope.....	9
1.7 Significance of the study	9
CHAPTER TWO	10
LITERATURE REVIEW	10
2.0 Introduction.....	10
2.1 Theoretical review of impact of ethnic conflict on economic growth	10

2.2 Impact of ethnic conflict on socio-economic growth.....	11
2.2.1 Division within the country	11
2.2.2 Low level economic growth and development	11
2.2.3 Destruction of social infrastructure	12
2.2.4 Reduced level of development	12
2.2.5 Cultural discrimination	14
2.3 The contribution of ethnic tension on displacement of people	16
2.3.1 Human trafficking	16
2.3.2 Ethnic fragmentation	16
2.3.3 Loss of people’s lives	17
2.3.4 Loss of land for agricultural practices and pastoralism	17
2.3.5 Literature research gap on the effects of ethnic conflicts on basic service delivery	19
2.4 The effect of ethnic conflict on basic service delivery	20
2.4.1 Limited provision of social services	20
2.4.2 Competition over available limited resources.....	20
2.4.3 Poor education sector	21
2.4.4 International intervention.....	21
2.4.5 Crippled health services.....	22
2.4.6 Violation of children’s rights	22
2.5 Conceptual framework	24
CHAPTER THREE.....	25
METHODOLOGY	25
3.0 Introduction.....	25
3.1 Research approach.....	25
3.1.1 Research design.....	25
3.2 The area of study.....	25
3.3 Study population	26
3.4 Sample size and Selection Method.....	26
3.5 Sampling method	26
3.6 Data collection methods	27
3.6.2 Interview	27

3.6.3 Document review	27
3.7 Data Collection Instruments	27
3.7.1 Self-administered questionnaire forms	27
3.7.2 Interview guide.....	28
3.8 Validity of the instrument.....	28
3.9 Data analysis and presentation.....	28
3.9.1 Data processing	28
3.9.2 Ethical considerations.....	29
3.9.3 Limitations of the study.....	29
CHAPTER FOUR.....	30
4.0 Chapter overview	30
4.0.1 The background information of respondents.	30
4.1 The gender of respondents.....	30
4.1.1 Age of respondents.....	31
4.1.2 Marital status of respondents	31
4.1.3 Number of years as resident in Pageri County.....	32
4.1.4 Education level of respondents	33
4.2.0 Impact of ethnic conflict on socio-economic growth.....	33
4.2.1 Pageri County has suffered economic losses due to ethnic conflict	33
4.2.2 Leaders exploit ethnic conflict for economic gains	34
4.2.3 Security has improved on efficient use of human capital.....	35
4.2.4 The ethnic conflict is a major factor hindering social infrastructure	36
4.2.5 There is increased level of poverty among the people of Pageri County due to ethnic conflict.....	37
4.2.6 Economic incentives of people is affected by ethnic conflict.....	38
4.2.7 There is increased level of unemployment among people in Pageri County as a results of conflict.....	39
4.3.0 The contribution of ethnic tension on displacement of people	40
4.3.1 There is forced migration through human trafficking in Pageri County as a result of ethnic conflicts	40
4.3.2 Forced migration has led to loss of land and property for most people in Pageri County ...	42
4.3.3 Ethnic fragmentation has increased as a result of migration	42

4.3.4 Many people lose their lives in the course of displacement	43
4.3.5 Ethnic conflict has created unsecured environments for communities in Pageri County. ...	44
4.3.6 People in Pageri County have moved into refugee camps for survival as a result of ethnic conflict.....	45
4.4.0 The effect of ethnic conflict on basic service delivery	46
4.4.1 There is poor provision of education in Pageri County due to conflict.....	46
4.4.2 Due to ethnic conflicts there are few trained medical personnel to provide health services to people	47
4.4.3 Ethnic conflict led to competition over the limited available resources among masses.	48
4.4.4 There is destruction of socio infrastructure delivery in the county due to ethnic conflict ...	48
CHAPTER FIVE	50
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	50
5.0 Introduction.....	50
5.1 Summary of findings	50
5.1.1 To examine how political insecurity has affected the economic status in Pageri County....	50
5.1.2 To examine the extent to which ethnic tension has contributed to displacement of people in Pageri County.	50
5.1.3 To find out how ethnic conflict has affected basic service delivery to the people in Pageri County.	51
5.2 Conclusion	51
5.3 Recommendations	52
REFERENCES	54
APPENDICES	57
APPENDIX A: SELF ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRE	57
APPENDIX B: INTERVIEW GUIDE.....	62

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1: Gender of respondents	30
Table 4.2: Age of respondents	31
Table 4.3: Marital status	32
Table 4.4: Number of years as a resident in Pageri County	32
Table 4.5: Education level of respondents	33
Table 4.6: Pageri County has suffered economic losses due to ethnic conflict.....	34
Table 4.7: Leaders exploit ethnic conflict for economic gains.....	35
Table 4.8: Security has improved on efficient use of human capital	36
Table 4.9: The ethnic conflict is a major factor hindering social infrastructure	36
Table 4.10: There is increased level of poverty among the people of Pageri County	38
Table 4.11: Economic incentives of people is affected by ethnic conflict.....	39
Table 4.12: There is increased level of unemployment among people in Pageri County.....	40
Table 4.13: There is forced migration through human trafficking in Pageri County	41
Table 4.14: Forced migration has led to loss of land and property for most people	42
Table 4.15: Ethnic fragmentation has increased as a result of migration	43
Table 4.15: Many people lose their lives in the course of displacement	43
Table 4:16: Ethnic conflict has created unsecured environments for communities in Pageri County	44
Table 4:17: People in Pageri County have moved into refugee camps for survival as a result of ethnic conflict	45
Table 4.18: There is poor provision of education in Pageri County	46
Table 4.19: There are few trained medical personnel to provide health services to people	47
Table 4.20: There is competition over the limited available resources among masses	48
Table 4.21: There is destruction of socio infrastructure delivery in the county	49

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: A conceptual framework showing a relationship between the independent and dependent variable.	24
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

SEG	Socio Economic Growth
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
EAO	East African Organisation
TBC	Trans-Border Conflict
PBP	Peace-Building Partnership
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
GOSS	Government of South Sudan
ED	Ethnic Dinka
EN	Ethnic Nuer
SPLM	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SPLM-IO	Sudan People's Liberation Movement- In Opposition
IAR	International Alert Report
IMF	International Monetary Funds
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
EES	Eastern Equatoria State
EAO	Eastern African Organisation
MES	Multi-Ethnic Societies
WRS	World Refugees Survey
IDPs	Internal Displaced Persons
WB	World Bank
AMREF	African Medical and Research Foundation
MRH	Maternal and Reproductive Health
ANC	Antenatal Clinic
HIV	Human Immunes Virus
UN-R	United Nations Report
EAO	Ethnic Armed Organisation

ABSTRACT

The study was to examine the impact of the ethnic conflict on socio-economic growth in South Sudan. It focused on a case of Pageri County. It was guided by the three research objectives; i) to examine how political insecurity has affected the economic status in Pageri County, ii) to examine the extent to which ethnic tension has contributed to displacement of people in Pageri County and iii) to find out how ethnic conflict has affected basic service delivery to the people in Pageri County.

The study used a cross sectional research design basing on both qualitative and quantitative data. In addition the study used purposive sampling and sample random sampling methods; it used a sample size of 153 respondents.

Findings revealed that ethnic conflict is one of the major contributing factors to the poor economic status of Pageri County. It was also revealed that that poor infrastructure in the area is as a result of ethnic conflict in the country. Results also revealed that forced migration in seek of safe environments, this forces people to abandon their homes/ property, land is turned into a war zone between rival tribes fighting over the scarce limited resources.

In conclusion, it was observed that the other social consequence of ethnic conflict is psychological impact of the violence in the Pageri County. In many instances of armed conflict and political violence, the peace of mind of a populace would be one of the first as well as one of the most long lasting but invisible casualties.

The study recommends that the security should seize to collect the weapons the people used to fight. The government should have peace dialogue with the opposition parties, NGOs with the help of governments should give financial support and resettlement packages to victims of the conflict in the county. The governments and other stakeholders should give scholarship to children to retain them in school, rebuilding health facilities, increase small-scale credit facilities for women to enhancing life opportunities, counselling services to conflict victims to improve lives of the women and children in the county.

. Another recommendation to the government is that there needs for to build a strong economic structure, strong institutions and policies that can weather through an ethnic warfare without being greatly affected.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Ethnic conflict is a struggle between individuals over value or claims to status, power and scarce resources in which the aims of the opponents are to neutralise, injure or eliminate their rivals (Closer, 1999). In other words, South Sudan ethnic conflict is an escalated competition between ethnic groups whose aim is to gain advantage in the area of power, resources, interest and needs; this has over the years led to a continuous decline in the country's socioeconomic status. Therefore, the study intends to examine the impact of ethnic conflict on socio-economic growth in South Sudan focusing on a case of Pageri County.

1.1 Background to the study

1.1.1 Historical background

According to Coleman (1995) each society is endowed with a set of wealth-creating assets, such as land and mineral resources, or wealth-redistributing assets, such as control of the state. There is therefore an incentive for a subset of an agents to form a group to wrest control of these assets from the rest of the population, so as though share among fewer claimants. Once a group has won control over the country's riches, however, it faces the task of enforcing the exclusion of non-members. Agents not belonging to the winning group will attempt to infiltrate it through violence so as to participate in the distribution of the spoils.

On a regional perspective, Naim (2004) explains that conflict and instability trends in East Africa continue to make it one of the most unstable regions in the world.¹ Significant portions of East Africa remain unable to break free of the lethal cocktail of armed conflicts, violent crime, extremism, communal violence, political instability, and state failure that has plagued the region for decades. Most of East Africa's zones of armed conflict and instability today are concentrated near border areas; pose a major risk of spill over on economic growth; and feature powerful cross border drivers, interests, and actors. In recent years, regional governments have made a much greater effort to police their borders, and their renewed commitment to address trans-border conflict issues constitutes an important window of opportunity. However, few regional states have the capacity to effectively administer their remote, expansive border areas. As a result,

much trans-border conflict management and prevention falls on the shoulders of local communities and local authorities, in partnership with central governments and interstate regional organizations. The resilience and adaptability of this collection of local and regional actors are critical factors in determining whether, and to what extent, cross border conflict and instability issues are successfully managed.

Furthermore, Oucho (2002) notes that both oppressive government and inadequate government are frequently cited as contributors to armed conflict and instability. East Africa features both. Governments in the region vary widely in their attitudes and legislation toward non-state or civic actors in managing trans-border conflicts; some are highly restrictive while others are amenable to forging hybrid peace-building partnerships with civil society groups in border areas. The region's stronger states have been much more assertive about projecting their authority into border areas and across borders into neighboring states, resulting in a high level of regional armed interventionism and proxy wars. This has also helped to reinforce regional conflict complexes involving multiple states and non-state actors. Some instances of regional interventionism reflect state security interests, but regional militaries have also been deployed in pursuit of parochial economic interests. The impact of regional armed interventionism has been variable in some cases it has worsened insecurity and armed violence; in other cases it has reduced it.

Most of East Africa's zones of armed conflict and instability today are concentrated near border areas and feature powerful cross border drivers, interests, and actors. Cross border spill over is thus a major problem in East Africa, and has the effect of tying the fates of relatively stable countries to their troubled neighbours. At its worst, spill over has produced new crises of armed violence that match or exceed the fatality levels of the original conflict, as the case of the 1994 Rwandan genocide and ensuing wars in eastern DRC illustrates (Ibid, 2002).

It is argued by Hein (2006) that under such circumstances, regional governments can ill-afford to ignore violent conflicts in neighbouring countries, nor can they rest assured that containment strategies will adequately shield them. Few of the region's central governments have the capacity (or in some cases the political will) to police and patrol their remote, expansive border areas. As a result, much of what passes for trans-border conflict management and prevention falls on the shoulders of regional organizations, local communities, and local government authorities, in partnership with often distant central governments. Their resilience and adaptability are critical

factors in determining whether and to what extent cross border conflict and instability issues are successfully managed.

