

**IMPROVING THE STANDARDS OF LIVING USING PETROLEUM
REVENUE: THE CASE OF KOCH COUNTY, UNITY STATE,
SOUTH SUDAN**

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Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree
of Master of Arts in Social Transformation with specialization in
Governance

Tangaza University College
The Catholic University of Eastern Africa

Nairobi

July 2018

Declaration

I, Gatpan Thoar Gideon, declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for any academic credit or a degree in any other university. It has been achieved through personal reading, scientific research analysis and critical reflection. All information obtained from other sources has been duly cited and acknowledged.

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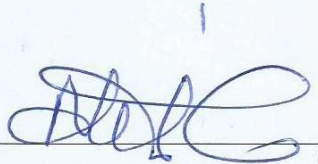
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Date: 19/7/2018

Dedication

I dedicate this work to the Almighty God who made it possible for me to complete this study without any hindrance. A special dedication goes to the members of my family and especially my beloved wife Teresa Nyakume Yoak and all our children for having stood by me and supporting me during the study.

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIDS	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AUC	-	African Union Commission
CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
CPA	-	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CDF	-	Community Development Fund
CSR	-	Corporate Social Responsibility
CCP	-	Community Compensation Package
EITI	-	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FDI	-	Foreign Direct Investment
FBO	-	Faith Based Organisation
FGD	-	Focused Group Discussion
GCC	-	Great Cooperation Council
GDP	-	Growth Domestic Product
GNPOC	-	Greater Nile Petroleum Operating Company
GONU	-	Government of National Unity
GOSS	-	Government of Southern Sudan
HIV	-	Human Immune Virus
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
KPMG	-	Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler
LSE	-	London School of Economics and Political Science

MNE	-	Multinational Enterprise
MOFEP	-	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MOJCA	-	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
NBHS	-	National Baseline Household Survey
NBS	-	National Bureau of Statistics
NCP	-	National Congress Party
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization
NIS	-	National Intelligent Service
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPEC	-	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PDOC	-	Petrodar Operating Company
PLA	-	Participatory Learning and Action
PPP	-	Public-Private Partnership
PRA	-	Participatory Rural Appraisal
SDGS	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SPLA	-	Sudan's People Liberation Army
SPLM	-	Sudan's People Liberation Movement
SPOC	-	Sud Petroleum Operating Company
SSCCSE	-	South Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation
SSDP	-	South Sudan Development Plan
SSP	-	South Sudanese Pound

TNCs	-	Transnational Cooperation
UN	-	United Nations
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
USD	-	United States Dollars
USSP	-	Unity State Strategic Plan
WNPOC	-	White Nile Petroleum Operating Company

Operational Definitions of Terms

The researcher has developed the following operational definitions for the purposes of this study.

2% State Share: The money from petroleum revenue allocated by the Government of South Sudan to the communities living in Unity State oilfields to improve their standards of living.

3% Community Share: The money from petroleum revenue allocated by the Government of South Sudan to the communities living in Koch County oilfields to improve their standards of living.

Community Development Fund: The money from petroleum revenue allocated by the Petroleum Operating Companies to the communities living in Unity State and Koch County oilfields to improve their standards of living.

Community Compensation Package: The money from petroleum revenue allocated by Petroleum Operating Companies to communities in Unity State and Koch County whose properties and livelihoods were destroyed during petroleum exploration.

Petroleum Revenue: The amount of money usually in United States dollars receives by the Republic of South Sudan from the sale of petroleum revenue after all overhead costs have been deducted.

Household: Homestead with at least 6-10 people not necessary born by the same parents. The members of the household can be relatives or other people who

joined them during the war because their family members were killed or permanently displaced and could not be traced even after resettlement.

County Government:

The third level of administration in the Republic of South Sudan which is considered the lowest level of public resource transfer from the National Government. It can receive grants directly from the National Government and the State Government and also Community Development Funds from the Petroleum Operating Companies to create and implement development projects to promote social transformation.

State Government:

The second level of administration in the Republic of South Sudan which receives allocation of petroleum revenue and other grants from the National Government and uses them to create and implement development projects to promote social transformation.

National Government:

Government of the Republic of South Sudan with sovereign powers to engage with Multinational Corporations to explore and extract petroleum revenue and also has the legitimate authority to allocate petroleum revenue.

Petroleum Operating Companies:

Consortium of Multinational Corporations from China, India and Malaysia with capital, technological know-how and managerial skills and who signed corporation agreements with National Government Republic of South Sudan. In Koch

County, they operate under the name Sud Petroleum Operating Company (SPOC).

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my innermost gratitude and heartfelt thanks to the Almighty God for giving me good health, knowledge and seeing me through all challenges in the course of writing this work including financial constraints. Special gratitude to my beloved wife Teresa Nyakume Yoak for her inspiration and to our children for understanding the need for studies in this challenging period especially when South Sudan is tearing apart while they need their father's support and care.

I am pleased to acknowledge the greater support I received from my supervisors Dr. Reginald Nalugala and Dr. Benjamin Mulili who have been so helpful and accessible most of the times and who have successfully guided me to accomplish this work. They were patient, tolerant, supportive and humble when responding to my queries and have been very keen to discover errors in my work. I am grateful to my research assistants, especially Mr. Gajaak Kong, who has been so instrumental in ensuring that the distribution and collection of questionnaires was successful.

It is also important for me to acknowledge the support of my friends, Mr. Simon Chuol Martin and Ms. Bella Nininahazwe, who have encouraged me to complete this study despite many challenges due to the crises in South Sudan. I can not afford to forget the generosity and kindness of Br. Jonas, the Director of the Institute of Social Ministry in Mission (ISMM) who has been so considerate of my financial challenges and desired to see me through this study.

Abstract

This study sought to determine the extent to which petroleum revenue had been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County, Unity State, South Sudan. The study was guided by four specific objectives which were to determine the extent to which 2% state share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living; explore the extent to which 3% community share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living; examine the extent to which Community Development Fund from petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living; and discuss the extent to which Community Compensation Package from petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living. The study adopted a descriptive research design with both quantitative and qualitative approaches to collect data. The target group for this study was Koch County. The sample size for the study composed of 371 heads of households, 33 officials from the county government and 17 managers from Sud Petroleum Operating Company. The research used purposive sampling. Data collected was qualitatively and quantitatively analyzed to generate information of what respondents answered based on open and closed-ended questions in questionnaires which were administered to them. Qualitative data was systematic organized into manageable units and coded under particular themes as per the objectives of the study. Quantitative data was coded, analysed and summarized using descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages and tables. Several indicators were identified as guiding principles towards measuring the objectives. The study found out that the main cause to lack of implementing the state share of petroleum revenues is the weak systems of governance characterized by political instability, lack of political will, rampant corruption and social injustices. Therefore, the study proposes a transformative action plan to address petroleum revenue. To promote accountability and transparency in the management of petroleum revenue, all stakeholders must be involved. The government must be sensitized to encourage community participation in decision making processes. The government at all levels must ensure that petroleum policies are disseminated among the people living in the petroleum producing states and that awareness training on safety has been achieved. Seminars, trainings, workshops, visibility campaigns, research and advocacy is the action plan.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0. Introduction

This chapter has the preliminary foundation of the work. Focusing on the extent to which petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County, Unity State South Sudan, the chapter presents insertion, background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, and significance of the study. It further discusses the scope and delimitation of the study as well as limitations and organization of the work.

1.1 Insertion (personal experience)

Massive campaigns for seismic operations and actual petroleum extraction were directed by Khartoum Government in most parts of Sudan and South Sudan in the late 1990s. There was no consensus over the exploitation of petroleum in the South between South Sudanese communities and the Sudanese Government leaving Khartoum Government to enjoy the monopoly over petroleum industry. At this time, the researcher was a military combatant with Sudan's People Liberation Army (SPLA). This military service became the first experience for the researcher to know about the petroleum industry and how it disrupts normal human activities without adequate compensation, reparation and restitution of the people affected. These have resulted into increased poverty among people living in the oilfields in Koch County. Most of the petroleum activities were controlled by Sudanese National Security Service (NIS).

After the secession of South Sudan from Sudan in 2011, South Sudanese authorities continued to maintain the Sudanese style in the management of petroleum

sector. National Security Service in South Sudan took control of petroleum operations and has made it impossible for the local communities to know exactly what transpires between petroleum operating companies and the government. Petroleum policies are developed and implemented by the national government without involving the local people. Petroleum revenue has been distributed secretly and rarely reaches the local communities directly. Petroleum exploration activities have continued to displace more households, destroy properties and interfere with agricultural activities. During petroleum extraction, people and animals continue to die due to environmental and water pollution. People in Koch County do not access job opportunities because highly paid jobs are only given to the relatives of the persons in higher positions and they have no access to employment opportunities. They lack participation in decision making processes. As a result, local people endure increasing household poverty characterized by lack of access to adequate education and health services, housing, food, water and environmental sanitation. The researcher experienced all these conditions when serving as a state Minister of Information and Communication in Unity State (2010-2012) and as a County Commissioner of Mayiandit County (2012-2013).

For this reason, the researcher sought to find out the extent to which petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standard of living in Koch County, Unity State, South Sudan. He felt that the petroleum producing Counties and States should not wallow in poverty because the South Sudan Constitution has allocated petroleum revenue to improve their standards of living.

1.2 Background of the Study

In global perspective, the growth of populations and wealth lead to increasing energy needs and these needs have been consistently generating an increasing demand for the petroleum products. This demand, therefore, has added value to petroleum making it a rare commodity worldwide. Countries with petroleum reserves are considered rich and have the ability to provide services to transform the lives of their citizens. According to KPMG (2013), 41% of the world's energy consumption was petroleum-dependent in 2010, and many petroleum companies across the globe particularly in Russia and the Middle East opted to increase petroleum production. This move has resulted to increased activities of petroleum exploration and extraction (KPMG, 2013). According to the World Bank (2013), despite the increase in extraction and production of petroleum resources, 767 million people, who make 10.7% of the world's total population, are extremely poor and earn about US\$1.09 below the international poverty threshold of US\$ 1.25 per person per day. This situation has continued to post a great question on whether the petroleum revenue has been used to improve standards of living (World Bank, 2013).

The use of petroleum revenue has both positive and negative sides. On the positive side, evidence has shown sustainable economic growth and development in Canada, the Gulf countries of Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia which have successfully alleviated poverty (IMF, 2015). One of the main drivers behind this growth was the sharp increase in petroleum prices from 1990s to 2012 which greatly contributed to the expansion of petroleum industry encouraging petroleum producing countries to double the number of drilling rigs in order to discover new petroleum reserves in an effort to meet the rising demand. Other contributing factors include; good

governance which is characterized by stable security, rule of law, accountability and transparency and access to justice for all. These countries have used petroleum reserves to invigorate other sectors of the economy including agriculture, tourism, transport and communication, renewable sources of energy and they have developed programmes to improve environmental governance for the common good (IMF, 2015).

On the negative side, petroleum producing countries have witnessed humanitarian catastrophes exemplified by civil wars, wanton destruction of lives and properties in addition to human rights abuses, torture, social injustices, war crimes and crimes against humanity (OPEC, 2016). The push factors resulting to the above mentioned conditions included the balance of power mostly between military, economic and technological super powers, such as USA, China and Japan. This balance of power led to serious lobby especially after the fall of the Berlin wall when the world became a unipolar system enabling the World Bank and the United Nations to promote democratic governance and conditioned foreign aid to nations with institutional capacity and the rule of law (OPEC, 2016). Pull factors such as bad governance from petroleum producing states characterized by constitutional crises, impunity, abuse of power, lack of accountability and transparency, monopolized market economy and pervasive corruption have continued to impede the economic progress in a global context (OPEC, 2016).

Regionally, Libya after emerging as an African petroleum giant especially at the time of Colonel Muammar Gaddafi (1969-2011), has tremendously succeeded in improving the standard of living among the majority of Libyan citizens using petroleum revenue. The Libyan Government provided free education to all children and free health services for all (IMF, 2014). This was possible because the petroleum industry in Libya accounted

for over 90% of the government's budget with strict management regulations from authoritarian regime. However, the impact of the 2011 crisis created a sharp decrease on the Libyan economy resulting in a budget deficit of 17.1% of GDP (IMF, 2014). There have been no significant changes to bridge this deficit because the Country is currently undergoing total political and economic turmoil leaving the natural resources for competition by various militia groups to finance variety of agenda including terrorism. The Libyan people are now exposed to poverty and their future remains uncertain (IMF, 2014). In Nigeria, given the crises in the petroleum rich Niger Delta region, questions arose as to whether the petroleum revenue has been contributing to household income or used to better the provision of social security services such as protection, education, health, water hygiene and sanitation (IMF, 2016).

Sub-Saharan Africa, despite its riches in all kind of natural resources including petroleum, has experienced extreme poverty with 389 million people living on less than US\$1.25 per person per day (World Bank, 2015). These people are living below the internationally recommended poverty threshold by the World Bank and make a proportion of 41.0% of the total global poverty (World Bank, 2015). The current standards of living for the Sub-Saharan Africa countries are mostly characterized by a purchasing power of US\$1.09 per person per day. According to the World Bank (2016), it was not certain in any way that the petroleum resource contributed directly or indirectly to improve the standards of living of the people in petroleum producing states. This is the challenges in the regional, for example, countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Somali, Sudan and South Sudan are experiencing worse economic conditions

than Botswana and South Africa due to protracted civil wars related to distribution of national resources and power sharing (World Bank, 2016).

In Sudan, petroleum resource has been largely operated by Chinese companies especially at the time of President Omar Hassan Al-Bashir where the Chinese state-owned companies came to various contractual agreements with the Sudanese government to finance petroleum exploration and extraction during the war (Attree, 2012). A huge portion of petroleum money was spent on military activities for the Khartoum Government to withstand the mounting threats from rebels. Fundamental changes in the management of petroleum resources only occurred when the National Congress Party (NCP) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005, a move that provided a framework for wealth sharing arrangements that catered for the interest of the marginalized people in Southern Sudan under the interim autonomy towards secession in 2011 (CPA, 2005).

In South Sudan, the Transitional Constitution of 2011 allows for the establishment of petroleum institutions which help in operationalizing the procedures and management of petroleum operating companies to commit to the principles of transparency, respect of human rights and environmental sustainability for the common good (Government of Southern Sudan, (2011). The same Transitional Constitution of 2011 has also pointed out that the petroleum revenue shares are meant to be used to improve the standards of living of communities living in petroleum producing states and counties. It has allocated two percent State share of petroleum revenue, three percent Community Share of petroleum revenue, Community Development Fund from petroleum revenue and Compensation Package from petroleum revenue. However, the coordination mechanisms between the

States, Counties and the corporate management of petroleum companies has posed a challenges question in term of effectiveness and efficiency in policy implementation to ensure that petroleum revenue is used to improve the standard of living of the people living in the oilfields (Shankleman, 2011).

Ninety-eight percent of the South Sudan government's annual operating budget and eighty percent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is derived from petr, making South Sudan the most petroleum dependent country in the world (Revenue Watch, 2013). According to the World Bank (2011), 50.6% (4,181,325) of the population in South Sudan is living below the poverty line of US\$1.25 per person per day with poverty rates substantially lower in urban areas making 24.4% as compared to 55.4% in rural areas. 68% (398,344) of Unity State population live below the poverty line. 28.6% of households are headed by women and of this, 56.9% live below the poverty line. Poverty rates are higher in households whose heads have no formal education considering the fact that education standard in South Sudan is still low (World Bank, 2011).

Koch County started exportation of petroleum through the Port of Sudan in 2004. After signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005 between the National Congress Party (NCP) from North Sudan and Sudan's People Liberation Movement (SPLM) from South Sudan, most of the Petroleum reserves became fully owned by South Sudan (CPA, 2005). The fundamental resource that helped South Sudan to benefit from peace during the interim period (2005-2011) up to the time of secession was petroleum revenue that the Country used to invigorate other sectors of the economy to promote sustainable development.

The foregoing discussion reveals in principle that, even with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, which was a move to provide a framework for wealth sharing arrangements that catered for the interest of the marginalized people in Southern Sudan, and clear allocation of petroleum revenue share to improve the standards of living of the people in South Sudan, the poverty levels are still high. In spite of such advances in frameworks at all those broad levels, a gap is prevalent between commitments made and practices on the ground. Principle indicators are rife that not much has been invested especially in South Sudan and more so Koch County in particular to address the challenging reality of poverty.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

In Sudan, general recognition to allocate a defined percentage of petroleum revenue to petroleum producing states was adopted in the Interim National Constitution of the Republic of the Sudan (INCRS, 2005). Article 192 sub-section (5) of the Interim National Constitution of the Republic of the Sudan, states that at least two percent of the petroleum revenue shall be allocated to the petroleum producing states in proportion to the output produced in the state (INCRS, 2005, p.82). Article 190 (e) states that “persons enjoying rights in land are entitled to equitable compensation on just terms arising from acquisition or development of land for the extraction of subterranean natural resources from the area in respect of which they have rights” (INCRS,2005, p.79). Unity State as a petroleum producing state has been receiving an average of thirty million Sudanese pounds an equivalent of two percent share of petroleum revenue annually for the period between 2005 and 2010. Koch County in Unity State has been a beneficiary of this

allocation. According to Unity State Strategic Plan (2012), this amount was meant to create programs to invigorate other sectors of the economy and promote development (USSP, 2012).

