**“AN INVESTIGATION ON THE REASONS BEHIND HIGH RATES OF DEPENDENCY ON UN AND NGO BODIES IN SOUTH SUDAN” A CASE STUDY OF KARAM, IN UROR COUNTY OF BIEH STATE.**

**A Research**

***Submitted by***

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**Declaration**

I declare that the research report presented below is of my original work and has not been submitted for academic award in any institution.

Sign……………………………... Date:

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This report has been submitted for examination as with my prior approval as of my institute supervisor

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**Dedication**

I dedicated this research to my Parents Mr and Mrs Ruben Gai Both and the entire citizens of South Sudan especially the women who works tirelessly to make this country great, paying their taxes every single day to ensure service delivery but who gets the opposite from their government.

**Acknowledgement**

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**Table of content**

**Contents**

[List of acronyms and abbreviations 8](#_Toc16539432)

[Abstract 9](#_Toc16539433)

[1.0 Chapter 1: Introduction 11](#_Toc16539434)

[1.1 Background information 11](#_Toc16539435)

[1.2 Problem statement 14](#_Toc16539436)

[1.3 Research Objectives 14](#_Toc16539437)

[1.4 Research questions 14](#_Toc16539438)

[1.5 Research hypotheses 14](#_Toc16539439)

[1.6 Justification of the study 15](#_Toc16539440)

[1.7 Rationale 16](#_Toc16539441)

[1.8 Scope and limitation 16](#_Toc16539442)

[2.0 Chapter two; Literature review 17](#_Toc16539443)

[2.1 overview 17](#_Toc16539444)

[2.2 what are the main drivers of dependency on UN/NGO bodies in South Sudan? 17](#_Toc16539445)

[2.4 why NGOs/UN bodies are no longer important in South Sudan 22](#_Toc16539447)

[2.5 Knowledge gap that the research seeks to fulfil 23](#_Toc16539448)

[3.0 Chapter 3 Methodology 24](#_Toc16539449)

[3.1 Overview 24](#_Toc16539450)

[3.2 Philosophical paradigm: 25](#_Toc16539451)

[3.3 Study design 25](#_Toc16539452)

[3.4 Study site 25](#_Toc16539453)

[3.5 Research approach 25](#_Toc16539454)

[3.6 Research methods 25](#_Toc16539455)

[3.7 Data needs, types and sources 25](#_Toc16539456)

[3.8 Population, Sampling procedure and Data collection 25](#_Toc16539457)

[3.8.1 Target Population 26](#_Toc16539458)

[3..8.2 Sample Size and Sampling procedure 26](#_Toc16539459)

[3.9 Data collection 27](#_Toc16539460)

[3.1.0 Data analysis 27](#_Toc16539461)

[3.1.1 Data presentation 27](#_Toc16539462)

[3.1.2 Validity and reliability 27](#_Toc16539463)

[3.1.3 Ethics 28](#_Toc16539464)

[4.0 Chapter 4 Presentations of findings, Analysis and interpretation and 28](#_Toc16539465)

[discussions. 28](#_Toc16539466)

[5.1 Limitations of the study 43](#_Toc16539467)

[5.2 Conclusions 43](#_Toc16539469)

[5.3 Suggestion of further studies 46](#_Toc16539470)

[5.4 References 46](#_Toc16539472)

[5.4 Appendixes 49](#_Toc16539475)

## **List of acronyms and abbreviations**

NGOs Non-governmental organizations

INGOs International non-governmental organizations

UN United Nation

DTM Displacement tracing metric

IOM International office of migration

FFW Food for work

UNICEF United nation for children fund

FAO Food and agriculture organization of the united states

WFP World food program

IPC Integrated food security phase classification

AIMPS Africa institute for project management school

MR Mister

MRS Miss

IMF- the International Monetary Fund

IBRD- the International Bank for the Reconstruction and Development

MDGs Millennium developmental goals

**WST World Systems Theory**

OTP Outpatient treatment programmes

UNDP United nations development programmes

MBOs Member based organizations

E.g. For example

OCHA The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

## **Abstract**

This paper investigates on the reasons behind high rate of dependency in South Sudan on NGOs and UN bodies. It seeks to establish the main drivers of dependency, gauge reasons on effects of UN/Bodies operation to the citizens of South Sudan, examine what services do the UN/NGOs provide that encourage dependency. The main objective of the study is to find out What are the main drivers of dependency on UN/NGO bodies in South Sudan.

The findings of the study will be important to the citizens of South Sudan to understand what really are the drivers of dependency on the UN/NGOs bodies beside conflict and hold whosoever is responsible accountable and to also understand that organizations are not of good will to the development of a nation. the study uses the capitalist-orientated **World Systems Theory (WST)**and **Dependency Theory** to explain why there is dependency syndrome and how retrogressive it is to development of a country Drawing a qualitative and quantitative study of 12 experts in the context of the study in Karam Payam of Bieh State. The inductive analysis on the findings denotes that a number of factors have influence dependency syndrome. This includes continuous cycle of war couple with, poor infrastructure and lack of knowledge regarding sustainable agriculture practices. While the government is supportive of the aid response, findings indicates that officials worries that it is crippling the nation and that relying on unconditional aid will only develop a dependency syndrome," People will forget their skills the longer they aren't able to cultivate the land.” for years, South Sudan has been dependent on large-scale foreign aid and gifts of food, hence becoming independent of external assistant. Findings indicates that this will increase the likelihood of pauperiza­tion of the nation when gifts are indiscriminate or unconditional on efforts by the recipients to improve their posi­tion. Findings also indicates that Corruption, weak policies, fragile institutions and lack of strong government push for communities to be self-reliant through provision of necessary conditions for self-production.” Has hindered the productivity of the population hence the independency on external assistance. the elitist political regimes frankly seek to reduce the productive capacity of the poor, so as not to be threatened by political activity in case the poor became more productive. Secondly, the selfish economic benefits of the corrupt ruling elite depend on encouraging the donors to allocate foreign aid on humanitarian grounds. The index of poverty in the recipient countries is the controlling indicator for the donors to allocate foreign aid to these countries. In other words, the elitist ruling regimes want their people to live in extreme poverty so they can draw donors’ support. The duplicity of such regimes is that they seek more foreign financial resources to promote development and reduce poverty, yet they adopt destructive policies that create more misery for their people. Findings indicates that unemployment concern among the youth as they are not given a chance to participate and to voice their concerns in national platforms is associated with long-term poverty and such exclusion is the biggest challenge for young people across the country. Instead of being listened to, they are being manipulated by politicians to serve their interests. Findings also indicates that poor access to education to girls is a major concern as young women are locked away from a better future hence a global crisis that perpetuates poverty and independency on external factors.

The study concludes that Although Food aid programs aim to save lives among acutely food insecure populations. The undesirable aspect, “negative dependency”, arises when meeting current needs comes at the cost of reducing recipients’ capacity to meet their own basic needs in the future without external assistance. (e.g., to grow a crop, or to allocate time to work). Aid is efficient in lessening immediate suffering; however, it is not the solution in the long-run and does not help provide a stable platform for a country like South Sudan to sustainably develop as large influxes of foreign aid can end up doing more harm than good. The study recommends that to realize this goal of a sustainable agriculture in the country, a political solution is needed so that its people can rebuild their lives and South Sudan must also prioritize infrastructure improvements in targeted areas with high agricultural potential. Having more paved roads would ensure that farmers are able to make full use of their yields and would also reduce carbon emissions and has to build a large private sector comprising of both investors and entrepreneurs, to support the government’s efforts in job creation and to continue to put in place the enabling environment, which includes supportive regulations, access to funding and provision of support services like marketing and other business planning services as Small businesses are the lifeblood of any economy.

## **Chapter 1: Introduction**

## **1.1 Background information**

The study was conducted in South Sudan. South Sudan gained independence from Sudan in 2011 after a lengthy civil war Jonathan Fisher. (2017.) it’s population stands at **13,171,224**, based on the latest United Nations estimates. Over 72% of the population is below the age of 30 (South Sudan National Bureau of statistic). 27% of the adult population literate. 78% of households depend on the crop farming or animal husbandry as their primary source of livelihood South Sudan national bureau of statistics, (2016.) South Sudan is expansive, largely rural, yet widely depopulated. Almost 83 percent of the population resides in rural areas.  Poverty is endemic with at least 80 percent of the population defined as income-poor and living on an equivalent of less than US$1 per day. More than one third of the population lacks secure access to food. The agriculture sector is mostly rain-fed and very vulnerable to changing weather patterns. South Sudan experiences both widespread and localized droughts and floods. There is virtually no manufacturing industry and practically all intermediate and consumer goods are imported. The only modern industrial sector is the oil industry, in which foreign investors, particularly Chinese, Indian and Malaysian dominate. However, it is a well-endowed and potentially rich country**.**  The Nile River is its major natural feature. It traverses the country and flows through some of its regional centers, including the capital city, Juba. It facilitates trade, administration and urbanization in some rural areas. South Sudan holds other natural resources including oil, gold, silver, iron ore and copper, and many more. The country’s large fertile lands have produced cassava, groundnuts, sweet potato, sorghum, sesame, maize, rice, finger millet, cowpea and beans. Although landlocked, the country does not lack for access to potential trade routes and markets for its commodity exports.  At the same time, the economy is dominated by the oil sector. UNDP, South Sudan. (2019.)

Foreign aid is defined by Barret (2008) as “the transfer of government resources from rich countries to poorer countries with an intention to reduce poverty and hunger.”[[1]](#footnote-1) It is meant to relieve suffering resulting from natural disasters and war in the short term while in the long term is meant to end chronic deprivation. The history of foreign aid can be traced to the creation of the Bretton Woods Institutions in 1944, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for the Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) which were meant to help coordinate rules about policies towards money and exchange rates, and also to create an organization that could make short-term loan to countries facing a temporary crisis as well as make long term loans to finance reconstruction of roads, bridges and other things destroyed during the second world war respectively.

