

THE CONTRIBUTION OF PEACE TO DEVELOPMENT IN THE POST CONFLICT PERIOD (2005-2011): STUDY OF EASTERN EQUATORIA STATE, SOUTH SUDAN

A THESIS

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DANIEL REEC MONYRAC

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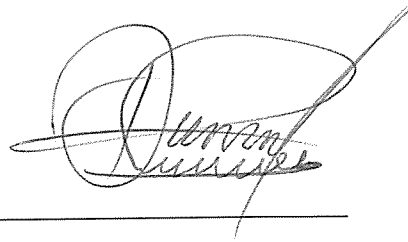


DECLARATION A

The contribution of peace to development is my own work and manuscript written on post conflict period on peace building in Eastern Equatoria State of Southern Sudan. It is based on interview and academic research and personal observation in which no one has ever thought to write or produce the same kind of this document.

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Daniel Reec Monyrac



Name

Signature

30 Aug. 2011

Date

DECLARATION B

I/we confirmed that the work reported in this thesis was carried out by the candidate under my/ our supervision.

Dr. Mwaniki Roseann B. Mwaniki

Name and signature of supervisor

Name and signature of supervisor

30/08/2011

Date

Date

APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis entitled "The Contribution of Peace to Development in the Post Conflict (2005-2011): Study of Eastern Equatoria State" prepared and submitted by Daniel Reec Monyrac in Partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Masters' of Arts in Conflict Resolution and Peace Building has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with a grade of _____

Dr. Mwanika Roseann Btwinika

Name and signature of chairman

Dr. Mwanika Roseann

Name and signature of supervisor

Name and signature of panelist

Dr. Abuya Plokeno

Dr. Asego Twaha

Name and signature of panelist

Name and signature of panelist

Date of comprehensive examination: _____

Grade: _____

Name and signature of Director, SPGSR

Name and signature of DVC, SPGSR

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to freedom fighters that lost their lives because of liberty of South Sudanese people who had been in bondage of bad governance in Sudan. It is also dedicated to peace makers and peace builders in Southern Sudan. It is an acknowledgement for their national duty that made people of Southern Sudan to stand firm to fight for their independence. It is dedicated to my family: wife Anyieth Madol, daughter Akuany, son Kuol and daughter Apiou Reec Monyrac.

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ABSTRACT

For over five decades, during and after civil wars, (EES) has been an area long weighted down by instability mainly due to internal conflicts driven by culture of raiding of livestock, poverty, grazing resources and boundary demarcation which caused insecurity that deters development in the region. Thus, the great challenge facing the government of State, investors and civil society groups tackling development in this war torn region is viewed as a critical lesson about the issues associated with internal conflicts and lack of understanding of communities involved in conflict about peace's contribution to development, lack of modality drawn for long-term solution to internal conflicts and development. For this reason, the study is to analyze the contribution of peace to development in the post conflict period of (CPA) in (EES) that to point out some solid directions on the relationship between peace and development in this contemporary world. In this situation of internal conflict, the objective of this study is to analyze to which extent the comprehensive peace agreement has contributed to the development in Eastern Equatoria State since the official signing of (CPA) on 9th January 2005. To achieve this objective, study has employed descriptive method to examine the inter-independence between peace and development in the post conflict period. With the aim of selecting representative sample from state government officials, civil society group, business people and common man at grass root level. Throughout the study, research found changes human development despite conflict going on which shows that within six years after (CPA) Eastern Equatoria State (EES) is still transitioning from managing internal conflicts to pursuing development in the state. For long range solutions for both internal conflict and development, the following have recommended: capacity building through training personnel from government and community as inter-worker force, disarming (firearms), border demarcation with provision of rules and regulations govern land, exploitation of natural resources, agriculture extension, strengthening security force to ensure security and strengthening public institutions to tackle development at all aspects.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CRS:	Catholic Relief Services.
CES:	Central Equatoria State.
CPA:	Comprehensive Peace Agreement.
DFID:	Department for International Development.
EES:	Eastern Equatoria State.
GOSS:	Government of Southern Sudan.
H.E:	His Excellency.
M P:	Member of Parliament.
NWG-CE:	National Working Group for Civic Education.
SPLM:	Sudan People Liberation Movement.
SPLA:	Sudan People Liberation Army.
TAPF:	Transitional Areas Peace Fund.
UAE:	United Arab Emirate.
UK:	United Kingdom.
UNCIEF:	United Nations Children International Emergency Fund.
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programmes.
UNMIS:	United Nations (United Nations Mission in Sudan).
UNRISD:	United Nations Research Institute of Social Development.
UNSRF:	United Nations Sudan Recovery Fund.
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development.
USA:	United States of America.

CHAPTER ONE

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Eastern Equatoria State (EES) of South Sudan has been for a long period of time experienced instability due to civil wars such as South Sudan Liberation Movement (SSLM) civil war (1955-1972) and Sudan People Liberation Army (SPLA) that began in (1983-2005). They waged liberation wars against Arab and Islamic based government in Khartoum for equal citizenship rights, freedom, and promotion of social justice; establish secular democratic governance, political and economic control in the south. Eastern Equatoria State (EES) was the focal point of inter Sudanese fighting for more than four decades Johnson, 2003.

According to Nation Working Group for Civic Education, 2005 documented that five years ago, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) which was signed on 9th January 2005 in Nairobi, Kenya between Sudan People Liberation Movement/ Army (SPLM/A) and the Government of the Sudan marked the end of 22 years of protracted and costly civil war in the history of the Sudan.

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) which brought to an end the longest civil war in the Sudan has paved the way for main actors of peace agreement to put more effort on national development and national peace building in war affected in South Sudan and the Sudan in general. South Sudanese people have assumed that greater development, economic, social reform and political development that help peace building and reduce the danger of violent conflict within and between communities' remains as a national and central government responsibility

Despite of peace in South Sudan (EES) is still experiencing tribal conflicts. This conflict has created insecurity in the region that has commanded the attention of the government in the state. In this regard, a Kapoeta area Member of Parliament from the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly Honorable Michael Losike is urging (EES)

authority to take measures to disarm tribes in the state in order to create a favorable environment for peace and coexistence between the different communities in the region, Vuni, 2010 at: www.sudantribune.com

According to report from Gurtong News Paper reporter Mayom, 2010 and from 12 Small Arms Survey HSDA Working Paper, 2008 violent conflict involving pastoralists became escalating and are obstacles for peace contributions to the development and peace building in the post conflict period in the Eastern Equatoria.

The existing of conflict has destroyed social structure, and immersed young generations into culture of violence; hinder free movement from one area to another or community as well as these conflicts block out foreign investment and hindrance to peace's contribution to the development at all aspect of life in the region. Gullick, 2009 who wrote on natural resources and management documented that:

Communities are wracked by inter-ethnic clashes stemming from raiding apparently endorsed by elders who benefit from the raided animals....there are some communities such the Lotuko... who practice raiding between various sections as well as other groups. Also raiding transcends international border e.g. with Taposa crossing into Kenya and Ethiopia to raid.

Thus, the legacy of civil wars and tribal conflicts remain as obstacles to development and peace maintenance in Eastern Equatoria State (EES) despite the way opened by Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) to development from 2005 to date in many part of Southern Sudan. As a result, the state has suffered consecutive tribal clashes continuously. These deadliest tribal conflicts have resulted in considerable human lost, limits economic activities which have resulted to poverty Devoe, 2009.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The great challenge facing the government of (EES), investors and civil society groups in tackling development in the war torn society (EES) is viewed as a critical lesson about the problem associated with tribal conflicts and lack of understanding of a common man about peace contribution to the development as well as lack of a strategy and modality drawn for long-term solution to solve the intractable internal conflicts which have become hindrance to the development and peace building to some extent in the state.

Widespread killing among and between communities that denies social and economic development in the region requires an academic diagnosing to provide a long term options based on development as tool for comprehensive peace lasting peace in (EES).

Governor of Eastern Equatoria State in his briefing to United Nations' Sudan Recovery Fund delegate headed by Deputy Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Southern Sudan Lise Grand, issues hinder development in the State including cattle rustling, unnecessary killing and border disputes Mayom, 2010.

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this thesis is to analyze the contribution of peace to development in the post conflict period (2005 -2011) in Eastern Equatoria State (EES).

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

General Objectives

The study will point out to which extent the peace agreement has contributed to the development in (EES) since the official signing of (CPA) on 9th January 2005. Second, the study will clarify and synthesize the best current understanding about inter-independent between peace and development.

Specific Objectives:

1. To examine issues behind the internal conflict in Eastern Equatoria State.
2. To examine the contributions of comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) to the development in the state.
3. To analyze the obstacles that hinder development in the region.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the causes of internal conflict in Eastern Equatoria?
2. What are the major contributions of Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) to the development in the region?
3. What are the major challenges to the development in the Eastern Equatoria State since 2005 to 2010?

THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of this study is strictly confined to Eastern Equatoria State (EES) of Southern Sudan with the specific study; the contribution of peace agreement to the development within post conflict period of six years begins after signing of Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) on the 9th January 2005 to 2011.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of this study serves as literature that sets out clearly development dimensions, peace building and potential of peace's contribution to the development. Second it will provide an appropriate base for wider public engagement towards the development at community level. Third, it is a guide that will help community in understanding the primary challenges of rebuilding war affected society through development as the major tool for mending relationship and with restoring trust,

faith and dignity beside rebuilding physical institutional that destroyed by the conflict that has potential to undermine the solution to all other problems as well.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS

Development: is the growth towards attainment of human's desire and prosperity.

Peace: is absolute stability, absent of violent and anxiety.

Contribution: helps something to happen or helps something to increase.

Anyanya: is first movement known as Southern Sudan Liberation Movement SSLM.

Boma: sub-district comes after Payam (district) headed by civil administrator.

County: a geographical area equivalent to province headed by county commissioner.