Despite all these support the poverty levels are still high. South Sudan household poverty estimates indicated that Koch County reported high level poverty of 67% (50,158) of population living below poverty line of US\$1.25 per person per day (National Bureau of Statistics, 2008). Regardless of petroleum revenue allocation, development grants from the National Government Local Government Board and other locally generated revenues, households in Koch County are not able to access adequate health services, food, housing, education, road transport, communication infrastructure, improved farming techniques, safe drinking water and employment opportunities. The worst is that the households have been experiencing abnormalities in birth, water and environmental pollution, massive displacement and complicated illnesses. These conditions have been substantiated by the report from South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics (National Bureau of Statistics, 2011). Therefore, the study sought to find out the extent to which petroleum revenue is improving the standards of living in Koch County, Unity State, South Sudan.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective

The main objective of the study was to investigate the extent to which petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County, Unity State, South Sudan.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives to guide in responding to the main objective were as follows:

1. Determine the extent to which the 2% State share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County.
2. Explore how the 3% Community Share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County.
3. Examine the extent to which the Community Development Fund from petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County.
4. Discuss how the Community Compensation Package from petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County.

1.5 Research Questions

The questions formulated to guide the specific objectives were as follows:

1. What is the extent to which 2% State Share of petroleum revenue improves the standards of living in Koch County?
2. What is the level to which 3% Community Share of petroleum revenue improves the standards of living in Koch County?
3. What is the degree to which Community Development Fund from petroleum revenue improves the standards of living in Koch County?
4. How has the Community Compensation Package from petroleum revenue been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study shall be used by educational institutions and independent researchers who would want to carry out further investigations on how petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living of communities living in the oilfields.

The findings shall help the National Government, State Government, County Government, communities in Koch County and the petroleum operating companies to identify the gap and make critical informed decisions to improve the standards of living.

Most of the respondents in this study are citizens of Koch County and through their participation, they have realized that it is their contribution to identify the gap and generate information that inform decisions to effectively and efficiently manage petroleum revenue to improve the standards of living.

1.7 Scope/Delimitation of the Study

This study covered the entire Koch County. However, a pilot test of the data collection instrument was conducted in Guit County which has also been involved in the management of petroleum revenue. The data collection was done at household level and the level of key informants. The researcher investigated the management of petroleum revenue starting from the interim period (2005-2013) when South Sudan was administered by an autonomous Government as stipulated in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA,2005). The researcher has also included the management of petroleum revenue after secession when South Sudan adopted the Transitional Constitution of 2011.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

This research investigated petroleum revenue management between National Government, State and County governments and Petroleum Operating Companies. It was sensitive enough to raise concerns with government agencies which at some extent interfered with data collection exercise and created fear of exposure among respondents. To mitigate this, the researcher explained to the respondents that the research was for academic purposes. Also, the current civil war in South Sudan particularly in Koch County has deteriorated local roads conditions which made it very difficult for the researcher and the research assistants to access communities. In the context of the civil war, both researcher and assistants feared losing their lives due to attacks by various militia groups. To address this limitation, the researcher used the local people in Koch County to facilitate collection of data. This did not raise alarm and people were at ease to share the information. The researcher also assured them of confidentiality of the information gathered.

1.9 Summary

This chapter summarizes the introduction, researcher's experience about the social problem, background, statement of the problem, objectives, questions, significant, scope and limitations of the study. In the background, the researcher expressed the full intention backed by the literature reviewed which actually revealed the gap in knowledge and the researcher's experience demonstrated the gap to be addressed.

1.10 Organization of the Study

The study is organized into six chapters. The first chapter presents insertion, background information, the study problem, objectives of the study, research questions, and significance of the study, scope and delimitation, and limitation of the study. The second chapter reviews related literature, the theory informing the study and conceptual framework. The third chapter focused on the research methodology used to conduct the study, including the research design, study location, target population, sample and sampling techniques, data collection techniques, data analysis methods, and ethical issues of the study. The fourth is devoted to the presentation and analysis of data. That is the summary of the findings, discussion/interpretation of the core findings, conclusions drawn from the findings and policy recommendations. The fifth chapter is theological analysis and reflection and the sixth chapter concludes with an action plan. This is the interaction among the diverse chapters and alternative solutions.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews literature related to the research objectives. The chapter examines literature on two percent state share of petroleum revenue, three percent community share of petroleum revenue, community development fund from petroleum revenue and community compensation package from petroleum revenue. The literature is organized thematically along the stated study objectives. The chapter also describes the theoretical and conceptual framework that guided the study.

2.1 Defining Standards of Living

According to the United Nations (2004), standards of living mean people's access to available and adequate food, housing, health protection, education and social security. The world body considers these as part of human rights and should be a priority obligation for governments and other institutions with responsibility to safeguard human development and that absence of these conditions leads to poverty (United Nations, 2004). Food and Agriculture Organization defines standards of living as the ability to achieve socially acceptable conditions of living such as food, shelter, health and income (FAO, 2005).

Sen (1994) considered poverty as lack of capabilities characterized by inadequate income, poor education, poor health, insecurity, low self-confidence and a sense of powerlessness. He further argued that standards of living is not a standard of opulence although influenced by opulence, but is directly a matter of the life one leads rather than the resources and means one has to lead a life (Sen and Hawthorn ,1985).

Townsend (1979) examined the extent of poverty in the United Kingdom through a survey of household resources and living standards and provided explanations that lack of command to socially acceptable conditions leads to poverty which he categorized into objective and deprivation concepts. On the objectivity concept, he defined poverty relatively as people, groups and families whose resources are so seriously below those commanded by the average individual or family, making them feel excluded from the ordinary living patterns, customs and activities. Whereas on the deprivation concept, it is “the denial by majority non-governmental as well as government institutions of access of certain kinds of people to earnings or earnings substitutes, the structuring of the resource systems in relation to social stratification and even the evolution and structure of the wage system attracted little attention” (Townsend, 1979, p.59).

United Nation Development Programmes (UNDP) (1995) defined poverty not as purely income but both in terms of capability and income with income being lack of access to employment and other economic activities and capability being deprivation of access to productive resources and basic services such as food, nutrition, health, education, housing and environmental protection, protection of social security and social fabric, political participation and freedom of choices. Poverty is a denial of access to basic services such as health, education, political participation, security, food and nutrition and emphasized inadequate and overcrowding shelter as the actual manifestation of poverty (United Nation Development Programmes, 1995).

United Nations (1995) defined absolute poverty as a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. United Nation further asserts that

poverty is lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihood and lack of participation in decision-making and in civil, social and cultural life. Ten years later, the United Nations conducted a social summit in New York which extended the context of poverty definition from lack of income and consumption to lack of access to resources, income, employment and participation in society (United Nations, 2005).

According to the World Bank (2011), poverty is a pronounced deprivation in one or more dimensions of the welfare of an individual such as limited access to health facilities, low human capital, inadequate housing infrastructure, malnutrition, lack of certain goods and services, inability to express political views or profess religious beliefs.

Though scholars have defined conditions that lead to improved standards of living, they have not linked them to a resource like petroleum revenue and how it can affect the standards of living. Given this gap, the researcher sought to determine the extent to which petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living.

2.2 Petroleum Revenue

According to Shell (1983), petroleum is a liquid deposit of hydrocarbons occurring all over the world at various depths beneath land and sea. The petroleum giant further described this precious commodity as an accumulation of hydrocarbons formed long time ago by decomposition of animals and vegetable remains. Shell described petroleum as the biggest business of the twentieth century as it becomes the prime source of energy (Shell, 1983). Yergin (2008) described petroleum as a complex, naturally occurring liquid mixture mostly containing hydrocarbons and has very much revolutionized the way of living in the twentieth century particularly in the Middle East.

According to Odularu (2007), petroleum revenue is the amount of money usually receive from the sales of domestic or export of petroleum products and used to invigorate other sectors of the economy to improve standards of living.

Petroleum revenue like any other resource is governed by development and social policies which aim to direct the utilization of resources for the common good. When developing these policies, governance systems play a very important role in addressing challenges leading to poverty. In global governance, United Nations (2015) adopted a supremely ambitious and transformative vision for the year 2030 in New York which envisages a world free of poverty, hunger, disease and want, and where all life can thrive. The world body also envisages a universal healthcare, education, social protection and respect for human rights, human dignity, and the rule of law, justice and equality. In an effort to achieve this vision, UN unanimously declared and adopted seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in order of priorities. Goal one among the seventeen goals is to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, goal two is to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture and goal three is to ensure health lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. These goals are to be implemented through a revitalized framework of global partnership, embracing the spirit of global solidarity and intensive global engagement bringing together governments, private sector, civil society, the United Nations System and other actors to mobilize available resources (United Nations, 2015).

African Union Commission (2015) adopted unanimously an ambitious vision 2063 in Addis Ababa Ethiopia with seven aspirations in order of priorities. The most conspicuous aspiration among others include a prosperous Africa based on inclusive

growth and sustainable development, an integrated continent and politically united based on the ideals of good governance, democracy, and respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law. These three aspirations, among others, can be achieved through another sixteen actions that include eradication of poverty through enhanced investment in the productive capacities of the people, improving incomes, creating jobs, providing basic necessities for life and opportunities for all Africans to have decent and affordable housing in clean, secure and well planned environments (AUC, 2015).

In Sudan, general recognition to allocate a defined percentage of petroleum revenue to petroleum producing states was adopted in the Interim National Constitution of the Republic of the Sudan. Article 192 sub-section (5) of the Interim National Constitution of the Republic of the Sudan, states that at least two percent of the petroleum revenue shall be allocated to the petroleum producing states in proportion to the output produced in the state (INCRS, 2005). The Interim National Constitution of the Republic of the Sudan provides for a compensation package of the communities whose land has been occupied during the extraction of subterranean resources. Article 190 (e) states that “persons enjoying rights in land are entitled to equitable compensation on just terms arising from acquisition or development of land for the extraction of subterranean natural resources from the area in respect of which they have rights” (INCRS, 2005).

South Sudan, petroleum revenue is regulated by the Laws of the Republic of South Sudan. Article 178 sub-section (1) of Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan states that the National Government petroleum revenue shall derive from the net petroleum revenue after payment to the petroleum Revenue Stabilization Account. The two percent payable to the petroleum producing states shall be increased to

five percent and shall be allocated as follows: (a) two percent shall be allocated to the state and (b) three percent to the communities (Government of Southern Sudan, 2011). South Sudan Petroleum Act (2012) which provides for the overall management of petroleum industry through institutional framework. Article 82 sub-section (1) of the Petroleum Act 2012 states that, “the Ministry shall provide a community development plan, after consultation with local communities in the contract area and sub-section (3) of the same provides that a license or a contractor shall establish a fund call the Community Development Fund to finance the plan” (Act,2012, p.39).

The existing literature on petroleum revenue has unveiled existing policies and laws meant to improve the standards of living to the petroleum producing states in South Sudan. However, according to the World Bank (2011), 68% (398,344) of Unity State population is living below the poverty line. The vital question that remains is: Is the petroleum revenue allocation to petroleum producing states serving its purpose? The study has addressed these concerns.

2.3 Empirical Literature

2.3.1 Two Percent State Share of Petroleum Revenue

Two percent state share of petroleum revenue is the money from petroleum revenue allocated by the Government of South Sudan to the communities living in Unity State oilfields from (2005-2010) to improve the standards of living (INCRS, 2005). Petroleum revenue is expected to improve the standards of living. Mashayekhi (1998) examined the impact of petroleum revenue on the economic structures of petroleum-exporting countries in Venezuela, Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and found

that governments use petroleum revenue to finance development projects, pay operating cost to petroleum companies to improve the standards of living.

Petroleum revenue can improve the standards of living based on evidences obtained from Canada and the Gulf Countries of Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia which successfully alleviated poverty (IMF, 2015).

When Libya was an African petroleum giant especially at the time of Colonel Muammar Gaddafi (1969-2011), it tremendously succeeded in improving the standards of living of the majority of Libyans using petroleum revenue. The Libyan Government provided free education to all school going children and free health services for all (IMF, 2014). This was possible because the petroleum industry in Libya accounted for over 90% of the government's budget with strict management regulations from authoritarian regime (IMF, 2014).

In order to compensate people living in petroleum producing areas for the environmental and social harm that they have experienced as a result of petroleum production, the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan requires that two percent of petroleum revenue be given to petroleum producing states (Deng, 2015). South Sudan has policies and laws to address standards of living of its people. Article 192 sub-section (5) of the Interim National Constitution of the Republic of the Sudan, states that at least two percent of the petroleum revenue shall be allocated to the petroleum producing states in proportion to the output produced in the state (INCRS, 2005, p.82). Article 190 (e) states that "persons enjoying rights in land are entitled to equitable compensation on just terms arising from acquisition or development of land for the extraction of subterranean natural resources from the area in respect of which they

have rights” (INCRS, 2005, p.79). Unity State as petroleum producing state has been receiving an average of 30 million Sudanese pounds an equivalent of two percent share of petroleum revenue annually for the period between 2005 and 2010. Even with two percent share of petroleum revenue, South Sudan household poverty estimate indicated that Koch County reported high level poverty of 67% (50,158) of population living below poverty line of US\$1.25 per person per day (National Bureau of Statistics, 2008).

Article 178 sub-section (1) of Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan states that “the National Government petroleum revenue shall derive from the net petroleum revenue after payment to the Petroleum Revenue Stabilization Account. The two percent payable to the petroleum producing states shall be increased to five percent and shall be allocated as follows: (a) two percent shall be allocated to the state and (b) three percent to the communities” (TCRSS, 2011, p.66). With all the policies and laws in place, households continue to suffer and drift further to poverty. Not many studies have explored this aspect of two percent State Share of Petroleum Revenue, like the present study.

However the scholars have explained how petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living, their focused was only on the countries in the North America, Middle East, South America and North Africa. They have no explanations on the use of petroleum revenue in the Sub-Sahara and East Africa to improve the standards living. This has created a gap in the knowledge particularly on how petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in the Republic of South Sudan. Therefore, the researcher has investigated the use of petroleum revenue in the Koch County, Unity State, South Sudan to improve the standards of living.

2.3.2 Three percent Community Share of Petroleum Revenue

The Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan (2011) allocates five percent petroleum revenue to petroleum producing states. Koch County in Unity State as petroleum producing County has been a beneficiary of three percent community share of petroleum revenue among other counties from the five percent State share of petroleum revenue leaving the state with only two percent state share of petroleum revenue.

According to Patey (2010), the overall petroleum operations in South Sudan are directed by the National Security Service. Other findings include; economic underdevelopment, weak state institutions, environmental degradation, rising political grievances and little accountability which has fundamentally affected the efforts to improve the standards of living using petroleum revenue (Patey, 2010). Grawert and Andrä (2013) examined the impact of petroleum investments on local person's livelihood in South Sudan, its potential to provoke conflict and the relationship between government, petroleum operating companies and local communities in the management of petroleum revenue. They found that, petroleum revenue has not been used to expand and diversify local economy to improve the standards of living and that local communities are excluded from employment, training and skills development (Grawert and Andrä, 2013).

Nelson (2013) examined the impact of petroleum revenue to the lives of the ordinary South Sudanese people. The study found out that 90% of South Sudanese people live on less than US\$1 per person per day. According to him, the citizens of South Sudan have been waiting for the actual time when petroleum revenue which is the only hope and

lifeline of their economy comes to change their lives for the better. He further explained that there is no political will to push through the interest of the ordinary people. He underscored rampant corruption and abuse of power by a few political elites who created more frustration among the rural people and undermined the process to improve the standards of living using petroleum revenue (Nelson, 2013). As evident by Nyaba “Linked to the issue of kickbacks and commissions was the payment of US\$280 million to a little known contractor to build the Mariam-Aweil dirt road. The middleman a business partner of the GOSS Minister of Finance and Economic Planning who negotiated the deal pocketed US\$28 million, being ten percent commission of his service” (Nyaba,2011, p.128).

Cust and Harding (2013) investigated the importance of the role of governance institutions in shaping investment incentives in the petroleum sector in South Sudan. The study found that petroleum revenue accounts for 97% of South Sudan GDP and 98% of government revenues from 2008-2011. They emphasized serious underdevelopment of non-petroleum sector of South Sudanese economy, deteriorating investment climate for the international development partners and inadequate capacity of South Sudanese government to rebuild political and governance structures. According to them, all these institutional capacity constraints from the national government have affected the overall management of petroleum revenue at state and county levels and have derailed the efforts to improve the standards of living (Cust & Harding, 2013). Garang (2015) examined the contribution of petroleum wealth in promoting financial sector development and small medium-size enterprises in South Sudan and found that the distance from the city, firm

size and gender of the firm owner significantly affects the likelihood for applying and receiving a loan from the financial institutions.

Although the scholars underscored the challenges facing the communities in South Sudan in relation to the existent of petroleum resource, they were too general in their approach and failed to link these challenges to petroleum producing states. Therefore, the researcher investigated particularly the extent to which petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County, Unity State, South Sudan.

