

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TOWARDS GOOD
GOVERNANCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
THE CASE STUDY OF JONGLEI STATE.**

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DECEMBER 2012

DECLARATION

I Ayuen Makol Simon do hereby declare that this research is my original work and has never been submitted to any institution by any one for any academic qualification of whatever level.

Signature. .....

Date: 12.12.2012.....

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APPROVAL SHEET

It is true to my submission that I have supervised this piece of research carried out by Ayuen Makol Simon and it is ready and worth the award of Kampala International University.

SIGN:.....

DATE:.....13.12.2018.....

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SUPERVISOR

DEDICATION

I dedicate this precious book, first to all those who died during the SPLM/SPLA liberation struggle in trying to create an independent state of south Sudan, and second to my Dear parents: father Ayuen Mach Ayuen, Mother Aketch Atem Aguer, step mother Anyieth Akuei Thiong, Uncle Ajak Mach Ayuen family, uncle Dit Mach Ayuen family, uncle Panchol mach Ayuen family, uncle chol Got Ayuen, family of Got Ayuen at large and family of Jiet Ayuen at large.

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It's an act of selfishness, insincerity and ungratefulness for anyone to claim to have solely authored such as important study on the effectiveness of local governments towards good governance in south Sudan: The case of Jonglei local government. It's indeed intellectual dishonesty not to recognize all those who contributed to the successful completion of this study.

On this note I wish to pay special tribute to Hon. Diing Akol Minister of Local government Jonglei State, Hon. Dengtiel Ayuen Kuur Chairperson Justice and constitutional committee, National legislative assembly, Republic of South Sudan. Hon. Michael Makuei Lueth Minister of Parliamentarian Affairs, Republic of South Sudan, Hon. Deng Dau Deng Chairperson of South Sudan war disabled, widows and orphans commission, Hon. Prof. Ajuoi Magot former Chairperson of electricity Corporation, Bashir Deng Kuar Director General Minister of Local Government Jonglei State. Hon. Kuol Bol Ayom Member of Parliament Jonglei state legislative assembly, Hon. Alier Malet Apar Member of Parliament Jonglei state legislative assembly, Mr. Isaac Mamer Ruk Deputy Director, Bor town council Bor county, Hon. Maker, Lual Kuol former Commissioner of Bor county. Dr. Agot Alier Leek commissioner of Bor county, Uncle Ajak De mach Ayuen, mama yar kuol, brother Ajak Ayuen De mach and his family at large. These important persons created the ambience with in which I carried out my study. Could this study reach its final completion without them? Certainly not

Mr. Jacob Null Mayen, Ustadz Ajang Alaak, Ustadz Abel Manyuon were all important key players to this study.

My dear wife Mary Aluel Kur Jok mayen, my son Mach Makol Ayuen, Ajak Makol Ayuen, Angok Makol Ayuen and my daughter Abiol Makol Ayuen, my sister in law Martha Ajah Kur Jok, my cousin Anyang Ayuen Ayom. I must thank you for standing with me, tolerating me for the long period of time I wasn't with you I thank you for understanding my academic struggles without complaining why I was not with you during trying moments at home.

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ABSTRACT

Local governments for the last fifty years or so has tended to give the impression that local government is a pre-requisite for good governance. The argument has been that good governance involves a situation in which there is power sharing between the centre and the Sub-national units of governance in the decision making process. For many years' proponents of local governance as a form of decentralization justified it in terms of its potential to contribute to local-self government, the assumption being that local self government, which in essence is what good governance is all about.

The establishment of Jonglei state and the special attention given to it by the government of South Sudan was meant to improve the Social-economic conditions of the people and most importantly above all re-instate the rule of law and good governance among the several antagonistic tribes found in Jonglei state. Anecdotal findings however reveal that since 2008 to date the state is today at the peak of insecurity with over 1400 killed since 2009, abductions, killings and raiding still goes on. This creates a state of homeliness. The rate, at which these evils still prevails, creates a bleak future of not only the Jonglei state but the government of South Sudan at large. It also reveals how local governments have failed to address the expectations of their people. Under the expectancy theory, when people lose confidence and trust in a system, they resort to civil disobedience, which ultimately puts the existing government in a state of illegitimacy, thus putting the new independent state of Southern Sudan into question. The objective of the research is To establish the effectiveness and efficiency of Jonglei local government in enhancing good governance. To assess the relationship between local governments and good government in Jonglei state. To examine the commitment of the government of South Sudan toward the stability of Jonglei state. To analyze the living conditions of the people of Jonglei state. To discuss the public opinion of the people of Jonglei state about the government of South Sudan. Research adopt two sampling procedures. First, will be the purposive sampling, this employed to the already targeted respondents who are directly concerned about issues to do with local governments and good governance in Jonglei state. Random sampling was employed and administered to members of the general public. Questionnaires, interview guide, focus group discussions and observation was used. The collected data was coded, analyzed and scrutinized according to the themes developed out of the research objectives. The data was thematically analyzed basing on 'through tabulation tables showing response, frequency and percentages. The main findings of the study was according to themes investigated as preliminary information, conceptual issues, effectiveness and efficiency, relationship between local governments and good governance, commitment of the government of south Sudan, and the living . The research find out that Jonglei local government never promoted good governance and that local people did not participate in choosing their own leaders. Jonglei local government was found to be corrupt and they never lived to expectations of the people. The living conditions were found to be low, yet the rate of unemployment was between 20-40%. The Central government was not committed towards creating stability in Jonglei state, and the level of stability was found to be low. Indeed most of the respondents wished to entrust their security with non government organizations.

CHAPTER ONE

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

1.1 Back Ground to the Study.

The institution of local government is as old as the African states themselves, in most countries local governments were introduced quite early during the colonial rule. Not with standing its age as a subordinate unit of central government, information available suggests that it has had a chequered record in the areas of good governance, local level development and concomitant service provision.

Whereas several schools of thought grapple to locate the origin of local governments in South Sudan, one popular prominent school argues that local governments in Southern Sudan began taking shape when Dr. John Garang, the former Vice President of the Republic of Sudan and President of the Government of Southern Sudan and Sudanese people's Liberation Army commander in chief waged a military confrontation in Bor county found in Jonglei state. In this state Garang launched a unit of the Sudanese army against the government of Khartoum. To Dr. John Garang this was an attempt not only to free the people of South Sudan from an oppressive regime, but to allow the mentioned people to locally manage their own affairs and decide their own destiny.

Jonglei state has the largest land mass and population in South Sudan. It's the largest of South Sudan's ten states, comprising of 120000 square kilometers and a home of about 1.3 million inhabitants. It's politically significant state because it's where Dr. John Garang was born and spent his early childhood. It's also among the most under developed states in South Sudan, inhabited by about almost six tribes namely the Murle, Jieng (Dinka) Nuer (Naath), Anyuak, Jie and the Kachipo. Jonglei state is bordered by Ethiopia in the East Eastern Equatorial at the South.