Payam: means district comes after county headed by Payam administrator.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

INTRODUCTION

Chapter two forms a major part of this thesis which discusses the historical background of Eastern Equatoria State (EES). It discusses the causes of the conflict in the state, major contribution of peace agreement to the development and major challenges hinder the development in the state. It will also look into other authors' opinions or literature on the same area of the study of peace contribution to the development in the post conflict period in other part of the world.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Peace's contribution to development in dimensions:

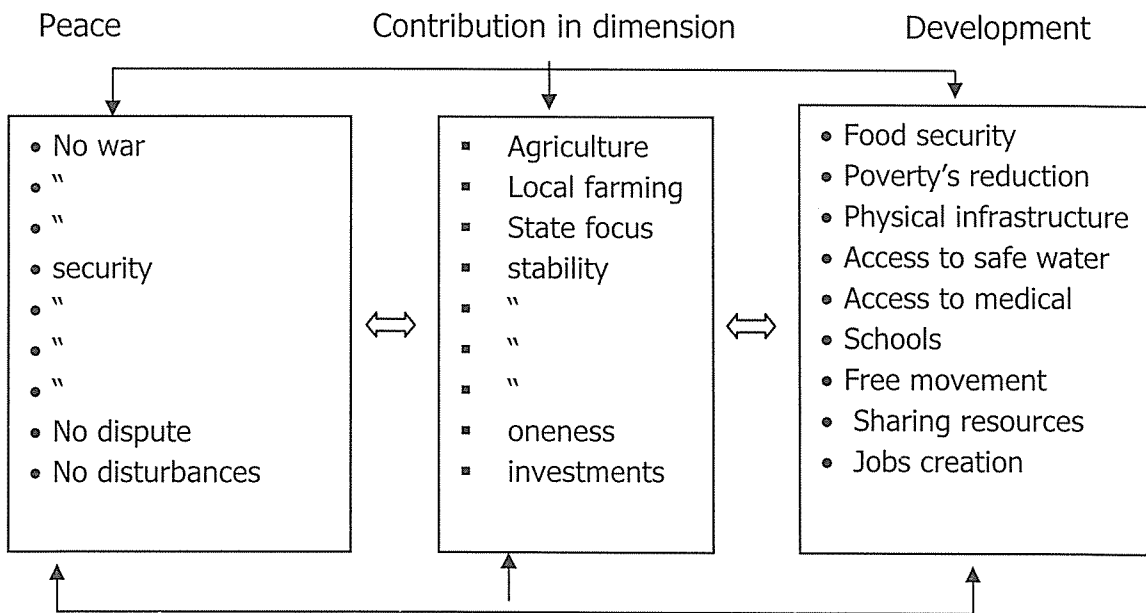


Figure 1

The concept is derived from theory of development for rural development from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). "The rural development is a process of that aims at reducing poverty and improving living standards through

sustainable and broad-based growth and investment in the people who reside in the countryside. Four economies whose foundation is agriculture efforts directed at sustainable rural development which contributed to four critical development goals: reduction of poverty, widely shared growth household, national and global food security and sustainable natural resources management United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Uganda Human Development Report 2007.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF EASTERN EQUATORIA STATE

Eastern Equatoria State (EES) which is known in Arabic translation 'Sharq al Istiwaiyah' is one of twenty-five states of the Republic of the Sudan and one of the ten states of Southern Sudan. It covers an area of approximately 82542 kilometers square. It shares international borders with the Republic of Uganda in the south, with Kenya in the south-east and with Ethiopia in the north-east and Jonglei State in the north. As documented by Mayom, 2010, and Arms Survey HSBA 13 Working Paper, 2008, the Ilemi Triangle in the east between Eastern Equatoria and Lake Turkana has been disputed among all three neighboring nations such as the Republic of the Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya.

According to interim constitution of Southern Sudan and the Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), Eastern Equatoria State (EES) is now governed by the semi autonomous with the state assembly and governor as the head assisted by ministers and commissioners of counties. As a system in the South Sudan and in Sudan in general, Eastern Equatoria is sub-divided into counties such as Torit, Lafon, Magwi, Ikotos, Budi, Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South and Kapoeta East. These are further divided into Payams and Bomas.

No accurate census conducted in South Sudan since the independence of the Sudan in 1956 to this time. But according to survey which was conducted by Government of Southern Sudan GOSS, in 2009, shows that Eastern Equatoria has a population about 1.3 million people GOSS, Census 2009 approximately 35% of the

state's inhabitants are urban with the population most concentrated along borders and more fertile land such as Acholi and Madi in the south.

Today, borders towns are more congested and experiencing development growth compared to interior centres. To note, Eastern Equatoria State's vegetation and topography ranging from arid desert in the north part to fertile agriculture land in central and south central portions of the state which produce little food. As a result, little is exported from the state and most food stuffs and consumer goods are imported from neighboring countries such as Uganda and Kenya, source of information: http://mhlpu.org/about/eastern_equatoria.php.

The state is inhabited by agro-pastoralists groups who depend on both agriculture and livestock. Communities who depend on farming and livestock including: Lotuko, Didinga, Taposa, Logeer, Buya, Lopit, Lango and Perei while farming group including Acholi and Madi in the south of the state, Website: wikipedia the free encyclopedia.

Gullick, 2009 has made a research on natural resource found in Eastern Equatoria that traditionally, agriculture and livestock play a central role in the life of community especially among Lotuko, Buya, Perei, Lopit and Taposa. Animals are means of economic and backbone of social activities though the cattle take the lead in daily life of community.

They are most important means of existence of the community. They cement and join people's relationship within the family's circle and outside the family. Beside the milk, meat and other social benefits like dowries, livestock and their products, animals provide means and access for obtaining grain and initial social needs

CAUSES OF CONFLICT IN EASTERN EQUATORIA STATE

The Civil Wars

The first conflict that had been experienced in Eastern Equatoria was a political conflict, which was between the South and the North that had a negative effect on civil population. According to recent research that was conducted by Small Arms Survey Graduate Institute of International Studies, 2008 affirmed that Eastern Equatoria State (EES) and its capital, Torit, are forever linked with the outbreak of civil war in 1955. On 18 August of that year, just months before Sudan declaration of independence, soldiers from Equatoria known as the Equatoria Corps rose against the immanent government in Khartoum.

The mutiny marked a peak in tension between the North and the South before the full outbreak of 'Anyanya one' First civil war known as South Sudan Liberation Movement (SSLM) earliest 1960s. It had become clear that patterns of exclusion would continue after independence, despite Khartoum's promise to Britain that it would establish a federal structure. With Khartoum's manipulations against the South, the Equatoria Corps had come under Khartoum based government pressure to redeploy to the Northern provinces Johnson, 2003.

Sensing a conspiracy to weaken the South's military strength, the Corps disobeyed the orders from Khartoum and attacked northerners in Torit in 18 August 1955. Some 260 northern Sudanese and 75 southerners were killed in the uprising, which sparked similar attacks across Equatoria.

After the mutiny, the rebels dispersed into hiding in Eastern Equatoria in order to continue the fight against Khartoum forces in the South. The outbreak of conflict marked the beginning of war effect on civil population such as destruction of social and economic structure, large displacement such as refugee outflows to neighbouring countries like Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda and increased in flows of

arms to the region from surrounding countries and from supporters of southern independence in different part of the world such as Israel Johnson, 2003.

Addis Ababa agreement of 1972 ended the first civil war Anya-nya one which led to the creation of semi-autonomous region with its own assembly in Juba. With abolition of Addis Ababa agreement and semi autonomous government in the South and its replacement with division of the South with more direct rule from Khartoum in 1983 marked the beginning of Sudan People Liberation Movement/ Army (SPLM/ SPLA) led by Dr. John Garang De Mabior.

According to Leonardi, 2007 the second civil war between the Sudan People Liberation Army (SPLA) and the Government of the Sudan forced out hundreds of thousands of Equatorians from their origin homes as displaced people while many other joined the SPLA and many other fled to the neighbouring countries in the beginning 1990s.

The history of Southern national liberation movements in fighting against Islamic and Arab based government in the north originated in Eastern Equatoria and has remained significant throughout the second civil war the (SPLA) as well as the first, and still remembered today. The 1955 Torit mutiny was the first and most important symbol of southern aspirations for self-rule. Its significance is so strong that in 2007 President Salva Kiir declared 18 August, the day of the Equatoria Corps mutiny, a national holiday Paterno, 2007.

Raiding and Cattle Rustling

In the research that was carried out by Gullick, 2009 in Southern Sudan states has put forward the facts concerning cattle raiding among and between pastoralists groups especially in Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei State. In her finding, raiding is the method of distributing pastoral resources between the rich and the poor. The raiding of neighbouring communities is usually stimulated by the need to restock after animals have been lost from diseases, drought and raiding.

some decades that become a part of daily life within pastoralist communities in many societies in Africa.

Mkutu acknowledged that such traditional conflicts associated with cattle rustling have become growing in negative way and destructive and become difficult to manage. The study made on Laikipia and Horn Africa Region indicated specific factors behind this cattle raiding and rustling between pastoralists communities.

In that region, cattle rustling have gone beyond the limit. It has moved beyond limited rustling among pastoralist communities. It has become embedded in wider criminal network serving national and regional black market.

Response by pastoralists trying to protect and defend their animals have often tended to exacerbate the problem as they contribute to local armed race and local over grazing as herds are concentrated into defended areas.

Small arms that including automatic and semi automatic weapons have become common in the hand of many pastoralists which are used in raiding and cattle rustling in the region of Horn Africa and Laikipia District. These weapons are alleged to have come from different parts in the region and especially neighbouring nations especially the areas experiencing conflicts such as Sudan, Northern Uganda and as well as within the region of the Greater Horn of Africa.

In the same report, Mkutu, 2000 the availability of weapons in the hands of pastoralist has made traditional raiding more deadly which in turn has made conflicts management and resolution most difficult. Insecurity from criminal activity has increased as a result of wider access and the use of light weapons particularly in relations to livestock rustling by criminals' gangs.

The Conflict over the Green Pasture

In many areas in Southern Sudan, livestock follow seasonal pattern of transhumance to benefit from the green pasture available of a certain time of the year in the areas

of grazing. Pressure on grazing areas has always been an issue of tension. J. Sherwood a Government Inspector for agriculture from the British Administration in Gullick, 2009 wrote it that

Due to inaccessibility and swamp and the consequent heavy overstocking of access areas, adequate grazing for all still remains an unsolved problem in certain districts. Post war Southern Sudan has been a huge increase in livestock numbers which is reflects in excessive bride wealth payment...

The Taposa, Buya, Perei and Lotuko enjoy the social prestige of having large herds which are seen as a status symbol, so there is always reluctance to sell the animals. Off take is also affected by lack of access to markets to sell animals due to insecurity for some groups that be encountered on the way. This is particularly a problem for a Didinga and Buya of Budi County, Eastern Equatoria State (EES), Murle of Pibor County and Nuer community of Jonglei State.

The number of livestock has become increased in Eastern Equatoria State (EES) that forced pastoralist to look for better green pasture in neighbouring areas. For this reason, resource scarcity and competition is the primary cause for conflict among and between pastoralist communities especially between Taposa and Buya, Taposa and Didinga and Buya and Logeer over the grazing land.

