

**ASSESSING POST-CONFLICT ADJUSTMENT MECHANISMS FOR ADDRESSING
PROBLEMS OF VULNERABLE CHILDREN IN JONGLEI STATE, SOUTH SUDAN
BY SAVE THE CHILDREN ORGANIZATION**

BY

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DECLARATION

This project is my original work and has not been presented for a Degree or any other award in any University.

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DEDICATION

To my late mother Siprine Anyango, my Wife, and Daughter Asenath and Whitney and my other children Faith, Joseph, Prince and Lyn. I also dedicate this work to all my friends who have stood with me throughout the entire period of my study.

ABSTRACT

Armed conflict has been going on in the South Sudan since 1956. The children living in this region have been subjected to a wide range of problems as a result of the conflict. The conflict has created a living environment that is very different from that of a normal child. Numerous research have been carried out to establish the post conflict problems experienced by children and effect on children adjustments (Grynch & Fischan,1990). The weakness identified in these research is lack of clarity on the specification of the problems encountered by the vulnerable children, extent to which the post conflict adjustment mechanisms used and the challenges encountered during the implementation of these mechanisms as most studies are focusing on conflict resolutions and monitoring and effects of conflict on women. These children need help in order to adjust to normal life. The Save the Children South Sudan is an international NGO that uses various adjustments mechanisms/methods to help protect children in post conflict environment. Despite all these efforts it is still not clear on the specification of the problems encountered by the children after the conflicts, the extent to which post conflict adjustment mechanisms used by Save the Children and the challenges facing these mechanisms. The purpose of the study was to assess the post conflict adjustment mechanisms for addressing problems of vulnerable children in Jonglei State South Sudan by Save the Children. The study examined these interventions to establish if they are indeed designed to address the needs of the vulnerable children. The main objective of the study was to assess the post conflict adjustments mechanisms used by Save the Children to address the problems of vulnerable children in conflict affected area of Jonglei State of South Sudan. The specific objectives were to establish the post conflict problems experienced by children in Jonglei state of South Sudan; to determine the extent to which post conflict adjustment mechanisms used by Save the Children address the problems of vulnerable children in Jonglei state and to examine the challenges of implementing post conflicts adjustment methods as used by Save the Children. The study adopted a cross sectional survey design. The study population was 150 respondents, which included children and adults in households in conflict prone areas. Simple random sampling was used to draw samples from the population, with a sample of 108 household heads and all the faith leaders, government officials and Save the children officials. Data was collected through closed and open ended questionnaires, interview schedules and focus group discussions. The data was collected mainly from primary source and secondary which was systematically organized to facilitate analysis. Descriptive analysis was used to describe the main characteristics of a collection of data. Quantitative data was analysed since it provided quantifiable and easy to understand results from all responses from each questionnaire by the use of IBM SPSS Version 21. Consequently, qualitative data was coded and analysed using NVivo Version 10. Analysis performed determined the adequacy of information, usefulness and consistency. The study findings revealed that the post violence problems that children experienced depression and trauma (42%), change of behavior, 64%, overreaction, 65%, loss of friends (50%) and orphanage (48%). The proposed mechanisms that were put in place by the Save the Children to address the problems of vulnerable children in Jonglei state were practiced to a large extent as indicated by means that ranged from 2.64-4.22. The main challenges faced ranged from Consistent conflicts (M=3.55) between communities to cattle rustling (M=4.16). The study concluded that there were psychological, economic and physical post conflict problems, post conflict adjustment mechanisms were used to a large extent, and the main challenges were security related. The study recommended intensive counseling for the children, improvement of post conflict adjustment mechanisms and immediate address of the challenges by the stakeholders. The results of this study can be used by the government and other stakeholders such as NGOs to improve the design of post conflict adjustment mechanisms for children.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

GBV-	Gender Based Violence
UNOCHA-	United Nations Organization Committee for Humanitarian Agency
HIV-	Human immunodeficiency virus infection
STD-	Sexual Transmitted Diseases
UNICEF-	United Nations Children's Fund
CFS-	Child Friendly Space
OCHA-	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
CRC-	Convention on the Rights of the Child
AIDS-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CPC-	Child Protection Committees
NGO-	Non Governmental Organization
SGBV-	Sexual Gender Based Violence
HHs	House holds

OPERATION DEFINITION OF TERMS

Adjustment Mechanisms: In the present study, this refers to the measures/processes and strategies put in place to enable the children cope up with the post conflict problems

Bottom up: This term refers to participatory development involving beneficiaries in the design and implementation of development activities from the very inception of that process.

Conflict: confrontation between one or more parties aspiring towards incompatible or competitive means or ends. Conflict may be either manifest, recognizable through actions or behaviours, or latent, in which case it remains dormant for some time, as incompatibilities are unarticulated or are built into systems or such institutional arrangements as governments, corporations, or even civil society.

Conflict mitigation/management: Efforts to contain and reduce the amount of violence used by parties in violent conflict and engage them in a process to settle the dispute and terminate the violence.

Post Conflict: Refers to the period after the occurrence of phenomenon such as war, violence or fight. In the present study, it is the period that follows after the violence that took place in Jonglei State, South Sudan.

Humanitarian Actions: Humanitarian actions, in whatever form or on whatever scale, are a part of almost all peace operations. In addition, they are carried out independently from other efforts aimed at ending the conflict and restoring peace

Vulnerable: The state of being exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally. People in need of special care, support, or protection because of age, disability, or risk of abuse or neglect.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Violent conflict and post-conflict adjustment methods happen worldwide and South Sudan is no exception. Over the past forty years, the African continent has witnessed a variety of conflicts, Wars of independence and post conflict adjustment. Particularly in Namibia and Angola, some of these wars have left deep scars on the social fabric and psychological torture mostly to children. Secessionist conflicts, such as in Senegal since the mid-1980s, in the Democratic Republic of Congo 1960 and 1977 and particularly in Nigeria (Biafra 1967–70); Rebellions in Uganda, Chad, Ethiopia and Libya. A report of the panel on United Nations peace operation indicates that, Sudan and South Sudan border conflicts and internal armed group rebellion has left survivors in a vulnerable state with broken down social structures and an economic crisis (UN report 2000),

Save the Children is an international NGO in South Sudan which has been helping children to have a safe environment through various mechanisms/methods. Mechanisms for addressing post conflict adjustments refers to methods which are used to strengthen and build capacity of Institutions, Humanitarian Aid Agencies, caregivers, community members and to provide support to conflict affected/vulnerable children who have experienced severe losses or trauma /or children directly affected by HIV and AIDS. These children protection mechanisms are designed to ensure the safety of children from physical, psychological and emotional harm at community, local government and national levels. These mechanisms are usually considered as “a network or group of individuals at a community level who work in a coordinated manner towards children wellbeing and protection goals. Such mechanisms can be

indigenous or externally initiated and supported. They may also be informal or formal in their structure and functioning.

Concerns over post conflict adjustments in South Sudan is related to the long civil war and struggle for independence since 1946 which left behind a host of conflicts, some inter-tribal while others are between one community and another or one life style against another. This results in an increase in the number of unaccompanied separated and neglected children. In a number of cases children have been deliberately exposed to horrific scenes to harden them to violence. Some have even been forced to commit atrocities against their own families as a way of severing all ties with their communities. In the recent concluded conflict in south Sudan exposing the young children to violence, they lost faith in religion and beliefs, they thought they were outcasts; good number suffered from intrusive thoughts, nightmares disorientation and poor performance in schools which led to high drop out from schools.

Fresh conflicts which emerge frequently make it difficult for rapid intervention by Save the Children and humanitarian partners. The Government and rebels power struggle witnessed in the just concluded recent political, inter-communal and resource-driven conflict displaced 646,400 people with 500,400 being children and women. UNOCHA (2014) report says more and more of the world is being sucked into a desolate moral vacuum. This is a space devoid of the most basic human values; a space in which children are slaughtered, raped, and maimed; a space in which children are exploited as soldiers; a space in which children are starved and exposed to extreme brutality. This UN report reveals the full extent of children's involvement in conflicts while millions are caught up in Jonglei conflicts in which they are not merely bystanders, but targets. Some fall victim to a general onslaught against civilians; others die as part of a calculated genocide. Due to the high frequency of conflicts, Government and humanitarian actors lack of resources for intervention, risks the children life

as majority suffer the effects of sexual violence or the multiple deprivations of armed conflict that expose them to hunger or disease. Just as shocking, thousands of young people are cynically exploited as combatants. The research has shown that witnessing conflict that is hostile, lengthy, focuses on the child, involves violence or is insufficiently resolved can have a negative effect on children adjustments (Grynch & Fischan,1990) such as development of physical ailments, academic difficulties and emotional and behavioural problem(Emery,1998).

There are various mechanisms/methods used in addressing post conflict adjustments in conflict affected African States, for example in Uganda during the conflicts due to power struggle in the Northern Uganda, community network systems were used, which incorporate collaborative network of community based organization, mission agencies, family structures and Faith based organization, This mechanism/method has worked so well by reducing the number of children affected by distress/trauma, increasing the number of children being enrolled in schools, reducing the number of young children joining militia group or armed force, demobilizing child soldiers and increasing the number of youths employment. The advantage indicated by Killian (2003) is cost effective and community ownership to facilitate community mobilization through which community members take ownership of their vulnerable children. In many settings, traditional community level healing practices make critical contributions to social healing in the context of war. Traditional Community healers in Uganda are known to engage family and community members in groups, draw out concerns over children's problems, facilitate reconciliation in and between families, and create a restorative climate. Similarly, in other parts of the Africa, Sierra Leone has been observed how traditional cleansing rituals facilitate the reintegration of war-affected youths

through forgiveness of past transgressions. However these traditional healings differ in organization there and systematic ceremonies.

Save the Children has used psychosocial care and support through community based mechanism and child friendly spaces (CFS) in Uganda with an impact on the ground in terms of protection and participation of children. Girls were free to attend schools without risking social alienation. The rate of young boys and girls kidnapped or coerced into joining armed forces reduced and restored their lives without the stigma or trauma and had a bright future.

A report by UNICEF Program on Rehabilitation and Reintegration of War-Affected Children, (Brussels, 22 October 2009) indicates that failure to show tangible improvements in the lives of children erodes the support of the general population and, in particular, powerful civil society group. Although families are under great stress, one sad reality is that the very same extended family that previously provided a cushion and safety-net for orphaned children seems to have collapsed due to the demands placed on it by conflict. The dynamics of adjustments mechanisms/methods have resulted in tangible results being realized in responding to distress (Cummings and El-Sheik, 1991) and (Kereig, 1996) Research suggests that Gender differences have appeared in children post conflict adjustments mechanisms where girls respond positively to adjustments mechanisms (Cummings *et al*,1993),whereas boys attend to develop aggressive behavior problems towards the adjustments.

Recently, the World Health Organization has published guidelines on psychological first aid as a mechanism used in post conflict situation. In essence, this guide focuses on the intervention as a supportive, nonintrusive form of interaction that aims to provide practical assistance where possible, connect people with existing supports, and identify those in need for more specialized services. Although psychological first aid is recommended by

international consensus-based humanitarian guidelines, no rigorous systematic application has been evaluated/assessed in South Sudan over its success. This system has been used in Uganda and provided other methods like Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) initiated by Save the Children as coping mechanisms of vulnerable children in post conflict and emergency situation has realized great results. Children who have been separated and unaccompanied have been re-united with their families, reconciliation and interaction with friends. An improvement in data collection by the use of mobile technology has helped in quality of data collected. Structured activities adjustments mechanisms/methods used in Uganda and Sierra Leone which have worked well include traditional dance, art, sports, drama, and puppetry. A school-based intervention that progresses through structured sessions in child friendly spaces in schools and outside schools, incorporating play therapy, drama, art, and movement to increase feelings of stability and to improve emotional outcomes.

Numerous research have been carried out to establish the post conflict problems experienced by children and effect on children adjustments (Grynch & Fischan,1990).The weakness identified in these research is lack of clarity on the specification of the problems encountered by the vulnerable children, extent to which the post conflict adjustment mechanisms used and the challenges encountered during the implementation of these mechanisms as most studies are focusing on conflict resolutions and monitoring and effects of conflict on women.

This study sought to assess the post conflict adjustments mechanisms for addressing problems of vulnerable children in conflict affected area in Jonglei State of South Sudan by Save the children organization (SCI)

1.2 Statement of the Problem.

According to UNICEF Report 2010, the civil war in South Sudan has destroyed the social fabric of community and many children are left without the protection of caring adults.

Several state in war torn South Sudan have therefore suffered in many ways due to conflict. Studies have been carried out on conflict management, resolution and monitoring with mixed findings. There are also limited studies in the related field such as the problems encountered by children in conflict areas in different parts of the world. Most studies have been carried out on women, and some concentrating on the impacts. There are also limited studies on the extent of post conflict management with very few studies on the challenges that are faced in conflict resolution. South Sudan's' Jonglei State has many children who have suffered the post conflict problems inclusive of economic, social, and psychological among others. This has attracted non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders to try and carry out post conflict adjustment mechanisms among the children.

Despite all these efforts it is still not clear on the specification of the problems encountered by the children after the conflicts, the extent to which post conflict adjustment mechanisms used by Save the Children and the challenges facing these mechanisms.

This has therefore left a gap in both the conceptual and contextual state giving a body of scholars a task to tackle as purported in the present study.