Jonglei state is divided into 11 counties namely: Twic East county, Duk county, Bor county, Akobo county, Nyirol county, Uror county, Fibor county, Pochalla county, Ayod county, Pigi county, and Fagak county. Each county is headed by a commissioner appointed by the president of Southern Sudan in conjunction with the state governor.

The state has for long been known as the centre of human rights abuse, instability and under development. The state is known for vices like abduction, cattle raiding, and insecurity, abuse of the rule of law, with poor pathetic Social-economic conditions, punctuated with lack of access to water, infrastructure, scarce community needs like hygiene and sanitation.

1.2 Statement of the Problem.

The establishment of Jonglei state and the special attention given to it by the government of South Sudan was meant to improve the Social-economic

conditions of the people and most importantly above all re-instate the rule of law and good governance among the several antagonistic tribes found in Jonglei state. Anecdotal findings however reveal that since 2008 to date the state is today at the peak of insecurity with over 1400 killed since 2009, abductions, killings and raiding still goes on. This creates a state of homeliness.

The rate, at which these evils still prevails, creates a bleak future of not only the Jonglei state but the government of South Sudan at large. It also reveals how local governments have failed to address the expectations of their people. Under the expectancy theory, when people lose confidence and trust in a system, they resort to civil disobedience, which ultimately puts the existing government in a state of illegitimacy, thus putting the new independent state of Southern Sudan into question.

1.3 Purpose of the study.

The purpose of the study is to establish the extent to which the local government state of Jonglei has contributed to good governance.

1.4 Research objectives

1. To establish the effectiveness and efficiency of Jonglei local government in enhancing good governance.
2. To assess the relationship between local governments and good

government in Jonglei state.

3. To examine the commitment of the government of South Sudan toward the stability of jonglei state.
4. To analyze the living conditions of the people of Jonglei state.
5. To discuss the public opinion of the people of Jonglei state about the government of South Sudan.

1.5 Research questions

1. How effective and efficient is the Jonglei local government in enhancing good governance?
2. What is the relationship between Jonglei local government and good governance?
3. What commitment does the government of South Sudan have for the stability of Jonglei state?
4. What are the living conditions of the people of Jonglei state?
5. What public opinion do the people in Jonglei state have about the government of South Sudan?

1.6 Hypothesis

Two schools of thought emerge about the problem in Jonglei state.

Others associate it to the long domination and marginalization of the Khartoum regime against the people of Southern Sudan, arid more particularly Jonglei state where civil disobedience against the Khartoum government started from.

Another school of thought dismisses the former as a long term hypothetical position and advances what it calls the current immediate hypothesis that explains the current crisis in Jonglei state. This school of thought is premised in the current ethnicity among the six tribes found in Jonglei state. To the protagonists, the current ethnicity a long side tribal difference is largely responsible for the bad governance and failure of the local leadership to oversee government initiatives to develop the state.

1.7 Scope.

The study will primarily focus on the effectiveness and efficiency of Jonglei local government toward enhancing good governance, the relationship between Jonglei local government and good governance, the commitment of the government of South Sudan towards the stability of Jonglei state, the living conditions and the public opinion of the people in Jonglei and the South government. These variables will be investigated because of their relevancy to the research topic under study.

The study will focus on the period between 2008-2011. This period is of special interest because it has witnessed all sorts of bad governance manifested through human rights abuse and political instability. Jonglei state has 11 counties but Bor County will be looked at with special interest because of its political centrality in the state, Bor is considered to be the capital of Jonglei, yet above all it's the centre of administration and management where

every social. Economic, political and otherwise takes place.

1.8 Significance of the study

The study, if its findings and recommendations are taken seriously will improve on the socio-political relations between Jonglei state and the government of South Sudan. This will further enhance the performance of local governments in the ten states, for they will present successful case studies.

The study is no doubt a fulfillment for the award of Bachelors Degree in Public Administration of Kampala International University, through this study, my skills and knowledge will be improved, and will specifically improve my better understanding about local governments and good governance, the acquired knowledge will be useful to the people of the newly independent government of Southern Sudan, more so when it comes to implementing local government projects.

The study will contribute to the existing literature about local governments and good governance in South Sudan, this literature will guide policy makers in implementing local government projects and ensuring that the principles of good governance are adhered too.

1.9 Operational Definitions of Key Terms

Local governments refer to the manner in which power and resources are used

toward the realization of development objectives.

Good governance entails efficient and effective use of power and resources to bring about desired development outcomes. Its facilitating conditions include: Constitutionalism, rule of law, justice, electoral and participating democracy, security of person and property, promotion of human rights, transparency and accountability (Kiyaya-Nsubuga 2006:)

Kakande (2006:23) defines good governance as efficient, effective and accountable structures, in this; they exercise sustainable development and person freedoms. Good governance and security are central to creating an environment for economic growth.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theories of Local Government

There are a substantial number of theoretical traditions and perspectives that could justify the existence of local governments, the same perspectives explain the operations of local governments and the models they pursue. These theoretical perspectives are: the vocalist theory, public choice theory, the dual state thesis and social relations.

The localism position draws largely on the pluralist tradition and can be regarded as the new official ideology of local governments. This tradition has developed a force full case for antonymous, elected local authorities. This theory is grounded in the belief that there is value in the spread of power and the involvement of many decision makers in many different localities. Diffusion of power is a fundamental value and local authorities as elected bodies can represent the dispersion of legitimate political power in our society (Stocker 1988:221).

For public choice theorists the optimal mechanism for allocating goods and making decisions is the market. These theorists regard existing democratic arrangements as very poor predictors of citizen's preferences and demands. Elections every few years force people to decide on a whole range of issues

simultaneously and are inadequate compared to the range of choices and options provided by the market mechanism. Public choice theorists argue that bureaucrats' best serve their own welfare by pushing continuously for budgetary growth, which increases their numbers, improves promotion prospects, creates discretionary patronage and generally builds up organizational slacks and improves job security.

The dual state rests initially on a distinction between the social investment and social consumption functions of the state. Social investment policies are aimed at maintaining the production of goods and services in the economy by supporting the profitability of private sector firms.

The dual state thesis does not deny the possibility that elements of the politics of production may appear in the politics of consumption. What it argues is that local politics is more often concerned with consumption issues and usually competitive. The dual state thesis has also had been criticized for failing to deal effectively with the internal politics of the state. Its focus is on the environment of local government, not the officials who manage it.

Under the theory of social relations, the local state performs two functions: The physical reproduction of the labor force and an ideology

role aimed at ensuring social harmony. The local state activities contribute to the interpretation of how society works and why. The local state also has a dual representative role. It represents local interests at the same time as having a responsibility to nationally determined policies. It speaks and acts for dominant local interests (Stocker 1.998:241).

2.2 The implications of Local Governments

Several of the reforms involve a substantial threat to local authority jobs and services. Local authority expenditure might be reduced by a third with a similar reduction in the number of local authority employees. In this interpretation local authorities will lose control or half of the social services. Another way of illustrating the scope of the threat involved is to note that competitive tendering on its own implies that most of the local authorities' jobs will have to be retained.