The competition over a green pasture has remained in the heart of conflict among and between pastoralist communities in the state which has reinforced the activity of cattle rustling and raiding that has become one of central focus of peace builders in Southern Sudan. DeVoe, 2009 reported on peace building conference that was conducted by Catholic Relief Service (CRS) in Southern Sudan realized this problem of scarce resources by saying, "although the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed in 2005 ended 22 years of civil war, peace in the south is fragile." Local conflicts such as cattle raids and tension over sharing scarce resources remain as a common problem in many pastoralist areas in the South.

Elsewhere in Sudan the competition over green pasture has caused a human catastrophe in Darfur Western Sudan. History of the current conflict in Darfur began

as competition pastoralist communities over the green pasture some years back. In addition, Blain, 2004 explained that Darfur region is inhabited by over ninety tribes and various sub clans, economic competition between groups has been a historical reality in Darfur west region of the Sudan.

He affirmed that in the beginning of 1980s a regional drought and the desertification created by the expanding Sahara heightened tensions between the nomadic, primarily Arab pastoralist and African farmers, chiefly entered into conflict over the land competition and the land for farming and green pasture. At the same time, Arabs from surrounding countries, particularly Mauritania, Mali, Niger and Chad began flooding into the region in much larger numbers than ever before.

As report by June, 2004 official of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Darfur Region of the Sudan that between 1987 and 1989, armed battles between the Fur farmers and Arab camel herders broke out, with the result that 2,500 Fur and 500 Arabs died in the fighting. In the ensuing years, the causes of this conflict were largely ignored and allowed to grow into big scale of war between African tribes and migrant Arabs who are known Janjeweet militias who are being supported by Khartoum Government against Africa population

Outside Sudan, competition over grazing land was the issue in the Greater Horn Africa. The problem arises from the natural resource base such as green pasture and water sources, population pressures, and environmental degradation. The natural resource base, topography, and climate of the Greater Horn are contributing factors to conflict, especially in the Northern Tier countries Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan. According to Mkutu, 2000 the history of the region includes massive population movements pushed by other groups and pulled by the search for better pasture and water sources in the region for many decades.

Pastoral migrations are legendary: Arab populations in the Sudan migrated from Egypt; Ethiopian Oromo originated in the tip of the Horn; the Somali came from the Gulf of Aden. The Horn contains the largest grouping of pastoralists in the world.

Sudan has the highest percentage globally; Somalia is third; Ethiopia is fifth; in Djibouti, one third of the population is pastoralist. Drought is recurring and ubiquitous and is worsened by over-cultivation. Large areas of once fertile soil are decertified, available land is reduced, and competition over remaining land intensifies. Cultivable land is limited; in Ethiopia, for example, only a quarter of the total land mass is planted. Land tenure in the region remains a critical issue, and thus, land for animals grazing become rear for communities that force them to look for a better grazing in other areas that result into clashes between the two groups.

The Disputes over the Land Ownership

Land boundaries are the source of violent conflicts in Eastern Equatoria State (EES). There is high tension between Taposa of Kapoeta East County and Didinga of Budi County over the land occupied by Taposa. After peace agreement Didinga people demand the areas that are occupied by Taposa that provoked Taposa people to response in the mode of anger. Juba Post Weekly Paper 2nd July 2007 reported that Taposa government official accused the Didinga intellectuals, especially those in exile in instigating and advocating for evacuation of Topes' from Losolia New site which belong, Nadapal and Morupus also belong to Toposa of Kapoeta East County, Kabekenyang of Kapoeta South County including Kabekenyang of Kapoeta East and Nakapel village bordering Kapoeta East and south Counties.

Member of Parliament from Southern Sudan Assembly Honourable Lokerui criticized his colleagues from Didinga community that it is unfair for Didinga Intellectuals to claim those areas because they cannot change borders and history of the land simply because they acquired education more than Toposa community.

Taposa M P assured that there is no ground for the claim of those areas as belong to Didinga because the history proves it that the claim areas are belong to Taposa people. Before journalists the media Juba Post Weekly Paper and Khartoum Monitor Daily Newspaper in July, 2007, Toposa chiefs and MP Lokerui outlined the historical background of land that Toposa people have given to Didinga people.

According to Taposa, Didinga are migrants who came from Lango who settled in southern part of the state. Around AD 1718 to 1806 Didinga people occupied the area of New Cush, Lotukei which was known as Kangutukoi in Taposa means (Zebra Zoo). The M P went on disclosing that some original places of Toposa were later left for Didinga people to live in order to cultivate such as Chukudum the Headquarters of Budi County of Eastern Equatoria State (EES).

The issue of the land between Taposa and Didinga has escalated into open and bloodshed conflict. Apart from raiding and cattle rustling where young and older males die as a result, the children and women are killed. In 2007, 54 people from Didinga community were killed by Taposa gunmen in their residing village in June 2007 from Budi County Eastern Equatoria State, Juba Post Weekly Newspaper Volume 6, No 1273, July 2nd 2007.

On the issue of the land Gullick, 2009 made a comment that the land area of Southern Sudan is vast and the population relatively low. It is hard to imagine there could be scarcity. There are two main types of land scarcity: natural and manmade or artificial. With regard to the conflict in Southern Sudan, land scarcity is more commonly man made land most typically where marginalized communities were dispossessed of their land and resources by other powerful groups.

Scarcity caused by land can result in internal conflict within community. This can occur because some members of this community may agree to land being expropriated by the government, political elite and traders whilst others may not. This sometimes is accompanied by suspicions of underhandedness and corruption sometimes fueled by manipulation by different groups' agendas.

In such situation, community members may turn against each other or against the government. Another conflict is the community turns against the occupier, be it the government or investors. Conflict of this nature has been very violent resulting in deaths, injury and destruction of property. When the community is alienated, it

brings conflict against the occupier as it happened in Upper Nile State when local people rejected oil explorers to settle in villages.

Land occupancy was among the issues that led to overthrow of former President Siad Barre in Somalia in 1991 and remains rooted in the conflict in the country especially Lower Shebelle and the Juba Valley. Waal in Alao, 2008 confirm that, "Clan-based militias have ravaged the country, but the commonest reason for their wars is land." In this regard, Alao documented that every society in Africa sees land as a natural resources that is held in trust for the coming generations and the sacredness of this trust lies behind most of the conflicts over the land in the ancient time to the contemporary world.

In the Lakes Region issue of land played a big role in Rwanda conflict of 1994. Disputes over land tenure and property ownership were among the causes of the conflict that resulted to the genocide that has no example in the Region of Great Lakes. The Habyarimana government used population density and land shortages as a pretext for keeping the largely Tutsi refugee population from returning to Rwanda.

The contribution of Peace to Development in General

One of the causes of the war in the Sudan was the issue of under development in many parts in the country. According to Johnson 2003, since 1983, the ruling party in Southern Sudan, Sudan People Liberation Movement/ Army (SPLM/ SPLA) that fought a liberation war against Islamic Based government in Khartoum fought for a liberty, good governance, economic and social justice and secular ideology based on equal citizenship rights for all people of Sudan.

According to Douglas, the Sudan People Liberation Movement (SPLM) strategy was to address a special and general issues of under development and unequal development which was not only concerned with the Southern Sudan but taking the development to marginalized people of the Sudan in general . Within the context of development and peace, both, Government of the Sudan and Sudan People

Liberation Movement (SPLM) recognized their differences and persuaded peaceful settlement to stop the longest civil war in the Sudan so that to pave the way for peace and development. The National Working Group for Civic Education 2005 summarized the principles of the agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the (SPLM) that the following would be pursued by both parties:

...a democratic system of governance... comprehensive solution to the economic and social deterioration....social, political and economic justice and respect of fundamental human rights.... Formulate a reconstruction and development plan for areas affected by war.

In response, Southern Sudan got a support from international community to develop a war torn society. Within the context of development in Southern Sudan, a UK Department for International Development DFID 2008 developed a programme known as Transitional Areas Peace Funds for 2008-2012 to enhance Southern Sudan Pursue pro-poor development characterized by high needs.

Building upon this development programme, President of Southern Sudan, General Kiir during his presidential campaign in 2010 pledged Southern Sudanese that his government would strengthen security forces to disarm the arms in the wrong hands in Southern Sudan that to promote peace and reconciliation among ...communities and ensure the prevalence of law and order. President confirmed his commitment towards economic growth and development of Southern Sudan through agriculture and proper utilization of natural resources as the only tool for maintaining peace and security in the new nation, South Sudan.

In his manifesto, Kiir highlighted the Sudan People Liberation Movement (SPLM) policy of taking towns to the villages to encourage local people to be active in economic development in rural areas. In order for development to take place, it is imperative that we build infrastructures, he said. As a result, there is a progress in economic development, physical infrastructural, education and health in some parts in Southern Sudan such Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Warap State Mayardit, 2010.

Eastern Equatoria State (EES) is one of the states that has been given a developmental fund that has been initiated by United Kingdom Department for International Development (UKDFID) and other international Organizations. According to Mayom, 2010 who reported to Gurtong News paper that in September 2010 Eastern Equatoria received development funds of 17,000 US Dollars from United Nations for development programmes. The aim for this fund is the state to initiate development programmes in the rural areas that are lagging behind in development.

The Contribution of Peace to Development in EES

Concerning contribution of peace to the development in Eastern Equatoria State (EES), there is a little contribution that has been seen so far since the official signing of Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) from 2005 to 2010. According to the research conducted by 12 Small Arms Survey HSBA Working Paper 13 Schomerus Violent Legacies 13 HSBA Publications 2008 indicated that though there is little development in the state, Eastern Equatoria State (EES) and Central Equatoria State (CES) have limited basic services. Outside of main towns' access to medical facilities and schools is so limited

Access to water is also a problem in both states. With just 369 known water boreholes in the whole areas of Eastern Equatoria State (EES) yet the population remain facing water shortages. Enrolment in the schools is low despite the state role as transit area for returnees, services and fund for development yet services are limited to some extent in the region.

The major development happened during the period of peace agreement is the road networking. Now, Eastern Equatoria State roads bring business people vehicles from neighbouring nations such as Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia as well as telephone network which has never happened in the history of the Eastern Equatoria State.

Second major development as contributed by peace to the development in the state is an electricity plant in Kapoeta. In February 2011 the United States Consul General

in Juba, Ambassador R. Barrie Walkley, and the Governor of Eastern Equatoria State, Louis Lobong Lajore, inaugurated an 894-kilowatts power plant built as post-conflict peace building and development in the post war to the people of Kapoeta South County in Eastern Equatoria state Ruati, 2011.

Richard added that in the ceremony the Ambassador Walkley hailed the project as the second large electrification project to be completed after the south's successful completion of the referendum. The (USAID) is hoping to open more power plants in Maridi to go with the plant in Yei County opened in 2008.