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 The main objective of the study

This research aimed in assessing post-conflict adjustment mechanisms for addressing problems of vulnerable children in Jonglei state, South Sudan by save the children organization

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this study were:

- i. To establish the post conflict problems experienced by children in Jonglei State of South Sudan.
- ii. To determine the extent to which post conflict adjustment mechanisms used by Save the Children address the problems of vulnerable children in Jonglei State.
- iii. To examine the challenges of implementing post conflict adjustment mechanisms/methods used by Save the Children for vulnerable children in Jonglei State of South Sudan.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. What are the post conflict problems experienced by children in Jonglei State?
- ii. To what extent do the post conflict adjustment mechanisms used by Save the Children address the problems of vulnerable children in post conflict Jonglei State?
- iii. What are the challenges of implementing post conflict adjustment for children in Jonglei State?

1.5 Justification of the Study

Today's children are the future leaders. If the leaders of tomorrow are maladjusted then they cannot provide good leadership. The results of this study would identify and improve the mechanisms that help children adjust. Conflicts will always be there and will lead to social disturbances therefore the need continues to exist.

The decision to intervene and carry out an assessment in post conflict adjustment mechanisms/methods used to address the problems of vulnerable children in conflict affected area of Jonglei State of South Sudan is very paramount since it might identify how well mechanisms have been designed to address the needs of vulnerable children, and the copying

mechanisms of children in an emergency situation with an opportunity to offer recommendations for effective and sustainable mechanism in post conflict social and behavioural adjustments of children in Jonglei State. Most organizations dealing with protection and psychosocial support to children wait until while the situation a rises. However this issue is spreading faster leading to health and social and economic degradation as children drop out of schools and join armed groups adding recipe to conflicts due to retaliation and revenge.

Scope and Limitation of study

This study focused on assessing the post conflict adjustments mechanisms for addressing problems of vulnerable children Jonglei State of South Sudan by save the children. The data collection was conducted in central town of Jonglei state which is frequented by all tribes representing to 10% of the total population in Jonglei State

This study did not cover children and households who are not vulnerable and exposed to conflict. The other children who are not in a family or households set up are not within the scope of this research. The study was done through the utilization of questionnaire as a survey tool to the children in households however those households without children were not part of the exercise.

Due to the unexpected conflicts research assistants were recruited and used to administer the questionnaires within shortest period of time. In places with good security operations questionnaires were left and collected later and households with language and illiteracy challenge research assistants were used to help in translation and interpretation with tangible results. By this strategy the researchers was able to overcome few challenges.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a theoretical and empirical review of the study, to learn from local and global efforts towards understanding and strengthening effective mechanisms/methods for addressing post conflict adjustment to support vulnerable children. This study included a review of the current literature. The topics included in this review are: post conflict adjustment, child protection groups, organizations and institutions, impact of environment in post conflict adjustment and child protection systems.

The review also includes references to studies on resilience, as well as an overview of key lessons that have emerged at a global level on mechanisms for addressing post conflict adjustment. Briefly, mechanisms for addressing post conflict adjustments refers to methods which strengthen and build capacity of institutions, Humanitarian Aid Agencies, caregivers, community members and to provide support to vulnerable children at risk and/or children directly affected by HIV and AIDS, and those who have experienced severe losses or trauma.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is the international framework in which children's rights to protection are enshrined; the CRC holds parents, members of the community and the state institutions responsible for ensuring the best interests of children throughout the world. Recent focuses among child protection institutions and policy-makers have strengthened the mechanisms for child protection capacities at these multiple levels, particularly at the local level.

2.2 Theoretical Literature Review

The idea that processing conflicts impose a fundamental constraint on human cognition has been articulated in several influential theories of visual attention (Desimone & Duncan,

1995; Treisman & Gelade, 1980), action selection (Allport, 1987; Norman & Shallice, 1986), working memory (Baddeley, 1996), and executive function (Logan, 2003; Miller & Cohen, 2001). In each domain, top-down cognitive control is thought to be needed to impose coherence on thought and action. In particular, the central role of processing conflict, and the need for top-down modulation, is inferred to follow from three basic and interrelated features of human cognition: that behavior is flexible, that it is goal-directed, and that it is an emergent property of coordinated activity across distributed neural circuits.

The flexibility of human cognition is apparent even in the artificial simplicity of the laboratory. Presented with words on a screen, for example, subjects can read them aloud, memorize them, classify each as a living or manmade thing, search for a certain word, etc., and can switch fluently between these tasks according to whim or instruction (Logan, 1985; Monsell, 1996). Given that behaviour is only loosely constrained by the environment, some form of control must be exerted to select among the available tasks and actions (Duncan, 1986; Miller & Cohen, 2001; Monsell, 1996). However, purposeful behaviour need not always rely on effortful control: We often follow established routines that we execute with little thought or effort. The essence of flexible, goal-directed behaviour lies in our ability to act effectively when we lack these routines and, perhaps even more critically, when achieving our behavioural goals requires us to override our habits (Norman & Shallice, 1986). Control is required in the troop task. Cognitive control is therefore needed because our behavioral goals are often in conflict with established response tendencies.

The importance of conflict in constraining our ability to behave coherently arises critically from the distributed nature of neural processing: Even the simplest cognitive task requires the coordination of activity across multiple brain regions. The distributed architecture of cognition is exemplified by the structure of the cortical visual system in which a proliferation

of functionally specialized regions feeds into memory and action systems in a massively parallel manner. Within this parallel processing system, coordination is vital to ensure the coherent activation or binding of object features represented in distant regions (Treisman&Gelade,1980), and to ensure that features of selected objects are transmitted to appropriate action. This theory was relevant to this study given its objective of post violent conflict adjustment mechanisms which act as control for the behavioural change among the children.

2.2. Post Conflict Problems Experienced by Children

Children are majorly the most affected by wars and inter communal conflicts. Their vulnerability places them at high risk of experiencing enormous problems as a result of such conflicts. Children are dependent on the care, attention and the empathy of the adults. These attachments are frequently disrupted due to loss of parents, emotional unavailability of depressed/distracted parents and extreme preoccupation of their parents in not only protecting but also finding subsistence for their families. A report by UNICEF(2009) revealed that injuries chiefly through susceptibility to infectious diseases from unsanitary living conditions, increased sexual violence especially for girls, high risks of food insecurity and malnutrition and psychological and physical disabilities and the post conflict problems experienced by children in such areas. The report further indicated that children were not only vulnerable during times of conflict but are also impacted in debilitating ways. In this report four main ways in which a child's health is impacted by armed conflict are discovered. In another study Chimanikire(2004) finds out that consequences of these conflicts have seriously undermined Africa's efforts to ensure prosperity, long-term stability, gender equity and human rights for its people (Chimanikire, 2004). He further notes rape, forced pregnancies, sexual slavery and assault as deliberate instruments of war that destroy the community. An estimate of over 1 billion children under the age of 18 live in areas affected by conflict indicating almost one-sixth of the world population (UNICEF 2009).

Physical and psychological sufferings are comparatively experienced by children after war. As Panter-Brick, *et al.* (2009) discovered in a study conducted in Afghan, two significant

predictors of poor mental health outcomes in Afghan children as exposure to multiple trauma and caregiver mental health. According to their study much of the trauma reported by children was not directly related to conflict exposure. In a study of mental health in three areas of Afghanistan where, children, caregivers, and teachers were interviewed, they reveal that exposure to multiple experiences of violence was correlated with PTSD aversion symptom development in the children. The researchers reported 64% of children as exposed to traumatic events with around 24% having substantial psychological distress in the wake of their most frightening lifetime event .They further found out that girls had poorer mental health relative to boys: girls had twice the risk for predicted psychopathology compared with boys and more reported symptoms of depression. Instead, domestic violence, accidents, and medical treatments were often rated as more traumatic than conflict-related violence. Parent-child interactions and caregiver mental health impacts the mental health outcomes of children. The researchers finally recommended that mental health interventions needed to provide support to caregivers to reduce negative psychological outcomes in children.

Childhood is severely affected especially due to loss of opportunity for education during war. Children are forced in refugee camps waiting in miserable circumstances for normal life to resume, if it ever does (Save the Children, 2011). In conducting a situation overview of the state of Jonglei, REACH initiative (2018) assessed hard-reach- areas and reported that clashes in South Sudan greatly affected the humanitarian needs of her citizen. Displacement as a major effect of conflict was reported to negatively affect the ability of various communities meets their needs. From interviewing 1527 Key Informants (KIs) with knowledge of humanitarian needs in 710 settlements in 7 Counties the protective environment for children was greatly tampered with. They also conducted ten Food Security and Livelihood Focus Group Discussions and discovered a major problem in the level of food security. The initiative further reported that these good insecurities directly affected the health of the children in Jonglei state. Most of the children were reported to suffer from malnutrition. The death of caregivers and parents also brought psychological traumas on these children.

Numerous research has been carried out to establish the post conflict problems experienced by children every of the studies has been aiming towards specific consequences of conflict or war. However from these case studies it is evident there is one major consequence of war

conflict which is displacement of families and communities. From this one major factor others are born for instance Food insecurity, injuries as the case study by UNICEF (2009), mental health and traumas as revealed by (Panter-Brick, *et al.* 2009) and malnutrition by the RESEARCH initiative conducted in Jonglei State. A lot has been done in terms of tertiary and secondary prevention but not much has been put to study primary preventions – ways of removing the vector producing suffering in children (Barbara, 2006). For this reason, much should be put into ways of preventing war because war is the major cause of all these sufferings, the focus should shift from finding ways to assist the children to cope with the impacts of war.

Tribal conflict in Jonglei State has left most children under strange emotional feeling of sadness, depression, hopelessness, guilt and more so angry and irritable; these children over react and suffer from anxiety and trauma. They resort to violence as the only way to solve issues among themselves. Due to distress, different children respond in different ways to such distressing experiences. It can be argued that no child is born with emotional and behavior problems, but they develop these problems because something is happening to them in their environment. This view is well supported (Crain, *et. al.* 1980), when they asserted that the environment has a much greater influence on the molding of societies and societal norms than genetic causes do. They again mentioned that children in conflict affected areas are not born with behavior problems, but rather develop those problems because something is happening to them in their environments. An example could be a child who grows up witnessing his/her parents fighting: that child is at a risk of developing aggressive behavior problems in early childhood because of modeling that behavior from adults. This view is also linked to the assertion that behavior is learned through interaction during the socialization process, (Perry et al., 1986). (Lewis & Miller, 1990) mentioned that social learning theorists asserted that children like observing adult interaction and then imitating age adult behavior. Child's family structure and the environment play a crucial role in either maintaining or exacerbating emotional behavior in vulnerable children (Camphell, 1990).

2.3 Post Conflict Adjustment Mechanisms

Post conflict adjustments and child protection mechanisms are practices and processes designed to ensure the safety of children from physical, psychological and emotional harm at community, local government and national levels. These mechanisms are usually considered as “a network or group of individuals at a community level who work in a coordinated manner towards children wellbeing and protection goals. Such mechanisms can be indigenous or externally initiated and supported. They may also be informal or formal in their structure and functioning.

War has a serious effect on children who survive violence. This is because many of them are displaced and left without any care. This drives them to live in poverty, lack of access to health and suffering from malnutrition among others. Such findings are clearly depicted in the analysis of the impacts of the armed conflict on children in Guatemala, by Gibbons, Salazar and Sari who found that the greatest number of children lost their lives due to cultural, social and economic, social rights violations during displacement and flight. According to them deaths of these children were caused by insufficient access to health care, nutrition, water and sanitation facilities, and adequate housing, as well as economic injustice and structural violence. They further conclude that the major focus during post-conflict reconstruction of a child should be on rebuilding of their education, health care and other social protection systems. Moreover, a lot of emphasis should be also on the reform of institutions, including the justice and security sectors.

Peace agreements have for some time referred to children in post violence arrangement for demobilization and disarmament. Children are recognized as victims and perpetrators of violence in several truth and reconciliation commissions yet they have played little role in these systems (Barbara 2006). In their book ‘Children and Transitional (Justice’Parmar,

Roseman *et. al.*,2010) echo that children should be involved in the transitional processes. They keenly analyse practical experiences to determine how the range of transitional justice mechanisms can be applied, not only to improve accountability for crimes perpetrated against children but also to protect the rights of children involved, primarily as victims and witnesses, but also at times as members of armed forces and groups that perpetrate violations. In studying a research study conducted by UNICEF (2010) in Northern Uganda they conclude that the lives of children cannot be put on hold in the aftermath of war when institutions and infrastructure are damaged or destroyed, when families are scattered and children have survived atrocities or witnessed the killing of family and friends, personal recovery and the rebuilding of society are lifelong endeavours. However they also state that the very definition of transitional justice creates untold expectations. And these expectations, if not stated in real terms and real time, with attainable objectives, can further frustrate children and undermine their hopes.

Most of the post conflict adjustment mechanisms have been linked to psychological issues. Kalksma (2002) strongly proposes psychological interventions as an adjustment mechanism to help children cope with post conflict problems. He agrees with Save the Children that both curative approaches developmental are efficient mechanism. He further argues that though the curative approach is primarily concerned with resolving trauma and healing wounds of war, two additional methods of prevention and promotion aiming at preventing pathology and restoring the social fabric for a healthy psychological future is vital for these vulnerable children. According to Fazel and Stein (2002) curative programs focus on mental health, they include a variety of methods such as: psychotherapy, individual and small group counselling, and creative therapy.