2.3.3 Community Development Fund from Petroleum Revenue

Jenkins and Yakovleva (2006) explored the trends in the reporting of the impacts and issues in the global mining industry and the increasing need for individual companies to justify their existence and document their performance through the disclosure of social and environmental information. They accentuated corporate social responsibility and sustainable development as the major factors that fully describe the impact of mining industry. Corporate social responsibility appreciates the quality of life, dignity and the cultural values of the local people where the corporate organizations operate. They further explained that sustainable development lies in the progress of economic development, environmental protection and social cohesion dimensions. They stressed that social progress can be achieved when there is an effective environment protection, prudent use of natural resources and employment to maintain high level economic growth to improve the standards of living.

Lowi (2009) explored the sectoral particularities of petroleum-based development in Algeria and their effects on the relationship of the petroleum-based development institutions, the choices of political institutions and the distribution of resources from national government to lower administrative levels. The findings of this study indicated that, Algerian institutions operated in a fragile environment, they were narrow and poorly equipped to manage conflicts that have affected petroleum operations during the crises. The relationship between the public institutions and petroleum operating companies was also affected by the conflicts and that Algeria which is petroleum exporting state became unstable in the aftermath of a shock that triggers crises of distribution. According to Lowi, political uncertainty influenced the choices of political institutions and as such, Algeria deviated from its formal trajectory and descent in to political turmoil characterized by social conflicts yet the institutional mechanisms for addressing them and the capacity of leadership to reform remained lacking. Algerian people faced the difficulties and their expectations remained unfulfilled until the time of resurgence of the current State of Algeria when President Bouteflika restored the governing system in his quest for more terms in office while working with former opponents (Lowi, 2009).

Chambers (1997) argued that everyone is an actor in the same upper system of organization and communication. The concept of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) which is mostly favoring those in managerial positions from the petroleum operating companies and those in higher government authorities to impinge their agenda on people in the lowest system has been the major cause of inequalities in achieving development agenda. He criticized this approach and encouraged Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) that will enable those in the lower system of administration to participate in the

decision making process. According to Nyaba (2011), the approach to petroleum extraction and management has been from national, state and county levels leaving the local communities only as recipients of executive orders meaning no one really cares about the importance of their participation in the petroleum industry. He emphasized that petroleum giants at regional and international levels always engage in contractual agreements with the national government to carry out seismic operations without the consent of the local population leaving them as victims of such operations in the pretext of national interest. He further explained that local inhabitants of the petroleum rich states know better the best terms they would agree with petroleum operating companies if only given a chance to participate in the decision making process.

According to Global Witness (2014), petroleum sector has become a central focus and means to ignite violence conflicts among the South Sudanese communities living in oilfields. The report argued that revenue from petroleum sector has been diverted from development projects towards military spending by the government authorities to deal with the mounting threats of insecurity and that the ongoing conflict has fragmented the system of authority and has undermined the democratic structures in South Sudan (Global Witness, 2014). According to Bakam (2004), corporations' activities in the petroleum industry have created wider suspicion between politicians and business people resulting in increased poverty, wars, environmental destruction and complicated illnesses among the communities living in oilfields without tangible intervention from the management of petroleum sector to improve the standards of living (Bakam, 2004, p.2).

However the scholars stressed the existence of poor institutions in the countries with petroleum-based development and the impact of choice of political institutions, they

only did it in the context of North Africa. This created a gap in knowledge with regards to utilization of petroleum revenue. Therefore, the researcher investigated the extent to which petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County, Unity State, South Sudan.

2.3.4 Community Compensation Package from Petroleum Revenue

Pretty and Ward (2001) found out a significant contribution of social and human capital to successful management of natural resources and developments of social network institutions. According to them, the local communities benefit from the extraction of natural resources in terms of employment, training and skills development which in this case are facilitated by the external agencies or organizations as motivation incentives to improve the standards of living (Pretty & Ward, 2001). Boopathy (2000) examined the procedure of establishment and implementation of bioremediation plant in the extraction of natural resources and found out that, both positive and negative aspects of bioremediation plants such as onsite establishment of bioremediation plant with minimal site disruption and less cost and permanent elimination of wastes and liability are equally important in addressing issues of petroleum industry. He emphasized a need for regulatory framework for the natural resource extraction with provision to compensate victims of petroleum operations and develop human resource capacity to operate the facilities (Boopathy, 2000).

Jonsson, Burke and Jiang (2009) carried out a study on extractive industries to ascertain the perceptions held by Chinese Stakeholders on the African operational environment with special focus on transparency. The scholars found out that Chinese

Stakeholders are not aware about the role of Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). According to them, there is no mention of Chinese obligations to compensate the victims of petroleum operations. This implies that Chinese companies have been operating in the extractive industry without following proper procedures as might be required by the national governments policies in Africa to avoid adverse effects in the mining industry (Jonsson et al., 2009).

Jonson (2012) explored the realities regarding the conflict on Panthou/Heglig oilfields just after the eruption of the most deadly clash between South Sudan and Sudan over the ownership of the oilfields especially the Muglad basin. Findings in this study include; massive demographic and population displacement of communities within Unity State especially the inhabitants of the contested oilfields at the time of exploration and extraction to secure the establishment of petroleum installations by both government and petroleum operating companies without compensation. According to him, poor management of petroleum production sites by petroleum operating companies with respect to local communities and their livestock was realized (Jonson, 2012). Ottaway (2012) investigated the root causes of the ongoing conflict between Sudan and South Sudan and within South Sudanese communities and revealed that South Sudanese have never lived in peace and tranquility after their independence and efforts to ensure compensation of those effected by petroleum operations remain frustrated.

Rueskamp et al (2014), examined the links between increasingly high saline drinking water from the boreholes drilled at closest proximity from petroleum extraction and production sites in Tharjiath, Mala and Unity oilfields in Unity State, South Sudan. The study focused on the relationship between the boreholes water aquifers and

horizontal contamination of the same aquifers due to chemicals applied in bioremediation pools in petroleum production sites. The results of this water analysis confirmed contamination of drinking water sources with simultaneous dominance of chloride and Sulphate contents possibility due to the direct links between water aquifers and storage basins, mud pits or bioremediation pools from petroleum production sites leading to high conductivity of drinking water from the boreholes or water wells. The communities in these particular oilfields are affected and have no hope for compensation (Rueskamp et al., 2014).

The scholars had explained both positive and negative contributions of petroleum revenue. However, they failed to specify the extent to which County and State Governments in collaboration with petroleum operating companies utilized petroleum revenue to improve the standards of living.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

This study was guided by Fiscal Decentralization Theory, and the same was supported by two other theories namely Corporate Governance Theory and Foreign Direct Investment Theory. Operationally, these theories unveiled the understanding on how petroleum revenue can be used by the system of governance to improve the standards of living.

2.4.1 Fiscal Decentralization Theory

It has long been held that, in theory, fiscal decentralization may be conducive to economic growth. Charles M. Tiebout the exponent of the Fiscal Decentralization Theory was a Professor of Economics and Geography at the University of Washington. In

his article, “Economic Theory of Fiscal Decentralization”, he defined Fiscal Decentralization Theory as fiscal federalism that involves the relations of multilevel governments and concerns with organization of the provision of public services. He coined this theory from the decentralized system of government with focus on the fiscal role and performance of local governments. The main tenets of this theory includes; the distance in which goods and services are produced and how they reach the beneficiaries, the demand and tastes of goods and services, the cost of public goods in various locations compared to the benefits received by residents, the income variation of different communities and benefits spillover from one community to another. The guiding precept of this theory is how goods and services from the central government trickle down to reaching the populations in the rural areas (Tiebout, 1961).

Ernesto (1999) examined the application of this theory especially the links between the fiscal decentralization and government size in Latin America. Based on his experience as a lead research economist in research department at the Inter-American Development Bank, he described decentralization as assignment of expenditure and revenue responsibilities among different levels of government, the degree of political autonomy enjoyed by lower levels of government, the nature of intergovernmental transfers and the degree of borrowing autonomy granted to lower levels of government by the central government. He found out that, the allocation function of government activities is where most benefits of decentralization are derived from because sub-national governments have limitations in providing stabilization and redistribution functions. He acknowledged that decentralization allows closer match between the population preferences and public goods and services chosen by the government and that

it has important effects on fiscal performance. He also underscored that public participation gives citizens control over public officials with regards to the administration of public goods and services. He further explained that sub-national governmental units are given the autonomy over the provision and financing of public goods and services and have discretion to manage their own revenues and expenditures without intervention from central level. According to him, decentralized organization brings about welfare-enhancing results because it makes government activities more accountable and sub-national governments are closer and more responsive to the needs and preferences of local residents -assuming that preferences are heterogeneous across different sub-national units (Stein, 1999).

This theory guides this study in South Sudan particularly in relation to petroleum revenues distribution from central government to state and county levels. This is because it reduces the distance in which services from national government level reach the local government administrations with minimal costs. Administratively, it guides on how South Sudan States and Counties exercised their responsibilities within their jurisdictions over public goods and services to ensure that these goods and services reached the local populations. The theory further, provides insights on the corporate management of national revenue between government authorities and petroleum operating companies especially in south Sudan where petroleum has been a control variable over government expenditure. In terms of structural and political perspectives, this theory served as a guiding tool to understanding the distribution of national petroleum revenue from higher government level to lower administrative units.

2.4.2 Corporate Governance Theory

This theory was introduced through an idea of Adam Smith in his famous book “Wealth of Nations” where he states that, “a nation that would enrich itself by foreign trade is certainly most likely to do so when its neighbors are all rich and industrious’ (Smith, 1776, p.378). An empirical study sponsored by the World Bank and conducted by Iskander and Chamlou (2000) advanced the idea of Corporate Governance and found out that, Corporate Governance concerns with holding the balance between economic, social, individual and communal goals particularly the interest of those who have got effective control over the firm and the interest of those who supply the firm with external finances. They further emphasized that this theory encourages efficient utilization of resources and aim to align the interest of individuals, corporations and the society as a whole and that it is anchored on a strong partnership between the public and private sector to promote sound base governance structures which are primarily found on the basis of disclosure and openness in order to inculcate confidence within the system and ensure that resources reach the beneficiaries. They also found out that fundamental tenet of this theory is the protection of the interest of the external capital providers from any attempts by the managers to manipulate firm resources for their private gains rather than maximizing the corporation’s financial capacity to meet its legal and contractual obligations (Iskander and Chamlou, 2000).

Ahleringa and Deakin (2007) empirically examined the application of Corporate Governance theory and found out that it is a device of minimizing the agency cost that arises from the separation of ownership and control between firm managers and shareholders. They argued that it considers both internal and external arrangements;

internally, it means the relationship between managers and shareholders whereas externally, it delineates laws, rules and regulations and institutions that provide a level competitive playing field and discipline the behavior of insiders (Ahleringa & Deakin, 2007). Lipman and Keith (2006) described corporate governance as mechanisms that help to prevent scandals, fraud and potential civic and criminal liberty of the organization to enhance its reputation and make it more attractive to customers, investors and suppliers or contributors for the case of non-profit making organizations. On a similar approach, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (1999) underscored various precepts that continue to guide the application of Corporate Governance Theory including; (i) fairness which concerns with the protection of shareholders rights and ensuring that the contracts with resource providers are enforced (ii) transparency which means the timely disclosure of adequate information on corporate financial performance (iii) accounting that deals with clarifying the governance roles and responsibilities to ensure alignment of managerial and shareholders' interests and, (iv) responsibilities which means ensuring compliance with other laws and regulations that reflect society values (Lipman & Keith, 2006). These principles coupled with Baker's view of Corporate Governance as a "long-standing question of how large private enterprises should be governed and structured, how they should distribute and use their financial surpluses, to whom they should be responsible and accountable and even what functions they should fulfill in society" (Baker, 2011, p. 274).

The argument advanced by this theory was relevant to the study because petroleum in South Sudan has been operated by a group of multinational corporations which worked in collaboration with national institutions under the overall stewardship of

the government authorities. This way, the interest of the contracted management staff of the petroleum operating companies, the interest of multinational corporations as financiers and the interest of South Sudan Government was considered and all emphasized the Corporate Social Responsibility with regard to local inhabitants. This theory was best placed to guide the researcher to understand the inter-managerial linkages between public institutions and private institutions and how these linkages were used to control the utilization of petroleum revenue to improve the standards of living.

2.4.3 Foreign Direct Investment Theory

This theory was pioneered by Stephen Hymer through a PhD dissertation (1976). He viewed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Theory as a cross-border investment made by resident in one economy with an objective of establishing a lasting interest in an enterprise in another economy. According to him, the investor is motivated by a strategic long-term relationship with the direct investment enterprise and the influence of the direct investor in the management of the direct investment enterprise. In his approach, he postulated that, local firms have better information about the economic information in their countries than foreign companies. It was from this concept that he proposed two conditions to be fulfilled first for one to explain the existence of FDI. (i) Foreign firms must have a countervailing advantage over the local firms and, (ii) the market for the sale of this advantage must be imperfect (Hymer, 1976).

Calvet (1981) also justified the conditions for the existence of FDI to include the firms' possession of valuable assets over the national firms and the ownership of certain resources by the host-country that can attract the foreign firms (Calvet, 1981). Hymer

emphasized market imperfections as a consequence of exclusivist and permanent control of property rights on technology, access to resources, scale economies, distribution and product differentiation by foreign companies. He described FDI as belonging to the realm of industrial organizations from abroad who always exploit the monopolistic power of the host-countries. An argument advanced by Dunning and Narula (1996) state that “firms engage in FDI in order to exploit best, or organize more efficiently, their existing competitive advantages” (Dunning & Narula, 1996, p.11).

Kindleberger has also suggested that market imperfection is the reason for the existence of FDI by stating that “in a world of pure competition, direct investment could not exist” (Kindleberger, 1969, p.13). OECD (2008) evaluated the operations of FDI and found out that traditional reporting model of FDI operations could not account for the removal of regulatory barriers for cross-border investments, the evolution of multinational enterprises, and the increasing complexity of their financing through offshore tax jurisdictions which has complicated the statistical system of reporting by national financial institutions and enterprises. As such, OECD adopted a new Benchmark Definition of FDI which provides a comprehensive set of standards to address the changing economic and financial realities. OECD assumed that FDI, given the right policy framework, can bring about financial stability, economic development and enhance the well-being of the societies and provided recommendations based on these assumptions such as: “Maintaining consistency with the broad concepts and definition of balance of payments and international investment statistics and developing new statistical methodologies to bring direct investment statistics in to line with financial and economic

developments as well as with new statistical frameworks such as the statistics on the MNEs” (OECD,2008, p.22).

Moran (1998) also examined the host-country policies that attempt to shape foreign investor activities, especially promotion of domestic-content requirements and found out that: host-country should provide a stable noninflationary micro and macroeconomic environment with appropriate regulatory infrastructure that rewards both domestic and foreign investment for FDI to create positive impact. Again, he emphasized that the activities of FDI can be frustrated by the host-country negative influence over the foreign investor activities by limiting foreign ownership of the direct investment enterprises especially when foreign investors are required to take joint-venture with local companies and not to enjoy 100% ownership. In a case where the host-country constrains the operations of direct investment enterprise, Moran provided recommendations such as need to transparent, limited locational subsidies and locational incentives of all sorts, halt and roll back the use of rules of origin and antidumping regulations to protect producers and divert investment flows from one region to another (Moran, 2008).

Ozawa (1992) integrated the relevant ideas and analytical models to a synthesis framework which he called “Foreign Direct Investment Theory (FDI)” so as to delineate the causal relationship between the opportunities and economic development of Transnational Corporations (TNCs) particularly in the early critical stages of transformation in a labour surplus developing Country. He acknowledged that FDI has been built most extensively around the industrial organization economics, meaning it is the theory of the firm economics of internationalization which only focus on either market structures or the firm as a unit of analysis. Therefore, Ozawa argued that FDI has

not been conceptualized in terms of a theory of economic development and further emphasized that FDI model is construed from the perspective of innovating advanced Countries and not for developing countries (Ozawa, 1992).