On a national perspective, according to Cecchi et.al (2013), ethnic violence in South Sudan has a long history among South Sudan's varied ethnic groups. It was also observed that South Sudan has 64 tribes with the largest being the Dinkas, who constitute about 35% of the population and predominate in government. The second largest are the Nuers who constitute 31% of the population. Conflict is often aggravated among nomadic groups over the issue of cattle and grazing land and is part of the wider Sudanese nomadic conflicts. It is also important to note that since its independence, South Sudan has been gripped by a conflict that has killed an estimated 50,000 and displaced 1.6 million people (Cecchi et.al, 2013). The ethnic conflict broke out along ethnic lines in December 2013 following President Salva Kiir's accusation that the former Vice President Riek Machar was plotting a coup d'état.

Hoeffler(2004) also notes that South Sudan's conflict is ethnically based but has spilled over into the political arena, where we have the president of the country, Salva Kiir, who is an ethnic Dinka, which is the majority tribe in South Sudan and his former Vice President, Riek Machar, who represents the Nuer faction, which is the second largest tribe in the country. There has often been conflict between the Dinka and Nuer going back centuries, really, because of different roles in society that has spilled over into, sort of open conflict fare in the streets between these two tribes and two political parties while the minorities tribes either joined the SPLW/A (Salva Kiir) or SPLM-IO (Riek Machar).

According to Hoeffler (2004), it is noted that up to 300,000 people in Paderi County are estimated to have been killed in the conflict, including notable atrocities such as the 2014 Bentiu massacre. Although both men have supporters from across South Sudan's ethnic divides, subsequent fighting has had ethnic undertones. Kiir's Dinka ethnic group has been accused of attacking other ethnic groups and Machar's Nuer ethnic group has been accused of attacking the Dinka. The International Alert report, (2004) notes that more than 3.5 million people have been displaced in a country of about 12 million, with more than 2.1 million internally displaced and more than 1.5 million having fled to neighbouring countries, especially Uganda, Sudan, and Kenya. Fighting in the agricultural heart in the south of the country has soared the number of people facing starvation to 6 million with famine breaking out in some areas. The country's

economy has also been devastated. According to the IMF, real income has halved since 2013 and inflation is more than 300% per annum. (International Alert, 2014)

1.1.2 Contextual background

According to El-Batahani, (2003), the outbreak of the ethnic conflict in South Sudan Payeri County particular has created an economic, social and humanitarian catastrophe on top of a political and security crisis. Widespread looting continued corruption, destruction of markets and physical and social infrastructure, and capital flight have reversed much of the progress since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement with Sudan in 2005.

Furthermore, it is noted that there is no doubt that the conflict which took place in Sudan casted a negative shadow over Sudan's economy over the years. South Sudan's economy has many factors combined that have led to the current tragic situation and one of the most important of these factors is the instability of the country's political situation over the past fifty years. The country has fluctuated between democracy and military rule yet each type has its own ideas, principles and economic policies and this division has caused the inconsistency and uncertainty in economic policies of the country.

From this low level of development, An-Naim(2014) states that the conflict has further undermined the prospects for future growth. The most immediate impact has been on oil production. Financing nearly 80 per cent of the Government's overall budget, oil provides 98 percent of public sector. Revenue, contributes 60 percent to GDP and to almost all foreign exchange earnings, thus making the South Sudanese economy highly vulnerable to changes in oil prices and oil production levels. An inadequately diversified economy is more exposed to economic shocks and volatile global commodity markets. Heavy reliance on oil revenues means South Sudan is at the mercy of economic cycles of boom and bust, making fiscal discipline difficult and long-term planning complicated.

Before the occurrence of the ethnic conflict, the few educational and health facilities that were established by international development partners and missionaries were properly maintained and taken care. Schools and health units that served as socio services to the people are most commonly affected by these conflicts in all countries and in South Sudan often burnt down. Cobham et.al (2005) explains that in the states that are prone to conflicts, socio workers such as

teachers and health workers either relocate to conflict free areas or some abandon their professions and sought alternative ways and means of making a living.

1.1.3 Theoretical background

Elbadawi(2015) asserts that Africa has a high prevalence of conflicts and this is commonly attributed to the ethnic diversity of its countries. This inference seems self-evident to many, given that African rebel movements almost always are ethnically defined. Ethnic identities and hatred are thus seen as the cause of violent conflict. However, more systematic analysis of the causes of conflict suggests that Africa's conflicts conform to a global pattern that is better explained by political and economic factors as well as by the extent of ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in the society

The study adopted the instrumentalism theory which was advanced by(Bates 1974). The core idea of instrumentalism is that ethnicity is neither inherent in human nature nor intrinsically valuable. Ethnicity masks a deeper core of society interests, which are either economic or political. Ethnicity is useful for gaining political power or for drawing resources from the state. That is why it is deployed so often in multi-ethnic societies. Conflict takes place because leaders strategically manipulate ethnicity for the sake of political power, or for extracting resources from the state (Chandra, 2004).The instrumentalism theory states that within instrumentalist thought, ethnic conflict does not emerge directly from differences in ethnic identity. Rather ethnic conflict arises only when ethnic identities are politicized or manipulated to generate political and socio-economic advantages for an ethnic group at the cost of depriving or neglecting other ethnics. In addition, instrumentalism appears a more nuanced theory as it recognizes the relevance of political and socio-economic structural dynamics to account for temporal and geographical variations in the occurrence of ethnic conflicts. (Ellingsen 2000).

Hoeffler et al (2001) explains that conflicts usually have incumbent governments that control the state and have a monopoly of force before the conflict and challenges people who have not effectively challenged the monopoly of others before the outbreak of the conflict but whose challenge initiates the outbreak of the conflict. The challengers may begin as a small group, but for the episode to rise to the level of a conflict, they must become numerically important. The challengers may seek to replace the incumbents in control of the monopoly of force within the extant territory of the state, or they may seek the secession of part of the original territory.

It is also important to note that the first conflict erupted in the South of the country in August 1955, shortly before independence between the forces of the central government and the “Anyanyaone (1) Movement”. The conflict intensified after independence of the country when the promise to grant a “Federal System of government” to the South of the country was denied by the ruling elites in Khartoum.

1.1.4 Conceptual background

According to Ashutosh (2002), an ethnic conflict is a conflict between two or more contending ethnic groups. While the source of the conflict may be political, social, economic or religious, the individuals in conflict must expressly fight for their ethnic group's position within society. In the humanitarian disasters of southern Sudan and Somalia, globalization does not figure among the concerns brought on by ethnic conflict. In both of these conflict areas, famine, drought, and geographical displacement are the significant factors accompanying the constant threat of insecurity. Even to the uninformed observer, it is clear that any one of these attendant factors is sufficient to cripple the self-sufficiency of a rural population, whose trade practices and specific modes of subsistence are often unique reflections of their own local geography and socio-cultural framework. On the other hand, Lutz (2009) states that socioeconomic growth is an elite-directed process that concentrates social power in direct proportion to increases in culture scale.

Ethnic conflicts often do not have underlying causes that are not related to genuine historical tensions between different groups, nor there any generalisation of ethnic behaviour when studying ethnic conflict (Asal, 2013). Current conceptual frameworks for analysing the interrelationship between ethnic conflict and socioeconomic situation of a country are mainly based on three legs; namely (i) cost of conflict, (ii) grievance and (iii) greed. The idea that armed conflict and conflict induce broad socioeconomic losses, and hence exacerbate poverty is widely accepted and supported by various cost of conflict analysis like the C-H framework which explains that economic viability appears to be the predominant systematic explanation of rebellion and that grievances, such as inequality, political rights, ethnic polarisation, and religious fractionalisation only weakly explain the origins of ethnic conflict. In addition, cost of conflict analysis range from direct economic losses due to decreased growth rates of a nation's gross domestic product to direct and indirect costs on human health (Hoeffler, 2001)

World Bank, (2006) notes that there is less agreement, however, about the reverse theory: poverty causing armed conflict and conflict. According to the grievance approach, unbalanced societal

development leads to inequality, exclusion, and poverty, which in turn contribute to growing grievances that might lead to violent conflict. Recent economic research challenges this grievance approach, as it might oversimplify the reality. Neoclassical economic theory stresses that there are not only costs incurred by armed conflict and conflict, but also benefits, at least for certain population groups. Supporters of this theory argue that rather than just grievance, opportunities for predatory accumulation—namely greed—tends to cause conflict and conflict.

The literature on conflicts also suggests that social diversity can have several offsetting effects that may reduce the risk of large-scale violent conflict. This may happen because rebel cohesion may be a function of the degree of ethnic or religious diversity of the society; in highly diverse societies, the government may be more easily successful in dividing the rebels given that the rebels themselves may have a harder time in gaining support for their cause across a wider range of ethnic groups with potentially diverse preferences.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Aleksi (2014) notes that during the ethnic conflict in South Sudan, from a period of 2013-2016 there has been little opportunity for development planners to formulate and implement suitable development plans due to constant fighting, destruction of both physical and economic infrastructure and migration of people. The continuing ethnic conflict has divided Pageri County into elements of insecurity, humanitarian crises and poor socio-economic conditions. Alex de Waal (2016) states that the economic costs of the conflict to date are substantial, with a projected drop of 15% in South Sudan's GDP for 2014.

In addition, the 2013 Report of the Secretary General to ECOSOC noted that, due to division amongst the different tribes in South Sudan, there has been competition over status, power and limited socioeconomic resources and this has spread in various regions in particular Pageri County. This has led Pageri County to be characterised with an increasing number of women dying in childbirth, high illiterate levels because schools are burnt during fighting. The report also noted that endemic poverty and chronic underdevelopment have impacted heavily on the ability to provide basic services and respond to humanitarian needs, rendering communities vulnerable to the effects of poverty, insecurity, displacement, food and nutrition insecurity, outbreaks of disease and most especially inequality in all general aspects such as income which causes tension among masses.

It is also stated that the long periods of the ethnic conflict in South Sudan is a direct result of both political and socioeconomic factors with a combination of political insecurity, cultural discrimination, ethnic polarisation and religious fractionalisation and socio economic factors such as the uncertainty of livelihoods, the incapacity to promote sustainable development in the areas of agriculture and the continuous decline in the economic growth of the region. It is based upon this background that the researcher decided to carry out the study.

1.3 General objective of the study

The purpose of the study was to examine the impact of the ethnic conflict on socio-economic growth in South Sudan. It focused on a case of Pageri County.

1.4 Specific objectives

The study will be guided by the following specific objectives;

- i. To examine how political insecurity has affected the economic status in Pageri County.
- ii. To examine the extent to which ethnic tension has contributed to displacement of people in Pageri County.
- iii. To find out how ethnic conflict has affected basic service delivery to the people in Pageri County.

1.5 Research questions

- i. How has political insecurity affected the economic status in Pageri County?
- ii. What is the extent to which ethnic conflict has contributed to displacement of people in Pageri County?
- iii. How ethnic conflict did affected basic service delivery to the people in Pageri County?

1.6 Scope of the study

1.6.1 Content scope

The study presented a brief historical background perspective about ethnic conflicts in South Sudan with emphasis on linking how this phenomenon has affected the socio-economic growth in the region, in particular Pageri County. In addition, the study examined the contributing factors to the insecurity in the country and how it has blocked development both socially and economically.

1.6.2 Geographical scope

The study was carried out in Pageri County a village located in Eastern Equatoria State South Sudan. The county is also located along the Juba highway road, border to Uganda in South Central Equatorial in the North, Juba City and in the East, Magwi County Eastern Equatorial States-Torit. Geographically the county is in between Rivers, in the West River Nile and east is River Ascwa and its coordinates are 3° 51' 51" North, 31° 57' 13" East.

1.6.3 Time scope

The study focused a period of 4 years that is from 2013-2016. This was because the researcher believes this is enough time to provide and gather the most reliable and relevant information for the study.

1.7 Significance of the study

The study intends to benefit the following stakeholders:

To the government

The study intends to create awareness about the factors hindering socio-economic growth, this was important since the study provided recommendations (solutions) or mitigating factors that may help policy makers in solving the issue.

