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**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS**



**NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS)'**  
**AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES' ROLE IN CONFLICTS**  
**RESOLUTION AND PEACEBUILDING IN SOUTH SUDAN**

PhD Thesis

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Supervisor

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## THESIS APPROVAL

This thesis entitled “**NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs)’ AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES ROLE IN CONFLICTS RESOLUTION AND PEACEBUILDING IN SOUTH SUDAN**” prepared by **James Drfoun Amol AJAK** under the supervision of **Prof. Dr. Kürşat DEMİRYÜREK** has been accepted with unanimously of votes by our jury as A Thesis Submitted to the Institute of Graduate Studies in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the result of thesis defense exam conducted on February 12, 2021.

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## DECLARATION

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## ÖZET

### GÜNEY SUDAN'DA SİVİL TOPLUM KURULUŞLARI (STK)'NİN TARIMSAL YAYIM HİZMETLERİNİN ÇATIŞMALARDA VE BARIŞ İNŞASINDAKİ ROLÜ

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Dünyanın ve Afrika'nın birçok yerinde, kaynak kıtlığına bağlı olarak çatışmalar yaşanmaktadır. Güney Sudan'da, topluluklar, etnik gruplar, çiftçiler ve çobanlar uzun süreden beri bu çatışmalarla karşı karşıya kalmakta ve bunların birçoğu hayatlarını veya mülklerini kaybetmektedirler.

Çalışmada, Güney Sudan'da çatışmaların çözümü ve barış ortamının geliştirilmesinde STK'ların tarımsal yayım hizmetlerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada kullanılan veriler, Güney Sudan'ın üç bölgesinde 150 çiftçi ve çoban ile kamu ve STK'ların kırsal hizmetler bölümünde istihdam edilen 30 yayım uzmanından anket yöntemi ile elde edilmiştir.

En fazla görülen çatışma türü çiftçiler ve çobanlar arasında yaşanan çatışmalardır. Çatışmaların temel sebebi çiftçilerin mahsullerinin çobanların sığırları tarafından tahrip edilmesidir (%42,7) ve süreç çiftçilerin hasar sonrasında ya mahkemelerde ya da açık alanlarda çobanlara karşı hızlı bir tepki göstermesi ile sonuçlanmaktadır. Bu kavgalar genellikle gençler arasında yaşanmakta (%66,1) ve barışın inşasında dikkate alınması gereken en önemli gruptur.

Araştırmada, çiftçi-çoban, çiftçi-çiftçi, çoban-çoban arasındaki çatışmaların %46,1'inin sonucunda çatışanların yerlerinden olması ile sonuçlandığı tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmada, kamu ve STK'ların yayım uzmanları tarafından yürütülen çatışmaları çözme ve barış ortamının sağlanmasına yönelik faaliyetlerin sınırları saptanmıştır.

Çalışmada sonucunda, kırsal alanda çiftçi ve çobanlar arasında çatışmalar olduğu ve bu çatışmaların çözümünde resmi ve gayri resmi yöntemlerin kullanıldığı belirlenmiştir. Geliştirilecek yayım çalışmalarının barışın inşasında rolü bulunmaktadır. Bulgulara göre, kamu, sivil toplum kuruluşları (STK'lar) ve topluluklar dahil olmak üzere çeşitli paydaşlar, yeni ve geliştirilmiş çatışma çözme stratejileri ve barış inşası stratejileri belirlemelidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** STK'lar, Yayım, Çatışma, Çiftçiler, Çobanlar

## ABSTRACT

### NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs) AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES ROLE IN CONFLICTS RESOLUTION AND PEACEBUILDING IN SOUTH SUDAN

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Conflicts have been thorough in many parts of the world and Africa, habitually displayed as bound by resource shortage. South Sudan, communities, ethnic bunches, ranchers, and pastoralists packs have, for a long time, found themselves in dangerous clashes, most of which bring approximately misfortune of lives and devastation of properties. The study aimed to discover NGOs' agricultural extension services in conflict resolution and peacebuilding in South Sudan. The investigation was conducted within the three South Sudan districts for 150 farmers and pastoralists and 30 extension specialists from the government and NGOs working within its rural division.

The standard type of conflict is between farmers and pastoralists. The primary resources causing the fights are the destruction of farmers' crops by cattle of pastoralists by (42.7%); the damage often attracted quick reactions from the farmers, either in litigation or open clashes. Youth are the ones to fight with (66.1%) as the highest category of the community.

The finding disclosed that (46.1%) of all the impacts of conflict between farmers and pastoralists, farmers and farmers, and pastoralists cause displacement. The study found the limit of conflict resolution activities and peacebuilding carried by the government and NGOs related extension agents.

The study concludes that there is a conflict between farmers and pastoralists, and there is the use of informal methods and formal methods. There are chances to improve the work of extension in peacebuilding. Based on the findings, various stakeholders, including the government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and communities, should identify new and improved conflict resolution strategies and peacebuilding approaches.

**Keywords:** NGOs, Extension, Conflict, Famers, Pastoralists.

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My special thanks also go to my wife, Helen Achwany Okony Ajang, for her special love and care during the development of this achieved work. Finally, I wish to thank all my classmates and their valuable contribution to completing this dissertation.

James Drfoun Amol AJAK

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this valuable work to my Mother, Nyabol Pagan Chol, and my Wife, Helen Achwany Okony Ajang. Furthermore, I primarily devoted to God by giving me a beautiful and lovely daughter, Raja James.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Thesis Approval .....	i
Declaration .....	ii
Özet .....	iii
Abstract .....	iv
Acknowledgements .....	v
Dedication .....	vi
Table of Contents .....	vii
Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	xi
List of Figures .....	xii
List of Tables.....	xiii
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
2. LITERATURE REVIEW.....	5
2.1. Introduction .....	5
2.2. Non-Governmental Organizations .....	5
2.3. Characterization Of Non-Governmental Organizations (Ngos) .....	6
2.4. Shapes of Ngos.....	7
2.5. Approaches of NGO.....	8
2.6. Mechanisms of NGOs .....	8
2.7. Management of NGOs .....	10
2.8. NGOs Advantages and Assets Points .....	11
2.9. Drawbacks/Weakness of NGOs.....	12
2.10. The Argument on The Role of NGOs .....	13
2.11. NGOs in South Sudan .....	15
2.12. The Roles of NGOs in South Sudan .....	15
2.12.1. Improvement of The Substructure. ....	15

2.12.2. Supporting Innovation.....	15
2.12.3. Simplifying Communication.....	17
2.12.4. Technical Support and Teaching.....	17
2.12.5. Research, Monitoring, and Evaluation.....	18
2.13. Improving The Livelihoods of People .....	18
2.14. Agricultural Extension .....	19
2.14.1. Improving The Role of Agricultural Extension .....	20
2.15. The Conception of Agricultural Extension .....	22
2.16. Philosophies of Agricultural Extension .....	24
2.17. Land Disputes and The Work of Extension .....	27
2.18. Conventional Resources of Communication in Extension .....	28
2.19. Communal and Cultural Change.....	28
2.20. Cultural Challenges Facing Agricultural Extension Work .....	29
2.21. Extension Systems .....	29
2.21.1. Individual Extension Methods .....	30
2.22. Group Approaches to Extension Work .....	31
2.22.1. Benefits of Group Methods.....	31
2.23. The Extension Agent.....	32
2.24. Working with Local Leaders.....	33
2.25. Agricultural Extension Works with Rural Womankind.....	33
2.26. Agricultural Extension Work with Countryside Youth .....	34
2.27. The Agricultural Extension and NGOs .....	36
2.28. Conflict.....	38
2.29. Causes of Conflict .....	39
2.30. Conflict Resolution and Management.....	40
3. PREVIOUS STUDIES .....	43
4. STUDY AREA.....	54

4.1. Map Of The Study Area: .....	54
4.2. The Environmental Zones .....	54
4.3. The Equatorial Environmental Zone .....	55
4.3.1. The Greenbelt.....	55
4.3.2. Ironstone Plateau And Central Hills .....	55
4.3.3. The Southern Hills and Mountains .....	55
4.4. The Central Flood Plains.....	56
4.5. The High Ground Areas .....	56
4.6. The Intermediate Land .....	56
4.7. The Touch Area.....	56
4.8. The Central Mainland .....	56
5. MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....	58
5.1. Description of The Study Area .....	58
5.2. Research Design.....	58
5.3. Study Population, Sampling, And Sample Size .....	58
5.4. Research Objectives .....	59
5.5. Research Questions .....	60
5.6. Data Collection.....	60
5.6.1. Primary Data Ccollection.....	61
5.6.2. Secondary Data .....	61
5.7. Data Processing and Analysis .....	61
5.8. Constraints of The Study.....	62
6. RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS .....	63
6.1. Introduction .....	63
6.2. Findings.....	63
6.3. Participants Occupation .....	63
6.4. Gender .....	66

6.5. Age .....	67
6.6. Education.....	68
6.7. Marital Status .....	69
6.8. Household Size .....	69
6.9. Conflicts Occurring.....	70
6.10. Type Of Conflicts.....	71
6.11. History Of The Conflict In South Sudan .....	74
6.12. Causes Of The Conflict.....	74
6.13. Categories Of The People Who Fight At The Conflict.....	76
6.14. Effects Of The Conflicts .....	78
6.15. Agricultural Extension Role In Conflict Resolution And Peacebuilding ..	80
6.16. The Method Used In Conflict Resolution And Peacebuilding.....	82
6.17. Informal Methods In Conflict Management .....	83
6.18. Formal Methods Used In The Area For Conflict Resolution.....	85
6.19. The Preferred Method For Conflict Management.....	87
6.20. Women In Decision-Making In The Peace-Building Community .....	88
6.21. Role Of Elders In Conflicts Resolution And Peacebuilding.....	90
6.22. Ngos And Government Extension Officers In Conflict.....	93
6.23. Access to Pieces of Training on Peacebuilding and Conflict Resolution ..	96
6.24. Activities of Peace Building to Agricultural Extension.....	97
6.25. Challenges Extension In Peacebuilding And Conflict.....	99
7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION .....	101
REFERENCES.....	106
APPENDICES .....	113
Questionnaire .....	117
Curriculum Vitae .....	113

## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

<b>CES</b>	Central Equatoria State
<b>CLA</b>	County Land Authorities (CLA)
<b>CPA</b>	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>EES</b>	Eastern Equatoria State
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FFS</b>	Farmer Field Schools
<b>GER</b>	Greater Equatoria Region
<b>GOSS</b>	Government of South Sudan
<b>IDPs</b>	Internally Displaced Persons
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IOM</b>	The International Organization for Migration
<b>MAFS</b>	Ministry of Agriculture Food and Security
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>GO</b>	Governmental Organization
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNIFEM</b>	United Nations Development Fund for Women
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNSC</b>	United Nations Security Council
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children and Education Fund
<b>UNMISS</b>	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>VSF</b>	Veterinaires sans Frontiers
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1. Extension model for conflict resolution and peacebuilding.....	38
Figure 2.2.Conflict and economic development through extension.....	42
Figure 4.1. Map of South Sudan (Maps of the World 2020).....	54
Figure 6.1.Cattle-keepers migration in search for pastures and water .....	76
Figure 6.2 Women and Peacebuilding.....	90
Figure 6.3. South Sudan herders, farmers, discuss the conflict over land, water...	93
Figure 6.4.Role of Extension in Peacebuilding .....	96
Figure 6.5. Extension agents meeting with farmers and cattle keepers.....	98

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 6.1. Participant by occupation .....	64
Table 6.2. Respondents according to the gender .....	66
Table 6.3. Allocation of respondents by age .....	67
Table 6.4. Circulation of respondents by the level of education .....	68
Table 6.5. Respondents according to the marital status .....	69
Table 6.6. Respondents by household size .....	70
Table 6.7. Distribution of respondents on the occurrence of the conflict .....	70
Table 6.8. Respondents according to the type of conflicts .....	72
Table 6.9. Respondents, according to a history of conflict .....	74
Table 6.10. The causes of the conflict .....	75
Table 6.11. Categories of the people who fight at the conflict .....	77
Table 6.12. Effects of the Conflicts .....	78
Table 6.13. Extension role in Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding .....	81
Table 6.14. Method used in conflict resolution .....	83
Table 6.15. The informal method used in conflict resolution .....	84
Table 6.16. Formal methods used in the area for conflict resolution. ....	85
Table 6.17. The preferred method in conflict resolution .....	87
Table 6.18. Women in decision making in the conflict resolution .....	89
Table 6.19. Role of elders in conflict resolution and peacebuilding .....	92
Table 6.20. The role played by NGOs and Government Extension Officers .....	93
Table 6.21. Access to training on Peacebuilding and Conflict resolution .....	96
Table 6.22. Activities of Peace Building to be adapt to Extension .....	97
Table 6.23. Challenges of extension in peacebuilding and conflicts .....	99

# 1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture extension is commonly recognized as the method of transmitting the moved-forward agribusiness information to the farming public.

The application process extends meaning for the farmers, governments, and partners connected to agriculture (Burton, 2008).

The work of extension should be well-planned, organized, and significant in all extension departments. It includes all activities of rural development. Consequently, extension programs should be dynamic and flexible (Hayward, 1990).

The birth of the present-day extension system has been ascribed to Ireland's occasions within the center of the 19th century. Parasitic illnesses crushed the Irish potato control, and severe starvation happened. The British government used it to travel to rural areas and educate small farmers on developing elective crops. This plot pulled into consideration government authorities in Germany, who prepared their privilege framework of roving tutors. By the conclusion of the 19th century, the thought had blowout to Denmark, Netherlands, Italy, and France.

Cambridge and Oxford universities' expression "university extension" was initially used in 1867 to portray educating exercises that amplified the institution's work past the campus. Most of these early exercises were not, in any case, agricultural-related.

It was not until the turn of the 20th century that the "extension delivery" was applicable for the type of work we now know these days. The universities in the United States conducted demonstrations at agricultural demonstrations and gave lectures to farmers' clubs (True, 1928).

Extension services delivery has been conventionally structured and distributed by the conventional extension system worldwide, which led to a condition where we are in these days. Every time one denotes to extension, it meant a public extension package. Correspondingly, when the private sector is referred to, there is a trend to consider only the commercial sector (Demiryurek, 2010).

However, the private agricultural extension has a bigger image,

including all relevant private groups, than the public sector's narrow idea.

The commercialization of agricultural extension services does not intend to substitute the private sector for public extension services. Commercialization has adopted a variety of forms involving different stakeholders.

An extension service's victory depends on the effectiveness of planning at making policy, programs, projects, and strategy. Policy and programs are essential to be sure by the public extension system, while the private extension administrations can frame plans and strategy.

Once the private extension officialdoms get participated in delivering extension backing to farmers, there will be competitiveness between the various extension providers, resulting in additional well-organized and demand-driven packages of services.

Both technical and allocative efficiency, which are fundamentally economical in rural areas, are healthy by private extension interventions. It leads to depreciation, revenue enlargement, and optimal use of resources necessary in a competitive atmosphere.

Public extension service often opinions the sustainability of platforms only in terms of continuity. Sustainability is a different form of continuity, which has both ecological and equity dimensions.

Private extension system vessels provide a diversity of services for farmers in a competitive situation that the public sector may not be capable of delivering (Max, 2012).

Peoples have wanted to develop the productions of their farming producers for thousands of ages. In the 19th and early 20th eras, efforts to carry agricultural knowledge to farmers converted, a concept adapted from Oxford and Cambridge programs, known as extension services, planned to extend the knowledge produced at universities to nearby communities.

Agricultural extension has ordinarily illustrated a leading technological open circulatory system that encourages and advises farmers on agricultural and livestock varieties and farming techniques to improve food production.

Besides, extension facilities have been reconfigured into a framework of capacity building. Extension officers work with farmers to determine their concerns and the best sources of information to fulfill those demands.

Extension programs can have a thoughtful impact on the activities of agricultural farmers and society's farm productivity. Services are easily transported and tightly incorporated into local people and are not harmonized by more centralized agendas, giving them opportunities and inspiration.

These characteristics propose that extension programs in conflict-affected countries, including institutional adaptations and enhanced capacity for practitioners to participate effectively in such initiatives, may be donated to peace processes exercises.

Extension services can also improve the government's name and trustworthiness by providing agricultural and potentially peacebuilding knowledge.

Depending on the activity, NGO extension workers' roles in both agricultural development and peacebuilding vary dramatically.

Conflict issues in which extension services of Non-governmental organizations may play a role include land conflicts, tensions between herders and farmers, and restoration of military men and vulnerable populations in societies (Robertson and Olson, 2012).

For reference, South Sudan has a rich history of disputes between the Arab and sub-Saharan African cultures, originating from cultural beliefs, nature, and generations geopolitics. The war inside and among the different ethnic groups of South Sudan has been happening for decades, mostly concentrating on cattle ranching and water resources.

Cattle raiding has long been a rite of passage for young men to acquire wealth and prepare for marriage in South Sudan. Groups will be attacking and counter-attacking, generally with sticks and spears. These disagreements were usually discrete disputes within customary laws and grievance practices. Despite their differences, Dinka, Nuer, and other ethnic groups also have a long history of co-existence through exchange, intermarriage, and other activities.

Coaching in conflict study was known as a need for a peacebuilding effort. Extension officers previously have a busy schedule of concerns, and complementing peacebuilding actions could easily be devastating (Robertson & Olson, 2012).

A function in peacebuilding, therefore, wants to be integrative and not

additive. Nevertheless, agents should already be appealing in actions that can serve peacebuilding determinations both directly and indirectly.

They must perform duties as brokers of information and access information among groups and between groups and the government. Unluckily, Government extension agents in South Sudan often lack the skills and resources to work as brokers and measured bias by communities in conflict.

With the government institutions' fragility in South Sudan, including the agricultural extension system, many non-governmental organizations are found delivering services. United Nations Agencies, International Organization, and non-governmental organizations have a testable and positive impact on the country's crisis monitoring, peacebuilding, and security configuration.

Additionally, such bodies are working out state and federal agricultural extension practices. For example, as of 1998, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany (VSF-G) has funded pastoral livelihood opportunities in South Sudan, collaborating through emergency times with populations in the former Upper Nile, Jonglei, Warrap, Eastern Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and the Lakes States. The aim was to maintain, safeguard and restore living standards through providing advice, building capacity, diversification production, local peace methods, and policymaking (MAF; MARF, 2011).

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1. Introduction**

This research attempted to familiarize the agricultural extension services of non-governmental organizations as the starting point for the extension in peacebuilding analysis. A healthy livelihood farming community includes having the skills, resources, and activities necessary for a livelihood and recovering from stresses and strains of conflicts, and improving its abilities and assets to provide sustainable opportunities for the next generation. In agricultural extension, the peacemaking methodology ponders conflict resolution as the central factor shaping how farmers make their living and activities when there are conflicts. (Robertson and Olson, 2012)

The ongoing conflict and the long history of conflict in South Sudan between the Sudanese army and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) have caused harm to the agricultural sector and people's lives in rural areas. (MAF; MARF, 2011).

Before and after the country's sovereignty in 2011, the South Sudanese government had little capacity to cater to farmers' challenges. The dispute has led several local and foreign NGOs to support the agricultural sector with various programs.

### **2.2. Non-Governmental Organizations**

Various kinds of bodies are, as of now, described as being non-governmental organizations. There is no certified meaning of non-governmental organization, and the term conveys various spirits, at last in each unique circumstance. Overall, there are a few top highlights. A non-governmental organization must be autonomous from the coordinated control of any government. In general, there are three broad acknowledged characteristics for describing the non-governmental organization

A non-governmental organization (NGO) ought not to be set up as a political gathering; it will be non-benefit-making, and it will not be a criminal assemble, explicit, it will be changed peaceful kinds of bodies are currently portrayed as being NGO (Rivera, 2000). These qualities apply in like manner use since they coordinate the conditions for affirmation by the United Nations.

The limits can be clouded once in a while: a couple of NGOs might be firmly perceived with an ideological group; various NGOs make compensation from business works out, exceptionally consultancy agreements or arrangements of dissemination; and few NGOs might be identified with savage political difficulties.

An NGO is never comprised of an administration, a gathering, an organization, a criminal association, or a guerrilla bundle. Like this, for this study, an NGO is described as a purposeful connection of people acting together on a steady reason for a couple of typical reasons other than achieving government office, making money, or unlawful activities.

### **2.3. Characterization of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**

Various sorts of associations are presently assigned as being NGOs. There is no ordinarily accepted meaning of an NGO, and the term passes on various implications in assorted circumstances. Be that as it may, there are some necessary explanations. Without a doubt, an NGO should be independent of the immediate control of any government.

Furthermore, three other ordinarily acknowledged highlights show the explicit kinds of an organization from thought. An NGO will not be coordinated as an ideological group; it will be non-benefit making, and it will not be an illicit gathering; specifically, it will be peaceful (Sotomayor O., (1991).