This was followed by the United States’ own assistance plan for Europe which was called the “Marshal Plan”; a package of aid given to western European countries between 1948 and 1951 to help it in its reconstruction and get back on its feet. Later, the US started giving more aid to a number of countries as a strategy to counter the expansion of communism and became a tool of US foreign policy, from Latin America to Africa and in particular Asia. In the case of Africa, aid flows symbolized the ties with the colonial masters. This was more reflected in regard to Britain and France aid unless the recipient country chose to pursue socialist policies as was the case with Tanzania. According to Clark (1965), the objective of aid is to produce accelerated economic growth combined with higher standards of consumption.

More recently, Moss (2011: 122) observes that, poverty reduction has become the primary rationale for aid to Africa for moral and humanitarian reasons (to relieve avoidable suffering and promote economic opportunity) and also for a new security agenda based on the supposed relationship between poverty and transnational threats.[[2]](#footnote-2) This has therefore seen the increase in foreign aid after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks to countries such as Iraq and Afghanistan as aid is seen as a potential impediment to terrorism. On the other hand, in response to extreme poverty, the United Nations in 2000 agreed to a set of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to be reached by the year 2015 as a way of guiding future efforts to address poverty.[[3]](#footnote-3) To achieve the MDGs, rich nations had to make a commitment to increase aid to poor countries by 0.7 percent of gross national income, a target set since the 1960s.

Debates about foreign aid are shaped by three main disagreements according to Sachs and Ayittey (2009). First, the extent to which foreign aid is simply an instrument of foreign policy, and therefore not intended to actually improve the lives of those most in need. Second, which types of foreign aid are most beneficial in combating poverty, regardless of the motivation; and lastly, the relative importance of foreign aid compared with other forms of economic activity—such as international trade—in raising living standards.[[4]](#footnote-4) Therefore, in this paper, poverty relates to lack of employment, cash, land, education and basic infrastructure such as health, living conditions, safe and regular water, and fear of crime as well breakdown of family unit due to weak governance, inefficient use of natural resources, lack of economic growth and basic services among others.

For decades, basic services in South Sudan have routinely been provided by aid agencies or charities. It’s currently among the top ten aid recipients in the world. (Jonathon Fisher 2017). Reports confirmed that the humanitarian operation in South Sudan continues to provide aid to 5.7 million people affected by conflict, hunger and displacement. OCHA, South Sudan (2019.)

One hundred and eighty-three aid organizations including 105 local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) 67 international NGOs and 11 United Nations organizations in South Sudan continues to reach millions of people with aid. More than 4.7 million people have been assisted with food, health, water and sanitation, education, livelihoods, nutrition as well as critical protection services. And More than 7 million people - about two thirds of the population - are in dire need of some form of humanitarian assistance and protection. OCHA, South Sudan (2019.)

With South Sudan decades of dependency on Aids characterize by cumulative effects of years of conflict and violence against civilians (Alain Noudehou) and people perception of continued reception of assistance. This can later in the long run makes a country surrender its sovereignty. It is true when a country human resource is not doing but rather receiving. This research therefore aims to investigate the doubt on whether the high level of dependency is only influence by conflict or other underlining factors. History has demonstrated many times that a success of a country is determined by the activeness of its citizens. Therefore, studying on the reasons behind the high rates of dependency is fundamental since it will reawaken the citizens in their role to the prosperity of their country. This calls for exploration on what are the main drivers of dependency, gauge reasons on effects of UN/Bodies operation to the citizens of South Sudan, examine what services do the UN/NGOs provide that encourage dependency, and to provide records to base mitigation measures to be undertaken to decrease dependency level.

## **1.2 Problem statement**

South Sudan is one of the rich countries, blessed with lots of natural resources particularly oil, gold, silver, iron ore gold, and copper, among others. The country’s large virgin and fertile land is suitable for agricultural production of many types of crops planted year-round during rainy season and around swamps in the dry season. However, more than 7 million people, about two thirds of the population are still dependent on the UN and INGOs for humanitarian assistance and cannot sustain their own livelihood, according to the IPC release, January. (2019.) A tragedy for a country known as resourceful. Although South Sudan is a landlocked, the country does not lack access to potential trade routes and markets for its commodity imports and exports which are very essential sources of revenue to the government through taxation. Considering the above, the study sought to investigate the high rates of dependence on UN and INNGO bodies to understand the key drivers of dependencies, gauge reasons on effects of UN/Bodies operation to the citizens of South Sudan, examine what services do the UN/NGOs provide that encourage dependency, and to provide records to base mitigation measures to be undertaken to decrease dependency level that can be adopt by the citizens and NGOs and UN agencies in South Sudan.

## **1.3 Research Objectives**

The objectives of the study include

* To find out What are the main drivers of dependency on UN/NGO bodies in South Sudan
* To examine what kind of support, do the NGO/UN provide that encourage dependency.
* To gauge reasons why organizations and UN bodies are no longer important in South Sudan

## **1.4 Research questions**

1. What are the main causes of dependency on the UN/NGOs bodies in South Sudan?
2. What do you think are the long-term effect of UN/NGOs operation in a country?
3. What kind of support do the NGO/UN agencies provide in South Sudan that encourage dependency?
4. What kind of support/activities do you think can be implemented to ensure sustainability without the support of the NGOS?

## **1.5 Research hypotheses**

* In South Sudan dependency on the NGO/UN bodies have been influence by a lot of factors that includes; poor services delivery by the government to the citizens at the grass roots. For example, most towns and states lack good roads that can facilitates market linkage, most states in South Sudan lack health facilities which the citizens can assess, poor school facilities and education systems. (UNICEF, South Sudan. (2019.) However, any government obligation is to deliver services through the revenue generated through the taxes it generated and the resources it possesses. To solve the poorer delivery of services by the government, a national institution should be established operating in the constitutionalize states through the supervision of executive director and the parliament. By doing that, services delivery can be improve hence validating the legitimacy of the government and ensuring self-reliance citizens.
* With good governance and political stability, intra-Africa trade and deepening market integration will significantly increase economic growth, job creation, employment, poverty reduction, inflow of foreign direct investment, industrial development, and better integration of the continent into the global economy. It will also decrease the continent’s current heavy reliance on the outside world for its growth*.* In South Sudan, Poor government policies that manipulates the youths by arming them and only recognizing them useful for conflicts rather than empowering them through educational initiatives and other economics opportunities have blinded the youths not aware of other alternatives for their future hence the high rates of dependency on the UN/NGOs for basic services. To solve this, government should Disarm youths and civilian. This will minimize the risks of conflict and rather launch extensive engagement of the youths in educational and economic forums hence creating a peaceful environment that allows people concentrate on their activities that can make them self-reliance.
* one of the cause of dependency in south is the culture that “capitalize education for boys and not the girls”, to address the believe, girl child education should be encouraged and revising of educational system to secure the long term financial status of the youth hence producing a resilient generation rather than a dependent one.

## **1.6 Justification of the study**

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report released earlier this year by the Government of South Sudan in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP) shows that Nearly 7 million people in South Sudan are experiencing extreme food insecurity. (*Joint UNFAO, UNICEF, WFP Press Release*. February 2019.) and More than 7 million people - about two thirds of the population - are dependent and in dire need of some form of humanitarian assistance and cannot sustain their own livelihood. South Sudan’s President Salva Kiir has spoken several times on the country’s reliance on aid. “We still depend on others. Our liberty today is incomplete, we must be more than liberated. We have to be independent economically.” Base on the above literature review, it is therefore necessary to question the high rates of dependency in South Sudan. Recently people attention has moved towards being recipients instead of being the producers of their basic needs from UN/NGO bodies. Although Several assessments have showed that conflict is the main driver of this desperate situation, making it impossible for farmers to get back on their feet. (Simon Cameelbeek, 2019), researchers, on the other hand have ignored the other perspectives including the citizens’ role, observation indicate a very weak and reluctant approach by the citizens regarding holding their governments accountable for poorer services delivery for their wellbeing. To date NGOs/UN bodies has focused predominantly on addressing immediate humanitarian needs which encourages dependency rather than designing projects that can achieve and influence independency agenda in the long run. In response, Therefore, this research aim to identify key issues relating with factors that influences the high rates of dependency on UN/NGOs for basic needs in South Sudan. Toquestioned what are the drivers of dependency, why people largely rely on basic needs/food from the Aid agencies, why is it that people are unable to produce enough food that can sustain them throughout the year, and to really understand what kinds of support do the UN/NGOs provide that encourage dependency instead of independency and to recommend resilient livelihood initiatives that encourage independency that can be adopt by the NGOs and UN agencies in South Sudan to support the South Sudanese affected population.

This research will benefit and will opt to encourage the citizens of South Sudan to rise on their feet and work hard Since organizations and UN bodies are of no any good to South Sudanese citizen as quoted from John Garang, the first president of South Sudan, “the more a country received aids, the more they keep on stealing their resources leaving the country poorer as a result”. it will also encourage the citizens to hold the government accountable for poorer delivery of services and excessive looting and exploiting of the country resources for their own private interests and satisfaction since a government obligation is to provide services to its citizen through the revenues it earns through taxes the citizen pays and the resources a country possessed.

## **1.7 Rationale**

Based on the above justification, it’s important to study on the reasons behind high rates of dependency on the NGO/UN bodies because organizations are not of goodwill in the development and stabilization of a country and for the citizens of South Sudan to understand what really are the drivers of dependency on the UN/NGOs bodies beside conflict at some different perspectives of view and hold whosoever is responsible accountable for their actions.

## **1.8 Scope and limitation**

**Scope**

The study was conducted in Karam payam of Uror county in Bieh state, South Sudan. The study focus on a population targets of 12 respondents. 3 high level government representatives, 3 UN/NGO staffs, 3 representatives from the marginalized groups and 2 government critiques

**Limitations**

Due to insecurity reasons, inadequate funding that can facilitate travelling to other locations and lastly, the element of time that cannot support robust collection of data from multiple locations.

To take care of the above limitations, the study was limited to Karam, an isolated area with no access to services for a long time, this eliminates the threats of insecurity

Reviewing of secondary information about the subject at hand will also enriched the quality of information in the research which will help in drawing valuable conclusions and recommendations. This accommodated the issue of inadequate funding.