To the researcher

The study may improve my research skills such as writing proposal, data analysis, presentation and data analysis. In addition, it may enable the researcher acquire a Degree of Master of International Relations and Diplomacy at Nkumba University.

To other academicians

The study intends to help them gain knowledge about ethnic conflict and how they can affect socio-economic growth and development in any given country.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the theoretical and empirical literature relating to the study; it deals with studying the impact of the ethnic conflict on socio-economic growth in South Sudan, focusing on a case of Pageri County.

2.1 Theoretical review of impact of ethnic conflict on economic growth

In the writings of Ibrahim and Sambanis (2002), ethnic diversity has been a treasure as well as a recipe for conflict. Different societies have had different experiences when it comes to the co-existence of ethnic groups. For some, ethnic diversity has helped in bringing out a stable economy because of the inter group bargaining process. These bargaining processes will be peaceful and beneficial to the economy of a nation if the different ethnic groups feel adequately represented by the national political institutions and if the national economic framework provides opportunity for all to engage in productive activities.

The other theory advanced by the same authors above is that in a society that has ethnic diversity, some leaders exploit the ethnic divisions in order to gain political power. In this case, this behavior leads to lack of efficient use of human capital. The leaders will favor less qualified people from their tribe who cannot deliver on the task given. With this kind of trend, there is very little done by those who get employed and hence the economy of a nation stagnates.

Ethnic conflict has a great impact to the society as seen in the historical journey of South Sudan. There is a direct link between ethnic conflict and economic growth and development of a country. Any social or political or even economic development requires an environment of stability and peace. Together with hindering economic growth, ethnic conflict also destroys what has been done during the time of stability. It breaks structures and institutions that were created for economic growth and development. Businesses are annihilated, infrastructure is destroyed and lives of people lost. In some instances, the economic interests of an ethnic community can as well cause conflicts. This hence means that after the conflict has erupted more economic loss is encountered. It ends up being a never ending vicious cycle.

Ethnic polarization brings about violence that in so many cases could generate into a big civil war which in most cases will have serious economic consequences. Statistically, Montalvo (2005) says that when one does a data analysis, it is apparent that ethnic polarization has a great negative impact on investment. In reducing the polarization from a 1 to 0, there will be an increase of 1.20% of the average growth rate of the GDP per capita.

Reksulak (2000) discusses an economic growth model known as Standard growth regression model and in this model he says, ethnic tensions and polarization reduces the per capita growth rates of a nation. The tension makes the participants in the belt of a country's wealth creation become sluggish and hence produces less. The tension brings about mistrust and uncertainty such that people do not want to gamble investing or carrying out economic activities in the fear that their investments will be destroyed.

Another theoretical look at the impact of ethnic conflicts on the economy is what is advanced by Jean and Malambe. In their writings, they observed that it is the language aspect of ethnicity that really causes conflict and hence economic retardation. In this assertion, people of different tongues always tend to disagree and distrust each other hence reduce cases of doing business or partnering in any way. This tongue diversity hence affects economic growth. Lack of common language therefore is a major impediment of growth as demonstrated even in the bible story of the tower of babel. It prevents a society from pursuing common goals. Jean Malambe[1996] did not mention about the political insecurity that had been obstacle to people to settle for economic development the current researcher will fill the gap.

2.2 Impact of ethnic conflict on socio-economic growth

2.2.1 Division within the country

According to Barro (1991), ethnic division brings in conflicts which could lead to political instability and civil wars that have long-lasting economic effects. People change their economic behaviors by resulting to spending most of their finances on activities of consumption than investment e.g. looking for rent in safer places.

2.2.2 Low level economic growth and development

Ethnic diversity can become a hindrance to the economic growth and development together with social stability. For example, if some group of people/ community is given some special

treatment by the government like it happens in most African states, and then growth is not equitable. However, Hino (2012) notes that ethnic diversity, as it is meant to be and when it is encouraged by leaders, can lead to great social and economic growth and the reduction or elimination of poverty. Many scholars and leaders have suggested that possible ethnic inequalities should be incorporated into overall development policies, in order to have an effective conflict prevention strategy.

2.2.3 Destruction of social infrastructure

Furthermore, it is stated that ethnic conflicts have a myriad of impacts to the communities in warfare. There is a direct linkage between ethnic conflicts and its impacts including economic growth and development of a country. Any economic, social or political development requires an environment of stability and peace. More specifically, activities of economic growth and development require the players to be in a non-conflict situation. Besides this, ethnic conflict also destroys a lot of what has been developed during the time of stability. It breaks structures created for economic development. Businesses are brought down, infrastructure is destroyed and lives of people who drive development activities are lost. Countries like Nigeria, Congo, Rwanda, Syria, and parts of Uganda have had instances of underdevelopment precipitated by ethnic conflicts.

Oucho (2002) says that while it is true that ethnic conflict affects the economy, economic interests of a country or community may play a big role in ethnic conflict and hence lead to even more destruction into the economy. It ends up being a never ending vicious cycle.

Ethnic conflict affects people's economic incentives. Some sections of the economy flourish, while others suffer. To evaluate this, researchers have tested and discovered that the less destructive conflicts affect the labor-intensive sectors more. Conflict reduces the share of the manufacturing sector in the GDP, increasing the exploitation of some natural resources and reducing. Labour-intensive sectors are also negatively affected by conflict. It is also found that exporting sectors and industries that require external financing suffer more during conflict according (Hirschman, 1981).

2.2.4 Reduced level of development

Further, writers have said that Ethnic Conflict among other types of conflict can affect the level of development in a country in many other ways. In some ways, conflict is likely to disrupt

distribution of food and other resources to the population affected by it. For instance reason so many people died in the 1984 famine in Ethiopia was not drought but because the food could not be distributed to the people due to the magnitude of the war which was going on at the time. Conflicts also affect many services, such as schools which get devastated by conflict and this may cause literacy rates to fall and it's obvious that levels of literacy are an indicator of widespread development. Also, ethnic conflict can bring an imbalance in the population structure, since men of economic age are those most likely to be involved in the fighting and get killed in some cases. A case in point is Rwanda where the war led to men getting away from economic activities as they fought and unfortunately, most of the men were killed in the wars.

The situation of ethnic conflict according to Easley (2000) has been considered to be the greatest contributor to the slow pace of development in Africa. Many decades after independence, ethnic conflicts are still in the news today from central Africa to Nigeria. The effects of these conflicts have been on income, growth and economic policies. By this it means that in the situation of warfare in countries of African, and even globally, there can never be any meaningful economic growth. The warring communities divert their resources and energies to fighting with each other and hence lose out on developing their communities and nation in terms of engaging themselves in meaningful economic activities.

According to the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (2014), the conflict in South Sudan since December 2013 has devastated the lives of the majority of South Sudan's people. It has killed tens of thousands, placed nearly a third of the population at risk of famine and ravaged key parts of the country. The conflict has been brutal: killings, rape, forced recruitment of children, mass displacement and the destruction of livelihoods. It has left open wounds that will take decades to heal. The economic costs of the conflict to date are substantial, with a projected drop of 15% in South Sudan's GDP for 2014.

If the ethnic conflict continues for another 1 to 5 years, it will cost South Sudan between US\$22.3 billion and \$28 billion. If the conflict's effects are measured over 20 years to allow for flow-on effects, the loss is even greater: between \$122 billion and \$158 billion. The human costs of conflict death, hunger and disease also have significant longer term economic impacts. Just taking the effects of hunger on labour productivity could mean a further \$6 billion in lost GDP if the conflict were to last another 5 years. South Sudan's spending on security could increase by a further \$2.2 billion were the conflict to last another 5 years. The savings in military spending that

would result from resolving the conflict within a year from now would allow South Sudan to meet the internationally recommended target of allocating 20% of spending to education (Ibid, 2014).

In general, some conflicts in the society are caused by economic reasons. According to Collier (2006) these economic reasons could be economic growth and development or economic underdevelopment in a society. Some of the ways in which this happens is when there are group motives or political inequalities that lead to some mobilization of a certain ethnic group and horizontal inequalities. By group motives it means group differences that make a certain ethnic groups distinct from others.

Further in this linkage between economic developments and ethnic conflict, some authors have discussed a theory known as internal colony theory. According to this theoretical discussion, a group of people from some ethnic community establishes their dominance within the society and from there the group asserts itself by maintaining some cultural division of labour. This locks out most of the other people who do not belong to that tribe and hence sparks some level of ethnic dissatisfaction which ends up as an ethnic conflict. In this case we are talking about a situation where there is stratification and cultural distinctions are made so clear and they are superimposed upon class lines.

2.2.5 Cultural discrimination

Hechter (1978) observes that when ethnic groups are victimized in some ways or if they have some perceived or real threats that are coming from other ethnic groups who in most cases rival them, identification in terms of ethnicity becomes the most important way of shielding themselves. This is because all across the globe, and especially among people living in Africa, Asia and South America, ethnic grouping is seen as the major source of protection. Susan et.al (1997) in his analysis of causes of economic growth as a recipe for conflicts says that in situations where there are declining quality of life in a state, say for instance Bosnia which was part of her case study, there will always be a collapse of the community because the expectations that people were clinging on and the hope for the future has diminished.

Muscat (2002) argues that economic growth and development aggravates and fans the ethnic conflict because whenever there is some level of growth, it raises expectations as well as discontents. There is a lot of sharpening resentments that comes from the relatively

disadvantaged people. This situation when it unfolds like this it becomes the new source of ethnic conflict and in other cases other forms of conflict. This is worsened if the differences are made public and they are used by the ethnic kingpins/elites to mobilize the already miserable members of the tribe.

Ethnicity by itself is a neutral reality. It is a form of identity which distinguishes a group of people from another. If it remained so, there would never be any conflict with an ethnic causation. However, when some ethnic grouping seems to be advantage in some way be they financial benefits, social, political or any other indication of unequal treatment, conflicts erupts. In this case therefore economic development will hence have brought war which in turn will destroy all the remaining economic gains.

2.2.6 The research gaps on Impact of ethnic conflict on socio-economic growth

According to Barro [1991], started that ethnic division bring in conflicts which could to political instability and civil that affects the economy of the countries. However, he forgot to mention the political insecurity which was a result of power struggle that do affect socio economic growth.

Ouchoel at [2002] notes that ethnic conflict affect people's incentives, reduces the shares of manufacturing sectors in GDP. However, the Authors did not mention political leaders that bring in political insecurity. They exploit ethnic difference for their personal gain that can affect GDP of any country negatively.

According to Easley[2009] ethnic division is the great contributor to slow down development in Africa. He said that this have in income economic policies and growth, his observation is true that the war bring community to divert their resource and energies to fight each other's which led low economic development. However, he did not mention in politically unstable country both foreign investor and local community does not invest because of political insecurity that they may led to loss of their economy.

Hechter el at [1998] observed that cultural discrimination through ethnic identification in groups can affects economic growth in his analysis of cause of economic growth. The significance of his literature is that ethnically developed society do aggravate and fans conflicts for their protection which affect economic growth. He did not mention in politically unstable state, government do divert their resource/ fans to fight warfare which can be used for development and it will affect socio economic growth.

2.3 The contribution of ethnic tension on displacement of people

2.3.1 Human trafficking

Akee,et. al (2009) explains that the link between ethnic conflicts and international trafficking is an issue that has recently received a surge in international attention. The main argument is that internal conflicts encourage the internal displacement of individuals from networks of family and community, and their access to economic and social safety nets. These same individuals are particularly vulnerable to being trafficked, by the hopes of better economic prospects elsewhere. The link between ethnic fragmentation, conflicts, internal and internally displaced people from a country and international trafficking to the data for the first time, making use of a novel dataset of international trafficking

In the words of Randall et al (2010), patterns of forced migration in South Sudan are structured by the changing nature of conflict in the country. While acutely vulnerable internally displaced persons do live in those few areas of the country that are still affected by significant armed conflict (especially in the insurgent prone eastern borderlands), the phenomenon of forced migration is more widespread and complex. Yet assessments of forced migration in the country as a whole have tended to be obscured by the focus on parts of South Sudan that are accessible to agencies working across the border. Much less is known about the situation in other geographic areas, or about displaced populations not accessible to the armed opposition groups with which cross-border aid agencies cooperate. Another problem is that the literature on the political economy of ethnic conflict and displacement is sparse, and the majority of investigators have been constrained by their own sociopolitical agendas. Their emphasis on ‘problem-finding’ has not taken account of the positive trends that have emerged in the past decade.