It would also see that the financial pressures on 'many local authorities are going to increase. These pressures emerge from the fact that some of the responsibilities or functions are left to be implemented by the local authorities as autonomous entities, the implications of this is that they equally improve then to locally general income for their locally obliged local functions, this leaves them financially constrained.

Another commonly expressed vision of the future is one where a local council meets once a year to set its community charge rate and let contracts for the provision of its services. Plainly there is a considerable degree of exaggeration associated with such predictions, but it is clear that the role of local authorities as direct service providers are under challenge.

The scope of local authorities' activities is under threat. The government seems committed to taking responsibility for city policy and economic regeneration out of local authority hands. It has out lowed most contract compliance measures in local authority dealings with the private sector (Stocker 1988: 257) generally it is keen to discourage any activity which places local authorities in a wider government role.

The government proposals seem likely to reduce the ability of local authorities to develop alternative policies and practices. Central government is going to still have further control over the extent and scope of resources available to local authorities through its control of grants. As a consequence of the governments attack on elected local authorities we are likely to see an increasing role of the central government in local arrangements.

This wider role for local governments will involve new strategic ways of

working. Local authorities should use their considerable powers as employers, purchasers and investors to influence events in the community. Contract compliance, the use of purchasing power and attempts at directing pension funds investment towards the benefit of local people.

Local authorities would wish to work in partnership with the major institutions of the private corporate sector, but it would not a passive or reactive form of partnership which could end up in simply subsidizing private sector activity. Rather the aim would be to direct and steer the private sector to move in the line with local authority policies. A further strategic role would involve the attempt to influence the policies and practices of Non-elected agencies operating in the local area.

New forms of service delivery would also be encouraged. It is not necessary for local authorities to always deliver services themselves. Local authorities should be encouraged to experiment with schemes which pass on direct responsibility for service delivery to other organizations. For those services, local authorities continued to provide in house we argue for greater responsiveness in service delivery. This may involve decentralization but more generally it involves developing a public service orientation, a concern to provide services in an accessible, flexible and responsive manner.

If the local authority is to act as an effective agent of local government then a greater degree of public involvement in decision making is essential. Community governments demands that local authorities become learning, changing and involving organizations. Reliance on the principle of representative democracy is not sufficient. We need to encourage more direct forms of democracy in local governments.

2.3 The Relationship between Local Governance and Good Governance.

The literature of local governments for the last fifty years or so has tended to give the impression that local government is a pre-requisite for good governance. The argument has been that good governance involves a situation in which there is power sharing between the centre and the Sub-national units of governance in the decision making process. For many years' proponents of local governance as a form of decentralization justified it in terms of its potential to contribute to local-self government, the assumption being that local self government, which in essence is what good governance is all about.

The reality of the situation is that decentralization is not an end in itself. In fact, it is today a truism that it is simply a strategy for achieving certain ends, however defined. It has been pointed out by certain observers that it is in itself neither good nor bad. Therefore, whether a local

government contributes to good governance or not will depend on the unique circumstances prevailing in the individual country implementing a local program (Oyugi 2000:21).

The literature on politics and governance in Africa tends to suggest that the hall mark of good governance namely the rule of law, a fair and efficient system of justice, broad popular involvement in political, social and economic process, the capacity to, manage development, accountability and transparency are all virtues that should clearly be laid down and practiced for good governance in a local setting.

Under good governance and local governments conditions that promote local participation in all spheres of life prevail. In this, people work for the general public interest only when the group is sufficiently small such that their work for a public good is noticed by others and in addition only if they believe they can influence others. The foregoing arguments tend to question the popular notions associated with popular participation, namely that people are always interested in participating in the making of public policies or decisions that affect their lives.

Good governance and local governments both look at the administrator as being effective, which is the degree to which public services actually reach clients and achieve their intended objectives. Equity: This talk about the fair distribution of benefits and opportunities among prospective clients, efficiency: This is the most favorable ration of costs to out puts in the

range of choices open to the programmed administrator. Stability: This is all about the establishment and maintenance of peaceful accommodation of adversary interests among parties affected by the administration of the program.

Chikulo (2000:26) observes that local government has been seen as an important condition for achieving sustainable socio—economic development and as a fundamental goal in good governance from the 1980's local government came to be viewed as a good governance issue and as a result also became recognized as a mechanism for fostering democratization and sustainable development. Local government is thus a growing world wide trend, which reflects an attempt toward achieving a more democratic and participating approach to governance even in some countries, which have been characterized with pronounced centralization.

Makara (2000:73) argues that local governments occur when the National Government shares some of its power with other groups, particularly those that are either geographically dispersed or responsible for specific functions or given jurisdiction over specific physical locations. He points out that the key elements in good governance and local governments seem to be power, authority and responsibility which are diffused in such a way that the flow from the centre to the periphery. Interesting to note is that good governance and local governments all derive their

authority and power from the centre, which controls and determine the operations of both.

2.4 The Significance for Good Governance at the Local Level.

Good governance is one of the main expectations of people in all countries throughout the world. This is an essential requirement for the satisfactory realization of development goals. Failures or ineffectiveness in governance have not only made the task of development more difficult, they have also resulted in denial of justice, the practice of nepotism and corruption, lack of accountability and deterioration in law and order. Poor governance has been a major factor in the deterioration of the economic situation in African countries.

Denials of democratic rights, mismanagement and misuse of scarce resources, inequitable distribution of wealth and income, lack of a conducive environment for development and limited foreign and domestic private investment have been obvious manifestations or consequences of poor governance. Today awareness for good governance is growing, resulting in the recognition of the need for open political and economic systems.

Good governance requires that governments move closer to the people. Public accountability and participation of people in governance and

development have been considered essential characteristics of good governance. Governments are therefore engaged in political and economic restructuring or structural adjustment programs to facilitate these developments in their system of governance (Sharma 20:176)

Popular participation is a good ingredient of good governance and a prerequisite for the kind of development that takes care of the felt needs, problems, and aspirations and priorities of the people. Population participation in development and good governance. Can be considered significant for a number of reasons. First, it's a mean of obtaining information about local conditions, needs and attitudes, without which development programs and projects could fail.

Secondly, under good governance people are more likely to committed to development project or program if they are involved in its planning and preparation, because they are more likely to identify with it or see it as their project. It is necessary to have such a commitment in order to ensure that such a project will be accepted or adopted. It is also important for ensuring local assistance in the construction and maintenance of the project. Local contributions in cash or any kind may be easier to get for self help projects of people see them as something they have helped to initiate (Sharma 2000:177).

Omiya (2000:197) argues that the institutionalization of good governance depends on the provision of structures of the local level which creates space for citizen population. He further argues that good governance provides the necessary context or enabling environment for sustainable human development. He contends that vital moral basis is the basis of good governance for democracy.

2.5 The rationale for local governments

Local administration is a universal need. Almost everywhere in the world, nations have devised systems of dispensing governmental Authority. That is to say, there are some people who work in separate offices or outside the capital city of the nation and who have priority to take certain decisions and to carry out certain government actions. Only where a nation is very small can it be possible to carry out all the functions of government (Allen 1983:6).