As mentioned earlier numerous researchers have in the past studied on how war affects children, how to rehabilitate war affected children and how to make the experience of being in a war zone less damaging for children. However, studying these alone limits the extent to which post conflict adjustment mechanisms can come in handy to assist these vulnerable victims, concentrating more on the prevention of war would increase the efficacy of such adjustment mechanisms. Most of the studies carried out have been based on children and their vulnerability to be introduced to the use of arms and weapons. Inclining on these alone doesn't give a clear result because this only happens after conflict and rarely during the conflict. The above studies only seek to find a remedy after the conflict and don't necessarily apply the prevention model or methodology. They all don't clearly answer the question of how do we prevent the children from being vulnerable? And only focus on how to salvage from their vulnerable situation. Although a report of the panel on United Nations peace operation indicates that, Sudan and South Sudan boarder conflicts and internal armed group rebellion has left survivors in a vulnerable state with broken down social structures and an economic crisis (UN, 2000).

Killian (2003) asserts that the basic intention of these mechanisms/approaches/methods is to facilitate community mobilization through which community members take ownership of their vulnerable children. The view is based on the premise that community adjustment mechanisms need to be community owned. The basic ideology in adopting this approach is one of Ubuntu, an Afrocentric philosophy which sees every individual in a community, child or adult, as the privilege and responsibility of all in the community, with shared goals for survival (Lewis, 1999; Mbiti, 1990). In support of the Ubuntu principle, Oakley-Smith (1991), in Killian, (2003) asserted, "a man is man through others.

Although there are various studies documented on effectiveness of intervention during and after conflict, the present literature indicate mechanisms/initiatives for individual children and family therapy and Psychosocial First Aid in community settings to address diverse population and other problems. Participatory approaches which involve communities in finding the best practises or methods that protect culture beliefs and values are highly recommended (Birman *et al*, 2005).However the multi-cultural and tribal settings may be a challenge as reflected in the study area. Community based networks are helpful to children's long-term adjustments and recovery according to various studies.(Roots,2003) ecological model places great emphasis on family functioning, including parental availability, extended family acceptance, losses and disruptions, sense of belonging and acceptance, and the unfortunate potential presence of violence, abuse and neglect. It is also evidenced that where there is family dis-functioning there is a huge derailing of the development process for children who experience abuse.

It has been evidenced his book (Betancourt & Kahn, 2008) that people who feel they had good social support after a crisis cope better than those who feel they were not well supported. The study reveals the importance of family but does not tell us how families can be integrated in the process of child development and mechanism for adjustment in emergencies which is universal (Roots,2003). These may include, feeling safe, connected to others, calm and hopeful, having access to social, physical and emotional support; and feeling able to help themselves, as individuals and communities. Many literatures recognize the protection of children however few have mentioned Child friendly spaces (CFS). The purpose of CFS is to support the resilience and well-being of children and young people through community organized, structured activities conducted in a safe, child friendly, and stimulating environment

Although families are under great stress, one sad reality is that the very same extended family that previously provided a cushion and safety-net for orphaned children seems to have collapsed due to the demands placed on it by conflict. This has resulted in this family resource becoming more fragile and weakened and not being able to provide the on-going support needed by these children (Smart, 2000). Components of effective post conflict mechanisms include: an appropriate legal and policy framework which allows for regulation and oversight, a skilled child protection workforce and an informed and supportive public, the participation of children, knowledge and data on maladjustments and child protection issues as well as coordinated support among organizations providing prevention and response services like save the children.

2.4. Challenges of Implementing Post Conflict Adjustment Mechanisms for Vulnerable Children

Even though there are various intervention approaches/mechanisms, most children still suffer from distress and trauma. The limited number and capacity of professional social workers in nascent government services, with few based on the ground at state and county level is a key constraint. Consistent conflicts between community and ethnic groups continue to threaten children, while the lack of access to education, extreme poverty, a weak legal and judicial system, and an over-reliance on customary law practices and poor traditions of child abductions, cattle and rustling and stereotypes' makes children more vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.

Many child protection actors have mainstreamed the creation of post conflict adjustment groups into cluster strategies. These groups can be defined as "a collection of people, institutions, often volunteers, who aim to ensure the protection and wellbeing of children in a

village, urban neighborhood or other community.” They can provide a basis for local communities to mobilize around child protection issues, helping to strengthen linkages between formal and non-formal structures. Common practice in the formation of child protection groups has been to encourage the involvement of a representative sample of institutions and community members, often including between 8-20 individuals from a cross-sector of society, including local leaders, parents, men and women, youth and children and NGOs.

Although various Agencies are proactive in their interventions most of these methods used are not community driven. Community and children will also be able to ask for help when required, without creating dependency needs (Grotberg, 1997). This approach is based on community development models that emphasize the need to focus on alerting community members to the psychosocial needs of children and then empower them to meet those needs (Madorin, 1999). This support, while often essential in emergency settings, has contributed to limitations in the sustainability of these groups. The comprehensive approaches to the post conflict protection of children from abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence and to the fulfillment of children’s rights to protection faces a great challenge with little support from the government due to lack of South Sudan child Act implementation strategy from the National, State and County governments.

Despite a good number of mechanisms employed numerous children in the affected areas are bound to suffer. For instance, the mechanism applied from a report prepared by the International Committee of the Red Cross (2011) on the children affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence in Geneva clearly shows shortages. This is because in their efforts to reduce the vulnerability of former child soldiers and street children, these programs only focus on the re-integration of children into their families, schools, communities, and/or into the labor market. Nevertheless, we all know that vulnerability goes beyond material

considerations since it is not limited to economic vulnerability. Feeling safe, being accepted by the family and the community, being valued and envisaging a future are crucial elements in the successful reintegration of these children. Another reason for challenges is that counselling is sometimes perceived as a foreign concept. Aside from the obvious consequences of war like displacement, death, injuries, disabilities amongst others, there are moral, social, cultural and spiritual impacts of war as well on children.

Further evidence is found in Bosnia by Dydahl (2001) who revealed the positive impact that psychosocial support intervention for mothers had on the mental health outcomes of their children and control people (Bartels, Scott et al. 2010). In conducting his study he explores community network system as an adjustment mechanism to come up with such findings. Moreover, in his findings Dydahl (2001) proves that vulnerability of the children is not the only aspect pegged to effects of conflict wars. In their report Szyana *et al*, (2017) also identified three key factors that have had the strongest effect on the incidence of armed conflict globally. For purposes of establishing conflict trends, they used data from 1946 through 2015. To achieve these researchers examined every major conflict database, as well as many lesser-known conflict-specific databases. Another report by UNICEF Program on Rehabilitation and Reintegration of War-Affected Children, (Brussels, 2009) indicates that failure to show tangible improvements in the lives of children erodes the support of the general population and, in particular, powerful civil society group.

Implementing international humanitarian law regarding the protection of children is one of the mechanisms suggested by Barbara (2006), this is majorly with regards to education, clothing, medication and family reunion. Since the conclusion of the second Sudanese civil war in 2015 Save the Children has employed a family tracing and Reunification program to assist the vulnerable children fit into healthy communities. This has however not worked

effectively because sometimes these children have to wait longer to be reunited with a family or caregivers and the longer they remain separated from caregivers the greater risks they will become victims of violence and exploitation. Working in partnership with the UNICEF and other organizations has tremendously improved the effectiveness of their work. However this community network system method needs to widen as to increase the efficacy. Lastly, the curative method has worked well but the developmental approach is still slower. Preventing the wars and conflict has proven harder over the years.

The current literature that examines post conflict adjustment mechanisms for addressing problems of vulnerable children does not adequately provide sufficient results. This is because despite the many methods that have been discovered challenges have also existed in executing these adjustment mechanisms. Compliance with Implementing International humanitarian law as suggested by Barbra (2006) has proven to be poor especially recruiting children institute measures to sexual exploitation. Although families are under great stress, one sad reality is that the very same extended family that previously provided a cushion and safety-net for orphaned children seems to have collapsed due to the demands placed on it by conflict. The dynamics of adjustments mechanisms/methods have resulted in tangible results being realized in responding to distress. From the different case studies research suggests that Gender differences have appeared in children post conflict adjustments mechanisms. We see this in two ways where girls' respond positively to adjustments mechanisms as per Cummings, Iannotti, and Zahhn (1985), and Sternberg *et al.*, (1993) and vice versa as opposed to boys attend to develop aggressive behaviour problems towards the adjustments.

Often conflict and post conflict adjustment mechanisms used by institutions and actors discuss children in terms of their vulnerability, with the assumption that children in situations of violence, conflict and poverty are foremost vulnerable. However, if the goal of these actors

is to strengthen post conflict mechanisms which are community-based responses, the focus should instead be on understanding and strengthening children's resiliency and ways of coping and engage in qualitative indicators/results instead of quantitative. Resilience among children can be defined as "a universal capacity that allows children to prevent, minimize, or overcome the damaging effects of adversity." Children and young people are adept at "interpreting the world around them, making choices, defining their own roles and identities, managing crises, reaching decisions and working collaboratively with others. "Often, a child's means of coping is the expression of their "determination to survive against considerable odds in a setting where adults have failed in their duty to protect."

The emergence of resilience theory is associated with a reduction and strengths (Rak & Patterson, 1996).Adapting the theory of resilience from child psychology to children's experience in adverse situations, resilience can be considered as the capacity to cope with an insecure and violent situation without significantly adverse effects on child development. A primary assertion of resilience theory is that children's capacity to cope is neither a static nor an individual trait, but a process of adaptation that occurs over time and varies depending on situation. As a process, variations in resilience are related to and impact upon previous and subsequent experiences, with the possibility of risk accumulation having an impact on children's coping capacity. There should be a change in programming and intervention methods based on community participation and traditional copying methods.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual Framework interconnects the independent and dependent variables as indicated in Figure 1

Independent Variable

- Post Conflict problems
- Psychological
- Physical
- Social
- Economic

Dependent Variable

- Adjustment Mechanisms
- Counselling
- Aide

- Government policies
- Presence of NGOs policies
- Infrastructure

Intervening Variable

Figure 1 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual Framework as indicated in Figure 1 shows that the independent variables were the post conflict problems to the children while the independent variable was the post conflict adjustment mechanisms. The intervening variables were government policies, NGOs policies and infrastructural development. According to the conflict control theory, the government and the NGOs have a great effect on the association between post conflict problems and adjustment mechanisms.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Overview

This chapter described the methodology that was used in conducting the study. This included: The research design; target population, sampling design and procedures; research instruments for data collection; the research process; validity and reliability of the research instruments as well as data processing and analysis techniques.

3.2 Research Design

The researcher employed descriptive survey research design to answer the research questions. Descriptive survey research design describes a thing, situation or phenomenon and seeks to give complete and accurate description of a situation at hand. The design is also found suitable because it enables direct generation of information. It creates in depth responses through sharing on past, present and future possibilities that consequently provide a good understanding of the phenomenon under study. The information gathered from survey design can also be used to answer questions that have been used to solve problems that have been posed or observed to assess needs and set goals (Isaacs & Michael, 1990) .

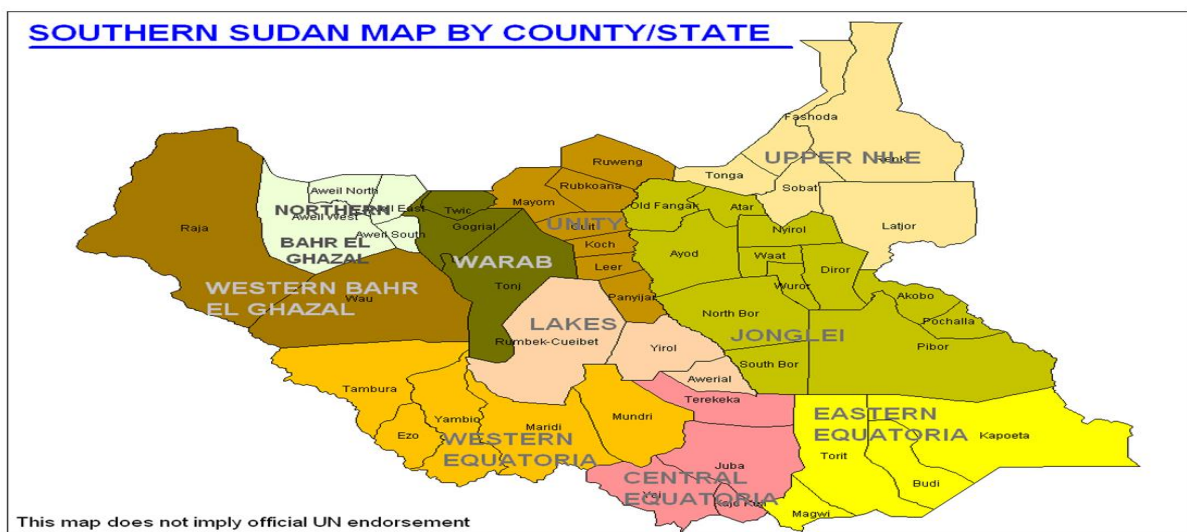
3.3. Area of Study

Jonglei State is one of the Oil rich States with its capital in Bor, the recently contested town between the rebels and Government, it borders Upper Nile, Unity State and Greater Equatorial states. The scope of this study was limited to the approaches in post conflict social adjustments in Jonglei State the largest state by area, with approximately 122,581 km² (47,329 sq mi), as well as the most populous according to the controversial 2008 census. It's an oil rich state which borders Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya. Jonglei State has been marred with clashes between tribes of the region which the UN estimated in May 2012 had affected the lives of over 140,000 people, many of these are children and has been heavily influenced

by the broader South Sudanese conflicts since December 2013 spreading to 2014 failed attempted coup. Much of the conflict is over basic resources of food, land, and water, and personal grudges related to the abduction of women and children and theft of cattle.