The second type is state society conflict-induced displacement, which is generally post-armed conflict and caused by military occupation and or ‘development’ activities. Type Two forced migration could be due, for example, to land confiscation by the military or other armed groups, or it could be caused by infrastructure construction. It could also be a product of predatory taxation, forced labour and other abuses (Ibid, 2010).

2.3.2 Ethnic fragmentation

The literature on the link between ethnic fragmentation and conflict can be further classified into two branches democratic and non-democratic societies. In democratic societies, the main cause

of conflict is increasing inter-ethnic-group economic inequality caused by (i) economic policies instituted by the government, (ii) the classic tragedy of the commons case wherein one ethnic group fails to internalize the costs that their choices impart on other ethnic groups, (iii) bureaucratic corruption, (iv) the ‘resource curse’ where the rents from natural resource extraction accrue only to a minority group within a country and finally (v) political transitions. In so far as issues (i), (ii) and (iii) above are concerned, Horowitz (1985) notes that individuals often derive enjoyment from seeing benefits accrue to members of their group (be it class- or ethnic-based) even when they themselves do not directly share in those benefits.

2.3.3 Loss of people’s lives

Armed conflict shatters the lives of the current generation, and the dreams of the future generation. According to Dercon (2004), most individuals and households in developing countries, especially in Africa, face severe socio-economic risks even in the absence of armed conflict. These insecure socio-economic environments force vulnerable people, women and children into deprivation and distress situations in the communities. The incidence of violent armed conflicts is likely to increase fear, insecurity, and suspicion further in already unsecured environments. These are typically associated with the destruction of essential infrastructure and social amenities and services in the affected communities, the breakdown of the rule of law, and reductions in economic activities, private and public investment. Most armed conflicts lead to killing and displacing of populations, often limiting the access of households to employment and earnings and increasing levels of instability and loss of trust.

In terms of displacement, Fearon et.al, (2003) states that the Women’s Commission of Refugee Women and Children estimated in 1993 that as much as 85 per cent of Sudan’s southern population had been displaced. According to the 1996 *World Refugee Survey*, approximately four million Sudanese had been internally displaced by the end of 1995, and 465,000 were refugees in neighbouring countries. Of these four million internally displaced, 1.8 million are located in encampments around Khartoum, where the Sudanese government continues its policy of squatter-camp demolition and forced relocation.

2.3.4 Loss of land for agricultural practices and pastoralism

Hein (2006) asserts that consensual displacement has figured historically among the traditional survival strategies of many southern Sudanese groups when faced with conflict, extreme drought,

or famine, and should be distinguished from forced displacement. Consensual displacement is especially important for cattle owners whose herds require the watering and grazing found only on the receding wetlands or *toic* during the dry season. This tradition of periodic migration to cattle camps, or *wut*, is central to the survival of southern pastoral ecology. It is important to note that this practice is not exclusive to cattle owners, but constitutes a socio-cultural thread in the web of general crisis response strategies in periods of extreme drought and crop failure. In southern Sudan, moreover, there exists no facile distinction between pastoralists, agriculturalists, or hunter-gatherers. Indeed, it is precisely the blurring of these boundaries, and the flexibility of a people to move between these modes of subsistence, which constitutes an important survival strategy in itself.

In addition, Idemudia (2006) states that group cohesion is threatened in forced displacement, and often results in the short or long term dispersion of family and community. This dispersion extends equally to livestock, a mobile resource, in the event of cattle raiding and looting. Dispersion due to conflict may also rupture the social ties and kinship lines that form central threads within the safety net. The consequent failure of survival strategies to meet nutritional demands may occur abruptly or gradually, just as the family and community ties through which resources might be obtained can be ruptured immediately by conflict, or dissolve gradually over the course of forced displacement. Rarely do these eventualities arise in the case of consensual displacement. Breakdown of the safety net thus results from two distinct variables: one human, the other environmental. The former is due to the degree and extension of violence and insecurity, the latter to the status of environmental conditions (drought, flooding). In either case, the socio-economic impacts of these changes are visible and palpable to victims and humanitarian observers, while their socio-cultural impact may be less apparent.

Victims of the Bahr al-Ghazal famine were thus overwhelmed by persistent *murahalin* cattle raiding, and prolonged insecurity throughout the region forced their distant displacement. Accordingly, they “were not only deprived of the economic basis of their way of life, but also prevented from following the survival strategies that would have staved off starvation. Asset stripping in the form of cattle raiding during the Bahr al-Ghazal famine was also a significant factor in causing the Upper Nile famine of 1991-92.

An effective safety net is possible only on the basis of a coherent socio-cultural framework, one that fosters and acknowledges forms of supportive interaction and assistance, such as kin

relations, asset borrowing through social ties, or cultural obligations on richer members to give alms in times of scarcity. However, the network of social ties and kin relations are easily disrupted by conflict and forced displacement.

Many observers also describe a displacement of cattle from its central place in Dinka and Nuer culture by the lure of battle and military hardware. Cattle raiding and asset stripping between southern groups may predate the current phase of conflict, but an increasing tendency to identify southern culture with the hardware of battle signals a shift in traditional forms of symbolic identity. With the SPLA now split along ethnic lines, cattle raids and village devastation carried out between southern factions have come to be seen as part of the war movement. A 1993 *Vanity Fair* article captured this shift among male youth as perceived by an older man.

2.3.5 Literature research gap on the effects of ethnic conflicts on displacement

Akee et al [2009] explain that internal conflict encourage internal displacement from the family and community network, this affect their access to economic safety and the same individual is vulnerable for trafficking for economic prospects elsewhere. However, he forgot to mention that ethnic conflicts can contribute both to internal and external displacement which in turned will led to impoverished, exploitation of human and capital resource.

In democratic societies, Horowitz (1985) notice that the main cause of conflict is increasing inter-ethnic-group and economic inequality caused by economic policies instituted by the government, the classic tragedy of the commons case where one ethnic group fails to internalize the costs that their choices impart on other ethnic groups, bureaucratic corruption, where the rents from natural resource extraction accrue only to a minority group within a country and poor political transitions. However, he did not mention poor basic service delivery like education, health facilities that are fore runner of economic growth.

According to Dercon (2004), most individuals and households in developing countries, especially in Africa, face severe socio-economic risks even in the absence of armed conflict. He forgot that to mention that the insecure socio-economic environments that force vulnerable people, women and children into deprivation and distress situations in the communities will led to loss of lives.

2.4 The effect of ethnic conflict on basic service delivery

2.4.1 Limited provision of social services

Chandler (2012) observed that ethnic conflicts have been fought primarily over claims to governance meaning the core drivers of conflict are related to legitimacy and power over populations. As a result, the provision of social services in these areas is fraught with political complications, and attached closely to the competing nation-building agendas that shape subnational armed conflicts.

It is also observed that with aid commitments on the rise, South Sudan has the potential to greatly strengthen the delivery of health, education, and other social services. However, while it is established practice for aid agencies to back state-led development strategies, this presents complications in some of the country's ethnic conflict affected areas where ethnic armed organisations (EAOs) and associated networks have been the primary social service providers for decades.

Ramesh et.al (2004) notes that aid interventions in social sectors have significant potential to contribute to peace building. In particular, coordination and collaboration efforts between state and linked service providers can improve the quality of service provision, while also supporting the war to peace transition. These 'convergence' efforts demonstrate a key contribution to the peace process that can possibly be enhanced by international aid actors through both peace building and mainstream development funds.

2.4.2 Competition over available limited resources

Since the country's foundation, South Sudan's mostly populated border regions have been heavily contested, with the Pageri County-led state facing an extreme deficit in legitimacy. Ethnic conflicts have been fought primarily over claims to establish patron-client relations with regions outside South Sudan meaning that the core drivers of conflict are related to armed actors' roles in governance. As a result, the provision of social services in these areas is fraught with political complications, and attached closely to the competing nation-building agendas that shape subnational armed conflicts.

In some conflict-affected areas, Hirschler (2004) explains that confidence in the peace process is being actively undermined by the conflict-insensitive expansion of government service delivery,

as well as internationally implemented projects. At the same time, East Africa Organisation linked services face severe funding cuts as donor priorities shift. Encouragingly though, ‘convergence’ efforts have led to collaboration towards a wide range of mutually beneficial goals between state and East Africa Organisation linked service providers, demonstrating significant potential for peace building. Tangible improvements in access to services that enhance relations between conflicting parties can build confidence in the peace process and address grievances among conflict affected populations and East Africa Organisations. It is also noted that improved relations can also contribute to the establishment of social sector institutions conducive to peace in the long-term.

2.4.3 Poor education sector

Another important point is that in any society, whether peaceful, conflict-affected or in some form of transition, it is unlikely that the education system is operating in totally positive or negative ways. Davies (2010) suggests that any analysis of the education system is more likely to highlight a range of areas where some parts of the system may be fuelling conflict in a highly politicized way, whilst there may be other aspects of the system that are trying to bring about change and contribute towards peace building. This makes for a fairly complex picture, particularly when a country moves from more abstract levels of policy choices for instance between the benefits and risks of decentralisation from a conflict perspective) to practical programming and operational choices that need to be made in different local contexts.

2.4.4 International intervention

Clark et al. (2010) asserts that the international community has a strong interest in supporting South Sudan’s effort to find a lasting solution to the ethnic conflicts. As development aid is increasingly available for a range of programs in the conflict-affected areas, it will be important to be fully aware of and consider how state institutions, processes, and services will intersect with what already exists on the ground, in ways that would build trust and local capacity toward effectively meeting the needs of communities in these areas. Given the long duration of the ethnic conflicts and the existence of ethnic armed groups in parts of the country, administrative and social services have long been delivered by their political structures and associated networks of service providers and social organizations, rather than by the state. If not carefully considered,

well intentioned aid-supported programs may inadvertently fuel conflict rather than contribute to peace at a particularly delicate moment in the process.

2.4.5 Crippled health services

Armed conflict has been described as a public health problem due to its negative impact on health systems and population health. One of the most affected components has been access to basic health services, including maternal and reproductive health (MRH) services. Bosmans et al. (2008) found that the conflict in the South Sudan's territories has resulted in decreased access to antenatal care (ANC) and postnatal care; increasing number of home deliveries, induced deliveries, deliveries at military checkpoints; and increased occurrence of gender-based violence. Still within these territories, it is also observed a very strong association between political violence and intimate partner violence.

2.4.6 Violation of children's rights

One of the most long-lasting and less understood consequences of political violence in the most countries faced with ethnic conflict has been the impact on children. In many cases, the continuing political violence has robbed children of their very childhood and their human rights too. Another clear segment of the population in which political violence has impacted is women. In this initial period of militarization of the inter-ethnic conflict, women are victimized in several ways. Another major consequence of the conflict in Africa, in particular South Sudan was the large scale displacement of people in the region. Many of them have become refugees in neighboring countries like Uganda itself as well as in other parts of the world (Ibid, 2008)

The psychological impact on human beings in this region too has become a major consequence. Constant violence related rape, living in fear and uncertainty, chronic socio-political instability, disruption to property have taken a serious toll on humans. During the last few years, the war has almost completely disrupted the economy in that region. The conflict also posed a serious threat to the democratic system of government in the island it has militarized the civil society. Its impact on the economic development of the country has been grave. Although so many political strategies have been taken to solve this problem by the political leaders, the conflict is still continuing. The study concludes that if this conflict prevails without a reasonable and suitable solution, the above mentioned social consequences would certainly aggravate in the future.

The other social consequence of ethnic conflict is psychological impact of the violence in the northeast people. In many instances of armed conflict and political violence, the peace of mind of a populace would be one of the first as well as one of the most long lasting but invisible casualties. This situation is no exception in the context of the political violence in South Sudan. Constant violence, rape, living in fear and uncertainty, chronic socio-political instability, disruption to property all have to take a serious toll on the human mind (perera, 1998). Another recurring condition among the populace has been anxiety.