These appearances mark ordinary practice since they challenge the settings for affirmation by the United Nations (Max, 2012).

The constraints can infrequently be hazy: almost all NGOs may in exercise be ultimately perceived with an ideological group; various NGOs produce benefits from business exercises, particularly consultancy arrangements or exchanges of distributions; and a minor number of NGOs might be identified with fierce political fights.

An NGO is never settled as system officialdom, a gathering, an organization, a criminal association, or a guerrilla gathering. Accordingly, for this examination, an NGO is limited as a self-administering unpaid relationship of individuals substitute together on a continuous premise, for some essential ingenuity, other than achieving government office, making

cash, or unlawful deeds. This fundamental methodology will be explained and altered underneath.

#### **2.4. Shapes of NGOs**

The base of the specific stream for representation, scope, exercise, life length, region, staff status, and physiognomies of the recipients, NGOs are repelled into a couple of explicit sorts. Presently a couple of fleeting photos of the groupings of NGOs.

Organization dependent on Orientation Consistently such NGOs generally are grouped base on their course. The difference is their characterization:

Help Arranged NGOs: The events of these NGOs depend on the mien of good cause, and those activities join transport of sustenance, garments, drug, informational workplaces, easing work.

Advancement Arranged NGOs: The activities of these NGOs contain prosperity care, family organizing, or guidance organizations.

Sharing NGOs: such NGOs are described without anyone else help adventures where close by people contribute money, contraptions, show up, materials, work.

Strengthening Arranged NGOs: These NGOs work to reinforce the kinds of NGO globally are characterized base on their bearing; the individual is their characterization:

These NGOs work to strengthen the awareness of the objective gathering and their capability to control their lives.

Scientific categorization on the birthplace of four-dimensional introduction and purposes.

Native NGOs work in a couple of towns or an association getting assets from neighborhood/public/global establishments.

Homegrown NGOs: These NGOs task in more geographical places and gather assets commonly from foreign allies.

All-inclusive NGOs work in various regions with their administrative centers outside the nation and generally work by aptitude.

Various NGOs: These NGOs are unpaid establishments organized locally yet getting assets from unfamiliar systems or gatherings.

NGOs Grouping dependent on their job Alleviation and Wellbeing NGOs: These NGOs are working to convey help subsidizing towards the abandoned individuals.

Subsidizing NGOs: These NGOs work as channels of outer contributors engaged with making blessings to NGOs and assisting nearby NGOs with unfamiliar help.

Improvement NGOs: These NGOs drive to collect the poor through learning and mindfulness levitation to propel their associations.

Counseling NGOs: These NGOs convey counseling offices to the régimes, contributor associations, and different entertainers to achieve the plans (Max, 2012).

## **2.5. Approaches of NGO**

NGO could be a great utilized term in recent years. The NGOs are classified by the kind of work they do (Bratton, 1989). Others describe NGOs as "associations outside the urban and private areas whose objectives are overwhelmingly esteem motivated (charitable and co-employable) tolerably than advantage motivated. The expression "NGO" correspondingly contains "by and large individual's associations which are engaged with incalculable improvement doings with the unbiased of decreasing neediness of the local and urban poor (Gilbert, 1990).

All in all, it tends to be expected that NGOs are those gatherings that are not related to ideological groups; however, non-benefit, charitable, arrangement, and advancement worried about the association associated with turning out just for the turn of events and prosperity of the general population (Werker and Ahmed, 2008).

## **2.6. Mechanisms of NGOs**

For example, in Bangladesh, around 20,000 NGOs are working in different development fields. The NGO-strengthened projects generally coordinated to poor communities and hindered bunches covering development and comprehensive action. The projects conveyed by various NGOs could be supplementary.

NGOs organize insurance free credit, the best inventive NGO creation

activity, for individual or aggregate ventures.

Women's development: NGOs give unique preparation in beekeeping, silk creation, weaving, fishnet making, poultry, and domesticated animals raising to build the financial status of ladies to make them qualified.

Non-formal Education: NGOs have focused their endeavors on killing ignorance by giving non-formal training to the people. They likewise take on special activities for drop-out understudies and target youths, the more significant part of young ladies, with non-formal essential education.

Capacity building NGOs: To improve the poor's getting sorted out abilities and administrative abilities, NGOs attempt various exercises at the grassroots level.

Business-related Expertise preparing: NGOs gather conventional and new abilities preparing for people, including crop development, silk cover raising, water system hardware.

Prosperity and Stimulating Care: NGOs have focused their undertakings through different activities to diminish infant, kid, and maternal mortality and give feeding information.

Family Planning & Youth Development: Family arranging is seen as a significant piece of the wellbeing administration. At the network level, most NGOs are dynamic in inspirational occasions and the circulation of contraceptives. A few administrations are taken to arrange medical services for oppressed youths, the restoration of deserted kids, and the making of kids' privileges.

Climate: NGOs seek after various deforestation control programs and have likewise indicated striking advancement in reforestation programs, improving disinfection offices, and guaranteeing the accessibility of safe drinking water through the appropriation among the recipients of water-fixed toilets and cylinder wells.

Mobilization of target group & Awareness Raising: NGOs assemble the objective gatherings through town reviews, singular contacts, bunch gatherings, persuasive work, participatory gathering conversation. Leadership Improvement: Units are prepared to focus on administration inside the groups.

Improvement of appropriate water system innovations: NGOs have grown minimal effort water system advances through examination and

experimentation to answer too little and minor farmers' necessities and energize crop enhancement. Alleviation and Recovery: Various NGOs have assumed a critical job in dispersing help among bothered individuals and governments for quite a while.

## **2.7. Management of NGOs**

The management of a non-governmental organization (NGO) is vital for its capacity to survive, develop, and become supportable. Promote the growth of NGOs, and in search of sustainability, a general assessment of the goals needs to be based on NGOs' management.

Throughout 2011, Non-Profit Evaluation & Resource Center, Inc. (NPERCI) led a comparative analysis of the suggested strategies to reinforce NGOs. These approaches were expressed in numerous applicable works issued in Puerto Rico between 2000 and 2010. The methods inspected were straight related to the management of NGOs.

That study determined to create such endorsed policies. For the research's resolution, the administration was restricted as the NGOs' capacity to govern, direct their operations, and manage their institutional resources effectively and efficiently.

The practice used during the research was comparative analysis. A non-probability critical and mixed sample of ten works was chosen and examined directly related to NGO management.

Many kinds of studies suggested capability building of the NGOs in several areas, counting financial management, human capital management, volunteers' recruitment, performance evaluation, self-sufficiency, development of the board of directors, strategic planning. The work analyzed also proposed improving the performance assessment, accountability, transparency, and incorporation of appraisal processes as part of the institutional control structure.

Implementing protocols, standards, and procedures containing internal administrative controls, self-regulation mechanisms, and accreditation schemes have been recommended. Lastly, it was suggested that further research be done on NGOs to track their effects on the group they targeted to serve.

Following a comparative analysis, a content analysis of the recommended approaches was performed to categorize them. The content analysis method considered many viewpoints and developments in capacity building and the strengthening of NGOs. Besides, the researchers assessed the behavior involved in the suggested processes for the work analyzed.

Consequently, and considering the contribution of the system theory and its application to the development of NGOs' institutional capacity and the progress of such efforts, the content review produced the identification.

Five categories were defined based on priority areas: capacity building, growth and self-sufficiency assessment and measurement, standards and organizational standards; analysis and publications; and knowledge, promotion, and recognition.

## **2.8. NGOs Advantages and Assets Points**

NGOs adore nearly proportional leads over the public sector, which exhibit their capabilities to scope the poor further successfully than governments. At this point, the short-lived depictions of the same.

Capability to touch the poor and the isolated areas: NGOs emphasize the lowest section of the people where government programs are inadequate, do not occur, or are unproductive.

Ability to encourage indigenous contribution: The NGOs' primary drive is to inspire and improve local possibilities and help disadvantaged groups share development profits.

Capability to cooperate with other agencies: Several NGOs are prepared and talented to support governments, local governments, sectors, and local voluntary organizations.

The capacity of a unique understanding of local organizations and socio-cultural atmosphere: NGOs tend to partake truthful information and understand local wants and abilities to assume projects and find resources.

Volume to perform speedily: Quickness of acts and the least administrative tangle is one of the supreme possessions of development NGOs to make judgments quickly.

Capability to labor with flexibility: Due to their little scope, the NGOs have to be flexible than government agendas or indigenous government

programs.

Volume to take risks and trials: NGOs generally carry out experimental projects to test or act as promoters and achieve their purposes; they take risks much further voluntarily than governmental organizations.

Capability to revolutionize and adjust: Being more flexible than government agencies, NGOs can transfer technologies developed somewhere else and familiarize them with circumstances and labor out witty comebacks to the local wants.

Capacity to enable local resource mobilization and confirm local development: The NGOs have proven their ability to simplify resource mobilization by endorsing local contributions.

## **2.9. Drawbacks/Weakness of NGOs**

As opposed to the comparative advantages, the NGOs have some weaknesses. The NGOs are commonly criticized for having the following disadvantages.

Limited model capacity: NGOs' exercises rely upon the exceptionally energetic staff, and where a particular level of motivation cannot be represented, the activities themselves cannot visualize.

Defective self-supportability: The NGOs are weak to embrace long haul and effective arranging methodologies, so their tasks here and there cannot support almost any external guide.

Specialized limit: NGO projects are frequently started with lacking focused practicality examination and insufficient data.

Lack of broad programming content: The NGO programs often remain relatively isolated from other NGOs or programs, and this tendency hinders the establishment of countrywide or national agendas.

Inadequate ability to reach the lowest section of the society: Although NGOs tend to get the poor, it is also true that they cannot effectively reach the "poorest of the poor" in the community, e.g., the fluctuating population.

Inability to scale-up activities: Because of their small size and resources, limited -An administrative system, intensive form in a few communities, the NGOs cannot scale up their activities.

Dependency on Donors: Donors, frequent requirements to use their staff,

consultants, equipment types, and other material resources become a significant constraint for the NGO. The NGOs are criticized that they serve the donors' interests and fulfill their objectives by taking funds.

Centralized Operations: Large NGOs are operated and run by their bureaucracies.

This is evident in cases where the NGOs' head offices make decisions, which provides little scope for its local-level staff to take new initiatives.

After the above conversations, it very well may be said by UNDP supported investigation (UNDP: 1988) that NGOs are vigorously subject to unfamiliar sources, and without responsibility, an excess of cash from outside can make them bad, questionable, and administrative.

## **2.10. The Argument on the Role of NGOs**

NGOs have generally neglected to build up their own hypothetical, regulating, and political analysis of neoliberalism and their reality request position (Farrington, 1993).

NGOs in the North and South should reexamine their positions, connections, and hypothesis' significance in education and training. The time has come to progress from the 'unfamiliar help' model to one set apart by associations among entertainers and associations occupied with the fight in destitution's inconsistency.

The NGO bunch picked up decency in the mid-1990s, in this way discovering support from dedicated contributors. Supporter financing permitted NGO extension yet brought contact as NGOs appeared to be more capable of donors and their neo-liberal monetary arrangements than their beneficiaries.

Worldwide, NGOs have added to the breakdown of states by exploiting the weak government assets initiated by primary change programs.

Some have begun to consider NGOs to be organizations profiting from the enduring neediness of the networks.

In the feeling of a backfire, givers have started to question how persuasive and delegate NGOs can be and have moved assets straightforwardly to Southern associations. Notwithstanding advancing a North-South coalition in the mid-1990s, some Northern NGOs uncovered their

dormant paternalism by declining direct subsidizing from Southern NGOs.

As complete financing decreases, both Southern and Northern NGOs are looking for elective subsidizing to endanger their unique objectives and validity. As conversations on the state's position have progressed, it is currently perceived that a productive government is similarly as critical to development as a powerful, thoughtful society.

As absolute financing decays, both Southern and Northern NGOs are looking for elective subsidizing to risk their unique objectives and believability. As conversations on the state's position have progressed, it is currently perceived that a proficient government is similarly as significant to development as a powerful, thoughtful society.

NGOs lost concentration and got separated during the 1990s. They could not build up new regularizing and hypothetical analysis techniques following the breakdown of communist advancement models.

NGOs analyzed their activity arranged, critical thinking technique to the hypothetical, scholarly mentality of analysts.

In any case, a hypothesis is fundamental to teach the training and can be set up genuinely starting from the earliest stage. NGOs should participate in fundamental self-reflection to comprehend their positions and connections later on.

The absence of reflection may lead NGOs to speak to the dreams of dedicated contributors improperly. NGOs should concur that they are neither ideological groups nor grassroots social developments.

NGOs cannot and should not substitute the state in advancing turn of events. NGO between connections should now be described by collaboration and successful unions instead of noble cause and paternalism, even though this may follow a wide range of models. The coordinated effort needs to reach out past praxis to the government of hypothesis, standardizing reflection, and legislative issues.

## **2.11. NGOs in South Sudan**

In February 2016, the Leader of South Sudan, Salva Kiir, endorsed into law two bills, the 2015 Bill of NGOs (canceling and reestablishing the 2003 Demonstration of NGOs) and the 2015 Bill of the Alleviation Recovery Board. It is not the initial moment when the NGO bill was submitted to the President by the National Assembly.

In May 2015, the National Assembly accepted a similar version of the legislation and sent it to Kiir for approval; however, it referred to the legislature's proposal. (NGOs Law Monitor in South Sudan, (last revised Jan. 23, 2016) the edition that Kiir has now signed does not seem to be significantly different from the previous one.

## **2.12. The Roles of NGOs in South Sudan**

Humanitarian aid in the formula of relief and development has been provided in recent years by NGOs during war and disaster. They have saved thousands, maybe even a massive number of lives in South Sudan.

Driving NGOs, for example, WFP, CARE, Save the Children, Catholic Relief Services, and World Vision, alongside various less known NGOs, have been on the forefronts giving food and clinical supplies to dislodged people and regular citizens close to war zones and clashes region alongside the nation (MAF; MARF, 2011).

### **2.12.1. Improvement of the Substructure.**

Network associations and cooperatives can purchase, partition, and develop the property, build lodging, convey base and capacity and save foundations, for example, wells or public bathrooms and dependable administrations to gather waste.

It is additionally conceivable to fabricate building material acquirement places and other network-based financial ventures. Specialized help or direction from government organizations or more significant level NGOs might be needed on certain occasions.

### **2.12.2. Supporting Innovation**

Showing and pilot projects, NGOs benefit from picking particular areas for momentous ventures and choosing ahead of time the period they will

subsidize the task to address a portion of the detriments that legislatures face in such a manner.

NGOs may likewise be pilots for more significant government projects due to their ability to act quicker than government administration.

For instance, The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is keeping up and fortifying its quality in South Sudan, in working with the public authority and other improvement accomplices in the agricultural area as a crucial region for orchestrated impedances, given its financial potential as a choice to oil creation, a vehicle for work arrangement for youth and it is affirmed ability to decrease neediness and upsurge food security.

IFAD accepts that upgrading the commitment of agriculture to economic development. South Sudan needs to build smallholder farmers' profitability and access to business sectors and upgrade dissemination frameworks.

Their approach stresses the significance of social orders' settlement inconsistent development for over 20 years owed to clashes and characteristic threats.

Better seed assortments, improved wholesome nature of food crops, compelling bug the executives, and other logical and innovative advances are additionally needed to support profitability.

Its essential exercises include:

A growth in yield creation by extending the territories under development, fortifying government organizations, better seed varieties, improving the healthful substance of food crops, genuine vermin the executives, and other logical and innovative upgrades are additionally expected to support profitability.

Improving rural information sources accessible to low families by means of market-based frameworks; broaden the entrance of smallholder ranchers to significant innovation, markets, and network possessed foundation; Contribute to independence and social capital improvement in country territories. With clashes in South Sudan, however, accomplishing these objectives is a test.

For instance, there is general help for the development of rural roads. A few obstructions include the absence of subsidizing, significant expenses, and the restricted neighborhood capacity for street development, activity, and

support.

To set proof-based objectives for rural interest in South Sudan, the public authority and its accomplices need more information on-homestead and improvement rehearses.

To this end, IFAD awards are supported by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' investigation of rural strength and vocations and destitution planning by the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas. Besides, restricted IFAD awards have supported two non-administrative associations working in South Sudan, BRAC and AMURT (IFAD 2018)

### **2.12.3. Simplifying Communication**

NGOs utilize relational correspondence methodologies and get familiar with the correct passage to acquire the gathering's certainty to profit. They will likewise should a reasonable, liberal of the practicality of the undertakings they are seeking after.

This situation for the public authority estimates that NGOs can pass on data on the lives, limits, mentalities, and social attributes of residents at the neighborhood level to the public authority's arrangement making level.

NGOs will advance contact from the individuals to the public authority and public authority to the individuals. Correspondence upstream includes mentioning to the public authority what the nearby individuals think, do, and feel. Conversely, correspondence downstream incorporates educating nearby individuals about the thing the public authority is arranging, and he will, in general, do. NGOs are additionally the lone spot to trade information evenly, organizing among different associations accomplishing comparable work.

In South Sudan, the gathering gathers, stores, and spreads pertinent data about helpful activity, recuperation and advancement exercises, and arrangements.

### **2.12.4. Technical Support and Teaching**

Preparing establishments and NGOs will fabricate specialized help and preparing capacity and use it to help the Susceptibilities Community, advancing essential execution planning, bringing issues to light with

governments and parliamentarians, creating and improving public coordination structures.

#### **2.12.5. Research, Monitoring, and Evaluation**

Distinguishing and checking the exercises of government, state specialists, and struggle entertainers. Checking can allude to different issues (common liberties, debasement), especially those applicable to struggle and early admonition drivers.

The observation is finished by the research organizations, everyday self-determination NGOs, operational NGOs related to CBOs.

Many scholars list exercises under the observing component, for example, executing political early admonition frameworks and detailing by neighborhood, local, and worldwide associations on common liberties infringement.

Spearheading happenings should be painstakingly perceived, and shared-viable participatory observing would offer individuals themselves and the venture staff results.

#### **2.13. Improving the Livelihoods of People**

Even though moderately new, the idea of "occupation" has been broadly examined among academicians and advancement experts. Toner (2003) indicated that the thought had been created by developing pictures and family food and dietary security issues.

It involves the force, resources, and exercises required for the methods for living and the connection among resources and change cycles and structures inside the system of which people get themselves (Toner, 2003)

The organization of the Republic of South Sudan and The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) handled a mission to the Republic of South Sudan during the period Oct. 20 to Nov. 2 2013 to oversee and, where required, give execution backing toward the South Sudan Livelihoods Development Project (SSLDP).

The venture is presently in its fifth usage year. It ought to be noticed that the postponement in building up an SSLDP results-based observing and assessment framework, the absence of an undertaking formal investigation,

and the nonappearance of clear yearly focuses at the province level are making it trying to follow yearly and combined advancement.

The mission noticed that the task is lingering behind undertaking targets consented to at MTR. Be that as it may, the undertaking is demonstrating positive advancement, particularly in Bor (IFAD, 2018).

#### **2.14. Agricultural Extension**

The terminal extension's historical backdrop began from University extension, utilized in England, thinking back to the 19th century. In the first place, the extension is made to develop the rural profitability of the farmers.

When an agricultural extension is utilized to achieve provincial improvement targets, it works for more extensive purposes. For instance, it bargains with the non-ranch provincial turn of events, for example, country miniature undertaking improvement and advertising.

Spreading the job of extension outside that of agribusiness has become standard practice on the planet these days. The variety of vocations in the agribusiness and non-horticulture areas in rustic territories seems reasonable for agricultural extension to assume the more extensive part of a local extension. Extension procedures can be utilized for crop creation, domesticated animals, characteristic asset protection, and sustenance.

On specific occasions, the farming extension can be established on the methods of jobs individuals, for instance, peaceful extension, and for another situation, it utilizes agroecology as a base, for example, on account of dryland regions extension. Various names have been given in different contentions, contingent upon the applications and the farming extension's huge employments.

Other creating and forthcoming agricultural extension is utilized because of the quick social and financial changes in urban and rural regions—extension objectives in light of the quick financial movements in both metropolitan and provincial zones.

The improvement of new projects that coordinate the different populaces could prompt new reasoning. Other agricultural extension applications include food protection, children, food safety, the environment, atmosphere change, entrepreneurship development, and related development

programs like peacebuilding (Robertson and Olson, 2012).

In general, agricultural extension is concerned mainly with taking the technology to the farmers.

With that, it is expected that the agricultural extension plays a significant role in organizing the beneficiaries and building their capacities to meet the social and economic changes' needs.

It could be necessary that community mobilization and facilitation skills be part of training and education programs for medium and higher-level Extension experts.

#### **2.14.1. Improving the Role of Agricultural Extension**

In order to improve the function of the agricultural extension within the influence role of many issues, peacebuilding could be used as a new approach to extension.