In any nation larger than a city state it would be thoroughly convenient and inconvenient for the central authority at the central head quarters to take all the decisions all the time. What has to be considered then is not whether to go local or not. It should not be supposed that local governments must of necessity weaken central institutions. On the contrary, it can strengthen them by making the overall system of governance more efficient and effective. Even a polity which does not confer powers to autonomous local governments will almost find it more

efficient to delegate substantial administrative powers to authoritative field officers. Excessive concentration of power can be very inefficient and failure to delegate authority to local decisions can completely inhibit effective development activities.

Equitable provision of services throughout the nation, the just distribution of scarce resources and benefits and many similar factors will almost always call for some degree of local governance. Some activities are normally by their nature directly controlled by the central government. It would obviously be inconvenient and waste full of national resources, for instance if each city in the nation issued its own currency. So the issue of money is kept firmly under central control, even if the factory which makes the coins and notes is physically situated far away from the national capital.

Local government agencies can quickly bring actual or potential problems of these kinds to the central governments attention and can suggest or implement alternative measures. Local problem solving capacity, initiative and originality needed to be added to those of the arrogant central experts, who inevitably suffer from theoretical biases. What is more, a local official cannot easily escape the glare of public scrutiny, disappointed people can observe and will object openly to unjustifiable decisions. Local governance can often accommodate traditional structures, such as

chief tenancy or ritual observances, helping each community to form part of the body politics, without depriving it of its own unique cultural identity.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Research Design

The research design adopted shall be descriptive and historical in Nature. From the descriptive point of view the research will try to paint a picture of the posture of what he saw and established on the ground and historically he will try to explore in details about governments and good governance in Jonglei state.

The study will adopt a qualitative and quantitative research approach, qualitatively, information will be scrutinized from informed and responsible respondents about the topic under study, quantitatively, and the general public shall be subjected to questionnaires. These designs and approaches will enable the researcher to come up with scientific findings.

3.1 Research Population

A total number of 120 respondents shall be involved; these will include members of the general public, commissioners, paramount chiefs, local business traders, and local grass root leaders. This classified population will be important to the study because of their respective responsibilities in Jonglei state.

3.2 Sample Size

The Sample Size will be composed of 10 commissioners and deputy commissioners, 30 local business traders, 40 local grass root leaders, 30

members of the general public and 10 members working with local and international NGOs, but operating in Jonglei state. The mentioned sample size will be representative enough to the various category of the Jonglei community.

3.3 Sampling Procedure

Given the nature of the study, the researcher will adopt two sampling procedures. First, will be the purposive sampling, this will be employed to the already targeted respondents who are directly concerned about issues to do with local governments and good governance in Jonglei state. Random sampling shall be employed and administered to members of the general public; this will enable the researcher to avoid a biased research.

3.4 Research Instruments

A variety of research instruments or tools shall be used to collect data. Some of these instruments will include: Questionnaires, interview guide, focus group discussions and observation.

3.4.1 Questionnaires

A well organized questionnaire developed out of the set research objectives of the study shall be developed. These questionnaires will be in a very simple language easily understood by the respondents. These questionnaires will be closed and open ended and shall mainly be

distributed to the members of the general public and the local business traders. These questionnaires are hopefully expected to enable the researcher understand in details the general public opinion about good governance and the social welfare of the people in Jonglei state.

3.4.2 Interview Guide.

The researcher will develop an interview guide based on the research questions; this guide will aid the researcher to pose questions to mainly the Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Local and International N.G.O respondents. This interview guide will be useful in facilitating the researcher obtains detailed information about issues to do with local governance and the standards of living.

3.4.3 Focus Group discussions.

The researcher shall employ the focus group discussion instrument; this instrument shall mainly be administered to paramount chiefs and the local leaders. These focus group discussions will be informal in nature in the sense that casual discussions shall be carried out among the elders of the respective sub-counties, in these discussions respondents will be free and at liberty to express their opinion: The role of the researcher in these discussions will primarily be to guide the discussions towards the already established set objectives of the study. This instrument therefore hopes to be useful in establishing the extent to which the respondents are involved in issues to do

with local governments and good governance.

3.4.4 Observation.

The observational research instrument shall be employed by the researcher. This will basically involve the researcher being able to see interpret and analyze what he has seen, taking special interest to the topic and objectives under study. This instrument will enable the researcher to be in position to compare what he has seen with what has been told to him through questionnaires and interview.

3.5 Validity and Reliability.

To measure the viability and reliability of the instruments, the researcher will design his instruments in line with the topic, research objectives, questions and problem statement. The instruments shall be designed taking cognizant of the nature of respondents. The researcher will also seek the guidance of the supervisor to ensure that errors and irrelevancies are omitted well in advance.

3.6 Data Gathering Procedures.

The procedure of collecting data shall commence right from developing research instruments, seeking an introductory letter from the department, this letter shall be submitted to the Governor of Jonglei

state, in response the Governor shall write a letter to the researcher's prospective respondents which will be general in Nature.

Before distributing questionnaires, carrying out any discussion or interview, the researcher will first introduce himself to the respondent, and then request him to accept to be his respondents. For the case of questionnaires, the researcher will agree with the respondents as to when the researcher should come back for his questionnaire. Precisely, appointments and continuous follow ups will largely constitute the procedures.

3.7 Data Analysis.

The collected data shall be coded, analyzed and scrutinized according to the themes developed out of the research objectives. The data shall be thematically analyzed basing on qualitative and quantitative approach; the collected data shall be analyzed statistically through tabulation tables showing response, frequency and percentages.

3.8 Ethical Considerations.

Aware of the importance of ethics in any research, the researcher shall first seek the consent of the respondent, the information given shall be treated without most confidentiality, and will present finding of the study, and no respondent shall be quoted by his or her name. Ethically the researcher

doesn't intended to carry out the study without the approval of the responsible officers in Jonglei state.

3.9 Limitations of the Study

The researcher hopes to be limited by the time factor, this is because the research has a time scope with in which to present the findings. To minimize this limitation therefore the researcher hopes to seek a leave from his current employer, come up with a time schedule indicating when and where he should be carrying out his research.

Resources is expected to be one of limiting factors, the fact that resources are always in scarce, yet they are important for the study, the researcher hopes to mobilize resources well, in advance, budget for the resources appropriately and emphasize financial discipline to ensure that the limited funds are put to effective use to fulfill the "value for money" philosophy.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

4.0 Introduction

Chapter four presents findings about the study, it is premised on the following objectives: To establish the effectiveness and efficiency of Jonglei local government in enhancing good governance, assessing the relationship between local government and good governance in Jonglei state, examining the commitment of the government of South Sudan towards the stability of Jonglei state, analyzing the living conditions of the people of the Jonglei state and discussing public opinion of the people of Jonglei about the government of South Sudan.

4.1 Preliminary information

Respondents were asked how long they had lived in Bor County, below was their response.