On the other hand, many of the individuals who had this kind of symptoms due to anxiety have also suffered from sleep disturbances, anxiety, dreams where they see themselves being injured by military action or being chased by the armed forces, and nightmares (Hoole, 1990). In time of heightened military activity, nights have been reported to be the worst time. Many people spent the nights in terror as a result of anticipatory anxiety, that is the anxiety of not knowing when and where a shell would fall or when gunfire may emerge. In such situation some people have died of psychological shock. Moreover, the loud noise of exploding shells and cracking of gunfire have had tremendous impact on children as well, many of whom have become hypersensitive to loud noised (Hool, 1990).

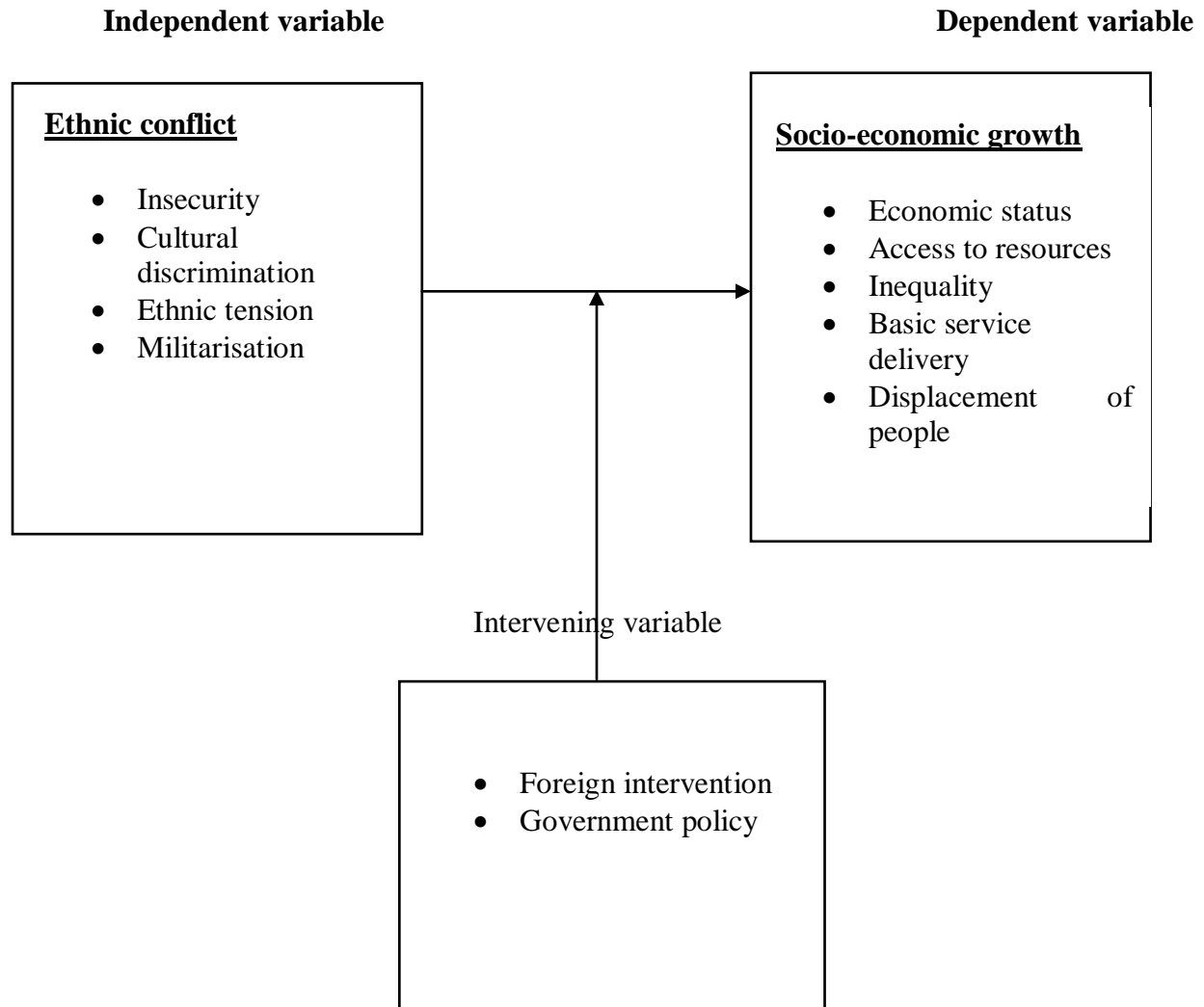
2.4.7 Literature research gap on the basic service delivery

Chandler (2012) observed that ethnic conflicts have been fought primarily over claims to governance and power struggle over populations, he forgot to say the impact on basic service delivery like health, education and other social services.

. Bosmans et al. (2008) found that the conflict in the South Sudan's territories has resulted in decreased access to antenatal care (ANC) and postnatal care; increasing number of home deliveries, induced deliveries, deliveries at military checkpoints; and increased occurrence of gender-based violence. Still within these territories, it is also observed a very strong association between political violence and intimate partner violence. He forgot to mention education as basic service can reduced ethnic conflict and improved services.

2.5 Conceptual framework

Figure 1: A conceptual framework showing a relationship between the independent and dependent variable.



Source: Adapted from Cecchi et al (2013) and modified by the researcher

According to the conceptual framework above, the independent variable (ethnic conflict) has a direct impact on the dependent variable of the study (socio-economic growth). It is therefore conceptualised that socio-economic growth depends on ethnic conflict in the country. For instance, the occurrence of cultural discrimination under the independent variable can lead to a direct violence that can affect the access of the available resources under the dependent variable. However, despite the direct impact of the variables under the independent variable on the variables under the dependent variable, there are also intervening elements that can greatly play a role on how the two variables of the study operationalise.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presented the methodology used in the study. The chapter includes; research design, data type and sources, area and population under study , the sample size and selection ,data collection methods ,data analysis ,ethical consideration ,limitations to the study and solutions

3.1 Research approach

The research approach is important because it can be used to test the validity of the research hypothesis. In the research approach the researcher posed phenomenological approach where researcher directly asked questions to the respondents. This research approach allowed the interviewer to probe the richness of respondent's emotions and motivations of related to the topic. The researchers also use both qualitative and quantitative data to help clarify hypothesis, beliefs, and attitudes about impact of ethnic conflict on socio-economic growth.

3.1.1 Research design

A cross sectional research design was adopted for this research. Data was gathered from a cross section of sources for the purpose of answering research questions. Data was gathered from different categories of respondents from Pageri County in order to establish the impact of ethnic conflict on socio-economic growth. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used in order to ensure the collection of viable and reliable data regarding the research question.

3.2 The area of study

The study was carried out in Pageri County a village located in Eastern Equatoria State South Sudan. The village is also located along the Juba highway road, border to Uganda in South Central Equatorial in the North, Juba City and in the East Magwi County Eastern Equatorial States.

3.3 Study population

The study population was composed of 250 respondents comprising of social workers, local Government officials, local community leaders and citizens in Pageri County. It was composed of 75 social workers, 120 local resident and 20 Government officials and 25 community leaders. The study population was able to provide enough relevant information to the study.

3.4 Sample size and Selection Method

A sample size of 153 customer respondents was selected for the study and Cluster sampling was used. This is because the respondents were geographically be from different parts of Pageri County. This method was used to give equal chance of selection of respondents in order to get accurate results.

The sample size was calculated using the following formula by Yamane (1967:886).

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)}$$

$$n = \frac{250}{1 + 250(0.05^2)}$$

$$n = \frac{285}{1 + 250(0.0025)}$$

$$n = 153$$

Where

n = Sample size

N= Population size

e = margin of error at 95% confidence level

3.5 Sampling method

According to McCabe (2005), sampling methods are important in identifying the population of interest. In this study, the following are the sampling methods that were employed

The researcher used purposive method of sampling. This method was important because it was dictated by the nature of the study which aims at getting information from specific respondents.

Convenience sampling was also used by the researcher for convenience purposes just in case the selected staff are not available at the time of the interview.

Simple random sampling was also used. This method was important because it gives respondents equal chances of participating in the study and as such eliminating elements of bias.

3.6 Data collection methods

3.6.1 Questionnaire

According to Burns (2010), a questionnaire is a data collection method consisting a series of questions and other prompts for the purpose of gathering information from respondents. The study used this data collection method because it is limited to the fact that respondents must be able to read questions and respond to them.

3.6.2 Interview

Andrea (2014) states that interview method of data collection is a verbal conversation between two people with the objective of collecting relevant information for the purpose of research. Therefore, the purposes of the research interview was to explore the views, experiences, beliefs and/or motivations of individuals on specific matters and are particularly appropriate for exploring sensitive topics, where participants may not want to talk about such issues in a group environment.

3.6.3 Document review

According to Brent (1997), document review involves systematic data collection from existing records. This method was used to gather information about the study variables that is ethnic conflict and socio-economic growth. The study used document review so as to collect a lot of information which can provide the most reliable and relevant information.

3.7 Data Collection Instruments

3.7.1 Self-administered questionnaire forms

This was the main research instrument that was used to gather primary data from the individual respondents. The study made close ended questions and sought information from the respondents to get information about the current situation socio-economic growth in the area of study using self-administered questions.

3.7.2 Interview guide

For government officials and community leaders respondents face to face interviews were conducted alongside self administered questionnaires so as to enhance response to questions generally regarded as sensitive. The researcher used structured and face to face interviews because they provide first-hand information; data was collected because it is less costly and has the ability to clarify questions. In this method, interview guides were drafted and questions will be asked and then note responses corresponding the asked questions.

3.8 Validity of the instrument

A pre-test of the research instrument to establish its validity was done. The instrument was given to two experts who gave their opinions on the relevance of the questions using a 5- point scale of relevant to not relevant. It was further pre-tested by administering it to probable respondents (n=10) and tested their understand ability of the items. Items that were found not to be relevant were eliminated and those found not to be understood were adjusted for understand ability for the final research instrument that was used.

3.9 Data analysis and presentation

Data was analysed after making reference to the available literature so as to compare and contrast opinions presented to statistical analysis to generate descriptive statistics in order to draw conclusions and make recommendations. The data collected was presented and used in explaining the relationship between the two variables of the research study; ethnic conflict and socio-economic growth. The researcher then presented the findings qualitatively in a research report.

3.9.1 Data processing

The response rate was carried out using tables, percentages and frequencies as this was relatively simple. After data is collected, the researcher recorded the percentage responses and rate these results in relation to the phenomenon. By use of the response rate, the researcher established the extent to which independent variable affects the depend variable.

3.9.2 Ethical considerations

The researcher ensured voluntary participation of the respondents and must avoid the use of offensive, discriminatory, or other unacceptable language in the formulation of data collection instruments. In addition, the researcher maintained the highest level of objectivity in discussions and analysis throughout the research.

3.9.3 Limitations of the study

1. Non response: The researcher faced a problem of non-response from the respondents probably because they may be too busy. This was overcome by administering many questionnaires as possible so as to eliminate any chance of bias.
2. Time constraint: The researcher also faced a problem of inadequate time required for the research study. Comprehensive research study involves a great deal of collecting, analysing and processing hence requires a lot of time which is likely not to be enough for the researcher. However the researcher overcame this limitation by designing a work plan or timeframe which served as a guide in time management.
3. Financial constraint: The researcher faced a problem of inadequate funds to cater for transport and stationery. The researcher therefore used a relatively small sample so as to minimize on the cost.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF STUDY FINDINGS

4.0 Chapter overview

This chapter presents findings from the field on the “the impact of the ethnic conflict on socio-economic growth in South Sudan focusing on a case of Pageri County”. In order to effectively conduct a valid analysis of data, the researcher used descriptive statistics like tables to depict the relevant data.

