

**NAVIGATING THE PERSISTENCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN
POST-CONFLICT SOUTH SUDAN**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT FOR THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE AWARD OF A DEGREE OF BACHELOR
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UNIVERSITY**

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**UGANDA CHRISTIAN
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AUGUST, 2024

DECLARATION

I, ADAU DENG BIONG, declare that this dissertation is my own piece and has not been submitted to any institution of learning or website for any award.

Signed

Date

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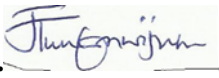
..... **19th September 2024**

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this dissertation has been submitted for examination in partial fulfillment for the award of a Bachelor's Degree in Governance and International Relations at Uganda Christian University Supervisor

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Date..... 19th September 2024

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DEDICATION

In the name of God, the Almighty,

I dedicate this report to myself ADAU DENG BIONG, my family, and friends for the moral and financial support rendered to me since I started my academic journey.

I would like to give thanks to my dear Supervisor Madam Asimwe Joy, for her tireless effort and patience in guiding me through this meticulous academic expedition.

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First and foremost, I thank God for the strength and perseverance to complete this course, wisdom, knowledge, and understanding to see through this fieldwork study.

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ABSTRACT

This study is a culmination of the research carried out in Juba city to give the student a hands-on experience of the expectations and background of the human rights status in South Sudan.

Chapter one describes the background, major objectives, specific objectives, and general overview of what the topic, “the persistence of human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan”, is all about.

Chapter two gives an account of the literature review of the topic. It majorly focuses on the details and relevance of the study. This chapter gives definitions and explanations for different and various words and sub-topics used across the study.

The study goes ahead and talks about the process in which data is going to be acquired in Chapter Three. The methodology encompasses the planning stage whereby the researcher drafts the best possible method and technique to acquire information and data theoretically.

Chapter four contains the method used to collect data, how many individuals were used, and what was collected on the field. This chapter further breaks down the data and analyses its findings. From this data, the researcher is then able to make informed statistical reports that can account for the objectives and goals of the study.

Finally, in chapter five the study contains a conclusion where the researcher asserts that the study was paramount to their understanding of Human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan. The study further suggests recommendations to human rights advocates and government institutions in South Sudan, to adhere to the existing peacebuilding guidelines.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

Human rights are inherent, universal rights and freedoms to which all individuals are entitled, irrespective of nationality, ethnicity, or any other status (international, 2023). Everyone deserves to enjoy these freedoms during their lives. However, people's human rights are compromised in the face of conflicts. Conflict is a state of disagreement, often accompanied by physical or verbal hostilities, between different groups or individuals. In the context of South Sudan, it includes political, ethnic, and socio-economic disputes that have led to violence and instability (Deng, 2018). Human rights arise due to conflicts which further explains how these rights are violated. Human rights violations encompass actions or policies that infringe upon individuals' fundamental rights and freedoms, such as the right to life, liberty, and security. Examples in the context of South Sudan may include violence against civilians, displacement, or restrictions on freedom of expression seen when the government suppressed dissenting voices, forcing some civil society organizations and media houses to shut down

or flee the country (Bell, 2017). Subsequently, many organizations practiced self-censorship to ensure their safety, and others like Mirya FM in March 2018 faced threats of shutdown due to persistent noncompliance by the media regulatory body. According to the 2019 human rights report, the UNMISS HRD documented 21 allegations of torture to extract confessions and information by members of the NSS during campaigns against opposition armed groups in Central Equatoria State. (Bureau of Democracy, 2019). The persistence of conflicts in post-conflict South Sudan is deeply rooted in political instability, ethnic tensions, economic disparities, or historical grievances whereby civilians are arrested without arrest warrants and fair trials, sexually abused, and mutilated in front of their children and communities to enforce fear and humiliation. UNMISS HRD documented 55 cases of violence against 175 female victims, including 134 who were victims of rape and gang rape (Watch, South Sudan: Events of 2020, 2021). Despite the persistence of human rights abuses, South Sudan as a country has tried to put in place measures to address and alleviate these ongoing violations. This includes humanitarian interventions, peacekeeping efforts, and legal frameworks.

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Republic of South Sudan, since gaining independence in 2011, has grappled with persistent conflicts that have significantly shaped its socio-economic context. (MACHOL, 2024) Ongoing conflicts have left a stained mark on the country, influencing the human rights situation in serious ways. In Juba, the presence of the army and the use of guns to openly brutalize civilians has caused an incidence of lawlessness and insecurity in the streets of Juba. This research aims to provide a comprehensive background on the multifaceted impact of these conflicts on human rights, exploring the patterns of violations, their root causes, and the enduring consequences for the population.

Historically, South Sudan has experienced internal strife driven by ethnic tensions, political power struggles, and competition over resources (Watch, 2024). These conflicts have often resulted in widespread displacement, loss of lives, and a complex web of human rights abuses. Understanding the

nuanced dynamics of these conflicts is crucial for shedding light on the specific rights violations that individuals and communities endure.

Moreover, examining the evolving nature of conflicts in South Sudan and their intersection with human rights will contribute to a deeper understanding of the challenges faced by the country. By delving into the historical context (Rolandsen, 2019), identifying key actors, and analyzing the shifting dynamics of conflict, this research aims to lay a solid foundation for evaluating the intricate relationship between conflict and human rights in South Sudan.

1.2 MAJOR OBJECTIVE.

To find out the factors for the persistence of human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan.

1.3 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To determine factors influencing human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan.
2. To investigate the impact of human rights violations on the welfare of the South Sudanese people.
3. To find out whether government institutions adhere to the peacebuilding guidelines.

1.3.1 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. How have factors influenced Human Rights abuses in Post-conflict South Sudan?
2. What is the impact of human rights violations on the welfare of South Sudanese?
3. What strategies have been implemented to prevent human rights abuses in post-conflict?
4. To what extent are the strategies effectively reducing human rights violations in post-conflict South Sudan?

1.4 HYPOTHESIS

Ongoing human rights abuses in Juba indicate that the strategies for the prevention of violations are weak.

1.5 PROBLEM STATEMENT.

Human rights abuses persist in South Sudan because of military violence against civilians, unpredicted arrests, political disagreements, and restrictions on freedom of expression. For example, the 2019 UNMISS HRD human rights report, documented 21 allegations of torture to extract confessions and information by members of the NSS during campaigns against opposition armed groups in Central Equatoria State. (Bureau of Democracy, 2019). UNMISS HRD also documented 55 cases of violence against 175 female victims, including 134 who were victims of rape and gang rape (Watch, South Sudan: Events of 2020, 2021). Ideally, South Sudan should have a balance of power between the government and its citizens, where the government is accountable to the people, their needs and interests. The government must ensure that individual rights and freedoms are respected and protected (Vyas-Doorgapersad, 2017). The persistence of human rights violations in post-conflict South Sudan is deeply rooted in political disagreements, ethnic tensions, economic disparities, or historical grievances whereby civilians are arrested without arrest warrants, fair trials, and sexually abused (Bureau of Democracy, 2019). The persistence of human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan has led to a serious and ongoing crisis in which fundamental civilian rights are consistently violated (Braun, 2006) . Violence against civilians and restrictions on basic freedoms characterize this situation, creating a cycle of political disagreements and human suffering. (l'Homme). The root causes of these conflicts remain inadequately addressed, perpetuating a continuous cycle of human rights abuses (Anyiya, 2019). The lack of a comprehensive understanding of the patterns and dynamics of these violations hampers the development and implementation of effective strategies like using the Ministry of Peacebuilding to protect and promote human rights in the context of post-conflict South Sudan. This research seeks to address this critical gap by systematically investigating

the impact of violence and unpredicted arrests on human rights, aiming to contribute essential insights for informed interventions and sustainable solutions.

1.6 SCOPE OF STUDY

The research will primarily focus on Juba the capital city of South Sudan, considering South Sudan has 10 states. This includes examining areas within Juba city with significant human rights concerns. The timeframe extends from South Sudan's independence in 2011 to the present day, capturing major conflicts, peace processes, and shifts in the human rights landscape.