This study limited itself to the social disorders caused by conflicts, approaches used and how children cope up in an emergency situation. The target areas included Save the Children, partners children reform centers', child friendly spaces and local administration/authority. It documents what more to be done and opportunity to offer effective and sustainable ways in post conflict social and behavioral adjustments in Jonglei State, the challenges, the successes and the missing links/gaps.

3.2.1: Description of the Study Area (Jonglei state)



Physiography

Jonglei State is one of the ten states of South Sudan. It is the largest state by area, with approximately 122,581 km² (47,329 sq miles), as well as the most populous according to the controversial 2008 census. Located in the Greater Upper Nile region, it is bordered by Upper Nile State to the north, Unity State to the northwest and west, Lakes State to the southwest,

Central Equatoria to the southwest, Eastern Equatoria to the south, and Ethiopia to the east. The principal town, Bor, lies in the south western corner of the state. Other towns include Akobo, Ayod, Fangak, Padak, Pibor, Pochalla and Waat. The principal rivers are the White Nile, which flows in the western part of the state, and the Pibor River, which flows in the central-east.

In the 21st century, Jonglei has been marred by clashes between tribes of the region which the UN estimated in May 2012 had affected the lives of over 140,000 people, and has been heavily influenced by the broader South Sudanese conflicts since December 2013 spreading to 2014 failed attempted coup.

Economic and infrastructure

Jonglei is a very poor state. The economy of Jonglei is mostly dependent upon livestock, and most inhabitants are employed in the agricultural sector. Dinka and Anyuak people of the state are agro-pastoralists, combining cattle-rearing with wet season agriculture, and migrating seasonally according to the rains and the inundation of the toxic (seasonal floodplains). Most of Jonglei State falls within the oil development Block B, which was granted to before independence. Chevron has been one of the major developers of oil extraction in Jonglei. Exploration of petroleum has been stalled by ongoing conflict (as of January 2013) violence.

The Jonglei Canal Project, formulated in the mid 1970s with an aim of irrigation failed to take place because of negative impact on the lives of thousands of people in local communities who had to be displaced to accommodate for the canal, and deprived Jonglei people of dry-season grazing land for their cattle and other livestock. This project would have provided future agricultural development in Jonglei state.

The main hospital and schools are in Bor. Access to adequate healthcare in the state is extremely poor, and the situation has worsened since 2009 when Medecins sans Frontieres-Belgium, who had been running the Bor Hospital, pulled out of the country amidst security concerns. Most staffs working at these hospitals are illiterate and incapable of handling patients. There are only two banks in Jonglei, Equity and Kenya Commercial Bank (South Sudan) maintains a branch in Bor. The main transport connections are Bor Airport at Bor, in addition to river traffic on the White Nile and three major roads that lead out of Bor to other parts of South Sudan. In each and every county there is an air strip.

Social Life and Culture

Jonglei State is inhabited by six tribes, namely the Murle, Dinka (Monyjang/Jieng), Nuer (Naath), Anyuak, Jie and the Kachipo at the border of Ethiopia in the East of Boma. Jonglei and Upper Nile states contain strong enclaves of Arabic communities, partly due to the policies of Islamization by President Omar el-Bashir.

Its divided into, TwicEast, Duk, County, Akobo, Nyiro, Uror, Pibor, Pochalla, Ayod, Pigi, Fangak Counties. Each county is headed by a Commissioner appointed by the President of South Sudan in conjunction with State Governor as per request of the local population. For many years, Jonglei State had been the centre of politics backdated to the failed project of the Jonglei Canal and the Mutiny of the Anyanya 2 in 1975 and again in 1983 and the current 2013 attempted coup.

Demographic

Jonglei state has diversity of cultures; Lou speaking (Anyuak of Pochalla county) Nuer, Dinka & Murle, have similarities in common since they are nilotes, however the cross cutting issues

are a cross the bound. The tribes of Jonglei are an extremely religious people whose beliefs can be summarized by the word of God. God is an all-encompassing God associated with the sky, but is always present in all things, living and dead, and is also associated with many spirits. God is always given the role of creator, and is said to be the origin of the ancestors.

Most of Jonglei tribes, however, are traditionally sophisticated enough to adhere to the concepts of “aliveness” which include the notion of a soul or spirits residing in the object. They treat the objects they consider animate as if these things had a life, feeling, and a will of their own. The cult of ancestors is certainly common although not universal and has been particularly well documented in many African societies. In general, ancestors are believed to wield a greater authority, having special powers to influence the course of events or to control the well-being of their living relatives. They are often considered as the intermediaries between the supreme God, the people and they can communicate with the living through dreams and by possession.

The Jonglei people dearest possession is cattle. Life in earliest time depends on cattle and the tribes always risk their life to defend the animals when external enemies come to take them. Their traditional world view usually is that of a Herdsman, and prestige is measured by the quantity and quality of the cattle owned. Both men and women take the names of their favourite oxen or cows in ritual of honor and most typically prefer to be greeted by their cattle names. While the people usually engage in the agricultural pursuits, the care of cattle is the only labour they enjoy as a part of agricultural practices. It is said that conversation on virtually any subject usually inevitably involves a discussion of cattle. In this ways, it is easy for the people to understand why cattle play an important part in the people religion, daily activities and ritual ceremonies. Cows are usually dedicated to the ghosts of the lineages of the owner and any personal spirits that may have possessed them at any time.

3.4 Study population.

This is the population from which the sample is drawn. In this study the study population was 150 households' beneficiaries' affected by conflicts. Each household targeted had children to respond to the questions as well as adults.

3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Technique

3.5.1 Sample Size

The sample size was determined using Krejcie and Morgan (1990), table for sample size determination (see Appendix V). The sample size comprised 108 household beneficiaries from conflict affected area. According to Krejcie and Morgan table for sample size determination, a population of 150 requires a sample size of 108 respondents.

3.7 Data Collection Instrument

The study instruments were structured questionnaire, interview guide and focus group discussion. The questionnaire entailed the sections on the demographic characteristics of the respondents, and thereafter as per the objectives of the study. The questionnaire targeted the households with children exposed to conflicts. The interview schedules and focus group discussions on the other hand targeted the Save the Children Officials, Government officials, and Faith Leaders who were treated as the Key informant respondents.

3.7 Data Collection Process

During data collection process the researchers informed various government officials of the assessment and departmental heads to build a good rapport with the local authority. After the research proposal was accepted by the Departmental and Faculty board of Postgraduate Studies, the study sought a research permit from the National Council for Science and Technology, Directorate of Research, Maseno University. After getting the permit and an

introductory letter, the researcher asked for permission to collect data from the save the children intervention offices and the government officials.

The researcher together with research assistants visited the respondents on agreed dates to collect data by administering the questionnaires to the households and conducting interview schedules with the government officials, religious leaders, and save the children officials. The exercise took approximately one month.

3.8 Validity and Reliability

3.8.1 Validity

According to Oluwatayo (2012), validity is the degree to which a test or measurement instrument actually measures what it purports to measure. The study incorporated face validity – researchers’ subjective assessments of the presentation and relevance of the measuring instrument as to whether the items in the instrument appear to be relevant, reasonable, unambiguous and clear; content validity – the extent to which the instrument of measurement shows evidence of fairly and comprehensive coverage of the domain of items that it purports to cover that is whether the measuring instrument had been constructed adequately or its items had fair sample of the total potential. This was achieved through rigorous revision of the instrument with the help of experts from the school of study, Maseno University.

3.8.2 Reliability Test

The test-retest coefficient was obtained to establish reliability of the research instruments as established by Fishers’ 0.7 coefficients. Data reliability is a cornerstone of making a successful and meaningful study. In order to collect reliable data, the researcher designed the interviews and questionnaires through an elaborate procedure. Also quotes from interview and statement from questionnaires were used as references to ensure reliability. According to Nachmias and Nachmias (1996), reliability is concerned with consistency, dependability or stability of a test. The measured the reliability of the questionnaire to determine its

consistency in testing what they are intended to measure. Test retest reliability revealed a correlation value of 0.74 for post conflict problems instrument, 0.79 for adjustment mechanisms, and 0.81 for challenges facing implementation of adjustment mechanisms. Since all the reliability values were above 0.7, the instrument was deemed reliable.

3.9 Data Analysis

The data was collected mainly from primary source which was systematically organized to facilitate analysis. The Questionnaires were administered by the researcher and research assistants in order to comprehensively reach the targeted respondents. Each questionnaire was given to each household with the children who have reached the basic level of education whereas HHs without children was not given. Due to education level of the respondents as majority were illiterate, the research assistants help in translation of the questionnaires.

Data analysis involves the preparation of collected data, coding, editing and cleaning of data so as to facilitate processing .After gathering all the completed questionnaires from the respondents, total responses for each item was obtained and tabulated. Descriptive data analysis was used to describe the main characteristics of a collection of data. The aim of this was to summarize a set of data. The descriptive statistics was used as an introduction to help in exploring, explaining and clarifying how stakeholders in Jonglei state intervene in cases of post conflicts social and behavioural adjustments and how government officials and humanitarian agencies are involved in helping the design of adjustments mechanisms. This data was presented in a tabular form mainly to include frequency tables and pie charts/graphs where necessary to ease understanding.

The Quantitative data was analysed since it provides quantifiable and easy to understand results from all responses from each questionnaire by the use of IBM SPSS Version

21. Consequently, qualitative data was coded and analysed using NVivo Version 10. Analysis performed determined the adequacy of information, usefulness and consistency. This provided a good information and extend to which mechanisms had been used in post conflict adjustments for affected children and community at large with a keen analysis of the current intervention methods in place in Jonglei.

Data from semi-structured interviews and focus groups was edited to get the clear transcriptions of the interviewees' accounts. After that emerging themes were identified and classification of the emerging themes done. The classification was continuously edited in light of the emerging data from interviews, so that the most relevant themes could be constructed. When the final classification of the themes had been constructed, discussion of the findings was done with regard to the literature review and the data from documents reviewed. The collected and analysed data was presented in tables. This allowed interpretation of the findings generated and recommendation for findings.

3.10 Ethical consideration

The researcher observed the ethical standards in research and before the respondent commit themselves in terms of filling the questionnaires there was clarification to understand the process and the importance of the study, with high confidentiality level.

The ethical standards included, remaining unbiased, communicating the purpose of the study both to stakeholders and respondents, sharing the results appropriately, assuring respondents' privacy and confidentiality, seeking permission to collect data and seeking consent from respondents to participate in the exercise. This collectively ensured the study was unbiased, captured reliable and valid data and respected human subject used in the study.

CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1: Introduction

This chapter describes the findings/analysis of data followed by a discussion of the research findings. The findings relate to the research questions that guided the study. Data were analysed to identify, describe and explore the post conflict adjustment mechanisms for addressing problems of vulnerable children in Jonglei State South Sudan. The findings were presented orderly. For instance, response return rate was presented, followed by demographic characteristics and finally as per the objectives of the study.

4.2 Response Return Rate

A total of 108 questionnaires were administered to the household in the houses with post conflict problems, which entailed for children and adults. The response return of 100 respondents was achieved, which transformed to 92.59%. Besides this, all the key informants, which entailed 20 save the children officials, 10 faith based leaders, 4 CBOs, and 3 government officials from gender and child violence departments were achieved during the interviews.

4.2: Demographic characteristics of the respondents

Understanding the demographic characteristics of the respondents was one of the vital things that the researcher had to know in order to ensure the information sought could be found from them. Therefore the researcher sourced for particular traits from the respondents as presented in the subsequent sections.

The first demographic characteristic of the respondents that the study looked at was their age.

It was classified into different categories which included less than 14 years, 14-18 years, and 19-24 years for the children and youth and above 24 years for the beneficiaries and officials.

The results were presented as shown in table 4.1.

Table 1 Age of the Respondents (age of children had finished basic education)

	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Valid	Under 14	37	37.0
	14–18	28	28.0
	19–24	8	8.0
	25–34	10	10.0
	35–44	15	15.0
	Above 44	2	2.0
	Total	100	100.0

Source: field data (2018)

From the results in Table 1, majority of the respondents 37(37.0%) were aged under 14 years. Coming next were 28(28.0%) of the respondents who were of ages 14-18. Additionally, 15(15.0%) of the respondents were of ages under 35-44, 10(10.0%) of the respondents were aged between 25-34 years, 8(8.0%) were aged between 19-24 years while 2(2.0%) were aged above 44 years.

The second demographic characteristic of the respondents that the researcher looked at was their gender. The results were as shown in Table 2

Table 2 Gender of Respondents

		Frequency	Percentage
Valid	Male	65	72.2
	Female	25	27.8
	Total	100	100.0

Source: filed data (2018)

The results in table 2 clearly indicated that the majority of the respondents 65(72.2%) were males while the rest of the respondents 25(27.8%) were females.

The researcher went further to understanding the religion of the respondents and the results were as shown in table 4.3

Table 3 Religion of Respondents

	Religion	Frequency	Percent
Valid	Christian	50	50.0
	Hindu	3	3.0
	Muslim	17	17.0
	OTHERS	30	30.0
	Total	100	100.0

Source: field data (2018)

From the results in Table 3 above, it was evident that majority of the respondents 50(50.0%) were Christians, 30(30.0%) belonged to other religions that were not mentioned, 17(17.0%) were Christians while 3(3.0%) were Hindus. It is therefore clear that the most dominating religion is Christianity and Muslim.

It was also vital to know the education level of the study participants so as to know if they could rightfully respond to the questions. The results of the respondents' education level were as stipulated in Table 4

Table 4 Education level of Respondents

	Education Level	Frequency	Percent
Valid	Basic	37	41.1
	Advanced Secondary	30	33.3
	College	23	25.6
	Total	90	100

Source: field data (218)

The results in Table 4 indicated that majority of the respondents 37(41.1%) had basic education, followed by 30(33.3%) who had advanced secondary education and finally 23(25.6%) who had college education.