Extension experts need to develop a new philosophy where their part is to help farmers and rural communities organize themselves and take charge of their growth and development (Maunder, 1972).

Conflict resolution and peacebuilding could be one of the elements to develop growth in rural areas. In general, agricultural extension system systems provide farmers information through a mixed activity, for example, technology transfer, guidance services, non-formal education, and facilitation.

The particular mix of these activities has changed over time. The World Bank's in the 1970s s launched a training and visit programs, and technology transfer activities made the Green Revolution possible in developing countries. However, the cost of maintaining the process was very high. Because of these dual concerns about value and relevance, extension systems have recently decided to scale up through group-wide activities such as non-formal schooling or assistance.

To aid farmers get the help they need, targeted methods such as extension services and facilitation have also become more common. Facilitated extension services, in which agents work with farmers to identify common problems and develop joint solutions, have become the gold standard for extension work.

One consequence of this trend is an expansion of the knowledge

expected from extension workers. A broader range of agricultural knowledge and information that supports the farmer as a businessperson is now vital if the representative is to be operative. Agents can, therefore, no longer be experts in all the material to be conveyed.

Instead of knowing the answer, as experts would, consultants are moving to a service model where they act as knowledge brokers and provide access to information, whether from a professor at a university, a development expert from an NGO, or a data set analyzed and reported online. In such a model, the cost of adding additional fields of knowledge is relatively low.

For example, to provide marketing advice, agents only need to understand the problems, a possibly template-based ability to diagnose customers' questions, and a network of trusted experts or information sources that agents and customers can advise.

Why are these two trends significant in consulting? Extension systems are under pressure in most developing countries. (Van den Ban & Hawkins, 1996).

Despite rapid population growth and increasing environmental degradation, many national agricultural agencies' global budgets have declined over the long term. Extension networks in most countries are still extensive.

Still, agents are thin on the ground and have neither the time nor the operating budgets needed to fully involve the clients they have in their clients' agricultural problems. In these circumstances, we must ask ourselves how the extension services can be expected to deal with another aspect of rural life and its importance. For example, conflict resolution and peacebuilding are essential.

Conflict is the main obstacle that prevents many developing countries from coming out of poverty. Suppose agriculture is to be the engine through which developing countries lead their people to greater prosperity. In that case, extension agents need to understand how conflict and violence affect their communities, and they need to be given the tools and guidance to break this dynamic.

Extension services provide science-based services to help improve agricultural productivity and promote rural wellbeing. They are perhaps the most trusted government councils in rural communities.

This comparative credibility can be an essential asset in stabilizing and managing conflicts. However, primary, let us deliberate the nature of the problems faced by rural communities during a conflict.

### **2.15. The Conception of Agricultural Extension**

Extension as an idea is dependent upon a shifted assortment of clarifications. What extension official maybe shares its understanding of what extending. This mastery depends on recorded information and the extraordinary extension arrangement in which the expansion official works. There is no sole meaning of expansion in advantageous terms that are generally settled upon or worthy to all conditions.

Additionally, the expansion is an enthusiastic idea because the comprehension of the term is continually evolving. The agrarian expansion is not an articulation that can be characterized to be sure in any case assigns a continuous and long haul advancement in the provincial creation regions (Jones and Rolls, 1981).

Agricultural extension thoughts can be analyzed dependent on numerous declarations that have been expounded on it.

Agricultural extension is a discretionary advance of getting the hang of focusing on the nearby individuals. To address their issues, this cycle offers guidance and data. The direction also means improving the profitability of the family ranch, increment creation, and by and large lift the expectations for everyday comforts of the cultivating family.

The point fundamental of the counsel is to change the ranchers' disposition towards their challenges. Counsel is about physical and monetary administrations and the improvement of the country's populace itself.

Consequently, the extension specialists examine the country's populace, causing them to acquire a clearer understanding of their issues and choose how to beat them.

The extension is a cycle of working with the local populace to improve their occupations. It is tied in with assisting ranchers with improving their farming efficiency and build up their ability to deal with their impending development.

The overhead affirmations are available to represent the scope of

translations found regarding the matter of horticultural augmentation. Nonetheless, they contain numerous shared characteristics. They all underline that agricultural extension is a cycle that happens after some time instead of an unsocial, one-off action. They also stress that rural extension is an instructive cycle that works with the individuals in the open country, upholds them, and sets them up to effectively handle their issues.

At the point when declarations, for example, the above are inspected in more detail. While existing contemplations and exercise of the extension are estimated, four primary components inside the expansion cycle can be distinguished: Information and administrations, practical direction and data, farmer gathering, and inspiration, and presence of mind (Crouch and Chamala, 1981).

Farmworkers likewise have a great deal of information on their biological system and their cultivating strategy for data and aptitudes; expansion projects will furnish them with other mastery and data that they do not have. For instance, they discussed the reason for damage to a particular harvest, the fundamental guideline of vermin control, or how to separate excrement and compost to give plant supplements.

The interest for such data shows that new abilities of various types should be scholarly by the rancher: for example, technical information to oversee remarkable apparatus, the board aptitudes to deal with a gathering project, the capacity to decide the monetary ramifications of the specialized exhortation gave, or the capacity to keep up records and relegate data sources and instruments to business the executive's abilities.

A fundamental extension activity is exchanging devices and information to ranchers and their families, and the counselor needs to design completely. He should recognize among the ranchers in his room what abilities or subject matters are missing and afterward build up proper instruction chances utilizing devices that the ranchers can acquire.

Likewise, the extension offers counsel and information to smallholder networks to settle on decisions and urge them to act as a rule. It might incorporate data about costs and markets or credit and info accessibility.

Master guidance would spread extra directly to the homegrown ranch's improvement doings and the means needed to create or support this

advancement. The wealth of this practical guide will be centered around horticultural examination discoveries.

Farmworkers are additionally, in any case, wellsprings of supportive counsel and data for different ranchers, and specialists ought to consistently attempt to interface ranchers and farmers together.

Farmers' associations: Farmers likewise need, notwithstanding training, data, and expert assistance, a type of establishment to speak to their inclinations as give them methods for aggregate activity. Along these lines, guidance ought to assist with making a system and develop nearby farmers' associations.

It should be a joint exertion, and just in the conference with farmers should such a body be set up. These offices will make it simpler for augmentation programs to work with the nearby makers and go about as a course for data and information scattering.

Motivation and confidence: One of the not very many advancement hindrances experienced by numerous ranchers is sadness and the inclination that they can never really improve their lives. Those farmers would have worked for their entire lives in troublesome conditions to care for their families, getting no help or support.

Working straightforwardly with ranchers points of giving direction, income the innovativeness, and regularly rouse them to take part in augmentation exercises is basic. It is similarly significant that ranchers are convinced that they can accomplish something for themselves, settle on decisions and arise out of neediness.

## **2.16. Philosophies of Agricultural Extension**

Agricultural extension doings are prevalent in developing countries, and most governments have officially recognized the organized extension services to implement consultancy programs and projects.

Spending workplaces food the activity of direction, staff, and different assets are. Here are the belief systems of agricultural extension:

The extension works with, not for, the country population. The people themselves will decide whether they need to cultivate or live alone, and an expert ought to do whatever it takes not to bring these ends for them. On the

off chance that thoroughly educated, including possible sensible choices, individuals in country territories can and ought to make smart choices about their issues.

By deciding, individuals will acquire character. Extension consequently shows proof, helps individuals address things, and empowers farmers to make choices. People have more certainty than any of those put on them in the cycles and choices they have made all alone.

The extension is responsible for its partners' entirety: extension suppliers and specialists have two extra bundles. On the one side, they are answerable for their senior authorities' provincial improvement plan and government offices that choose it.

In their positions, extension representatives are needed to follow official strategies and rules. The specialists, then again, are workers of the country populace and are liable for.

This infers that the ruined local network should decide how practical the exhortation truly is. One marker of progress is to perceive how viably approaches and procedures have been followed. In light of the extension work, a critical point is how the country populace's incomes and everyday environments have improved.

Subsequently, extension plans depend on the solicitations of the individuals and innovation and public financial prerequisites.

The job of the expert is to unite these measures. Developing food created and sold in the nation can be an essential piece of the public authority strategy to clarify this.

On the off chance that one wishes to advance little ranchers by building up their cultivating measures to upgrade their yield, general requirements and farmers' necessities can be met simultaneously (Adams, 1982).

The extension is a shared association: extension is not a one-side instrument where the counsel communicates to the ranchers and their families data and thoughts. Such counsel is without a doubt essential, generally dependent on the finishes of cultivating and other examination places; however, the progression of information from ranchers to specialists and exploration staff is likewise critical.

The extension office should be prepared to take the ranchers'

considerations, proposition, or counsel and offer them. When the issue is set up, this progression of contemplations in the two ways will occur on different occasions. Since the guide is in day-by-day contact with ranchers, he can help specialists comprehend the agrarian issues in the territory and their limitations.

It is considerably better if the arbiter can put the researchers in direct contact with the ranchers to guarantee that the exploration supports apply to the ranchers' needs (Swanson, Bentz, and Sofranko, 1997).

The extension associates farmers with research: Once supports are tried practically speaking. Another agricultural methodology or another plant assortment may give excellent outcomes at an exploration station, yet not all that well in a rancher's field.

Farmer field hearings are an opportunity to test research suggestions and convey criticism to consider staff. Here and their farmers find issues with a solicitation that the exploration place has not observed their challenges.

Through the reflection, the supports can be familiarized this way. The interrelationship between research foundations, extension, and the farmer is extreme to friendly data practice and ought to be a direct code of the guidance action.

Extension administrations cooperate with other provincial improvement offices: Agricultural extension and specialists in rural regions can team up cooperatively with different offices that furnish nearby farmers with virtual offices. The extension is only one of the highlights of the rural populace's numerous social and financial advantages:

1- Farmers associations and neighborhood political pioneers; whose dynamic arrangement will help the instructors, who would thus be carried into nearer contact with the nearby ranchers.

2- Subsidiary foundations, for example, those that convey rural or different contributions, credit administrations, or advertising offices. Such commitments fundamental be the realistic insufficient amounts, in the correct spot, and at the perfect time if they are valuable.

3- Health administrations to keep the specialist mindful of nearby medical problems, especially at the nursing level. Agricultural development and food are entirely connected, and the advocate should remain in near touch with and adjust his program to meet neighborhood wellbeing needs through

wellbeing projects frequently.

4- Home-developed theological schools, so the advocate has initial contact with the future farmers, can set them up with the data and aptitudes required to cultivate.

5- Community inclusion, whose points are near the instructing strategies for augmentation administration expansion programs. Advisors frequently exertion altogether through shared advancement representatives to breakdown nearby collective and illuminating obstructions to change and advance network activity programs.

Extension administrations join forces with other provincial improvement offices: agrarian expansion offices and specialists in rustic zones may team up with different organizations that give necessary offices to area farmers.

The extension is only one of the attributes of the numerous social and monetary points of interest of the rural populace.

## **2.17. Land disputes and the work of extension**

Land proprietorship is how individuals get the option to claim and utilize the land. Land possession frameworks vary from society to society. The property is controlled by a clan or legacy bunch inside virtual networks, and every homegrown has the right to use as much land as it needs to take care of itself. They cannot sell or lease that land to other people, and there might be limitations on how the land is utilized. In different societies, people can purchase land and do what they need with it.

The responsibility for the cycle will impact the position and support of people to seek after information. For example, in specific nations, the land is raised based on value cultivating. Subsequently, however, the vast majority of the focal points go to the landowner, the rancher would not be set up to execute new techniques. Another rancher might need to plant a tree elsewhere, yet the heads of the connection network who own the land would not permit him to do precisely that.

On the other hand, maybe a sharecrop farmer might need to improve his homestead by fencing or to introduce a water system siphon yet may rule against it since he fears his landowner may reclaim the land without paying him to pay for the enhancements.

The land residency framework will affect individuals' capacity and motivation to utilize expansion administrations. In specific nations, for instance, the land is cultivated on a fractional premise. The rancher gives a fixed portion of everything delivered on the ground to the landowner. Hence, the rancher will not be set up to present new practices if many advantages go to the landowner.

Somewhere else, a youthful farmer might need to plant a tree; however, the connection bunch pioneers who own the land will not permit him to do as such. On the other hand, maybe a sharecropper might need to improve his homestead by fencing or introducing a water system siphon yet may rule against it since he fears his landowner may reclaim the land without paying him remuneration for the upgrades.

### **2.18. Conventional Resources of Communication in Extension**

All societies have occasions to scatter data and trade thoughts. Tunes, axioms, show, dance, strict get-togethers, and town gatherings are standard correspondence methods that an expansion official can decide in wide-open parts.

There are double central thought processes wherefore these techniques for correspondence are indispensable for extension:

The official can procure information from them about what people in the cities are talking about and arranging. For instance, neighborhood caring truisms guide a perception into individuals' colleagues of their setting and their strength towards agribusiness. Tunes and gatherings frequently brief profound established temperaments, which an advisor should consider when arranging their projects.

The expansion official can utilize these standard methods of correspondence to the card on data and thoughts.

### **2.19. Communal and cultural change**

Social structures are depicted to be dynamic. The quick at which change happens relies mostly upon individuals' contacts with different societies and groundbreaking thoughts and people inside the network to vow and concede adjustment.

While the extension official should respect and utilize the predominant culture and social building, the extension specialist's undertaking should quicken social development in horticulture. It is, like this, can add to more extensive social change.

As thoughts or techniques become acknowledged inside a general public, they are continuously made to move. While the official knows about the social and social changes occurring in the region where he works, he ought to comprehend the variables that may cause these changes.

### **2.20. Cultural challenges facing agricultural extension work**

Numerous regional networks consistently see development when they are not extreme. Offering appreciation to the seniors fabricates the idea that the old techniques are the best.

Farmers do not fear just the obscure eventual fate of thought, yet additionally, dread the analysis from their kindred ranchers when they act unexpectedly. The people group misjudge numerous agrarian augmentation specialists that the groundbreaking thoughts they bring are for their advantage.

Numerous social orders consistently believe that their method of living to be the ideal one. They see that any innovation or technique could be valuable for other people and would not work the equivalent. Agricultural extension laborers, in their fight to change, consistently face such resistance.

Farmers may be charmed to practice cultivating conventions that could result in different farmers noticing trouble on them.

Extension officials routinely show the improved produce or cash expanded by tolerating imaginative ranch performance. So far, ranchers may esteem discernment, presence, or roughly different highlights past the degree of creation.

### **2.21. Extension systems**

Extension strategies are talked about to see the strategy utilized by the extension workers. Extension specialists could work with ranchers as people or in-gathering.

The extension specialist could utilize various strategies to convey their messages. For the extension specialist to choose the ideal approach, he needs

to consider a few strategies depending on his working case.

The specialist needs to accept any system to cause the rancher to adjust to the new advancements and developments. The specialist needs to make an individual relationship with the farmer that depends on regard and trust.

### **2.21.1. Individual Extension Methods**

Individual extension method strategies eye to eye techniques meeting or are probably going to be highly utilized in evolved states. The extension specialist experiences the farmer at home or on the homestead, and they talk about the common interest and issues confronting them.

At that point, the guidance is given to the farmer in a non-formal climate and agreeable. Singular strategies are fundamental growth that constructs trust between the farmers and the extension framework (Swanson, 2008).

#### **2.21.1.1. Farm Official Visit**

Homestead official calls are the most extreme common kind of individual association between the extension official and the farmer and frequently represent over half of the official's extension exercises. In the interim, they devour such a large amount of the official's time, and it is necessary to be clear about the plan of such visits and to plan

Regularly, the extension specialist can arbitrarily visit the farm if it turns out to be driving by, and it is advantageous to drop in. Such casual visits can have no specific goal except for an effective method to build up a correspondence and create attaches with farmers.

Regardless of whether the specialist welcomes the farmer and his family, this short visit will do a ton to advance mutual regard and relationship. Often, in any case, ranch visits will be necessary for the specialist's overall work plan and orchestrated on his exercises' month to month plan.

#### **2.21.1.2. Workplace Calls**

Just as the extension representative calls the farmer, so he can expect the farmer to visit his office from time to time. Such a visit reflects the interest that the agent might have stimulated among native farmers.

The more rural producers have personality in the extension office, the further eager they are to visit it. These office visits are less moment for the

extension worker and offer some of a farmstead visit's advantages.

While no extension representative wished to be dazed by such visits every day, he should inspire planters to drop in if it is suitable for them to brand the exchange of visits.

### **2.21.1.3. Informal Connections**

Casual connections can keep on happening all through the specialist's visit to a particular locale. Market days, unique festivals, or rigorous exercises will carry him into contact with the farmers he works with, who will undoubtedly discuss their issues.

The official may be better associated with the zone he serves inside the ranchers and their interests by participating in such exercises and sharing thoughts and data on a sporadic premise.

## **2.22. Group Approaches to Extension Work**

The extension specialist ought to consider utilizing the network technique in his work with farmers. The utilization of broadened bunches has gotten more well known throughout the most recent decade. In reality, the scope of novel thoughts has emerged about how gatherings can be most.

Additionally, work with extension bunches in Brazil and Colombia has appeared in Latin America that it is so helpful to extend the formation of augmentation social occasions and how these gatherings can uphold expansion occasions effectively utilized.

### **2.22.1. Benefits of Group Methods**

It has been indicated that, both as far as time and scant assets, individual components of extension can be exorbitant and that they will just arrive at a minuscule number of members. Likewise, over and over again, there is a danger that people could, to the weakness of more agricultural producers, add to experienced farmers' excelling.

It has been demonstrated that singular techniques for the extension can be expensive, both as far as time and scant assets and that they cover a set number of people. Likewise, there is a threat that much regard for people could hurt more helpless farmers, prompting an unjustifiable fixation on reformist ranchers.

Extension of gatherings has a significantly more valuable instructive experience wherein the rancher can hear, banter, and concede to their expansion movement situation. The people group's consolation permits a solitary rancher to choose things and decide the strategy.

The association gives a controlled environment; at that point, by helping other people talk about groundbreaking thoughts and seek new practices, neighborhood ranchers can acquire a more unique character.

The network approach unites farmers who have had fundamental issues. The people group approach unites farmers who have comparative issues. These issues additionally include aggregate activity (e.g., battling the weakening of the slopes). Such development should be possible more productively by a network than by an individual, who may be overpowered by such issues' immensity.

### **2.23. The Extension Agent**

By and large, the extension set relies upon the extension official, who is the genuine factor in all extension doings. The extension laborer needs to utilize various techniques when working with various gatherings.

The connection must be incredible with the gatherings he is working with relying upon a person's condition. Regularly, augmentation specialists are instructed and socially rich, while farmers, for the most part, have not many long stretches of training and carry on with unexpected lives in comparison to the extension specialist's life.

The specialist intercedes in the life of the ranchers to roll out the potential improvements. The mediation is to roll out the improvement and aid the ranchers and their families to have a superior encounter. The undertaking on the specialists is certifiably not a simple work. The distinction incorporates information and individual aptitudes.

In his extension work, a decent extension specialist will likewise endeavor to enroll help from little ranchers. Many significant agricultural networks are liable for just a few prepared, proficient expansion specialists in any field in any relation with over the top. The impact is for extension officials to follow and move nearby people who else in the ground have authority or force.

Native pioneers can give significant help to an expansion specialist in an assortment of ways. Without the official, they may assume the liability for such errands, uphold different nearby expansion gatherings, contribute straightforwardly spread novel thoughts and practices by indicating them in their field, and frequently partake as a state of correspondence between both the representative and the farmer.

Through enrolling their help, the extension arbiter would get an opportunity to meet a larger number of ranchers than he could do on his person.

Presenting with rural pioneers likewise sets up more grounded relations with neighborhood farmers and advances farmers' trust and wants to participate in agricultural extension exercises in the extension supervision.

Drawing in with neighborhood pioneers sets up more grounded relations with local ranchers and advances ranchers' trust and wants to participate in rural augmentation exercises in the extension administration.

#### **2.24. Working with Local Leaders**

Working with local leaders also establishes stronger relations with local farmers and promotes farmers' trust and desire to engage in agricultural extension activities in the extension service.

Engaging with local leaders also establishes stronger relations with local farmers and promotes farmers' trust and desire to engage in agricultural extension activities in the extension service. To improve the qualities described above, the extension officer should pay great attention. He would also have a positive partnership with local officials, and that he should always strive to be willing to help and promote their work.

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#### **2.25. Agricultural Extension Works with Rural Womankind**

Farm extension services are also more directly linked to farmers (usually considered male) and their various issues with the use and management of

farm resources. On the other hand, non-agricultural extension services are mostly targeted at women and aim to improve property use within the family and home or the care of the family's children.

After all, this reciprocal separation is not always necessary. Most females are farmers on their own, mostly because no man lives with the family year-round or because women have their land and products for which they are paid in some cultures. Even where a male is the king of the home, women can do more than half of the farm labor.