1.7 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

This research is justified by the urgent need to comprehensively understand the persistence of Human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan. (Gogoi, 2019) The ongoing crises have resulted in widespread human suffering, displacement, and violations of fundamental rights, necessitating a focused examination of the intricate dynamics at play. By systematically investigating patterns of violations, identifying root causes, and assessing the consequences on the population, the research aims to provide essential insights for policymakers and local stakeholders. The findings are expected to contribute to evidence-based strategies for conflict resolution, peacebuilding, and the protection of human rights, ultimately fostering positive change in the South Sudanese context.

1.8 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of this research lies in its potential to contribute substantial insights and understanding to address the persistence of human rights violations in post-conflict South Sudan. By investigating the complex interplay of socio-economic factors, the research aims to provide a nuanced comprehension of the root causes of these violations, (Sooka, 2019) shedding light on their implications for human rights within the timeframe from 2011 to the present. Additionally, the examination of the effectiveness of security measures and peacebuilding initiatives holds relevance for informing policy decisions, international interventions, and local strategies to mitigate human

rights abuses. The study will additionally contribute to academic literature on human rights in post-conflict settings, offering insights applicable to other regions.

1.9 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The study will be guided by the Transitional Justice Theory and the Human Security Framework

Transitional justice theory: Is the approach to systematic or massive violations of Human rights that both provides redress to victims and creates or enhances opportunities for the transformation of the political systems, conflicts, and other conditions that may have been at the root of the abuses. This theory focuses on the ways societies address past human rights violations to achieve justice and reconciliation. It will help in analyzing how South Sudan's mechanisms for dealing with past abuses are impacting current human rights conditions. (Teitel, 2003)

Human security framework: The framework focuses on people and is specific to the contexts in which they live. This framework emphasizes the protection of individuals' fundamental freedoms and human rights. It will aid in understanding the broader security environment affecting human rights in South Sudan (OHCHR, 2021)

Conflict Theory. This is a social theory that is associated with Karl Marx, who posits that society is in a state of perpetual conflict because of competition for limited resources. Conflict theory holds that social order is maintained by domination and power, rather than by consensus and conformity. (Main, 2023). It is rooted in sociology, and examines societal structures and power dynamics (Babik, 2013), emphasizing the role of conflict in shaping social change. In the context of South Sudan, this theory can help analyze the underlying causes of the persistence of human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan. These include political, economic, and ethnic factors contributing to violence and instability ((UNSC)., 2023).

Human Rights Approach. This approach states that individuals and communities should know their rights. The human rights approach centers on the recognition and protection of universal rights inherent to all individuals, as outlined in international agreements (Union, 2020). This approach

provides a normative framework for evaluating the respect, protection, and fulfillment of human rights, irrespective of economic or cultural contexts.

1.10 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK.

1.10.1 Independent Variables.

Economic Disparities. Investigating economic factors such as resource distribution and disparities contributing to conflicts. (BTI, 2024)

Consequences on the Population. Assessing the short-term and long-term societal impact of conflicts on individuals and communities. (Survey, 2021)

1.10.2 Mediating Variables.

Ethnic Dynamics. Analyzing the role of ethnicity in shaping conflicts and human rights violations. These include South Sudanese tribes, traditions, culture, and languages (James Kunhiak, 2024). (Researchers, 2024)

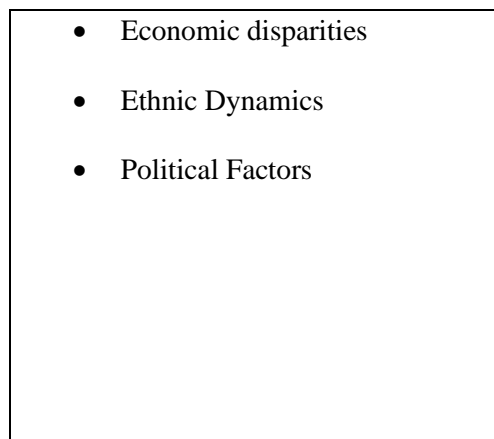
1.10.3 Dependent Variables

Patterns of Human Rights Violations. Documenting specific instances of human rights abuses, including displacement, violence, and restrictions on freedoms. These are the violations that went against the human rights amendments and clauses. (Rights, 2020)

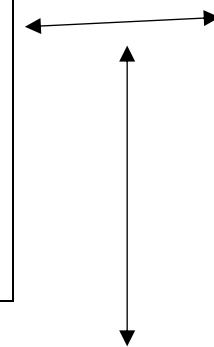
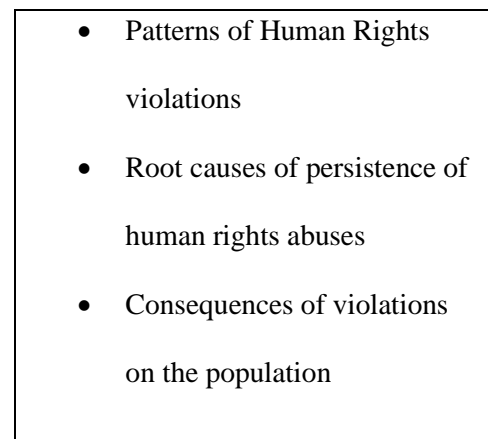
Root Causes of Conflicts. Identifying underlying factors contributing to the persistence of conflicts in South Sudan. (OHCHR, 2021)

1.11 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK DIAGRAM

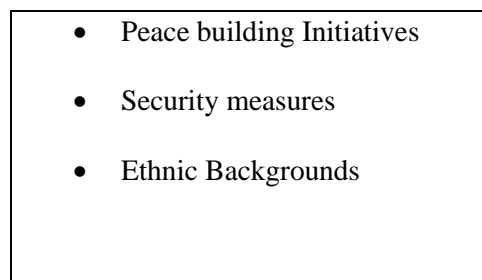
Independent Variables



Dependent Variables



Mediating Variables



1.12 RESEARCH CONCEPT BUDGET

BUDGET DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	FREQUENCY	AMOUNT (UGX)	BUDGET NOTES
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NOTEBOOKS	STATIONERY	1	20,000	1	20,000	WRITING MATERIALS
PRINTING AND BINDING	STATIONERY	1	50,000	1	50,000	QUESTIONNAIRE
LUNCH, SUPPER, REFRESHMENTS	MEALS	1	30,000	10	300,000	BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DINNER, WATER, SODA
TRANSPORT REFUND	PERSONS	2	10,000	10	100,000	FUEL AND PAYMENT OF SERVICES
FIELD TRANSPORT	PERSONS	2	20,000	10	200,000	FUEL AND PAYMENT OF SERVICES
COORDINATION	LUMPSUM	3	30,000	5	150,000	MOBILISATION
TOTAL					820,000	

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2. Introduction

This chapter is comprised of different definitions of ‘‘human rights violations’’ from different scholars and, some of the reasons for its persistence in post-conflict South Sudan. The chapter reviews the educational materials put forward by several personalities and scholars on ‘‘the persistence of Human rights violations in post-conflict South Sudan’’. It also critically analyzes the differences in the explanations and ideas to find out the research gap in the study variables. The literature will be reviewed objectively by starting with a definition of a concept followed by a review of objectives. Sources like newspaper articles, encyclopedias, magazines, and books related to the people will be used.

2.1 What is Human Rights Violation?

Human rights as a concept comes from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). UDHR was created/founded in response to the various WW11 atrocities including events like the Holocaust. The UDHR document outlines the human rights that all people are entitled to such as freedom from torture, freedom of expression, and the right to seek asylum. When those rights aren’t protected or blatantly disregarded, they are violated. Thus, we are left to ask ourselves questions like; What are the types of human rights violations? Who is responsible for preventing and addressing them?

The UDHR document further entails that Human rights literature is committed to a society that believes that every one of us has a moral duty and power to make a social change. It is based on the belief in the tremendous power of literature to make a change and difference and is the author’s responsibility towards readers both on the social aspect and the artistic one.

2.2 Definition and types of human rights violations

A state is responsible for committing human rights violations either directly or indirectly. Violations can either be performed intentionally by the state or can come as a result of the state’s failure to

prevent the violation. When a state engages in human rights violations, various actors can be involved such as police, traditional leaders, civil society, government officials, and more. The violation can be physically violent, such as police brutality, while rights such as the right to fair trial can also be violated, where no physical violence is involved.