The aim of this electricity project is to ensure the supply of electricity to the market town of Kapoeta. Since 2005, (USAID) has provided nearly 20 million US Dollars to support the three power plant projects, building electric generation and distribution infrastructure, in Yei, Kapoeta, and Maridi for the purpose of an immense impact on promoting economic activity; enhancing security through street lighting; improving reliability of electricity to schools and clinics well as well providing convenience to households in three counties.

According to report, the speech of Governor of Eastern Equatoria State (EES) shows that this project is a contribution of peace to people that energy is essential in improving the living conditions of the people including the economy of Eastern Equatoria in the sense that this electricity will be the source of energy for cooking and heating. In the report of Ruati, 2011 the state runs the risk of deforestation and environmental degradation. If the illicit indiscriminate cutting of wood for fuel continues the state would be subjected to desertification in the nearer future.

The completion of Kapoeta power project, roads network and telephone networking as well as medical and schools services especially in urban centres are seen as stepping stone towards the development and the determination to address the issue of lack social development, sustainable livelihood, industrial development and economic growth at the state level in the post conflict period.

The Contribution of Peace to the Development in Dimension

In many other conflict affected areas, the contribution of peace to the development is inclusive social, economic, infrastructure and peace development. In this regard, there are two approaches to the development in post conflict that have been recorded so far. The two are distinguished as rebuilding human relationships which is characterized by reconciliation focusing upon creating developmental activities and repairing social relationships that form the glue that holds society together and rebuilding institutions capable in tackling the issue of economic, infrastructure, creation and installation of a functioning governance structure. In this regard, recent research has put more emphasis on rebuilding human relations in first priority that rebuilding institutions. As a result, United Nations Research Institute of Social Development UNRISD 2006 described that:

...building of war torn society has to do with mending relations and with restoring trust, dignity, and faith more than physical institutional or systemic destruction that the conflict had caused. It is the destruction of human relationship that has the potential to undermine the solution to all other problems.

In Timor, the initiatives which have been taken for rebuilding the nation after the war have demonstrated that the government has created a modality in making substantial progress in agriculture, health and basic education sectors. These are tools that facilitate process that restore trust, dignity and create alternative means of dealing with conflict at all aspects of human life.

The developmental activities that bring people together support and promote the rebuilding of trust and relationship among and between people at community's level and maximize the effectiveness of development attempts. Relational approach is the most important component of human relations building process. Doughty, and Olsen, 2003 in their work affirmed to us that human reconciliation is achieved through developmental activities such as fostering dialogue between former parties to the conflict, conflict resolution and mediating training, joint social and economic development project, psycho social support and trauma counseling.

The inter-link between peace and development has become the modality approach to peace building in post conflict period. In Solomon Island the main requirement for social development were the school projects being tackled by the community itself.

According to United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund UNICEF 2005 education policies and practices that have focused upon creating opportunities for regard or mutual recognition have utilized the school structure. The purpose is education diverts young generations from engaging in negative activities associated with violence to pro human relations and peaceful thinking that contributed to development at different aspect of human life.

In addition to that all developmental activities offer two things to the communities; one, are instruments of reconciliation where people recognize their differences and gain mutual understanding and mutual respect; and two offer services to the people in general rather than one individual.

In Northern Ireland, the education curriculum designed for mutual understanding was introduced in the schools with the purpose to increase tolerance and greater cross cultural understanding by educating and informing across conflict lines. It is to inform the learners about the rich culture and historical heritage of the parties to the conflict to promote learning about self respect and respect for other and by contributing to the important of relationship between people of different culture and traditions and development of their own benefits.

Smith, 1996 in his work acknowledged the important of this system as a tool for peace building that has a greater contribution to human development. The only way in resolving the conflict is to change young generation through school that, pupils to learn and to value themselves and others; to appreciate the interdependent of people within society. It is the easy way of separating young generations from following the culture of violence and learns the culture of peace which is the pillar of development at all level of human life.

The same system applied in South Africa with the aim that this school's system approach will contribute to the recovery of dignity and confidence for those that suffered under the Apartheid's government, June 2000 by learning history of Africa in African context and African communal concept in their own nation.

Challenges Hinder Development in Eastern Equatoria State (EES)

Though the peace agreement has opened way for peace and development; socio-economic activities are minimal in Eastern Equatoria State. More than five years after the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), Eastern Equatoria State is still struggling from managing conflict to pursue development.

State's authority is facing significant challenges in building institutional capacity, developing a strategy to maintain peace and security, addressing widespread poverty, building sustainable environmental recovery from destructive of civil war, delivering a safe and stable environment for the population increasing productive capacity, re-developing traditional agricultural production, improving delivery of basic services, and developing infrastructure.

The challenges hinder the contributions of peace to the development in the region of Eastern Equatoria State (EES) are three-fold: inability of government institutions in addressing the development issues, insecurity in Eastern Equatoria State and lack of skill and in ability of local people in taking responsibility of the development hand in hand with the national and state's governments.

The Institutional limitation on Development

In Governors Forum, the President of Government of Southern Sudan acknowledged that the major challenges facing Southern Sudan is the economic and financial crisis that has weaken the Government of Southern Sudan in tackling the development in easy way in the South.

The President accepts this challenge by saying that the people and the government must admit that we did not appreciate enough the challenges of building a new nation. In his remark before the forum, he said, having waged a very difficult fight against political oppression for many years, we thought creating a functioning government and a growing economy would be much easier, Speech of President of GOSS, 10th August 2009.

Today financial support in the South is the greatest challenge faces the government of Southern Sudan since its establishment in 2005 though the Government of Southern Sudan had developed a strategy for development in building basic infrastructure, delivering basic services, and getting economic growth going in the South. But due to sharp decline in oil prices, the Government of Southern Sudan has fallen into a financial crisis that had not experienced before Mayardit, 2009.

The Insecurity

Security is another greater challenge facing the development in Eastern Equatoria State (EES). According to 12 Small Arms Survey report 2008 with the support from [E. Equatoria State @gurtong.com] (EES) has suffered from ongoing violent insecurity with the tribal conflicts within and between pastoralist tribes.

Current insecurities are closely connected to legacy of civil wars and tribal conflicts that have contributed to proliferation of small arms which are now found in the hand of young generation that has encouraged cattle rustling and raiding that resulted to lose of human life, destruction of social and economic structure and main hindrance to the development in the region since 2005 to this time.

The level of civilian small arms possession remains extremely high in the state in the post Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) period. Widespread access to arms is a fundamental factor in levels of fatal violence and general insecurity in the region that undermines the development progress many ways.

Modest attempts at civilian disarmament in recent years have failed because of the size of the task, local insecurities, cross-border threats, and the earlier failure of the 1972 Addis Ababa Accord, following which many locals hid their weapons as a security measure; source of information: 12 Small Arms Survey, 2008.

Due to failure of the police and other security organs as well as the local civil administration to successfully address post Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), insecurity in Eastern Equatoria State (EES) in establishing structures needed for disarmament result into greater challenge facing the government of Equatoria State (EES) since the signing of peace agreement since 2005 to date. In the report to media, Governor of Eastern Equatoria State acknowledged that his government facing many challenges hindering development in the state including cattle rustling, unnecessary killings and border disputes Mayom, 2010.

In relation to the issue of insecurity, Ojakorotu and Uzedike, 2006 said that many African nations are facing proliferation of small arms and the light weapons, this great challenge command the attention of the government in many states. In Nigeria, the trade of small and light weapons has fuelled ethnic clashes in Niger Delta region especially between local tribes. This relative situation aggravates the security problem in Niger Delta region diverts the government's attention to security issue rather than development.

The Lack of Human Skills

The Lack of human skills remains as an obstacle to the development to some extent in many societies. Sudesh K. Sharma in: Hooja, and Parnami, 2007 explains that first major step to bring about social and economic development in the rural areas has to do with comprehensive and ambitious community development programme which is based on three-fold approaches that rural people get training to have capacity for development, utilization of local natural resource and the local people are guardians of their own development.

Gullick, 2009 explained that the mechanized farms proposed in Southern Sudan that would be on the community land. In neighbouring state Jonglei State alone, there are reports that over a million feddans have been already allocated. International investors from Serbia, Holland, United Arab Emirate (UAE), United States of America (USA) and Egypt were cited. In some cases, it is rumored that investors are going to bring their own work force than employing southerners because of lack of skills in many areas of operation in the field of agriculture.

THE SOLUTION TO CHALLENGES HINDER DEVELOPMENT

Insecurity due to cattle rustling, disputes over the land and green pasture, limitation of institutions on development and lack of human skills are identified as major challenges hinder development in Eastern Equatoria State (EES). In addressing such challenges many national figures and scholars have contributed brilliant ideas towards the solution of these challenges.

The first priority of the Government of Southern Sudan is to disarm the weapons in the wrong hands as it had been declared by President Kiir in election manifesto that:

security is critically important for the stability and development of our people....my government shall continue to build and fully transform (SPLA) into conventional regular army capable of defending Southern Sudandisband, disarm and demobilize all arm groups in Southern Sudan and forcefully expel any armed foreign elements in the south, Kiir, 2010.

On the same ground Gullick, 2009 have recommended in her work that government of Southern Sudan have to continue with disarmament process and give the youth other alternatives for livelihood. Government should also put stronger structure to ensure community security so that the locals do not necessarily think of rearming themselves.

Mkutu, 2000 is an experienced scholar in the field of conflict involving pastoralists in East and Horn Africa. In case study of Laikipia and other districts in the region, Mkutu recommended that effort to prevent and reduce pastoralists is the development of effective actions to tackle causes of the conflict. It is bound to take

years but serious attempts to address these problems can contribute to substantially conflict prevention and management.

A good start could be made by taking measures directly as to be met at conflict's prevention such as establishing agreed programmes to address the needs of pastoralists and other resource users during period of drought and other predictable crises ahead of pastoralists.

Demarcation of the community agricultural and grazing is has been recommended by Gullick, 2009 as one of the options that could halt the conflict among and between communities fighting over the land. In this regard there are many recommendations for such issue that a priority is for community to map their boundaries and resources as this community empowerment process, underpinned by principles of best natural resource, management practice would have positive impact on all natural resources, management issues and conflict.

According to Gullick 2009 and Mkutu 2000 boundaries demarcations is both legal and predict procedures which enable majority to access use and benefit from particular land administration. The focus is to identify the land area so that the community can entrench their customary rights to govern their land with authority.

On the other hand, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) used a different approach to solve conflict related to pastoral issues and others. For this reason, (CRS) brought forty participants together from across Southern Sudan for six weeks workshops. The goal was to increase community leaders' ability to peacefully resolve conflicts over the long term using these new skills DeVoe, 2009.