The researcher went further to understand the ethnic groups of the study respondents. The results were as shown in Table 5 below:

Table 5 Ethnic group of the Respondents

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Nuer	10	10.0
	Dinka	15	15
	Murlei	22	22.0
	Anyuak	45	45.0
	Darfurian	8	8.0
	Total	100	100.0

Source: field data (2018)

From the results in table 5 above, it is evident that most of the respondents 45(45.0%) belonged to the Anyuak ethnic group, 22(22.0%) belonged to the Murlei ethnic group, 15(15.0%) belonged to Dinka, and another 8(8.0%) also belonged to the Darfurian ethnic group and lastly, 10(10.0%) belonged to the Nuer ethnic group and lastly.

In order to establish the physical consequences of post violence conflict, the study sought information from the respondents on their physical injuries if any. The respondents were therefore asked to share their views on whether they had any physical injury. The findings are presented as shown in Table 6 that follows:

Table 6 Physical status of the Respondents affected by conflict/disability

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	18	18.0
	No	82	82.0
	Total	100	100.0

Source: field data (2018)

From the results in table 6 above, it was clearly indicated that majority of the respondents 82(82.0%) were not disabled, however, 18(18.0%) of them were disabled as a result of post violence conflicts. Lastly, the researcher sought to understand if the study respondents had been affected by the conflicts and the results were as displayed in table 7. The respondents

were asked to share their views on whether the effect was negative. The response was on a binary scale of yes or no.

Table 7 Conflict has Effect on the life of the respondents

		Frequency	Per cent
Valid	No	10	10.0
	Yes	90	90.0
	Total	100	100.0

Source: field data (218)

From table 7, it was clear that majority of the respondents 90(90.0%) had been negatively affected by the post conflicts while only 10(10.0%) had not been affected by the post conflicts.

These findings imply that post conflicts affected the children in Jonglei state in a negative way by depriving them off livelihood and social structure. These include lack of food and shelter; ill health without access to medical care; forced evacuation under dangerous conditions; witnessing or experiencing rape or other types of sexual abuse or sexual humiliation; torture; murder, or death due to violence of a close family member or friend; forced labour; forced separation from family members; and many other traumatic events.

4.3: Post conflict problems experienced by children in Jonglei state of South Sudan.

The first objective in achieving the main objective of the study by the researcher was to establish the post conflict problems experienced by children in Jonglei state of South Sudan. Therefore the researcher looked at both post conflict problems before and after independence.

4.3.1: Post conflict problems experienced by children in Jonglei state of South Sudan before independence

The researcher first looked at the post conflict problems before independence and the respondents were asked to indicate the problems they encountered after the conflicts where

their responses were rated on a five point likert scale; SD=strongly disagree, D= disagree, N=neutral, A= agree and SA= strongly agree. Some of the post conflict problems that the respondents were asked to indicate if they experienced were sadness, hopelessness, guilt, depression, trauma, overreaction, losing friends, becoming orphaned among others. The study findings were presented in frequencies and percentages as shown in table 8

Table 8 Post conflict Problems before Independence.

In 1956, Sudan gained independence from the Anglo-Egyptian condominium that had colonized the region. Barely a decade later, had Sudan fallen into two civil wars. Before South Sudan's independence, Sudan governed the region by pitting tribal militias against one another so that they would never consolidate and threaten the Sudanese government. This turned neighbour against neighbour for years. There was even distrust during the War for Independence when ethnic groups were supposedly fighting for the same cause. Inter-tribal conflict sowed a deep distrust between the Dinka and Nuer in independent South Sudan.

The second conflict lasted from 1983 until 2005, after which an Autonomous Government of Southern Sudan was formed. The independent state of South Sudan formally emerged on July 9th, 2011 via a referendum that passed with 98.83% of the vote.

It was very nasty affair during the two civil wars before independence and most people especially children who have experienced war, have either witnessed or directly experienced some of the most traumatic events. Most children from war-ravaged countries like South Sudan have experienced high level of trauma, Sadness, Hopelessness, irritation, resorting to violence and overreactions, depression. The undeniable reality is that most people, who have experienced such as the South Sudanese have, get affected and the effects can linger for a long time, even a lifetime.

Post conflict problem before independence 22years(1983-2005)	SD	D	N	A	SA
Sadness, Hopelessness and guilt	21(21.0%)	12(12.0%)	11(11.0%)	33(33.0%)	23(23.0%)
Depression and trauma	13(13.0%)	22(22.0%)	12(12.0%)	25(25.0%)	26(26.0%)
I get easily Angered and irritated	18(18.0%)	18(18.0%)	16(16.0%)	29(29.0%)	19(19.0%)
Resorting to violence	13(13.0%)	18(18.0%)	22(22.0%)	22(22.0%)	25(25.0%)
Overreaction	15(15.0%)	16(16.0%)	18(18.0%)	27(27.0%)	24(24.0%)
Lost friends	5(5.0%)	12(12.0%)	12(12.0%)	27(27.0%)	44(44.0%)
Became orphaned	14(14.0%)	15(15.0%)	14(14.0%)	27(27.0%)	30(30.0%)
No longer religious	5(5.0%)	3(3.0%)	7(7.0%)	32(32.0%)	53(53.0%)
Other children from sneer at me	6(6.0%)	19(19.0%)	11(11.0%)	36(36.0%)	28(28.0%)
My family is hated	19(19.0%)	12(12.0%)	19(19.0%)	25(25.0%)	25(25.0%)
We are poor	14(14.0%)	19(19.0%)	8(8.0%)	34(34.0%)	25(25.0%)
I have dropped out of school	10(10.0%)	19(19.0%)	24(24.0%)	21(21.0%)	26(26.0%)
Have engaged in drug abuse	9(9.0%)	10(10.0%)	21(21.0%)	36(36.0%)	24(24.0%)
I work for people to get food	7(7.0%)	21(21.0%)	16(16.0%)	26(26.0%)	30(30.0%)

Source: field data (2018)

Brief description of the outcome in study findings in table 4.8 indicated that Sadness, hopelessness and guilt, depression and trauma resorting to violence, overreaction, losing friends as a result of conflict, children becoming orphans, poverty, lack of food, abandoning religion and hatred were the main outcome of post conflict problems after independence that the respondents encountered before independence. It can be deduced from the study findings

that post conflicts were more serious on the children in Jonglei state that the problems encountered by the children made them suffer psychologically, socially and economically.

The study findings in table 8 revealed that majority of the respondents 33(33.0%) agreed that they became sad, hopeless and guilty due to conflicts and 23(23.0%) of the respondents strongly agreed that they were sad, hopeless and guilty due to the conflicts. In addition, 26(26.0%) of the respondents strongly agreed with 25(25.0%) of them agreeing that they were depressed and traumatized by the conflicts, however, 22(22.0%) of them disagreed having been depressed and traumatized by the conflicts. It was also evident from the study findings that majority of the respondents 29(29.0%) agreed that they got easily angered and irritated after the conflicts. Furthermore, most of the respondents 25(25.0%) strongly agreed that because of the conflicts in the country, they resorted to violence; 22(22.0%) agreed so while another 22(22.0%) were neutral. In terms of overreacting as a problem that was brought about by conflicts, 27(27.0%) of the respondents agreed and 24(24.0%) strongly agreed that they overreacted. Additionally, 44(44.0%) of the respondents strongly agreed while 27(27.0%) agreed that they lost friends after the conflicts in their country. It was also evident from the study findings that majority of the respondents 30(30.0%) strongly agreed and 27(27.0%) agreed that they became orphans after the conflicts in the country. It was also clear from the study findings that majority of the respondents were no longer religious after the conflicts. This was shown by 53(53.0%) of the respondents who strongly agreed and 32(32.0%) of them who agreed that they were no longer religious after the conflicts in their country. Majority of the respondents 36(36.0%) agreed and 28(28.0%) strongly agreed that other children sneered at them, 25(25.0%) agreed as well as strongly agreed that their families were hated after the conflicts. In addition to that, 34(34.0%) of the respondents agreed and 25(25.0%) strongly agreed that they became poor, 26(26.0%) strongly agreed with 21(21.0%)

agreeing that they dropped out of school after the conflicts. Lastly, 36(36.0%) of the respondents agreed while 24(24.0%) of them strongly agreed that they engaged in drug abuse; 26(26.0%) agreed with 30(30.0%) strongly agreeing that they worked for people to get food.

4.3.2: Post conflict problems experienced by children in Jonglei state of South Sudan after independence

The second objective of the study entailed the post conflict problems after independence and the respondents were asked to indicate the problems they encountered after the conflicts where their responses were rated on a five point likert scale; SD=strongly disagree, D= disagree, N=neutral, A= agree and SA= strongly agree. Some of the post conflict problems that the respondents were asked to indicate if they experienced were sadness, hopelessness, guilt, depression, trauma, overreaction, losing friends, becoming orphaned among others. The study findings were presented in frequencies and percentages as shown in table 9

Table 9 Post Conflict Problems Experienced by children in Jonglei state of South Sudan After Independence

South Sudan is the youngest and one of the most volatile nations in the world. After two decades of war, it gained its independence from Sudan in 2011. Peace, however, was short-lived. Post independence instability and the ruling SPLM/A's internal hierarchy led to an internal party power struggle between President Salva Kiir Mayardit and his Vice, Riek Machar. This sparked conflict, beginning in the capital, Juba, between the ruling SPLM/A and SPLM In Opposition (SPLM-IO). Violence spread across the country acquiring an ethnic dimension as both Kiir (Dinka) and Machar (Nuer) drew support and recruits from their ethnic groups, affecting major towns with different ethnic dimensions like Jonglei.

The conflict was further complicated by other groups forming militias and calling for their own independence. An intergovernmental Authority-driven mediation produced a peace agreement in 2015, in which Machar returned to Juba in 2016 as Kiir's Vice President.

However, clashes between their followers in early July rekindled the violence, human rights violations perpetrated by both sides since 2013, including widespread sexual abuse of civilians, depression and trauma and lost of families and many friends. However In May 2017, President Kiir called for cease fire and launch of national peace dialogue. These post conflict problems after independence affected the well being of children.

Post conflict problem (8 years after independence)2013-2017	SD	D	N	A	SA
Sadness, Hopelessness and guilt	48(48.0%)	32(32.0%)	5(5.0%)	6 (6.0%)	9 (9.0%)
Depression and trauma	22(22.0%)	30(30.0%)	6(6.0%)	25(25.0%)	17(17.0%)
I get easily Angered and irritated	18(18.0%)	37(37.0%)	4(4.0%)	30(30.0%)	11(11.0%)
Resorting to violence	12(12.0%)	17(17.0%)	7(7.0%)	40(40.0%)	24(24.0%)
Overreaction	13(13.0%)	15(15.0%)	7(7.0%)	39(39.0%)	26(26.0%)
Lost friends	14(14.0%)	29(29.0%)	7(7.0%)	27(27.0%)	23(23.0%)
Became orphaned	12(12.0%)	33(33.0%)	7(7.0%)	23(23.0%)	25(25.0%)
No longer religious	25(25.0%)	37(37.0%)	7(7.0%)	16(16.0%)	15(15.0%)
Other children from sneer at me	45(45.0%)	40(40.0%)	7(7.0%)	3(3.0%)	5(5.0%)
My family is hated	35(35.0%)	40(40.0%)	5(5.0%)	11(11.0%)	9(9.0%)
We are poor	30(30.0%)	34(34.0%)	10(10.0%)	16	10
I have dropped out of school	37(37.0%)	33(33.0%)	9(9.0%)	12(12.0%)	9(9.0%)
Have engaged in drug abuse	40(40.0%)	38(38.0%)	7(7.0%)	7(7.0%)	8(8.0%)
I work for people to get food	34(34.0%)	30(30.0%)	10(10.0%)	8(8.0%)	18(18.0%)

Source: field data (2018)

Brief description of the outcome in study findings in table 4.9 indicated that, resorting to violence, overreaction, losing friends as a result of conflict, children becoming orphans were main outcome of post conflict problems after independence.

The study findings in table 9 revealed that majority of the respondents 48(48.0%) strongly disagreed that they became sad, hopeless and guilty due to conflicts and 32(32.0%) of the respondents disagreed that they were sad, hopeless and guilty due to the conflicts. In addition, 22(22.0%) of the respondents strongly disagreed with 30(30.0%) of them disagreeing that

they were depressed and traumatized by the conflicts, however, 25(25.0%) of them agreed having been depressed and traumatized by the conflicts. It was also evident from the study findings that majority of the respondents 37(37.0%) disagreed that they got easily angered and irritated after the conflicts, however on the hand 30(30.0%) of them agreed that they easily got angered and irritated as a result of post conflicts. on the contrary, 40(40.0%) of the respondents agreed and 24(24.0%) of them strongly agreed that because of the conflicts in the country, they resorted to violence. This is an indicator that this is still a post conflict problem in Sudan even after independence. In terms of overreacting as a problem that was brought about by conflicts, 39(39.0%) of the respondents agreed and 26(26.0%) strongly agreed that they overreacted.

Additionally, 29(29.0%) of the respondents disagreed that they lost friends after the conflicts in their country. On the other hand, 27(27.0%) agreed with 23(23.0%) strongly agreeing that they lost friends after the conflicts. the number of those who lost friends after conflicts that occurred after independence was reduced, however, a good number still lost their friends. It was evident from the study findings that majority of the respondents 33(33.0%) disagreed that they became orphans after conflicts in the country. However,23(23.0%) agreed and 25(25.0%) strongly agreed that they became orphans after the conflicts in the country.