2.3 Examples of human rights violations

A few examples of human rights violations have been mentioned, but several more remain unmentioned. Civil, economic, cultural, political, and social rights can all be violated through various means. Although all the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the legally binding International Covenants of Human Rights (ICCPR, CESCR) are considered essential, there are particularly certain types of violations we tend to consider more serious. Civil rights, which include the right to life, safety, and equality before the law are considered by many to be ‘first-generation’ rights. Political rights, which include the right to vote and the right to a fair trial, also fall under this category.

Civil and political rights are violated through acts of arbitrary arrests, torture, and genocide. These violations are common and often experienced during times of war. They are known as war crimes when human rights violations intersect with the breaking of laws about armed conflict.

Conflict can also trigger violations of the right to freedom of expression and the right to peaceful assembly. States are usually responsible for the violations when they attempt to maintain control and push down rebellious societal forces. The suppression of political rights is a common tactic for many governments during times of civil unrest. Violations of civil and political human rights aren’t always linked to specific conflicts and can occur at any given time.

As described in the UDHR report, economic, social, and cultural rights include the right to work, education, and physical and mental health. As a common feature with all human rights, states, and other actors can violate economic, social, and cultural rights. The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights gives a variety of examples of how these rights can be violated.

These include Denial of services and information about health (the right to health). When discrimination at work is based on trivial traits like gender, sexual orientation, and race (The right to work). Not paying a sufficient minimum wage (rights at work). Forbidding the use of minority/Indigenous languages (the right to participate in cultural life)

2.4 What are three factors that lead to human rights violations?

Three major leading factors cause human rights violations. These are political, economic, and, social factors. Before diving into context, appreciation must be awarded to international law, the United Nations, and the African Union for positively influencing and elevating the human rights status in Africa, while bettering the situation across the whole continent. However, there is an unfortunate occurrence of human rights violations still happening in various sections of Africa. According to the 24th May 2020 Amnesty Report on Human Rights Violations, most of the violations can be attributed to political instability (as a consequence of civil war), racial discrimination, corruption, post-colonialism, economic scarcity, ignorance, illness, religious bigotry, debt and bad financial management, monopoly of power, lack/absence of judicial and press autonomy, and border conflicts. Many of the provisions involved in regional, national, continental, and global agreements remained unaccomplished.

2.5 To investigate the impact of human rights violations on the welfare of the South Sudanese people.

By establishing the conceptual meaning and understanding of human rights violations persistence in post-conflict South Sudan, we get to understand the impacts in has the livelihoods of the South Sudanese people.

The conceptual underpinnings of Human Rights violations involve a multidimensional understanding that extends beyond just recognizing different manifestations of violations directed toward individuals due to their ethnic background or expression (Flood & Pease, 2020). Deeper awareness requires

comprehending the complex sociocultural factors, and economic as well as political dynamics that perpetuate such violence within a given context, including how cultural norms and structural inequalities shape the experiences of victims and survivors, as well as the barriers they face (World Health Organization, 2021). Human Rights violations' persistence also entails knowledge about the far-reaching consequences and impacts of this violence, which go beyond immediate harms to include broader social, economic, and developmental reverberations (Heise et al., 2023). At the highest level, human rights violations mitigation encompasses understanding effective strategies and interventions for addressing these abuses such as policies, laws, support services, and community-based approaches that promote human rights and protect individual rights (Ellsberg et al., 2020). Cultivating this holistic, multidimensional awareness is crucial for creating a safer, and more equitable environment in South Sudan.

It involves recognizing the pervasive and multifaceted nature of human rights violations, which can manifest in overt acts of abuse as well as more subtle forms of discrimination and marginalization (Heise et al., 2019). Individuals need to understand the gendered power dynamics and inequalities that underlie human rights violations, and how these are reinforced through social norms, institutional practices, and cultural beliefs (Michau et al., 2020). Additionally, the persistence of human rights violations encompasses knowledge about the profound and far-reaching consequences of such violence, which can include physical and mental health issues, economic insecurity, disrupted education and employment, and intergenerational trauma (Ellsberg et al., 2022). This holistic understanding of the impacts of human rights violations is crucial for motivating and guiding comprehensive prevention and response efforts.

Human rights violations' persistence also encompasses knowledge about the impacts and consequences of such violence, both on individual victims/survivors as well as on communities and society at large. This includes damage of the physical, mental, and socioeconomic toll of human rights abuses, which can range from immediate physical injuries and long-term health issues to psychological trauma, depression, and PTSD (UN Women, 2020). Human rights violations also involve understanding the broader social and economic impacts, such as disruptions to education, employment, and economic

security for victims and their families. Crucially, human rights advocacy requires knowledge about the various barriers that victims and survivors face in accessing necessary support services and achieving justice, including social stigma, financial constraints, lack of awareness of resources, and fear of retaliation (Sagot, 2022). Cultivating this nuanced understanding of the wide-ranging persistence of human rights violations in post-conflict South Sudan is essential for designing and implementing holistic, survivor-centered approaches to prevention and response, and for addressing the systemic inequities that perpetuate such violence in the first place.

2.6 To find out whether government institutions adhere to the peacebuilding guidelines.

We tend to ask ourselves, **who is ultimately responsible for ensuring human rights violations don't happen?**

In human rights treaties, states bear the primary burden of responsibility for protecting and encouraging human rights. When a government ratifies a treaty, they have a three-fold obligation. They must **respect, protect, and fulfill human rights**. When violations occur, it's the government's job to intervene and prosecute those responsible. The government must hold everyone (and itself) accountable.

This doesn't mean that members of civil society don't also have a responsibility to prevent human rights violations. Businesses and institutions must comply with discrimination laws and promote equality, while every individual should respect the rights of others. When governments are violating human rights either directly or indirectly, civil society should hold them accountable and speak out. The international community also must monitor governments and their track records with human rights. Violations occur all the time, but they should always be called out.

2.7 What are the most common human rights violations in the world?

Abductions, arbitrary arrests, detentions without trial, political executions, assassinations, and torture often follow. In cases where extreme violations of human rights have occurred, reconciliation and peacebuilding become much more difficult.

According to Amnesty International, Conflicts in South Sudan are caused by ethno-political wrangling and competition amongst the elite over access to power and financial resources. Mar 2023. Government forces and armed groups committed serious human rights violations and abuses, including extrajudicial executions, unlawful killings, conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, and the recruitment and use of children.

South Sudan continues to face a dire human rights and humanitarian crisis. The conflict between the government, opposing forces, and their respective allied militias, as well as inter-communal violence, in pockets of the country, resulted in the deaths, injuries, and displacement of thousands of civilians.

2.8 Summary of literature review

The literature review explores the intricate relationships between human rights violations' persistence and cultural, political, ethnic, and socio-economic factors in post-conflict South Sudan. Scholars emphasize the critical roles of government institutions adhering to peacebuilding guidelines, negotiations, peaceful dialogues, and economic freedoms in South Sudan. However, gaps exist in understanding the specific mechanisms through which different types of tools, methods, negotiations, and strategies influence the socio-economic, political, and ethnic harmony and development, particularly in a diverse cultural context such as South Sudan. Further research could delve deeper into the nuanced impacts that human rights violations have on the country's economic growth, legal frameworks, and ethical distribution in South Sudan.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3. INTRODUCTION

This chapter is a representation and discussion of the research questions. It also introduces the process through which the data is collected, analyzed, and processed. The collected data will be used to accomplish the objectives of the research being carried out. In addition, the chapter outlines the techniques to be used to implement the research and gives an insight into the quality of all means to be used throughout the process.

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

This study will use a cross-section research design approach. The study will consider both quantitative and qualitative research approaches. A quantitative research approach will be used to analyze statistical data. The researcher will use a qualitative approach to yield an unbiased result that can be generalized to a larger population. The qualitative research approach is primarily exploratory research used to gain an understanding of underlying reasons, opinions, and motivations that provide insight into the problem or help to develop ideas or hypotheses for potential quantitative research. A qualitative research approach is used to collect non-numerical data. For example, through in-depth interviews.

3.2 POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The population for this study primarily consists of the South Sudanese populace, including both citizens and residents, who have experienced the effects of the persisting human rights violations in

the country's political landscape. This encompasses a diverse range of individuals from various socio-economic, ethnic, and regional backgrounds, as the impacts of coups have been felt across South Sudan's highly heterogeneous society. Without knowing the exact number of people, an appropriate sample size can be determined using the Krejci and Morgan table. If the population size is around 60 people, the recommended sample size would be 52 people, selected to represent the diversity of the nation.