In addition to agricultural extension programs designed for rural women, the farming extension must work with women and men to provide them with the resources, knowledge, and aids they want to develop their events.

Over the last decade, there has been mounting anxiety to analyze women's role in rural growth, understand the specific influence that females can and do to this development, and current agendas and schemes intended to recover women's lives.

Rural females have been overlooked together about our perception of the exact sorts of difficulties they face and the extension of their trials' actions.

Most of the extension officers are men, but they may lack a basic knowledge of a woman's rural society processes.

## **2.26. Agricultural Extension Work With Countryside Youth**

A significant percentage of the population in several nations is under eighteen years of age, and the rest of the people lives in rural communities. It follows that younger folks make up a large proportion of every rural population.

These young people show good farm families, and many young people are willing to start wandering away from rural areas and into towns. In specific nations, a large portion of the population is under 18 years of age, and the bulk of the entire population lives in rural areas. The extension must do more to promote success (World Bank 1991a).

It shadows that young people brand up a significant proportion of every rural populace. These young people signify future farm families, and the extension must do more to prepare them for the future.

The alternative is to drift away from rural areas and into suburbs for

many young people. Extension officers should create a personal effort to include young people in their extension service for these purposes; they should visit schools to talk about extensions and arrange farm project tours to see what is happening.

Men and women should both talk about young people in the rural areas. Although there are no specific descriptions, experience has shown between 12 and 18 young people participating. Several nations are now pursuing outstanding development efforts aimed at these young people. In Kenya, the Polytechnic Village, the Jamaican Youth Corps, and the Volunteer Service for Indian Youth are examples.

These initiatives' spirit is to "tackle them when they are still young," express concern for young people's future and try to start and strengthen them in rural communities.

For an extension worker, Rural Youth poses many mental issues. The advisor first must seek to comprehend such subjects and how they impact the prospects for young people's self-improvement.

Extensive experience with adolescents in various parts of the world has revealed the following types of common problems:

**Motivation.** When young people see the neglect and backwardness of rural areas, they lose inspiration and sometimes see little hope for their future.

**Training.** Many young people would have been formally educated but still lack the skills needed to live in rural areas. First, try to grasp these issues and how they impact young people's chances of self-improvement.

**Participation.** Young people often feel alienated and unwilling to engage in homegrown rural development agendas. They have no illustration and no method of getting their voices heard.

**Opportunity.** There are also insufficient agendas to encounter young people or plans to bring young people into rural development actions. A broker wouldn't immediately solve all problems but can at least decide whether his extension program should prioritize youth development programs.

He should start making and remain in contact with the youth in his region, and that he should rapidly include them in some thought to set up motivating development programs for them. Such instances also take the form of a club of talented people with unique characteristics.

## **2.27. The Agricultural Extension and NGOs**

Many agricultural and rural development observers and academics thought that the most significant work among government research and extension organizations and non-governmental development organizations would benefit the rural population (World Bank, 1991b).

Most NGOs are a little and coordinated couple with short contact lines and can, along these lines, react to clients' requirements and changing conditions deftly and rapidly.

They are comparably ordered by a hard-working attitude urging to delivering sound systems and impacts.

NGOs' anxiety with deficient provincial implies that they also keep a presence on the ground in far off territories trying to update government laborers as often as possible.

One of the primary worries of NGOs was perceiving provincial destitute individuals' requirements for practical horticultural creation.

Thus, they have spearheaded a wide assortment of participatory analytic methods and, at times, have created and actualized innovation testing frameworks, for example, in Chile (Sotomayor, 1991).

On certain occasions, these strategies have extended to assembling and advertising past fanning frameworks.

The connection among NGOs and farmers has encouraged them to draw on neighborhood information frameworks to plan innovation alternatives and improve those frameworks by guaranteeing that the advances set up are dependent on them (Chaguma and Gumbo, 1993).

NGOs have also evolved novel dispersion techniques contingent upon ranchers' correspondence, regardless of whether on a gathering premise or an individual premise.

Without a doubt, one of NGOs' necessary qualities was their part in the making of networks. It has been accomplished in light of apparent requirements at any levels:

To consent to the mechanical models of such types of advancement. In India, World Solidarity activity has worked together with grassroots associations to accomplish the synchronous activity in an incorporated bug

control program (Satish and Vardhan 1993).

In the administration of "uneven" properties in Bangladesh, NGOs have coordinated landless laborers to acquire and work water siphoning innovation (Mustafa, Rahman, and Sattar, 1993).

To control the abundance of regular property. Within reach are various formal and casual associations, generally supported by NGOs overseeing water system water.

In certain occurrences, NGOs have supported network exercises in soil and water security, regardless of whether on a private or a miniature watershed premise, including private and shared land (Fernandez 1993). They have additionally assisted with taking care of conventional brushing and ranger service economically, both regarding innovation and as far as limit working, for instance.

In its Technology Transfer Program, part of the Chilean NARS answerable for innovation move (INDAP) offers expansions to ranchers through a scope of private counseling firms.

Concerning rebuilding popular discretionary government and common principle in 1990, INDAP permitted NGOs to take an interest as consultative organizations. NGOs have scrutinized different activity components since it focuses on particular farmers, covers just specialized help, and does not stretch out to credit programs, which are top-down and present moment.

AGRARIA introduced itself as a counseling firm and, by 1991, had seven free INDAP programs (which have since expanded). Even though the educational plan has become more adaptable, its unbending nature impacts how the augmentation is completed. Nonetheless, as the state offers cash for move tasks, AGRARIA feels that it cannot depend on the exchange of subsidizing to work with its assets.

Models currently turning out to be open give more extensive exercises on how NGOs and expansion administrations can work in a commonly strengthening way. Typically, the network putting together and human asset improvement abilities of the NGO expansion were established on the experience of AGRARIA in the territory.

Less reliable are the kinds of encounters that can happen precisely conditions: much appears liable to advance on an impromptu premise in light

of NGOs' attributes and the settings in which they work.

It is enchanting logically evident that there is a requirement for an organized discussion for certain participation types, including preparing, joint coordination of innovative work plans, shared land and water the board, and feed and brushing arrangements.

The extension system, in general, both the government extension system and NGO extension services could adapt the process of peacemaking; this could be through workshops, seminars, training, or individual and group extension methods; see figure 2.1.

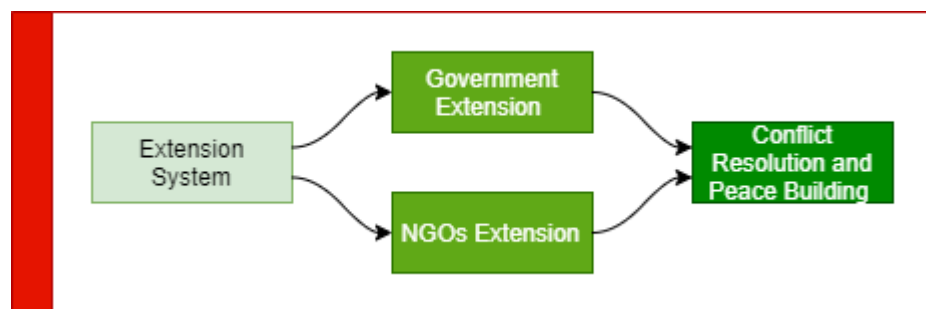


Figure 2.1. Extension model for conflict resolution and peacebuilding

## 2.28. Conflict

The word conflict refers to a misconception, difference, or disparity of thoughts, bringing about hate.

Fight results from inconsistencies, huge and minor. It occurs if individuals differ about their convictions, intentions, insights, musings, or wants. These disparities appear to be irrelevant; however, when a question causes unique feelings, a profound individual need is continuously at the center of the issue.

These necessities may incorporate a need to have a sense of security and agreement, feel regarded and acknowledged, or require more apparent closeness and closeness (Tschannen, 2001). Folger et al. (1997) limited clash as the cooperation of reliant individuals who see a befuddle

These implications share a great deal practically speaking. Second, they propose the certainty of the human clash. Second, they show the center highlights the conditions of the contention. A ton of these definitions, for instance, stress that debates include reliant gatherings who see some

contrariness between them.

## **2.29. Causes of Conflict**

Reasons that create struggle can be collected into

- ❖ Control over assets
- ❖ Preferences and disturbances
- ❖ Beliefs
- ❖ Values and
- ❖ Nature of the relationship

Then again, Signer (1996) distinguished land, philosophy, sovereign authenticity, conviction, language, identity, self-assurance, assets, markets, predominance, balance, and vengeance as the critical components that cause struggle.

Verifiably, numerous contentions have been over the ownership and control of imperative assets, for example, water, arable land, gold and silver, precious stones, copper, and oil.

A considerable lot of the contentions of the 1990s, remembering those for Angola, Chechnya, Chiapas, Congo, Indonesia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Sudan, were determined by rivalry over the control of necessary resources of imperative materials. Struggle around regular assets has become a vital worry of improvement scholars and experts, outstandingly since the finish of the Cold War, joined by a time of developing shakiness in the creating scene, strikingly in Africa (Kaplan, 2000).

The question among ranchers and pastoralists in South Sudan has taken on another measurement because pastoralists migrated from their states in Jonglei and lakes' condition to farmland in Equatoria. Land possession has been censured for some reasons, including expanded populace and expanded advancement exercises among ranchers, pastoralists, and organizations.

With the quick-rising human populace, everyday necessities techniques meet the food prerequisite for either harvests or domesticated animals. The requirement for harvests and creature-based food to satisfy the developing need because of populace expanded the land's opening up crude.

### **2.30. Conflict Resolution and Management**

Peace promotion has been used reciprocally, with compromise a significant part of the time. Compromise issues in Essuman-Johnson (2009) identify with decreasing the hidden clash's reasons, by and large, with the groups' agreement.

Peacemaking then refers to dispensing, killing, or controlling seeking after either the contention or the emergency. It is only here and there achieved by direct activity and is just accomplished all the more regularly over extensive stretches, though the prompt parts of the debate may at times be settled by arrangement between the groups (Essuman-Johnson, 2009).

Even though the pivotal contentions on peacemaking or goal appear to be a vain conversation, works have endeavored to indicate through training estimates that have been taken to address or deal with the different clashes showed in Africa.

All around, clashes have been occurring and will keep occurring. It is maybe a lasting component in human social relations. Struggle in asset use is expected and maybe typical between and inside living creatures, including individuals.

Sorts of writing expected contention to be damaging: human advancements need to change and advance after some time.

The social clash hypothesis considers society to be a battle and spotlights conveying abundance, control, and segregation.

When war scholars take a gander at society, they see the social domain of minor gatherings through the force, authority, and pressing factor of driving gatherings.

In the contention see, the most vital individuals from driving gatherings make the standards for triumph and opportunity in the public eye, regularly dismissing minor gatherings such achievement and openings; this affirms that the controlling gathering keeps on the overwhelming force, honor, and authority.

Stuart (2003) contended that contention between the owners of the assets of creation and laborers was at the center of Marx's reasoning.

In a created, well off society, how could such countless individuals be

needy? At the core of Marx's thinking was a social clash: the battle between bunches in the public eye over scant assets. Notwithstanding, Marx's essential concern was a class struggle, which emerges from how an organization produces material products.

Marx accepted that the industrialists, the people who claimed and controlled endeavors looking for money, were the enterprises' proprietors. Private enterprise structure transforms most of the residents into proletarians, who sell their work for compensation. To Marx, such a framework would without a doubt prompt an encounter between the industrialists and the working class.

The battle speculation considers social to be as necessary, lasting, and specific, as packs endeavor to displace each other inside the leadership's social hierarchy.

Clashes extensively influence the limit and trustworthiness of conditions to dispense and control development, schooling, and improved everyday comforts expectations. The public authority assets are disconnected from improvement habits and put resources into vocation elevating exercises to war or strife overseeing circumstance.

There are a few instruments recommended for settling or potentially overseeing clashes. These varieties from go-between's intercession; utilization of standing councils or specially appointed gatherings inside the nation or locale; utilization of honorable pioneers inside the territory who are seen astute and capable of comprehension, utilization of skull of states a similar region who guides (Aron, 2003).

These endeavors have been dynamic in a few nations, including Rwanda, Julius Nyerere, Thabo Mbeki, Tanzania, South Africa, and Kofi Annan, the previous Secretary-General United Nations, to settle the 2007 Kenya general political decision contest.

The test remains the intra-intra-struggle strife, which requires the pioneers' keenness in a particular country, area, locale, division, ward, and town.

Kasomo (2010) uncovers that religion can capture or moderate questions in Africa by focusing on African arrangements from inside Africa.

Africa is subject to her issues' dissolvability, including questions.

Getting rancher's and pastoralist's relations is critical to refereeing and goal.

It will improve comprehension of the proximate and fundamental reasons for strife, the personal conduct standards that are generally helpful for inciting or keeping away from war, and the essential components by which debate between the gatherings is settled or overseen (Davis, 2015).

The strategy utilized in settling strife relies upon the nature and the greatness of the match, in all situations where war has been occasioned by crop devastation and where the culpable pastoralist concedes blame; the relational arrangement might be reached.

Contingent upon the degree of the harm, pay (shifting in sum) is frequently requested and paid where negligible yields have.

The conflict can be the rival to economic development; however, using conflict resolution and peacebuilding in both works of NGOs and government extension approaches can lead to the wanted development, see figure 2.2. show how that could be possible.

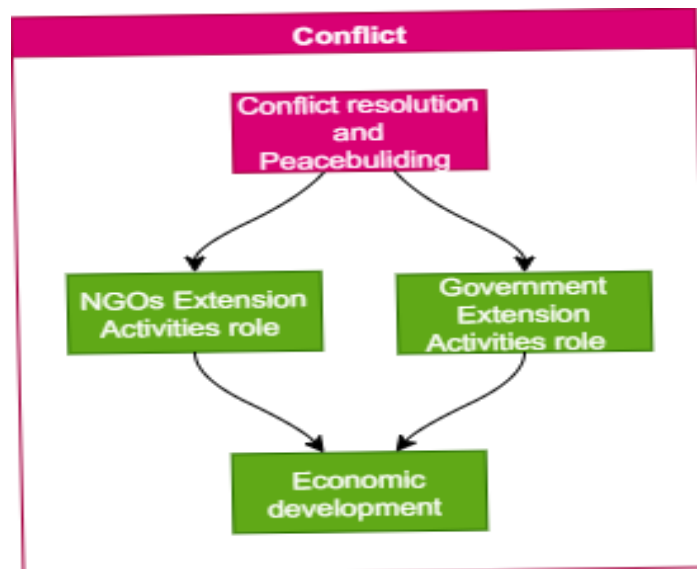


Figure 2.2. Conflict and economic development through extension

### 3. PREVIOUS STUDIES

Igene et al. (2020), in a study assessing Non-Governmental Organization's action direction and prospect in extension delivery in Edo State, Nigeria, inspected the opportunity of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) ' commitment in agriculture extension service delivery in Edo State, Nigeria.

Matters addressed included the type of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) operating in the study area and their readiness to contribute to extension service delivery.

Health, economic (vocational capacity building), advocacy/good governance, civil rights, educational development, environmental infrastructural development, social welfare, society monitor, conflict resolution, agriculture, and religion have been the key areas in which NGOs operate in the study field.

Only a few NGOs were engaged in entrepreneurial activities, with crop and livestock farming being dominant. The study indicated that significant differences existed among the NGO types in their willingness to engage in extension service delivery.

In the end, the study proposed that suitable policies and enabling environment should be put in place by agricultural policymaker to encourage NGOs to participate in extension services.

The study did not assess the part of the extension services given by these NGOs in peacebuilding but the only small shadow in their work in conflict resolution (Igene, Ighodalo, & Belonwu, 2018)

Austen (2017) helped build agricultural extension capacity in post-conflict settings: lessons learned described the extension and post-conflict development/peacebuilding. The publication considers that extension may be a central post-conflict advancement technique that addresses poverty, livelihoods, and nourishment security.

Extension challenges in post-conflict settings are one of a kind. There is an unsuitable sign around the practices that exist. Governments need a complementary extension approach. Transitional governments work without recognized techniques short-term extension staff prepared to connect with

farmers.

Non-traditional extension suppliers are ineffectively prepared. South Sudan army agricultural battalion providing services re-war “business as usual” mindset is counter-productive. Extension programs regularly need thinking of post-war social flow for occurrence. For the arrangement collaborating with social consistency, NGOs have to plan uncommon programs for uprooted people groups, previous warriors, like displaced person camp kitchen gardens considering extension impacts on imbalances and marginalization coordination and collaboration is not optional. (Austen, 2017).

Datzberger (2017) mentions education's role in the humanization of processes of sustainable peacebuilding in conflict-affected atmospheres.

Although peacebuilding has gradually begun to bring equality or service delivery issues to the fore informal education systems, the potential of non-formal education programs (NFE) for social transformation in conflict-affected settings often remains untapped.

There is little research into how NFEs can influence the security situation and the peace process in a conflict-affected region or their role in overall peacebuilding. The article is drawn on the case study of the Alternative Basic Education Karamoja (ABEK) program in Uganda.

It is based on a multi-pronged data collection approach that involves learning center visits, focus group meetings, and interviews with government leaders, educators, teenagers, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders.

The work concludes that, notwithstanding the ongoing challenges in an application, ABEK has proven to be related to the region's security and conflict situations and hindering structural and indirect forms of violence through alternative and flexible ways of education. (Datzberger, 2017)

Bond, (2016) in the work of extension agents and conflict narratives: A case of Laikipia County, Kenya. The study watched the depictions of improvement extension specialists connected to characteristic asset struggle to comprehend the competing studies encompassing the issues of the conflict of joint asset administration in Laikipia Province, Kenya.

The survey used to ways elicits the conflict narratives present among extension. Explanations of Neo-Malthusianism and pastoral ‘backwardness’

persist among extension professionals in the study area. Nevertheless, tales of the human dimension of conflict are also apparent where wealth, politics, and socio-economic differences are at the center of a conflict over natural resources.

The work contributes to a growing body of literature interested in extension agents' role in conflict management (Bond, 2016).

Ani et al. (2015) measured the effects of communal conflicts on agricultural extension services delivery in Imo State. The study recognized the kinds and reasons for conflicts, extension services determined by the agents, inspected effects of conflicts on extension services delivery, and strong-minded roles extension agents can play in dropping battles.

The study revealed two significant forms of warfare as farmer/pastoralist conflicts and politico-religious conflicts.

The consequences of disputes on the delivery of extension services hinder project implementation, difficulty in program execution, and work abandonment to help manage conflicts in agricultural areas; extension agents should be trained in methods to curb conflicts.

Opoku (2014), At determining the causes of conflict and management of pastoralists-farmer conflicts in Ghana, found the grounds of the disputes and conflict management strategies used.

The study's root was that the conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in the study area were caused by five key factors: the destruction by cattle of food crops and the killing of innocent people in the area, causing fear and panic among citizens.

The conflicts were managed using traditional methods and formal methods. The study's weak points that it could not examine the role of extension in conflict management (Opoku, 2014).

Chivasa et al. (2014), in exploring the part of Shona Folktales in advancing peacebuilding among developed communities in Zimbabwe, recognized that social stories are generally concerned with conflicts and their determination, the essential objective being to maintain positive connections, resilience and instilling peaceful co-existence.

The study endorses that modern peacebuilding activities should blend with indigenous peace-promoting and sustaining frameworks (Chivasa &

Mutswanga, 2014).

Donus et al. (2013) on farmers' recognitions of the quality of extension services given by non-governmental organizations in Ghana surveyed extension administrations given by NGOs.

The government bolster level for the rural sector has expanded significantly, with the government back for speculation in farming outpacing its repetitive consumptions for the industry. The decrease of government extension delivery-focused on an extended part for not-for-profit organizations such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in supporting farmers.

The other services included instruction, technology transfer, credit, and tracking, and assessment. The services were critical, but their importance, availability, and timeliness were of mixed quality.

Monitoring and assessing NGO extension activities were generally appropriate (Donus, BuadiaKwabena, & Kwartengd, 2013)

Anthonia (2013) termed that although some government efforts, corporate bodies, civil society, and national universities commission to decrease conflict conditions in Nigeria, peace is still insubstantial and accordingly to sustainable development. The study wanted a profound description of NGOs, war and peacebuilding, and proffering to reduce conflict situations through NGOs.

Recommendations include the appreciation of the government and the funding of NGOs. NGOs could improve the work and efficacy of the Government/NGO Relationship on peace and conflict issues (Anthonia, 2013).

Kelly (2013) analyzed the role, approach, issues, and opportunities faced by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in promoting agriculture in Timor Leste from independence through to 2009.

The study focused on semi-structured interviews with NGO workers, local, national, and foreign, who are actively engaged in agricultural production to evaluate how organizations interact with communities, their goals, inputs, coverage, and impacts.