The issue of time factor was advocated for and the school administration granted another one month to conduct the research**.**

## **2.0 Chapter two; Literature review**

## **2.1 overview**

This section highlights some of key concepts used in the research and pinpoints some theoretical contributions from the literature. These include the main drivers of dependency, why are organization no longer important, examine what kind of support do the NGO/UN provide. A literature review helps in the development of understanding of the previous research that has been done relating to the objectives, aims and helps in the refinement of the ideas to which the research will be built. The Literature review will be obtained from Secondary sources obtained from relevant magazines and journals, institutional research publications and reports, text books, government publications and projects among others.

## **2.2 what are the main drivers of dependency on UN/NGO bodies in South Sudan?**

Dependency theory holds that the richer nations increase in wealth at the expense of the poorer nations due to a relationship that exists between economic and other factors. According to Prebisch’s studies, the economic activity in the industrialized countries caused a range of economic problems in the poorer nations. He attributed the situation to the fact that the poorer nations are primarily exporters of commodities and importers of the finished goods that the industrialized nations produce with these commodities. (Accounting dictionary, open)

The capitalist-orientated **World Systems Theory (WST)** sees this as a way of promoting certain norms, values, but mostly power structures. Indeed, control over a community’s only form of sustenance is as good a bargaining position as there ever was, **Dependency Theory** adopts a more power-centered standpoint. Indeed, it sees this as the perfect stage from which to exert hegemony, and further perpetuate this dependence. Regardless, aid has characteristics that enable it to, in fact, disable. Development work is not restricted to aid, but neither are the drawbacks of intervention. Dependency is also enacted in more subtle ways. Imagine a women’s empowerment NGO going into a village to teach women how to sew clothes. This results in 15 women being able to sew. However, the village’s needs only require the skills of two. To simplify, the other 13 are then faced with two choices. The first one is moving to cities, where their sewing skills can be put to use in the garment industry. The second is staying behind, knowing that they now have this skill that doesn’t serve them in any productive way. The first will please adherents to WST, as this will perpetuate the legitimacy of the garment industry in developing countries. The second leads to frustration, the empowerment initiative thereby becoming disempowering. (Yannick Overzee.)

## Much of Africa relies on foreign aid, despite economic growth in parts of the continent significantly outpacing the global average.Foreign aid is defined by Barret (2008) as “the transfer of government resources from rich countries to poorer countries with an intention to reduce poverty and hunger.”[[5]](#footnote-5) It is meant to relieve suffering resulting from natural disasters and war in the short term while in the long term is meant to end chronic deprivation

In South Sudan, over 6.1 million people faced “crisis”, emergency” or catastrophe levels of food insecurity (IPC phases 3,4 and 5) according to an integrated food security phase classification (IPC) report released this year. Assessment after assessment shows that independency is driven by relentless Conflict and displacement (Pierre Vauthier, 2019) making it impossible for farmers to get back on their feet disrupted food production, deplete livestock and constraints access to alternative food source. poor access to services, high morbidity, extremely poor diets, and poor sanitation and hygiene. disruption to livelihoods and markets, lack of access to social services and restricted trade due to inaccessible roads during the rainy season. UNICEF, South Sudan. (2019) reports also shows Prolonged dry spells, flooding, crop disease and pest infestation have severely impacted agricultural production which is largely rain-dependent. Poor people have been particularly vulnerable to high food prices and the limited availability of food in markets. (Pierre Vauthier, 2019) the FAO Representative in South Sudan. UNICEF, South Sudan. (2019.)

**2.3 NGOs/UN services In South Sudan that support dependency**

In South Sudan One hundred and eighty-three aid organizations including 105 local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) 67 international NGOs and 11 United Nations organizations in South Sudan continues to reach millions of people with aid. More than 4.7 million people have been assisted with food, health, water and sanitation, education, livelihoods, nutrition as well as critical protection services. And More than 7 million people - about two thirds of the population - are in dire need of some form of humanitarian assistance and protection OCHA, South Sudan. (2018.)

FAO supported 1.4 million farmers with agricultural seeds and tools during the main planting season so that they can increase cereal production. During the planting season, FAO distributed over 4,800 tons of crop seeds. FAO also supports fishermen and pastoralists, including providing essential animal health services to protect livestock. UNICEF and partners have admitted 147,421 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition into various outpatient treatment programmes (OTP) and stabilization centers since January 2018. WFP provides life-saving emergency food supplies, food in return for work to construct and rehabilitate community assets, food for school meals, and special products for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition in children, and pregnant and nursing women. UNICEF, South Sudan. (2018)

Clearly, we are at a point in the at which serious questions are being raised about the ability of NGOs to meet their long-term goals of social justice and transformation at a time when the development sector is narrowly focused on short-term results and value for money.

The NGO landscape has transformed dramatically in scale and profile since NGOs became prominent actors in development after the end of the Cold War. NGOs are bigger, more numerous and sophisticated, and receive a larger slice of foreign aid and other forms of development finance than ever before ([AbouAssi, 2012](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0005), [Africa, 2013](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0010), [Brautigam and Segarra, 2007](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0115), [Brown et al., 2007b](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0125), [Clarke, 1998](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0160), [Fisher, 1997](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0215), [Thomas, 2008](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0510)). Other global transformations since the late 1990s have also influenced the capacities and strategies of NGOs. Rapid globalization and the spread of market liberalizing reforms across the Global South have led to the increasing influence of non-state actors on development policy and practice. We have also witnessed a staggering rise in inequality and the concentration of economic and political power in the hands of a small proportion of the world’s richest countries and people ([Houtzager, 2005](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0300)). Alongside the rollback of welfare states we have seen the emergence of emerging powers (Brazil, India, and China), emerging middle powers (South Africa, Turkey, Indonesia, and others), large philanthropic-capitalists and private donors ([Herzer & Nunnenkamp, 2013](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0290)) and new actors and alliances for development ([Richey & Ponte, 2014](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0465)).

When it comes to safeguarding, protecting, and promoting the position of marginalized or excluded groups, civil society – the space in which people mobilize to bargain, negotiate, or coerce other actors in order to advance and promote their interests – is key. The global development agenda has shifted markedly over the past three decades, placing different emphases on the relative roles of the state, the market, and civil society according to the ideologies underpinning the development agenda at each specific time ([Hulme, 2013](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0305)). Large-scale reductions in public expenditures and state-provided services alongside displeasure at the perceived failures of ‘top-down’ development opened up new spaces for NGO growth and expansion in the 1980s and 1990s. Viewed favorably for their ability to connect with beneficiaries and their role as innovators in working with the poor, NGOs became the new “sweethearts” of development ([Barr et al., 2005](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0050), [Gill, 1997](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0260), [Hearn, 2007](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0280), [Kamat, 2004](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0325), [Lewis, 2005](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0385), [Murray and Overton, 2011](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0425)).

Despite their perceived advantages as grassroots-oriented ‘democratizers of development’ ([Bebbington, 1997](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0075), [Bebbington, 2005](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0070)), NGOs face significant constraints and contradictions in their ability to strengthen civil society given the pressures they face to be non-political, their weak roots in society, the pressures they face to be accountable “upward” to donors rather than “downward” to beneficiaries, and their focus on short-term projects rather than long-term structural change ([Dicklitch and Lwanga, 2003](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0170), [Fowler, 2000a](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0240), [Fowler, 2000b](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0225), [Fyvie and Ager, 1999](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0245), [Jalali, 2013](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0315), [Lang, 2013](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0365), [Mohan, 2002](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0420)). These pressures have enabled NGOs to excel in their service delivery function.

The need to act in accordance with the rules of the ‘development marketplace’ means that NGOs are closer in kind to socially responsible market actors than to civil-society organizations. Consequently, the dramatic expansion of the NGO sector over the past three decades has rarely been accompanied by a stronger, more vibrant civil society that can generate transformative change by tackling issues of power and inequality head-on.

Constraints from all sides have led many NGOs to prioritize their role as service providers at the expense of their civil society functions. This has led to a prolonged crisis in which NGOs have found themselves increasingly pulled further away the poor groups that they claim to represent and in whose name many now raise huge funds ([Wallace & Porter, 2013](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0540)). Many authors – and some NGOs and donors themselves – have subsequently revisited the comparative advantages on which their legitimacy rests ([Edwards, 2008](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0195), [Holmen and Jirstrom, 2009](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0295), [Mitlin et al., 2007](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0410), [Rahman, 2006](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0460), [Shutt, 2009](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0490), [Smits and Wright, 2012](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0500), [Wallace and Porter, 2013](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0540)).

Paradoxically, therefore, civil society may be best nurtured when donors do less: stepping back to allow citizen groups themselves to dictate the agenda and to evolve structures that suit their concerns and contexts ([Edwards, 2011a](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0185)). This does not mean that NGOs have no role in promoting citizen action, but it does mean that they must step back and see themselves in a different light in relation to this role, becoming more supportive of the independent action of other, more embedded groups in the societies where they work and raise resources

Grassroots linkages and close proximity to beneficiaries are seen to give NGOs a comparative advantage in providing effective, targeted aid and ensuring that programs are designed in a bottom-up manner reflecting local contexts, needs, and realities and are not subject to commercial or political capture ([Koch, Dreher, Nunnenkamp, & Thiele, 2009](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0345)). Given the centrality of this to their perceived legitimacy, early proponents forewarned NGOs not to “forget their grassroots origins and links, the basis of their greatest strength” ([Drabek, 1987, p. ix](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0175)). This, however, remains incompatible with imperatives of organizational survival and growth in an aid architecture dominated by a heavy reliance on donor funding. This has led to a strong shift in relationships between NGOs and donors, the state and their beneficiaries, which continues today. Despite the close relationship between NGOs and their beneficiaries being the most salient source of NGO legitimacy and of facilitating transformative outcomes, this is generally what they set aside in favor of operational efficiency and policy influence and in response to donor requirements ([Kilby, 2006](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0335), [Lang, 2013](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0365)).