3.3 SAMPLE SIZE AND SELECTION

3.3.1 SAMPLE SIZE

A sample size is the total number of sub-elements or individuals randomly selected and assigned from a given population. The population of the study will be 52 respondents.

TABLE: Sample Size

Categories of respondents	Population	Sample size	Sampling technique
Ordinary Citizens	18	14	Purposive
Civil Society Actors (P.B)	24	20	Random
Local communities	18	18	Purposive
Total	60	52	

3.4 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

The study will use both probability and non-probability sampling methods. Simple random sampling will be employed to select a representative sample of the broader South Sudanese population, ensuring each individual has an equal chance of being included. Additionally, the researchers will utilize purposive sampling to deliberately choose participants with relevant knowledge and experiences, such as political and military elites, civil society actors, traditional leaders, and members of marginalized communities. This combination of random and purposive sampling techniques will

enable the capture of diverse perspectives on the persistence of human rights violations in post-conflict South Sudan.

3.5 DATA SOURCES

Primary sources: Primary data will help the researcher to have unused and fresh data for the determination of events. The researcher will directly reach out to the respondents through various data collection instruments such as interviews and questionnaires.

Secondary sources: Document review related to the study, newspapers, online journals, and textbooks will be used such that the researcher is well equipped with the required data to facilitate the study.

3.6 DATA COLLECTION METHODS AND INSTRUMENTS

Data collection refers to the systematic process of collecting research data on a given phenomenon. The researcher will use both primary and secondary sources of data collection for the study.

3.7 QUESTIONNAIRE

Kumar (2005) defines a questionnaire as a written list of questions, the answers to which are recorded by the respondents. The questionnaire has sets of questions, which will be answered by filling, after which they will be picked back for data analysis. Self-administered questionnaires covering aspects of the study variables and accompanied by a five-point Likert scale response continuum, that is, 5= strongly agree, 4= agree, 3= neutral, 2= disagree and, 1= strongly disagree, were used for this study to collect data responses. This method of data collection will be preferred because it gives a great degree of assurance to the anonymity and confidence of the research respondents.

3.8 QUALITY CONTROL

3.8.1 VALIDITY

Collis and Hussey (2013), hold that validity of an instrument is the ability of the instrument to collect justifiable and truthful data; that is, measuring what it is developed to measure. The construction of the questionnaire will be based on the objectives of the study. Data collection instruments will be presented to the supervisor who will attest to the content validity of the instrument that is the ambiguity of questions, items, and their value. The average percentage is found to be above 0.7 (70%), the content is considered valid. The formula below is used to check for the validity of the instrument:

Where; R is Relevant, N is Neutral, and IR is Irrelevant. The closer the value is to 1, the more valid the instrument.

3.9 DATA QUALITY CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

The validity of a questionnaire refers to the extent to which it measures what it claims to measure. In-testing validity, the study will adopt content-related validity through consultations with the researcher's supervisor and peers. The researcher will prepare questionnaires and present them to the supervisor for scrutiny and suggestions on the relevance, clarity, and suitability of the information. The supervisor will then make suggestions which will be incorporated into the final draft. Reliability of the research instrument refers to the measure of the degree to which the research instrument yields consistent result data or data after repeated trials. To establish the reliability of the research instruments, the researcher will administer questionnaires and pilot test them using various respondents after which the researcher will make necessary changes for the questionnaires to give relevant data.

3.10 ETHICAL ISSUES

A copy of the introductory letter from the University by the Faculty of Education will be presented to ensure that the information obtained from research is for academic purposes. The researcher will ensure that participation will be voluntary and therefore will not force them. The researcher will also debrief the recipients before the data is collected from them. The researcher will cite all the necessary documents used in this work to recognize their effort as far as secondary data is concerned.

3.11 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Issues with sample and selection: Sampling errors may occur because a probability sampling method will be used to select a sample because the sample does not reflect the general population or appropriate population concerned.

Insufficient sample size for statistical measurements: When conducting a study, it will be important to have a sufficient sample to conclude a valid research result. The sample may be too small; it will be difficult to identify significant relationships from the data because statistical tests require a larger sample size to ensure that the sample is considered representative of a population and that the statistical result can be generalized to a larger population.

OBJECTIVE	SOURCE OF DATA	METHOD
To find out how cultural factors influence human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan.	Traditional leaders	Interviews Questionnaires
To investigate the impact of human rights violations on the	Police Civilians	Interviews Survey on Population

welfare of the South Sudanese people.	Traders Women Village people Children	Convenience sampling Questionnaires
To find out whether government institutions adhere to the peacebuilding guidelines.	Governors Peacebuilding Undersecretary	Interviews Questionnaires

3.11.1 Sample interview questions.

1. Tell me how this conflict started.
2. How many cases of human rights violations do you record in a month at the police station?
3. As the police, what are you doing to protect civilian human rights within Juba?
4. Which cultural practices and beliefs conflict with today's human rights thus causing violations?
5. As the Ministry of Peacebuilding, which laws have you put in place to curb human rights violations?
6. As governors, how are you promoting and adhering to peacebuilding guidelines?

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4. Introduction

This chapter presents and discusses the results of an analysis that has been done to look at the specific objectives of the study, and concerning the reviewed literature while using the help of tables to review literature. The study was carried out using Survey Questionnaires with 52 specific and randomly selected individuals within Juba South Sudan.

4.1 Findings on demographic characteristics of respondents

This section presents the general background information about the respondents concerning their gender, age bracket, literacy levels, occupation, religion, marital status, and years in South Sudan as shown in the table below;

Table 1: Background Information about the respondents

Item	Description	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	30	57.6
	Female	22	42.4
	Total	52	100.0
Age bracket	Below 25 years	6	11.5
	25-34 years	7	13.5
	35-44 years	19	36.5
	45-54 years	15	28.9
	55 years and above	5	9.6
	Total	52	100.0
Literacy level	No formal education	4	7.7
	Primary	2	3.8

	Secondary	16	30.8
	University	20	38.5
	Tertiary	10	19.2
	Total	52	100.0
Occupation	Community leader	4	7.7
	Trader	10	19.2
	Government official	8	15.4
	Police	7	13.5
	Parent/Guardian	14	26.9
	Other (please specify)	9	17.3
	Total	52	100.0
Religion	Christianity	21	40.4
	Muslim	22	42.3
	African traditional religion	9	17.3
	Total	52	100.0
Marital Status	Married	20	38.5
	Single	11	21.1
	Divorced	5	9.6
	Separated	8	15.4
	Widow	5	9.6
	Widower	3	5.8
	Total	52	100.0
	Years in South Sudan	Less than 1 year	2
1-3 years		5	9.6
3-5 years		20	38.5
More than 5 years		25	48.1
Total		52	100.0

Source: *Primary data*

4.1.1 The general overview and breakdown of how the respondents reacted to factors contributing to the human rights violations' persistence in South Sudan.

4.1.2 Breakdown of the gender of the respondents.

According to Table 1 above, the majority of respondents represented by 57.6% are male, while 42.4% are female. This indicates that men constitute a larger proportion of the South Sudanese population across the country with over three-fifths of the respondents being male.

4.1.3 Breakdown of the age bracket of the respondents.

Furthermore, the majority of the respondents represented by 36.5% fall within the age bracket of 35-44 years, making this the most common age group among the respondents. This is followed by those aged 45-54 years, who are represented by 28.9% of the respondents, while the smallest group is those aged 55 years and above, comprising 9.6% of the respondents. This distribution suggests that the majority of the South Sudanese population is relatively young, with most being in their 30s, supporting the fact that 72% of South Sudan's population is made up of the Youth.

4.1.4 Breakdown of the literacy levels of the respondents.

More so, the highest literacy levels among the respondents show that 38.5% have attained university-level education. This is followed by Secondary education at 30.8%, Tertiary level at 19.2%, and Primary education, who make up the smallest group at 3.8%. This suggests that a larger proportion of the respondents hold a high or advanced level of education, with fewer or reduced levels of uneducated people within South Sudan. This notable improvement in the literacy levels within South Sudan can be attributed to the determination of the Ministry of General Education and Instruction under the leadership of Honourable Awut Deng Achuil.