Table 1

Response	Frequency	Percentage
5-10 years	27	22
11-15 years	21	17
16-20 years	43	36
21-30 years	10	8
31-40years	04	3
40 years and above	15	12
Total	120	100%

Responding to the question with regard to how long they had stayed in Bor County, 27(22%) said between 5-10 years, 21 (17%) said between 11-15years, 43(36%) said between 16-20years 10(8%) said between 21-30 years, 04 (3%) said between 31-40 years and 15 (12%) had lived in Bor County over and above 40years. It can be clearly established that a good number of the respondents had lived in Bor County between 16-20 years. This meant that they were time indigenous people and tune original citizens of Bor County, therefore credible at commenting about Bor County.

Respondents were asked how old they were, below was their response

Table 2

Response	Frequency	Percentage
20-30 years	40	33
31-35 years	31	26
36-40 years	21	17
41-45 years	18	15
46-50years	05	12
50 years and above	05	12
Total	120	100%

40(33% were between 20-30 years of age, 31(26%) were between 31-35 years old, 21(17%) were 36-40 years, 18(15%) were 4-45 years, were 41-45 years, 05(12%) were between 46-50 years old and 05(12%) were 50 years and above. It can be established that the biggest number involved in the study were between 20-30 years. This further means that respondent were active young energetic persons who had knowledge about Jonglei state and whose future relied on their existence and performance. This puts the researcher in a comfortable position to access reliable information from them.

Respondents were asked about their marital status, below was their response.

Table 3

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Married	49	41
Not married	71	59
No comment	00	00
Total	120	100%

With regard to their marital status 49(41%) were married and 71(59%) were not married. The biggest number of the respondents were not married. This further meant that the un married were much more interested in the governance of their state.

Respondents were asked what their occupation was, below was their response.

Table 4

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Civil servants	98	82
Self employed	12	10
Working with NGOs	07	6
No comment	03	2
Total	120	100%

With regard to their occupation 98(82%) were civil servants, 12(10%) were self employed, 07(6%) were working with NGOs and 03(2%) had no comment to make. It is clearly true that the biggest number were civil servants working with government. This in a way meant that the response was scientific and their findings and response was reliable. This was because civil servants were directly concerned with local governments and good governance.

4.2 Conceptual Issues

Respondents were asked whether they knew what local governance meant, below was their response.

Table 5

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	110	76
No	05	12
Some how	05	12
Total	120	100%

As to whether respondents knew what local governance meant, 110(76%) said yes, 05(12%) said No and 05 (12%) said somehow. It can be largely established that the biggest number knew what local governance meant. And when they were asked to state what it meant, respondents said; local governance meant people deciding their own destiny, taking decisions which favor them, consensus building, dialogue, people taking development decisions, minimum interference from the central government, making their own by laws, local democracy, choosing their own leaders. Going by these submissions, one can rightly observe that a good number of respondents knew what local governance meant.

Respondents were asked whether they knew what good governance meant, below was their response.

Table 6

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	73	61
No	27	22
Some how	20	17
Total	120	100%

As to whether they knew what good governance meant 73(61%) said yes, 27(22%) said No and 20(17%) said somehow. The majority actually knew what good governance meant, when they were asked to defend their view, they said the following; good governance is about democracy, it's about people building, it's about people choosing their own leaders, it's about accountability and responsibility, it's about dialogue, reconciliation, voting, development. These responses clearly reveal that there was general knowledge about the understanding of good governance.

4.3 Effectiveness and Efficiency

Respondents were asked whether the Jonglei state promoted good governance, below was their response.

Table 7

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	49	41
No	51	42
I don't know	20	17
Total	120	100%

Those who acknowledge the promotion of good governance were 49(41%) those who said No were 51(42%) and those who said that they never knew where 20(17%). The biggest number refuted the promotion of good governance in defense of their response they pointed to increasing corruption, tribalism, lack of accountability, continuous wars, un equal distribution of resource allocation, un employment and un balanced development. Those who acknowledged the promotion of good governance pointed to the establishment of the new independent state of South Sudan, parliament, police, army, independent judiciary, equality before the law, respect of constitutionalism Nationalism and Condemnation of corruption.

Respondents were asked to comment about the services delivered in Jonglei state, below was their response.

Table 8

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very good	61	51
Good	20	17
Fair	20	17
Poor	19	16
No comment	00	00
Total	120	100%

About the quality of services delivered in Jonglei local government 61(51%) said very good, 20(17%) said good, 20(17%) said fair and 19(16%) said poor. The majority of the respondents said very good, meaning they were satisfied with the quality of services in their state, in defense of their response, they said the following, before SPLM, Jonglei was a killing zone, a battle field, today there is security, stability, improved infrastructure, presence of local and interventional NGOs, small and retail shops, cross-border trade, clear planning of physical infrastructure, presence of big hotels and restaurants, there is law and order.

Those who said poor pointed to land grabbing, presence of un planned building, miltaralism, tribalism, rural urban migration, poor sanitation, poor road infrastructure and lack of proper medical facilities.

Respondents were asked whether they were happy with the performance of Jonglei local government, below was their response.

Table 9

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	28	23
No	62	52
Some how	30	25
No comment	00	00
Total	120	100%

Commenting about whether they were happy with the performance of Jonglei local government, those who said yes were 28 (23%), those who said No were 62(52%) and those who said somehow were 30(25%). A good number of respondents were not happy with the performance of Jonglei state. In their defense they observed that the central law, yet the state sacrificed a lot of their human and physical resources, including the death of John Garang in bringing about good governance, tribal sentiments, poor and delayed service delivery,

local government did not have enough facilities in terms of vehicles, office furniture and stationary to do their job, poor motivation and welfare.

Those who said yes did point out the improving and developing Jonglei state manifested through proper planning, peace, and stability, trade, global funding, improved revenue collection, employment opportunities, establishment of government aided hospitals, schools and procurement of services. Improved road networking, continuous government remittances to Jonglei state local government.

Respondents were asked whether they individually contributed to the local governance in the Jonglei state. Below was their response.

Table 10

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	29	24
No	71	59
Sometimes	20	17
Total	120	100%

29(24%) said yes, 71(59%) said No and 20(17%) said somehow. It can be largely acknowledged that very many did not contribute to the local governance of the Jonglei state when they were asked not defend their views, they observed

that decision making was among the top brass and that their only role was to implement decisions without any debate, they did not know where power and authority came from they were simply told to follow the law and enforce it, then wait to be paid, so they collectively and syndicate contributed to Jonglei establishment. Even those who said yes did mention that they played more of a passive role than an active one. Their argument was that South Sudan exercised centralization and not decentralization. In fact decentralization was much more theoretical more of what happened in the state than the state itself.

Respondents were asked to comment about the relationship between local government officials and the local people, below was their response.

Table 11

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Excellent	17	14
Good	23	19
Fair	25	19
Bad	41	34
No comment	14	12
Total	120	100%

Commenting about the relationship between the local government officials and the local people, 17(14%) said it was excellent, 23(19%) said it was good, 25(19%) said it was fair, 41(34%) said it was bad and 14(12%) said no comment. The majority of the respondents described the relationship as bad, meaning that they were not happy with it, in defense of their response they did observed that there was hostility, unreasonable force, un friendliness because of the countries exploitation and extortion of funds by the local government officials to the local people. Local government officials were very corrupt and militant.