4.0.1 The background information of respondents.

4.1 The gender of respondents

For purposes of identifying different opinions about the study in relation to gender, respondents were asked to identify the gender in which they belonged; responses to this question are presented in table 4.1:

Table 4.1: Gender of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Male	89	58.2	58.2
Female	64	41.8	100
Total	153	100	

Source: Primary data, 2018

According to results in table 4.1, it is indicated that 58.2% of the respondents were males while 41.8% of the respondents were females. This low percentage of female indicates that the majority of female population were not willing to participate in answering. Some of them stated that they were frustrated with the current ethnic conflict in the country. The 58.2% can be interpreted to mean that most of the data was collected from male respondents and that the male had more opinion about the study since majority of the men are involved in socio-economic work in the county though all respondents were well represented in the study in terms of gender.

4.1.1 Age of respondents

For purposes of determining more information since the ethnic conflict begun, the respondents were asked about their age. Respondents were also asked to identify the age that they belonged to. Responses to this question are presented in table 4.2

Table 4.2: Age of respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
20-29	28	18.3	18.3
30-39	48	31.4	49.7
40-49	35	22.8	72.5
50 and above	42	27.5	100
Total	153	100	

Source: Primary data 2018

As seen in table 4.2, results indicate that majority of the respondents that is 31.4% were aged between 30-39 years and this is productive age for socio- economic growth and were much affected. This was followed by 27.5% who were aged 50 years and above, 22.8% were aged between 40-49 years while 18.3% were aged between 20-29 years, the low percentages of 18.3% indicate that they were non-productive age in national GDP but this can be interpreted to mean that all respondents were well represented in terms of age, and since most of the respondents are of mature age and affected, the information provided was reliable and relevant as the study presumes they are well informed about the study variables.

4.1.2 Marital status of respondents

Because the status of an individual has an effect on how they think about various, respondents were also asked to identify their marital status, responses to this question are presented in table 4.3

Table 4.3: Marital status

Response	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Married	52	33.9	33.9
Single	27	17.6	51.5
Widowed	57	37.3	88.8
Divorced	17	11.2	100
Total	153	100	

Source: Primary data 2018

As seen in table 4.3, results indicate that majority of the respondents that is 37.3% were widowed while 33.9% were married, respondents who were widowed expressed that they lost their partners during the conflict, respondents expressed that some married women don't have enough support from their partners due to ethnic conflict hence the effects of the war affects their socioeconomic growth negatively. This explains the high rate of poverty and poor development of women in Pageri County.

4.1.3 Number of years as resident in Pageri County

Respondents were asked to identify the number of years they have been residents in Pageri County. Responses to this question are presented in table 4.4

Table 4.4: Number of years as a resident in Pageri County

Response	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Less than a year	15	9.8	9.8
2-5 years	42	27.5	37.3
6-9 years	51	33.3	70.6
10 years and above	45	29.4	100
Total	153	100	

Source: Primary data 2018

According to results in table 4.4, it is indicated that 27.5% had been residents for a period between 2-5 years, 33.3% for a period between 6-9 years while 29.4% for a period of 10 years and above. This can be interpreted that all respondents had lived in the area for a considerable time who had expressed the socio economic hardship and as such are well informed about the

trends of ethnic conflict in Pageri County; this means that the respondents can provide reliable and relevant information about the study variables.

4.1.4 Education level of respondents

Respondents were also asked to identify their level of academic qualifications, responses to this question are presented in table 4.5

Table 4.5: Education level of respondents

Response	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Master-above	10	6.5	6.5
Degree	32	20.9	27.4
Diploma	61	39.7	67.1
Certificate	50	32.9	100
Total	153	100	

Source: Primary data2018

According to results in table 4.5, it is revealed that majority of the respondents that is 39.7% had diploma qualification; this was followed by 32.9% who had certificates and 20.9% who had degree qualification, while the least percentage was of 6.5% who had master qualification and above. The least percentage 6.5% shows that due to ethnic conflict, majority of people did not upgrade in education as their socio economic status affected. However, the data represents that all respondents had attained a certain level of educational background and as such the study eliminated elements of bias.

4.2.0 Impact of ethnic conflict on socio-economic growth.

4.2.1 Pageri County has suffered economic losses due to ethnic conflict

The respondents were asked whether the county has suffered economic losses due to ethnic conflict in the country. Responses to this question are presented in table 4.6

Table 4.6: Pageri County has suffered economic losses due to ethnic conflict

Response	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Strongly disagree	5	3.3	3.3
Disagree	7	4.6	7.9
Not sure	2	1.3	9.2
Agree	49	32.0	41.2
Strongly agree	90	58.8	100
Total	153	100	

Source: Primary data 2018

As seen in the above table 4.6, the results indicate that majority of the respondents generally agreed by 32.0% and strongly agreed by 58.8% respectively that people of Pageri county had suffered economic losses due conflict, this can be interpreted to mean that ethnic conflict is one of the major contributing factors to the poor economic status of Pageri County. During interview, respondents also stated that ethnic conflict has caused shortage of food supplies as no more food commodities could be supplied in some parts of the county, the prices of most commodities have been pushed up due to the little available supply and thus reducing the living standards of residents.

The findings above is closely related to Ali (2003), that in Pageri County: Banks, airlines, educational institutions, transport companies and traders from neighbouring countries and globally entered into South Sudan with high hopes. But just seven months later oil production was halted due to disagreements with Sudan over sharing oil revenues, robbing South Sudan of 98% of its total income and forcing austerity measures.

Chandra (2012) also support the findings that long-term and escalated conflict in South Sudan would make it the second 'failed state' in East Africa worsening the negative effects the region has faced since civil war broke out in Somalia in the 1990s.

4.2.2 Leaders exploit ethnic conflict for economic gains

On the question of whether leaders exploit ethnic conflict for economic gains, responses to this question are presented in table 4.7

Table 4.7: Leaders exploit ethnic conflict for economic gains

Response	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Strongly disagree	23	15.0	15.0
Disagree	21	13.7	28.7
Not sure	15	9.8	38.5
Agree	42	27.4	65.9
Strongly agree	52	34.1	100
Total	153	100	

Source: Primary data 2018

According to results in table 4.7, that majority of respondents generally agreed that leaders exploit ethnic conflict for their personal economic, this was represented by 27.4% who agreed and 34.1% who strongly agreed. Based on this data and evidence from the direct interview and documents reviewed, the researcher interpreted this to mean that leaders in Pageri County are corrupt. A respondent interviewed stated that leaders exploit resources through ethnic conflict by taking over lands belonging to the poor, and that it is common practice for the poor to lose ownership of property to leaders due to manipulation of the law and influence. A number of respondents interviewed also stated that leaders have exploited provision of funds donated for health care services to the wounded, this has deprived the people of Pageri County a chance to develop and improve on their standards of living.

The above findings directly relate to Clarl et al. (2010) who maintains that an important condition for ethnic conflict to become violent is the relentless pursuit of ethnic goals under conditions of democratization, combined with the failure of reform-minded political leadership to anticipate and resolve disputes before they devolve into violence. Combined with the absence of the necessary skills and mechanisms to resolve disputes peacefully, ethnic leaders' exploitation of group differences for short-term political gains leads to radicalized politics and violent conflict.

4.2.3 Security has improved on efficient use of human capital

Respondents were also asked whether security of the country has led possible means of improving on efficient use of human capital. Responses to this question are presented in table 4.8

Table 4.8: Security has improved on efficient use of human capital

Response	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Strongly disagree	40	26.1	26.1
Disagree	62	40.5	66.6
Not sure	5	3.3	69.9
Agree	14	9.2	79.1
Strongly agree	32	20.9	100
Total	153	100	

Source: Primary data 2018

As seen in table 4.8, results reveal that majority of the respondents generally disagreed; this was represented by 26.1% who strongly disagreed and 40.5% who disagreed. This can be interpreted to mean that human capital is underutilised in the county due to conflict. One of the Respondents from interviewed stated that the country of South Sudan has for a number of years been insecure and as such many people have been either displaced or migrated to other places/ countries to seek refuge, this has crippled human capital in most sectors such as agriculture, education, health and manufacturing companies. The document reviewed also shows that, there has been increased poverty, unemployment of people in Pageri County that led to humanitarian crisis.

4.2.4 The ethnic conflict is a major factor hindering social infrastructure

Respondents were also asked whether ethnic conflict is a major factor hindering social infrastructure in Pageri County. Responses to this question are presented in table 4.9

Table 4.9: The ethnic conflict is a major factor hindering social infrastructure

Response	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Strongly disagree	-	-	-
Disagree	-	-	-
Not sure	-	-	-
Agree	63	41.2	41.2
Strongly agree	90	58.8	100
Total	153	100	

Source: Primary data 2018

According to results in table 4.9 and based on data analysis, it is indicated that majority of the respondents generally agreed, this was represented by 41.2% who agreed and 58.8% who strongly agreed respectively. This can be interpreted to mean that poor infrastructure in the area is as a result of ethnic conflict in the country. Majority of respondents from interviewed and support from document reviewed stated that there are societies that are well developed over the others due to gain of control or superiority, this leaves other areas like Pageri County underdeveloped in terms of social infrastructure characterised by poor roads, poor health care centres, poor education facilities and road transport which makes it hard to improve on business.

The findings was directly supported by Collier (2001) who asserts that there are often ethnic factors involved in why some countries remain poor, and one of those is bad government in south Sudan. He added that governments need to do lots of things to encourage development they need to build and maintain infrastructure, and raise and spend finance wisely, on the right projects. He went on said, when governments are inept at managing infrastructure, development is impossible. Nobody wants to build a factory in a city where the power could go out at any time. They also need to set up their laws and business practices in a way that encourages investment and initiative, that protect businesses and individuals legally, and that honour property rights, contracts and copyrights.

4.2.5 There is increased level of poverty among the people of Pageri County due to ethnic conflict

On the question about poverty Respondents were asked whether there is increased level of poverty among the people of Pageri County. Responses to this question are presented in table 4.10

Table 4.10: There is increased level of poverty among the people of Pageri County

Response	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Strongly disagree	7	4.6	4.6
Disagree	4	2.6	7.2
Not sure	-	-	-
Agree	72	47.1	54.3
Strongly agree	70	45.7	100
Total	153	100	

Source: Primary data 2018

As seen in table 4.10, results revealed that majority of the respondents generally agreed, this is represented by 47.1% who agreed while 45.7% who strongly agreed respectively. It was also observed that none of the respondents was not sure, while minority generally disagreed, this can be interpreted to mean that the increase in level of poverty is due to ethnic conflict. During the interview sessions, respondents stated that;

Ethnic conflict destabilises the economy and business environment, this is because of the increased level of insecurity that does not create a favourable environment for people in Pageri County to conduct business in a safe environment. People also starving due to reduced food supply which makes the available limited food expensive to buy, this is because lands for agriculture are also destroyed during conflict or some are confiscated by the rich.

The above findings was closely related to theorist Elbadawi (2000) who stated that ethnicity is another crucial explanatory tool to the continent's plethora of conflicts. Theorists believe that ethnicity underlies virtually all conflicts in Africa, since ethnic groups in their bid to compete for scarce resources such as property rights, jobs, education, and social amenities engage in violence. Collier (1997) also support findings that South Sudan is not inherently prone to war as a result of ethnic disparities, but the continent's experiences of many wars, is fundamentally because it is poor economic policy and poverty both the cause and consequence of Africa's wars.

4.2.6 Economic incentives of people is affected by ethnic conflict

Respondents were asked whether the economic incentives of the people is affected by ethnic conflict, results for this question are presented in table 4.11

Table 4.11: Economic incentives of people is affected by ethnic conflict

Response	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Strongly disagree	-	-	-
Disagree	-	-	-
Not sure	-	-	-
Agree	69	45.1	45.1
Strongly agree	84	54.9	100
Total	153	100	

Source: Primary data 2018

According to results in table 4.11, it is indicated that majority of the respondents that is 45.1% and 54.9% generally agreed, none of the respondents disagreed, strongly disagreed nor none of the respondents was not sure, this can be interpreted to mean that the poor state of economic incentives of people in Pageri County is affected by effects of the ethnic conflict. During interview section Respondents expressed that in Pageri County, conflict disrupts markets, banking, and credit systems. This was directly supported by document reviewed that, in the absence of all these facilities life becomes unbearable for the society at large to face the consequences of a poor economy.