4.1.5 Breakdown of the occupation of the respondents.

In addition, in terms of Occupation, the most common role is Parent/Guardian, which accounts for 26.9% of the respondents. This is followed by Traders at 19.2% seen from South Sudan's growing economy, then Others specifically students comprising of 17.3%, then Government officials at 15.4%, Police at 13.5% and finally the smallest group being Community leaders at 7.7%, because of their scarcity within Juba city. Elders and community leaders are commonly found in rural areas within their villages.

4.1.6 Breakdown of the religion of the respondents.

On another note, South Sudan experiences a diverse religious culture with Islam being the majority at 42.3%. This is due to the influence of the Arab culture before the Republic of South Sudan separated and became independent from Sudan in 2011. Followed by the rising levels of Christianity at 40.4% and the smallest portion being African Traditional Religion at 17.3% because of the high levels of Western culture assimilation.

4.1.7 Breakdown of the marital status of the respondents.

Furthermore, the marital status is fairly good in South Sudan with the Married being at 38.5%, followed by Single at 21.1% due to the young population. We find the Separated category at 15.4%, the Divorced at 9.6%, tying with the Widows and Widowers at 5.8% especially caused by the high levels of insecurity and Gun violence within South Sudan.

4.1.8 Breakdown of the years spent/lived within South Sudan by the respondents.

Lastly, regarding the years spent/lived within South Sudan, 48.1% of the respondents have been living in South Sudan for more than 5 years, making them the most common tenure among the respondents. Those who have been living within the country for 3-5 years constitute 38.5%, while 9.6% have been within South Sudan for 1-3 years with the smallest group of less than 1 year at 3.8%. This shows that a

significant portion of the population has lived the majority of their lives within South Sudan mostly as natives and citizens.

4.2 To find out how cultural factors influence human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan

Table 2: How cultural factors influence human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan.

(Using SA-strongly Agree, A-agree, U- uncertain, D- disagree, SD- strongly disagree)

4.2.1 The general overview and breakdown of how respondents reacted to cultural factors influencing human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan.

From the questionnaires collected from the selected respondents, they were required to give their most honest opinions regarding the factors that could have a potential in the human rights violation persistence in South Sudan and their responses were as follows;

Table 2: Table of Respondents that strongly agreed with how cultural factors influence human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan.

Influence of cultural factors	Number of times the answer was mentioned (S.A)	Percent (%) based on respondents
Culture/Tradition is the root cause of Human Rights Violations	21	35.0
The difference in Ethnicity/Languages is a leading cause of Human Rights Violations	10	16.7

Traditional/Community leaders are actively participating in the eradication of Human Rights Violations	29	48.3
Total	60	100.0

Source: *Primary data*

4.2.2 Respondents that strongly agreed with how cultural factors influence human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan.

A significant majority of respondents represented by 48.3% strongly agreed that Traditional/Community leaders are actively participating in the eradication of human rights violations within South Sudan. This strong trust comes from the fact that most South Sudanese still strongly believe in customary laws. Then this category is followed by the 35.0% that strongly agreed that Culture/Tradition is the root cause of human rights violations and thirdly the 16.7% that strongly agrees that the difference in Ethnicity/Languages are a leading cause of human rights violations in South Sudan. South Sudan is a culturally diverse nation that consists of various tribes and languages. It is easy to agree with that because even the 2013 civil war was sparked by a difference in ethnicity between the Dinka and Nuer.

Table 3: Table of Respondents that Agreed with how cultural factors influence human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan.

Influence of cultural factors	Number of times the answer was mentioned (A)	Percent (%) based on respondents
Culture/Tradition is the root cause of Human Rights Violations	9	32.1
The difference in Ethnicity/Languages is a leading cause of Human Rights Violations	12	42.9

Traditional/Community leaders are actively participating in the eradication of Human Rights Violations	7	25.0
Total	28	100.0

Source: *Primary data*

4.2.3 Respondents that agreed with how cultural factors influence human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan.

On the other hand, 42.9% was the majority that agreed with the difference in ethnicity/languages being the leading cause of human rights violations that was followed by culture/tradition being the root cause of human rights violations at 32.1% with traditional/community leaders actively participating in the eradication of human rights violations being the least at 25.0%. This is a clear indication that people have different perspectives of the same situation that they all face.

Table 4: Table of Respondents who were Uncertain about how cultural factors influence human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan.

Influence of cultural factors	Number of times the answer was mentioned (U)	Percent (%) based on respondents
Culture/Tradition is the root cause of Human Rights Violations	3	27.2
The difference in Ethnicity/Language is a leading cause of Human Rights Violations	4	36.4
Traditional/Community leaders are actively participating in the eradication of Human Rights Violations	4	36.4
Total	11	100.0

Source: *Primary data*

4.2.4 Respondents who were uncertain about how cultural factors influence human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan.

Furthermore, some respondents were uncertain about the influence that culture has on promoting human rights violations. The respondents that were uncertain about whether the difference in ethnicity/languages is a leading cause of human rights violations and if traditional/community leaders are actively participating in the eradication of human rights violations tied at 36.4%. Only 27.2% were uncertain about culture/tradition being the root cause of human rights violations. Some respondents are unaware of the existence let alone the reasons why human rights violations are persistent within post-conflict South Sudan.

Table 5: Table of Respondents that Disagreed with how cultural factors influence human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan.

Influence of cultural factors	Number of times the answer was mentioned (D)	Percent (%) based on respondents
Culture/Tradition is the root cause of Human Rights Violations	8	32.0
The difference in Ethnicity/Language is a leading cause of Human Rights Violations	12	48.0
Traditional/Community leaders are actively participating in the eradication of Human Rights Violations	5	20.0
Total	25	100.0

Source: *Primary data*

4.2.5 Respondents that disagreed with how cultural factors influence human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan.

However, some respondents Disagreed on whether the difference in ethnicity/language is the leading cause of human rights violations at 48.0%. 32.0% of the respondents disagreed with culture/tradition being the root cause of human rights violations. The least disagreement at 20.0% is with traditional/community leaders being active in the participation in the eradication of human rights violations in South Sudan. This comes from the solid trust South Sudanese have in their elders and traditional systems of justice.

Table 6: Table of Respondents that strongly disagreed with how cultural factors influence human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan.

Influence of cultural factors	Number of times the answer was mentioned (S.D)	Percent (%) based on respondents
Culture/Tradition is the root cause of Human Rights Violations	15	42.9
The difference in Ethnicity/Language is a leading cause of Human Rights Violations	13	37.1
Traditional/Community leaders are actively participating in the eradication of Human Rights Violations	7	20.0
Total	35	100.0

Source: *Primary data*

4.2.6 Respondents that strongly disagreed with how cultural factors influence human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan.

Lastly, the respondents that strongly disagreed with culture/tradition being the root cause of human rights violations is at 42.9%, because South Sudanese are very patriotic and love their country and culture, therefore many do not associate the causes of human rights violations with their cultures and traditions. This is followed by the respondents who strongly disagreed that the differences in language/ethnicity is the leading cause of human rights violations. 20.0% was the lowest percentage of respondents who strongly disagreed that traditional/community leaders are actively participating in the eradication of human rights violations.

4.3 To investigate the impact of Human Rights Violations on the welfare of the South Sudanese people

Table 3: Description of the impact of human rights violations on the welfare of the South Sudanese people.

(Using SA-strongly Agree, A-agree, U- uncertain, D- disagree, SD- strongly disagree)

4.3.1 The general overview and breakdown of how the respondents reacted to the description of the impact of human rights violations on the welfare of the South Sudanese people.

From the questionnaires collected from the selected respondents, they were asked to describe their experiences and views on the state of life and how they are living within the ever-changing socio-economic status of South Sudan. Their responses were as follows;

Table 7: Table of respondents that strongly agreed with the description of the impact of human rights violations on the welfare of the South Sudanese people.

Description of the welfare in South Sudan	Number of times the answer was mentioned (S.A)	Percent (%) based on respondents
Living in South Sudan is enjoyable	32	35.2
The military is the main perpetrator of human rights violations	7	7.7
There is freedom of speech or expression in South Sudan	13	14.3
The current economic state is manageable	8	8.7
You have faced challenges due to the high inflation rates	22	24.2
The poor economic situation is about to get better	9	9.9
Total	91	100.0

Source: *Primary data*

4.3.2 Respondents that strongly agreed with the description of the impact of human rights violations on the welfare of the South Sudanese people.