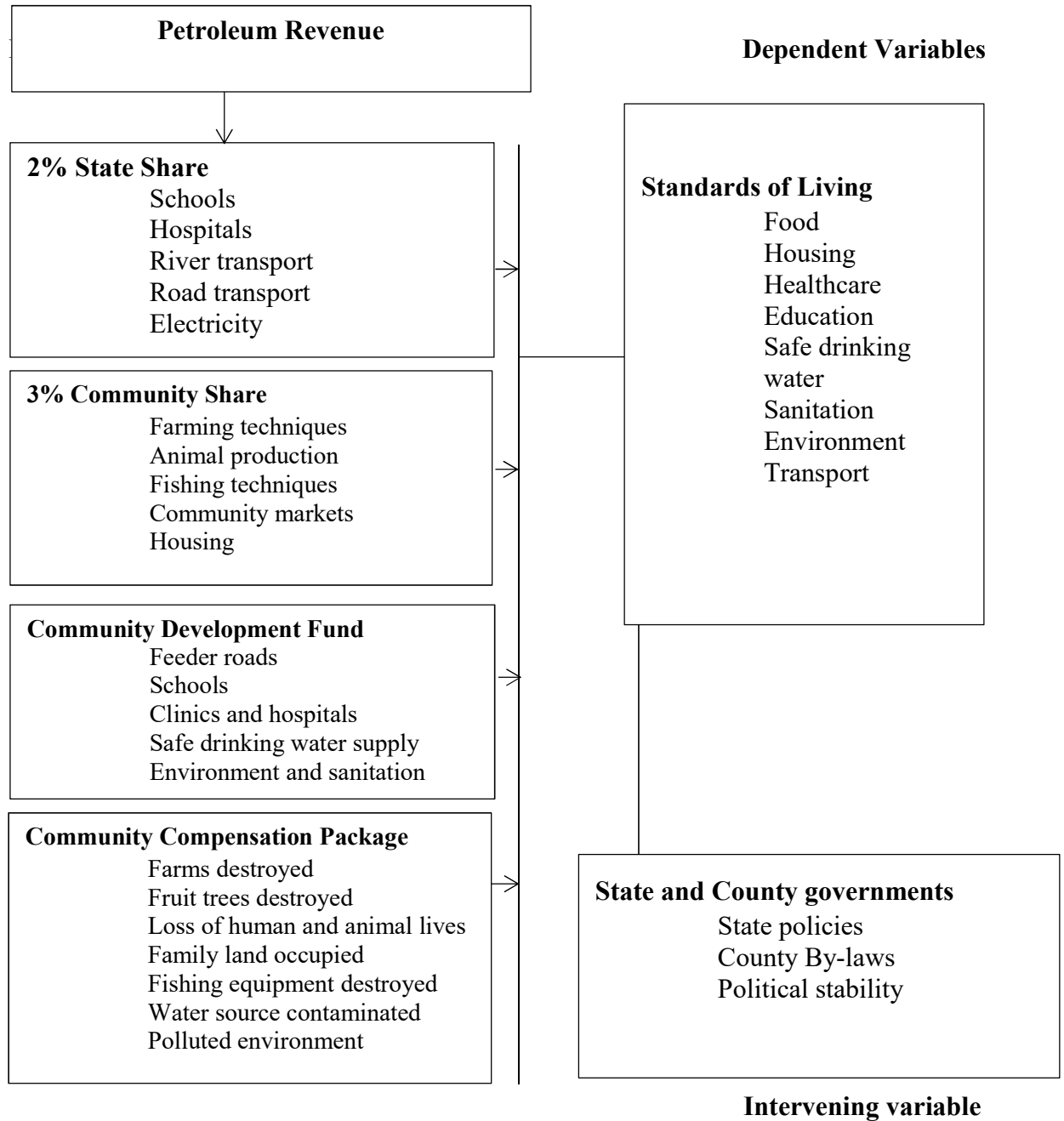
However Ozawa and Moran criticized the FDI theory, the researcher found it relevant to use FDI to guide this study in the context of South Sudan Petroleum Industry. This was because it enabled the researcher to understand and describe the engagement between Chinese, Malaysians and Indians companies with South Sudanese Government and Local Direct Investment Enterprises. It also helped the researcher to describe the transfer of resources from direct investors to direct investment enterprises, from the government authorities to local communities and indirect investors to government authorities. It enabled the researcher to determine the extent to which petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living.

The Fiscal Decentralization Theory informs the present study because its view is decentralizing revenue discretion to sub-national governments to match the spending assignments and also enhance accountability. It is held, therefore, that for a given level of government, revenue means should match expenditure needs as closely as possible, thereby stimulating revenue mobilization from local sources, and improving a country's overall fiscal position; improving accountability of sub-national governments; and reducing the distorting effects of intergovernmental transfers (Shah, 1994). The South Sudan Constitution stipulates how petroleum revenue allocated to states and counties should be distributed. The theory, therefore, was used to explain what hinders the flow of petroleum revenue to oilfields, for example, Koch County.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

In this section, the researcher has provided correlations of the dependent variable with independent variables. The conceptual framework highlights a description of and interrelationship amongst variables in the context of the research problem.

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



Source: Researcher 2018

2.5.1 2% State Share from Petroleum Revenue

2 % state share of petroleum revenue is meant to improve the standards of living for the people of South Sudan. This study seeks to determine to what extent has the 2% state share from petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living. Several indicators were identified as a guiding principle towards measuring the objectives: number of schools, hospitals, River transport, condition of road transport, availability of electricity.

2.5.2 3% Community Share from Petroleum Revenue

This is meant to improve the standards of living through Agriculture. The study intended to find out how the 3% community share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living. Several indicators were identified as a guiding principle towards measuring the objectives: improved farming techniques, Animal production, Fishing techniques, availability of community markets and improved housing.

2.5.3 Community Development Fund from Petroleum Revenue

Community Development Fund is intended to contribute towards the development of the petroleum producing states. The study seeks to determine to what extent has the community development fund from petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living. Several indicators were identified as a guiding principle towards measuring the objectives: construction of feeder roads, Schools, Clinics and hospitals, supply of Safe drinking water, protection of environment and sanitation.

2.5.4 Community Compensation Package from Petroleum revenue

Community Compensation Package from petroleum revenue is meant to compensate those who have lost their land because of petroleum activities. The study

intends to find out to what extent the community compensation package from petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living. Several indicators were identified as a guiding principle towards measuring the objectives: Farms destroyed by petroleum companies, Fruit trees destroyed, loss of human and animal lives, family land occupied, Fishing equipment destroyed, and water source contaminated, and polluted environment.

2.6 Summary

The researcher in this chapter reviewed the literature of various scholars vis-à-vis the main research gap of whether or not the petroleum revenue allocation to petroleum producing states is serving its purpose. The main review focused on the empirical studies of the study objectives. The researcher discussion revealed the existing policies and laws addressing petroleum revenues and how it is supposed to improve the standards of living of people in South Sudan and more those from the petroleum producing states like Unity County.

For the theoretical framework, Fiscal Decentralization Theory; Corporate Governance Theory; and Foreign Direct Investment Theory exposed the reality about revenue allocation.

The conceptual framework explains graphically and in narrative form, the main things to be studied - the key factors, concepts or variables and the presumed relationship among them (Miles and Huberman, 1994). For this study, the conceptual framework provided a structure of correlations of the dependent variable with independent variables. It identified several indicators as a guiding principle towards measuring the objectives.

Throughout the literature review, study gaps emerged between the reality and the ideal. The real situation is that States producing petroleum should receive revenues allocated to improve the standards of living. The ideal situation expected is that poverty levels are not supposed to be that high with allocation of petroleum revenue. Despite all the laws and policies in place, Koch County report high level of poverty of 67%. This is the actual gap and the interest of the researcher, to find out the extent to which petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County, Unity State, South Sudan.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research design, study area, target population, sampling techniques, data collection tools/instruments, methods of data analysis and ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Design

This study used the descriptive research design because the study is concerned with specific prediction, narration of facts and characteristics concerning individuals, groups or situations. The design tends to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject in the study (Kothari, 2004). The researcher chose descriptive research because it can employ either quantitative or qualitative approach or both. Under the quantitative method, the researcher coded, analysed using SPSS and summarized descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages and tables. For narrative description, that is, qualitative method, the researcher organized data into patterns and themes that emerged during the data analysis (Creswell, 2014).

3.3 Study Area

The location of the research site was Koch County, Unity State, South Sudan. The area was chosen because it is supposed to be among those benefiting from petroleum revenues allocated for improvements of standards of living of its people. According to the

Sudan Population and Household Census, 2008, there are 75,000 persons in Koch County. The population is extremely poor, with widespread illiteracy despite them producing petroleum. However, a pilot test of the data collection instruments was done in Guit County which has also been involved in the management of petroleum revenue.

3.4 Target Population

Research populations were all subjects possessing a common observable characteristic (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003, p. 9). The target population for this study was 10,695 households based on the 5th Sudan Population and Household Census (2008). The key informants included the officials from the County, Payam, Boma and petroleum operating companies.

Table 1: Target Population for Key Informants

S/N	Key informants	Description	No.
1	County Officials	Director Water and Sanitation	1
2		Director Health	1
3		Director Education	1
4		Executive Director	1
5		Relief Coordination Office	1
6	Payam and Boma officials	Payam Administrators	7
7		Boma Officials	21
8	SPOC staff	Top level management	6
		Middle level management	11
	Total		50

Source: Koch County and SPOC (2018).

Table 2: Target Population for Households

Household population size was 7 persons based on ACAPS (2015) report.

S/N	Payam	Population	No. of households
1	Boaw	19, 222	$19,222/7 = 2746$
2	Gany	3, 304	$3,304/7 = 472$
3	Jaak	13, 674	$13,674/7 = 1953$
4	Kuachlual	10 ,277	$10,277/7 = 1468$
5	Norbor	3, 189	$3,189/7 = 456$
6	Ngony	19, 595	$19,595/7 = 2799$
7	Pakur	5, 605	$5,605/7 = 801$
Totals			10, 695

Source: Census (2008)

Table 3: Focus Group Discussions

Three Focus group discussions, each comprising 15 members, were selected purposively among members of households based on convenience of access and security, totaling 45 participants who were both men and women. Three locations were identified as safe for focus group discussion. These were Jaak, Kuachlual and Ngony.

Location	No Groups	Group size
Jaak	1	15
Kuachlual	1	15
Ngony	1	15
Total		45

3.5 Sample and Sampling Procedures

A sample of 371 was selected using Krejcie and Morgan's formula. The respondents were selected using a systematic random sampling technique from a sample frame of 10,695 households. Bryman and Bell (2011) affirm that purposive sampling is appropriate when identifying units that possess appropriate characteristics for the research. The researcher employed purposive sampling for a population of 50 key informants who were mainly officials from the County, Payam, Boma and petroleum

operating companies (May, 2001). The focus groups discussion participants were selected purposely among members of households based on the convenience of access and security. Three locations were identified including Jaak, Kuachlual and Ngony. The Krejcie and Morgan formula (1970) to determine the required sample size is calculated as indicated below::

$$S = \frac{X^2NP(1-P)}{d^2(N-1) + X^2P(1-P)}$$

$$S = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times 10,695 \times 0.5 \times (1-0.5)}{0.05^2(10,695-1) + 1.96^2 \times 0.5 \times (1-0.5)}$$

$$S = 371$$

Required sample = 371 households

Where:

N = population size

S = required sample size.

P = the population proportion (assumed to be 0.5 since would provide the maximum sample size).

X = the table value of Chi-Square for 1 degree of the freedom at the desired confident level 1.96

d = degree of accuracy expressed as a proportion of 0.05

Table 4: Sample Population for Households

S/N	Payam	Population	No. of households	Sample
1	Boaw	19,222	2746	2746/10,695*371 = 95
2	Gany	3,304	472	472/10,695*371 = 16
3	Jaak	13,674	1953	1953/10,695*371 = 68
4	Kuachlual	10,277	1468	1468/10,695*371 = 51
5	Norbor	3,189	456	456/10,695*371 = 16
6	Ngony	19,595	2799	2799/10,695*371 = 97
7	Pakur	5,605	801	801/10,695*371 = 28
Totals			10,695	371

Source: Sudan Household Population Census (2008)

3.6 Data Collection Technique

The researcher obtained an introductory letter from Tangaza University College to collect data. Afterwards, the researcher submitted the letter to the Minister of Petroleum in the Republic of South Sudan. The Minister of Petroleum referred the letter to the Petroleum Authority to issue a research permit to the researcher. The Petroleum Authority then issued a research permit to the researcher addressed to the President and the Vice President of Sudan Petroleum Operating Company (SPOC). This letter from petroleum authority was binding at all levels of administration including the state and county.

3.6.1 Data Collection Instruments

3.6.1.1 Questionnaire

The researcher used questionnaires and focus group guide. For the questionnaires he applied both structured and unstructured questionnaires as instruments to collect data. The researcher used unstructured (open-ended) questionnaire for the 50 key informants. This allowed the respondents to express their feelings and personal opinions when answering questions. In the case of household respondents, the researcher used structured (closed-ended) questionnaire which was filled by the head of households. The researcher wrote instructions for the respondents to guide them when filling the questionnaires. In the case of household respondents, the first household was picked at random and the next household was picked after every 29th households. Questionnaires were handed to the

head of households to fill at their free time and were collected by the research assistants after two weeks.

3.6.1.2 Focus Group Discussions

Focus group discussion is a qualitative methods that intends to provide researchers with means for collecting data that can be used to construct a descriptive account of the phenomena being investigated (Dollar and Merrigan, 2002). It is particularly useful because it allows a researcher to uncover people's subjective attitudes and experiences that are typically inaccessible through other means of research (Krueger and Casey, 2000). For example, an individual might indicate on a survey that she/he experiences significant work-life conflict. This is important to know, however, what the survey data does not provide, is information about why and in what ways the individual experiences those work-life challenges. Focus groups also tap into subjective experiences and are an efficient way to collect large amounts of data that describes, compares, or explains a social phenomenon Fink (2006) because they allow participants to interact with one another and build on one another's comments, and they allow the facilitators to probe for details.

3.6.2 Validity of the Instruments

The researcher used 10% of the sample size to administer a pilot test for 5 officials of Greater Nile Petroleum Operating Company and 37 head of households in Guit County. A Cronbachs Alpha value of 0.7 was obtained meaning the instrument was valid to be used for data collection (Gray,2004). Validity was achieved when all respondents understood the questions in the same way and it helped to remove the

deficiencies in the questionnaires (Mvumbi & Ngumbi, 2015). The sample for piloting was not used in the main study.

3.6.3 Reliability of the Instruments

The researcher used 10% of the sample size to administer a pilot test for 5 officials of Greater Nile Petroleum Operating Company and 37 heads of households in Guit County. While administering the pilot test, the researcher collected the first round of answers and gave the same questions to other people of the same categories to answer. All answers from the first round and second round were the same and the researcher concluded that the instrument was internally consistent and reliable to be used for data collection. A Cronbachs Alpha value of 0.7 was obtained meaning that the instrument reliability was achieved (Gray,2004).

3.6.4 Pre-Testing

Pre-test for unstructured questionnaire was done with officials from the Greater Nile Petroleum Operating Company who managed petroleum revenue in Unity oilfields with similar characteristics to that of Tharjiath oilfields where Sud Petroleum Operating Company operate. Pre-test for structured questionnaire was done with 37 heads of households in Guit County where Sud Petroleum Operating Company operate and with similar characteristics to that of Koch County. This pre-test was done in order to detect any deficiencies and difficulties that could be faced by the respondents during the actual administration of the instruments. The main purpose of this pre-test was to ensure that everyone in the sample understands the questions in the same way (Mvumbi & Ngumbi, 2015).

3.6.5 Time Lines

The data collection was done within a period of one month and three weeks (10th April- 2nd June 2017). This was due to a tedious process of getting a research permit from Petroleum Authority and the internal procedures in Sud Petroleum Operating Company (SPOC). The total questionnaires submitted to households were 371. After data collection, only 342 were returned leaving out 29 questionnaires. All the 50 questionnaires for the key informants were issued and all were answered and collected.

3.7 Methods of Data Analysis

Data obtained using both structured and unstructured questionnaires was organized, cleaned, coded and entered into SPSS version 20 for the purposes of analysis. After the analysis, the researcher was able to interpret the results and made decisions (Creswell, 2014).

3.7.1 Quantitative Data

Data obtained from closed-ended questionnaire was coded and analysed using SSP version 20. The data was summarized using descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages and tables (Mvumbi and Ngumbi, 2015).

3.7.2 Qualitative Data

Data obtained from open-ended questionnaire was systematically organized, broken into manageable units and coded under particular themes as per the study objectives. The researcher then analysed and interpreted the data thematically.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

The researcher was able to ensure that all participants in the study participated based on their own free will without any coercion from the researcher or research assistants. The researcher sought the consent of all respondents before answering questions but most of them were afraid due to fear of victimization by security agencies. To handle this, the researcher informed the respondents that he had acquired an authorization from the petroleum authority to carry out the research. The researcher also provided instruction letter to the respondents indicating that every respondent enjoys total anonymity and that any information provided remained confidential. The researcher also ensured that there was no harm to any participant by telling them not to indicate their names. This was observing anonymity of the respondents. The researcher also observed moral principles including respect for persons, beneficence, dignity and privacy (Mvumbi & Ngumbi, 2015).

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents findings of the study based on the four main objectives as follows: to determine the extent to which 2% State Share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living, to explore how the 3% Community Share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living, to examine the extent to which Community Development Fund from petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living and to discuss the extent to which Community Compensation Package from petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County. Responses to the surveys were statistically analyzed and the research findings are presented in the order of the four main themes listed above.

4.1 Data presentation

A total of 371 questionnaires were distributed to the households. The researcher adopted a systematic random sampling technique for a sample frame of 10,695 households. Researcher also employed purposive sampling for a population of 50 key informants who were mainly officials from the County, Payam, Boma and petroleum operating companies. The researcher obtained representative sample by using a sound judgment. In purposive sampling personal judgment needed to be used to choose cases that help answer research questions or achieve research objectives. Three Focus group discussions, each comprising 15 members, were selected purposively among members of households based on convenience of access and security, totaling 45 participants who

were both men and women. Three locations were identified as safe for focus group discussion. These were Jaak, Kuachlual and Ngony. Out of 371 questionnaires, only 342 were filled and returned. The return rate of the questionnaires was 93% while 7% were not returned.

Data from interviews and focus group discussions were qualitatively analyzed. The data generated also enriched the theological reflection and formed the basis for the study's action. Whereas narrative analysis was used for the qualitative data, SPSS and Excel programs were used to process the quantitative data. The information and findings were organized according to the study's four research objectives.