This piece claims that NGOs have a central role to play in agricultural development, with particular advantages that can be built on. Still, there must be an explicit understanding of NGOs and civil society's dynamic existence and crucial knowledge of the need for strategic thinking, communication, and

coordination of successful aid.

NGOs play a crucial role in the growth of agriculture. There is essential for an additional complete view of the opportunities and drawbacks of the NGO market, both as service providers and more generally as part of civil society.

Support to the NGO sector for the implementation of construction projects is prolific.

Collaborations between NGOs and other actors are addressed in a comprehensive way. However, none of the discussions in the debate on access to agricultural services have shown that NGOs play a dominant role in agricultural production.

A more detailed understanding of the opportunities and constraints of the NGO market, both as service providers and as part of civil society more generally, is required. (Kelly, 2013).

Robertson and Olson (2012) wrote a special report, "Enabling Agricultural Extension for Peacebuilding," and a summary of the workshop, "Adapting Agricultural Extension to Peacebuilding." In these reviews, Robertson groups out what a new and brilliant technique of peacebuilding.

The reliability and respect that extension systems and their workers have could facilitate ongoing change among rural populations in conflict areas. Conflict and violence disturb food security in means that imitate the exact nature of the war.

Overall, food security hangs on a series of agricultural and economic activities fluctuating from food production, processing, and storage to distribution, marketing, and retailing, and consumption.

Whichever through direct violence or the threat of power, the disruption of this chain of activities reduces agricultural activity and production.

The conflict itself can define the nature of the disruption. For instance, the uncertainty along highways stops harvesting the harvest to the processing plants and the markets' distribution.

As Extension centers work primarily with farmers, we have focused on those conflict issues related to land and land access in food-producing communities. For example, differences of opinion between pastoral and agricultural peoples can also contribute to confrontation.

Similarly, the return of demobilized soldiers or internally displaced persons to their communities of origin could lead to new violence and conflict.

Extension centers provide training and information for farmers. They communicate with farmers information on how to improve the productivity and quality of their crops. By helping farmers deploy better farm supplies, use more productive farming techniques, and find more profitable markets, the agents help farmers increase agricultural productivity, increase household incomes, and improve the quality of life in the communities they serve.

Although counseling is often described as a form of adult education, in reality, the agents offer a more all-inclusive variety of services to their agricultural customers, such as technology transfer, advisory services, training, and support for groups of farmers to overcome common problems of agriculture.

This role, which consists of organizing the farmers to solve common problems, offers profound peacebuilding capacities in rural communities.

Some extension programs have provided resources that fix chronic issues caused by or leading to a dispute. In South Sudan, for example, land disputes between agricultural and pastoral peoples are prevalent. Extension agents have partnered alongside land registration professionals there to help handle certain land disputes.

In similar, in Kenya, extension officers are responsible for assisting communities in the reintegration of Internally displaced persons generated during much of the 2007 and 2008 post-election crises.

In these areas, the extension systems have made adjustments to what they are doing to resolve the dispute's particular issues. However, they have not designed an extension system that is versatile and adequately sensitive to evolving problems.

Extension officers should identify farmers' new needs as they grow and know what to do in response. Agents already have wide roles and cannot be expected to become specialists in every aspect of peacebuilding.

Instead, we agree that agents need to be prepared to perform brief dispute assessments to know what kind of peacebuilding specialist they need to communicate.

Three key steps would need to be taken: preparation to enable the

agricultural extension to recognize the dispute categories.

Innovation transformation keeps agents up-to-date on the variety of peace-building skills available to them and the decentralization of extension programs that will enable local communities to access customized services.

Agriculture and Livestock Extension Task Force (2011) published the National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Policy (NALEP) with the European Commission's financial support and FAO's technical assistance.

The two Agriculture and Animal formulated the National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Policy (NALEP) and the implementation framework resource sector Ministries (MAF and MARF) with technical assistance from FAO.

Stakeholders, experts, professionals, NGOs, and the private sector participated in the process.

There is still a great chance in this: agricultural extension programs will integrate peacebuilders into rural conflicts and strengthen the potential to ease the situation with some of the causes of such a war.

NALEP offers guidelines for managing and coordinating a pluralistic extension structure with public and private extension services providers. The policy provides guidance to service providers and other stakeholders on issues related to standards, approaches, implementation processes, and collaboration between all stakeholders.

To improve the provision of extension services, the policy needs to be fast-tracked to stimulate Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock, and Fisheries development in South Sudan.

It believes that agricultural, and livestock extension is one of the few priority areas where the government should provide the necessary financial, political, and administrative support.

By accepting this document, the two-sector GOSS ministries (MAF and MARF) are committed to taking the lead to implement NALEP in collaboration with development partners, including national and international stakeholders.

Identifying the character that the private sector can play in the provision of extension services and the essential to style extension services responsible and accountable to the needs of the customer, the new policy features that:

calls for the introduction of a pluralistic and participatory extension service; supports the privatization of extension services; ensure that research goals and extension messages meet the needs of farmers; focuses on the development of human capital in line with evolving desires; encourage the use of various approaches to address diverse client needs and agro-ecological zones; encourages the representation of customers and service providers; seeks to ensure that extensions to promote factors essential to inspire extension service providers (ESPs) are taken into account in agricultural growth activities; to fix the funding of extension services; focuses on cross-cutting problems cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender, and environment affecting agricultural development.

The National Agriculture and Livestock Policy was established through a participatory process led by the MAF and MARF Extension Departments Directors.

Funding was supported by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (UN) Sudan Productive Capacity Recovery Program and the Multi-Donor Trust Fund-funded Agriculture and Forestry Support Programme.

Indeed the new strategy builds on the previous work carried out by the two ministries.

Based on emerging requirements and gap detection, the Task Force reviewed and revised policy recommendations.

State-level sharing and validation workshops were sponsored in which key stakeholders from government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector, and farmers' unions/associations were invited to participate. The method and the product may indeed be called homegrown.

Comprehensive implementation guidelines are also accompanied by the National Agricultural and Livestock Policy Directives, developed through a consultative mechanism through state-level consultative workshops. The task ahead will be to develop strategies for implementing extension at the state level.

Through the help of key stakeholders, the Government of South Sudan will now endeavor to operationalize the policy by establishing a comprehensive implementation structure along with budgets, timeframes, and monitoring indicators designed to meet individual states' requirements

(Agriculture and Livestock Extension Task Force, 2011).

Klerkx et al. (2009) in the publication of *Strengthening agricultural innovation capacity: are innovation brokers the answer?* Studied the emergence and role of innovation brokers in inspiring agricultural innovation system communication and innovation capacity building

Furthermore, it reproduces their possible role in emerging and developing countries' agriculture and how their development and operation can be adopted.

It determined that innovation brokerage is likely to be relevant in developing countries, that public or donor investment will want to resolve critical tensions concerning the legitimacy and financing of such group of actors in the innovation system, and that stimulating the emergence of innovation brokers requires a policy that promotes institutional learning and experimentation to ensure that brokers are established (Klerkx et al., 2009)

Atikullah et al. (2000) in the work of factors influencing the GO and NGO workers' agricultural extension role performance in Bangladesh. The study collected data from farmers and non-governmental organization (NGO) supervisors to define the factors influencing the performance of agricultural extension workers of government organizations (GOs) and NGOs in Bangladesh.

Results exposed dissimilarity in the performance among GO and NGO extension workers. The influence of logistic support, authority and power, and role multiplicity were significant. NGOs' field workers had higher role expectations, authority and power, and logistic support, while GOs' workers had more in-service training.

The capability of GO and NGO workers did not differ significantly. To improve performance, field workers of GOs and NGOs need to be supported with more logistics, authority, and power, and they should assume supplementary roles (Atikullah & Hassanullah, 2000).

Anthony et al. (1993), at the work of Governments, NGOs, and agricultural improvement: viewpoints on changing inter-organizational connections advancement: Points of view on changing inter-organizational relationships cited different interfaces in including NGOs publically sector programs of agricultural promotion.

A few analysts look to cultivate well-known interest through such association, whereas others see it to a great extent inside the rationale of open division reductions.

Utilizing fabric essentially from Latin America and Africa, and Asia, the potential pick up and dangers inborn in an exceedingly run of NGO-government connections are considered. Qualities and shortcomings in NGO advancement techniques and hone are checked, and potential open segment commitments are discussed.

While closer links between NGOs and governments appear likely to develop within the current open division setting, the shape these connections will expect is less exact and will likely be highly diverse. (Anthony & John, 1993).

Alan (1991) studied the accuracy of the belief that a rising NGO area will contribute to African countries' needed democratization by pluralizing and strengthening civil society. The biographer debated that African administrations deliberate NGOs as a challenge to their hegemony, security, autonomy, legitimacy, and revenue.

Governments replied with responses aimed at preserving the economic advantages provided by NGOs while at the same time countering the political disadvantages that they could represent. A combination of three primary strategies is being implemented to capitalize on NGOs' growth while preserving the political status quo: the implementation of NGO legislation, the integration of NGOs into national decentralized management systems, and the political appropriation of NGOs.

A review of the impact of official assistance on NGOs' evolution reveals that official funding holds NGOs away from practices designed to abolish the social and political systems that control the poor in their deprived position and contribute to stigmatization, insecurity, and double bureaucratization of NGOs.

The essayist governs that it is challenging to find notable instances where political disputes between governments and NGOs have been resolved in favor of the latter. Action measures that can counter regime responses and promote democratization inside NGOs themselves include, amongst others, creating donor awareness, channeling official aid to African NGOs indirectly,

and strengthening local NGO accountability (Alan, 1991).

## 4. STUDY AREA

South Sudan contains three Bahr el Ghazal regions, Equatoria and Upper Nile regions, covering about 648,051km<sup>2</sup>. It lies between latitudes 3o 5' N and 12o N and longitude 23o and 36o E.

South Sudan is a vast basin of moderate shopping northwards into which the Nile River flows from Lake Victoria in Uganda, Bahr el Ghazal and its tributaries from the Nile-Congo watershed in the west, and the Sobat River and its tributaries in the east, all of which converge south of Malakal town to join the White Nile.

South Sudan is bordered by Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo in the South, Kenya and Ethiopia in the East-Central African Republic in the West, and Sudan in the North.

### 4.1. Map of the Study Area:



Figure 4.1. Map of South Sudan (Maps of the World 2020)

### 4.2. The Environmental Zones

Based on the rainfall pattern, soil types, and vegetation cover, South Sudan is divided into three ecological zones, subdivided into subtypes (Report

of Southern Development Investigation Team 1955).

### **4.3. The Equatorial Environmental Zone**

The Equatorial zone constitutes the Greenbelt, Ironstone plateau, Central Hills, and the South-Eastern Hills.

#### **4.3.1. The Greenbelt**

Occupy South Sudan's extreme southwest, stretching to around 1350mm Isohyets. It passes through Yei District, except Kajokeji, and in Upper Talanga, it ends up in the Acholi Highland.

Rainfall pattern ranges from 1350mm to 1600mm with a duration from 8 to 9 months. Soil types; Red lateritic soil susceptible to leaching and erosion. Vegetation is mainly broadleaved woodland savannah with several perennial and annual grass with low nutritional values for livestock due to high lignification.

#### **4.3.2. Ironstone Plateau and Central Hills**

These comprise western Equatoria (counties of Tambura and Maridi) and Western Bahr el Ghazal's states. Mundri county and the more remarkable portions of the Juba and Torit areas include the Central Hills.

The annual precipitation varies from 900 to 1300mm. Ironstone Plateau and Central Hills have similar soil types; red audio is mainly lateritic with low fertility due to leaching and erosion with high iron oxide content.

Broadleaved woodland with many varieties of trees is the vegetation type. In both sub-zones in the Central Hills, the vegetation consists of poorly formed perennial and annual scattered grasses whose herbaceous biomass matures very quickly. Its efficiency, particularly its digestible protein content, decreases very quickly.

#### **4.3.3. The Southern Hills and Mountains**

These cover Eastern Equatoria and converge in the northern and semi-arid sections of Kenya's northern frontier with the flood plains. The region is divided into two parts: The high-altitude regions, consisting of the Didinga Imatong and Boma mountains, are 1800 m above sea level.

Annual precipitation varies from 1100 mm in the Didinga Hills to 2200

mm for 7 to 9 months in the Imatong Mountains.

A dense forest consists of the soil type, the deep fertile loam, the vegetation cover.

The lower slopes receive a smaller amount of rainfall each year around Kapoeta (100mm or less). Semi-arid region of Acacia and thorn bushes and shrubs composed of plants.

#### **4.4. The Central Flood Plains**

These include the Upper South (Jonglei), the Upper Western Nile, Bahr el Ghazal North, the Lakes, and Central and Eastern Equatoria portions. Half of South Sudan's makeup is subdivided into four mainland types with identical rainfall patterns lasting 5 to 7 months (750mm 1000 per annum).

#### **4.5. The High ground Areas**

There are widespread patches, which may stay unflooded throughout the rainy seasons, high ground areas, and termite mounds. Soils with better drainage on alluvial river banks are sandy and porous.

With plentiful varieties of perennial and annual grasses, the vegetation consists of thorny and open mixed forest savannah. This is an area of human settlement and farming.

#### **4.6. The Intermediate Land**

Grasslands covering most of the Southern Upper Nile (Jonglei) and the Unity States were flooded by the storm. It lies between the high ground and the reservoir.

Cracking alkaline clay soils dominated by open, short natural grasses such as elephant grasses with acacia woodland patches in the Intermediate Land

#### **4.7. The Touch area**

A common Nilotic word for flood plains or river flooded grassland is the Touch field. With its rich soil, this region supports luxuriant native grasses such as elephant grass and papyrus species.

#### **4.8. The Central Mainland**

The Northern Upper Nile and parts of the Unity States cover this region.

The type of soil is a cracking soil of black cotton clay. The dominant type of vegetation interspaced with tall annual and perennial grasses, including the river courses' papyrus species, are the Acacia species. It is meant to be the most arable agricultural land in southern Sudan.

In the livelihoods of most southern Sudanese societies, livestock operations have a very long history. They constitute the most valuable assets that have never been identified.

South Sudan's livestock distribution and management follow the pattern of agro-ecological zones. Agro-pastoralists and pas-pastoralists are the Nilotic (Dinka, Nuer, Shilluk) and Nilo-Hamites (Murle, Toposa, Boya, and Mundari) who occupy the southern flood plains and the slopes of southeastern hills and mountains. Background to livestock production in South Sudan

The Green Space, Sandstones Plateau, and Central Hills were inhabited by other tribes in Equatoria and Bahr el Ghazal, practicing subsistence agriculture (Bari, Lulubo, Lokoya, Latuho, Lokoro Kakua, Kuku and Jur). There are also a few heads of cattle, sheep, and goats. Poultry farming in the backyard is prevalent in most southern Sudan households (OLS/UNICEF/FAO survey, 2002).

In the Greenbelt and Ironstone Plateau areas of Western Equatoria and Western Bahr el Ghazal, the incidence of tsetse flies (*Glossina morsitans*), the trypanosomiasis parasite vector that causes Nagana in large stocks and sleeping sickness in humans, has prevented livestock production in these areas. However, some reports indicate that cattle and other small stocks are quite common around Yei, Mundri, Wau, and Juba, the capital.

## **5. MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **5.1. Description of the Study Area**

The study area was in Bahr el Ghazal, Equatoria, and Upper Nile, the three South Sudan regions. The Equatoria region was the most populated region with farmers cultivating, while in Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile, the majority were pastoralists.

Most of the people living in Bor and Wau are pastoralists, making most of the land, including land suitable for crop production, to be used for livestock keeping. Crop production is the second land use in Dinka tribe areas.

Farmers in Wau, Bahr el Ghazal's regional capital, and many areas in the Equatoria region, had a conflict over land and crop destruction with pastoralists.

The conflict led to the destruction of farms, infrastructures, school buildings, and land prohibition, typically used for cultivation and grazing, besides the destruction of social relationships.

The government made attempts and various groups to resolve the conflict; now, the war seems to be dormant.

### **5.2. Research Design**

The study betrothed a cross-sectional design where data was collected at a single point in time from a sample selected to represent a large population (Babbie, 1990). The system is favorable due to limited resources and time available for data collection while being adequate for descriptive study and determining the relationship between variables.

The study design is appropriate since it is fast and can house many study units at a low cost (Casley and Kumar, 1988). A cross-sectional survey design's internal legitimacy is critically determined by the researcher's understanding and inclusion of relevant variables.

### **5.3. Study Population, Sampling, and Sample Size**

This study's target population elaborates on all extension officers working with the government and NGOs, farmers, and pastoralists in South

Sudan.

The sample size of 180 respondents was essential because of resource limitations in terms of time and finances. The selection of respondents, opinion leaders, was done via purposive sampling, a non-probability sampling technique. It is based on the assumption that these respondents possess information that is relevant to the study.

What informed the choice of selecting particular communities of Equatoria, Bahr-el ghazal, and Upper Nile regions was due to easy accessibility and how difficult it takes to reach other areas.

The sample was divided into three regions, with 50 respondents giving 150 farmers and Pastoralists. Adding to the sample, 30 extension workers split 10 to each area from government and NGOs.

It made a total sample size of 180. Giving to Bailey (1994), a sample or sub-sample of 30 respondents is a simple smallest for a study in which numerical data analysis is to be done unrelatedly of the population size. Furthermore, most of the time, decisions about the sample size are affected by consideration of time and cost.

Consequently, always decisions about sample size characterize a compromise between the limitations of time and cost, the need for accuracy, and a variety of further considerations that will now be addressed (Bryman, 2008).

For that matter then, a total sample size of 120 was designated for this study, including the following:

- ❖ 69-farmers
- ❖ 81-pastoralists
- ❖ 15 public extension workers working with the government
- ❖ 15 extension workers are working with NGOs across South Sudan.

#### **5.4. Research Objectives**

NGOs Agricultural extension in South Sudan might alleviate by providing early warning of emerging conflict through assessment and monitoring of developing situations. Agents should give early signs about incipient disputes, act as honest negotiators by supplying information or enlisting expert assistance, and collaborate closely with competing parties.

To build social capital through brokering and bridging functions or providing early warning of emerging conflict by assessing and monitoring developing situations. Agents could give early signs about incipient conflicts, serve as honest brokers by delivering material or recruiting experts' help, and work directly with a competing group. The specific objectives are:

To identify what peacebuilding programs could be adapt to extension services given by NGOs.

Analyzing the function of NGOs Extension services in conflict and peacebuilding.

Identifying the approaches used by NGOs Extension to be effective in conflict and peacebuilding.

Discovering the issues and prospects faced by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) extension programs promoting peace in South Sudan.

### **5.5. Research Questions**

- Could the NGOs extension system be used in alarming conflicts among the farmers?
- What role do Ngo's agricultural extension agents play in areas with conflict?
- What are the NGOs Extension officer's typical duties, and what are they trained to do?
- Could NGO's extension system bring trust between the government and the communities in conflicts?
- Do NGOs extension services have a significant effect on communal conflict resolution in the study area.?
- Can NGOs extension systems play roles in reducing communal conflicts in the study area?
- Do those NGOs provide agricultural extension services that improved the farmers' productivity and lives and helped in peace between communities with conflicts?
- What issues facing non-governmental organizations (NGOs) extension in conflict resolution and peacebuilding in South Sudan?

### **5.6. Data Collection**

Equally, primary and secondary data were composed. Primary data is a category of data directly collected from first-hand sources using surveys and observations.

Qualitative data describe some quality methods used to collect qualitative data from interviews, checklists, and observations of the real situation of conflict between farmers and pastoralists in the study area.

Quantitative data describe the quantity in numerical values (Dodge, 2003). By using interviews and the instrument for data collection was interview schedule, quantitative data was collected.

#### **5.6.1. Primary Data Collection**

These were composed of all 180 respondents using interviews, where the instrument for data collection was a questionnaire. Data collected through questionnaire includes respondent's demographic information, conflict management strategies mechanism available in the study area, land ownership and use, the way farmers and pastoralist's concerns such as crop destruction, grazing land encroachment, and water for animals and irrigation are handled, effects of conflict to farmers and pastoralists, farmers and pastoralist assessment about the people responsible for fulfilling their concerns such as extension workers, village leaders, district leaders, and elders also the perception of farmers and pastoralists towards each other.

Data from critical informants were from county Extension Workers and Executive Officers.

#### **5.6.2. Secondary Data**

Minor facts were obtained from Agriculture and Livestock's ministry, and the NGOs records across the Country. Secondary data was also obtained by reading documents from previous studies on farmers' and pastoralists' conflict, journals, and websites.

#### **5.7. Data Processing and Analysis**

Data collected from respondents was edited, coded, and summarized using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 22 computer software. Descriptive statistics such as frequencies and cross-tabulations were used to analyze all specific objectives in the study. Data from critical

informants were analyzed by the content analysis method.