Contrary to popular perceptions, NGOs face significant difficulties in tailoring programs to local needs. A competitive funding environment means that their strategies must align with donor priorities and interests ([Ebrahim, 2003](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0180), [Elbers and Arts, 2011](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0200), [Epstein and Gang, 2006](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0205), [Fowler, 2000a](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0240), [Fowler, 2000b](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0225), [Gill, 1997](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0260), [Mohan, 2002](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0420), [Tvedt, 2006](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0520)). In Malawi, donor prioritization of HIV/AIDS has led to the decline or disappearance of other priorities – much to the frustration of many NGOs there ([Simon Morfit, 2011](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0495)). Likewise, [AbouAssi (2012)](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0005) explores how environmental NGOs in Lebanon shifted their programmatic focus to adapt to changing donor priorities.[6](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#fn6) In Tanzania, too, [Levine (2002)](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0370) finds strategic shifts among national conservation NGOs in line with priorities of international development agencies. Tensions between the different priorities of donors and the Zapatista movement in Mexico also illustrate how donor requirements prevent NGOs from prioritizing the grassroots. As the movement grew stronger, it demanded greater participation in program design and oversight and a shift in priorities away from gender to economic development ([Andrews, 2014](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0015)). NGOs who were unable to meet these demands (because they lacked alternative funding sources) were forced to drop out of their support role as a result of donor pressures to keep programs aligned with their priorities ([Andrews, 2014](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0015)). As [Bebbington (1997, p. 1759)](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0075)highlights, the external determination of local agendas implies a shift in the nature of NGOs, ‘turning [them] – at least within the realms of these contracts – into a subcontracted development consultancy’. Development financing also has a strong geographical influence. Cross-country studies of international NGOs (INGOs) find that neither poverty nor governance explains their choice of location ([Koch, 2007](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0350), [Koch et al., 2009](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0345)). Instead, INGOs become tightly clustered in countries where donors are located, resulting in and reinforcing the ‘donor darling–donor orphan’ divide. Convenience in terms of access to beneficiaries, donors, and elite goods has also been found to have a strong influence on NGO location in Kenya ([Brass, 2012a](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0100)) and Mexico ([Andrews, 2014](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0015)).[7](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#fn7)

The strong focus of donors on material deprivation and health has pushed NGOs away from a broader definition of development that recognizes the centrality of social and economic transformations in capabilities and capacities ([Chang, 2011](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0145)). This means that NGOs have been incentivized to pursue their service delivery functions at the expense of their civil society functions. Given their dependence on donor funds increasingly demanding measurable ‘results’, NGOs must prioritize their functional accountability to donors (in terms of targets and outputs) over their broader goals of empowerment for poor or marginalized groups. We see, therefore, that the aid system continues to overlook the systems, processes, and institutions that reproduce poverty and inequality, and has effectively depoliticized and professionalized development ([Atack, 1999](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0020), [Lewis, 2013](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0390), [Mitlin et al., 2007](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0410), [Power et al., 2002](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0445)). Increasing professionalization has led to multiple undesirable consequences. Participatory approaches have been eroded or depoliticized, cultural sensitivity has been reduced, local ties have been weakened, and ultimately, core values have been diluted as NGOs become the implementers of donor policy rather than independent actors ([Elbers & Arts, 2011](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0200)). As [Balboa (2014)](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0025) details in Papua New Guinea, the attributes that make transnational NGOs successful in mobilizing large sums of funding and influencing policy at the same time set them up for failure when it comes to creating lasting, meaningful, and context-specific change on the ground. The paradox lies in the fact that the global capacities they require to reach these levels of success draws them away from the local bridging capacities they need for successful operations on the ground ([Balboa, 2014](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0025)). Decades on from recognizing the important role of grassroots-driven and participatory development programs, this explains why successes have rarely stretched beyond expansion in service delivery to build capacities for collective action ([World Bank, 2012](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0555)). Models that assume that poverty can be eliminated by increased access to resources have little impact on the underlying structures and processes that underpin unequal access in the first place.

Another school of thought maintains that despite the difficulties they face fulfilling their civil society functions, NGOs can act as ‘schools of democracy’ by providing resources and opportunities for association and collective action, mitigating societal conflicts, expanding political participation and providing channels of interest representation ([Boulding, 2010](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0090), [Brown et al., 2007a](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0120), [Clarke, 1998](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0160), [Fearon et al., 2011](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0210), [Heinrich, 2001](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0285), [Moehler, 2010](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0415)). This goes back to [Bratton’s (1989)](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0110) arguments that NGOs boost civil society through their participatory approach, assuming a linear model in which NGOs provide a channel for representing excluded groups and integrating them into political systems ([Heinrich, 2001](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0285), [Mercer, 2002](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0400), [Thomas, 2008](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0510)).

We have to look beyond this linear assumption to explore the extent to which NGOs are actually connected to the groups they claim to represent, and to which their programs and activities are directed ([Harding, 2013](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0270), [Wallace and Porter, 2013](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0540)). A recent 10-year study of ‘participation’ in World Bank projects, for example, highlights that while fostering community participation has achieved success in service delivery, it has been less effective in reducing poverty or building capacity for collective action ([World Bank, 2012](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0555)). Participation can only constitute political action when it attempts to change the underlying structures and processes underlying limited and unequal access.

## **2.4 why NGOs/UN bodies are no longer important in South Sudan**

Non-governmental organizations have become key actors in responding to poverty and related suffering. In Africa, NGOs play a leading role in providing health care and education. The non-profit sector [continues to grow rapidly](http://js.sagamorepub.com/jnel/article/view/7583) in Africa and around the world. In South Africa alone, [there are more than 100,000 registered non-profit organizations](http://www.ngopulse.org/article/south-african-nonprofit-sector-struggling-survive-needing-thrive) and in Kenya the [number of NGOs grew by over 400%](https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/3fe8/0fbfaae9da1888b7ade3ccc2b63511a38e2b.pdf) between 1997 and 2006. And for most observers, they seem to be well-intentioned actors who do a lot of good on the continent.

But NGOs also have their detractors who argue that they are receiving growing amounts of donor aid, but aren’t the most suitable actors for really improving people’s lives.[Some critics](http://fahamubooks.org/book/?GCOI=90638100112660) also insist that the neo-liberal policies advanced by powerful international actors have limited the influence of the state and that NGOs have benefited as a result. Since the 1980s, international financial institutions like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, have forced indebted African states to [reduce public expenditure](http://www.halifaxinitiative.org/updir/ImpoverishingAContinent.pdf). This has encouraged the flourishing of non-state actors like NGOs. While both local and international NGOs have benefited from this move, African states have been [less able to access international aid](http://www.un.org/en/africarenewal/subjindx/131ngo.htm). This [undermines their sovereignty](https://www.jstor.org/stable/4007077) and places African people at the mercy of donors. NGOs are also criticized for their focus on technical solutions to poverty instead of the underlying issues. So, for example, an NGO might provide water tanks for the poor without addressing the power imbalances that resulted in some having water while others don’t. [Another criticism](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939) is that NGOs are more accountable to their funders than those they serve. Because they are largely dependent on funding, their projects are crafted in line with donor preferences instead of those they supposedly represent.

A final criticism relates to the fact that NGO workers tend to be foreigners or local elites. Instead of empowering local populations to organize themselves, NGOs provide [employment and a sense of purpose](https://mg.co.za/article/2006-07-14-the-power-of-love) for elites with degrees in subjects like development studies. There’s much truth to these criticisms.

## **2.5 Knowledge gap that the research seeks to fulfil**

Indeed, there is a lot of literature on reasons behind high rates of dependency on the UN/NGOs bodies in South Sudan. However, in context of government responsivities in ensuring independency of its citizen, extant review of the literature suggest that there is lack of rigorous theoretical examination to establish the underlying characteristics of the numerous factor identified in the literature. This study will be a step in the right direction since it will try to give an insight on underlining reasons behind high rates of dependency on the UN/NGOs bodies in South Sudan. This has posed a knowledge gap which this study seeks to fill.

By looking at NGO/UN bodies Prioritizing their functional capacities and service delivery roles has led them work in partnership with governments through forming strategic alliances. This offers possibilities for NGOs to free themselves of donor influence and harness national resources. We can see this to some extent as an opportunity for NGOs to pursue their civil society functions through stealth rather than contestation, demonstrating through partnerships strategies for more effective and democratic service provision

NGOs in Kenya, for example, have become increasingly integrated into governance in terms of seats on policymaking committees and participation in planning and budgeting ([Brass, 2012b](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0105)). This constitutes a two-way process of social learning. Partnerships offer the chance for governments to consult actively with NGOs about development problems and solutions, to create institutions that formalize joint activities and to jointly design and implement development policies and programs, all of which may encourage governments to learn from NGO approaches ([Batley and Rose, 2011](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0060), [Brass, 2012b](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0105), [Brautigam and Segarra, 2007](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0115)). For NGOs, they represent an opportunity to enhance their voice, influence, and access to state resources, as well as to craft a more supportive regulatory environment, a forum for creating a national discourse on sensitive topics and an alternative route to confrontation through which they can represent or advocate for poor and excluded groups

While criticism of the limited impact of NGO activities led to an increased focus on ‘scaling-up,’ capacity-building and partnerships ([Lewis, 2005](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0385)), The challenge for NGOs should be to expand their impact, not to replicate or scale up standard interventions that NGOs have played in vaccinating millions of children, building schools, improving access to safe water and sanitation, and distributing essential drugs. But herein lies a paradox.