It was also clear from the study findings that majority of the respondents 37(37.0%) disagreed and 25(25.0%) strongly disagreed to having no longer been religious after the conflicts. Majority of the respondents 45(45.6%) strongly disagreed and 40(40.0%) disagreed that other children sneered at them,35(25.0%) strongly disagreed and 40(40.0%) disagreed that their families were hated after the conflicts. In addition to that, 30(30.0%) of the respondents strongly disagreed and 34(34.0%) disagreed that they became poor, 37(37.0%) strongly disagreed with 33(33.0%) disagreeing that they dropped out of school

after the conflicts. Lastly, 40(40.0%) of the respondents strongly disagreed while 38(38.0%) of them disagreed that they engaged in drug abuse; 34(34.0%) strongly disagreed with 30(30.0%) disagreeing that they worked for people to get food.

Table 4:10, Comparison between before and after independence.

S/N	Post Conflict Problems Experienced by children in Jonglei state of South Sudan before Independence in order of the first and the least	Post Conflict Problems Experienced by children in Jonglei state of South Sudan After Independence in order of the first and the least
1	Loosing friends as a result of conflict,	Overreaction,
2	Children becoming orphans	Children becoming orphans
3	Depression and trauma	Resorting to violence,
4	Resorting to violence,	Loosing friends as a result of conflict,
5	Overreaction,	Depression and trauma
6	Easily irritated	Easily irritated

The study findings in table 4.11 indicated that most frequent fighting before and after independence experienced loss of lives and children lost their parents and relatives. Most of these children became orphans. Political and military instability plague South Sudan, but depression and trauma, irritation and resorting to violence have resulted from the civil war as well

In comparison with post conflict problems after independence the study revealed that, there were less post conflict problems that the respondents encountered after independence. This was a sign of improved situations since the country has embarked on peace and reconciliation exercise.

In addition to these findings, an interview was carried out with Faith Based Organizations (FBO) four Christian and Muslims organizations to understand the problems and challenges children out of conflict experiences.

Table 11 Responses on post-traumatic stress reaction in children

Church	NA	NA/D	SA	SD
Catholic church	1	1	3	0
Presbyterian church	0	1	4	0
AIC	1		3	1
Bor Mosque	0	1	3	1
Total	2	3	13	2

NA- No answer, **NA/D-** Neither agrees nor disagree post-traumatic stress, **SA-** Strongly agree post-traumatic stress, **SD-** Strongly disagree post-traumatic stress.

The findings from Table 11 revealed that faith leaders agreed that post-traumatic stress is an example of post conflict problems experienced by children. Further interviews with Faith Based Organizations revealed that school dropout in Jonglei State in South Sudan is a result of conflicts facing children which are associated with their mental health problems due to distress and trauma. However the effects are much broader. From the interview the researcher had with respondents it was observed that death or injury of a caregiver changes a child's life considerably and may force them to take on responsibilities that interfere with their education. An interview with one of the save the children official was quoted as follows:

“post conflict trauma and distress which affects their behaviour and makes them to become wild. Due to the nature of conflicts in this region maladjustments behaviours are witnessed in many children”

Further interview from the save the children officials revealed that,

“Children are affected by armed violence in different ways. First, and most directly, they can be killed or injured. Armed violence results in forced displacement of

families and severely affects household livelihood and income; it blocks access to basic services and to education and healthcare. Moreover, children need to be protected not only from the violence itself but also from being coerced into engaging in it themselves”

Themes emerging/key messages shows that children are the victims of serious violations of law, including recruitment into armed forces and armed groups. They are also victims of the indirect consequences of armed conflict and violence, suffering both physically and mentally. In times of war or armed violence, children are at high risk of either losing their loved ones to death or being separated from them. Children and their families are often forced to relocate and move from place to place to escape conflict. Many children witness violence or themselves suffer violence or abuse. Children’s educational development is often interrupted. These are decisive pathways through which the war can undermine education and health care processes subjecting children to maladjustments and results to increase in rate of school dropout due to post trauma and distress.

These findings imply that there were different ways in which the post violence conflict affected the children. For instance, it resulted to death or injury thus leaving the children in physical damage state that could not restore them to their normal life. Second effect could also be related to geographical displacement, economic drawback and access to other benefits or basic needs such as education and healthcare.

From the interview conducted with government officials, it was evidenced that school dropout in Jonglei State in South Sudan was a result of conflicts facing children which were associated with their mental health problems due to distress and trauma.

One of the government officials was quoted saying.

“Children in conflict vulnerable areas suffer a lot of traumatic conditions. It has come to our attention that these children also have a lot of health problems that do not allow them compete effectively with other children.”

These findings imply that post violence conflicts according to the government officials posed a lot of health problems to the children in Jonglei State.

The present study has three main findings according to its main research questions. The study demonstrated that the problems experienced by children in post conflict environment were associated with the risk for mental health problems following their association with fighting forces during conflict (such as anxiety, depression, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and increases in aggression and hostility). These problems may persist for years, although with decreasing intensity.. This suggests trauma, violence and loss are widespread in area of armed conflict and affect both child soldiers and youth not associated with armed groups.

Further interviews with one of the faith leaders were quoted.....

“One of the most devastating outcomes of child affected by post conflict for years include lost in educational and economic opportunity that lead to difficulties in attaining key lifecycle milestones. Many of these children are reported to have strange emotional feelings of sadness, depression, hopelessness, guilt, irritable, anxiety and trauma.”

The key messages shows a high degree of destruction within the affected state of Jonglei, the basic infrastructure, such as learning facilities, health facilities, and the essential economic systems have been severely damaged. Similarly, the traditional livelihoods have been equally disrupted. In education alone, the conflict has caused 70 percent of the schools to close in

Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity states, with as many as 400,000 children dropping out of school (Hodgkin & Thomas 2016).

It is thus clear from these findings that the problems associated with conflicts in Jonglei leads to school drop-out, and separation.

These study findings concur with the report of the panel on United Nations peace operation which indicates that, Sudan and South Sudan boarder conflicts and internal armed group rebellion has left survivors in a vulnerable state with broken down social structures and an economic crisis (UN report 2000). Research has also shown that witnessing conflict that is hostile, lengthy, focuses on the child, involves violence or is insufficiently resolved can have a negative effect on children adjustments (Grynych & Fischman,1990) such as development of physical ailments, academic difficulties and emotional and behavioural problem(Emery,1998), just as the case with the findings of the present study.

These problems that the current study discovered were developed by the children because of being exposed to violence. This view is well supported (Crain, *et. al.*1980.), when they asserted that the environment has a much greater influence on the molding of societies and societal norms. This view is also linked to the assertion that behavior is learned through interaction during the socialization process, (Perry et al., 1986). Lewis and Miller, (1990) mentioned that social learning theorists asserted that children like observing adult interaction and then imitating age adult behavior. Thus child's family structure and the environment play a crucial role in either maintaining or exacerbating emotional behavior in vulnerable children (Campbell, 1990).

4.4: Extent of Post Conflict Adjustment Mechanisms use by Save the Children in Jonglei State.

Many interventions have been undertaken by individuals, groups, and societies to protect children and treat those who have been affected by conflict. Despite the measures/processes and strategies put in place to enable the children cope up with the post conflict problems, and the evidence base for interventions used to prevent and mitigate the effects of conflict on children remains limited. Promoting the participation of children and their caregivers, the community public members are informed about the rights of the traumatized and less fortunate children, which is critical to promote healing and avoid exacerbating or causing further trauma. Measures such as the creation of child-friendly spaces (support the resilience and wellbeing of children and young people through community-organized, structured activities conducted in a safe, child-friendly, and stimulating environment. Such spaces, whether they are in schools, community settings, or health facilities, are specifically adapted to meet the needs of children). This is paramount for psychosocial healing and can alleviate fear, promote mutual trust.

The second objective that the study sought to achieve was to determine extent to which post conflict adjustment mechanisms used by Save the Children address the problems of vulnerable children in Jonglei State. The respondents views were sought concerning the post conflict adjustment mechanisms used by Save the Children address the problems of vulnerable children in Jonglei State. The respondents' views were rated on a five point likert scale of 1-5 where 1 represented **VSE-Very small extent**, **2-Small Extent (SE)**, **3-Moderate Extent (ME)**, **4-Large Extent (LE)**, **5-Very Large Extent (VLE)**. The study findings were presented in frequencies and percentages as shown in Table 11

Table 12 Extent to which Post Conflict Adjustment Mechanisms address the problems of vulnerable children in Jonglei State

The extent to which post conflict adjustment mechanisms used by Save the Children	VSE	SE	ME	LE	VLE	M
The community public members are informed about the rights of the traumatized and less fortunate children	29(29.0%)	8(8.0%)	10(10.0%)	18(18.0%)	35(35.0%)	3.65
Community members have knowledge on data maladjustments, and child protection issues	11(11.0%)	23(23.0%)	18(18.0%)	25(25.0%)	23(23.0%)	3.22
Child bullying is prohibited in the community	21(21.0%)	13(13.0%)	6(6.0%)	25(25.0%)	35(35.0%)	3.38
The community advocates for the participation of children in their counterparts welfare	15(15.0%)	7(7.0%)	14(14.0%)	31(31.0%)	33(33.0%)	3.66
There is a coordinated supported among the community members on children's welfare	4(4.0%)	6(6.0%)	6(6.0%)	54(54.0%)	30(30.0%)	4.22
The community has a very supportive public towards the children from conflict vulnerable families	8(8.0%)	16(16.0%)	8(8.0%)	36(36.0%)	32(32.0%)	3.68
Community has been trained to ensure that every member is child friendly	15(15.0%)	11(11.0%)	22(22.0%)	27(27.0%)	25(25.0%)	2.64
There is legal and policy framework which allows for regulation and oversight of children in the community	20(20.0%)	12(12.0%)	20(20.0%)	24(24.0%)	24(24.0%)	3.12
The community has supported a skilled child protection workforce that takes care of the children	11(11.0%)	15(15.0%)	21(21.0%)	19(19.0%)	34(34.0%)	2.76

Source: field data (2018)

Brief description of the outcome from this table 11 shows the community public members are informed about the rights of the traumatized and less fortunate children as the best preferred mechanisms followed by, prohibition of child bullying in the community, the community has supported skilled child protection workforce that takes care of the children the community advocates for the participation of children in their counterparts welfare, community has a very supportive public towards the children from conflict vulnerable families and coordination supported among the community members on children's welfare among others

The study findings in Table 11 above indicate clearly that the community public members were informed about the rights of the traumatized and less fortunate children. This is evidenced by 35(35.0%) agreed to a very large extent, however, 29(29.0%) of the respondents indicated to a very small extent that the community public members were informed about the rights of the traumatized and less fortunate children, with a mean of 3.65.. In addition, 25(25.0%) of the respondents indicated that community members have knowledge on data maladjustments, and child protection issues to a moderate extent (M=3.22). It was also clear that 23(23.0%) of the respondents indicated to a very large extent and large extent that community members have knowledge on data maladjustments, and child protection issues. On matters concerning child bullying as a prohibited action, 25(25.0%) of the respondents indicated to a large extent and 35(35.0%) of them to a very large extent that child bullying was prohibited in the community (M=3.38).

Furthermore, 31(31.0%) of the respondents indicated to a large extent while 33(33.0%) of them to a very large extent that the community advocates for the participation of children in their counterparts welfare (M=3.66). Likewise, 54(54.0%) of the respondents indicated to a large extent while 30(30.0%) of them to a very large extent that there was a coordinated support among the community members on children's welfare (M=4.22). In the same way, 36(36.0%) respondents indicated to a large extend and 32(32.0%) to a very large extent with the idea that the community has a very supportive public towards the children from conflict vulnerable families (M=3.68). From the study findings, it was also evident that the community has been trained to ensure that every member is child friendly, though to a moderate extent (M=2.64). This is despite 27(27.0%) respondents who indicated to a large extent and 25(25.0%) to a very large extent. It is also clear that there is legal and policy framework which allows for regulation and oversight of children in the community to a large

extent (M=3.12). This is supported by 24(24.0%) of the respondents who indicated to a large extent.

Lastly, it was evident from the study findings that the community has supported a skilled child protection workforce that takes care of the children as supported by 34(34.0%) of the respondents to a very large extent and 19(19.0%) of them to a large extent.

In addition to these findings, an interview with the key informants revealed additional post conflict mechanisms. For instance, an interview with one of the faith leaders was quoted...

“Psychosocial care and support through community based mechanism and child friendly spaces are the best approaches which have worked in post conflict intervention.”

The main theme is to allow children to seek information and emotional support from care givers. Child Friendly Space promotes psychosocial wellbeing of children; this involves programs that maintain children in stable and supportive family environments, social mental, spiritual needs for a positive human development

Among the save the children officials interviewed, the findings revealed that psychosocial care and support through community based mechanism and child friendly spaces in Jonglei State has not been designed well and effective. One of them was quote,

“The intervention has not been effective enough to offer psychosocial support to vulnerable children in post conflict situation. Majority of adolescent boys who have dropped out of school prefer child friendly space mechanisms compared to girls. This is because the context of South Sudan does not allow ladies to have recreation activities and child friendly spaces rather attend family responsibilities like looking for water and fetching for firewood and cooking”

This statement implies that child friendly spaces are recreational facilities which provides psychosocial nourishments to children however most times girls are busy looking for firewoods,water and cooking due to traditional customary practises, consequently girls are seen as a source of wealth for the family

These findings slightly contract with the findings from the households with children with post conflict experiences, and children themselves. The main difference is the introduction of the gender imbalance between boys and girls, although the other aspects in the mechanisms used are almost same. Psychological support also emerged to be one of the best intervention although its clear that it is not adequately supported.