### **5.8. Constraints of the study**

However, the purposes and justifications for the research are healthy explained. The subsequent problems were encountered in undertaking the research; the financial limitation was the main burden since the study was not backed by any capable organization but rather self-sponsored commissioned for academic purposes. The research was finance through personal accounts.

Time constraint was also a barrier since the study required additional working hours to complete the questionnaires. The researcher, however, employed the services of research assistants.

The respondents' unwillingness to provide the right answers is also worth noting because respondents were unwilling to disclose their opinions because of the fear that it would be used against them.

However, the researcher took the time to explain the study's purpose and eventually convinced the respondents to answer them.

The language was also a problem since the researcher was not an indigene of some areas, but he employed assistants as an interpreter.

## **6. RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

### **6.1. Introduction**

This section grants the findings and discussion of the study of NGOs' role in agricultural extension activates in conflict resolution and peacebuilding in South Sudan. The presentation includes the results of both qualitative and quantitative data.

Easygoing analysis and ethnographies summaries were used to present qualitative data results, while expressive and inferential statistics such as frequency distribution were used to show quantitative data results. Both works were combined to smooth their argument.

### **6.2. Findings**

Results are managed in line with the research purposes for transparency and easy accessibility. Crucial implications are marked from some of the findings in light of the theoretical framework of the study.

In contrast, observed similarities and differences between the present study and extant literature are reconciled using appropriate sociological explanation—socio-economic characteristics of Agricultural Extension Agents, Pastoralists, and Farmers.

### **6.3. Participants Occupation**

The research was conducted in the three South Sudan regions for 150 farmers and pastoralists and 30 extension workers from the government and NGOs working in the country's agricultural sector. Farmers are the professionals in all characteristics of the local agricultural environment.

Extension agents are frequently educated in a controlled set of farming practices. Therefore, the agent must turn to farmers and other residents who have a vested interest in a community's agriculture to gain a broader perspective on the local environment and farming practices.

In particular, extension workers need to know which farmers practice the type of agriculture they are most familiar to practice.

Beyond that, they can contact other agricultural workers in the area,

buyers of farm produce, suppliers of commercial inputs, and local truckers, all of whom possess intimate knowledge of certain agricultural practices.

Their combined aid should help develop a well-rounded view of local conditions. Our research conducted the research on the farmers and pastoralist and extension workers to see the role of the extension system provided by NGOs in conflict resolutions and peacebuilding.

Table 6.1. Participant by occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Farmer	69	38.3
Pastoralist	81	45.0
Government Extension Officer	15	8.3
NGO Extension Officer	15	8.3
Total	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 6.1. indicates that respondents who practice holding cattle as a profession have the highest percentage (69 percent). The rank of livestock in South Sudan is emphasized by FAO (2014) for incomes and economic standings and as a dominant component of community, values, identity, and social ties (FAO, 2014). Livestock is the critical source of earnings and food in South Sudan, with over 70% of the population participating in the rural economy (NRC , 2016).

Livestock way of farming is mainly well-matched to South Sudan’s ecosystem, categorized by different land types, patches of higher land, land that is soaking by rain, enduring wetlands, heavy rainfall leading to waterlogging and flooding, dry seasons) explains that livestock is critically essential in South Sudan because they provide immunity to the climate variability that is a characteristic of the vast, fluctuating swamplands that dominate the ecology of more than a third of South Sudan.

In addition to income and milk and a lesser extent) meat production, cattle are prized because they are used for dowries, and ownership confers

prestige and status. (NRC , 2016). Cattles is required for marriage, and herd size is often a reliable indicator of male social quality as well as the position of the family into which he is marrying' (Idris, 2018).

Cattle are also political capital, as herd size correlates with economic and political means. Moving to large cattle herds in South Sudan has resulted in more cattle than humans in the country: an estimated 13 million people in 2014, by about 11.7 million cattle livestock, 12.4 million peace of goats, and 12.1 million sheep (Doki, 2014).

The significant number of livestock in South Sudan – and the fact that very few are used for meat – contributes to a strain on natural resources, with the scarcity of grassland and water (Doki, 2014). It is aggravated by the government's lack of control over the use of natural resources, for example, for how long a single piece of land can be used for cattle rearing. This is exacerbated by the lack of control over the use of natural resources on the part of the government, for example, for how long a specific piece of land can be used to rearing cattle.

The literature also suggests that livestock is not included in meat in South Sudan (FAO, 2014).In South Sudan, cattle are revered, and there are communities where pastoralists won't even contemplate slaughtering one of their cows for meat. The country imports cattle, mainly from neighboring Uganda, which is then slaughtered for meat (Doki, 2014).

It is echoed by a pastoralism study in Greater Upper Nile (including Jonglei State), which stated that they kill cattle for meat only when people are at their most food insecure (Idris, 2018).Livestock has also traditionally played a role in conflict mitigation and resolution (Idris, 2018).

South Sudanese have long used cattle sacrifice and compensation to bring justice and reduce conflict (Pendle, 2018). Livestock is given in settlements mediated by local chiefs to stop revenge and reconcile feuding families, even after the most severe crimes. Cattle are as crucial to women as men: 'Significantly, they represent survival and wealth and a woman's ability to feed her children.

It contributes to the wellbeing of her father's family by ensuring bridewealth (dowry). However, this often helps to tie the woman to her husband, and if the wife leaves the union, the cattle must be returned to her

kin. The husband feels more entitled to handle his wife as he wishes in situations where a high bride price has been paid, meaning a greater probability of physical violence (Idris, 2018).

Respondents who are involved in farming as a way of living were (38%). Extension agents that work with the government and the NGOs in the country are considered in our study (8.3%).

#### 6.4. Gender

To acquire more understanding of the respondents' characteristics, demographic information was attained from them the questionnaires to make sure the gender balance is obtained. Underneath is the table of the distribution of respondents by gender.

Table 6.2. Respondents according to the gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	139	77.2
Female	41	22.8
Total	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 6.2. out of the hundred and eighty respondents who completed the questionnaire, 139(77.2%) were males. This is because farming households are predominantly male-headed, with support from their spouses and children as far as this study is concerned.

In comparison, 41 (22.8%) were females. These outcomes are reinforced by the findings (Manu et al., 2014 ;Adisa, 2012). They showed that cattle keeping is a male conquered business. For example, Manu et al. (2014) accredited this mostly to cattle treatment's challenging nature, particularly by protecting them against raiders and other dangerous creatures in the bush.

Again, for socio-cultural factors, most women might not take cattle herding as a living. Tonah (2002) argued that women are generally participated in milking the cow and selling their products (Tonah, 2002). In addition to these, the South Sudanese cattle keepers' nomadic lifestyle meant spending lots of days in the bush with their cattle, hence men's dominance. Finally, meanwhile, males are the families' crowns; even once the couples

were met on the field, the men were purposively examined.

This disclosure is steady with (Olugbenga 2013) declare that due to the option that farming is cooler to practice as associated with cattle keeping, a lot more females may be involved in it than cattle keeping.

The majority of males in crop farming and cattle keeping were related to conflicts (Olugbenga, 2013). This explanation corresponds with Manu et al. (2014) statement that, in reality, even when females do crop farming when conflict happens, it is the males who carry out the violence (Manu & et al, 2014).

### 6.5. Age

In this study, the significance of age is that age was a factor of farmers' and pastoralists' approach concerning the conflict. This matches with Hagberg (2000), the row that the generation of the cattle keepers and farmer is the speedy motive for conflict acceleration (Hagberg, 2000).

Table 6.3. Allocation of respondents by age

Age	Frequency	Percent
20-30	8	4.4
30-40	27	15.0
40-50	74	41.1
50-60	51	28.3
60 and Above	20	11.1
Total	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

More respondents fall within the 40-50 age range, with 74 (41.1%) belonging to this category. Following this category are those within the 30-39 age range, with 90(18.8%) in this category. Those between the age range of 50-60 and 51(28.3%) followed the above group; 27(15. %) respondents are 30-40.

Those between the age range of 60 and above 20(11.1%) followed. Finally, respondents between the ages of 20 and 30 are the least with 8(4.4%).

Nevertheless, it ought to be noted that the higher concentration of respondents comes from the age bracket of 40-50 and 50-60 age group. It

could be endorsed to the strongest male and active group in terms of conflict.

## 6.6. Education

A community with an adequate level of education is more likely to have healthier access to information concerning their existence. The respondents' low educational levels indicated the communities' rural nature and their inadequate skills, hence insufficient formal job opportunities.

It contributed to the determination of farmers and herders to remain in these communities despite the insecurity. The reason cited was that land was considered as the primary source of livelihood.

Table 6.4. Circulation of respondents by the level of education

Occupation	Mean	Std. Deviation
Farmer	6.03	3.544
Pastoralist	1.65	3.042
Government Extension Officer	14.27	1.223
NGO Extension Officer	12.87	1.642
Total	5.32	5.195

Source: Field Survey, 2019

It can be seen from table 6.4 that respondents have varying levels of qualification. Agricultural Extension both for the government and NGOs have higher education qualifications with a mean of 14.27 and 12.87.

Farmers followed those with the standard of years of education of 6.03 stuff, having 121(25.2%).

Pastoralists were having the least number of years of knowledge through their lives, with a mean of 1.65 years. Thus, it is essential to note that majority of the respondents are not educated. In contrast to the farmers whose highest education qualification was secondary, the pastoralist's highest educational attainment was primary.

Regarding Manu et al. (2014), education among pastoralists has not been measured as a priority because of their nomadic lifestyles (Manu & et al, 2014).

These results show that the cattle keepers travel continuously from place to place, making their children not attend learning classes. Additionally, the

low level of education among the pastoralists was attributable to schools' inaccessibility to the far-off territories where they live (Manu et al.,2014)

### 6.7. Marital status

Concerning marital status, it is significant to the study to see how farmers and pastoralists consider their families' welfare.

Table 6.5. Respondents according to the marital status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Single	9	5.0
Married	170	94.4
Divorced	1	.6
Total	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 6.5 shows respondents that are married have the maximum percentage with 170(94.4 percent), while 5 percent are single while those who are either divorced 1(0.6 percent) and 7(1.4 percent) respectively.

The large extent of the married respondents might be because farmers needed modern instruments or several hands.

In the absence of modern tools, consequently, their spouses and children served as an additional hand. Pastoralists could be similar farming that needed extra involvements; females mostly commenced the cow's milking and milk products.

### 6.8. Household Size

From table 6.6. farmers' household size was ten people. The farmers' seemingly large household sizes were mainly due to the country's extended family system standard. For Manu et al. (2014), a large household size of farmers is symptomatic of rural areas where the populace's mainstream is illiterate.

The implication of relatively large household sizes may mean more mouths to feed and, perhaps, also more hands to work on the farm other than hiring external labor (Manu et al, 2014). Among the Pastoralists, all of them had a family size of a mean of 12 people. It closes to the farmers' size, which

extended to about ten members. Findings from Manu et al. (2014) found a positive correlation between household size and conflicts.

The repercussion of this agrees with Abbass (2012), and Okoli and Atelhe (2014) believe that as the population increases, there would surely be a corresponding increase in demand for land, water, and grazing land in areas inhabited by farmers and herders (Abbass, 2012). It mostly occurs when the resources are scarce, and there are no alternatives as in the study area. The pressure emanating from these demands stimulated conflicts (Okoli and Atelhe, 2014).

Table 6.6. Respondents by household size

Occupation	Mean	Std. Deviation
Farmer	10.07	3.782
Pastoralist	11.60	4.774
Government Extension Officer	6.47	1.407
NGO Extension Officer	7.20	1.424
Total	10.22	4.331

Source: Field Survey, 2019

## 6.9. Conflicts Occurring

Whether the conflict between pastoralists and farmers, among farmers or the pastoralists, occurs is the research's backbone to answer the NGOs' role extension services or the public extension in resolving them.

Table 6.7. Distribution of respondents on the occurrence of the conflict

Conflicts Occurring		
Conflicts Occurring	Frequency	Percent
Yes	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 6.7 shows that all the respondents answered yes, that is, 180 (100%) to the conflicts between pastoralists and farmers, farmers, or

pastoralists.

The Council of state said that: Since the whole of Sudan and even after independence, South Sudan has experienced conflict between farmers and pastoralists, among farmers, or among the pastoralists, but including political disputes.

He observed that many of these cases are cattle raiding, a historical tradition among pastoralists in East Africa, especially in the regions of South Sudan, particularly cattle raiding between the Nuer, Dinka, and Murle, with pastoralists from the three tribes involved in cyclical cattle raiding. Jonglei State South Sudan is one of the main sites of cattle raiding involving these tribes.

The belief in cattle raiding stems from livestock's central role in livelihoods, the connection of honor with cattle, social and cultural structures. Increasing cycles of aggression driven by a desire for retribution often reinforce it. An assault on another by one group leads to a reprisal attack by the latter, and so forth.

Raids posed a significant threat to pastoralists and their communities' health and well-being in the form of mortality for young male warriors, reduced nutrition due to herd depletion, and reduced access to arable land and watering holes.

He similarly counted the numerous crises which they have experienced in current times. Some of the concerns reported were: the pastoralists-farmers' conflict in Equatoria and some part Bhar-Elgahzal regions.

The Minister of Agriculture of Central Equatoria state also indicated that apart from the conflict between the farmers and pastoralists, there were several communal crises in Central Equatoria.

During the interview, he said: our farmer has suffered much from the pastoralists from Jonglei and Lakes state; they come to our nation and their cattle destroy many farms, and when farmers ask, the fights start.

#### **6.10. Type of Conflicts**

In South Sudan, both farmers and pastoralists found themselves as they tried to bargain fertile land and water for cultivation and feed their cattle.

Table 6.8. Respondents according to the type of conflicts

Type of Conflicts	Frequency	Percent
Farmer to Farmer Conflict	17	9.4
Farmer to Pastoralist Conflict	85	47.2
Pastoralist to Pastoralist Conflict	47	26.1
Other Conflict	31	17.2
Total	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 6.8. displays numerous categories of conflicts in South Sudan. There are conflicts between farmers and pastoralists 85(47.2%). Pastoralists' movement from waterlogged/flooded areas, or during dry periods, to access good grazing land elsewhere was one of the causes of the fight between farmers and Pastoralists. Over the decades, out-of-date migration routes have been established to promote natural resource-efficient use (Idris, 2018).

Though seasonal cattle movements in South Sudan have often led to conflicts between migrant pastoralist groups and settled farming communities searching for grazing areas and water supplies, these have generally been regulated and managed through traditional dispute resolution processes.

There are detrimental effects of abnormal migration. The conflict has impacted some areas of South Sudan more than others. For those perceived as less volatile, pastoralists have left areas of instability.

According to the FAO,' there has been large-scale and long-distance migration of livestock beyond their traditional pastoral territories from conflict-affected states into agricultural zones(Green, 2015). The vast arrival of people and cattle has disrupted stability in areas less affected by the broader political (FAO, 2015).

'The impact of massive abnormal livestock movements has resulted in extreme cattle raiding cases, destruction of crops, and deadly clashes over access to pasture and water. The arrival of large livestock numbers has challenged local power systems, squeezed the supply of natural resources, and altered disease patterns, leading to conflict (Green, 2015).

It is maximum marked in the Equatorial (Western, Central, and Eastern states), a strategic importance region. Western Equatoria is the main

agricultural production area in South Sudan as a whole.

Central Equatoria is the capital of Juba, and the main commercial route from South Sudan (the only all-weather access road) crosses Central and Eastern Equatoria. Cutting-edge 1991, 700,000 Dinka pastoralists were displaced from Jonglei's state by conflict with Nuer, most of them coming to Eastern and Central Equatoria and never leaving – leading to land disputes between farmers and farmers, sometimes resulting in violence.

The latest conflict has exacerbated the situation. In 2014, significant pastoralists migrated to the Western Equatoria State's eastern counties from the Jonglei and Lakes Regions.

While this migration has historically taken place during the dry season, cattle keepers may return to their origin areas. However, due to the conflict, they extended their usually temporary stay and moved deeper into Western Equatoria State (FAO, 2015).

Disputes between pastoralists and farmers boiled over, leading to a Presidential Decree ordering all cattle keepers to leave the area of Greater Equatoria and return to Jonglei and Lakes's States on 8 May 2015.

Despite the ban, civil strife between communities continued to intensify as of August 2015. Clashes in Mundri West County have resulted in many civilian deaths and the displacement of at least 25,000 civilians in Western Equatoria state counties around Ibba, Maridi, Mundri East, Mundri West Yambio.

Overall, land and water resources competition exacerbates tribal and ethnic tensions and conflicts (FAO, 2015).

The Conflicts among pastoralists got is the portion with 46 (226.1%). The cattle raiding in South Sudan is the leading cause of the fights and war among pastoralists (Manyok, 2017). Many reports argue that cattle raiding among the Nuer, Dinka, and Murle 'Jonglei State in South Sudan.

Other conflicts and conflicts among farmers themselves were fewer figures with 17.2% and 9.4, respectively. In other wars, some informants mentioned that they are caused by revenge between tribes and sometimes because of political differences. The disputes between farmers themselves are connected to disputes, and land disputes occur at all levels: Conflicts between neighbors about field boundaries; between men, women, and generations

about their respective land rights. The issue of land and territorial rights was also a source of civil war and war between nations.

### 6.11. History of the conflict in South Sudan

South Sudan has a history of conflict for many years. The war of the Government of Sudan and the opposition Sudanese People’s Liberation Army/Movement (SPLM/A) continued from 1983 to 2005, ended by signing the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA).

After the transitional phase in 2011, South Sudan will be granted its independence by referendum, followed by a referendum and South Sudan's establishment as an independent country in 2011.

There are many types of conflict in South Sudan. Interviews in the three regions of South Sudan focused on the dispute related to agriculture and food production generally. From the information gathered during the interview, all the respondents believed that this conflict is common in South Sudan regions.

The position was confirmed and recapped by the extension agents across the country because farmers depend primarily on agriculture and would not tolerate any form of intrusion from the pastoralists.

Table 6.9. Respondents, according to a history of conflict

History of Conflict	Frequency	Percent
1-5 Years	28	15.6
5-10 Years	69	38.3
More than 10 Years	83	46.1
Total	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 6.9 shows that the history of the conflict between the respondents across South Sudan has ten years and more, with 83(46.1%). Some respondents think that the war has a 5–10-year history with 69(38.3%).

### 6.12. Causes of the Conflict

The subsequent are some of the conflicts between the pastoralists and farmers gathered from respondents during the field survey.

Table 6.10. The causes of the conflict

Causes of the Conflict	Frequency	Percent
Crop Destruction	76	42.2
Water Point	21	11.7
Range Lands	30	16.7
Land Ownership	27	15.0
Others	26	14.4
Total	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Results from Table 6.10. it evident that one of the main reasons for conflict between the two groups was the destruction of farmers' crops by cattle pastoralists 76 (42.7%); the damage often attracted quick reactions from the farmers, either in litigation or open clashes.

One of the farmer during the survey confirmed this by stating that: We generally in the Equatoria region predominantly value and depend mainly on agriculture for their sustenance and livelihood. We will not accept any invader who wants to creep our land or allow any cattle keeper to destroy our farm products when grazing.

FAO (2015) supports the argument that the entrance of large numbers of livestock...has challenged the local power structures, squeezed natural resource availability, and altered disease patterns', leading to the confrontation.

It is furthermost marked in the Equatorial (Western, Central, and Eastern states), a strategic importance region. Western Equatoria is the chief zone of agricultural production for South Sudan, the capital Juba deceits in Central Equatoria, and the original trade path from South Sudan.

In essence, the primary cause of this crisis is the destruction of farmlands and crops by cattle. Societies mainly react to the destruction of

crops by the cattle, and the farmers' reaction is always offensive.

In an additional discussion, a farmer noted: It is continuously problematic for the little pastoralists to control the large groups of cattle throughout grazing see figure 6.1. cattle-keepers migrate their cattle in search of pastures and water—scarcity of resources; a trigger for fighting between cattle-keepers and farmers.

Thus, while they are behind, they would not see what the cattle are grazing on in the front, and while they are in front, it is always impossible for them to know what is going on behind.

Besides, the animals are not human beings and, as such, cannot differentiate between weeds and crops; therefore, they would graze on every grass they come across. Foremost of the conflicts take place throughout the dry season, which is also the farming period. The fight over rangelands 30(16.7%) is described as one of the causes of conflict among pastoralists. Land ownership is a reason for the dispute with a percentage of 15 percent.

Fight over water points and another war comes at the end as reasons for war. Ani et al (2015) assessed the effects of communal clashes on agricultural extension services delivery in Imo State in Nigeria. It confirmed that there are factors causing conflicts such as boundary dispute land ownership, farmland, the struggle for power, population pressure, scarcity of land and urbanization.