Ultimately, the inability and/or unwillingness of NGOs to fulfill their perceived advantages in terms of innovation, grassroots orientation, and accountability undermines their legitimacy as ‘development alternatives’ and their ability to tackle structurally entrenched forms of poverty and dispossession fulfilling their society functions where they lack a strong membership base and inward accountability. So, long as these issues remain un-addressed, their leverage over the long-run drivers of development and social change – and their ultimate impact – will be weak. That can be achieve by stepping back to let urban community groups take the lead in campaigning, demonstrating new building regulations and models, managing community savings and loans funds and facilitating national and international exchanges ([Patel & Mitlin, 2002](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0430)). Over time this grassroots-led movement has built savings, capabilities, and leadership at the local-level, networks at the local, national, and international levels, and in doing so, has enabled urban poor groups to influence government actors and service providers. Not only have groups fought for increased access to more or better services, but this has enabled them to do so in a way that challenges existing exclusionary or clientelistic practices ([Mitlin, 2013](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0405)). In Uganda, the political capabilities of farmers have been strengthened not through NGO programs promoting good governance (that operate within the confines of existing liberal government spaces), but through a less formalized and grassroots-driven process of ‘associationalization’. Supported by an NGO partner, associationalization enabled MBOs to gain political agency in ways that, through a process of economic empowerment and expanding political leverage, began to undermine patronage politics and generate political influence ([King, 2014](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14002939#b0340)).

## **3.0 Chapter 3 Methodology**

## **3.1 Overview**

This chapter encompasses the research methodology that was used in the field. It focused on the research design, philosophical paradigm, research design, study site, research approach, methods, data needs, types and sources, study population, sample and sampling procedure, data collection procedures, data analysis techniques, data presentation, validity and reliability of research instruments and ethics.

## **3.2 Philosophical paradigm:**

## **3.3 Study design**

Research design is the scheme, outline or plan that is used to generate answers to research problem (Dornyei, 2007). The researcher used the descriptive survey design of inquiry which involved incorporation of both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Quantitative methods rely on the collection of statistical data. It requires the specification of variables and scales collected through questionnaires. Qualitative methods are designed to capture social life as participants experience it. These methods included observation schedule, key informant interviews, or focus group discussions. Descriptive survey involves collection of data based on responses to a series of questions where a number of respondents are asked identical questions through a systematic questionnaire, observation or interview. The study was descriptive in nature as it sought to answer the fundamental question of social researcher ―What is going on?

## **3.4 Study site**

The study was conducted in Karam payam of Uror county in Bieh state, South Sudan. The study focus on a population targets of 12 respondents. 3 high level government representatives, 3 UN/NGO staffs, 3 representatives from the marginalized groups and 2 government critiques This was for a reason. according to surveys it is the worst hit by poverty as a result of dependency syndrome

## **3.5 Research approach**

A mixed research approach (Qualitative and quantitative approaches) was employed to generate data from the respondents. This was used in order to generate the required primary data

## **3.6 Research methods**

The main methods deploy for collecting both the quantitative and qualitative data from the marginalized groups are: Individual ***interview*** and an online ***survey methodology involving completing several questionnaires online*** for other high level participants.

## **3.7 Data needs, types and sources**

After approval of the Proposal by the AIPMS of Nairobi to collect data and using the authorization letter from the school the researcher started the process of data collection after seeking permission from Karam payam. The questionnaires were administered to the respondents face to face and by use of email to collect the data.

## **3.8 Population, Sampling procedure and Data collection**

## **3.8.1 Target Population**

Target population as described by Borg and Gall (2009) is a universal set of studies of all members of real or hypothetical set of people, events or objects to which an investigator wishes to generalize the result. The study target a population targets of 12 respondents. 3 high level government representatives, 3 UN/NGO staffs, 3 representatives from the marginalized groups and 2 government critiques. How will you choose this respondent? Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) explained that the target population should have observable characteristics to which the study intents to generalize the result of the study. This definition assumes that the population is not homogeneous.

## **3..8.2 Sample Size and Sampling procedure**

The sampling frame describes the list of all population units from which the sample was selected (Cooper & Schindker, 2003). Sampling is selecting a given number of subjects from a defined population as representative of that population. The sampling procedure describes the list of all population units from which the sample was selected (Cooper & Schindler, 2003). Sample of respondents was drawn from Karam of Uror county, Bieh state where stratified random sampling technique was employed in coming up with a sample size of respondents from study

## **3.9 Data collection**

The researcher used a mixed method approach to data analysis which comprises use of both secondary and primary data. A series of qualitative methods was used in order to generate the required primary data – data which is derived from the study instruments discussed herein. These included survey, key informant interviews and observation as discussed below.

**Questionnaire**

The survey questionnaire is a popular tool of collecting different types of data in a research problem. It is widely use in research to obtain information about certain conditions and practices, and to inquire into opinions and attitudes of individuals or groups (Koul, 1986). The survey questionnaire was self-administered and this was done simultaneously by interviewing the respondents. The surveyquestionnaires included both open-ended and closed questions. In the former, the respondents were required to answer in their own words, and in the latter, they were to choose from a list of prepared answers. Pre-coding was undertaken for the closed-ended question items to allow easier data entry process.

**Key Informant Interview Schedule**

Interviews involve a face to face interaction between two people: (the interviewer and the interviewee) on the questions under study. The key informant in the interview provided the opportunity to collect unbiased and in-depth information from respondents who had a wide knowledge of the problem under study. A key informant interview guide was developed to target the District Education Officer given their knowledge of the policy environment of the education sector and the chairpersons.

**Observation Checklist**

Observation implies exactly what the term means: assessing what is happening in a particular setting that is of interest for a study. The researcher used an observation checklist to gather information on the status of learning materials and physical facilities of the primary schools sampled. An observation checklist was used to guide the researcher during the field observation process on the visit.

## **3.1.0 Data analysis**

The study generated both qualitative and quantitative data. Quantitative data was coded and entered into spreadsheet of excel for analysis. Formulas and pivot table were used to analyzed data using descriptive approach. Qualitative data was analyzed based on the content matter of the responses. Responses with common themes or patterns were grouped together into coherent categories.

## **3.1.1 Data presentation**

Descriptive statistics involves use of absolute and relative (percentages) frequencies, measures of central tendency and dispersion (mean and standard deviation respectively). Quantitative data was presented in tables, graphs and pie charts and explanation was presented in prose. Qualitative data was arranged into themes as per the objectives and research questions.

## **3.1.2 Validity and reliability**

Validity is the degree to which the sample of the test item represent the content that is designed to measure. Creswell (2003) notes that validity is about whether one can draw meaningful and useful inferences from scores on the instrument. The research adopted content **validity** which refers to the extent to which a measuring instrument provides adequate coverage of the topic under study. To ensure content validity, the instruments were reviewed by the research supervisor hence enabling the content to address the purpose and avoided vagueness. This ensured that all respondents understood the content on the questionnaire.

A pilot study was also carried out with the sampled respondents to determine **reliability** of the questionnaires.

## **3.1.3 Ethics**

The researcher will ensure that research ethics are followed while conducting the research. Participation in the study is to be voluntary. Confidentiality and privacy will be observed. The objectives of the study will be explained to the respondents with an assurance that the data collected was to be used for academic purpose only.

## **4.0 Chapter 4 Presentations of findings, Analysis and interpretation and** **discussions.**

**Introduction**

This chapter presents data analysis, presentation and interpretation. It presents the background information of the respondents, findings of the analysis based on the objectives of the study.

**Data Analysis**

Descriptive and inferential statistics (quantitative analysis) have been used and summarized in table form to bring out the significant features of the demographic information of the respondents. The research objectives data were analyzed qualitatively (Cohen etal. 2007). Firstly, the data were analyzed through an inductive process whereby research findings were allowed to emerge from frequent, dominant and significant events in the raw data (Nieuwenhuis 2007), otherwise referred to as open coding. Thereafter analysis involved identifying broad categories of constructs across the data related to an investigation on reasons behind high rates of dependency on UN and NGO bodies in South Sudan, and this necessitated a line by line reading of the different data sets. The second phase of data analysis involved identifying theoretically and conceptually informed themes across these categories (Grbich 2007; Cresswell 2009). This allowed for explicit themes to emerge, for example, on drivers of dependency, factors like cycle of war, unconditional/free aid, lack of strong government push were gathered. On kind of support provided by the NGOs that encourage dependency, support like Blanket food distribution was mentioned and on reasons why organizations and UN bodies are no longer important in South Sudan, dependability on short term funding couple with the focus on the hardware components rather than the software by agencies are the reasons behind high rates of dependency in South Sudan

**Presentation and interpretation of findings**

**Response rate**

The study sampled 12 key informant respondents from the target population of 15,000 collecting data with regards to the high rates of dependency on the NGOs/UN bodies in South Sudan, a case study of Karam Payam of Bieh state. The questionnaire return rate results are shown in Table 1

Table 1.0: **Response rate**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Frequency | Percentage |
| Responded | 6 | 50% |
| Not responded | 6 | 50% |
| Total | 12 | 100% |

The study targeted a sample size of 12 respondents from which 6 filled in and returned the questionnaires making a response rate of 50%. This response rate was satisfactory to make conclusions for the study as it acted as a representative. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting; a rate of 60% is good and a response rate of 70% and over is excellent. Based on the assertion, the response rate was excellent. This response rate demonstrated a willingness of the respondents to participate in the study.

**Demographic Characteristics of Respondents**

The demographic characteristics of the respondents are analyzed in terms of gender distribution, age distribution and highest educational level.

**Gender distribution of the respondents**

The study sought to determine the gender category of the respondents; this was sought in view of ensuring that both males and females were equitably engaged in this research. Results on gender distribution are shown in Table 1.1

Table 1.1: **Gender distribution of the respondents**



From the research findings, the study indicated thatmajority of the interviewed respondents were male (67%) meanwhile the remaining 33% were females. The findings show a fair engagement of both males and female. This implies that the findings of the study did not suffer from gender biasness.

**Age of respondents**

Different age groups are perceived to hold diverse opinions on deferent issues. In this essence, the study requested the respondents to indicate their age category. Results on age distribution are shown in Table 1.2

Table.1.2: **Age of respondents**



From the research findings majority of respondents interviewed (67%) indicated that they rangebetween the age of 31 to 49 whereas 17% indicated that they range between the age of 30 and below. This implies that respondents were fairly distributed in term of their age category.

**Educational level of the respondents**

Ones level of education determines one’s level of perception, and understanding on various matters. In this essence, the study sought to determine the respondent’s highest level of education. Results on respondent’s level of education are shown in Table 1.3

Table 1.3: **Educational level of the respondents**



From the research findings, the study revealed that majority of the respondents as shown by 67% held bachelor’s degree whereas 33% of the respondents held college diploma certificates. This implies that majority of the respondents were academically qualified and thus they could give credible information relating to this research.