Other mechanisms were also reported by one of the save the children official who was quoted saying...

“Identification, registration and providing interim care and family re-unification through advocacy and awareness creation, documentation of unaccompanied and separated and missing children, Family tracing and response and interim care/foster families, are some of the mechanisms used to a large extent.”

This means that type of mechanisms helps in reunification of children and their families in post conflict environment by documenting the victims and survivors. The separated and unaccompanied children benefits mostly since it connects children and families.

It is clear from these findings that there were other unique mechanisms used to a large extent, which included identification, registration, interim care and family re-unification through advocacy and awareness creation.

From the study findings in table 4.11, it can be said that the Save the Children organization has put in place post conflict adjustment mechanisms which address the problems of vulnerable children in Jonglei State. These mechanisms are “a network or group of individuals at a community level who work in a coordinated manner towards children wellbeing and protection goals. Such mechanisms are either indigenous or externally initiated and supported and they are informal or formal in their structure and functioning.

These mechanisms ensured the safety of children from physical, psychological and emotional harm at various stages including at the community level. These study findings agree with Killian (2003) who asserted that the basic intention of such mechanisms/approaches/methods is to facilitate community mobilization through which community members take ownership of their vulnerable children. The view is based on the premise that community adjustment mechanisms need to be community owned. The basic ideology in adopting this approach is one of Ubuntu, an Afrocentric philosophy which sees every individual in a community, child or adult, as the privilege and responsibility of all in the community, with shared goals for survival (Lewis, 1999; Mbiti, 1990). The findings also agree with those of other studies that most of the post conflict adjustment mechanisms have been linked to psychological issues. For instance, Kalksma (2002) strongly proposes psychological interventions as an adjustment mechanism to help children cope with post conflict problems. Fazel and Stein (2002) also supports the findings by indicating that curative programs focus on mental health, they include a variety of methods such as: psychotherapy, individual and small group counselling, and creative therapy, which were found to be practiced to a large extent in the present study.

From the study findings it's clear that post conflict adjustment mechanisms used by save the children in addressing the problems of vulnerable children in Jonglei State South Sudan ensured the safety of children from physical, psychological and emotional harm at various stages including at the community level. The same has also been experienced in Northern

Uganda, Sierra Leone and in Liberia, for example, war affected children often are grouped and socialize among themselves through sports, dance, music and drama, conveying messages of peaceful and harmonious coexistence among themselves and other members of the community. The communities have a very supportive public towards the children from conflict vulnerable families in South Sudan through child friendly spaces where psychological first aid/counselling takes place which has worked in Northern Uganda, Sierra Leone and in Liberia. However traditional healing practices which understands local customs is preferable in all countries as opposed to counselling which has been regarded in all countries as a foreign method.

Psychosocial approach is an example of post conflict adjustment mechanisms used in Jonglei State south Sudan and other countries like Northern Uganda to address both the psychological and the social aspects of children's lives, well-being and development, directly or indirectly. Children are at high risk of either losing their loved ones to death or being separated from them. In both countries psychosocial programmes aimed to strengthen children's resilience and alleviate their suffering by increasing the level of trust, playfulness and tolerance among them.

In Northern Uganda, Sierra Leone and in Liberia reintegration programmes for children into communities have worked well as opposed to South Sudan due to frequent conflicts. Mutual acceptance within the family and the community is essential for successful reintegration.

4.5: Challenges of Implementing Post Conflict Adjustment

The third objective of the study sought to determine the challenges of implementation of post conflict adjustment. A questionnaire was therefore administered to the beneficiaries at save the children, the vulnerable and affected children and the government officials. The questionnaire sought to examine the challenges of implementing post conflict adjustment mechanisms for vulnerable children in Jonglei state of South Sudan. It addressed the save the children organization, the government, the children and the community. Therefore respondents were asked to rate the challenges in the order of their preference from the weakest or smallest challenge to the biggest or strongest challenge. The scale used is such

that Strongly disagree [SD-1], Disagree [D-2], N-normal [N-3], A-Agree [4], SA-Strongly agree [5]. The findings are presented as indicated in Table 12 using frequency counts, percentages, means and standard deviations.

Table 13 Save the Children Challenges

Challenges encountered	SD	D	N	A	SA	M	SD
Migration	7(7.0)	15(15.0)	10(10.0)	20(20.0)	48(48.0)	3.87	1.346
Inaccessibility to hostile communities	9(9.0)	13(13.0)	9(9.0)	27(27.0)	42(42.0)	3.80	1.348
Unexpected conflict breakout	8(8.0)	7(7.0)	19(19.0)	22(22.0)	44(44.0)	3.87	1.276
Poor coordination among the local leaders	9(9.0)	10(10.0)	20(20.0)	25(25.0)	36(36.0)	3.69	1.300
Reluctance among the community members to accept help	6(6.0)	14(14.0)	18(18.0)	26(26.0)	36(36.0)	3.72	1.256
Overall mean and standard deviation						3.79	.92

Source: field data(2018)

The findings in Table 13 indicates the challenges that are faced by Save the Children organization on post conflict adjustment. The findings indicates that save the children experiences problems in locating the beneficiaries and children due to migration as indicated by majority, 48(48.0%) of the respondents who strongly agreed, and supported by a mean and standard deviations of (M=3.87, SD=1.35). When the children to be assisted by the organization are rare to locate, it becomes a great challenge to the organization. This disappearance might be caused by unexpected conflict breakout, which majority of the respondents, 44(44.0%) strongly agreed that it was also a major problem. This was supported by a high rating (M=3.87, SD=1.27), even though the standard deviation indicated some variations among the respondents. This implies that even though independence was achieved, the harsh political situation has not settled to end the conflict. As a result, the beneficiaries of the children to benefit from the post conflict adjustment end up migrating from their known locations thus are giving Save the Children organization a difficult time locating them. This

was supported by a high rating migration. Furthermore, there is a problem of inaccessibility to hostile communities. Majority of the respondents, 42(42.0%) strongly agreed that Save the Children organization experiences problems in accessing the conflict prone areas due to challenges attributed to security. These findings were confirmed by a high rating ($M=3.80$, $SD=1.34$) implying that averagely, respondents rated the problem as high. In addition, Save the children experiences problems related to poor coordination among the leaders. It is logical to conduct the residents through their leaders before any donation or help is given to the community. However, majority of the respondents, 36(36.0%) strongly agreed that there was poor coordination among the local leaders thus hindering the post conflict adjustment programs by Save the Children. The findings were supported by a high rating ($M=3.68$, $SD=1.13$). Finally majority of the respondents, 36(36.0%) revealed that there was reluctance among the community members to allow the process of post conflict management due to unknown reasons, with a high rating ($M=3.79$, $SD=.92$).

The second challenges faced by government were also sought by the study. Some similar problems as those of the organization were also experienced by the government in trying to implement the post conflict adjustment mechanisms/methods. For the Save the Children to fully implement adjustment mechanisms, it must liaise with the government. In the process of interacting with Save the Children, the government also finds its chance in implementing these mechanisms. The findings are presented as indicated in Table 13 that follows.

The main challenges of implementing post conflict adjustment mechanisms/methods used by Save the Children for vulnerable children in Jonglei State of South Sudan includes migration, inaccessibility to affected communities and unexpected conflict breakout 'This implies that even though independence was achieved, the harsh political situation has not settled to end the conflict. As a result, the beneficiaries of the post conflict adjustment end up migrating from their known locations thus are giving Save the Children organization a difficult time locating them.

In Rwanda, the aftermath of the genocidal war of 1994 against the Tutsi and moderate Hutu has seen the restoration of peace through various mechanisms used in post conflict incorporating many child protection partners and Government; however before meaningful results they experienced poor coordination among the local leaders and reluctance among the community members to accept help.

Similarly with South Sudan, Rwanda survivors of the 1994 genocide work hard to move on from the traumas of the past, it is the sole responsibility of the new generation to break the cycle of challenges facing adjustment mechanisms and build a stable foundation from the aftershock of its violent history. Many children suffer from psychological distresses and difficult life conditions that prevent them from obtaining an appropriate education and maximizing their potential.

Burundi also faced similar situation marred with scarcity of resources and the return of large refugee populations that took years to be addressed. Unlike Rwanda, Jonglei South Sudan, Somali and Burundi's population remains in the grip of pernicious poverty, and children still suffer from post conflict problems with little to alleviate and overcome the challenges. Countries emerging from conflicts face a multitude of problems, many of which are characteristic of post-conflict situations even after independence.

Table 14 Challenges Experienced by the Government

Challenges encountered	SD	D	N	A	SA	M	SD
Consistent conflicts between community	12(12.0)	21(21.0)	9(9.0)	16(16.0)	42(42.0)	3.55	1.500
Periodic cattle rustling	10(10.0)	8(8.0)	6(6.0)	8(8.0)	68(68.0)	4.16	1.398
A weak legal and judicial system	10(10.0)	14(14.0)	26(26.0)	6(6.0)	44(44.0)	3.60	1.421
Consistent conflicts between ethnic groups	10(10.0)	5(5.0)	17(17.0)	44(44.0)	24(24.0)	3.67	1.190

Source: SPSS output (2018)

From the findings as indicated in Table 14, it is clear that there is consistent conflicts between communities as revealed by majority, 42(42.0%) of the respondents, with a high rating (M=3.55, SD=1.50). Furthermore, majority, 68(68.0%) of the respondents indicated that there is periodic cattle rustling with a high rating (M=4.16, SD=1.39), implying that this is a big

hindrance to the government's efforts to aide Save the Children in addressing post conflict adjustment. Another challenge that faces the government in trying to address the post conflict adjustment mechanisms is the weak legal and judicial system as indicated by majority, 44(44.0%) of the respondents, with a rating of (M=3.60, SD=1.42) on the statement. Finally, the findings revealed that there is a consistent conflict between ethnic groups thus making it difficult for the government to effectively address the post conflict adjustment mechanisms.

According to the data from the interview with the government officials, one of them was quoted saying

“In the rush to provide humanitarian aid and save lives, less attention is paid to the human rights protection that must be provided to people affected by disasters and conflicts. In addition, not much attention is paid to the rights of vulnerable children in Jonglei State.”

These findings imply that there is less attention paid to the human rights protection that must be provided to people affected by disasters and conflicts. There is also the aspect of negligence of the children's rights in the process of complying to the mechanisms, which poses a big challenge.

Another challenged faced by save the children was noted by one of the save the children officials

“The designs of intervention methods for addressing psychosocial adjustments in Jonglei State sometimes do not look at fundamental basic services to be an integrated approach in protection. Access to water was identified as a significant challenge following disasters and was described as fundamental to prevent rape children

especially girls experienced during war/conflicts. Young girls are most vulnerable when they are required to walk long distances to reach water.”

This challenge can be attributed to the lack of basic facilities of inadequate material or poor infrastructure development thus resulting to a hindrance in addressing using the proposed mechanisms. Therefore many challenges hinder the implementation of child protection interventions in South Sudan.

Another quote from the interview with the save the children official revealed a more serious challenge. The officer was quoted saying.....

“There are many challenges, for example, the limited number and capacity of professional social workers in nascent government services, with few based on the ground at state and county level, is a key constraint”

These findings indicate that there are challenges to the efforts put in place to implement the post conflict adjustment mechanisms. Other challenges that were common to the government officials, save the children officials and the faith leaders were the fact that tribal and ethnic groups.

One of the Faith leaders was quoted saying

“Ethnic and tribal conflicts continue to threaten children, while the lack of access to education, extreme poverty, a weak legal and judicial system, and an over-reliance on customary law practices makes children more vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. Violence and discrimination against women and girls, which is rooted in cultural norms, traditions and practices, and the destruction of traditional community based protection mechanisms due to the civil war are all factors that continue to pose challenges in the implementation of mechanisms for addressing psychosocial adjustment for vulnerable children”

Most mechanisms do not work because of a weak legal and judicial system and an over-reliance on customary law practices posing risks to children well being and destruction of social fabric structures and lack of access to education. This has a negative impact on children since they will become irresponsible future leaders

From these findings, it is clear that there are many forms of challenges encountered by the stakeholders in an art to try and implement the post conflict adjustment mechanisms. Even though there were various intervention approaches/mechanisms, most children still suffer from distress and trauma due to the many challenges that faced the implementation of post conflict adjustment mechanisms/methods used by Save the Children for vulnerable children in Jonglei state of South Sudan. Some of these challenges were: Limited number and capacity of professional social workers in nascent government services, with few based on the ground at state and county level is a key constraint. Consistent conflicts between community and ethnic groups continue to threaten children, while the lack of access to education, extreme poverty, a weak legal and judicial system, and an over-reliance on customary law practices and poor traditions of child abductions, cattle and rustling and stereotypes' makes children more vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1: Introduction

This chapter discusses the summary of findings and conclusions of the same. The chapter as well makes recommendations and gives proposals for areas for further research. The main purpose of the research was to examine the methods of post conflict adjustments used by Save the Children to address the problems of vulnerable children in conflict affected area of Jonglei State of South Sudan. Using questionnaires, interviews and focus group discussions, the researcher collected data from the beneficiaries of Save the Children.