Those who said good and excellent did observe that the local people worked hand in hand with local officials to redevelop Jonglei state, they paid tax, guided and informed local officials about tax evasion and avoidance. This clearly reveals that there was a good working relationship that was ruling the Jonglei state is rapidly developing. The local people have a lot of confidence and hope in Jonglei local government that is why they have continuously presented their demands to local government officials to be addressed.

Respondents were asked to describe the leadership at Jonglei local government, below was their response.

Table 12

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Authoritative	71	59
Friendly	10	8
Consultative	21	18
No comment	18	15
Total	120	100%

About the leadership in Jonglei local government, 71(59%) said it was authoritative, 10(8%) it was friendly, 21(18%) it was consultative, and 18(15%) said No comment. It can be established that a good number described the leadership as authoritative, meaning that they were not democratic, they never entertained dialogue, collaboration, debate, they were found to be hostile, and

militant to the local people, they treated local people as though they were dealing with rebels or hard core criminals.

Those who said friendly and consultative did argue that they always consulted the council of elders, experienced persons and opinion leaders, that was why the prominent people jointly worked with them in the realization of their work plans. They however pointed out that they lacked the means involving grass root people because of the low facilitation, yet over and above it all, local people lacked informed and relevant advise given their level of education, perception and impression of the central government towards their welfare.

Relationship between Local governments and good governance.

Respondents were asked whether Jonglei local government promoted good governance, below was their response.

Table 13

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	29	24
No	71	59
Some how	20	17
Total	120	100%

29(24%) said yes, 71(59%) said No and 20(15%) said somehow. It can be largely established that the majority of the respondents were negative about the promotion of good governance in Jonglei local government. Their argument was centered on the increasing tribalism in the employment sector, corruption, double standards, in-fighting, religious segregation, especially against the Muslim South in favor of the Christian south. This leaves the Muslims marginalized and isolated.

Those who argued in favor of good governance pointed to the decision making bodies, administrative and managerial structures that promotes good governance. They also argued that there existed transparency and equitable

distribution of resources, this in a way promoted mutual co-existence and good governance where people jonglei considered themselves as one family.

Respondents were asked whether they participated in choosing their own leaders, below was their response.

Table 14

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	39	33
No	81	67
Total	120	100%

As to whether respondents took part in choosing their own leaders, 39(33%) said Yes and 81(67%) said No. It was overwhelmingly established that a good number said no. This further meant that they saw no element of democracy. In defense of their response they argued that choosing leaders was a responsibility and privilege of the strong, rich and influential people within the society, there was a lot of interference from the centre and corruption and bribery played a cardinal role in choosing leaders. Most of the technical leaders were appointed and the local people had no power over them, they only choose local leaders whose influence was inconsequential. Those who said yes argued that in the recently concluded referendum, people choose their Own representatives to the senate; they voted and exercised their democratic credentials.

Respondents were asked to comment about Jonglei local government, below was their response.

Table 15

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Accountable	13	11
Corrupt	47	39
Responsive	10	8
Transparent	17	14
Un clear	23	19
No comment	10	8
Total	120	100%

Commenting about Jonglei local government 13(11%) said it was an accounting system, 47(39%) said it was corrupt, 10(8%) said it was responsive 17(14%) said it was transparent, 23(19%) said it was unclear and 10(18%) made no comment. A large section of respondents described the local government as corrupt, citing bribery, violence, double standards, incompetence, unworthy fullness, un ethicalism, lack of professionalism, tribalism, clashes, conflicts, tension, silent, hatred, betrayed and hypocrisy. All these reveal that the local system is very far from good governance and effectiveness in terms of service delivery. This creates a sense of hopelessness among the people of Jonglei state.

Respondents of Jonglei state were asked whether the local government met their expectations, below was their response.

Table 16

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	28	23
No	72	60
Somehow	15	13
No comment	05	4
Total	120	100%

28(23%), said that the local government met their expectations, 72(60%) said that it did not meet their expectations 15(13%) said it was somehow and 5(4%) made no comment. The biggest number of respondents clearly counter argued that the local government did not meet their expectations. This is a way pointed to the state of hopelessness and miser ability they were going through. They defended their response citing poor quality service delivery, inefficiency, and poor time management, and unqualified personnel system, lack of consensus building and sense of unity.

Those who said yes pointed to the improved revenue collection, urbanization, economic activities, improving transport system, foreign investors, human

settlements, medical services, leisure centers, existence of peace and stability, security surveillance.

Respondents were asked whether they met their local leaders to discuss issues in Jonglei local government. Below was their response.

Table 17

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	21	18
No	99	82
Sometimes	00	00
Total	120	100%

21(18%) said yes that they always met to discuss issues with local leaders with regard to the state of affairs, 99(82%) said that there was nothing like discussing with their local leaders. The implication of this was that there was nothing like dialogue, discussion, collaboration, net working, team building. So a good number believed that local leaders were purely dictators, uncompromising and militant in character who emphasized directives and orders.

Those who said yes, did observed that they always consulted the council of elders, opinion leaders, and influential individuals, especially those who

belonged to the SPLM, they also consulted with senators who represented people in the highest decision making body. They also consulted business men whose decisions greatly affected, they did this through surveys, at times they involved some individual households, especially those who live in urban centers.

4.5 Commitment of Government

Respondents were asked whether the central government was committed towards creating stability in the Jonglei state, below was their response.

Table 18

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	43	36
No	45	37
I don't know	32	27
Total	120	100%

43(36%) said that the central government was committed towards creating stability in the Jonglei state, 45(37%) said it was not committed and 32(27%) did not know. The greatest number said that there was no commitment, but an equally big number pointed to commitment. Those who said it was not committed argued that for over years civil and tribal uprisings, killings and destruction of property have been existing for quite long but the central

government has never offered a permanent solution to it, there are many illegal guns in the hands of wrong people, law and order is very poor and there are no police stations in place, cattle rustling has also be encouraged and the central government have indirectly promoted ethnicity, which is a key feature to instability, the same government has not openly come out to undertake serious disciplinary measures against tribal wars and conflicts.

Those who said government was committed did point out the efforts of professionalizing security agencies in order for them to keep law and order. The continuous deployment of police and army, sensitization of the need for stability and the purchase of military hardware and the continuous peace negotiations that the government of south Sudan has initiated with the Khartoum government.

Respondents were asked how they rated the level of stability in Jonglei local government below was their response.

Table 19

Response	Frequency	Percentage
High	21	17
Low	73	61
Average	17	14
Bad	05	4
No comment	04	3
Total	120	100%

About the level of stability in the Jonglei state 21(17%) said high, 73 (61%) said No, 17(14%) said average, 05(4%) said bad and 04(3%) said no comment. It can be established that the biggest number said it was low. And in their defence they pointed out the continuous bombing from the government of Khartoum, civil tribal wars, killings, thurgeny, robberies, and theft cases of merchandise among the business community.