At state level (CRS) targeted local people at grass root that Villages who raid each other's cattle typically reconcile by sitting down together. They come up with a peace agreement and sanctify it through a traditional ceremony, such as killing a bull or goat as a binding force according to traditions in many societies DeVoe, 2009.

The (CRS) beliefs that conflict transformation takes resolution a few steps further. When communities sit down, they also examine the root causes of the conflict limited grazing land for example and ensure the peace agreement addresses these issues as well. Communities also agree to have traditional local peace committees and new peace commission staff regularly monitor the agreement to prevent repeat outbreak of new conflicts in the region.

On the institutional building, Dr. Luka Biong Deng, Minister for Presidential Affairs outlined the primary responsibility of Government of Southern Sudan that the government would make modalities for peace maintenance, security, reconstructions and development and promotion of good governance in ten states of Southern and transitional areas, Sudan Consortium, Juba 21 March 2007.

Build upon this strategy, President Kiir in his Election Manifesto 2010 assured that the needs of the people at different levels are to be met by strengthening economic development, build physical infrastructure, education and training, health, safe water and sanitation and good governance.

In Timor Leste, new understanding of security reflects the idea that structural and cultural violence is as much a threats as direct. Indeed breaking the current cycle of violence depend upon recognition of underlying structural and cultural forces push the people towards conflict. Spence, 2004 narrated it that the processes of rectifying these challenges, government was successfully in creating machinery in making sustainable progress in health, agriculture and basic education as a human development and as a tool to facilitate processes that restore trust, dignity and create alternative means of dealing with the conflict.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY



RESEARCH DESIGN

This study employs descriptive method to examine the relationship peace and development in the post conflict. This design is used by selecting a representative sample from state government officials, civil society group, business people and common man.

RESEARCH POPULATION

The researcher targeted a population of 1.3 million people of which eighty people from different level of government, civil society, business group and local population selected presenting the above population. As a result, the following are to be given questions to answer in their own time and give them back to researcher according to the arrangement made. These includes: government officials (20), civil society (20), common man (30) and business people (10).

SAMPLING DESIGN

Respondents are selected from state upper class downwards to Boma level; civil society senior officials active in peace building; business people from rural areas to urban centres, common man from chiefs to normal person in the village. Beside this, random sampling is used to select the respondents includes: members of parliament in the state, ministers, counties commissioners, Payam and Boma administrators, local people and business people.

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

In this study, the researcher used primary and secondary data collection. Thus, the primary data collection instruments that are used in this work are mainly research questions, the researcher presented them to different respondents in the field to be

filled and return to him. Secondary data collection instruments includes: journals, Newspapers, published books and annual reports.

Questions that used includes: open and closed ended. The open ended questions require respondents to fill their own opinion while the closed ended questions require respondents to choose the most appropriate option in answering the question. The choice of choosing questions particularly in the study on contribution of peace to development after the war is because they are simple to analysis

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

After getting the letter of approval from the school of postgraduate studies, Research and evaluation center (SPGSR) preparation and question pretest before administering them to the chosen respondents to answer them is established then follows by schedule for interview.

DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

The process used was group answers (data) where they are normally entered using simple percentage with help of a computer, excel analytical tools where information are generated through graphical representations and statistical interpretations.

VALIDITY OF THE RESEARCH

The researcher confirmed the validity and reliability of the results by using several methodologies in the research. Research instruments such as questions had been pretested on twenty participants before taken them to the field to be filled by different respondents.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The researcher took good care to ensure that the chosen respondents fully participate in answering the questions in order to increase reliability of the results. In

the same way, the researcher made sure of good representation in term of position, skilled or experiences and gender balance.

LIMITATION OF STUDY

In the field there was a difficulty to reach other part of state because of internal conflicts which caused insecurity in the state. For this reason, I could not get some answers from twenty respondents as a result. Also the area is so big to cross from one side to another. Due to that, I faced challenges because of no enough financial support. In this regard, I spent much time to reach where I intended to go, sometime I failed due to that problem. On the other hand I could not full get details if there was no interpreter to translate what I wanted from respondents that could not communicate with me.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

INTRODUCTION

This chapter four is the major part of this research that presents, analyzes and interprets the data. Findings are tabulated using frequencies, percentages and presented in graphs which helps in understanding the facts between independent and dependent variables. Beside this, findings are presented symmetric according to the objectives and research questions.

DESCRIPTION OF RESPONDENTS' PROFILE

This section shows the background of respondents who have participated in this research. They are described according to sex, age, occupation, level of education and position.

Table 1

Main category	Sub category	Frequency	Percentage %
Sex	Male	53	88%
	Female	7	12%
	Total	60	100%
Age	30-40	23	38%
	41-50	21	35%
	51-60	12	20%
	61-70	4	7%
	Total	60	100%
Education	University/college	13	22%
	Secondary	13	22%
	Primary	8	13%
	Not educated	26	43%
	Total	60	100%

Occupation	Farmers	11	18%
	Cattle keepers	15	25%
	NGO Group	8	13%
	Government officials	16	27%
	Business group	10	17%
	Total	60	100%
Position	Community leader	13	22%
	Government high rank	9	15%
	NGO. Official	6	10%
	Others	38	53%
	Total	60	100%

From gender category males have taken the lead with 88% respondents from age of 30 to 50 as indicated in table 1 that middle age 30-40 makes 38% and 41-50 makes 35% of respondents. Non educated people that responded are the majority with 43% of respondents follows by graduates of university and college.

Occupants from farmers, cattle keepers, civil society (NGOs) groups' government officials and business groups have participated in this study with different percentages as indicates in the table above. In this regard, government officials regardless of their seniority presents 27% follows by cattle keepers with 25%, farmers 18%, business group 17% and 13% NGOs groups with 13%. People from different positions have participated in this study. Community leaders 22%, government high ranks 15%, NGO officials 10% and other groups 53%.

ANALYSIS ON THE CAUSES OF THE CONFLICT IN (EES)

Under this section, the research presents the findings collected on the causes of the conflict in Eastern Equatoria State (EES). Figure 2 presents the results found throughout the research:

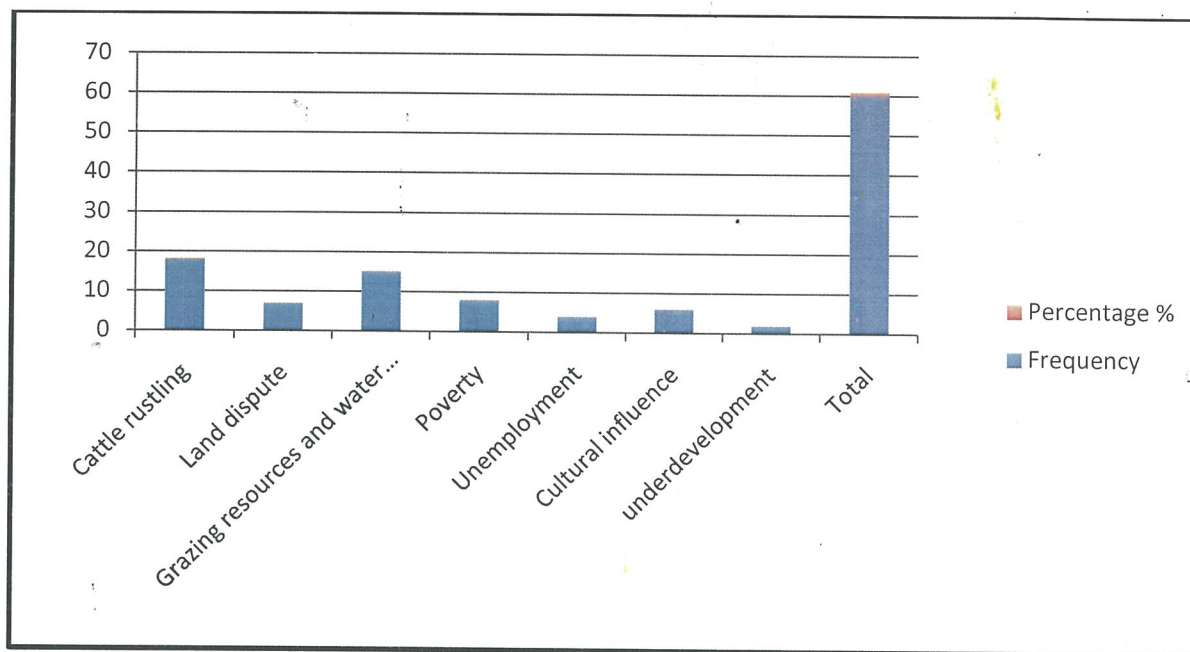


Figure 2

From findings on the cause of conflict in Eastern Equatoria State (EES) eighteen respondents out of sixty have agreed that one of the primary causes of the conflict in the state goes back to resources based. Figure 2 indicates that cattle rustling 30% and grazing resources and water points 25% are the major sources of conflicts. Poverty and land disputes come as second causes of conflict follow by cultural influence and unemployment as indicates in the above chart.

Animals rustling by neighbouring communities within the state, has a history of bloodshed and open violence against neighbouring groups by young people who have been mandated by their respective traditional leaders and community elders with prevalence of modern weapons such AK 47 rifles, G3 rifles, PKM light machineguns and RPG 7 anti tank as well as other light automatic weapons such as RPD light

machinegun Gullick, 2009 previously affirmed to us that cattle's rustling is the method of distributing pastoral resources between the rich and the poor.



Figure 3 Taposa young warriors with AK 47 rifles. Photo by author 28th May 2011 Ngatinga Mountains side Kapoeta East County.

Cattle's rustling have intensified among and between pastoralists groups in Eastern Equatoria State (EES) and it has become moving beyond the control. It has become embedded in wider criminal networking serving local and national black markets.

The issue of cattle rustling is not only in Eastern Equatoria State (EES) or Southern Sudan, but everywhere in the world. 30-40 million people are pastoralists of which 50% to 60% found in the Greater Horn of Africa. The Greater Horn of Africa contains the largest grouping of pastoralist in the world. Sudan is the first country with the highest pastoralists' percentage in the world Mkutu, 2000. So cattle's

rustling is the issue of the day in some other states of Southern Sudan such as Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity, Warrap States and in Greater Horn of Africa countries like Ethiopia, Somalia, Eritrea and Djibouti Mkutu, 2000 and UNMIS, 2009.

In agreement with Gullick, 2009 grazing resources and water points are restricted from outsiders use due to natural limitation of grazing land. Areas of pastoralism in the state are divided along distinct ethnic whose people employ transhumant and nomadic pastoralism as their main mean of livelihood. Many of these areas are difficult to share.

Mkutu, 2000 on the hand said that poverty and culture of raiding lies behind the conflicts in Horn Africa and in some communities violence associate with cattle rustling is a part of tradition practice heritage from generation to another.