**Drivers of dependency in South Sudan**

The study sought to establish the main causes of dependency on the UN/NGOs bodies in South Sudan. Base on the findings, the following factors were mentioned to have contributed to the high rate of dependency on foreign aid in South Sudan;

**Continuous cycle of war**

According to global DTM on South Sudan, 1,420,189 people are displaced several times (IOM, 2019) from their homes. 50% of the respondents mentioned that “*the continues cycle of war where people have been displaced several times sometimes with no means to carry out their own production has greatly influence the reliance on aids.”*

though South Sudan was declared independence in July 2011 making it the world’s youngest nation known to having rich and arable soil that is incredibly well suited to farming, it also suffers food insecurity crisis due to the long decades of war couple with, poor infrastructure and lack of knowledge regarding sustainable agriculture practices. This means that If sustainable agriculture in South Sudan makes no advances, due to the various factors stipulated, an estimate of 5.1 million people will continue going hungry and rely on foreign aid (IPC report, 2019).

To realize this goal of a sustainable agriculture in the country, a political solution is needed so that its people can rebuild their lives and South Sudan must also prioritize infrastructure improvements in targeted areas with high agricultural potential. Having more paved roads would ensure that farmers are able to make full use of their yields and would also reduce carbon emissions.

**Unconditional/free aid**

While supportive of the aid response, South Sudan's government officials interviewed worries that it is crippling the nation. "*If a country relies on aid it'll develop a dependency syndrome," People will forget their skills the longer they aren't able to cultivate the land.”* One other respondent added that “***INGOs providing unconditional aid thus making some of the communities to rely on this ‘free aid’ rather than carry out their own production.”***

For years, South Sudan has been dependent on large-scale foreign aid and gifts of food, without which there would have been mass starvation, hence becoming independent of external assistant. this increase the likelihood of pauperiza­tion of the recipients when the gifts are indiscriminate or unconditional on efforts by the recipients to improve their posi­tion.

Aid is efficient in lessening immediate suffering; however, it is not the solution in the long-run and does not help provide a stable platform for a country like South Sudan to sustainably develop. It may have been a success with the US’s Marshall Plan in the late 1940s but more recent foreign aid efforts have been found to hinder development where it is indispensable, and they involve so much more money than was needed to rebuild Europe after World War

foreign aid doesn’t seem to be showing any significant progress to alleviate poverty, in African countries at least, and in Sub-Saharan Africa more particularly: home to the largest portion on the world’s “bottom million” in extreme poverty. Since the 1950s-traditional development economics has been dominated by the idea that large donations are the solution to the savings gap in developing countries but evidence shows that large influxes of foreign aid can end up doing more harm than good.

An analysis of the economic growth in Asia over the past decades, which has received little foreign aid in comparison to Africa, is a good starting point. Reports from the World Bank show that out of the 700 million people who were pulled out of poverty between 1981 and 2010, 627 million of them were in China. That leaves us with 73 million throughout the rest of the world. In other words, 89.6% were from China, giving us a clear indication that foreign aid isn’t the answer. Like Jeffrey Sachs, I thought that foreign aid was the way forward when it comes to eliminating extreme poverty but since the 2000s the “big push” theory has been subject to heated debate highlighting the negative consequences of aid which seem to have left developing countries in a worse place than before.

looking at the statistics of foreign aid budgets to Chad, Angola or Nigeria, the level of progress suddenly appears to be very low in comparison to the huge sums received. The continent receives roughly $50 billion of international assistance annually. Yet, instead of drastically improving the living conditions of the 600 million people who live below the poverty line, this aid makes the rich richer, the poor poorer and hinders economic growth in the region, not to mention catalyzing the vicious cycle of corruption.

foreign aid is clearly not a neces­sary condition of economic devel­opment. This fact is obvious from the history of the developed coun­tries, all of which began poor and have invariably progressed with­out government-to-government aid implemented through the UN/NGOs institutions. It is clear also from the his­tory of many underdeveloped coun­tries — Hong Kong, Japan, Malaya — which have advanced in recent decades without foreign aid.

Nor is foreign aid a sufficient condition of economic advance or even a generally effective force in its promotion. Indeed, its failure to advance living standards in poor countries after more than a decade of its operation is recognized in current discussions which empha­size the continued low living stand­ards in the recipient countries and insist on the need for indefinite continuation of aid at present or higher levels.

**Lack of strong government push**

Most respondents mentioned that *“Corruption, weak policies, fragile institutions and lack of strong government push for communities to be self-reliant through provision of necessary conditions for self-production.”* Has hindered the productivity of the population hence the independency on external assistance.

This issue requires attention to become aware of and to identify a series of problems in the political and economic institutions, and even in public policies. These include political and social accountability, administrative systems and governmental bureaucracy, and the delivery of public services (De Haan, E. 2009.) Combating and reforming such regimes is considered to be a hard task. In an attempt to overcome corrupt regimes, donor countries and organizations have been persistently introducing hundreds of regime programmes, and employed countless developmental measures, yet, such regimes remain as reckless an obstacle as ever in the face of achieving effective foreign aid programmes. Experimental evidence indicates that complex problems inherent in such regimes prevented the creation of convenient conditions for necessary reform, and have even prevented these developmental measures being put to appropriate use.

A number of studies in this field have shown that foreign aid programmes directed at poor countries have created what can be called a ‘vicious circle’. Specifically, poor countries have become increasingly dependent on foreign aid and at the same time reduced their efforts to bringing about market reforms that can promote public production and income taxes in other sectors. Instead, they spend financial aid on financing government expenditure, and funding non-productive consumer sectors.

Therefore, developing policies of poor countries give a realistic understanding of the ineffectiveness of foreign aid programmes, and even of how such policies hinder the development efforts introduced by the countries themselves. It is known that such policies were designed and fostered in any given society under the influence of the ‘political nature’ of the ruling regime. Supporters of this perspective claim that the ineffectiveness of foreign aid is a direct result of the ‘tyrannical regimes’ in most recipient countries. They claim that these tyrannical regimes do not protect human or civil rights and they even suffer from the absence of specialized and uncorrupted public administrations. Consequently, they are unable to use aid in an effective way (Leftwich [1993](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17550912.2015.1124519)). (Fukuyama, F. (ed.) 2008.  conclude that the miserable conditions of the recipient countries of foreign aid programmes are not only a direct result of ineffective policies, but rather an outcome of the official ‘devastating’ policies adopted by tyrannical rulers of these helpless countries. For an in-depth understanding, (Bonne, P. 1996) offers a practical analysis concerning the effectiveness of foreign aid programmes in 97 recipient countries. In this analysis, Boone distinguishes between three different political regimes: the neutral regime, the regime based on equality and the regime of the elite. This third type is considered the most corrupt ruling regime in expending the resources of the foreign aid. The high rate of poverty emerges in countries ruled by such regimes that adopt devastating policies, and not for the reason of a shortage of economic and financial resources, as they claim. *(*Bauer, P. 2000) presents a long list of these destructive policies, such as the persecution of the most productive groups, especially ethnic minorities, suppression of trade (sometimes accompanied with the destruction of the trading system), restrictions on capital flow and foreign companies, a wide range confiscation of property (including compulsory collective labour), voluntary and involuntary purchase of foreign companies that captivate rare and external capital (thus depriving the country from learning valuable skills and competencies), pricing policies that discourage agricultural production, forms of unneeded and costly support of unsustainable projects and activities (this includes the replacement of subsided imports), the imposing of specific economic measures, the negative effects of the restrictions of foreign contacts, and mobility procedures. The long list presented by Bauer of destructive policies cause a delay in newly constructive ideas.

The reasons behind these regimes that adopt destructive policies in order to keep their people in extreme poverty are numerous. Easterly (2007) argues that, firstly, the elitist political regimes frankly seek to reduce the productive capacity of the poor, so as not to be threatened by political activity in case the poor became more productive. Secondly, the selfish economic benefits of the corrupt ruling elite depend on encouraging the donors to allocate foreign aid on humanitarian grounds. The index of poverty in the recipient countries is the controlling indicator for the donors to allocate foreign aid to these countries. In other words, the elitist ruling regimes want their people to live in extreme poverty so they can draw donors’ support. The duplicity of such regimes is that they seek more foreign financial resources to promote development and reduce poverty, yet they adopt destructive policies that create more misery for their people.

**The issue of unemployment influence by poor educational systems;**

*“Dependency on U.N and NGOs bodies in South Sudan has been favored by many factors that are both political, economically and socially. Politically, corruption has been the main shield due to the political differences among leaders hence this has hindered the development of the country leaving many unemployed in the government sector therefore individuals have no alternative rather than depending on the UN and NGOs bodies.”*

Most youth are blaming the government and the society for their high level of unemployment and for not being allowed by local authorities to participate sufficiently in peace building and conflict mitigation. Such discouraging circumstances, some of them say, make a significant number of them choose to live on the wrong side of the law and have pushed some of the youth to engage in criminal activities

*“The ongoing peace process in Addis, youth are not given a chance to participate and to voice their concerns*,” Said one of the respondent adding that such exclusion is the biggest challenge for young people across the country. Instead of being listened to, South Sudanese youth are being manipulated by politicians to serve their interests.

*“Politicians go to their constituencies, mobilize the youth and take them to the frontlines. They are only used to fight [for the causes of politicians].”*

Unemployment‖ is a limbo situation where someone has no paid work or is actively looking for paid work (Winefield, 2002). The definition of unemployment includes all people with specific age of working and remain without work, or were not in paid employment or self-employment during a particular period including people who are currently available for work, that is, were available for paid employment or self-employment (Mahuteau et al 2008). Unemployment can vary from country to country, state to state and suburb to suburb. The criteria generally include not being in paid work but actively seeking and immediately available for paid employment and being registered as unemployed and thereby entitled to a benefit (Cullen, 1999). Unemployment affects not only health but is also associated with long-term poverty (Beatty et al. 2010). Unemployment is a continuing concern and has been linked to material deprivation, social isolation, restricted agency, lowered future aspirations, and a range of negative health consequences. The negative consequences of unemployment include perceptions about unemployed people, as they are more likely to be stereotyped and ostracizes by public, service providers and government officials as lazy people who does not want to work. This claim is not often justified those who claims it on unemployed people (Cullen, 1999).