Those who said it was high talked about the mobile patrol police and military forces, security lights, police stations, community policing, the united Nations peace keeping forces, free movement of people and merchandise, enterprising investors and the private security firms.

When respondents were asked whom they would entrust with their security, below was their response.

Table 20

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Religious leaders	21	17
NGOs	79	69
Government	10	8
Myself	10	8
Total	120	100%

As to whom they would entrust with their own security 21(17%) said religious leaders, 79(69%) said Non-government Organizations, 10(8%) said government and 10(8%) said themselves. The biggest number said Non Government Organizations, this was because they looked at them as neutral, they were heavily armed and had previously volunteered in keeping law and order before, and they were sincere and trusted. Those who said religious leaders also pointed to their sincerity and God fearing people who exercised equality before the law. Those who said government argued that the government saved and liberated them from oppression of the Khartoum government; they forgot for their independence, they wave their brothers and parents in government and besides it was their obligation to restore stability. Those who said “self” argued

that security was better maintained by individuals than government which had betrayed and abdicated their responsibility.

Respondents were asked whether they were comfortable with the government role of maintaining law and order. Below was their response.

Table 21

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	51	42
No	53	44
Some how	10	8
No comment	07	9
Total	120	100%

51(42%) said yes,, 53(44%) said No, 10(9%) said somehow and 07(09%) mad en comment. The majority expressed discomfort with the government's role in maintaining law and order.

An equally impressive number expressed comfort. Those who were not comfortable argued that the same government was the source of insecurity, it believed in sustaining instability because through instability they legitimized their presence, they were the very offenders of the law, they made the law but

did not respect it, they believed that they were above the law, and so not bothered with what goes on.

Those who argued in favor of government maintaining law and order argued that the government has trained their police in maintaining law and order, ever since SPLM took over power there has not been an internal civil uprisings apart from those orchestrated by the Khartoum government. The government has tried its best in protecting their citizens and property, it has re-settled most of them and established civil local counts and conflict resolution strategies, all aimed at maintaining law and order.

When respondents were asked to rate stability and order in terms of percentage, below was their response.

Table 22

Response	Frequency	Percentage
20-30%	11	9
40-50%	57	47
60-80%	42	35
90-100%	10	8
Total	120	100%

In terms of percentage 11(9%) said that stability and order in Jonglei state was between 20-30%, 57(47%) said it was between 40-50%, 42(35%) said it was 60-80% and 10(8%) said it was 90-100%. The biggest number of respondents said it was average, not so stable and not so orderly, they pointed to the constant civil-tribal uprisings,, internal conflicts and tension and lack of government's good will to wipe out instability, they further argued that a good section of government officials benefited from instability and lack of order. They also argued that some of them were products of the long protected war which they wished to continue since some of them had become war-mongers, who looked at instability and dis-order as not only normal, but acceptable as well.

However those who rated stability and order as high did observe that sanity, freedom of movement and expression were important pillars of stability and order. The existence of an independent judiciary and detention centers for criminals and suspects were clear manifestations of stability and order in society.

Respondents were asked whether justice existed in Jonglei local government. Below was their response.

Table 23

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	21	17
No	89	74
I don't know	10	8
Total	120	100%

21(17%) said yes justice existed, 89(74%) said No there was no justice and 10(8%) never knew whether justice existed. The biggest number argued that there was no justice, and defended their argument citing. Un-equal distribution of resources, unbalanced development, lack of respect, double standards, civil disobedience, breakdown of law and order, religious segregation, intolerance and continuous death cases.

4.6 Living Conditions

Respondents were asked to dissemble living conditions in Jonglei state, below was their response.

Table 24

Response	Frequency	Percentage
High	11	9
Low	72	60
Average	23	19
No comment	14	12
Total	120	100%

11(9%) said it was high, 72(60%) said it was low, 23(19%) said it was average and 14(12%) mad no comment. The biggest number observed that the living conditions were low. They pointed to malnutrition, poor farming techniques, poor currency value, importation of food, depending on Aid, increasing prostitution, poor housing, inadequate medical facilities, high exile cases of indigenous South Sudanese who are not even willing to come back, worsening corruption, bribery and embezzlement of funds.

Respondents were asked to comment about the rate of unemployment in terms of percentage, below was their response.

Table 25

Response	Frequency	Percentage
0-40%	45	37
20-40%	47	39
50-80%	23	19
90-100%	05	4
Total	120	100%

About the rate of unemployment 45(35%) said it was between 0-40%, 47(39%) said it was 20-40%, 23(19%) said it was between 50-80%, and 05(4%) was between 90-100%. It can largely be established that 20-40% was the one affected by unemployment. This further implied that the work force was very low in Jonglei state.

Respondents were asked to comment about the prices of food, accommodation and transport, below was their response.

Table 26

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Affordable	11	9
Un affordable	79	66
Somehow affordable	25	21
No comment	05	4
Total	120	100%

Commenting about the food prices and accommodation, 11(9%) said it was un affordable, 25(21%) said it was somehow and 05(4%) said no comment. The biggest number described transport, food and accommodation as un affordable. This meant that the cost of living was deplorable beyond imaginable. In their defense they cited the low currency value, dollar appreciation, absence of descent accommodation and high importation of food products and indigenous agricultural produce.

Respondent were asked to state what they did to earn a living, below was their response.

Table 27

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Farming	58	48
Business	32	27
Employed by Government	20	17
Employed by NGOs	00	00
Total	120	100%

About their source of living 58(48%) were farmers, 32(27%) were business, and 20(17%) were employed by Government. A large section of respondents were purely farmers. This meant that they survived on raw unprocessed goods, they were self employed. This further reveals the fact that their GDP and GNP was very low, because the value of their products were vey low, fetching low foreign exchange.

Respondents were asked to comment about the health conditions in Jonglei local government. Below was their response

Table 28

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Excellent	10	8
Good	27	22
Fair	33	27
Poor	50	42
Total	120	100%

About the health conditions 10(8%) said excellent, 27(2%) said good, 33(27%) said fair, and 50(42%) said poor. It can largely be established that many described the health condition in Jonglei as poor and greatly miserable, this implied that their life expectancy and standards of living is in deplorable state, something that has increased the infant mortality rate. They greatly attributed this to poor hygiene, medication declining body immunities, absence of medical facilities.

4.7 Public Opinion

Respondents were asked to comment about the existence of Jonglei local government, below was their response

Table 29

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Useful		
Useless		
No comment		
Total	120	100%

As to the existence of Jonglei local government, 87(72%) said it was useful and 33(20%) said it was useless. The biggest number of respondents believed in the usefulness of the local government largely because of the services they offered, security they restored, development they initiated, improved facilities in terms of security lights, order, transport network and a good working environment they established. Those who said useless pointed out the increasing tribalism, corruption and mis-management of resources and the increasing insecurity.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the main findings of the study according to the themes (which are in line with the objectives) investigated. The themes include: Preliminary information, conceptual issues, effectiveness and efficiency, relationship between local governments and good governance, commitment of the government of south Sudan, and the living conditions.