ANALYSIS ON PEACE CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT IN (EES)

This area presents and analyzes the contribution of peace to the development in Eastern Equatoria State (EES) since the signing of Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Sudan People Liberation Movement / Army (SPLM/ SPLA) and the Government of the Sudan in Nairobi, Kenya on 9th January 2005.

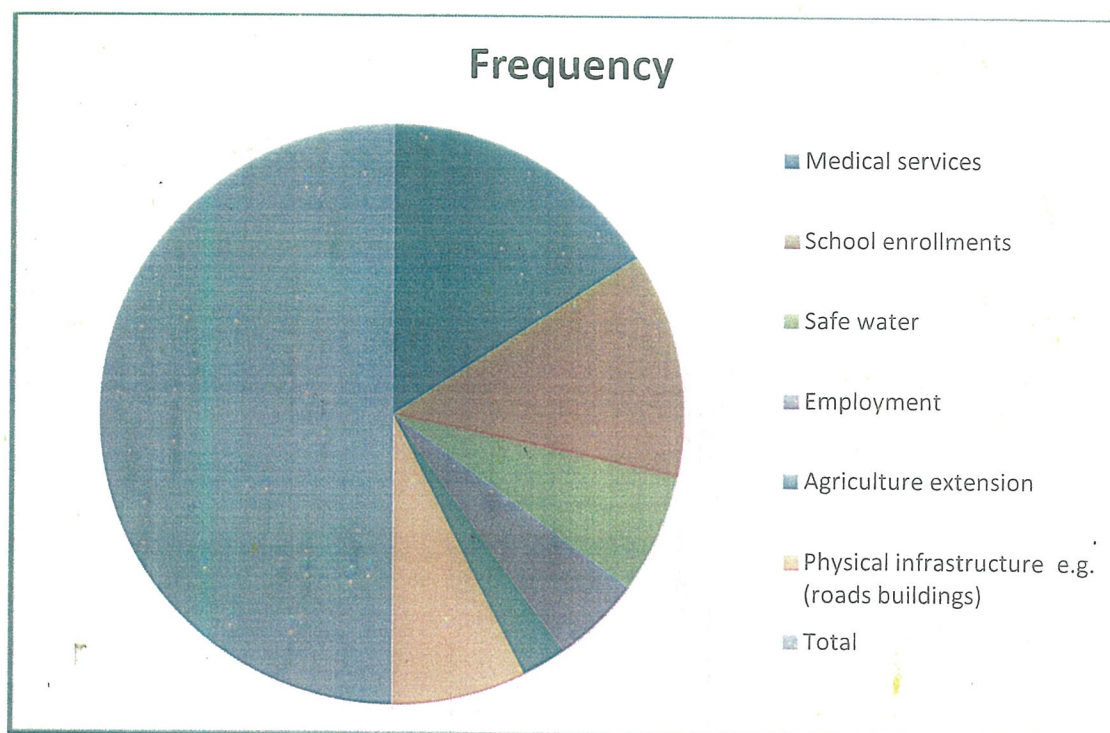


Figure 4

The contribution of peace to development in dimension in Eastern Equatoria State within the period of six years of peace in Southern Sudan has been reveal by figure 4. In this period there is a little progress on development in the region which have been recognized as the contribution of peace after more than two decades of conflict between the north and south Sudan.

As a result, state's government with assistance from United Nations agencies made little progress on development. Medical services, enrollments of children in schools, clean water especially in urban centres, roads constructions especially main roads connect main towns such as Torit, Nimule, Kapoeta, Magwi, Boma, Lafon and Ikotos County have been constructed.

Physical infrastructure Such as government buildings, hospitals and health care units, communication (telephone networking), small scale investment, schools, economic activities or business and establishment of public institutions such as local government at different levels of government in the state, police and prison services

have been in progress except agriculture which is not yet not began interview with Moses, 5th June 2011, Narus.

This development initiative is the first priority in the south as began with President of South Sudan as he confirmed in 2010 that his government committed towards economic growth and development of Southern Sudan through agriculture and proper utilization of natural resources as the only tool for maintaining peace and security in the new nation, South Sudan Kiir, 2010.

Despite the initiative taken by the government towards development as indicated in pie chart above, some rural areas have remained without safe water, schools and medical services. You may note below that some people still use stand still water.

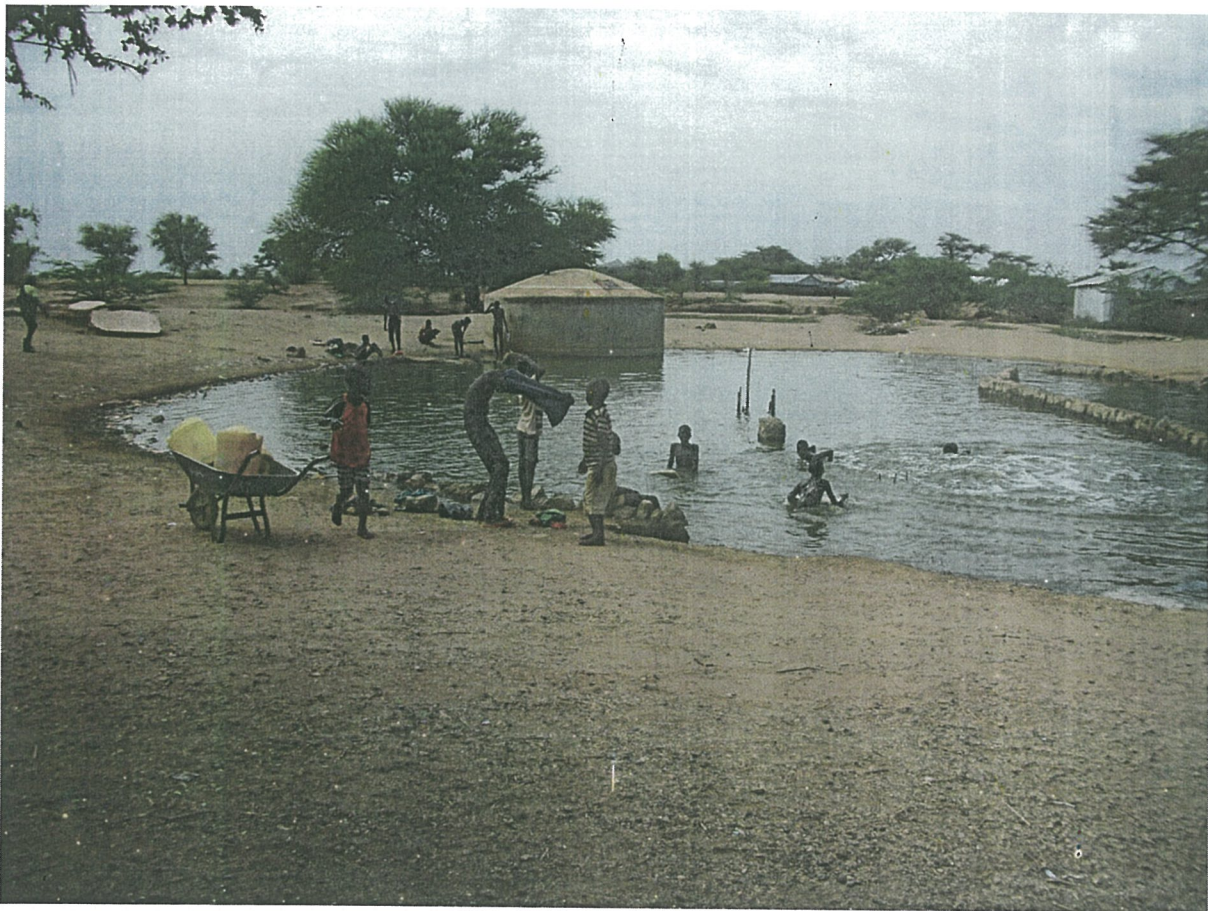


Figure 5 spring pool water for animals and bathing: found in semi arid area Kapoeta East County, photo by author 5th June 2011.

In this regard, general speaking, safe water is essential for life. It is vital for control diseases such as diarrhea, typhoid and cholera. The World Organization estimates that 80% of all sickness and diseases can be attributed to inadequate safe water and sanitation. Such diseases cause an estimated 50 million deaths each year with children as the first victim that one child in seven children in remote world dies before its fifth birthday Jenkins, 1997.

Therefore, lack of safe water is a real challenge facing more than a half of population that is getting unsafe water in the region of Eastern Equatoria State (EES). If the actors working on water projects do not reach these people with clean water, then there is possibility of diseases related to water such diarrhea, typhoid and other sickness in the same category.

It is real challenge facing many people in the state. Shortage of water in previous review was that there are only 369 for 1.3 million people in the whole of Eastern Equatoria State (EES) mainly found in urban centres that is according to research of 12 Small Arms Survey HSBA Working Paper, 2008.

With delivery of medical services, majority of people in Eastern Equatoria State mostly get medical services in Payams and Counties clinics or health centres. The finding indicates insufficient of health services to population lives in villages and Bomas because in Eastern Equatoria State almost two third of population lives in rural areas. Real medical services does not only mean treating a disease, but health care is to ensure a state of complete physical, mental and social being and not merely the absence of disease or illness as described by World Health Organization (WHO) in: Jenkins 1997.

Sufficient health care requires adequate food, access to safe drinking water, health education and general health care. But villagers in Eastern Equatoria State do not have an organized or permanent health care service. As a result, children and general population are subject to malnutrition, contagious diseases and unhygienic living condition at village level and Bomas.

After peace agreement in 2005 to 2011, many children have been enrolled in school especially in urban centres. This fact has been found during field work through investigation, why many children are enrolled in towns, the answer was that more than two decades of civil war, there had been no access to education for children in Eastern Equatoria State (EES). Chance for building schools was not possible. Second, traditions hostility to change, nomadic lifestyle and insufficient attention to school by some pastoral group such Lango, Buya, Taposa, Lotuko also is a contributing factor prevent children not go to schools at village level.

Above all is insecurity that forces the parents to send their children to towns. Increasing insecurity in rural areas hinders formal education. Rural schools do not operate well due to ongoing internal conflicts that destabilize many rural areas for example Kimatong, Kikilai, Lafon, Lokotok, Khor Ingilisi and Lotukei Payam.

In research carried out by 12 Small Arms Survey HSBA Working Paper, 2008 confirmed it to us that enrolment in the schools is low despite the state role as transit area for returnees, services and fund are limited to some extent in the region.

When we look on education as one pillar of human development and according Human Right, every child is to be given an education which will promote his or her general culture and enable him or her on a basic of equal opportunity to development of his/ her ability, individual judgment and sense of moral and social responsibility and to become a useful member of society, United Nations Declaration of the Right of the Child in: Jenkins 1997.