Figure 6.1.Cattle-keepers migration in search for pastures and water

### **6.13. Categories of the People who fight at the Conflict**

In this study, the role of the population agemates is examined to see their participation in conflicts. It might be used as a component to design programs that help raise awareness about peacebuilding, link between people and conflict resolution, and support agricultural extension officers integrate a conflict perspective into their development programming.

Table 6.11. Categories of the people who fight at the conflict

Categories of the People who Fight at the Conflict	Frequency	Percent
Youth as Fighters	119	66.1
Women as Fighters	4	2.2
Both Youth and Middle age Men as Fighters	54	30.0
Men and Women as Fighters	3	1.7
Total	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Findings from table 6.11. illustrate that in mainstream of the conflict's youth are the ones to fight with 119(66.1%). There are frequent clarifications why this can be the case: First, there is power in numbers — a considerable youth troop is often aware of itself as a larger force than its elders.

Second, a large, youthful population may place massive efforts during the battles. The second category is both the youth and middle-aged men, with 54(30%). Women's participation in the fight is remarked the least figure.

One young participant indicates that because of the informal structures that followed cultural and social norms that gave real leadership to only elders or particular age groups in the community, youth were rarely elected to Peace Committees in South Sudan. As a young person in South Sudan, he will be responsible for holding cattle the community's primary livelihood and serving as defensive forces when other groups feel threatened.

'Peace Clubs' came into fashion during the outbreak of war in 2013 and

2016 as a way of involving young people in peace-building and vocational training activities where schools, cattle camps, places of worship, etc., were congregated.

In terms of membership, there are also overlaps between Peace Clubs and other Peace Committee mechanisms in countries, as the group typically elects members of the Peace Committee. However, each peace committee framework has its separate mandate and, sometimes, separate funding from various INGOs and other donors.

This structured manual may contribute to the standardization of crucial training concepts and training approaches with distinct training concepts. Committees/clubs in a way that encourages artistic expression, development of critical thought, and complementarity between the peace committees/clubs and their supporting organizations.

#### 6.14. Effects of the Conflicts

It is expected from the beginning of the study that the conflict between all groups that have been targeted might result in lots of humanitarian crises, including death and injuries. Farmers surveyed indicated that they had witnessed physical harm meted to people by pastoralists.

Farmers had personally had an open confrontation with pastoralists at one time or the other. Indeed, these farmers confirmed that they had personally experienced a physical injury due to these confrontations. These damages range from bodily injury to death.

Table 6.12. Effects of the Conflicts

Effects of the Conflicts	Frequency	Percent
Displacement	83	46.1
Death and physical injuries	54	30.0
No safety of movement	22	12.2
Food insecurity	21	11.7
Total	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Outcomes from respondents summarized in Table 6.12. disclosed that

(46.1%) of all the impacts of conflict between farmers and pastoralists, farmers and farmers, and pastoralists are the displacement of the rural zones' populations. Hussein and Mwakasangula (2010) disclosed similar conclusions, showing the massive removal of 400 people who escaped their homes after the conflict on the Report on Environmental Problems and Conflicts between Farmers and Pastoralists in Kilosa District.

The field observation found that misunderstandings always stay continuous between the groups and the group, which was much affected in the battle trying to revenge. These findings are supported by the group statement of Madi tribe leaders in Nimule as chief of the tribe that focused on farming had this to say:

Throughout history, we are known as farmers are now many of my tribesmen left to other areas because of the coming of Dinka cattle keepers to the site. Cattle keepers have guns with them when the cattle destroy the farms and farmers to talk to them; they shoot, and the government does nothing.

It is difficult for us because it seems like the government supports cattle keepers. After all, the president is from them, and we do not deserve to be here as if we are not inhabitants of South Sudan although we owned this land ...more than 60 percent of our people fled their homes and left-back farming work.

The findings suggest that the conflicts between farmers and pastoralists contributed much to the displacement among South Sudan communities more than other impacts. It implies that when war took place, the inhabitants in that particular place lost hope, and peace was destroyed to look for a safer place.

The findings indicated that deaths and physical injuries impact land conflict between farmers and pastoralists in South Sudan by 30%. Correspondingly, the findings in Hussein and Mwakasangula's (2010) study in the Morogoro region of Ghana discovered that more than 31 (most reported were women and children) people were killed (Hussein & Mwakasangula, 2010).

The respondents' findings showed that (12.2 and 11.7%) of the impacts of conflicts resulted in limitations of farmers' movement to their farm and subsequent food insecurity. One farmer in Wau Western Bhar-Elghazal stated this: ...the war disheartened us to harvest much since their cows regularly

destroy our crops...in 2012 I planted five feddans of maize, but only two feddans survived...it discouraged me a lot because even if the government intervenes, still the pastoralists come and continue destroying our crops.

Some farmers in Wau this year did not cultivate much because they were afraid of pastoralists that they could destroy their crops...they just planted some little maize around their houses...”.

The cattle keepers also admitted some limitations to their movements because of the increased tension between these conflicts. They also mentioned their failure to access health care from the neighboring health facilities because of the fights.

#### **6.15. Agricultural Extension role in Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding**

Agricultural extension is a science of social change with the virtual drive of increasing farmer’s productivity through efficient production. Agricultural extension services help farm people through educational procedures, improve farming methods and techniques, increase output, efficiency, and income, better their living levels, and improve the social and academic standard of living of rural life.

Agricultural extension is a non-formal organization of education rendered to rural or urban farmers to effect change in their behavior hence improve their old styles of farming procedures and methods. The meaning of agricultural extension can be viewed from the aim which it strives to accomplish. The objective is to teach rural farmers how to determine the problems and rise above such issues using their resources.

The extension agents in both agriculture and peacebuilding differ significantly, conditional on the circumstances.

In conflict resolution and peacebuilding, the indigenous roots of conflict outline the problems an extension agent may encounter; similarly, local agricultural concerns define the most valuable types of extension services.

Fight matters in which agents may have a role include land conflicts, disputes between them in the equivalent mode that indigenous agricultural problems regulate the maximum suitable procedures of extension facilities.

Conflict issues where agents can play a role include disputes over land, disputes between farmers and pastoralists, and the reintegration into communities of former combatants and displaced people. Conflict analysis preparation has been described as a need for peace-building work.

Agricultural extension agents already have a full schedule of obligations, and adding conflict resolution and peacebuilding activities could easily be tremendous. A role in conflict resolution and peacebuilding consequently wants to be integrative. Agricultural extension Agents in their role engage in activities that serve works for conflict resolutions and building purposes.

Table 6.13. Extension role in Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding

Do Agricultural Extension agents do Peacebuilding activities in the area	Frequency	Percent
Yes	81	45.0
No	99	55.0
Total	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 6.13. showed that 99(55%) of the respondents had not experienced conflict resolution activities and peacebuilding from the government and NGOs related extension agents. This explains that many activities to the process are required to make the process more fruitful. About 45% of the correspondents committed agricultural extension activities related to peacebuilding in the area.

In peacebuilding determinations to address people's voiced desires, such bottom-up methods may have the needed result of enlightening agricultural productivity and social strength.

The FAO extension workers also witness that the project of strengthening the livelihoods resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in South Sudan's cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda improved governance conflict expectation to reduce forced displacement and irregular migration in cross-border areas of South

Sudan.

The outcomes which is very significant is early warning information systems strengthened in South Sudan and its border areas to improve regional and national policy and response capacity

Nevertheless, crop production, livelihood variation, and cross-border market access improved

The project was implemented between 1 July 2017 - 30 July 2020 with a budget of 29,340,426 USD donated by the European Union.

#### **6.16. The method used in Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding**

Peace could be considered as one of the greatest desires of all human communities at all times. A sustained Peace for Development program was needed to promote peacebuilding and practical conflict management by strengthening national peacebuilding institutions' capacity and increasing security and peace dividends for communities in the target areas.

In most of the cities visited and in South Sudan in general, the central aim of conflict resolution is to return individuals, families, or groups already dislocated by conflict or war to a state of equilibrium.

Since it was not always possible for individuals, families, groups, and even the warring parties in a battle to resolve their dispute by themselves, the resort was typically made to conventionally acceptable peace-making methods in society.

Though managing and resolving the conflict between farmers and pastoralists differ in the research areas, some rely on the indigenous or informal methods of adopting formal or contemporary techniques.

The indigenous method includes mediation, traditional courts, informal discussions, and community meetings. In contrast, the standard process includes a court of adjudication, arbitration, litigation, and security agents—however, all the methods gear towards making peace and resolving the conflict between warring parties.

Table 6.14. Method used in conflict resolution

The method used in Conflict Resolution	Frequency	Percent
Formal	46	25.6
Informal	132	73.3
Confrontation	2	1.1
Total	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Results from table 6.14. indicate that most of the respondents of farmers, cattle keepers, and agricultural extension agents for the governments and NGOs admitted using formal methods in conflict resolution in the area by 132(73.3%). About 46(25.6%) acknowledged the standard approach in conflict management in the area. An elder bluntly put the situation in the following words:

The disputes settlement mechanism system is a strict elders' forum, and the youths and women are excluded from such foray.

When asked the reasons, the elders maintained that: They were excluded because of their volatile nature. 'We leave out the youths and women because they are sometimes uncontrollable and are quick-tempered' (maintained by a chief).

The elders also maintained that tradition forbids the women and youths from participating in conflict resolution and conflict management. During the research, it was also noticed that, within the Idoma area, a woman is regarded as a stranger to her husband's family, and she only must produce children for the husband.

She is to be taken back to her father's compound for burial once she dies. Since strangers are not permitted to decide on management issues, and women are regarded as strangers, they are left out in conflict management that involved farmers and pastoralists.

### **6.17. Informal Methods in conflict Management**

Local methods of conflict resolution have existed in South Sudan for centuries. Starting with some intervention, which involves standards and

guidelines, is one of the more traditional informal dispute resolution techniques.

Table 6.15. The informal method used in conflict resolution

Method Used in Conflict Resolution	Frequency	Percent
Traditional Court	94	52.2
Community Meetings	57	31.7
Informal Discussion	24	13.3
Others	5	2.8
Total	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 6.15. shows that the traditional court method was used in the cases of the study area's conflicts by 52.2%. It confirmed that these were first, the justice procedures ranging from the traditional approaches of the family heads within the conflict zones to the regular state court.

Under these conventional courts of resolving the conflict between the farmers and the pastoralists, a clan head with his district heads to summon both the farmers and the pastoralists to the palace for cross investigation.

The cattle keeper's group leaders are also invited to be part of the traditional courts during the case. Both parties in the conflict are expected to make their presentation one after the other. Following questioning the issues at stake, a decision would be made to cooperate among the warring parties. In principle, the case is always a win-win ending, which is African.

It is vital to note here that, before any conflict could be resolved in any community, the truth must first be established. It is after this that the judgment could be made. In essence, a determination is principally based on fact and nothing else.

However, it may be challenging to get the fact in some cases, but no matter how difficult, effort must be made to get it established.

In establishing the truth, South Sudanese people believed so much in cross-examination as it is in every African society. This cross-examination can take different forms, such as the invitation of an external agency, asking

questions, the invitation of witnesses, and a host of other means of arriving at the truth of the matter.

Community meetings have been used to manage 31.7% of cases of conflicts in the various communities visited. The tribe comprises multiple districts that came together and identified with each other as brothers.

The nature of many tribes of South Sudan has a system of leadership where any clan has a head that will be presenting the line in the community meeting.

Apart from the various district heads that formed his cabinet, the clan head identified elders from multiple families and co-opt them to work with him, thereby constituting a council of elders where a decision is taken and implemented. As a conflict management method, informal discussion shows 13.3, while other approaches demonstrate the least with 2.8%.

#### **6.18. Formal Methods Used in the Area for Conflict Resolution**

Formal methods involve officially defined or coordinated processes, whereas those that are not officially recognized and organized maybe informal.

Table 6.16. Formal methods used in the area for conflict resolution

Formal Methods Used in the Area for Conflict Resolution	Frequency	Percent
Mediation	93	51.7
Adjudication	39	21.7
Security Agents	29	16.1
Litigation	19	10.6
Total	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 6.16. shows that mediation has been used to manage 51.7% of conflict cases in the respective communities, as noted by the respondents.

It is interference by a third and unbiased party to assist combatant parties in conflict reach a voluntary settlement of their disputes through an agreement that will define their future co-existence. The mediators would

inevitably be associated with the disputing parties.

Agricultural Extension could be trustworthy mediators, especially those related to NGOs, because many people lost the government's truth.

Adjudication is used with 21.7% as a method of conflict management its described as a non-violent method of treating conflict, which involves the use of court procedure in getting to the root of the case. A legal counsel signifies such a party in the conflict.

This method also includes the use of cross investigation of the parties in the battle. At the end of the court process, the court then judges that legally binds both parties. This judgment is further enforced by the law enforcement agencies of the state. Security agents represent 16.1% as a way of solving conflicts.

Part of societies of the study adopts the current method of conflict resolution through what they referred to as security meetings, and the It was discovered during an interview with a security agent in one of the areas that,

The guilty party is always punished. In the incident of harm, the guilty party is meant to pay for the destroyed properties. After resolving the conflict, both parties are expected to reconcile with each other and the refreshment, which is always provided by the local government.

The county's commissioner is regarded as the Chairman of the peace and security committee in all the local government areas, and he alone has the right and authority to convey such a meeting during an alarming situation.

However, they (security agents) affirmed that other channels such as church leaders and business people are also involved in resolving the conflict in the local government in particular and the state in general.

All over Africa, elders are respected as trustworthy mediators. Elders in the Africa context are not expected to tell lies or take a side to settle conflicts.

On complex issues, mediators are high ranked chiefs, selected and appointed by traditional rulers and presided over by the king. Their decisions are always based on truth and widely accepted.

Mediation has been used to manage 81.3% of conflict cases in the respective communities, as noted by the respondents. Below are some pictures of community leaders who mediated in a conflict between pastoralists and farmers.

The person goes into a process called litigation at the time an individual begins a civil case. Litigation requires a series of steps that can lead to a court trial and, finally, a settlement of the case under the different civil procedures principles that regulate actions in state and federal courts. When a decision is final, litigation ends.

The fundamental party shall then be given the authority to recover damages or claim other remedies from the losing party. Having provided relief to the losing party, that party is entitled to receive the fulfillment of the judgment handed down to the court from the winning party.

However, litigation is said to destroy trust, love, respect, and other trust forms between parties. It increases suspicion, and the bitterness of litigation lingers on for a long time after the judgment must have been given.

Litigation is a win-lose outcome where the winner appears to take all while the loser ends up with nothing.

It is an expensive approach and also outside the control of the conflicting parties in every respect. Besides, parties cannot decide how long such cases will take and cannot choose the outcome's nature.

Due to its numerous weaknesses, it has been used to manage only 10.6% of cases of conflicts in South Sudan.

### **6.19. The preferred method for conflict management**

When the team operates like a well-oiled machine, it is the most common form of dispute resolution. This means that the team is already in the stage of team growth, success, or adjournment.

Collaborating or solving problems is the most effective way of conflict management when team members trust each other and know they need to work together to accomplish a shared goal.

The trick to this dispute resolution strategy is to develop a creative approach to the conflict and get consensus from the team.

As problem-solving requires several points of view to be taken into account, compared to others, these methods typically take a fair amount of time and effort. However, where possible, this is the most productive strategy.

Table 6.17. The preferred method in conflict resolution

Preferred Method	Frequency	Percent
Court	44	24.4
Indigenous	127	70.6
Fight Confrontation	9	5.0
Total	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 6.17. shows that the respondents were asked about the preferred method of resolving this conflict if given different options. Most of the respondents believed that they would prefer collaboration between warring groups in South Sudan.

Pastoralists and agricultural extension agents prefer indigenous methods in conflict managing with 70.6 %, while others prefer court with 24.4%. Fight confrontation was favored only by 5%. During an interview, one farmer stated that: You can see that many different methods were adopted thus far, for example, adjudication, security agents, community meetings mediation to mention, but a few have not yielded any positive result; I will suggest the collaboration method if it resolves it, for we are tired and fed up with this everyday conflict.

A community leader in a Focus Group Discussion acknowledged the above statement when he opined thus: We have co-existed with the pastoralists over a long period now, and we have even intermarried. I realize no motive why we should be fighting each other. Therefore, I will suggest for the various governments to introduce a collaboration method to resolve this conflict.

Once there is teamwork between those of us in the community, we will now give pastoralists land to graze their animals. It will reduce the re-occurrence of this conflict (Community leader). In all, 73.5% (353) of the respondents prefer the indigenous method.

## **6.20. Women in Decision-Making in the Peace-Building Community**

In research, much attention has been paid to the issue of women in peace-building. Agbalajobi (2009), for instance, has conducted research focusing on women's positions in peacebuilding in Africa, in which she is

doing a Burundi case study.

The scholar discusses the common understanding that women in conflict-areas are frequently seen as victims. Schirch and Sewak (2005) further address these issues, arguing that because women have had little involvement in peace talks and peacebuilding, women's interests have often been overlooked based on the impression that women's role is that of the victim.

Table 6.18. Women in decision making in the conflict resolution

Women in Decision Making in the Community	Frequency	Percent
Yes	79	43.9
No	101	56.1
Total	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 6.18. shows that 56.1 % of the correspondent think women are not involved in battle resolution and peacebuilding, while almost 44% stated that women participate in the decision-making. During a Focus Group Discussion held earlier 2020 in Mapel in Jur River, see figure 6.2. women spoke about the role they can play in local peacebuilding efforts. These discussions were held as part of IOM's Transition and Recovery Unit's assessment in the area, which looked at the drivers of violence and capacities for sustaining peace between communities in conflict.

Another FAO project of enhancing women's access to land to consolidate peace in South Sudan applied in the dated: 1 December 2018 - 31 May 2020 with budget of 500,000 USD donated by United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) underwrote to combining peace and conflict anticipation through raise of women's lands rights at state and community level, and support traditional authorities and leaders (female and male) to enhance skills and knowledge on gender responsive land.

One Female acknowledged the role of the women in peacebuilding by saying: Historically, as these informal frameworks followed cultural and social norms where only men were seen as the spiritual leaders of the society,

women were not members of Peace Committees. However, these norms started to shift slowly, starting in the 1990s when women were gradually permitted (and sometimes required by NGOs) to have membership in these committees.



Figure 6.2 Women and Peacebuilding

Since about the outbreak of civil war in 2013 and again in 2016 in South Sudan, as women's husbands, sons and brothers left to participate in military campaigns or neighborhood protection organizations, women are mostly left to bear all the everyday burden of raising children, sustaining the home, and generating income. By the year of 2018, in various parts of South Sudan, at least 5 women members on any peace committee were found significant and women are also seated on some customary court benches. In addition, several NGOs like CARE South Sudan found that educating women on strategies to reduce, handle, resolve and avoid disputes in their families and communities could lead to peaceful coexistence in their communities.

#### **6.21. Role of Elders in conflicts resolution and peacebuilding**

In South Sudan, it found that efforts are detected trying to solve land conflicts, including farmers and pastoralists' war by making some measures such as; ensuring that several patrols are done in villages, looking for donors in land conflicts resolutions, and conducting meetings with villagers to educate them on land issues.

Projects used in land use plans according to chief elders of South Sudan

council were: the projects already conducted land use plans for 19 villages, educated livestock keepers to maintain the number of livestock in village land as the control of land separation, the strategies aimed to improve both livestock management in the district, reducing conflicts between livestock keepers and farmers a total of 66,000 livestock was supposed to be maintained in the community out of 99,629, hoping that the projects will help a lot in reducing conflicts...but the challenge is that they continue increasing every day and it is complicated to maintain the same to newcomers.

Different meetings in reconciling the situation in all levels in division, ward, and village meetings to settle land disputes were done. The community gave out their views on how to distance themselves from those conflicts as they bring only harm to them and their properties. On 18th March 2018, the Equatoria region leaders and wards had a formal meeting with one agenda concerned land conflict between farmers and pastoralists and how to deal with it sustainably. The meeting went through, even though pastoralists' leaders did not show up.

The study findings were based on the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents and addressed five specific objectives. The conflict between farmers and pastoralists, the conflict between pastoralists and forest reserve authorities, and the conflict between both (farmers and pastoralists) were the most.

The second finding determined the causes of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists, and different reasons were revealed and discussed, which were: too much immigration of pastoralists from various regions to the fertile land of Equatoria; people's boundaries unawareness; corruption; increased population; increased rate of conservation game and investors resulted in the scarcity of land for farmers and livestock.

The third finding identified the main actors in land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists: farmers; pastoralists; hunting block investors; Politicians; Local and Central Government authorities; and the Government.

The fourth finding assessed the impact of land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists as revealed during the study, which was: the decline of peace to villagers; the decrease of production; deaths and injuries among community members and increased of council's expenditure.

The last objective was to identify efforts done so far in reducing land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists. The finding depicted that several efforts were made at the council and community level to reduce land conflicts. Those efforts included: different projects in land use plan and reconciliation meetings.