5.2: summary of findings

The post conflict problems experienced by children in Jonglei State of South Sudan

The study demonstrated that the problems experienced by children in post conflict environment were associated with the risk for mental health problems following their association with fighting forces during conflict (such as anxiety, depression, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and increases in aggression and hostility). These problems may persist for years, although with decreasing intensity. However, the problems experienced before independence were more than those experienced after independence.

Some of these problems like poverty, lack of food and school dropout had an impact on children vulnerability even though education is a great equalizer in terms of social mobility, as it enables individual children to improve their wellbeing however this has been fruitless due to frequent closer of schools and high number of school dropout. The post conflict has generated, particularly the alarming food insecurity situation that has had far-reaching livelihood consequences for the entire population especially children whose lives need to be

saved. These problems weaken future prospects for growth of South Sudan. A number of measurement issues are, however, worth noting. The war/conflict has caused extensive social and economic troubles in the country, drastically reducing national and personal incomes. Both the fear of frequent conflict and violent attacks and substantial cuts in economic resources are expected to have forced parents to pull their children out of school to go and look for food.

Most people in South Sudan are food insecure because food does not reach them during UN WFP food distribution. Food rarely reaches rural communities because government elites steal it or militias intercept it coming out of Juba. Most of this food, which comes largely from foreign aid, is wasted because donors cannot guarantee that it reaches its target.

The extent to which post conflict adjustment mechanisms used by Save the Children address the problems of vulnerable children in Jonglei state.

The research revealed that some mechanisms are used in individual trauma-focused cognitive-behavioural therapy as one of the interventions. However in war zones of Jonglei, such individualized treatment approaches are not commonly implemented, given the resources required, the lack of specialized mental health professionals in South Sudan (currently there are only two professionals), the low prioritization of mental health, and the stigma that is associated with mental health problems. The extent of use of the proposed post conflict adjustment mechanisms was found to be large for most of them, such as rights of the children, their participation, community coordination and responsibility of every community member to protect them.

In trying to evaluate the most widely used mechanisms, community awareness and public members are informed about the rights of the traumatized and less fortunate children emerge to be the best mechanism used. This appeals for community ownership of all

methods/mechanisms that are used in addressing post conflict problems of vulnerable children as opposed to community members have knowledge on data maladjustments, and child protection issues which is the least example of mechanisms used since having a knowledge of data would not help much in responding at community level but in programming level to make an informed decision for intervention.

Challenges of implementing post conflict adjustment mechanisms/methods used by Save the Children for vulnerable children in Jonglei state of South Sudan.

From the study findings, it was discovered that even though there were various intervention approaches/mechanisms, most children still suffer from distress and trauma due to the many challenges that faced the implementation of post conflict adjustment mechanisms/methods used by Save the Children for vulnerable children in Jonglei state of South Sudan. The challenged were classified into two, those by the government and those by the non-governmental organizations such as the Save the Children. Some of these challenges were: Limited number and capacity of professional social workers in nascent government services, with few based on the ground at state and county level is a key constraint. Consistent conflicts between community and ethnic groups continue to threaten children, while the lack of access to education, extreme poverty, a weak legal and judicial system, and an over-reliance on customary law practices and poor traditions of child abductions, cattle and rustling and stereotypes' makes children more vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.

5.3: Conclusions

Based on the research findings, the following conclusions were drawn from each study objective;

Post conflict problems experienced by children in Jonglei state of South Sudan

The children in post conflict environment experienced various problems, among them, anxiety, depression, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and increases in aggression and hostility.

The following is a ranking from the most experienced problem ranging from, resorting to violence, overreaction, losing friends as a result of conflict, children becoming orphans, depression and trauma among others.

The extent to which post conflict adjustment mechanisms

There were mechanisms that were put in place by the Save the Children address the problems of vulnerable children in Jonglei State. However, they were not implemented in some zones of Jonglei State and this left some children still vulnerable to post conflicts. This leads to the conclusion that there was a large extent that could have been overcome by the challenges.

Among the mechanisms ranging from the most effectively used were as follows: The community public members are informed about the rights of the traumatized and less fortunate children, child bullying is prohibited in the community, the community has supported a skilled child protection workforce that takes care of the children the community advocates for the participation of children in their counterparts welfare, community has a very supportive public towards the children from conflict vulnerable families coordination supported among the community members on children's welfare, community has been trained to ensure that every member is child friendly, there is legal and policy framework which allows for regulation and oversight of children in the community and community members have knowledge on data maladjustments, and child protection issues.

Challenges of implementing post conflict adjustment mechanisms

The implementation of post conflict adjustment mechanisms/methods used by Save the Children for vulnerable children in Jonglei State of South Sudan was faced by a number of challenges. Among these were: Consistent conflicts between community and ethnic groups continue to threaten children, while the lack of access to education, extreme poverty, a weak legal and judicial system, and an over-reliance on customary law practices and poor traditions

of child abductions, cattle and rustling and stereotypes' makes children more vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.

5.4: Recommendations

From the study findings, the following recommendations were made:

Post conflict problems experienced by children in Jonglei State of South Sudan

The government of South Sudan to take their citizens through justice and reconciliation process to help them heal and avoid emergence of other conflicts. Children should also undergo intensive guidance and counselling from other neighbouring states as the governments and non-governmental organizations initiative.

The extent to which post conflict adjustment mechanisms are used

Save the Children organization to improve the post conflict adjustment mechanisms used to address the problems of vulnerable children in Jonglei State so as to cater for the children in all zones.

Challenges of implementing post conflict adjustment mechanisms

Save the Children organization to put in measures to curb the challenges they face in implementing post conflict adjustment mechanisms/methods in addressing vulnerable children in Jonglei State of South Sudan. This can be with the help of the stakeholders such as the government and other non-governmental organizations.

5.5: Suggestions for further studies

- i. A research to be done on post conflict problems experienced by children in other African countries
- ii. A research to be done on extent to which post conflict adjustment mechanisms/methods are used by organizations in other African countries to address the problems of vulnerable children.

- iii. A research to be done on challenges of implementing post conflict adjustment mechanisms/methods by organizations in other African countries to address the problems of vulnerable children.

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Appendix

QUESTIONNAIRE

The briefing process

I welcome your responses to my thesis research on assessing the approaches/mechanisms for addressing post conflict adjustment for vulnerable children in conflict affected area of Jonglei state questionnaire and your views on any effectiveness of mechanisms/approaches for addressing post conflict adjustment for vulnerable children conflict affected area of Jonglei State, South Sudan. Please use the comments sections provided to raise additional points not covered by my questions. The oral consultation interview remains open until 28 September 2018.

During the consultation, I wish to engage as widely as possible with all interested actors to hear their views. I will be engaging in face-to-face interviews with key stakeholders throughout the interview period. I will also ensure that I hear the views of children, teachers, young people and families.

Sending back your questionnaire

1. There are three ways of completing and submitting the questionnaire and/or sending me your comments.

In person

2. Handle in your questionnaire to me directly once you are through during my field work visit

Download and email

3. This document can be downloaded once you have given me your email and completed on your computer and emailed to: charlesowuoral@yahoo.com

Print and post

4. This document can be printed, completed by hand and posted to:
Charles Owuor Okwany
Juba Tong Piny Kololo Road
HACT South Sudan Compound

What happens next?

I will compile and explore response, analyze data on effectiveness of psychosocial intervention mechanisms/approaches/programmes on vulnerable children. The data gathered from despondence will help to examine the methods of post conflict adjustments used by Save the Childrento address the problems of vulnerable children in conflict affected area of Jonglei State of South Sudan.

. Secondly the data collected will help to find out the coping mechanisms of vulnerable children used by Save the Children in post conflict and emergency situation and make recommendation on areas of improvement according to the analysis.

Confidentiality

The information you provide will be held by me. It will only be used for the purposes of academic research paper and to help child protection actors to become more effective on approaches/mechanisms in child protection in South Sudan.

I will treat your identity in confidence, if you disclose it to me. However will not publish an organization’s views.

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

1. Gender: put a tick in your category

Female <input type="checkbox"/>	Male <input type="checkbox"/>
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2. Age (tick)

Under 14 <input type="checkbox"/>	14–18 <input type="checkbox"/>	19–24 <input type="checkbox"/>	25–34 <input type="checkbox"/>	35–44 <input type="checkbox"/>	Above 44 <input type="checkbox"/>
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3. How would you describe your ethnic group?

4. **Religion/belief**

None	<input type="checkbox"/>	Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buddhist	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindu	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jewish	<input type="checkbox"/>	Muslim	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sikh	<input type="checkbox"/>	Any other, please state:	<input type="checkbox"/>

1. Disability

Do you consider yourself to be disabled?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
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2. Effects of conflicts

Do you consider yourself to be a victim of conflict?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
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SECTION B: POST CONFLICT PROBLEMS BEFORE INDEPENDENCE

Outlined are some of the perceived post conflict problems that are experienced by children in Jonglei state of South Sudan before independent. Kindly indicates the extent to which you agree with the problems as being the most or least problematic to the children. The scale used is 1-5 with 1-strongly disagree [SD], 2 disagree [D], 3- normal [N], 4 agree[A], 5 strongly agree[SA].

8 years before independence

Post conflict problem	SD	D	N	A	SA
3. Sadness, Hopelessness and guilt					
4. Depression and trauma					
5. I get easily Angered and irritated					
6. Resorting to violence					
7. Overreaction					

8. Lost friends					
9. Became orphaned					
10. No longer religious					
11. Other children from sneer at me					
12. My family is hated					
13. We are poor					
14. I have dropped out of school					
15. Have engaged in drug abuse					
16. I work for people to get food					

Outlined are some of the perceived post conflict problems that are experienced by children in Jonglei state of South Sudan after independent from(2011-2018)

Post conflict problem (8 years after independence)	SD	D	N	A	SA
17. Sadness, Hopelessness and guilt					
18. Depression and trauma					
19. I get easily Angered and irritated					
20. Resorting to violence					
21. Overreaction					
22. Lost friends					
23. Became orphaned					
24. No longer religious					
25. Other children from sneer at me					
26. My family is hated					
27. We are poor					
28. I have dropped out of school					
29. Have engaged in drug abuse					
30. I work for people to get food					

SECTION C THE EXTENT TO WHICH POST CONFLICT ADJUSTMENT MECHANISMS USED BY SAVE THE CHILDREN ADDRESS THE PROBLEMS OF VULNERABLE CHILDREN IN JONGLEI STATE

This section seek to determine the extent to which post conflict adjustment mechanisms used by Save the Children address the problems of vulnerable children in Jonglei state. Tick where appropriate to rate the level to the best of your knowledge

The community public members are informed about the rights of the traumatized and less fortunated children SD[] D [] N [] A [] SA []

31. Community members have knowledge on data maladjustments, and child protection issues D[] D [] N [] A [] SA []

32. Child bullying is prohibited in the communitySD[] D [] N [] A [] SA []

33. The community advocates for the participation of children in their counterparts welfare SD[] D [] N [] A [] SA []

34. There is a coordinated supported among the community members on children's welfare SD[] D [] N [] A [] SA []
35. The community has a very supportive public towards the children from conflict vulnerable families SD[] D [] N [] A [] SA []
36. Community has been trained to ensure that every member is child friendly SD[] D [] N [] A [] SA []
37. There is legal and policy framework which allows for regulation and oversight of children in the community SD[] D [] N [] A [] SA []
38. The community has supported a skilled child protection workforce that takes care of the children SD[] D [] N [] A [] SA []

SECTION D: CHALLENGES OF IMPLEMENTING POST CONFLICT ADJUSTMENT BY SAVE THE CHILDREN IN JONGLEI STATE SOUTH SUDAN

This questionnaire seek to examine the challenges of implementing post conflict adjustment mechanisms/methods used by Save the children for vulnerable children in Jonglei state of South Sudan.

Note: Rate the challenges in the order of your preference from the weakest or smallest challenge to the biggest or strongest challenge. The scale used is such that VS-very small [1], S-small [2], N-normal [3], B- big [4], VB-very big [5]. Use the numbers in the boxes [], at the end of each statement in the following outlined statements.

39. Limited number and capacity of professional social workers in nascent government services []
40. Consistent conflicts between community []
41. Consistent conflicts between ethnic groups []
42. While the lack of access to education []
43. Extreme poverty []
44. A weak legal and judicial system []
45. An over-reliance on customary law practices []
46. Poor traditions of child abductions []
47. Periodic cattle rustling between communities []
48. Steriotypes that makes children more vulnerable to abuse and exploitation []

End of Questionnaire

Thanks

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW

Q1. What are some problems experienced by children (boys and girls) during and after the conflict in your areas

Kindly list here

--

Q2 What are various mechanisms/methods of post conflict adjustment used by Save the Children in addressing problems experienced by children?

Kindly list here

--

Q3 What do you think are the main constrains which threaten post conflict adjustment mechanisms for vulnerable children

--

If you have been a victim of conflict which mechanisms do you prefer in post conflict adjustments for children? Be in focus group discussions the last page

Psychosocial care and support through community based mechanism and child friendly spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monitoring and reporting of grave child rights violation and prevention of sexual abuse and Gender based violence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Identification, registration and providing interim care and family re-unification	<input type="checkbox"/>	Promotion of justice through police, social welfare and Actors	<input type="checkbox"/>
Advocacy and support for the implementation of the Child Act	<input type="checkbox"/>	Introduction of social a protection programme as a poverty reduction measure for children	<input type="checkbox"/>

	<input type="checkbox"/>	Any other, please state:	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Focus group questionnaire

APPENDIX III: KREJCIE & MORGAN'S TABLE FOR DETERMINING SAMPLE SIZE FROM A GIVEN POPULATION

N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	100000	384

Note.—*N* is population size, while *S* is sample size.