The benefits of employment can be seen at both social and economic levels. The social level concerns benefit to individuals, families, neighborhoods and communities through decreased crime rates, drug and alcohol abuses and family disruption, and also through increased and strengthened security, education, health care for the infirm and the elderly and environmental protection (Cullen, 1999; Forstater, 2006). The benefit of participation in employment is a key to a person’s well-being, both physical and mental, as it is the best weapon in eradicating poverty and reducing crime. Children of employed parents can complete their schooling or spend more years at school (or university) compared to children of unemployed parents (Forstater, 2006). In contrast, unemployment harms individuals, families, neighborhoods, villages and communities.

In modern society, capable people have the responsibility to work for themselves, to their community, to other taxpayers, and to society. Secondly, participating in paid work underpins economic independence; work expectations and income support obligations should be linked to a person ‘s capacity and ability to work (Warr 1987). Therefore, State must design and encourage people to help themselves through work to strengthen families, individuals' and community ‘s well-being and without this people can tend to be reliance on external assistance from the aid sectors.

Government have adopt weak educational policies which factor in adopting this destructive development policies is the ethnic diversity found in state as well as the lower level of education, political instability, inadequate infrastructure, and many other related factors associated with the slow cycle of development as they are aware that a real educational process will lead to greater awareness, and vigilance among tribal men, that may affect their loyalty, and dependability and will directly threaten the survival policy of the ruling elite. Therefore, the policy of survival and the process of education remain intact through the repetition of the inputs and outputs on both the domestic and national levels.

*“Socially, the myths and paradigms of many tribes in South Sudan that put much restrictions to female’s in term of education this leave them dependent since they are not able to provide and cater for themselves which lands them on the shoulder of NGOs bodies since the government is unsupportive.”*

In South Sudan, 73 percent of girls aged 6 to 11 are not in school Adela, Suliman. (2017). that means that 73% and generations of a plus women potential engineers, entrepreneurs, teachers and politicians whose leadership the world is missing out on. Although Thousands of girls are kept from school due to poverty, early marriage, dangers in traveling to class and having too many chores at home, gender inequality according to the United Nations’ children’s organization, UNICEF.

The quality of a country’s education is linked to the resources governments invest in it and the push and engagement of stakeholders through policies adopted to eliminate the existing bad practices influence by customs and believes. Without education, young women are locked away from a better future hence a global crisis that perpetuates poverty and independency on external factors. In addressing such injustices, the government need to close the education funding gap and address the barriers preventing girls from going to school.

**Services offered by the NGOs bodies that support dependency**

Research findings sought to establish the services provided by the UN/NGOs bodies in South Sudan that encourage dependency. Findings shows that over 60% of the respondents mentioned that **Blanket food distribution** which target the general population including the productive members of the society. “*This food distributions that is always happening for free have reduced our usual motivations to cultivate large farms. compare to decades back, there’s a significant reduction in work as almost everyone is lazing around as there are hopes of free food to be received” the respondents added that* “*this is coupled with the educational system that keeps our children away from home activities like guarding large farms in the forests from birds. This has also discouraged us to farm as the harvest from small farms around homestead don’t last long. (some take like 1-2 months)”.*

Perhaps the most pervasive – and we believe, misguided – claim is that food aid somehow makes people lazy, that food aid unintentionally discourages people from working. It is certainly true that microeconomic theory suggests that because transfers increase recipients’ welfare, they generate income effects that will tend to reduce labor supply simply because even hard-working people prefer more leisure to less. The economic reality that any transfer – whether in the form of food or not – discourages recipients from working, everything else held constant, undermines much popular support for transfers, as heated debates over the past decade about domestic welfare programs in Europe and North America have vividly demonstrated. The empirical evidence also shows, however, that labor supply becomes more responsive to changes in income as people grow wealthier. The implication is that targeting errors of inclusion magnify the labor market disincentive effects inherent to food aid (or any other form of transfer) by providing benefits to those who are most able and willing to turn transfers into leisure instead of increased food consumption. The distortionary effects of food aid on labor supply appear minimal when food aid is appropriately targeted to intended recipients. Put differently, when one encounters an apparent labor disincentive problem, this typically signals poor targeting as the root problem, not a poor work ethic among intended recipients. A slightly different sort of labor distortion can arise when food-for-work (FFW) programs are relatively more attractive than work on recipients’ own farms/businesses, either because the FFW pays immediately, or because the household considers the payoffs to the FFW project to be higher than the returns to labor on its own plots. In this case, food aid-based programs siphon productive inputs away from local private production, creating a distortion due to substitution effects, rather than the income effects on which the prior paragraph focused. In theory, poor timing and FFW wages that are above prevailing market rates can cause negative dependency by diverting labor from local private uses, particularly if FFW obligations decrease labor on a household’s own enterprises during a critical part of the production cycle (Jackson and Eade,1982; Grassroots International 1997, Lappe and Collins, 1977; Molla, 1990; Salsbury, 1992). For highly food-insecure recipients, FFW program participation may provide recipients with essential food today while hindering labor investments in future productivity, a classic case of positive dependency (humanitarian support) inextricably twinned with negative dependency.

To understand how positive or negative effects can arise from food aid, it helps to have a conceptual framework in mind. One approach is to begin with the idea that households control a bundle of assets or endowments. These include physical capital (agricultural tools, livestock), natural capital (owned land, access to common property resources), human capital (in the form of knowledge, skills and health), financial capital (cash-in-hand, bank accounts, net loans outstanding), and social capital (networks, norms and social trust that facilitates coordination and cooperation). In addition, households have labor power – the physical ability of household members to generate income. Households allocate these endowments across a number of activities including agricultural production, wage employment (both locally or elsewhere via migration and remittances), and non-farm, own-business activities. These allocations are based on perceptions regarding current and future returns to these activities, their variability and the extent to which returns move together (co-vary) or diverge. All these activities generate income. In addition, households may obtain income via transfers from other households, NGOs or from government. With this in mind, consider Figure 1 (adapted from Lentz et al. 2005), which represents the possible impacts of food aid at a very general level. It shows that food aid flows can have two broad classes of effects: an insurance effect before (ex-ante of) the flow, and a transfer effect after (ex post of) the flow. Both effects can alter behaviors (e.g., by changing incentives) and can generate positive dependency or can trigger negative dependency. The former are typically intended effects, while the latter, undesirable consequences are invariably unintended. But they can often be anticipated through thoughtful analysis. Ex ante crisis, the expectation of assistance may induce behavioral responses in so far as prospective recipients anticipate food aid flows in response to an adverse shock, as shown in the bottom portion of Figure 1. Food aid may fill in holes in social safety nets, providing insurance to those who are otherwise uninsured (i.e., those lacking private support during a crisis). That is the aim of extant transfer and safety net programs. However, the unintended effect is that food aid may (also or instead) crowd out pre-existing informal and formal insurance arrangements operationalized through remittances, household labor exchange, and government relief efforts. If crowding out undermines safety nets already in place, leaving individuals less able to cope without outside assistance when a crisis occurs, it can trigger further need for food aid over time, a clearly unintended outcome. Expectations of assistance may also induce increased risk taking, an effect economists label “moral hazard”. Because the insurance will at least partially reimburse an actor if a low payoff event occurs, actual risk exceeds the perceived risk that guides behavior, inducing individuals or organizations to take on more risk than they would if they fully internalized the consequences of their choices. Moral hazard is typically thought to be an adverse, unintended effect in that it may increase the frequency and severity of adverse shocks. But as an emerging literature on poverty traps emphasizes, if cautious management of risk induces poor households to choose low risk, low return livelihood strategies that leave them chronically vulnerable, providing insurance and encouraging a bit more risk-taking may be desirable as a medium-to-long-term strategy for inducing accumulation, growth and self-sufficiency (Dercon 2004, Carter and Barrett 2006). Thus, encouraging risk taking among a subpopulation otherwise predisposed towards conservative, low-return strategies may be intentional, although we know of few if any food aid programs for which that has been true to date. Food Aid’s Intended and Unintended Consequences. Christopher B. Barrett Ex post crisis, the provision of food or cash is effectively an income transfer. As such, it increases local demand for food, with the increase in food consumption greatest when the transfer is provided in kind. When food aid is provided in kind, it also increases the supply of food. Food aid in kind typically leads to greater growth in supply than in demand following the basic logic of Engel’s Law: demand for food increases more slowly than income. In the case of food aid, the income is provided in the form of commodities, thus food supply expands faster than demand. This has two potential effects. First, it will exert some downward pressure on local food prices if the local market is not extremely well integrated into broader national and global markets. Second, food aid will typically displace some commercial purchases, whether from domestic or foreign suppliers. Typically, neither price reduction nor market displacement effects are intended, but it is effectively impossible to avoid at least one – if not both – effects. Food aid affects markets even when one does not bring commodities in from abroad. When assistance is instead provided in the form of cash for the local purchase of food or as cash transfers, it expands local food demand. This boost commercial purchases, whether from domestic or foreign suppliers, and can increase local prices if the local market is not well integrated into broader national and global markets. This effect is sometimes intended, as local and regional purchases are often justified on the basis of helping to establish commercial marketing channels. But the effects can also be unintended, as when local purchases drive up food prices, thereby harming poor, net buyers who do not benefit from the food aid distribution. Changes in prices or in the volume of food traded locally may have both positive, intended effects – e.g., freeing up scarce cash for recipients who are small farmers to invest in productivity-enhancing inputs during the growing season – and adverse, unintended effects, as when higher food prices fueled by local purchases or cash transfers force poor consumers to liquidate precious productive assets (e.g., land or livestock) in order to meet immediate consumption needs, thereby compromising future well-being. Indeed, as we show below, it is typically impossible to have only intended, positive effects from a food aid program. If one has such effects, there are almost always unintended, adverse effects on some subpopulation. Another reason for unintended effects of food aid is that most households neither understand who is targeted for aid nor how the quantity of aid per household is determined and thus do not adjust behavior to food aid flows; see Gilligan and Hoddinott (2005) for a recent Ethiopian example. Harvey and Lind (2005) refer to this as food aid lacking transparency and accountability. If food aid delivery is not reliable, then the efficacy of aid as household insurance is low. In turn, when households cannot rely on food aid delivery after a crisis, they are less likely to make ex ante decisions about livelihoods that depend upon aid receipt. So, the intended effects of food aid as insurance become attenuated. Moreover, the quantity of food aid is usually too small to encourage household reliance on it (Barrett and Maxwell, 2005; Little, 2005; Lentz and Barrett, 2005). Further, it is often not clear to recipients if they will be targeted to receive aid at all (Bennett, 2001; Harvey and Lind, 2005). Little (2005) argues that the small amounts and the irregular timing of deliveries discourage Ethiopians from relying on food aid.