4.2 Demographic Information

Demographic information provides data regarding research participants and is necessary for the determination of whether the individuals in a particular study are a representative sample of the target population for generalization purposes. In this study, demographic information was collected in regard to gender, marital status and age.

Table 5: Respondent Gender

The table 5 below presents the gender analysis.

Sex of the respondent	Frequency	Percent
No response	5	1%
Male	216	63%
Female	121	35%
Total	342	100%

The study indicated that 63% were male while 35% were female. This however did not raise any statistical concern in regard to generating inferential implications since

community welfare was measured in general terms to the general population irrespective of the gender.

Table 6: Respondent Marital Status

Table 6 below presents the analysis of marital status of the respondents.

Respondent Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
No response	5	1%
Single	23	7%
Married	231	68%
Divorced	24	7%
Widowed	42	12%
Separated	17	5%
Total	342	100%

From the study findings, 68% of the respondents were married, 12% were widowed, 7% were single, 7% were widowed, 5% separated while 1% did not respond. The findings assisted the researcher to understand the status of respondents in relation to their responsibilities in the households.

Table 7: Respondent Age

The table 7 below presents the age of the respondents.

Age Bracket	Frequency	Percent
No response	5	1%
18-28 years	29	8%
29-39 years	188	55%
40-50 years	104	30%
51years and above	16	5%
Total	342	100%

From the study findings, 55% of the respondents were in the age bracket of 29-39 years, 30% of the respondents fell in the age bracket of 40-50 years, 8% of the respondents in the age bracket of 18-28 years and 5% of the respondents were 51 and above years while 1% did not respond. Respondent age was sought to determine different experiences of the population in regard to social welfare of the respondents in the target area.

4.3 Analysis of Findings by Objectives

The study findings were organized according to the objectives of the study. The assessment used a Likert scale analysis measuring each item on a scale of five where; 1 represented strongly disagree, 2 disagree, 3 neutral, 4 agree and 5 strongly agree. The key informant data was also analyzed subsequently in the frequency tables.

4.3.1 Using 2% State Share of Petroleum Revenue to improve the standards of living.

This objective sought to determine the extent to which the 2% state share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County. In this regard the respondents were asked to give their opinions on how the 2% state share of petroleum revenue has been used with regard to indicators below. The findings in this regard are as shown in the table 8 below.

Table 8: Using 2% State Share of Petroleum Revenue

Item	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
Our schools were established using petroleum revenue	86(25%)	245(72%)	1(0.3%)	7(2%)	2(1%)
Our hospitals were established using petroleum revenue	161(47%)	110(32%)	3(1%)	7(2%)	60(18%)
Our river transport was improved using petroleum revenue	148(43%)	125(37%)	5(1%)	4(1%)	59(17%)
Our road transport has been improved using petroleum revenue	152(44%)	117(34%)	4(1%)	5(1%)	63(18%)
our electricity has been provided using petroleum revenue	120(35%)	212(62%)	3(1%)	1(0.3%)	5(1%)

From Table 8, it is evident that 72% of those who participated disagreed to whether the 2% state share of petroleum revenue has been used to establish schools, 25% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 2% strongly agreed, 1% strongly agreed and finally 0.3% remained neutral, with the statement. As to whether the 2% state share of petroleum revenue has been used to establish hospitals, 18% of the respondents strongly agreed, 2% agreed, 1% remained neutral, 32% disagreed, and 47% strongly disagreed with the statement. On whether the 2% state share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve river transport, 17% of the respondents strongly agreed, 1% agreed, another 1% remained neutral, 7% disagreed, and 43% strongly disagreed with the statement. As to whether the 2% state share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve road transport, 18% of the respondents strongly agreed, 1% agreed, another 1% remained neutral, 34% disagreed, and 54% strongly disagreed respectively. In response to whether the 2% state share of petroleum revenue has been used to provide electricity, 1% of the

respondents strongly agreed, 0.3% agreed, 1% remained neutral, 62% disagreed, and 35% strongly disagreed with this statement. Based on the above findings, the 2% state share of petroleum revenue has not been fully used to improve the standards of living in Koch County.

4.3.2 Using 3% Community Share of Petroleum Revenue to improve the standards of living.

The second objective of the study sought to explore how the 3% community share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County. The study assessed the improvement of farming techniques, animal production, fishing techniques, the establishment of community markets, and the provision of housing for the community.

Table 9: Using 3% Community Share of Petroleum Revenue

Item	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
Our farming techniques have been improved using petroleum revenue	184(54%)	138(40%)	8(2%)	4(1%)	8(2%)
Our animal production has been improved using petroleum revenue	105(31%)	215(63%)	13(4%)	5(1%)	4(1%)
Our fishing techniques were improved using the money from petroleum	122(36%)	162(47%)	9(3%)	5((1%)	44(13%)
Our community markets were established using petroleum revenue	103(30%)	221(65%)	5(1%)	4(1%)	9(3%)
Our houses were built using petroleum revenue	69(20%)	201(59%)	6(2%)	3(1%)	57(17%)

According to the study findings as to whether the 3% community share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve farming techniques, 2% of the respondents strongly agreed, 1% agreed, 0.3% remained neutral, 40% disagreed, and 54% strongly disagreed with the statement. With regards to whether the 3% community share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve animal production, 1% of the respondents strongly agreed, another 1% agreed, 4% remained neutral, 63% disagreed, and 31% strongly disagreed with the statement. On whether the 3% community share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve fishing techniques, 13% of the respondents strongly agreed, 1% agreed, 3% remained neutral, 47% disagreed, and 36% strongly disagreed with the statement. On the establishment of community markets, 3% of the respondents strongly agreed, 1% agreed, another 1% remained neutral, 65% disagreed, and 30% strongly disagreed with the statement. In response to whether the 3% community share of petroleum revenue has been used to build houses for the community, 17% of the respondents strongly agreed, 1% agreed, 2% remained neutral, 59% disagreed, and 20% strongly disagreed respectively. According to the opinions of the Koch County citizens, it was evident that the 3% community share of petroleum revenue has not been used effectively to improve the standards of living in Koch County.

4.3.3 Using Community Development Fund from Petroleum Revenue to improve the standards of living.

The third objective of the study sought to examine the extent to which community development fund from petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County. The areas assessed included; construction of feeder roads, construction of water points, establishment of hospitals and clinics, protection of

environment, establishment of schools and the improvement of sanitation by petroleum operating companies. The results in this regard are as outlined in the table 10 below.

Table 10: Using Community Development Fund from Petroleum Revenue

Item	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
Our feeder roads were constructed by the petroleum operating companies	103(30%)	157(46)	6(3%)	11(3%)	64(19%)
Our water points were constructed by petroleum operating companies	97(28%)	160(47%)	18(5%)	11(3%)	55(16%)
Our hospitals and clinics were established by petroleum operating companies	107(31%)	150(44%)	21(6%)	6(2%)	56(16%)
Our environment has been protected by petroleum operating companies	86(25%)	210(61%)	9(3%)	3(1%)	33(10%)
Our schools were established by petroleum operating companies	113(33%)	183(54%)	6(2%)	6(2%)	33(10%)
Our sanitation has been improved by petroleum operating companies	101(30%)	204(60%)	14(4%)	5(1%)	17(5%)

According to the study findings as to whether the Community Development Fund (CDF) has been used for the construction of feeder roads, 9% of the respondents strongly agreed, 3% agreed, another 3% remained neutral, 47% disagreed, and 28% strongly disagreed with the statement. On whether water points were constructed by petroleum operating companies, the responses showed that 16% of the respondents strongly agreed, 3% agreed, 5% remained neutral, 44% disagreed, and 31% strongly disagreed respectively. On whether the CDF has been used to establish hospitals and clinics by petroleum operating companies, the responses showed that 16% of the respondents strongly agreed, 2% agreed, 6% remained neutral, 44% disagreed, and 31% strongly disagreed respectively. On whether the CDF has been used to protect the environment by

petroleum operating companies, 10% of the respondents strongly agreed, 1% agreed, 3% remained neutral, 61% disagreed, and 25% strongly disagreed respectively. On whether petroleum operating companies have used the CDF to establish schools, 10% of the respondents strongly agreed, 2% agreed, another 2% remained neutral, 54% disagreed and 33% strongly disagreed respectively. As to whether the CDF has been used to improve sanitation by petroleum operating companies, 5% of the respondents strongly agreed, 1% agreed, 4% remained neutral, 60% disagreed, and 30% strongly disagreed respectively. Based on the above results, it was evident that the community was of the opinion that the CDF has not been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County.

4.3.4 Using Community Compensation Package (CCP) from Petroleum Operating Companies to improve the standards of living.

The fourth objective of the study discussed the extent to which the CCP from petroleum operating companies was used to improve the standards of living in Koch County. Eight indicators were assessed including; compensation of fruit trees, compensation of farms, compensation of fishing equipment, compensation of family land, compensation of contaminated water sources, compensation of dead family members/relatives, compensation of polluted environment and compensation of dead animals by petroleum operating companies. The results are as shown in table 11.

Table 11: Using Community Compensation Package from Petroleum Operating Companies

Using Community Compensation Package from Petroleum Operating Companies					
Item	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
Our fruit tree were compensated by petroleum operating companies	83(24%)	182(53%)	4(1%)	3(1%)	70(20%)
Our farms were compensated by petroleum operating companies	78(23%)	231(68%)	4(1%)	5(1%)	24(7%)
Our fishing equipment were compensated by petroleum operating companies	104(30%)	167(49%)	8(2%)	7(2%)	54(16%)
Our family land was compensated by petroleum operating companies	111(32%)	168(49%)	10(3%)	5(%)	47(14%)
Our contaminated water sources were compensated by petroleum operating companies	113(33%)	168(49%)	13(4%)	4(1%)	43(13%)
Our dead family members/relatives were compensated by petroleum operating companies	78(3%)	231(68%)	4(1%)	5(1%)	24(7%)
Our polluted environment was compensated by petroleum operating companies	106(31%)	193(56%)	13(4%)	5(%)	24(7%)
Our dead animals were compensated by petroleum operating companies	118(35%)	194(57%)	14(4%)	4(1%)	10(3%)

From the study findings, it was established that the petroleum operating companies implemented certain compensation schemes. As to whether petroleum operating companies compensated damaged or uprooted fruit trees, 20% of the respondents strongly agreed, 1% agreed, another 1% remained neutral, 53% disagreed, and 24% strongly disagreed with the same statement. On whether petroleum operating companies compensated lost farmlands, 7% of the respondents strongly agreed, 1% agreed, another 1% remained neutral, 68% disagreed and 23% strongly disagreed with the statement. On the provision of fishing equipment, 16% of the respondents strongly agreed, 2% agreed, another 2% remained neutral, 49% disagreed, and 30% strongly

disagreed respectively. On whether family land was compensated by petroleum operating companies, 14% of the respondents strongly agreed, 1% agreed, 3% remained neutral, 49% disagreed, and 32% strongly disagreed with the statement. Regarding the compensation for contaminated water sources by petroleum operating companies, 13% of the respondents strongly agreed, 1% agreed, 4% remained neutral, 49% disagreed, and 33% strongly disagreed with the statement. On whether dead family members/relatives were compensated by petroleum operating companies, 7% of the respondents strongly agreed, 1% agreed, another 1% remained neutral, 68% disagreed, and 3% strongly disagreed with the statement. With regard to the compensation of polluted environments by petroleum operating companies, 7% of the respondents strongly agreed, 1% agreed, 4% remained neutral, 56% disagreed, and 31% strongly disagreed with the statement. On whether the death of animals was compensated by petroleum operating companies, 3% of the respondents strongly agreed, 1% agreed, 4% remained neutral, 57% disagreed, and 35% strongly disagreed respectively. Based on the above results, it was evident that the community was of the opinion that the Community Compensation Packages (CCPs) have not been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County.

4.3.5 The Roles of State and County Governments in the Management of Petroleum Revenue.

The government agencies have the obligatory role of ensuring service delivery to improve the standards of living for its citizens. It was prudent to determine the extent to which government agencies enabled the utilization of the petroleum kitties discussed above in improving the standards of living in Koch County. The table 12 gives the study findings.

Table 12: The Roles of the State and County Governments

Item	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
Because of the political instability in the County, we are not getting petroleum revenue share	3(1%)	11(3%)	1(0%)	8(2%)	318(93%)
Because of the new policies introduced by the state, we are not getting petroleum revenue share	5(1%)	19(6%)	2(1%)	10(3%)	305(89%)
Because of the new By-laws introduced by the County, we are not getting petroleum revenue share	106(31%)	193(56%)	13(4%)	5(1%)	24(7%)

According to the study findings as to whether political instability was responsible for the misappropriation of petroleum revenues due to communities, 93% of the respondents strongly agreed, 2% agreed, 0.3% remained neutral, 3% disagreed, and 1% strongly disagreed with the same statement. As to whether newly introduced state policies denied communities the benefits from petroleum revenue, 89% of the respondents strongly agreed, 3% agreed, 1% remained neutral, 6% disagreed, and 1% strongly disagreed with the statement. As to whether newly introduced county by-laws denied communities the benefits from petroleum revenues, 7% of the respondents strongly agreed, 1% agreed, 4% remained neutral, 56% disagreed, and 31% strongly disagreed with the statement. Based on the above findings, the government agencies have become an impediment to the realization of full benefits from the petroleum revenue in Koch County with the exception of the county government.

4.4 Key Informant Responses

The key informant data was analyzed and displayed in frequencies, tables, percentages and according to the study objectives.

4.4.1 Demographic Information

Demographic information provides data regarding research participants and is necessary for the determination of whether the individuals in a particular study are a representative sample of the target population for generalization purposes. In this study, demographic information was collected in regard to gender, marital status and age.

Table 13: Gender of the Respondent

The table 13 below presents the gender analysis of Key Informants

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	33	66.0
Female	17	34.0
Total	50	100.0

As per the household questionnaire, in the key informants' data, male gender was more dominant at 66% compared to female gender at 34%. The findings helped the researcher to understand the status of the respondents in relations to their responsibilities.

Table 14: Key Informants Age

The table 14 below presents the analysis of the age of Key informants.

	Frequency	Percent
18-28 years	7	14.0
29-39 years	20	40.0
40-50 years	20	40.0
51years and above	3	6.0
Total	50	100.0

From the study findings, 40% of the respondents were in the age bracket of 29-39 years, another 40% of the respondents fell in the age bracket of 40-50 years and 6% of the respondents fell in the age bracket of 51years and above. The age helped the researcher to understand the level of responsibilities of the Key informants.

Table 15: Key Informants Marital Status

The table 15 below presents the analysis of the respondents by marital status.

	Frequency	Percent
No response	1	2.0
Single	10	20.0
Married	23	46.0
Divorced	4	8.0
Widowed	11	22.0
Separated	1	2.0
Total	50	100.0

According to the study findings, 46% of the respondents were married, 22% of the respondents were widowed, 20% of the respondents were single and 8% of the

respondents were divorced. The findings helped the researcher to understand the levels of responsibility of the respondents.

4.4.2 Using 2% State Share of Petroleum Revenue to improve the standards of living.

This objective assessed various indicators that were implemented using the 2% state share of petroleum revenue. These indicators included; the establishment of schools, hospitals and clinics, the improvement of river transport, road transport and electricity supply.

Table 16: Establishing schools using 2% State Share of Petroleum Revenue

Item	Frequency	Percent
No response	3	6%
Primary and secondary schools were established using petroleum revenue in Koch County	5	10%
No schools were established using petroleum revenue in Koch County	39	78%
Not sure if some schools were build using petroleum revenue	3	6%
Total	50	100%

According to the study findings as to whether the 2% state share of petroleum revenue was used to establish schools, 78% of the respondents disagreed, 10% agreed, 6% were not sure, and another 6% abstained from answering questions. Based on the above opinions from the community members, it was evident that the 2% state share of petroleum revenue has not been used effectively to establish schools.

Table 17: Establishing hospitals and clinics using 2% State Share of Petroleum Revenue

Item	Frequency	Percent
No response	3	6%
One hospital, two clinics and three small dispensaries were established using 2% state share of petroleum revenue.	21	42%
No hospitals and clinics were constructed using petroleum revenue	24	48%
Not sure if hospitals and clinics were build using petroleum revenue	2	4%
Total	50	100%

Regarding the study findings on whether the 2% state share of petroleum revenue has been used to establish hospitals and clinics, 6% of the respondents abstained from answering questions, 42% agreed, 48% disagreed, and 4% were not sure. However the findings indicated significant agreement with the statement, still majority of the respondents were convinced that the 2% state share of petroleum revenue has not been utilized well to establish hospitals and clinics.

Table 18: Improving River Transport using 2% State Share of Petroleum Revenue

Item	Frequency	Percent
No response	6	12%
Petroleum revenue has not been used to improve river transport.	35	70%
One port was established in Koch County using Petroleum revenue	9	18%
Total	50	100%

As shown by the above study findings as to whether the 2% state share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve river transport, 12% of the respondents

desisted from answering questions, 70% disagreed, and 18% agreed with the statement. Based on the above opinions of the citizens, it was evident that the 2% state share of petroleum revenue has been used properly to establish docking ports in Koch County.