One of peace contribution to development from 2005 to 2011 is employment which has been created such as self employment (business) work with government, NOGs, Famer or pure cattle keeper are categories of work in Eastern Equatoria State (EES) which is the reflection of a common philosophy of human life as said by a theologian Thomas Aquinas Jenkins 1997 that since many things are needed for the human being's life which one person could not do for all by himself, it is necessary for

different jobs to be done by different people. For some should be farmers, some have care of animals and some builders and so on.

On agriculture, chart demonstrates that there is no extension of modern agriculture in the region of Eastern Equatoria except in two Counties Ikotos and Magwi where there is an initiative for mechanized agriculture. Eastern Equatoria State's Minister for agriculture Betty Achan Ogwaro in her interview with Gurtong Newspaper Reporter Mayom, in June 2009 in Torit described that the lack of initiative on agriculture extension goes back to lack of agents and social workers to educate farmers on emerging farming technology.

According to Budi County Commissioner in with author 26th April 2011 Chukudum, the ministry of agriculture would plan to recruit and train extension agents with help of external agriculture technology experts.

This development initiative began with President of South Sudan General Salva Kiir as he confirmed in 2010 that his government committed towards economic growth and development of Southern Sudan through agriculture and proper utilization of natural resources as the only tool for maintaining peace and security in the new nation, South Sudan Kiir, 2010.

With Initiative of development, Eastern Equatoria State (EES) was privileged to be given a developmental fund that has been initiated by United Kingdom Department for International Development (UKDFID) and other international Organizations as well as the budget of state from central government. As a result, little progress on physical infrastructure in Eastern Equatoria State has been realized since the signing of Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA): roads connecting main towns, government buildings, telephone network, transportation and communication are main features of development on physical infrastructure in the state.



Figure 6 left to right: author in military uniform, Acting Commissioner of Kapoeta East County, engineer with his two assistants standing before new constructed headquarters of Kapoeta East, 5th June 2011, Narus, Eastern Equatoria.

ANALYSIS ON OBSTACLES THAT HINDER DEVELOPMENT IN (EES)

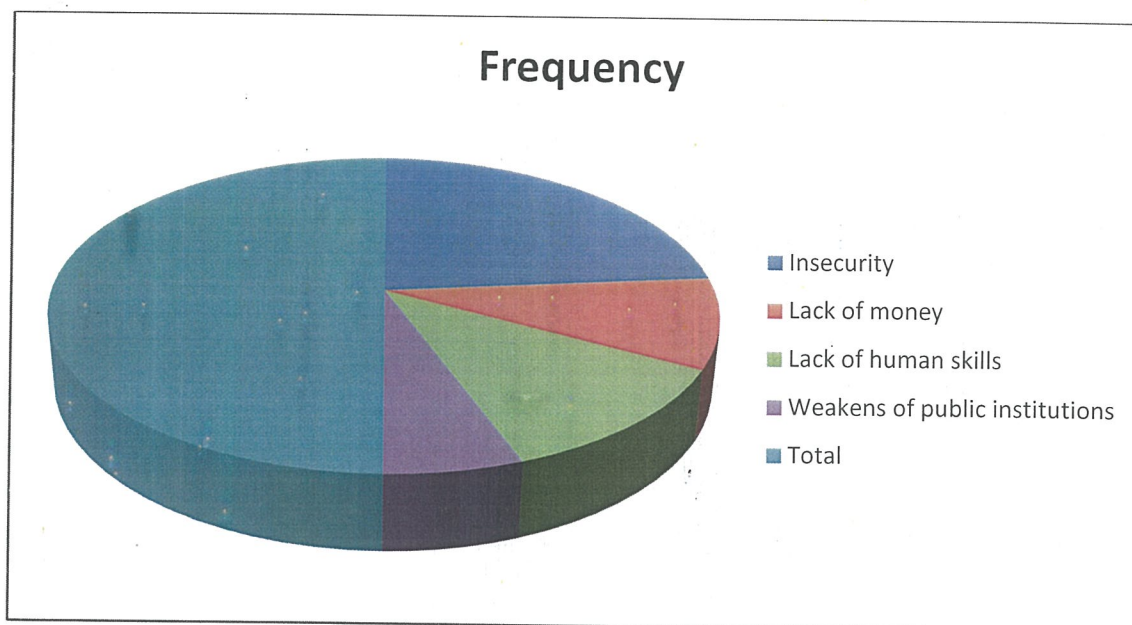


Figure 7

Since the signing of peace agreement in 2005, the government of Eastern Equatoria State (EES) has pursued development in some areas of development. Since then, there are many challenges face by the government and other main actors taking part in state's development. Among the challenges: insecurity, lack of financial support and lack of human skill and weakness of public institutions.

As reported by every member who participated in this research, Eastern Equatoria State (EES) has been plagued by internal (tribal) conflicts mainly due to conflicts over green pasture and water points, cattle rustling and border disputes as well as proliferation of light weapons which are possess by wrong element that threat peace and stability in the region. The tribal conflicts and availability of weapons in the wrong hands caused insecurity which has deterred and discouraged investment in rural areas in the state.

In interview with Lotyong M P for Eastern Equatoria State (EES) State Assembly, 26th April 2011, Chukudum, lack of money has been reported that government of Eastern Equatoria has planned many programmes aiming at comprehensive

development such as reconstruction, improving the lives of the people and ensuring peace in the state, but the state authority has not accomplished all the above mentioned for two reasons.

The state depends on oil revenue 50% of oil sharing that comes from the north to the south as agreed in Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) "wealth sharing protocol." This amount does not come as 50% as intended in the agreement. As a result, the state gets so little amount of money which could not enhance the state to systematically plan for the needs and implements sustainable development initiative that could improve socio-economic and social development in the state.

On the hand, lack of human skill has greatly contributed to failure of public member toward effective contribution to development. In addition, legacy of civil war that has been reinforced by internal conflicts is severely felt when it comes to role play by public institutions. The quality of public institutions in Eastern Equatoria State (EES) remains poor. Former civil wars in the Sudan did not allow establishment of public institutions that could tackle the development challenges in the state.

Public institutions play big role in reinforcing the state to pay more attention to taxation as one of major factors that contributes to the development. Well designed tax system can consolidate stable institutions in developing nations, increases revenues and enhances government spending important programmes for the development, Broutigam, 2008.

As Broughtigam said, the role of taxation as a central force in the development of society which has not been put attention to in the state for this period of six years of peace in Eastern Equatoria State (EES). The initiative of paying for the government legitimizes demands for services and prosperity of the society's development at all aspects of human life.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDING, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter five describes in brief the overall results or finding in answer to research questions of this thesis. In the same chapter, we entered into conclusion by showing the researcher's position on the final results as investigated on the causes of the internal conflicts, contribution of peace to development and its challenges in post conflict period (2005-2011) in Eastern Equatoria State as well as there are number of recommendations made for comprehensive solution of internal conflicts, obstacle hinder development and long-range strategy for development in the state.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

On causes of the internal conflicts as first objective, the findings have revealed five factors that lie behind all internal conflicts in Eastern Equatoria State (EES). These factors includes: resources-based conflicts such as cattle rustling, disputes over grazing resources and water points, border and land conflicts, poverty and cultural influence which encourages people to carry out cattle raiding.

On the questions of peace's contribution to development in post conflict period (2005-2011), the following are the results: access to health service, school, safe water especially in urban centres and physical infrastructure such as roads network (connecting main towns), government's buildings, schools, hospitals and electricity.

While on third objective major challenges to development, the research has revealed some evidences that include: insecurity, Lack of financial support, lack of human skills and weakness of public institutions which can tackle the development issues in the state of (EES).

CONCLUSION

This study has been devoted to an analysis of peace's contributions to development in Eastern Equatoria State (EES) in the post conflict period from 2005 to 2011 which throw light upon the issues of tribal conflicts, major contributions of peace to development and challenges hinder the development. From previous review and field work, the research has revealed some evidences to support the thesis that brings us to draw some conclusions.

In this regard, we now sum up our conclusion around those three main points which have mentioned above. Before looking on peace contribution to development, it is most important to revisit or look into history of internal conflicts that have direct and indirect negative impact on development in the region.

For many decades, during and after civil wars, Eastern Equatoria State (EES) has been an area long weighted down by instability mainly due to cattle rustling driven by culture of raiding of livestock, poverty, disputes over grazing resources and water points and disputes over landownership or boundary. Communities dependent on livestock face a very high risk of nonstop tribal bloodshed conflict and proliferation of small automatic weapons that has encouraged criminal activities which may go beyond state's control if they remain unaddressed.

Despite the internal conflicts, the state government and development organizations have taken initiatives towards development to meet human basic needs, social services at all aspects of human life. In this regard, the research shows that the state has made a little progress on health services, road constructions which connect main towns, hospitals and, school's enrollments, small sale economic activities, telephone network and electricity in main towns.

This little progress made on development is strong evidence shows the contributions of peace to development in the state which meet the assumption of research (hypothesis) that there is a clear relationship or interdependence between peace and

development. Development depends on peace as we can note in the post conflict period (2005-2011) that there is at least little achievement on development than the war time. Therefore, prosperity rests upon peace while war results destruction.

Despite this little achievement made on development as indicated above, the state has not been successful in agriculture and rural development process which could help in fighting against poverty and improving living standards through productivity and food security, market and collective responsibility in managing natural resources by state authority and community at local level, sustainable and broad-based growth investment in the people lives in rural areas.

Behind the state failure, there are many factors contributed in not reaching rural areas with agriculture and delivery of satisfactory human basic needs, encouraging economic activities and social services. At this points, research indicates lack of financial support, lack of human skill because majority in the state are illiterate and limitation of public institutions in tackling development in rural areas and insecurity that deters developmental activities and investments in the region.

Now gaps have remained in providing social services and development at all aspects of human life in rural areas. Majority still have no access to clean water, medical services, schools, many people survive on very little income, lack of employment, as well as many children are subject to malnourish and permanent poverty.

Finally, within six years (2005-2011), after Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) which was signed on 9th January 2005 in Nairobi, Kenya between Sudan People Liberation Movement/ Army (SPLM/ A) and the Government of the Sudan, Eastern Equatoria State (EES) is still transitioning from managing internal conflicts to pursuing development.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The main challenges of the development in Eastern Equatoria State (EES) in the post conflict period (2005-2011) go back to internal conflicts related to cattle rustling, grazing resources and water points, border disputes, lack of employment, poverty, lack of financial support, weakness of public institutions and lack of human skill. In response to these challenges, there are number of recommendations made which including: agriculture, voluntary disarmament of locals, reform and training, schools and community based programmes. The aim of these recommendations is to help government and agencies participating on development.