Table 6.19. Role of elders in conflict resolution and peacebuilding

Role of Elders in conflicts resolution and peacebuilding	Frequency	Percent
Make Peace	23	12.8
Promote Justice	55	30.6
Do Mediation	74	41.1
All of the above	28	15.6
Total	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The elites and chiefs have played significant roles by fuelling all sorts of conflicts in the state. An informant confirmed their position as one of them could be negative sometimes and positive sometime in the battle among the farmers and pastoralists during an interview. He stated thus. Most chiefs, district heads, and religious group leaders have promoted conflict between the farmers and pastoralists but were not punished for their crimes.

The municipal government has not been able to deal with them decisively by melting out any punishment (political leader). Affirming the positive role in table 6.19. 41.1% of the respondents, which made up the significant study figure, expressed that elders can do mediation among the warring groups. 31% of correspondent think that elders could play a role in promoting justice. Almost 16% believe that elders could play the role of peacemaking, promoting justice, and doing mediation; only about 13% think that elders can make peace.

Fears concerning the role of elders is the inability on the part of the government has tended to encourage the chiefs, leaders, and the various farm group leaders to settle their differences through the ‘illegal combating’ instead of resorting to the law for help and thus, conflict is abounded to occur. UN

Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) has brought together shepherds and farmers elders' figure 6.3. in Tali, about 200 kilometres from Juba, to agree on how to resolve their conflicts.

The meeting brought together communities from five bordering regions – Terekeka, Amadi, Gok, Eastern and Western Lakes to reach an agreement that regulates cattle migration to prevent conflict in future.



Figure 6.3. South Sudan herders, farmers, discuss the conflict over land, water

## **6.22. NGOs and Government Extension Officers in Conflict**

Many analysts have indicated that agricultural and rural development strategies would benefit from increased collaboration between government research and extension organizations and non-governmental development organizations, starting now referred to as GOs and NGOs. In particular, donors have started calling for more NGOs' involvement in programs of extension. There will be a need for specific consideration of the wide variety of NGO styles.

Not all NGOs aim to promote the establishment and development of membership organizations that are capable of fulfilling their technology requirements in the longer term, either through their resources or from the formation of demands for government services or a combination of both.

Table 6.20. The role played by NGOs and Government Extension Officers

The role played when Conflict Occur by NGOs and Government Extension Officers	Frequency	Percent
Organizing training seminars for peacebuilding purposes	21	11.7
Mediate between groups	74	41.1
Provide information that reduces conflicts.	39	21.7
Provide early warning on possible conflict Issues	46	25.6
Total	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 6.20. shows that extension agent can play the role of brokers between groups be doing the mediation 74 (41.1%), providing early warning on possible conflict issues 46(25.6%), providing information that can reduce conflict 39 (21.7%), organizing training/seminars for peacebuilding purposes 21(11.7%).

Ani et al. (2015) found a similar result in a study that assessed effects of communal conflicts on agricultural extension services delivery in Imo State in Nigeria, mentioning that if the agricultural extension to help in managing conflicts of farm areas, agents should be honest peace brokers and enlighten farmers through seminars and workshops(Ani et al., 2015).

Robertson and Olson (2012) articulate that the comprehensive role of extension agents, who act more as facilitators than problem solvers, helps farmers gain access to information, tools, and services that will boost their productivity and well-being.

Extension workers can help create social and agricultural resources in post-conflict situations and help government agencies or non-governmental organizations (NGOs) recognize community development or security needs. Extension agents can help resolve conflict in rural communities in several ways.

They may organize producer associations or advise managers of shared

resources to be inclusive and open to avoid exacerbating conflict ( Robertson and Olson, 2012).

By minimizing conflict-related disturbances, they can increase agricultural production and minimize the material demand leading to conflict. Finally, their active involvement in rural areas will strengthen the government's reputation and inspire optimism for a better future. The role of extension agents in agriculture and peacebuilding varies wildly, depending on the circumstances.

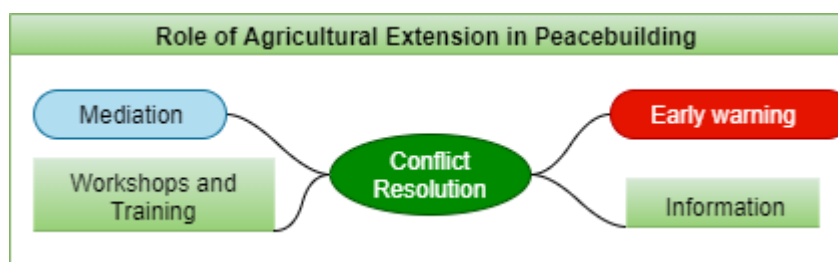
In recent years' peacebuilding, local causes of conflict identify issues that the extension agent can challenge in a similar way that local agricultural issues decide the most useful sorts of extension facilities. Conflict matters in which representatives may have a role include land conflicts, disputes between herders and pastoralists, and the reintegration of former combatants and displaced persons into communities; conflict analysis training has been described as a need for peacebuilding work.

Conflict analysis preparation has been described as a need for peacebuilding work. Extension delegates have historically had a full slate of duties, and it may easily be troubling to incorporate peacebuilding activities. Therefore, a role in peace-building needs to be integrative and not additive. Agents can, however, already be drawn to actions that can explicitly and indirectly help peacebuilding decisions see figure 6.4. for more understanding.

They should serve as knowledge brokers and have access to information between groups and between groups and governments. (However, unfortunately, extension agents also lack the abilities and resources to act as brokers.

The brokers distribute services that increase agricultural productivity and enhance farming producers' economic security can serve as peacebuilders through these and other extensions (Robertson & Olson, 2012).

Therefore, extension projects should promote conflict resolution and peace-building in South Sudan. Strengthening agricultural and veterinary extension services to train farmers and cattle keepers could significantly reduce the conflicts.



Source: Author

Figure 6.4. Role of Extension in Peacebuilding

### 6.23. Access to pieces of training on Peacebuilding and Conflict resolution

In the last two decades, teaching people to deal constructively with conflict has steadily gained significance. The community and international conflict settings highlight the importance of thoroughly preparing adults for peace work and the need for more exploration in training.

Table 6.21. Access to training on Peacebuilding and Conflict resolution

Access to pieces of training on Peacebuilding and Conflict resolution	Frequency	Percent
Yes	119	66.1
No	61	33.9
Total	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 6.21. indicates that most correspondents have access to training on peacebuilding and conflict resolution with 66.1%, while almost 40% have no training.

It implies that effort is taking place in regards to the issue of conflict in South Sudan. It suggested that the extension system have a curriculum for half-day, 1-day, 3-day and refresher training in conflict management every month.

The agent should have the freedom to use this manual as a source and design a curriculum that best suits the needs of the committees and clubs they are supporting at any given time. Included in most modules are facilitator notes to help guide.

anyone who wants to guide peace committees and clubs through these modules.

A facilitator can be anyone from an INGO, NGO, CBO, Peace

committees and clubs, government institutions, or anyone living within the community.

#### 6.24. Activities of Peace Building to Agricultural Extension

Peacebuilding activities cover a wide range of programs, from mediation, defense, reintegration, trauma recovery, and reconciliation to longer-term engagement in fairer access to governance, education, health, justice, security, and livelihoods.

Table 6.22. Activities of Peace Building to be adapt to Extension

Activities of peacebuilding need to be modified to agricultural extension	Frequency	Percent
Awareness Campaign's for Peace	75	41.7
Cultural Exchange between Groups	74	41.1
Setting model Villages for Peace	31	17.2
Total	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 6.22. displays that almost 42% and 41% of the correspondent think the awareness mobilization for peace and cultural exchange among the warring groups were the most suggested peace-building activities carried out by the government and NGOs extension workers in their areas see figure 6.5. the meeting between farmer from Juba and cattle keepers of Mundari. Setting peace villages around the cattle camps and agricultural areas was suggested by 17% of the correspondents.

Peace Committees who mitigate, resolve, and prevent conflict and engage in constructive problem-solving, dialogue for the social welfare, including reconciliation, within the community.



Figure 6.5. Extension agents meeting with farmers and cattle keepers

## 6.25. Challenges Extension in Peacebuilding and Conflict

The extension is a much-needed investment in the rural population's human and social resources. The need to mobilize agricultural extension services for food security is currently enormous.

Table 6.23. Challenges of extension in peacebuilding and conflicts

Challenges Facing Agricultural Extension in Peacebuilding and Conflict Resolution in South Sudan	Frequency	Percent
Lack of theories of Peacebuilding Approach integration to Extension System	39	21.7
The weakness of the Extension Institutions	117	65.0
Lack of fund provided to Extension work by Government and Donners	1	.6
High risk of working in the conflict zones	23	12.8
Total	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Challenges of Farming extension in -conflict setting include the need to donate to peacebuilding and conflict resolution.

The Extension curriculum limitations, poor integration of new learner groups, complex political and policy issues, the inadequacy of funding, poor institutional capacity, low teacher quality, and inadequate educational organization are major constraints of extension toward its work in peacebuilding

The poor linkages between agricultural stakeholders and donors blocked the potential of extension in conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

Agricultural extension is central to post-conflict development, poverty reduction, and peacebuilding. Investments in agricultural extension have proven to improve post-conflict rehabilitation.

The extension can promote development by building farmers' capacity and human capital, extension officers, governmental personnel, and other actors in nations' agricultural sectors. It also has a significant role as a creator of capacity and supplier of the human resources necessary to enable rural people to increase agricultural productivity and their farming systems'

sustainability.

Multiple obstacles limit agricultural extension in conflict resolution and peacebuilding table 6.23. indicates the extension institutions' weakness in South Sudan with 65% and lack of peace-building approaches to the integration of the extension system with almost 22%. For extension workers with NGOs, they think that there a high risk of working in the conflict zones. Accordingly, recruits to work mostly neglect the offers of jobs given to them.

## 7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The value of peacebuilding and the settlement of conflicts must be set as one of the critical frameworks of extension (Public extension and NGOs extension) in the area with conflict. Reasons and causes of conflict may differ, from religious intolerance to natural resource exploitation. It does not matter the motives. Fighting never has to be acceptable. Here we will explain why peacebuilding in conflict zones and conflict resolution are relevant in general.

Although some papers claim that a fundamental necessity to recognize conflict is essential' for extension officers, this research has shown that those analyses were qualitative. From a population of extension stakeholders, including the NGOs working in the extension sector, multiple conflict views can be attained.

It means that the individual prejudgments of extension practitioners are also a critical factor in fostering or restricting opportunities for peace-building and the institutional changes needed to facilitate the participation of extension agents in conflict management processes, such as training.

The study concluded that the nature of South Sudan's conflict was ethnic but sometimes stirred by political agendas. Moreover, the pastoralists, the official of NGOs, and the Government in extension work declared that most of the conflicts in the study area were related to acquiring more wealth through illegal methods. Hence, the study forwarded the following recommendations:

1. Stimulation of the local mediators' role, including community, opinion, and religious leaders, as they have the capacity and capability of getting conflicting parties together and settle down disputes.
2. Stimulation of traditional local laws and using them in resolving the dispute as these laws are familiar for their flexibility.
3. Authorizing the participation of the conflicting parties in solving disputes and giving enough legal room for the acceptance of their agreements.
4. Forwarding efforts by NGOs working for the extension to spread the peace culture among local communities and enhance peaceful coexistence through societal activities.
5. Endorsing the role of women in building social peace, starting with their families.

6. Raising environmental awareness and encouragement of the collective work for attainment of the social peace

In South Sudan, discussions regarding the management of conflicts arising from farmer pastoralist disputes and pastoralist- pastoralists, their management should also focus on the multiple and potentially indigenous conflict resolution methods. The study discovered them as the conventional court, community meetings, and informal discussion among the rival groups.

The participation of youth in fighting when conflict occurs is high; therefore, the extension has to implement programs that target young people to reduce their contribution to conflicts.

Elders and Women are seen to be the most affected by the fights and can stop the fights through the available channels. It recommends that the NGOs and the Government extension system must intensively include them in conflict management.

Most farmers and pastoralists in most of the study area think that government extension agents are likely to be neutral in the sense of the conflict. Consequently, the NGOs working in extension should have a program to build trust between the government extension system and farmers.

Using individual and group methods of extension as conflict management mechanisms should include multiple stakeholders, such as extension staff, local citizens, environmental NGOs, and other actors.

If the agricultural extension addresses conflict resolution successfully, an understanding of social conflict and agriculture's social nature is required. It concluded that implementing the agricultural extension approach to conflict management gives more potential to solve existing farming problems and challenges.

More generally, the study has shown that it is a crucial first step in a conflict management process to inspect the insights of extension staff publicly. This preliminary inquiry will then benefit from an initiative focused on collaborative learning, which is itself based on adult learning concepts and identifies and integrates personality variables for both facilitators and participants into the design.

Interventions focused on negotiating, and learning principles are more likely to consider and incorporate multiple sources of awareness into a

framework for resolving conflict. Concerning agriculture and livestock resources in rural communities in developing countries, the role of indigenous knowledge, acquired through relationships with others and personal experience, must be recognized in managing resources.

Conflict management mechanisms that draw on and reinforce diverse modes of expertise and joint learning would be best positioned to lead to more positive social change. Although studies mostly concentrate on conflict-related natural resource users, a required field for policy creation is to integrate all stakeholders' perspectives, including extension workers, while understanding the dimensions of power and the relationships underpinning each actor's perspective.

As extension agents are likely to become more involved in conflict management, but they are part of the socio-political context within which natural resource management (and conflict) occurs, their perspectives must be transparent. This is predominantly the situation if they are involved in designing or implementing a conflict management process.

Policy formulation should search for various stakeholders' views in natural resource management and be wary of over-subscribing to or gaining wisdom from the dominant narrative. Policies mandating extension agents to design and execute conflict management processes should also have methods to evoke the extension agents' perception.

In conclusion, the position of agricultural extension for the development of agriculture and economic development and peacebuilding and conflict resolution remains large even though it continues to face many challenges and constraints. In post-conflict countries that lack stability, institutional capacity and the overall conditions for successful agricultural education, these issues are especially acute. Progress towards improving agricultural extension, however, despite the constraints.

Appropriate interventions may become a major force for agricultural extension in South Sudan .

Development in agricultural productivity always will increase food security, and reductions in poverty. The methods highlighted below provide opportunities for such interventions.

### **Institutional Capacity Building Support for Agricultural Extension**

In South Sudan, capacity building is expected of all stakeholders in agricultural extension systems.

Luckily, several NGOs working in South Sudan include improving governance and creating government capability in their mandates to adapt extension for peacebuilding.

This makes a unique opportunity to build South Sudan extension systems' capacity, as expertise and funding from NGOs and multilateral donors are already available.

### **Enhanced cooperation and collaborations between Extension Service Fund Providers**

The delivery of extension services in South Sudan can also be improved through expanded collaboration and appropriate linkages between extension fund providers and other agricultural/educational stakeholders. Strong linkages can help transform extension systems into web of information and learning and increase innovation to conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

### **Opportunities for the privatization of agricultural extension**

For governments, private extension providers have several advantages. Second, the financial burden on governments can be minimized by these institutions. Secondly, the need for peace in rural areas can be made more flexible by private organizations.

### **Reform of curriculums of agricultural extension to match the specific need.**

Given the criticism of the "outdatedness" of existing curricula and limited relevance to solve farmer problems , curriculum processes and curriculum content must be reformed at national and local levels. If they use participatory curriculum development methods that are inclusive of stakeholders at all levels and from all different communities, such processes would be most effective.

In South Sudan environments, the Flexible Approach to Education (FAE) model can be used in remote regions affected by conflict and without government-run schools. FAE schools use a dynamic curriculum guided by demand, members of the local community as teachers, and work within communally owned land or houses.

The policy benefits from offering a closer and less costly educational alternative to learners and prompts more excellent attendance than other schools. New training strategies for extension agents in Peacebuilding are also needed. For further studies its suggested conducting works that could consider agricultural extension services in humanitarians aids to states with conflict. Policy making when fund for extension are made for post conflict states must always consider hiring experts from the domestics environment due to their knowledge to major issues that face their communities.

Despite the obvious benefits of adopting peace building to the work of agricultural extension agent in the rural areas and places with conflict in absent of ethics all the process can be also a cause to conflict if the extension workers have no moral in dealing with information of emerging signs of conflicts.

Therefore there a vital need a generic code of conduct for extension service providers, there are ethical issues specific to the conflict resolution and peacebuilding due to their unique attributes and current pluralistic nature involving multiple actors in agricultural extension public and private sector.

The code of ethics therefore, have to compliment and support the public extension service and other professionally accepted codes of ethics of relevant disciplines. The code should foster integrity, a good extension image, confidence and trust in the agricultural extension.

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## APPENDICES

### Questionnaire

ONDOKUZ MAYIS UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Ph.D. Thesis topic

NGOs AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES, ROLE IN  
CONFLICTS

RESOLUTION AND PEACEBUILDING IN SOUTH SUDAN  
QUESTIONNAIRE

NGOs Name .....

State of Operation .....

County .....

Questionnaire No..... date.....

#### SECTION A.

General information of the Extension Worker

1. Name of respondent .....

2. Sex of respondent a. male b. female

3. Age of respondent .....

4. Highest education .....( put number of years)

5. Marital status a. single b. married c. divorced d. widow e. separate

6. What is your household size ..... (write number of household  
members e.g. 4 hlds)

7. What are your main economic activities? a. salaried job b. own farm  
c. own business d. farm  
wage labor e. Non

#### SECTION B.

##### CONFLICT

1. Have you ever experienced conflict in the area of your work? a. Yes  
b. No

2. If yes 1 above, which type of conflict have you experienced mostly?  
 a. Farmers to farmer's conflict b. Pastoralist and pastoralist conflict c.

Farmers and pastoralist

conflict d. Others .....

3. If farmers-pastoralist conflict, for how long have you experienced?

a. Less than 1-year b. 1 -3 years c. 4-10 years 4. More than 10 years

4. How often do farmer-pastoralist conflicts occur in this area?

a. very rarely b. sometimes c. never d. very often e. Others.....

5. What are the main causes of farmer-pastoralist conflict?

a.....

.....

b.....

.....

c.....

.....

d.....

.....

e.....

.....

6. How farmer-pastoralist conflict affected the economic?

a. Destruction of properties b. Death of household members' c.

Destruction of crops d. Death

of animals' e. Others.....

7. When always farmer-pastoralist conflicts happen?

a. Wet season b. Dry season c. Any season d. Both dry and wet season e.

Others.....

8. What did you do when the farmer-pastoralist conflicts occurred?

a. Remain here (at home) b. run away from my place c. Others

.....

9. Do the farmer-pastoralist conflict solved in this area? a. yes b. No

10. Is there any enmity existing between farmers and pastoralist? a. Yes

b. No

SECTION C.

Role of Extension Activities in Peace-building

1. How Can you as an Extension Personnel Contribute to Peacebuilding in the area you are working in?

.....  
.....  
.....

2. Do you usually get training on peacebuilding and conflicts resolution as a part of your duty as a extension worker?

a. Yes b. No

3. What activities of peacebuilding you thing needed to be integrated to agricultural extension services ?

.....  
.....  
.....

4. What Institutional Changes Are Needed to Support a Peacebuilding Role for Extension system

?.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

5. How Can Technology Support a Role for Extension Agents in Peacebuilding?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

## SECTION E

### PROBLEM OF DROUGHT AND FLOODS

1. Have you ever experienced severe drought in your area in 10-15 years ago?

a. many times b. sometimes c. very rarely d. never e. don't know

2. Did you ever experience farmer-pastoralist conflict during drought periods?

a. many times b. sometimes c. very rarely d. never e. don't know.

3. Have you ever experienced severe floods in your area in 10-15 years ago?

4. a. many times b. sometimes c. very rarely d. never e. don't know

5. Did you ever experience farmer-pastoralist conflict during floods periods?

a. many times b. sometimes c. very rarely d. never e. don't know

## Curriculum Vitae



James Drfoun Amol Ajak is born in Malakal 1<sup>st</sup> January 1988. In September 2006 attained his Bachelor of Science in Agriculture Sudan University of Science and Technology, Sudan.

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### **ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS:**

- 1- September 2014 Turkish Government Scholarship for Master Degree.
- 2- October 2014 PhD Course Certificate on Entrepreneurship Research With Data From Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, University of Southern Denmark

### **Publications**

- 1- Agricultural Innovation System: Case of Cassava Producers in Kajo-Keji, South Sudan, American Journal of Agriculture and Forestry, Volume 5, Issue 4, July 2017, Pages: 94-101.
- 2- Length - Weight Relationship and Condition Factor of Three Commercial Fish Species in Juba- South Sudan. IJRDO - Journal of Agriculture and Research ISSN: 2455-7668, Volume 6, Issue 12, December 2020.