Table 19: Improving Road Transport using 2% State Share of Petroleum Revenue

Item	Frequency	Percent
No response	5	10%
Roads were not constructed using petroleum revenue	10	20%
Roads were constructed using 2% state share of petroleum revenue.	35	70%
Total	50	100%

According to the study findings on whether the 2% state share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve road transport, 70% of the respondents agreed, 20% disagreed, and 10% abstained from answering the questions. However the majority of the respondents agreed, there was still a significant argument that the 2% state share of petroleum revenue has not been utilized well to improve roads transport.

Table 20: Improving Electricity Supply using 2% State Share of Petroleum Revenue

Item	Frequency	Percent
No response	6	12%
There were power generators in Koch, Mirmir and Rier provided by petroleum operating companies and not state government	10	20%
Not sure if any electricity projects were implemented	1	2%
No electricity projects were implemented either by petroleum operating companies and state government	33	66%
Total	50	100%

According to the study findings as to whether the 2% state share of petroleum revenue has been used to provide electricity, 66% of the respondents disagreed, 20% agreed, 12% abstained from answering questions, and 2% were not sure. Based on the above findings, it was conclusive that the 2% state share of petroleum revenue has not been used at maximum to provide electricity.

4.4.3 Using 3% Community Share of Petroleum Revenue to improve the standards of living.

This objective sought to determine the extent to which 3% community share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County. Various indicators were assessed including; farming techniques, animal production, fishing techniques, community markets and housing.

Table 21: Using 3% Community Share of Petroleum Revenue to improve farming techniques

Item	Frequency	Percent
No response	20	40%
Tractors were bought by the state government to be used by the farmers to cultivate their lands to produce the way they want. These tractors were later distributed to the counties by the state.	5	10%
No attempts were made by the County government or the petroleum operating companies to improve the agriculture using petroleum revenue	24	48%
Not sure if petroleum revenue has been used to improve farming techniques.	1	2%
Total	50	100%

From the study findings as to whether the 3% community share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve farming techniques, 40% of the respondents abstained from answering questions, 10% agreed, 48% disagreed, and 2% were not sure. However attempts were made by the state government to purchase tractors using the 3% community share of petroleum revenue, it was evident that this effort was insufficient to improve farming techniques.

Table 22: Using 3% Community Share of Petroleum Revenue to improve Animal Production

Item	Frequency	Percent
No response	19	38%
No petroleum revenue has been used to improve animal production	25	50%
Petroleum revenue has been used to improve animal production	5	10%
Not sure if petroleum revenue has been used to improve animal production	1	2%
Total	50	100%

According to the study findings on whether the 3% community share has been used to improve animal production, 38% of the respondents desisted from answering questions, 50% disagreed, 10% agreed, and 2% were not sure. Based on the above findings, it was evident that the 3% community share of petroleum revenue has not been use at maximum to improve animal production.

Table 23: Using 3% Community Share of Petroleum Revenue to improve Fishing Techniques

Item	Frequency	Percent
No response	17	34%
Petroleum revenue has been used to improve fishing techniques	5	10%
No petroleum revenue has been used to improve fishing techniques	23	46%
Not sure if petroleum revenue has been used to improve fishing techniques	5	10%
Total	50	100%

According to the study findings as to whether the 3% community share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve fishing techniques, 34% of the respondents abstained from answering questions, 10% agreed, 46% disagreed, and 10% were not sure. Based on the above findings, it was conclusive that the 3% community share of petroleum revenue has not been utilized well to improve fishing techniques.

Table 24: Using 3% Community Share of Petroleum Revenue to improve housing

Item	Frequency	Percent
No response	16	32%
No petroleum revenue has been used to build houses	23	46%
Petroleum revenue has been used to build houses	9	18%
Not sure if petroleum revenue has been used to build houses	2	4%
Total	50	100%

From the study finding as to whether the 3% community share of petroleum has been to improve housing, 32% of the respondents desisted from answering questions, 46% disagreed, 18% agreed, and 4% were not sure. Based on the above results, it was

evident that the 3% community share of petroleum revenue has not been utilized well to build houses.

4.4.4 Utilization of Community Development Fund (CDF)

This objective sought to determine the extent to which Community Development Fund has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County. The study assessed key indicators including; construction of roads, construction of water points, establishment of hospitals and clinics and the protection of environment by petroleum operating companies.

Table 25: Using Community Development Fund to Improve Roads Transport

Item	Frequency	Percent
No response	15	30%
Roads were constructed using community development fund	30	60%
No roads were constructed using community development fund	5	10%
Total	50	100%

From the study findings as to whether the community development fund has been used to improve road transport, 30% of the respondents desisted from answering questions, 60% agreed, and 10% disagreed with the same statement. Taking note from the results of the study above, it was concussive that much of the community development fund has been used in roads construction. However, some respondents who disagreed with the majority stated that many roads which were constructed have deteriorated and no repair has been made by petroleum operating companies.

Table 26: Using Community Development Fund to construct water points

Item	Frequency	Percent
No response	19	38%
Water points were constructed and treated by petroleum operating companies using community development fund	26	52%
No water points constructed and treated by petroleum operating companies using community development fund	5	10%
Total	50	100%

From the study finding on whether the community development fund has been used to construct water points, 38% of the respondents abstained from answering questions, 52 agreed, and 10% disagreed with the statement. Based on the above findings, it was evident that much of the community development fund from petroleum operating companies has been used for the construction and treatment of safe drinking water points. However, significant number of people was of the opinion that CDF has not been utilized at maximum to construct water points in Koch County.

Table 27: Using Community Development Fund to establish hospitals and clinics

Item	Frequency	Percent
No response	19	38%
Community Development Fund has been used to establish one hospital and several clinics in Koch County	23	46%
No hospitals and clinics were established using community development funds by petroleum operating companies.	8	16%
Total	50	100%

From the study findings as to whether the community development fund has been used to establish hospitals and clinics, 38% of the respondents abstained from answering

questions, 46% agreed, and 16% disagreed with the statement. Based on the above findings, it was evident that CDF has not been utilized at maximum to establish hospitals and clinics in Koch County.

Table 28: Using Community Development Fund to Protect the Environment

Item	Frequency	Percent
No response	21	42%
Community Development Fund has not been used to protect environment	18	36%
Community Development Fund has been used to protect environment	11	22%
Total	50	100%

According to the study findings on whether community development fund has been used to protect environment, 42% of the respondents abstained from answering questions, 36% disagreed, and 22% agreed with the fact that CDF has been used to protect the environment. Based on the above results, it was conclusive that CDF has not been used to protect the environment.

4.4.5 Utilization of Community Compensation Package (CCP)

This objective sought to determine the extent to which community compensation package has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County. In this case, the study assessed farm lands destruction and environment pollution against the expected community compensation package.

Table 29: Compensating farmers whose farms were destroyed due to the activities of the petroleum operating companies

Item	Frequency	Percent
No response	23	46%
Compensation package was given to the people whose farms were destroyed due to the activities of petroleum operating companies.	5	10%
Although the compensation package was given, went in to the pockets of the politicians and not to the farmers.	14	28%
No compensation package was given to the people whose farms were destroyed due to the activities of petroleum operating companies.	8	16%
Total	50	100%

From the study findings as to whether the CCP has been used to compensate farmers whose farms were destroyed due to the activities of the petroleum operating companies, 46% of the respondents desisted from answering questions, 10% agreed, another 28% agreed with the statement but emphasized that the package went in to the pockets of the politicians in the county, and 16% were not sure of any compensation given to the farmers. Based on the above findings, it was evident that much of the compensation package has not been used to compensate farmers whose farms were destroyed due to the activities of petroleum operating companies.

Table 30: Compensating people whose environment was polluted due to the activities of the petroleum operating companies

Item	Frequency	Percent
No response	24	48%
Compensation has been given to the families whose environment was polluted due to the activities of petroleum operating companies.	7	14%
No compensation has been given to families whose environment was polluted due to the activities of petroleum operating companies	18	36%
Not sure if any compensation has been given to the families whose environment was polluted due to the activities of petroleum operating companies	1	2%
Total	50	100%

From the study findings as to whether the CCP has been given to the families whose environment was polluted due to the activities of petroleum operating companies, 48% of the respondents abstained from answering questions, 14% agreed, 36% disagreed, and 2% were not sure. Based on the above findings, it was conclusive that the CCP has not been utilized well to compensate people whose environment was polluted due the activities of the petroleum operating companies.

4.4.6 Role played by the Government Agencies in the Utilization of Petroleum Revenue

The regulations guiding the responsibilities of different players in the petroleum sector in South Sudan were defined under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA, 2005). Under the agreement, it was agreed that mechanisms be put in place for ensuring sustainable utilization and control of natural resources, for consultation of local

communities with respect to the exploration of land, for shared rights over revenues, and for compensation over past violations of human rights. While these are sound principles on which to base the management of the petroleum sector, the CPA has not been fully implemented.

Table 31: Effect of State Policies on the Utilization of Petroleum Revenue

Item	Frequency	Percent
No response	6	12%
There are clearly defined petroleum management policies at the state level; however, they are not implemented due to corrupt practices.	29	58%
Some policies exist but the communities are not aware about them	7	14%
No policies to guide the allocation and management of petroleum revenue at the state level	4	8%
Not sure if there are any policies to regulate the management of petroleum revenue	4	8%
Total	50	100%

From the study findings, the petroleum policies exist but state failed to implement them due to corrupt practices, 12% of the respondents abstained from answering questions, 58% agreed, 14% also agreed but emphasized that policies exist at the state level and the communities are not aware about them, 8% disagreed and another 8% were not sure. The above findings are sufficient evidence that the state has reduced the petroleum revenue that goes to the County Government for the development of social infrastructure to improve the standards of living.

Table 32: Effect of By-laws on the Utilization of Petroleum Revenue

Item	Frequency	Percent
No response	8	16%
County By-laws exist but no one want to implement them due to corrupt practices	25	50%
There are no petroleum policies enshrined in the County By-laws	7	14%
Citizens in the County are not aware about their own By-laws	4	8%
Not sure of any petroleum policies at the county level	6	12%
Total	50	100%

According to the study findings on whether the County By-laws exists but are not implemented due to corrupt practices, 16% of the respondents abstained from answering questions, 50% agreed 14% explained that no petroleum policies enshrined in the County By-laws, 8% were not aware about the existent of County By-laws, and 12% were not sure. This implied that the management of petroleum revenue has been seriously corrupted since the state laws and county By-laws have not been applied positively to allocate petroleum revenue to improve the standard of living.

Table 33: Effect of Political Instability on the Utilization of Petroleum Revenue

Item	Frequency	Percent
No response	7	14%
The political instability within the state has severely affected the allocation and management of petroleum revenue	32	64%
Petroleum revenue has been managed by the security sector and has been used mostly to fund military activities	5	10%
Not sure about the management of petroleum revenue	6	12%
Total	50	100%

According to the study findings as to whether the political instability has severely affected the allocation and the management of petroleum revenue at the state and county levels, 14% of the respondents abstained from answering questions, 64% agreed, 10% agreed but emphasized that petroleum revenue has been used to finance military and security operations, and 12% were not sure. Based on the above findings, it was evident that the allocation and management of petroleum revenue has contributed to the ongoing political instability at the state and county levels.

4.5 Discussion of Findings

The first objective of the study was to determine the extent to which 2% state share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living. It assessed the role of the petroleum revenue in ending poverty and in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. This is in line with the UN (2015) recommendations for the mobilization of available resources towards achievement of the SDGs especially in the developing countries. There are still many people in South Sudan who struggle to meet their most basic needs despite the presence of petroleum resources (NBS, 2011). Addressing poverty means also addressing issues of food security, health, education, safety, the environment and access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy sources and other types of services. According to Derks and Römer (2008) poverty in South Sudan is also unevenly distributed between regions, within counties in South Sudan and among groups such as women and rural population. SDG1 is a commitment to ending poverty by 2030, which will entail an integrated approach to addressing its causes.

Based on the findings, 2% state share of petroleum revenue has not been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County. These findings concur with similar findings by Hassan & Abdullah (2015) who argued that though revenues derived from petroleum and gas can be a catalyst for economic growth and can finance programmes to reduce the number of people living on less than USD \$1.25 a day, this has not been the case in South Sudan due to the fact that the revenue is not properly managed in an open and transparent way and thus has become a catalyst for corruption.

The second objective was on the utilization of the 3% community share of petroleum revenue to improve the standards of living in Koch County. According to The Wealth Sharing Protocol of the CPA (2010) the local communities are supposed to benefit from the revenues acquired from the petroleum-industry. Based on the findings, it was evident that 3% community share of petroleum revenue has not been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County. These findings are in agreement with findings by Nelson (2013) who established that 90% of South Sudanese people live on less than US\$1 per person per day due to lack of political will to push through the interest of the ordinary people. Nelson (2013) linked the lack of proper utilization of the petroleum revenues to the greed by few political elites who created more frustration among the rural people and undermined the process to improve the standards of living using petroleum revenue. Cust and Harding (2013) on the other hand linked this to lack of capacity by government institutions to undertake their mandate for proper utilization of the 3% petroleum revenue.

The third objective of the study sought to determine the extent to which community development fund from petroleum revenue has been used to improve the

standards of living in Koch County. With the inadequacies surrounding the management of public properties (including natural resources), the importance of community development funds cannot be overemphasized. The emphasis of such funds according to Lowi (2009) is the control and use of revenues or donor funds, grants or other funds that form the petroleum revenue.

Based on the above results, it is evident that community development fund has not been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County. Nyaba (2011) attributes this to the policy framework for the operation of petroleum companies which engage on contractual agreements with the national government to carry out seismic operations without the consent of the local population leaving them as victims of such operations in the pretext of national interest. Nyaba (2011) suggested that through the community development fund, local inhabitants of the petroleum rich states are given a chance to participate in the decision making process and thus faster development can be achieved. Bakam (2004) nevertheless, suggested that the community development fund transfers the duty of management of common property for the general benefit. More important, it makes the South Sudan customary version well-suited to the arrangement being proposed here since the essence of the funds is the proper management of dues belonging to the people by those holding fiduciary positions.

The fourth objective of the study assessed the extent to which community compensation package from petroleum operating companies was used to improve the standards of living in Koch County. According to Pretty and Ward (2001) compensation is a direct financial loss for the petroleum companies. Likewise, proper environmental procedures and cleaning up pollution can be costly. Thus, at least in the short term, these

ethical responsibilities are in conflict with the economic responsibility of the companies to be profitable. In the short term, the business case for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has therefore not fitted reality in South Sudan. Faced with conflicting interests, companies seem to have prioritized their economic responsibility. This has caused conflict because, while companies focus on laws and profit, their critics are more concerned about their moral and the ethical part of their business. In the areas of environmental protection and health and safety, the companies use different rhetoric concerning their responsibilities CNPC (2010), ONGC (2009) and Sinopec (2009) focus more on their legal responsibility to be in compliance with laws and regulation.

In a general perspective, the above analysis indicated that not much compensation schemes were implemented by the petroleum operating companies in Koch County. The major criticism from the local communities relate to the ethical responsibilities of the petroleum companies regarding environmental protection, transparency and paying compensation. The companies are seen as not taking responsibility for the negative impact of the petroleum industry by not cleaning up pollution and not paying compensation. Thus they fail their negative injunction duties, which according to Boopathy (2000) and Lantos (2001) is the most fundamental of a company's social responsibilities.

Since the government agencies have the prerequisite role of ensuring service delivery and improving the standards of living of its citizens, it was prudent to determine the extent to which government agencies enabled the utilization of petroleum kitties discussed above in improving the standards of living in Koch County. As Pretty and

Ward (2001) argued the Government of South Sudan reserves the responsibility of formulation of policies that guide the expenditure of the revenue earned from petroleum.

Based on the findings, the government agencies have become an impediment to the realization of full benefits from the petroleum revenue in Koch County. This according to Auty (1993) is due to resource abundance which has been linked to increased corruption, eroding of institutions, inequality, poverty, rent-seeking behaviour and armed conflict. The failure by the government to implement and monitor the application of the law has led to gross violation of set regulations by petroleum stakeholders especially the petroleum companies. This statement only confirms that petroleum companies feel they have fulfilled their legal responsibility. However, there are those who argue that petroleum companies have continuously been breaking the environmental laws. Asim (2011) argued that Sudan's petroleum industry is systematically violating a number of Sudanese laws concerning Forestry, Range and Pasture, Fisheries, Irrigation, Roads and Bridges, Wildlife and Health.

4.6 Summary of Findings

The study has examined the use of petroleum revenue in improving the standards of living of the people in the Republic of South Sudan with main focus on the Koch County. The first research objective sought to determine the extent to which 2% state share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County.

The dimensions assessed in this objective were the utilization of the revenue towards building of social infrastructure including schools, hospitals, transport and

provision of electricity. The study findings from the citizens indicated that little development has been realized using the 2% state share of petroleum revenue. The level of infrastructure development using the 2% state share of petroleum revenue was worst in development of schools and in provision of electricity as the least respondents agreed to the utilization in this regard with only 1% of the respondents strongly agreeing on the presence of projects in the line of education and electricity. This was supported by 78% of key informants who felt that no schools were established using 2% state share of petroleum revenue. However 42% of the Key informants reported that a few hospitals and clinics were build using the 2% state share of petroleum revenue.