I. Capacity building

The state government has to work closely with development organizations to build the capacity of personnel and community leaders through training at different levels of state's government as interworks between community and government.

II. Disarmament

Insecurity deters development from criminal activities and has increased as a result of widespread and use of firearms especially in relation to livestock rustling by neighbouring communities and dispute over grazing resources and water points as well as disputes over borders.

On the issue, the government has to employ a peaceful strategy by encouraging voluntary disarmament process and provide the youth with other means of livelihood such as involving them as man power in all developmental activities in the state like roads constructions, mining, agriculture etc.

III. Boundary

Boundary demarcation would reduce the incidence of conflict associate with boundary issues and clarify the domain; the community will be responsible to exercise traditional authority over that lands This can enable the people involved in

border disputes have peace and use of the land and entrench their customary rights to govern their resources with authority. In addition, the state authority has to make an appropriate reform of regulations and rules which will govern land tenure rights and equal share of natural resources by all citizens.

IV. Agriculture

The appropriate measure to resolve internal conflicts and cement peace in the regions of Eastern Equatoria State is an agriculture initiative in rural areas as one step to address development. It is one pillar of human development that helps in ensuring food security and reduction of poverty, and improving living standards through sustainable and broad-based investment in the people live in the country side as well as economy foundation.

V. Exploitation of natural resources

The exploitation of local natural resources has the potential to provide industries and future jobs opportunity. This is one of development measures to enable communities learn that some natural resources where the development and sale of natural resources products are commercial activities and of great income.

VI. Community based programmes

Community based programmes for developments are helpful in resolving conflict within and between communities. Working on developmental projects such as farming association and comprehensive infrastructure rehabilitation brings people within and around the community together, out from their houses during a time when there was a lack of trust, when people kept to themselves. The purpose of working together on any development projects allows people to engage with each other to identify their place in the community network. The process of rebuilding trust is particularly relevant for the youth who have been caught up in the conflict.

VII. School

Majority of people in Eastern Equatoria State (EES) are illiterate due to lack of opportunity to education due to civil wars in South Sudan that last for half a century. Many of them have been direct and indirect involved in internal conflicts associated with cattle rustling, boundary and green pasture and water for animals. To separate young people from old one, school is one of the long-term human development tools for both peace and development. In agreement with Spence, 2004 education for mutual understanding was introduced in school in Northern Ireland, aiming to increase tolerance and greater cross cultural understanding by educating and informing across conflict lines about the rich culture and historical heritage of parties to the conflict, to promote learning about self respect and respect for others and by contributing to improvement of relationships between people of different culture traditions.

VIII. Well design taxation

The state government has to raise standard of local government employees through training in the area of tax system. Well designed tax system can consolidate stable institutions in developing nations, increase revenues and refocus government spending important programmes for the development Broutigam, 2008.

The researcher has suggested two topics for future research.

1. The Civil War and Its Legacy: The Impact of Small Arms on Development in Eastern Equatoria State.

The research has discovered the availability of small arms and their contributions to conflicts which have negative impact on development in the state. The research did not do enough investigation the source of these firearms and ammunitions.

2. The Natural Resources and National Management: The Role of State's Government in Managing Natural Resources for All Citizens Sharing in Eastern Equatoria State.

It has been noted that some natural resources are the cause of the conflicts in the state due to lack of government policy and regulations. The researcher has suggested further research to find comprehensive solutions.

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Oduha, John Omoro interview by author 29th May 2011, Torit.

Teko, Ngoriamoc George interview by author 5th June 2011, Narus.

APPENDIX I

TRANSMITTAL LETTER



**KAMPALA
INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY**

Ggaba Road - Kansanga
P.O. Box 20000, Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256- 41- 266813 / +256- 41-267834
Fax: +256- 41- 501974
E- mail: admin@kiu.ac.ug,
Website: www.kiu.ac.ug

**OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DEAN, SOCIAL SCIENCE
SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH (SPGSR)**

Dear Sir/Madam,

March 26, 2011

**RE: REQUEST FOR DANIEL REEC MONYRAC MCR/100021/81/DF
TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANIZATION**

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Masters OF Art in Conflict Resolution and Peace Building. He is currently conducting a field research of which the title is **"The Contribution of Peace to Development in the Post Conflict Period (2005-2011).Case Study of Eastern Equatoria State"**. As part of his research work; he has to collect relevant information through questionnaires, interviews and other relevant reading materials.

Your organization has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his research project. The purpose of this letter is to request you to avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

Any information shared with him from your organization shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,


Dr. Roseann Mwaniki
Associate Dean Social Sciences, (SPGSR)

"Exploring the Heights"

APPENDIX II

INFORMED CONSENT



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN (ROSS)
EASTERN EQUATORIA STATE/TORIT
KAPOETA EAST COUNTY
Commissioner's Office.

Our Ref: KEC/N/EES/T/17-A-1

Your Ref:.....

14th July 2011

To: Office of the Associate Dean, Social Science
School of Postgraduate Studies and Research (SPGSR),
Kampala International University (KIU)

Subject: Recommendation letter for Daniel Reec Monyrac

The above mentioned student of Kampala International University (KIU) whose registration number is MCR/100021/81/DF visited my office seeking for relevant information through questionnaire for the topic of research as "The Contribution of Peace to Development in the Post Conflict Period(2005-2011)" with case study of Eastern Equatoria State. Having reached my office, we were able to avail him all the necessary information for his topic of research.

Being the Commissioner of Kapoeta East County/Narus, Eastern Equatoria State I am convinced with the research conducted by your student and we encourage your office to assist him to finish his course of study successfully.

Accept my assurance with highest regards.



H.E. Titos Lokwacuma Loteam
Commissioner of Kapoeta East County
Eastern Equatoria State, Torit.

CC: File



APPENDIX III

RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

Kampala International University

School of Post Graduate Studies and Research (SPGSR)

Research Topic: THE CONTRIBUTION OF PEACE TO DEVELOPMENT IN THE POST CONFLICT PERIOD (2005-2011): STUDY OF EASTERN EQUATORIA STATE

Dear respondent, I am Daniel Reec Monyrac, a student of Kampala International University pursuing a Masters of Arts in Conflict Resolution and Peace Building, carrying out a research on peace's contribution to development in Eastern Equatoria State in the post conflict period (2005-2011).

Personal information

Name:

Sex:Age:Level of education:

Occupation:Position:.....

Place:Date:Time:

SECTION A

1. What are causes of tribal conflicts in Eastern Equatoria State?

.....
.....

2. Are the following causes of conflicts in the state?

a) Poverty?

b) Underdevelopment? ☐

c) Unemployment? ☐

d) Cultural influence? ☐

e) Others? ☐

SECTION B

3. What are contributions of peace to development in Eastern Equatoria State?

.....
.....

4. Where do you get water?

a) Borehole ☐ b) River ☐ c) Pool ☐ d) Tap ☐

e) Other ☐

5. Where do you get medical services for human and animals?

a) In village clinic ☐ b) in Buma clinic ☐ c) in Payam clinic ☐

d) in County clinic ☐ e) in headquarter of state ☐ f) other ☐

6. What do you do for living?

a) Agro-pastoralist ☐ b) cultivator ☐ c) Business ☐

d) Working with government ☐ e) work with NGOs ☐ f) other ☐

7. In your own opinion, do you think that (CPA) has brought some changes on development in the state?

a) Yes ☐

b) No ☐

8 If yes, specify

.....
.....

9. Which school do your children go to?

a) In the village ☐

b) Urban centres ☐

10. Is there modern agriculture extension to rural areas in the state?

a) Yes ☐

b) No ☐

SECTION C

11. What are challenges hinder development in the Eastern Equatoria State?

.....
.....

12. What is the solution for these challenges hinder development?

.....
.....

13. What recommendations do have for development, reconciliation among and between conflicting communities and peace building in Eastern equatorial State?

.....
.....

MAY GOD BLESS YOU SO MUCH AND THANKS A LOT FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Time Frame

Time	Expected time of completion
October 2010- February 2011	Proposal writing
April - June 2011	Data collection
July 2011	Data analysis and writing
August 2011	Reporting

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal Information

Full Name	Daniel Reec Monyrac
Date of Birth	September 1966
Place of Birth	Kolmarek, Bor South Sudan
Sex	Male
Marital Status	Married
Religion	Christian
Languages Spoken	English, Arabic and Dialect
ID No	Passport No: Co261759
Current Address	New Cush Special Force Training Centre, Directorate for General Training, SPLA GHQS Juba, Southern Sudan
E-mail	monyrac@yahoo.com

Educational Background

2009 to date	Masters' of Arts in Conflict Resolution and Peace building Kampala International University KIU P.O. Box 20000 Kampala Uganda,
2004 – 2007	Bachelor of Arts in Theology New Covenant International University 7255 South Military Trail Lake Worth Florida 33463 United States of America USA.

Other Courses

2004 – 2006	Certificate of Graduation, Three Years Training Curriculum, Million Leaders Mandate Institute. Eldoret, Kenya.
Jul – Dec 2002	Kakuma Advanced English Language Programme

Jan – Jun 2002 Windle Charitable Trust-LWF Teachers English Language Upgrade Course

Work Experience

2011 to date Chief for Logistics New Cush Special Force Training Centre.

2009 - 2010 Chief Administrator New Cush Special Force training Centre.

2008 – 2009 Chief Administrator Owinykibul Training Centre.

2002 – 2003 Interpreter for Joint Voluntary Agency (JVA) (USA), Nairobi.

1996 – 1999 SPLA Front Force Commanding Officer Western Kapoeta Front.

1993 – 1996 Sudan Relief Rehabilitation Association (SRRA) Field Officer for Lotukei Budi County.

Other Responsibilities

Minister of Gospel of Jesus Christ and Christian Leadership Instructor.

Objective

Fight against the enemy of human happiness and human true freedom by mediating, negotiating and reconciling the people of Southern Sudan based on equal interest and true participation in upgrading human development in respect to human dignity, transforming the society from dependency to independency.

Plans for the Future

After completion of my Masters, I will serve in my field and settle my family then I would go for further studies (PhD) programme in Kampala International University KIU or inside South Sudan or in other country apart from both mentioned above.

Hobbies

Reading qualitative books, Bible, playing cards, listen to songs of choice.

References

Dr. Roseann Mwaniki Associate Dean Social Science School of Post Graduate Studies and Research Kampala International University KIU.

Pastor Abraham Mabior Nhiall, Ministry of Legal Affairs GOSS, Juba at the moment Student of Law at Kampala International University KIU, Uganda.

Solomon Manyang Jok Ministry of Education, Science and Technology GOSS, Juba