5.2 Preliminary Information

Most of the respondent's local livelihood in Jonglei local government between 16-20 years. A good number of them were between 20-30 years, were mainly not married. They were civil servants and self employed.

5.3 Conceptual Issues

A good number of respondents knew what local government meant, they equally knew what good governance meant. On a general note they were knowledgeable and informed.

5.4 Effectiveness and efficiency

There was nothing like good governance in Jonglei local government, the services delivered were very good, A good number of them were not happy with

the performance and that they never contributed to the governance of Jonglei state. It was further established that the relationship between local government officials and the local people was bad, and that the type of leadership was authoritative.

5.5 Relationship between Local Government and Good Governance

Jonglei local government never promoted good governance and that local people did not participate in choosing their own leaders. The Jonglei local government was found to be corrupt and that they never lived to the expectations of the people. They even never met their local leaders to discuss issues.

5.6 Commitment of Government

The central government was not committed towards creating stability in Jonglei state, and the level of stability was found to be low. Indeed most of the respondents wished to entrust their security with non government organizations. It was further established that respondents were not comfortable with the government's role of maintaining law and order. Indeed stability was between 40-50% and that there was no justice.

5.7 Living Conditions

The living conditions were found to be low, yet the rate of unemployment was between 20-40%.

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KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

QUESTJONNAIRE

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TOWARDS GOOD GOVERNANCE IN SOUTHERN SUDAN: THE CASE OF JONGLEI STATE;

Dear Respondent,

I am a student at Kampala International University, faculty of social sciences, Department of Public Administration. As a requirement leading to the award a Bachelors Degree in Public Administration of Kampala International University, I am obliged to conduct a research on the “Effectiveness of Local Governments towards good governance in Southern Sudan: The case of Jonglei State.

The purpose of this communication is to request you to be part of this study in the capacity of a respondent. As a respondent I request you to respond to the questions attached.

I wish to exercise total confidentiality of your response. The information given will be purely for academics not anything else. Kindly accept to co-operate.

Yours faithfully,

AYUEN MAKOL SIMON

RESEARCHER

Guidelines: Kindly Tick the choice of your Response and where required write.

1.0 Preliminary Information

1. How long have you lived in Bor county?

- i) 5—10 years
- ii) 11— 15 years
- iii) 16 — 20 years
- iv) 31 — 40 years
- v) 40 years and above.

2. How old are you?

- i) 20 — 30 years
- ii) 31 — 35 years
- iii) 36 — 40 years
- iv) 41—45years
- v) 46—50 years
- vi) 50 years and above.

3. What is your marital status?

- i) Married
- ii) Single
- iii) Divorced

4. What is your occupation?

- I) Civil servant
- ii) Self employed
- iii) working with NGO

b) If non of these kindly state _____

2.0 Conceptual issues

5. Do you know what local governance means

- i) Yes
- ii) No
- iii) Some how

b) If yes, what is it? _____

6. Do you know what good Governance means

- i) Yes
- ii) No
- iii) Some how

b) If yes, what is it? _____

3.0 Effectiveness and Efficiency of Jonglei state

7. Does the Jonglei local government promote good governance?

- i) Yes
- ii) No
- iii) I don't know

b) Defend your response _____

8. Comment about the services delivered in Jonglei local government

- i) Very good
- ii) Good
- iii) Fair
- iv) Poor
- v) No comment

b) Defend your response _____

9. Are you happy with the performance of Jonglei local Government

- i) Yes
- ii) No
- iii) Somehow

iv) No comment

b) Why do you say so? _____

10. Do you contribute to local governance to Jonglei state

i) Yes

ii) No

iii) Sometimes

b) If yes, what part do you play _____

11. What is the relationship between the local government officials and the people?

i) Excellent

ii) Good

iii) Bad

iv) No comment

b) Why do you say so? _____

12. How do you describe the leadership at Jonglei local government

- i) Authoritative
- ii) Friendly
- iii) consultative
- iv) No comment

b) Defend your response _____

4.0 Relationship between local governments and Good governance

13. Does Jonglei local government promote good governance

- i) Yes
- ii) No
- iii) Some how
- iv) No comment

b) Defend your view _____

14. Do you participate in choosing your own leaders

- i) Yes
- ii) No

b) If yes, how? _____

15. Comment about Jonglei local government

- i) Accountable
- ii) Corrupt
- iii) Transparent
- iv) Un clear
- v) No comment

b) Why do you say so? _____

16. Does Jonglei local government meet your expectations

- i) Yes
- ii) No
- iii) some how
- iv) No comment

b) Defend your response _____

17. Do you meet your local leaders to discuss issues

- i) Yes
- ii) No

iii) Some times

b) If yes how often? _____

i) Regularly

ii) When need arise

iii) After along time

5.0 Commitment of the South Sudan Government to stability in Jonglei

18. Is the government committed toward creating stability in Jonglei state

i) Yes

ii) No

iii) I don't know

b) Why do you say so? _____

19. How do you rate the level of stability in Jonglei local government?

i) High

ii) Low

iii) Average

- iv) Bad
- v) No comment

b) Why do you say so? _____

20. Whom will you entrust with your security

- i) The state
- ii) Religious leaders
- iii) Non Government Organisation
- iv) Myself
- v) No comment

b) Defend your response _____

21. Are you comfortable with the Governments role towards the maintenance of law and order.

- i) Yes
- ii) No
- iii) Some how
- iv) No comment

b) Defend your response _____

22. In terms of stability and order, what percentage can you give Jonglei local government?

i) 20-30%

ii) 40-50%

iii) 60-80%

iv) 90-100%

b) Why do you say so? _____

23. Does justice exist in Jonglei local government

i) Yes

ii) No

iii) I don't know

b) Defend your response _____

6.0, Living Conditions in Jonglei

24. How do you describe the living conditions in Jonglei local Government?

- i) High
- ii) Low
- iii) Average
- iv) No comment

b) Why do you say so? _____

25. In terms of percentages, comment about the rate of un employment in Jonglei state.

- i) 0-10%
- ii) 20-40%
- iii) 50-80%
- iv) 90-100%
- v) No comment

b) Defend your view? _____

26. Comment about the process of food, accommodation, and transport

- i) Affordable
- ii) Unaffordable
- iii) Some how affordable

iv) No comment

b) Why do you say so? _____

27. What do you do to earn a living?

i) Farming

ii) Business

iii) Employed by Government

iv) Employment by NGO

28. Comment about the health conditions in Jonglei local government

i) Excellent

ii) Good

iii) Fair

iv) Poor

iv) No comment

b) Why do you say so? _____

7.0 Public opinion about Jonglei local government

29. What is your comment about the existence of Jonglei local government

i) Useful

ii) Useless

iii) No comment

b) Why do you say so? _____

30. Does Jonglei local government address your needs

i) Yes

ii) No

iii) Some how

iv) No comment

b) If yes, how? _____

31. Do you have problems with Jonglei local government?

i) Yes

ii) No

iii) No comment

b) If yes, kindly state them _____

END