Second objective of the study sought to explore whether 3% community share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County. The dimensions assessed were improvement of farming techniques, the improvement in animal production, and improvement of fishing techniques, the establishment of community markets and the provision of housing for the community. Though the general finding was that petroleum revenue has not been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County, there were a bit of noticeable programs in the line of housing infrastructure reported by 17% of the respondents as well as in improving fishing techniques as reported by 13% of the respondents. This was supported by 10% of the key informants who reported that there were some projects set up to improve fishing techniques using 3% community share of petroleum revenue. However, as Pretty and Ward (2001) argued, the low rating could be linked to lack of awareness by the population on the utilization of petroleum revenue.

The third objective sought to determine the extent to which Community Development Fund has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County. The study assessed key indicators including; construction of roads, construction of water points, establishment of hospitals and clinics and the protection of environment by petroleum operating companies. In this regard, the overall view from the study findings was that little has been done using the community development fund. However, there were commendable efforts in the improvement of road infrastructure as reported by 19% of the respondents as well as in building of hospitals and clinics which were established by petroleum operating companies and in the establishment of water points which were constructed by petroleum operating companies both supported by 16% of the respondents. These sentiments were also supported by 60% of Key informants who reported that the fund has been used to improve road infrastructure while 52% of the key informants reported that the community development fund had been used for the establishment of hospitals. On the other hand 46% of the key informants reported the utilization of the fund in the betterment of water infrastructure.

The fourth objective sought to examine the extent to which community compensation package has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County. In this case, the study assessed farm lands destruction and environment pollution against the expected community compensation package. The main intervention points noted from the study were on fruit tree compensation by petroleum operating companies and compensation of contaminated water sources reported by 20% of those who strongly agreed, compensation of family land reported by 1% of those strongly agreed and compensation of fishing equipment rated by 14% of the respondents who strongly agreed.

Key informant opinion on these parameters were however low with only 10% reporting that compensation package was given to the people whose farms were destroyed due to the activities of the petroleum operating companies. Only 14% of the key informants however reported that compensation has been given to the families whose environment was polluted due to the activities of the petroleum operating companies.

The last objective of the study sought to shed light on the extent to which government agencies enabled the utilization of petroleum kitties discussed above in improving the standards of living in Koch County. From the citizens' perspective, the study found that the national government was an impediment to the utilization of the petroleum revenue in improving the standards of living of the people. For the findings, it was established that because of the political instability in the County, citizens were not getting petroleum revenue share an aspect strongly agreed to by 93% of the respondents. Another impediment was through the new policies introduced by the state, which made the citizens not to access petroleum revenue share as argued by 89% of the respondents. These sentiments were supported by key informant views in which 58% reported that there were clearly defined petroleum management policies at the state level but they were not implemented due to corrupt practices.

CHAPTER FIVE

THEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS AND REFLECTION

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the theological reflection undertaken by the researcher in relation to the research findings on the extent to which petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County, Unity State, South Sudan. According to Dickey (2006), theological reflection is a principle means of integrating faith and life that enables a group or an individual to reflect on the circumstances in life which characterize human conditions. It enables us to recognize the reality greater than ourselves and creates the possibility of knowing and being known. It draws us in to the realm of faith and grounds us in an unseen reality, alters our way of seeing and shapes our responses in life's relationships.

5.1 Theological Reflections with three different groups.

The three different focus group discussions were carried out in Jaak, Kuachlual and Ngony. They represented members of different households and the selection of the area was based on the convenience of access and security.

During the theological reflection, the researcher got several insights. He deeply understood the experiences of the households and communities in Koch County concerning the impact of petroleum revenue on their lives. It also enabled the researcher to relate these experiences with the social teaching of the Catholic Church, Bible and drawn responses appropriate to address the conditions outlined in the research findings. In the first focus group discussion, the researcher informed the respondents that the

Catholic tradition teaches that human dignity can be protected and a healthy community can be achieved only if human rights are protected and responsibilities are met. Therefore, every person has a fundamental right to life and a right to those things required for human decency. Jeremiah 22: 13-16 affirms that a legitimate government upholds the rights of the poor and vulnerable. Education is a basic right, so as health and social protection. Do you enjoy these rights? It is true that the government has allocated petroleum revenue to improve the standards of living, researcher affirmed. So, what can you say about petroleum revenue meant to improve your livelihoods in Koch County?

One of the participant quickly responded, regarding the utilization of 2% State share and 3% community share of petroleum revenue to improve the standards of living, nothing has been done. The rest were nodding as he further added that:

No school, hospital and road infrastructure has been established using the petroleum money. Unity state schools and also those in Koch County have remained as they were. The share given to the state government ends up in individuals pockets'. The participant further said, even with all that, our human dignity not protected and our basic rights violated, God has protected us. The education our children are getting is not the best but better something small than nothing. We have seen God in that line (FGD #1, May 10, 2017).

Another sentiment by members of the Focus Group Discussion held was that the attributes of God in relation to his nature and which are unique to him are omniscience, omnipotence, justice, grace and peace. First, God is regarded as all-knowing and such knowledge includes his foreknowledge of the difficult terrain of the region prior to creating it. God can see our problems and one day, we will be able to enjoy our constitutional rights.

The Old Testament presents God as the omnipotent Creator who fashions man in his image and invites him to work the soil, to cultivate and care for the garden of Eden in which he has placed him” (Gen 2:2,15), researcher elaborated. He further explained that God the Creator foreknew the peculiar nature of the South Sudan’s environment and decided to compensate the people of the region with petroleum so as to enable them utilize the resources from it to develop their area. However, as per the findings of this study, this is not happening. What could be the cause?

Few participants lamented that the realization of petroleum revenue benefits in South Sudan was impeded by corruption and mismanagement by public officials’. Since the county has been in war for a long time, as citizens of South Sudan, we feel keeping quiet will bring peace. Also the church is quiet, so how will we talk? (FGD #1, May 10, 2017).

The words moved the researcher. He felt, the basic line of support for Christian active involvement in politics is that if the Church is to make any positive impact on the society, then Christians should actively participate in it rather than staying afar and condemning what goes on in the political arena. Doing so, would require the discarding of their aversion for politics which is generally regarded as a dirty game. Hence they insisted that not only should churches teach their members that being a Christian and participating in politics are not mutually exclusive, but that Christians should actually go ahead and participate in it. By so doing they would be able to influence the situation from within.

With the second focus group discussion, interesting comments came out. A participant reported that some of the projects implemented using the 2% state shares of petroleum revenue have been affected by conflict. She said:

‘One electricity generation project in Koch County was established but was also

destroyed during the war’ (FGD #2, May 19, 2017).

Another participant to this issue was an elderly woman who, speaking through an interpreter, said:

“God brought this petroleum to us as a blessing, but now it has turned to be a curse” (FGD #2, May 19, 2017)

Then the researcher asked a question, what do you think about what she said?

Some of the participants related the statement with the happenings in their society. So what should be done, he asked? A member of the focus group discussion explained that:

Conflict transformation is at the heart of the Christian message of the cross. For, through the cross, Jesus transformed humanity’s alienation from God into friendship with him through reconciliation. Also “the dividing wall of hostility” among humans along the lines of race, ethnicity, social status, and gender has been pulled down in Christ. The Church is in a position, therefore, to apply this to the socio-political realm by bringing a change in focus from mere conflict management or resolution to transformation whereby the energies and resources being expended on the conflict are turned into positive use (FGD #2, May 19, 2017).

Different experiences were shared and all participants were attentive. The researcher observed some changes. Most of the respondents, listening to the discussion their faces started brightening up. When the researcher probed them on this, one of the respondents remarked, “I thought my family is the only one going through tough moments but we are many.” The shared experiences brought about some healing to most of them. They discovered that even in the midst of political instability and government corruption, God can provide peace.

Regarding the utilization of 3% community share of petroleum revenue where improvement of farming techniques, improvement in animal production, and enhancement of fishing techniques, establishment of community markets and shelter for household were assessed. The findings were that the 3% community share of petroleum

revenue was found to be minimally utilized. While most areas felt little impact on the 3% community share, this is linked to the opinion by some contributors who felt that *'communities had too high expectations'*. However, another contributor from the civil society refuted this reporting that the low uptake *'was a result of dealing with individuals instead of communities'*. Other contributors of an FGD posed that the

High expectations were, in his understanding, the result of companies dealing with individuals or smaller groups. Instead of consulting the larger community and provide something that a lot of people would benefit from, they consulted only parts of the community and provided services that only benefited a few (FGD #3, May 25, 2017).

The consequence was that the expectations of others were raised because they also want the same services. The researcher shared the words of Paul in Romans 13. He summarized the teaching in the New Testament about the role and the purposes of government. Paul says those purposes are twofold: to restrain evil by punishing evildoers and to serve peace and orderly conduct by rewarding good behavior. Civil authority is designed to be "God's servant for your good" (Romans 13:4). Today we might say "the common good" is to be the focus and goal of government. So the purpose of government, according to Paul, is to protect and promote. Protect from the evil and promote the good, and we are even instructed to pay taxes for those purposes. And the Scriptures say that governmental authority is to protect the poor in particular. The biblical prophets are consistent and adamant in their condemnation of injustice to the poor, and frequently follow their statements by requiring the king (the government) to act justly. That prophetic expectation did not apply only to the kings of Israel but was also extended to the kings of neighboring lands and peoples. Jeremiah (22:16) speaking of King Josiah,

said, "He defended the cause of the poor and needy, and so all went well." As the researcher spoke, members listened keenly.

Researcher continued there is a powerful vision here for promoting the common good a vision of "righteous" prosperity for all the people, with special attention to the poor and to "deliverance" for the most vulnerable and needy, and even a concern for the land. Immediately after denouncing Israel and Judah for the absence of justice, the prophet Isaiah condemns the way rich and powerful landowners have acquired all the land by pushing out small farmers (Isaiah 5:7-9). It is important to note that even though in this text the prophet does not say the powerful acted illegally, he nevertheless denounces the unfair outcome. In this regard it is prudent for the government of South Sudan to ensure that the proceeds of petroleum revenue are accessed by the communities fairly. What do you think?

Several members of FGD concurred with his sentiments. In summary they said, "Community members, that is households, should be involved in decision making on petroleum revenue. You brought out the reality of evil and sin in the concentration of power both political and economic and the need to hold that power accountable to justice, especially in the protection of the poor. So fair outcomes, and not equal ones, are the goal of governments. Governments should provide a check on powerful people, institutions, and interests in the society that, if left unchecked might run over their fellow citizens, the economy, and certainly the poor (FGD #3, May 25, 2017).

In the perspective of utilization of Community Development Fund, key indicators being construction of feeder roads, establishment of schools by petroleum operating companies, establishment of clinics and hospitals, construction of water points, improvement of sanitation and environmental protection. One contributor at an FGD reported that

“the CDF has not been well utilized even though the state of South Sudan’s infrastructure is in complete disarray, making it difficult to pin down the single most pressing infrastructure challenge’(FGD #3, May 25, 2017).

Another participant had positive comments highlighting that

‘by 2009, GNPOC, through its subsidiaries and joint operating companies in Sudan, had donated nearly USD 50 million to local charity groups and neighbouring communities around petroleum blocks. This cooperation witnessed an eventual increase in social welfare, including constructing hospitals and schools, digging water wells, and paving roads, benefiting over two million local people’(FGD #3, May 25, 2017). Majority of FGD members did not agree with him.

When the discussion got heated the researcher intercepted by telling a biblical story. We are our brother’s keepers so we have a duty to assist those in the community who are in need of help. The God of Israel has a special concern for the poor. Indeed, a clear sign of Israel’s fidelity to the covenant is the care that the community has (or does not have) for the vulnerable, who are represented by the widow, the orphan, and the stranger in the land. Israel is encouraged to see these people as under the special protection of God and exhorted to care for them as God would (Deut. 10:17-18; Isa. 10:1-4; Jer. 22:1-5; Zech. 7:9-10). Jesus Himself reinforces this obligation powerfully in such passages as (Matt. 25:31-46), where He identifies Himself with the hungry, the sick, and the stranger. A similar theme is echoed in the fathers of the church, such as St. Ambrose, St. Basil, and St. John Chrysostom, who regard aid to the poor and vulnerable as a fundamental Christian duty. Members were listening as the hope for a better future could be seen through their faces.

In relation to community compensation package, some contribution has been achieved through to a little extent. The community compensation package was set up as per the CPA (2005) in which the companies have a legal, as well as an ethical obligation

to compensate those that were negatively affected by the petroleum operations before the CPA. One contributor reported that:

“The petroleum workers reportedly recorded the damaged trees, destroyed homes and other losses and promised to pay compensation. However, the promise was not fulfilled. The local people were left reeling with bitterness against the petroleum companies”. (FGD #3, May 25, 2017)

The researcher explained to respondents that as per the findings, it seems like the petroleum companies in South Sudan have failed to fulfill their ethical responsibility to provide compensation for harm caused. In this regard they have also failed their legal responsibility as stated in the CPA. The violation of rights of the people as a result of activities of the petroleum companies can be viewed as act of domination. He further said, Jesus epitomises the true meaning of power. Again, with reference to the cross, through his life, death and resurrection Jesus demonstrates that true power comes by way of self-donation and seeming powerlessness and the fact that its greatest purpose is humble service rather than domination (1 John 3:16). This understanding does certain things that touch on the theological definition of power. First, it shows that Jesus de-sacralises power through the cross by inverting its meaning from domination to sacrificial service.

The researcher added, God’s creation refers to natural creation described in (Genesis 1:1-25) composed of the earth, sky and natural elements found therein such as rocks, minerals, soil, water, air, vegetation and fish and wildlife. Natural creation in this study is also referred to in short as “nature” or “the environment.” The terms “nature” and “the environment” are used interchangeably. In this regard the church should advocate for proper use of the natural resources. The companies’ principal and overriding

responsibility is to shareholders and it is a responsibility to conduct the operations of the company in such a way as to maximize the wealth of these shareholders. The members of FGD agreed with his sentiments.

Regarding the role of the government institutions in enhancing the use of petroleum revenue to improve the standards of living, the study found that the government was majorly an impediment. Consider the role of government as set forth in the Bible in (1 Timothy 2:1-2): "I urge, then, first of all, that requests, prayers, intercession and thanksgiving be made for everyone--for kings and all those in authority, that we may live peaceful and quiet lives in all godliness and holiness." From this perspective, the people in authority have failed to live in all godliness and holiness. While observing the respondents, researcher asked, what is your comment on this Bible verse?

A respondent said:

“The government has failed to be transparent in its dealing and thus if you are not transparent, you are responsible for how the money is spent”. God wants us to enjoy this earth even before we get into the kingdom of heaven. So the Church has not behaved responsibly in that regard. (FGD #2, May 19, 2017).

5.2 Conclusion

From the theological reflection, the researcher observed that all the three groups were aware of existing challenges that frustrated improvement of their standards of living through petroleum revenue allocated to their county. They explained the levels of poverty by demonstrating that no schools, hospital or any land compensation has been used to improve household's standards of living. The participants shared personal experiences and also general knowledge of what is really happening in Koch

County. They were aware that it was not God's will for them to wallow in poverty. Different experiences shared brought some healing to most of them. Those who thought they were going through the challenges alone discovered it was a general problem to all households in Koch County. Shared Bible verses and Catholic social teachings discussed, brought more insights and worldviews of many participants changed.

The voices of the respondents were clear that they are helpless but God is still in-charge of their lives. They felt that the work of the church and that of the civil society has been suppressed. However, the Church should not directly get into politics, but because politics directly affect the economic, social and cultural aspects of humanity, the church has the duty to advocate for social justice, good governance and the rule of law. It is the duty of the Church to speak out quite often on the social injustice and on the inequities in the country. It should also empower its members to speak out too and be the voices of their problems. But when the Church keeps quiet, the government assumes that it is doing well.

In the discussions it was very clear that the Church ought to be fully involved in exposing social evils, criticizing them and even telling the government the right things to do. The major things that Jesus focused on while he was here on earth were to raise leadership. And when he left, what sustained his movement, so to speak, was the leadership he developed. Therefore, the principle thing the Church can do to arrest the situation in South Sudan is to invest heavily in leadership development and training. Since some of the pillars of the perceived injustice against the church and the society as expressed by the participants are the laws that regulate the petroleum industry, the

Christian fraternity should lobby Christian members of the National Assembly to amend such laws and oversight the government to ensure their enforcement.

The basic line of support for Christian active involvement in politics is that if the Church is to make any positive impact on the society, then Christians should actively participate in it rather than staying afar and condemning what goes on in the political arena. Doing so, it would require the discarding of their aversion for politics which is generally regarded as a dirty game. Hence they insist that not only should churches teach their members that being a Christian and participating in politics are not mutually exclusive, but that Christians should actually go ahead and participate in it. This is in order to improve the service delivery for the common good.

To conclude, the researcher observed the body language of participant. When the theological reflection started, some of the respondents were a bit afraid to share their experiences and knowledge they have. others exhibited low self-esteem. Due to fear of the unknown because of political instability in South Sudan, majority preferred to be quiet. By the end of the reflection, this feeling had changed and everyone started contributing ideas to the discussion. They were happy to re-affirm that they were not meant to live in poverty. They appreciated the reflection because it gave them hope and a new worldview. The theological reflection was apparently psycho-emotionally therapeutic, inspiring new energies to households in Koch County.

5.3 Researcher's Reflection on Theological Analysis

Taking note from the views of the participants during the groups' discussions, it is evident that there are clear provisions regarding the allocation of 2% State Share of petroleum revenue to the Unity State Government. The 3% County Share of petroleum

revenue has not been transferred to Koch County instead it has been transferred to Unity State Government. The paradox is that none of the two allocations has reached Koch County as required by law.