The majority of respondents represented by 35.2% strongly agreed and described that living in South Sudan is enjoyable. Despite the insecurities within the country, life in South Sudan is very enjoyable because the people are extremely friendly, kind, and hospitable. They firmly believe in family and being each other's keeper. The second largest category at 24.2% strongly agreed that they faced challenges due to the high inflation rates. South Sudan uses two currencies, the South Sudanese pound and the US dollar, thus the constant fluctuations within the dollar rates have caused the South Sudanese currency to become volatile. The third group strongly agreed that there is freedom of speech or expression in

South Sudan at 14.3%. Only 9.9% of the respondents strongly agreed that the poor economic situation is about to get better along with 8.7% strongly agreeing that the current economic state is manageable. The smallest representation of the respondents strongly agreed that the military is the main perpetrator of human rights violations.

Table 8: Table of respondents that agreed with the description of the impact of human rights violations on the welfare of the South Sudanese people

Description of the welfare in South Sudan	Number of times the answer was mentioned (A)	Percent (%) based on respondents
Living in South Sudan is enjoyable	8	12.1
The military is the main perpetrator of human rights violations	10	15.2
There is freedom of speech or expression in South Sudan	14	21.2
The current economic state is manageable	12	18.2
You have faced challenges due to the high inflation rates	12	18.2
The poor economic situation is about to get better	10	15.1
Total	66	100.0

Source: *Primary data*

4.3.3 Respondents that agreed with the description of the impact of human rights violations on the welfare of the South Sudanese people.

A significant number of respondents represented by 21.2% agreed that there is freedom of speech or expression in South Sudan. This can be seen through evening talk shows aired on Miraya FM where

citizens discuss random topics of interest. 18.2%, was a tie in agreeing with the current economic state being manageable and facing challenges due to the high inflation rates. The two situations seem to be moving hand in hand with each other because when the prices in the market inflate, people are automatically forced to face economic challenges. The third majority to agree was also a tie in their belief that the military are the main perpetrators of human rights violations and that the poor economic situation is about to get better at 15.2%. The South Sudanese believe that when the army and its military feuds are put in order, the economic situation will stabilize and get better. The smallest fraction agreed that living in South Sudan is enjoyable at 12.1%.

Table 9: Table of respondents who were uncertain about the description of the impact of human rights violations on the welfare of the South Sudanese people.

Description of the welfare in South Sudan	Number of times the answer was mentioned (U)	Percent (%) based on respondents
Living in South Sudan is enjoyable	5	9.6
The military is the main perpetrator of human rights violations	7	13.5
There is freedom of speech or expression in South Sudan	5	9.6
The current economic state is manageable	9	17.3
You have faced challenges due to the high inflation rates	9	17.3
The poor economic situation is about to get better	17	32.7
Total	52	100.0

Source: *Primary data*

4.3.4 Respondents who were uncertain about the description of the impact of human rights violations on the welfare of the South Sudanese people.

According to 32.7% of the respondents, they were uncertain whether the poor economic situation is about to get better. 17.3% of the respondents tied at being uncertain in whether the economic state is manageable or if they've faced challenges due to the high inflation rates. The volatile currency rates can't allow the South Sudanese people to trust in the economy therefore, they remain unsure of what the monetary future holds. 13.5% of the respondents were uncertain if the military is the main perpetrator of human rights violations because of their unpredictable nature. The last category is also tied to being uncertain about whether living in South Sudan is enjoyable and if there is freedom of speech or expression in South Sudan. Many South Sudanese have been oppressed for so long that they are scared to live freely within their own home/country.

Table 10: Table of respondents that disagreed with the description of the impact of human rights violations on the welfare of the South Sudanese people.

Description of the welfare in South Sudan	Number of times the answer was mentioned (D)	Percent (%) based on respondents
Living in South Sudan is enjoyable	5	8.9
The military is the main perpetrator of human rights violations	12	21.4
There is freedom of speech or expression in South Sudan	17	30.4
The current economic state is manageable	11	19.7
You have faced challenges due to the high inflation rates	6	10.7
The poor economic situation is about to get better	5	8.9

Total	56	100.0
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Source: Primary data

4.3.5 Respondents that disagreed with the description of the impact of human rights violations on the welfare of the South Sudanese people.

However, 30.4% of respondents disagreed with the freedom of speech or expression being present in South Sudan. This category was followed by 21.4% of the respondents who disagreed with the military being the main perpetrators of human rights violations. In third place, 19.7% of respondents disagreed with the current economic state being manageable because it has been unpleasant for a long time now. 10.7% of the respondents disagreed with having faced challenges due to the high inflation rates. The last category is tied at disagreeing with whether living in South Sudan is enjoyable and if the poor economic situation is about to get better at 8.9%.

Table 11: Table of respondents that strongly disagreed with the description of the impact of human rights violations on the welfare of the South Sudanese people.

Description of the welfare in South Sudan	Number of times the answer was mentioned (S.D)	Percent (%) based on respondents
Living in South Sudan is enjoyable	3	5.7
The military is the main perpetrator of human rights violations	18	34.0
There is freedom of speech or expression in South Sudan	5	9.4
The current economic state is manageable	12	22.6
You have faced challenges due to the high inflation rates	3	5.7

The poor economic situation is about to get better	12	22.6
Total	53	100.0

Source: *Primary data*

4.3.6 Respondents that strongly disagreed with the description of the impact of human rights violations on the welfare of the South Sudanese people.

Lastly, amongst the respondents who strongly disagreed, 34.0% strongly disagreed with the military being the main perpetrators of human rights violations. 22.6% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the current economic state being manageable and if the poor economic situation is about to get better. Only 9.4% of the respondents strongly disagreed with there being freedom of speech or expression in South Sudan. The lowest proportion of the respondents also strongly disagreed with having faced challenges due to the high inflation rates and if living in South Sudan is enjoyable.

4.4 To find whether government institutions adhere to the peacebuilding guidelines

Table 4: The adherence of government institutions to the peacebuilding guidelines.

(Using SA-strongly Agree, A-agree, U- uncertain, D- disagree, SD- strongly disagree)

4.4.1 The general overview and breakdown of how respondents reacted to whether government institutions adhere to the peacebuilding guidelines.

From the questionnaires collected from the selected respondents, they were asked for their views on whether they saw and felt the adherence of government institutions on following the peacebuilding guidelines, and their responses were as follows;

Table 12: Table of respondents that strongly agreed with whether government institutions adhere to the peacebuilding guidelines.

Adherence to peacebuilding Guidelines	Number of times the answer was mentioned (S.A)	Percent (%) based on respondents
The government is putting up initiatives to control human rights violations	33	36.7
The police are actively controlling human rights violations	29	32.2
The Ministry of Peacebuilding is effectively mitigating human rights violations	28	31.1
Total	90	100.0

Source: Primary data

4.4.2 Respondents that strongly agreed with whether government institutions adhere to the peacebuilding guidelines.

A significant majority of respondents represented by 36.7% strongly agreed that the government is putting up initiatives to control human rights violations. A large proportion of the citizens expect the government to solve state issues therefore, strongly believe that the government is adhering to peacebuilding guidelines. The second majority of respondents strongly agreed that the police are actively controlling human rights violations at 32.2%. The smallest category 31.1% strongly agreed that the Ministry of Peacebuilding is effectively mitigating human rights violations.

Table 13: Table of respondents that agreed with whether government institutions adhere to the peacebuilding guidelines.

Adherence to peacebuilding guidelines	Number of times the answer was mentioned (A)	Percent (%) based on respondents
The government is putting up initiatives to control human rights violations	8	23.5
The police are actively controlling human rights violations	15	44.1
The Ministry of Peacebuilding is effectively mitigating human rights violations	11	32.4
Total	34	100.0

Source: Primary data

4.4.3 Respondents that agreed with whether government institutions adhere to the peacebuilding guidelines.

A substantial portion of the respondents represented by 44.1% agreed that the police are actively controlling human rights violations. 32.4% agreed that the Ministry of Peacebuilding is effectively mitigating human rights violations. The last group of respondents 23.5% agreed that the government is putting up initiatives to control human rights violations.

Table 14: Table of respondents who were uncertain about whether government institutions adhere to the peacebuilding guidelines.