In addition, it was noted in the document reviewed that even when exposure to actual armed violence is limited, the effects in terms of loss of security, income and service access, displacement, and other such phenomena are considerable. The discriminatory employment practices, limited access to schools and other facilities may have an immense impact on children and result in a wide range of human rights violations.

The above findings was closely related to Collier et.al (2004): stated that Peaceful countries are managing to escape poverty which is becoming concentrated in countries riven by civil war, ethnic conflict and organised crime. Violence and bad government prevent them from escaping the trap.

4.2.7 There is increased level of unemployment among people in Pageri County as a results of conflict.

Respondents were also asked whether the level of unemployment among people in Pageri County has increased, responses to this question are presented in table 4.12

Table 4.12: There is increased level of unemployment among people in Pageri County

Response	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Strongly disagree	20	13.1	13.1
Disagree	23	15.0	28.1
Not sure	10	6.5	34.6
Agree	39	25.5	60.1
Strongly agree	61	39.9	100
Total	153	100	

Source: Primary data 2018

From the Results in table 4.12, 28% of the respondents generally disagreed to the statement, these respondents stated that there are other factors that are contributing to the increased rate of unemployment such as poor educational backgrounds, lack of entrepreneurship development skills, corruption of the available funds by officials which could have been diverted in ventures to create employment opportunities. However, majority of the respondents generally agreed, this was presented by 25.5% who agreed while 39.9% strongly agreed respectively, this can be interpreted to mean that ethnic conflict is one of the major contributing factors to unemployment in Pageri County, during interview section respondents stated that an insecure environment cannot lay foundation for providing employment opportunities for people.

The findings were supported by Naim (2004) who asserts that unemployment Rate in South Sudan remained unchanged at 11.50 percent in 2015 from 11.50 percent in 2016. Unemployment Rate in South Sudan averaged 12.01 percent from 1991 until 2017, reaching an all-time high of 12.90 percent in 2013 and a record low of 11.30 percent in 2012 due to conflict in the country.

4.3.0The contribution of ethnic tension on displacement of people

4.3.1 There is forced migration through human trafficking in Pageri County as a result of ethnic conflicts

Respondents were asked whether there is forced migration through human trafficking in Pageri

Table 4.13: There is forced migration through human trafficking in Pageri County

Response	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Strongly disagree	12	7.8	7.8
Disagree	5	3.3	11.1
Not sure	18	11.8	22.9
Agree	45	29.4	52.3
Strongly agree	73	47.7	100
Total	153	100	

Source: Primary data

As seen in table 4.13, results revealed that majority of respondents generally accepted that the people are forced to migrate through human trafficking, this was represented by 29.4% who agreed and 47.7% who strongly agreed, and this can be interpreted to mean that people are displaced by human trafficking. Respondents in interview section stated that impoverished, vulnerable families are targeted by traffickers who promise to provide education and training and exploit them: forced labor, sexual exploitation, begging, crimes, trafficking in organs. The respondents added that, the other minors are forced by their own families to work under conditions of exploitation or subjected to forced or servile marriage. The findings from document reviewed, notice that unaccompanied or isolated minors are at an increased risk of trafficking throughout their journey, but also in overcrowded camps and when arriving in places they are trafficked.

The findings from above is relate to Batahani (2003) view, that humanitarian crises, natural disasters, unstable contexts, conflict situations linked to gross violations of human rights often trigger forced displacements and large migratory movements. Children are particularly vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation in these contexts, as these displacements create family instability and destroy community structures. He added that impoverished, vulnerable families are targeted by traffickers who promise to provide education and training and exploit them: forced labour, sexual exploitation, begging, crimes, trafficking in organs. Other minors are forced by their own families to work under conditions of exploitation or subjected to forced or servile marriage.

4.3.2 Forced migration has led to loss of land and property for most people in Pageri County

Respondents were also asked whether forced migration has led to loss of land and property for most people, responses to this question are presented in table 4.14

Table 4.14: Forced migration has led to loss of land and property for most people

Response	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Strongly disagree	5	3.3	3.3
Disagree	23	15.0	18.3
Not sure	4	2.6	20.9
Agree	62	40.5	61.4
Strongly agree	59	38.6	100
Total	153	100	

Source: Primary data2018

According to results in table 4.14, it is indicated that most of the respondents generally accepted, this was presented by 40.5% who agreed and 38.6% who strongly agreed, this can be interpreted to mean that land and property are abandoned due to insecurity caused by ethnic conflict. Respondents from interview also expressed that forced migration in seek of safe environments, this forces people to abandon their homes/ property, land is turned into a war zone between rival tribes fighting over the scarce limited resources. This has been one of the major contributing factors of poverty to the people of Pageri County who are left with poor lands with no resources.

The findings is closely related to amidst widespread ethnic conflict in Pageri County, millions of distressed civilians have fled their homes. The ethnic conflict has led to mass displacement as people try to escape threats to their lives and livelihoods. These instances of forced migration create overwhelming immediate problems such as the need for shelter, food and medical care. If insecurity remains a problem, then forced migration can lead to lengthy displacement of people within their own country or in a country of refuge. The longer displacement lasts, the more significant the problems that can develop with regard to land claims and property rights.

4.3.3 Ethnic fragmentation has increased as a result of migration

Respondents were also asked whether ethnic fragmentation in Pageri County has increased as a result of migration. Responses to this question is presented in table 4.15

Table 4.15: Ethnic fragmentation has increased as a result of migration

Response	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Strongly disagree	24	15.7	15.7
Disagree	21	13.7	29.4
Not sure	14	9.2	20.9
Agree	38	24.8	61.4
Strongly agree	56	36.6	100
Total	153	100	

Source: Primary data 2018

According to results in table 4.15, results revealed that 29.4% of the respondents generally disagreed, these respondents opined that ethnic fragmentation has other contributing factors such as poverty, poor health care services, poor education services and poor economy which forces people who migrate to other areas. Majority of the respondents generally agreed this was presented by 24.8% who agree and 36.6% who strongly agreed, this can be interpreted to mean that most of the residents of Pageri County have been separated from their family members through migration, it has been noted from respondents in interview section that there are many cases where mothers are separated from their children, who end up in slavery of child trafficking, some used as prostitutes due to this fragmentation.

4.3.4 Many people lose their lives in the course of displacement

Respondents were asked whether people loose lives in the course of displacement, responses to this question are presented in table 4.15

Table 4.15: Many people lose their lives in the course of displacement

Response	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Strongly disagree	45	29.4	29.4
Disagree	62	40.5	69.9
Not sure	5	3.3	73.2
Agree	17	11.1	84.3
Strongly agree	24	15.7	100
Total	153	100	

Source: Primary data 2018

As seen in table 4.15, results indicate that majority of the respondents generally disagreed; this was presented by 29.4% who strongly disagree and 40.5% who disagreed. Respondents from interview section stated that despite the fact that people can lose lives through displacement, the case is only for small number of people, and they attributed the high number of death to be caused by continuous ethnic conflict, increased hunger and poor health services which leave many people vulnerable to many infectious dangerous diseases. The document review also reflected that the government has not done much in providing protection of its citizens from gun fight and improving on health services so as to reduce on the rate of deaths of people.

The findings above is related to Elbadawi (2015) view, that the human experiences of those displaced by natural disasters and conflicts are very similar. People displaced, for example, by both flooding and by fighting often lose family members, endure family separation, lose their possessions, and experience trauma and depression. They have similar protection and assistance needs. They lose important documents which limits their access to public services. They lose property and it may take years (if ever) before they receive compensation for their loss.

4.3.5 Ethnic conflict has created unsecured environments for communities in Pageri County.

Respondents were asked whether ethnic conflict has created unsecured environments for communities in Pageri County, responses to this question are presented in table 4.16

Ethnic conflict has created unsecured environments

Table 4:16: Ethnic conflict has created unsecured environments for communities in Pageri County

Response	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Strongly disagree	-	-	-
Disagree	-	-	-
Not sure	-	-	-
Agree	67	43.8	43.8
Strongly agree	86	56.2	100
Total	153	100	

Source: Primary data 2018

According to results in table 4.16, it is revealed that none of the respondents disagreed nor strongly agreed, this means that all respondents generally agreed, this was presented by 43.8% who agreed and 56.2% who strongly disagreed. Respondents from interview stated that the government has not been effective in providing security for the people; there are many cases of house break-ins, rape, murder and theft in the communities. In the document review also the researcher found out that the inactive government protection in South Sudan led to poor and marginalised racial groups to suffer and thus migrated to other safe areas.

4.3.6 People in Pageri County have moved into refugee camps for survival as a result of ethnic conflict

Respondents were also asked whether people have moved into refugee camps for survival, responses to this question are presented in table 4.17 Table 4.17: People in Pageri County have moved into refugee camps for survival

Table 4:17: People in Pageri County have moved into refugee camps for survival as a result of ethnic conflict

Response	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Strongly disagree	21	13.7	13.7
Disagree	20	13.1	26.8
Not sure	4	2.6	29.4
Agree	49	32.0	61.4
Strongly agree	59	38.6	100
Total	153	100	

Source: Primary data 2018

According to results seen in table 4.17, it is indicated that majority of the respondents generally agreed, this was presented by 32.0% who agreed and 38.6% who strongly agreed, this can be interpreted to mean that due to the unsettling environment in most communities of Pageri County. The document review revealed that other countries such as Uganda and Kenya offer peaceful settlement for people who migrate, these refugee camps offer land for agriculture and a home for family. One of the respondents also stated that settlement for refugees is provided in Pagirinya settlement which opened after Maaji settlement in Adjumani district.

The findings above was closely related to Cobham (2005) stated that the civil war that has raged in southern Sudan since 1983 has claimed the lives of some 1.3 million persons, southern civilians. The specific causes of death vary--victims either have been targeted, or they have fallen in indiscriminate fire, or they have been stripped of their assets and displaced, such that they have died of starvation and disease. All the parties to the conflict are responsible for these deaths, including the government and the rebels of the Sudan People's.

4.4.0The effect of ethnic conflict on basic service delivery

4.4.1 There is poor provision of education in Pageri County due to conflict

Respondents were asked whether there is poor provision of education in Pageri County. Responses to this question are presented in table 4.18

Table 4.18: There is poor provision of education in Pageri County

Response	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Strongly disagree	2	1.3	1.3
Disagree	5	3.3	4.6
Not sure	3	1.9	6.5
Agree	52	33.9	40.4
Strongly agree	91	59.6	100
Total	153	100	

Source: Primary data 2018

As seen in table 4.18, results reveal that majority of the respondents generally agreed, this was represented by 33.9% who agreed and 59.6 who strongly agreed, this can be interpreted to mean that education system in Pageri County is in a bad state as result of conflict. The respondents from interview section stated that thecurrent conflicts, lack of funds and infrastructure, along with a poor and mostly illiterate population makes establishing an effective education system challenging. Document review on culture and practice also reveal that there are certain traditional cultural ideas about women which make it more difficult for girls to get an education than their male counterparts.

The findings on poor provision of education system is closely related to Aleski (2014) literature that many issues prevent the educational infrastructure in South Sudan from reaching its full

potential, including poverty, governmental failures, ongoing violence, poor health of its citizens, and inaccessibility to schools that are overcrowded, underfunded, and operated by unqualified teacher.

4.4.2 Due to ethnic conflicts there are few trained medical personnel to provide health services to people

Respondents were also asked whether there are few trained medical personnel to provide health services to people. Responses to this question are presented in 4.19

Table 4.19: There are few trained medical personnel to provide health services to people

Response	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Strongly disagree	2	1.3	1.3
Disagree	5	3.3	4.6
Not sure	3	1.9	6.5
Agree	52	33.9	40.4
Strongly agree	91	59.6	100
Total	153	100	

Source: Primary data

As seen in table 4.19, results reveal that majority of respondents generally agreed, this was represented by 33.9% who agreed and 59.6% who strongly agreed. This can be interpreted to mean that poor training of the available medical personnel is one of the leading factors in poor health services. Respondents stated that overworked healthcare staffs were unable to run outreach immunisation programmes and as such local people are now starting to demand the right to decent health services. In Pageri, the fact that there is still no doctor payams largest healthcare facility, has been a serious blow to the central goal of improving healthcare services to those most in need.