The unintended consequences of food aid are commonly lumped under the catch-all label “dependency”. Lentz et al. (2005) usefully explain that an individual, household, or community exhibits dependency when it cannot meet its immediate basic needs without external assistance.2

Although Food aid programs aim to save lives among acutely food insecure populations. The undesirable aspect, “negative dependency”, arises when meeting current needs comes at the cost of reducing recipients’ capacity to meet their own basic needs in the future without external assistance. Negative dependency typically arises when individuals, households or communities alter their behavior in response to the provision of assistance that unwittingly creates disincentives to undertake desirable behavior (e.g., to grow a crop, or to allocate time to work).

Therefore, to encourage a self-reliance and produce work minded generation in the near future, it’s therefore important to implement string-attach or conditional distribution of items (e.g. food for work). This will encourage not only productive nation but citizens who are able to take care of their needs.

*“Development of a country cannot be achieved largely through the work of NGOs rather than through* ***deliberate government policies.”*** One respondent argued.

Governments have to adopt and pursue poverty reduction policies that promote self-reliance for citizens and communities in order to reduce over-reliance and over-dependence. The self-reliance model places part of the responsibility to address poverty on citizens’ shoulders. However, this entails the government creating an environment that enables and support small scale projects such as farming, trading, production, manufacturing and others.

These will ensure that citizens have an income while the government focuses on the bigger national economic programmes. The government can support citizen participation in various ways, for instance by abolishing unnecessary rules and regulations wherever possible. Like the complex application procedures volunteers sometimes have to contend with to obtain funding for their activities.

**“*NGOs depend on short term funding*** *in most of the cases thus are not sufficiently equipped to ensure substantiality of the projects they started.” 25% of the respondent mentioned when asked on why NGO/UN bodies are not important to the lon term development of a nation.*

When asked on resilient programming that can promote independency rather than dependency, respondents mentioned that *Equipping populations with practical hands on skills through training and mentorship and opening up markets through market based interventions*.

*Creating conducive environment through proper implementation of the peace agreement to create conducive conditions for investment as well as human skills development and reducing corruption through tough legislations. By doing so, services delivery can be improved and an enabling environment that increases community resilience*

## **5.1 Limitations of the study**

## Data gathering was a hard cake as respondents were not willing to provide information

* Inaccessibility to some locations due to Insecurity reasons coupled with inadequate funding that can facilitate and support robust collection of data from multiple locations.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

This section presents a summary of findings and conclusions of the study. The researcher also gives recommendations based on the study findings.

The study ought to establish and investigate the reasons behind high rates of dependency on NGOs and UN bodies, findings reveals that a number of factors have influence dependency syndrome. This includes continuous cycle of war couple with, poor infrastructure and lack of knowledge regarding sustainable agriculture practices. While the government is supportive of the aid response, findings indicates that officials worries that it is crippling the nation and relying on unconditional aid will only develop a dependency syndrome, People will forget their skills the longer they aren't able to cultivate the land.” for years, South Sudan has been dependent on large-scale foreign aid and gifts of food, hence becoming independent of external assistant. Findings indicates that this will increase the likelihood of pauperiza­tion of the nation when gifts are indiscriminate or unconditional on efforts by the recipients to improve their posi­tion. Findings also indicates that Corruption, weak policies, fragile institutions and lack of strong government push for communities to be self-reliant through provision of necessary conditions for self-production.” Has hindered the productivity of the population hence the independency on external assistance. the elitist political regimes frankly seek to reduce the productive capacity of the poor, so as not to be threatened by political activity in case the poor became more productive. Secondly, the selfish economic benefits of the corrupt ruling elite depend on encouraging the donors to allocate foreign aid on humanitarian grounds. The index of poverty in the recipient countries is the controlling indicator for the donors to allocate foreign aid to these countries. In other words, the elitist ruling regimes want their people to live in extreme poverty so they can draw donors’ support. The duplicity of such regimes is that they seek more foreign financial resources to promote development and reduce poverty, yet they adopt destructive policies that create more misery for their people. Findings indicates that unemployment concern among the youth as they are not given a chance to participate and to voice their concerns in national platforms is associated with long-term poverty and such exclusion is the biggest challenge for young people across the country. Instead of being listened to, they are being manipulated by politicians to serve their interests. Findings also indicates that poor access to education to girls is a major concern as young women are locked away from a better future hence a global crisis that perpetuates poverty and independency on external factors.

The study concludes that Although Food aid programs aim to save lives among acutely food insecure populations. The undesirable aspect, “negative dependency”, arises when meeting current needs comes at the cost of reducing recipients’ capacity to meet their own basic needs in the future without external assistance. (e.g., to grow a crop, or to allocate time to work). Aid is efficient in lessening immediate suffering; however, it is not the solution in the long-run and does not help provide a stable platform for a country like South Sudan to sustainably develop as large influxes of foreign aid can end up doing more harm than good.

**Recommendations**

Based on the study findings, the following recommendations are suggested to support and change the status quo of dependency syndrome on the NGOs/UN bodies:

* To realize this goal of a sustainable agriculture in the country, a political solution is needed so that its people can rebuild their lives and South Sudan must also prioritize infrastructure improvements in targeted areas with high agricultural potential. Having more paved roads would ensure that farmers are able to make full use of their yields and would also reduce carbon emissions.
* The government has to building a large private sector comprising of both investors and entrepreneurs, to support the government’s efforts in job creation and to continue to put in place the enabling environment, which includes supportive regulations, access to funding and provision of support services like marketing and other business planning services as Small businesses are the lifeblood of any economy.
* In an attempt to overcome corrupt regimes, donor countries and organizations should persistently introduce regime programmes, and employed countless developmental measures for necessary reform such as market reforms that can promote public production and income taxes in other sectors which will increase public services delivery.
* State must design and encourage people to help themselves through work to strengthen families, individuals' and community ‘s well-being and without this people can tend to be reliance on external assistance from the aid sectors.
* Since the quality of a country’s education is linked to the resources governments invest in it and the push and engagement of stakeholders through policies adopted to eliminate the existing bad practices influence by customs and believes, the government need to close the education funding gap and address the barriers preventing girls from going to school.
* Lastly, to encourage a self-reliance and produce work minded generation in the near future, it’s important to implement string-attach or conditional distribution of items (e.g food for work). This will encourage not only productive nation but citizens who are able to take care of their needs.

## **5.3 Suggestion of further studies**

## This study should be replicated in other states in the country for comparison of the results.

1. A study should be carry out on institutional factors that hinders government services delivery effort

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## **5.4 Appendixes**

**Appendix 1: Letter of Transmittal**

Both Michael,

AIMPS

P.O Box 58182-00200

Nairobi,

Kenya.

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: An investigation of high rate of dependency on the NGO/UN bodies in South Sudan “A case study of Karam payam of Bieh state”

I am pursuing a Diploma in Project Planning and Management specializing in Monitoring and Evaluation at Africa Institute of Project management school, Nairobi. As part of this course, I am carrying out a research on an investigation of high rate of dependency on the NGO/UN bodies in South Sudan. “A case study of Karam Payam, Bieh state”

In this regard, you have been selected to take part in this study as a respondent. Kindly respond to all items to reflect your opinion and experience. Please answer all questions freely. You will not be identified from the information you provide and no information about individuals will be given to any organization. The data collected will be used for this academic research only. Your participation is important for the success of this project and I greatly appreciate your contribution.

Thanking you most sincerely.

Yours Faithfully

**Both Michael Gai**

**AIMPS/206/2018**

**Appendix 2: Research Questionnaire**

An investigation of high rate of dependency on the NGO/UN bodies in South Sudan “A case study of Karam payam of Bieh state”

I am undertaking a Diploma in Project Planning and Management program specializing in Monitoring and Evaluation at Africa institute of project management school, Nairobi and I have designed the following questions about the above topic. I am kindly and humbly requesting you to answer all the questions to the best of your knowledge. Indicate with a tick or filling in the space(s) provided. The information will be treated with confidentiality

**SECTION A: RESPONDENTS’ PROFILE**

1. Gender of respondent   
 Male [ Yes]

Female []

2. Ages of respondent

below 30 []

31 to 49 [Yes]

50 and above []

3. Educational level of the respondent

Primary []

secondary education []

Diploma []

Degree [Yes]

**SECTION B Drivers of dependency in South Sudan**

4. In your own opinion what do you think are the drivers of dependency on the Foreign Aids in South Sudan?

The biggest drivers of aid in South Sudan are;

**Section C. Services offered by NGOs/UN bodies in South Sudan**

5. what services do NGO/UN bodies provide in this area that support dependency instead of independency?

**Section D**

6. Do you think NGOs/UN are of goodwill that promotes the development and stabilization of a country

7. give reasons why NGO/UNs are not important to the long-term development of a country

8. what resilient programs can be considered and promoted to ensure long term independency agenda?

9. it’s an obligation of any government to deliver services to its citizens in any country, what strategies can you recommend being done to change the status quo?

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