Adherence to peace-building guidelines	Number of times the answer was mentioned (U)	Percent (%) based on respondents
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The government is putting up initiatives to control human rights violations	3	42.8
The police are actively controlling human rights violations	2	28.6
The Ministry of Peacebuilding is effectively mitigating human rights violations	2	28.6
Total	7	100.0

Source: *Primary data*

4.4.4 Respondents who were uncertain about whether government institutions adhere to the peacebuilding guidelines.

Two-thirds of the respondents represented by 42.8% were uncertain whether the government is putting up initiatives to control human rights violations. At 28.6%, the respondents tied at their uncertainty about the police actively controlling human rights violations because of the rampant/high levels of crime within South Sudan, and if the Ministry of Peacebuilding is effectively mitigating human rights violations. This can be backed by the fact that the ministry of Peacebuilding usually focuses its efforts on the more remote and rural areas rather than Juba City.

Table 15: Table of respondents that disagreed with whether government institutions adhere to the peacebuilding guidelines.

Adherence to peacebuilding guidelines	Number of times the answer was mentioned (D)	Percent (%) based on respondents
The government is putting up initiatives to control human rights violations	7	36.8

The police are actively controlling human rights violations	6	31.6
The Ministry of Peacebuilding is effectively mitigating human rights violations	6	31.6
Total	19	100.0

Source: *Primary data*

4.4.5 Respondents that disagreed with whether government institutions adhere to the peacebuilding guidelines.

A notable percentage of respondents represented by 36.8% disagreed with whether the government is putting up initiatives to control human rights violations. This is because the South Sudanese are tired of the stagnant situation in the country that is characterized by arbitrary arrests, discrimination, nepotism, and insecurity. 31.6% of the respondents tied their disagreement on the police actively controlling human rights violations and the Ministry of Peacebuilding effectively mitigating human rights violations because of the lack of a significant impact of the guidelines on the lives of the South Sudanese.

Table 16: Table of respondents that strongly disagreed with whether government institutions adhere to the peacebuilding guidelines.

Adherence to peacebuilding guidelines	Number of times the answer was mentioned (S.D)	Percent (%) based on respondents
The government is putting up initiatives to control human rights violations	2	25.0

The police are actively controlling human rights violations	2	25.0
The Ministry of Peacebuilding is effectively mitigating human rights violations	4	50.0
Total	8	100.0

Source: *Primary data*

4.4.6 Respondents that strongly disagreed with whether government institutions adhere to the peacebuilding guidelines.

Half of the respondents represented by 50.0% strongly disagreed with the Ministry of Peacebuilding effectively mitigating human rights violations. This is particularly because the ministry's work is not really being felt in reducing unemployment rates and improving the standard of living for many citizens. The respondent's opinion on the government putting up initiatives to control human rights violations at 25.0% was tied to their strong disagreement on the police actively controlling human rights violations. As things stand, the citizens are losing their faith in the Government's ability to adhere to the peacebuilding guidelines.

4.5 Conclusion

This chapter presents a summary of the findings of the study, analyzing how cultural factors influence human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan. The summary further investigates the impact of human rights violations on the welfare of the South Sudanese people, as well as whether government institutions adhere to the peacebuilding guidelines. These factors pose a real threat to the peace within South Sudan because they are reasons for the human rights violations' persistence in the country. A

careful analysis of such findings shows a complex interaction between the socio-economic, political, and ethical factors that are at play in the persistence of human rights violations in the country. A more effective adherence and implementation of peacebuilding guidelines by government institutions will lead to the improvement of the standard of living and reduction of Human rights violations within South Sudan.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5. Introduction

This chapter includes a discussion of findings about the literature. It also summarizes all findings reported in chapter four according to the questions of the study, draws conclusions, suggests recommendations, and proposes some areas for further study.

5.1 Summary of Findings

From the questionnaires from the various respondents within Juba city, the collected data revealed that South Sudan is male-dominated with a fairly young population. The respondents were mostly parents/guardians and traders because of the unstable economic situation within the country. The Muslim and Christian denomination is the most practiced religion in South Sudan with most individuals being either married or single due to most of the population being young. More than a quarter of the respondents have also lived more than 5 years in the country, mostly as natives.

Furthermore, the study revealed that traditional/community leaders are actively participating in the eradication of Human rights violations. This can be seen from the solid trust that South Sudanese have in their traditional elders. As a country, South Sudan still generally follows her customary laws more than the constitutional laws.

Key issues like the difference in ethnicity/languages are a leading cause of human rights violations within South Sudan. Being a culturally diverse country with over 100 languages and over 50 tribes, many groups have knocked heads over slang and inappropriate referrals to one another. Especially between the Dinka and Equatorians who undermine the Equatorians for being cowards who ran away instead of fighting for their independence in 2011.

Four-fifths of the respondents were in agreement with the fact that living in South Sudan is enjoyable. This can be because of the familiarity with culture, norms, traditions, and way of life. Despite all the

love for the country, it has its challenges that arise due to socio-economic, military, and political instabilities. Power disagreements and tensions within the leadership of the country have caused the citizens to suffer. Most of the respondents could testify to having faced challenges due to the high inflation rates, leaving room for doubt about whether the economic situation is about to get better.

Despite there relatively being some freedom of speech or expression in South Sudan, a considerable number of the respondents noted that the military is the main perpetrator of human rights violations. Some politicians and advocates are arbitrarily arrested and detained without warrant for airing out their opinions and opposing the ruling government thus abusing the human rights of freedom of speech and expression.

Lastly, the respondents had faith in the government adhering to the peacebuilding guidelines by putting up initiatives to control human rights violations. The Ministry of Peacebuilding is working extremely hard in exterminating human rights violations within the country. Unfortunately, the ministry majorly focuses on the more remote and rural states in South Sudan without much attention being attributed to Juba.

5.2 Conclusions

According to the major objective “To find out the factors of the persistence of the human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan”, I found out that the three major leading factors causing human rights violations persistence in post-conflict South Sudan are social, political, and economic factors. These factors were made up of political instabilities and greed for power, resulting in civil war. As well as economic scarcity due to corruption and misuse of state funds.

This study concludes ‘that human rights violations persist in South Sudan’, because of cultural factors. In regards to objective one “To determine factors influencing human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan”, I discovered that cultural factors greatly influence human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan because of the country’s wide cultural diversity. With over 100 languages and tribes, some groups have faced racial discrimination and favoritism over others. Therefore, the study

reveals that traditional/community leaders are actively participating in the eradication of human rights violations, due to their strong faith in customary laws. The differences among the various ethnicities and languages in South Sudan have caused riffs among the people. Despite the effort put in by traditional/community leaders and the government in mitigating human rights abuses, it will never end in South Sudan until the people learn to embrace each other as one people (Junubin), instead of identifying as their tribes in particular.

Furthermore, objective two “To investigate the impact of human rights violations on the welfare of the South Sudanese people”, enabled me to uncover that a deeper awareness is required to comprehend the complex socio-cultural, and economic factors as well as the political dynamics that perpetuate such violence within South Sudan. This includes how cultural norms and structural inequalities shape the experiences of victims and survivors, including the barriers they face. Thus, through the findings, we establish that many South Sudanese have faced challenges that arise from socio-economic, military, and political instabilities, whereby high inflation rates, power disagreements, and tensions within the leadership of the country have caused citizens to suffer. The use of economic fiscal policies that correlate with the context of South Sudan can become a key factor in enhancing South Sudan’s economic status. If the government can regulate and control the dollar fluctuations and stabilize the South Sudanese pound, then the economy can finally start growing, alternatively improving the living standards in South Sudan. As a country, the economy can be boosted by attracting foreign and business investors in South Sudan to boost economic and infrastructural development.

Lastly, from objective three “To find out how cultural factors influence human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan”, I gained knowledge on who is ultimately responsible for ensuring that human rights violations do not happen. The state or government bears the primary burden of responsibility for protecting and encouraging human rights. Therefore, when violations occur, it’s the government and its institutions’ job to intervene and prosecute those responsible. Hence, the Ministry of Peacebuilding should work even harder in exterminating human rights violations within the country since a large population of South Sudanese have faith in the government adhering to the peacebuilding guidelines by putting up initiatives to control human rights violations. Despite these advancements, the human rights

promotion processes in South Sudan have encountered several challenges. Differing expectations between advocates and government institutions, bureaucratic delays, legal and regulatory complexities, and cultural barriers complicate negotiations. Overcoming these challenges requires improved communication, streamlined processes, and a better understanding of cultural nuances to ensure more effective and successful human rights advocacy. Addressing these issues is essential for enhancing South Sudan's human rights status.