This is in support of Dercon (2004) who stated that a South Sudan's health and life expectancy is among the lowest across the globe. In South Sudan, one in every 200 births ends the mother's life, around 1 million people are living with HIV and although malaria accounts for 14% of all deaths, less than 10% of children under five are sleeping under insecticide-treated nets. The African Medical and Research Foundation (Amref), which with Farm-Africa is working to improve lives of Pageri County, funded by donations from Guardian readers and Barclays, says

health has proved one of the most complex and challenging components of its work in the county so far.

4.4.3 Ethnic conflict led to competition over the limited available resources among masses.

Respondents were also asked whether there is competition over the limited available resources among the masses. The responses to this question are presented in table 4.20

Table 4.20: There is competition over the limited available resources among masses

Response	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Strongly disagree	25	16.3	16.3
Disagree	24	15.7	32.0
Not sure	2	1.3	33.3
Agree	44	28.7	62.0
Strongly agree	58	38.0	100
Total	153	100	

Source: Primary data

According to results in table 4.20, it is revealed that majority of the respondents that is 28.7% agreed while 38.0% strongly agreed respectively. This can be interpreted to mean that people compete over the limited available resources. Respondents from interview stated that resources such as land, minerals and oil are controlled by the rich and politicians who limit the utilisation of the same resources on the poor. It was further reveal in document review that the on-going conflict in South Sudan continues to hinder its ability to sustainably manage and develop its natural resources, threatening the livelihoods of more than 10 million people depending on the country's natural resources, according to a new UN report.

4.4.4 There is destruction of socio infrastructure delivery in the county due to ethnic conflict

Respondents were also asked whether there is destruction of socio infrastructure delivery in the country of South Sudan. Responses to this question are presented in table 4.21

Table 4.21: There is destruction of socio infrastructure delivery in the county

Response	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage
Strongly disagree	-	-	-
Disagree	-	-	-
Not sure	-	-	-
Agree	71	46.5	62.0
Strongly agree	82	53.5	100
Total	153	100	

Source: Primary data 2018

According to results in table 4.21, it is indicated that majority of the respondents that is 46.5% and 53.5% strongly agreed. This can be interpreted to mean that the poor state of socio infrastructure is due to ethnic conflict. Respondents from interview stated that roads are in poor condition yet this greatly hinders business as it is the most commonly used means of transporting goods and services, schools are being destroyed, hospitals are being neglected and destroyed, this is an on-going phenomenon which needs urgent attention from authorities.

The findings was supported by Deng [2010] that war altered socio-political structures and relations. War-induced poverty, displacement and trauma weakened kinship and community ties and negatively affected social support mechanisms and intra-communal collaboration. In addition, the document review on the armed conflict had reveal that an impact of conflicts on intergenerational relations: that during the war, some youth became empowered through militarization.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter is divided into three sections. The first section discusses the summary findings of the study and the second section looks at the conclusions on the basis of the findings of the study. The last section draws recommendations from the study.

5.1 Summary of findings

5.1.1 To examine how political insecurity has affected the economic status in Pageri County.

Findings from interview section revealed that ethnic conflict is one of the major contributing factors to the poor economic status of Pageri County. Respondents stated that leaders exploit resources through ethnic conflict by taking over land from the poor; it is common practice for the poor to lose ownership of property to leaders due to manipulation of the law and influence. In addition, findings revealed that the country of South Sudan has for a number of years been insecure and as such many people have been either displaced or migrated to other places/ countries to seek refuge, this has crippled human capital in most sectors such as agriculture, education, and manufacturing companies, this has also increased on poverty of the unemployed people of Pageri County. It was also revealed that poor infrastructure in the area is as a result of ethnic conflict in the country. Respondents also expressed that conflict disrupts markets, banking, and credit systems. In the absence of all these facilities life becomes unbearable for the society at large to face the consequences of a poor economy. In addition, it was noted that even when exposure to actual armed violence is limited, the effects in terms of loss of security, income and service access, displacement, and other such phenomena are considerable.

5.1.2 To examine the extent to which ethnic tension has contributed to displacement of people in Pageri County.

Findings on this objective reveals that impoverished, vulnerable families are targeted by traffickers who promise to provide education and training and exploit them: forced labour, sexual exploitation, begging, crimes, trafficking in organs. Other minors are forced by their own families to work under conditions of exploitation or subjected to forced or servile marriage.

Results also revealed that forced migration in search of safe environments. This forces people to abandon their homes/ property, land is turned into a war zone between rival tribes fighting over the scarce limited resources. Majority of the respondents generally agreed this was presented by 24.8% who agree and 36.6% who strongly agreed, this can be interpreted to mean that most of the residents of Pageri County have been separated from their family members through migration, it has been noted that there are many cases where mothers are separated from their children, who end up in slavery of child trafficking. Despite the fact that people can lose lives through displacement, the case is only for small number of people, and they attributed the high number of death to be caused by continuous ethnic conflict, increased hunger and poor health services which leave many people vulnerable to many infectious dangerous diseases.

5.1.3 To find out how ethnic conflict has affected basic service delivery to the people in Pageri County.

Study revealed that the lack of funds and infrastructure, along with a poor and mostly illiterate population makes establishing an effective education system challenging. Respondents stated that overworked healthcare staffs were unable to run outreach immunisation programmes and as such local people are now starting to demand the right to decent health services. It was further found in document review that the on-going conflict in South Sudan continues to hinder its ability to sustainably manage and develop its natural resources, threatening the livelihoods of more than 10 million people depending on the country's natural resources, according to a new UN report. Findings also revealed that roads are in poor condition yet this greatly hinders business as it is the most commonly used means of transporting goods and services, schools are being destroyed, hospitals are being neglected and destroyed, this seems to be an on-going phenomenon which needs urgent attention from authorities.

5.2 Conclusion

Any form of ethnic polarization has a way of affecting in all cases evaluated above negatively to the economic growth and development of any nation. The four issues discussed above point out to the fact that there are now serious players and change of trend in the ethnic conflict, economic development linkage. With the advancement in technology, ethnic conflict and the impacts this has on national economy has now changed course and the machetes, run gun, pangas and guns

have been replaced or at least complemented by war of words and pictures on internet. This has a disastrous effect since the confrontation is heartless due to the anonymity of the fighters.

Constant violence related rape, living in fear and uncertainty, chronic socio-political instability, disruption to property have taken a serious toll on humans. During the last few years, the ethnic conflict has almost completely disrupted the economy in that region. The conflict also posed a serious threat to the democratic system of government in country. It has militarized the civil society. Its impact on the economic development of the country has been grave. Although so many political strategies have been taken to solve this problem by the political leaders, the conflict is still continuing. The study concludes that if this conflict prevails without a reasonable and suitable solution, the above mentioned social consequences would certainly aggravate in the future.

The other social consequence of ethnic conflict is psychological impact of the violence in the Pageri County. In many instances of armed conflict and political violence, the peace of mind of a populace would be one of the first as well as one of the most long lasting but invisible casualties. This situation is no exception in the context of the political violence in the country. Constant violence, rape, living in fear and uncertainty, chronic socio-political instability, disruption to property all have to take a serious toll on the human mind. Another recurring condition among the populace has been anxiety. On the other hand, many of the individuals who had this kind of symptoms due to anxiety have also suffered from sleep disturbances, anxiety, dreams where they see themselves being injured by military action or being chased by the armed forces, and nightmares. In time of heightened military activity, nights have been reported to be the worst time. Many people spent the nights in terror as a result of anticipatory anxiety, that is the anxiety of not knowing when and where a shell would fall or when gunfire may emerge. In such situation some people have died of psychological shock. Moreover, the loud noise of exploding shells and cracking of gunfire have had tremendous impact on children as well, many of whom have become hypersensitive to loud noised.

5.3 Recommendations

Socially, the researcher recommends that governments should use their intelligenceservices to detect early signs of ethnic conflict and come up with mitigation factors. This will in extension help to immunize the economic system. This will entail empowering the national intelligence

services to learn tell signs and know how to advise the necessary organs of the government who can mitigate.

Another recommendation to the government is that there needs to be a strong economic structure and strong institutions and policies that can weather through an ethnic warfare without being greatly affected. In cases where ethnic warfare erupts, response actions should be fast enough before massive destruction to the economic activities and hubs has occurred.

The security should seize the weapons the people used to fight. The government and NGOs should give financial support and resettlement packages to victims of the conflict in the county.

The governments and other stakeholders should give scholarship to children to retain them in school, increase small-scale credit facilities for women, life enhancing opportunities, counselling services to conflict victims to improve lives of the women and children in the county.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: SELF ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent,

I am Jua Cicily Opious pursuing a Degree of Master of International Relation and Diplomacy in Nkumba University. I am carrying out a research on the topic “the impact of the ethnic conflict on socio-economic growth in South Sudan. It will focus on a case of Pageri County”. You have been randomly selected to respond to this questionnaire. In order to accomplish this research study, I kindly request you to spare your precious time to respond to the questions below. The information requested for is purely for accordance purposes and will be treated with confidentiality.

Part 1: please tick or fill where applicable.

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Gender

a) Male

b) Female

2. Age group

a) 20 – 29

b) 30 – 39

c) 40 – 49

d) 50+

3. Marital status

- a) Married
- b) Single
- c) Widowed
- d) Divorced

4. Please indicate the number of years you have been a resident in Pageri County.

- a) Less than a year
- b) 2 – 5 years
- c) 6 – 9 years
- d) 10 years and above

5. Highest level of education

- a) Masters-above
- b) Degree
- c) Diploma
- d) Certificate
- e) Others specify

NB. Mark the following sections using the variables provided

- 1. Strongly Disagree
- 2. Disagree
- 3. Not sure
- 4. Agree
- 5. Strongly Agree

SECTION B: How has political insecurity affected the economic status in Pageri County?

No.	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pageri County has suffered economic losses due to ethnic conflict					
2.	Leaders exploit ethnic conflict for economic gains					
3.	Security has improved on efficient use of human capital					
4.	Pageri has low level of economic growth and development as a result of conflict					
5.	The ethnic conflict is a major factor hindering social infrastructure					
6.	There is increased level of poverty among the people of Pageri County due to ethnic conflict					
7.	Economic incentives of people is affected by ethnic conflict					
8.	There is increased level of unemployment among people in Pageri County.					

SECTION C: What is the extent to which ethnic conflict has contributed to displacement of people in Pageri County?

No.	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Most people in Pageri County migrated to other regions due to ethnic conflict					
2.	There is forced migration through human trafficking in Pageri County due to conflict					
3.	Forced migration has led to loss of land and property for most people in Pageri County					
4.	Ethnic fragmentation has increased as a result of migration					
5.	Many people lose their lives in the course of displacement as a result of ethnic conflict					
6.	Ethnic conflict has created unsecured environments for communities in Pageri County.					
8.	People in Pageri County have moved into refugee camps for survival due to ethnic conflict					

SECTION D: How has ethnic conflict affected basic service delivery to people in Pageri County?

No.	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1.	There is poor provision of education in Pageri County due to conflict					
2.	Ethnic conflict led to few trained medical personnel to provide health services to people in Pageri county					
3.	There is competition over the limited available resources among masses due to conflict					
4.	The health sector is very poor and ineffective in Pageri County as a result of ethnic conflict					
5.	Ethnic conflict led children to lack shelter as a basic service from authority in Pageri county					
6.	Ethnic conflict led to destruction of socio infrastructure delivery in the county					
7.	International intervention in improving basic service delivery is limited due to conflict					

APPENDIX B: INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. Can you explain how the Pageri County has been affected by the economic cost of the war?
2. How has insecurity led to inefficient use of human capital?
3. In your view, has ethnic conflict been a major factor hindering social infrastructure?
4. What is the level of poverty among the people of Pageri County?
5. Has the government developed strategies to reduce on the displacement of people?
6. How has ethnic conflict created unsecured environments for communities in Pageri County?
7. Has the government established refugee camps to provide safe shelter for the displaced people?
8. In your own words, what is the delivery of basic services in the county?
9. To what extent is the competition over the limited available resources among the people in Pageri County?
10. Have the international bodies rendered enough aid to improve on service delivery?

God bless you