South Sudan is the youngest country in the world, but also the one with the greatest potential to rise from a third-world country to a first-world country because of its abundance of natural resources like oil, minerals, and wildlife. South Sudan was extremely prosperous under the leadership of the late former president his excellence Dr. John Garang De Mabior. Thus, we conclude that South Sudan is currently facing human rights violations' persistence due to poor governance that stems from cultural/ethnic differences. These differences have further led to racial discrimination and marginalization which have caused socio-economic tensions like high inflation rates and civil wars within the country. Therefore, South Sudan will only achieve her former glory when peace and stability are attained, which can only be done when government institutions strictly adhere to peacebuilding guidelines that are set out by the Ministry of Peacebuilding, for the greater good of the nation.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the study findings, these are the recommendations that have been found necessary concerning 'the human rights violations' persistence in South Sudan';

The study recommends the need to diversify and strengthen South Sudan's cultural heritage by spreading awareness of the differences within tribes to deepen their understanding of one another. This approach will mitigate the abuses associated with ethnic and cultural differences between the various tribes within South Sudan. A key change in South Sudan will come when people embrace each other as South Sudanese and not by associating themselves with their particular tribes.

The study also recommends the need to actively leverage and promote partnerships between Government Institutions and International Organizations like the UN, which have a strong drive to reduce and prevent Human Rights violations' persistence within South Sudan. South Sudan should focus on increasing awareness among potential funders and investors about the benefits and protections provided by investments in Human Rights advocates and projects. Additionally, efforts should be made to streamline the implementation of these guidelines and address any legal or regulatory challenges that may arise, thereby enhancing investor confidence and improving the overall investment in Human rights abuse mitigators.

Furthermore, the study recommends the need to address the challenges faced during peace negotiations with conflicting parties by implementing more efficient and transparent processes. This includes reducing bureaucratic delays, simplifying legal and regulatory procedures, and investing in cultural and communication training for Peacebuilding staff. Enhancing these aspects will improve the efficiency of the negotiation process, reduce misunderstandings, and foster stronger relationships with investors. Implementing these changes will contribute to more successful and timely investment agreements, benefiting South Sudan's overall Human rights status and economic development.

In addition, the study recommends the need to enhance the collaborative and consultative approaches in peacebuilding negotiations with human rights abuse victims and amendments. By emphasizing a partnership mentality and actively engaging in open dialogues, South Sudan can better align traditional needs with national goals. This approach will not only facilitate more effective negotiations but also foster long-term relationships and mutual trust, which are crucial for securing and rehabilitating human rights abuse victims.

The study recommends the need to build strategic relationship-building initiatives such as informal discussions and networking events. Although less formal, these interactions play a significant role in initiating relationships and understanding amongst the diverse cultural groups within the country. By organizing more business luncheons, conferences, and social gatherings, government institutions can build rapport with the common man, traditional leaders, and potential investors and lay the groundwork

for successful formal negotiations, ultimately leading to increased peace and harmony within South Sudan.

5.4 Areas for further research

Since the study aims at examining ‘the human rights violations’ persistence in South Sudan’, the study recommends that similar studies should be carried out on other areas concerning this topic. The areas of further research needed include the following:

This study recommends further research into the impact of ‘the persistence of human rights violations in South Sudan’.

Future studies could also explore how individuals react to human rights abuses in South Sudan. The studies could further assess the levels of awareness of human rights violations within the country.

Finally, research could focus on the effectiveness of different ministries and government institutions in spearheading, implementing, and enforcing strategies that South Sudan can use to mitigate human rights violations.

APPENDIX

Appendix A: Survey Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire was the tool used during the research period to collect data.

Dear Respondent,

Subject: Consent to Participate in the Research Study

I hope this letter finds you well. You are invited to participate in a research study titled ‘‘Navigating the persistence of human rights violations in post-conflict South Sudan’’. The purpose of this study is to find out the factors for the persistence of human rights abuses in post-conflict South Sudan.

Study Description: The study aims to understand why human rights violations are persistent in post-conflict South Sudan. Your participation will involve responding to the given question.

Benefits of Participation: By participating in this study, you will contribute valuable insights that can help in finding permanent solutions to the persistent human rights violations in post-colonial South Sudan. Additionally, you will have the opportunity to share your perspectives and experiences, which may inform future policies and practices in this area.

Confidentiality: Your participation in this study is voluntary, and all information provided will be kept confidential. Your responses will only be used for research purposes and will not be shared with any third parties. Any data collected will be stored securely and anonymized to ensure your privacy.

Participation Consent: Your participation in this study is entirely voluntary, and you have the right to withdraw at any time without penalty. Your decision whether or not to participate will not affect your current or future relationship and livelihood.

Contact Information: If you have any questions or concerns about the study, please feel free to contact ADAU DENG BIONG.

Acknowledgment of Consent: By signing below, you indicate that you have read and understood the information provided above, and you voluntarily consent to participate in this research study.

Participant Signature: _____

Date: _____

Thank you for considering participation in this study. Your contribution is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

ADAU DENG BIONG

APPENDIX II: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondent,

I am conducting a study to explore the persistence of human rights violations in post-conflict South Sudan.

This research aims to understand why human rights violations are persistent in post-conflict South Sudan.

Your participation is invaluable to this study. The information you provide will contribute significantly to identifying challenges and developing strategies to improve the welfare of the South Sudanese people. We assure you that your responses will be treated with the utmost confidentiality and used solely for academic purposes.

Thank you for taking the time to participate in this important research.

Sincerely,

ADAU DENG BIONG

SECTION A**Demographic Information**

1. Gender:

- Male
- Female

2. Age:

- Below 25 years
- 25-34 years
- 35-44 years
- 45-54 years
- 55 years and above

3. Occupation:

- Community leader
- Trader
- Government official
- Police
- Parent/Guardian
- Other (please specify)

4. Marital status:

- Married
- Single
- Divorced

- Separated
- Widow
- Widower

5. Religion:

- Christianity
- Muslim
- African Traditional Religion

6. Literacy level:

- No formal education
- Primary
- Secondary
- University
- Tertiary

7. Years in South Sudan:

- Less than 1 year
- 1-3 years
- 3-5 years
- More than 5 years

To navigate human rights abuse persistence in South Sudan

Show a level of agreement or disagreement with the following statements. Tick appropriate in the box using the key below:

SECTION B:

Objective: To find out how cultural factors influence human rights abuses in post conflict South Sudan.

SA-strongly Agree, A-agree, U- uncertain, D- disagree, SD- strongly disagree

	STATEMENTS ON PERSONAL FACTORS	SA	A	U	D	SD
8.	Culture/Tradition is the root cause of Human Rights Violations.					
9.	The differences in Ethnicity/Languages are a leading cause of Human Rights violations.					
10.	Traditional/Community leaders are actively participating in the eradication of Human Rights Violations.					

Objective: To investigate the impact of human rights violations on the welfare of the South Sudanese people.

SA-strongly Agree, A-agree, U- uncertain, D- disagree, SD- strongly disagree

	STATEMENTS ON PERSONAL FACTORS	SA	A	U	D	SD
11.	Living in South Sudan is enjoyable					
12.	The military is the main perpetrator of Human Rights Violations					
13.	There is freedom of speech or expression in South Sudan					

14.	The current Economic state is manageable					
15.	You have faced challenges due to the high inflation rates					
16.	The poor economic situation is about to get better					

Objective: To find whether government institutions adhere to the peacebuilding guidelines.

SA-strongly Agree, A-agree, U- uncertain, D- disagree, SD- strongly disagree

17.	STATEMENTS ON PERSONAL FACTORS	SA	A	U	D	SD
18.	The government is putting up initiatives to control Human Rights violations.					
19.	The police are actively controlling Human Rights violations.					
20.	The Ministry of Peacebuilding is effectively mitigating Human Rights violations.					

Thank you for participating in this survey. Your valuable insights will contribute to the understanding of ‘human rights violations persistence in South Sudan’. Your feedback is expected to contribute to evidence-based strategies for conflict resolution, peacebuilding, and the protection of human rights, ultimately fostering positive change in the South Sudanese context.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION

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