Therefore, this provision has become mere political tool being used by the politicians to propagate for their own interest and not that of Koch Community. It seems there is also no robust system of accountability between the National Government and the State Government. The people in Koch County seem to be suppressed by the State Government and find no space to ask for their share of petroleum revenue that comes from the National Government. Whatever infrastructure being put in place by the State Government assuming for the community is not sustainable because it lacks community participation. There are cases where participants believe a portion of their share might have been squandered by the County Government through the knowledge of the State Government. I equally believe that this is the very reason that makes it very difficult for the County Government to ask for the community share from the State Government.

There is an obvious disconnect in the management of the Community Development Funds particularly between the State Government, the County Government and the petroleum operating companies. This also applies to the management of Community Compensation Package. The State has its own policies to manage petroleum operating companies while the County has its own by-laws to manage petroleum operating companies. This lack of harmonized policies has been utilized by the petroleum operating companies to manipulate the leaders not to demand the allocations for the community. Leaders in the County ask for what the participants' term as individual benefits than the communal benefits. Apparently, among the four themes discussed in the

research, it is only the Community Compensation Package and the Community Development Funds that have arguably contributed to the development of Koch County. The citizens in Koch County are ready to participate in the management of petroleum revenues. However, there is no political will from their politicians to encourage transparent management of petroleum revenue to benefit the community as stipulated by law.

Whatever little infrastructure put in place using the petroleum revenue before the end of 2013 has been ravaged by the current conflict in the country and could no longer serve its purpose. The conflict has also contributed to the total destruction of livelihoods and social cohesion of the population in Koch County. Currently the petroleum infrastructure is dilapidated and it will take time for the petroleum operations to resume. Some farmlands which were functional have now been affected by the petroleum spillage. Like usual, no compensation is expected sooner and the community shall continue to be displaced. Many people in Koch County have abandoned their traditional homes due to petroleum operations and the conflict that has become so frequent in the areas with petroleum installations.

In summary, larger portion of both State and County shares of petroleum revenue have been mismanaged at the state level and some of it has been mismanaged at County level. This has been made necessary by the fact that there is no robust and enforced system of accountability from the National Government to State and County governments. Petroleum operating companies are left to operate without major pressure from the authorities to implement what is required by law. Communities in Koch County have become vulnerable and victims of their own system of administration.

CHAPTER SIX

MINISTERIAL ORIENTATION AND STRATEGIES FOR SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

6.0 Introduction

The focus of this study was to establish the extent to which petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County, Unity State South Sudan. This chapter presents general summary, researcher's discussion leading to action plan, action plan table and general conclusion of the study. The action plan is a final process of pastoral cycle. It involves deciding on what to do regarding the identified issues. An action plan is an idea of the ideal future.

6.1 General Summary

The overall goal of the research was to determine the extent to which petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standard of living in Koch County, Unity State South Sudan. The background of the study highlighted that Ninety-eight percent of the South Sudan government's annual operating budget and eighty percent of its gross domestic product is derived from petroleum, making South Sudan the most petroleum dependent country in the world. It further demonstrated that fifty one percent of the population is living below the poverty line even with the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan allocating petroleum revenue to petroleum producing states.

Unity State as a petroleum producing state has been receiving an average of 30 million Sudanese pounds an equivalent of 2% share of petroleum revenue annually. Even with 2% share of petroleum revenue, South Sudan Household Poverty Estimates

indicated that Koch County reported high level poverty of 67% (50,158) of population living below poverty line of US\$1.25 per person per day. The study found out that the law is clear. 2% shall be allocated to the state and 3% to the communities. However, after the data analysis, the research revealed that petroleum revenue has not been used to improve the standards of living.

The study established that the 2% state share of petroleum revenue has not been well utilized to improve the standards of living of households in Koch County. The findings from majority interviewed participants on building of social infrastructure including schools, hospitals, transport and provision of electricity using 2% state share of petroleum revenue indicated that respondents are aware that nothing has been done.

The study assessed the improvement of farming techniques, animal production, fishing techniques, the establishment of community markets, and the provision of housing for the community. According to the opinions of households in Koch County citizens, it was evident that the 3% community share of petroleum revenue has not been used effectively to improve the standards of living in Koch County.

Concerning the Community Development Fund from Petroleum Revenue, the study assessed construction of feeder roads, construction of water points, establishment of hospitals and clinics, protection of environment, establishment of schools and the improvement of sanitation by petroleum operating companies. It was evident that the community was of the opinion that the Community Development fund has not been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County.

Regarding Community Compensation Packages, the researcher assessed compensation of fruit trees, farms, fishing equipment, family land, contaminated water

sources, dead family members/relatives, polluted environment and dead animals all caused by petroleum operating companies. The results were evident that the community was of the opinion that the Community Compensation Packages have not been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County.

The findings based on the roles of State and County Governments in the Management of Petroleum Revenue, 93% of Payam respondents agreed that because of the political instability in the County, they are not getting petroleum revenue share. 89% of the same respondents agreed that because of the new policies introduced by the state, they are not getting petroleum revenue share. 56% disagreed that the new By-laws introduced by the County, were the reason of not getting petroleum revenue share. The conclusion of the findings was, the government agencies have become an impediment to the realization of full benefits of households from the petroleum revenue in Koch County with the exception of the county government.

The Key Informants findings were in agreement with those of households (Payam) in Koch County, that 2% Share of Petroleum revenue; 3% community share of petroleum revenue; Community Development Fund and Community Compensation Packages has not been used to improve the standards of living. The emphasis was that the role played by the Government Agencies in the Utilization of Petroleum Revenue under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement has not been fully implemented. This implied that the management of petroleum revenue has been seriously corrupted since the state laws and county By-laws have not been applied positively to allocate petroleum revenue to improve the standard of living.

6.2 Researcher's discussion leading to action plan

During the whole process of research, the researcher was able to reflect on the situation of standards of living of households in Koch County. The social indicators tested during the research process were confirming the levels of poverty in households and community at large. This was evident when social indicators such as establishment of schools, hospitals, transport infrastructure, provision of electricity, safe drinking water, housing and environmental protection failed to meet the service delivery threshold with each of them having less than 50% agreement among the respondents. The result is due to weak system of governance characterized by political instability, lack of political will, rampant corruption, social injustices and poverty.

According to the findings, the reality is that existing laws and policies on petroleum revenue are supposed to have been implemented to address and improve the standards of living of households in Koch County. This has not happened and based on findings, the situation seems to have no quick-fix solutions.

The theological reflection was quite therapeutic to households. It also brought a new worldview to participants. The reflection further dovetailed very well with their faith and traditions. The three reflected on the situation and felt a solution needed to be sought. During the data collection and analysis as well as the reflection time, the researcher was simultaneously doing a social analysis. He was trying to understand the situation being researched so that he can develop a critical judgement about it. He also needed to understand events and structures that hinder effective implementation of laws and policies concerning petroleum revenue share allocated to petroleum producing states and counties. The researcher attempted to make sense of the reality that he was

observing. A number of probing questions that emerged were helpful in this reflection. Why does this situation exist? What are the root causes? How can it be addressed? Which strategies can be used to reduce the magnitude of the problem at hand? These were among the salient questions that intrigued the researcher during the whole research process.

He chose to analyze the problem through examining the major structures which could be influencing the situation. He looked at Political, Economic, Social and Cultural.

Looking at the political structure, it was clear that most of the decisions touching issues of households in Koch County were done in their absence. Based on the findings, politicians control the wealth of the whole country through corrupt means. Political instability has instilled fear to citizens and most of them are very scared to discuss government. Members of Koch County do not participate in decision making on matters affecting them. They feel powerless and this makes them continue living in poverty.

Economic structure is about resources. How a country or a community organizes its resources. It was clear that funds were decentralized to States and Counties producing petroleum, but somehow they disappeared in the pockets of the rich. Corruption played a major role in Koch County. This alone was an impediment to development. The funds allocated to improve education, health and environmental sector was not serving the purpose. Those controlling the budget have no interest with the fine details of road construction. This was evident in the research findings. The Fiscal Decentralization theory advocates for resources to be moved closer to people. This idea is well articulated in the constitution of South Sudan but implementation remains to be hindrance. This agenda can effectively be lobbied by the affected together with civil societies.

The social structure is about relationships. The findings demonstrated discrimination patterns. The rich whom majority were politicians and those controlling the petroleum companies and petroleum revenue funds allocated to improve the standards of living in Koch County did not care much about the poor in the area. Historical injustices, suppression and political instability surrounding the worldview of South Sudan has been sustained by leadership at the expense of the poor families in Koch County and this has continued to haunt families even in contemporary times. This behavior calls for leadership development and training.

Another observation is that the culture, how Koch county households organize meaning, has influenced poverty. Families are divided in lines of their culture. Politicians have capitalized on this to bring division in the country. South Sudan is predominantly patriarchal. In terms of gender roles, men are perceived to have superior skills and abilities, so they dominate public and private spheres. Even though women are guaranteed rights under the Transitional Constitution of South Sudan of 2011; their contribution in the workplace is limited by cultural traditions not the prescribed laws. The place of a woman in the community is generally relegated to house work, farming and raising kids. Even though women are making strides, they are still predominantly accorded limited space in public affairs. This observation limits women to contribute towards development and then because of that poverty is sustained. Advocacy and lobbying for women to participate in economic development is very important so as to address the levels of poverty in Koch County.

With all these findings, the researcher came up with an action plan present in section 6.4:

6.3 Action Plan

6.3.1 Action Plan Table

The table shows the action, target/action step, action by, time frame and expected results:

Table 34: Action Plan

Action:	Target/Action Step	Action by:	Time Frame	Expected Results
Short term Plan				
Mobilisation	The researcher to meet with the chiefs, sub-chiefs, opinion leaders, State and County leadership. The purpose is to establish when they have public meeting and other meetings so that he can participate in knowledge sharing of living standards and experiences of households in Koch County	Researcher	2 months (Nov 2018 Dec 2018)	Researcher to have a good rapport with leadership so that he can be allowed to carry out trainings, seminars and workshops to sensitize all on matters of poverty alleviation through petroleum revenues allocated to states producing oil.
Trainings	Religious Leaders - Awareness training on need to understand their contribution to identify and address social issues towards economic development	Researcher in collaboration with FBO	2 months (Jan 2019 Feb 2019)	Societal injustices to be pointed out, addressed and household's rights to be respected and their living standards improved.
Trainings	Local leaders - Skills training on leadership support and development.	Researcher and outsourced leadership experts	1 months (April 2019)	Local Leaders to have skills on leadership support and development
Trainings	County and State leaders - Skills training on training local leaders on leadership development.	Researcher and outsourced leadership experts	1 months (May 2019)	County Leaders to have skills on leadership and development
Seminars, Trainings and Workshop for all stakeholders	Men, Women, and Youth – Trainings and workshop on their basic rights enshrined in the South Sudan Constitution. To enlighten them on education, health care and social protection. Understanding of policies and laws on petroleum revenue share allocation and its purpose. Setting up of informal community leadership team to	Researcher in collaboration with National Human Rights Office; County leadership; International Human Rights Office; Human Right Civil Societies	1 Year (June 2019 – May 2020)	Household to access services provided in the constitution. Issues of human rights and dignity to be address Laws and policies implemented. Discrimination and marginalization experienced by households to be reduced.

	evaluate implementation process of shares allocated from petroleum revenue.			Communities to be aware of the happenings and also to participate in the process.
Long term plan				
Lobby and Policy advocacy	Government - Progressively to lobby the government to come up with a committee to develop Implementation strategy or process of already existing laws and policies on shares from petroleum revenue allocated for State and County government.	Researcher in collaboration with Human Right organisation Civil Societies Opinion leaders	5 Years (June 2019 – May 2024)	Committee will advise stakeholders and also question them on petroleum revenue shares allocated for state and county government for improving standards of living.
	Government - Lobby and advocate for strengthening governance at State and County levels and establishment of rule of law. Advocate for civic education Lobby for setting up of anti-corruption Commission Push for promotion of accountability and transparency and sharing information with public Lobby for setting up of teams to carry our evaluation on the impact of petroleum share revenues allocated to Koch County.	Religious leaders Civic leaders Community leaders Clan leaders International Transparency organization Government leaders		Koch County households will fully participate in policy and decision making fora. Petroleum Companies will follow the rule of law Knowledge shared, embraced dialogue, valued opinions and teamwork encouraged in Koch County
	State and County - Lobby and advocate for increase in numbers of household representation in critical decision-making fora.			
	Lobby for establishment of environmental programs Lobby for setting up of monitoring and evaluation team	Researcher in collaboration with Environmentalist NGOs, CBOs Researcher and International Transparency		1 Year (June 2019 – May 2020)

		organisation		management of petroleum revenue within the governance system. Petroleum companies will fear apprehension by the government.
Networking and collaboration	NGOs, FBOs, Civil Societies, Human Rights organisations and Churches - Through collaboration and networking it is easy to move an agenda. With the network, the pressure can be enough for the national government, state and County government to facilitate implementation of policies to address poverty and improve standards of living	Researcher in collaboration with churches, NGOs, FBOs, Civil societies, Human rights activists,	2 Year (June 2019 – May 2021)	The listed organizations will collaborate with Civil societies. More pressure will be put on South Sudan government and other stakeholders to implement petroleum revenue law and policies towards improving standards of living of households in Koch County.
Visibility Campaign	Contributing articles in newspapers; magazines; articles in journals and giving talks in conferences; Social media discussions.	Researcher	It will start soon and last for a longer time	This will sensitize the general public and scholars on issues of petroleum share revenue meant to improve standards of living of households in Koch County. Will be part of creation of awareness of poverty levels even with share allocation to address the same
Research	Universities in South Sudan - Universities to carry out more research in the area. To try and find out if there is an alternative way of addressing poverty in Koch County. Find ways of implementing laws and policies of petroleum revenue share allocated to improve standards of living of households in Koch County.	Universities	2 year (June 2019 – May 2021)	Alternative ways found Publication Knowledge shared Knowledge base build

6.3.2 Discussions on the Action Plan

The reason for such a comprehensive action plan is as a result of research findings. The research demonstrated clearly that the major obstacles contributing to poverty in Koch County is the weak system of governance characterized by political instability, lack of political will, rampant corruption, and social injustices. All these come as a result of lack of constitutional implementation framework to promote good governance and control public resources to be used for the common good. These findings generated the action plan. The researcher came up with short and long term action plan.

First, researcher sought out to mobilize the community and the leadership, so as to come up with training strategies. The researcher in collaboration with church and civil society will come up with a module to sensitize the public on their basic rights in line with petroleum revenue allocation. The country and Koch County too has lots of insecurities but the researcher decided is good to try though it is putting their lives in line. Petroleum saga has so many curtails and also corruptions. The plan is to train leaders and the communities on leadership support and economic development, constitutional rights for all and also how to participate in decision making foras. This is creating awareness of proper methods to use to address poor governance. The trainings will enable the households to access services provided in the constitution like the two percent share of petroleum revenue. Issues of human rights and dignity to be address; Laws and policies to be implemented. Also, discrimination and marginalization experienced by households to be reduced and finally communities to be aware of the happenings and also to participate in the process.

For social change to be realized in any place, there has to be a team of people and organizations lobbying and advocating for it. Under the long term action plan, the researcher will collaborate and network with other organizations in South Sudan willing to address poverty in Koch County. The researcher together with civil societies and other organizations upholding the interests of households in Kochi County would lobby the government and carry out advocacy activities to push for good governance. The researcher felt, the functions of the oversight arm of government-the legislature must be appreciated and respected by the executive with regard to the management of petroleum revenue. The public officials and the management of the petroleum operating companies must all adhere to both national and globally applied institutional ethics and failure must immediately attract legal disciplinary actions. There must be a synchronized petroleum revenue management system where all stakeholders including the local communities are able to participate in the decision making processes. There must be transparent communication between the Ministry of petroleum, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and the State owned Petroleum Corporation. This is to avoid unconstitutional and corrupt lobbies usually practice by the foreign petroleum companies. It has been established in this research that local communities have been isolated from the decision making processes. To achieve this advocacy, it requires the government to adopt the proposed reforms in this research so that the work of the existing network of civil society, churches and non-governmental organizations is not compromised.

Researcher will also do networking and collaborations with different organizations to put pressure to government for implementation of petroleum revenue shares policies to address poverty. It is clear that the petroleum operating companies

enjoy less control from the government. In this case, they easily manipulate the government and its institutions for their own benefits. Therefore, having crude petroleum reserve does not necessarily benefit the society. There must be a progressive independent regulatory body that establishes independent institutions. These include anti-corruption Commission with powers to persecute corruption cases without suppression from the government.

Monitoring and evaluation system to be set up. This will proper accountability and transparency in the management of petroleum revenue within the governance system. There has been loophole exploited by the management of the petroleum operating companies; they have been operating without adherence to government policies and experience no fear of apprehension by the government. Several petroleum policies have been made from the national government and state levels but have not been disseminated to the communities living in the oilfields. Therefore, monitoring and evaluation system of petroleum activities will be great in a position to address or unearth the matter.

Visibility campaigns will be launched through contributing articles in newspapers, participating in social media discussions and also giving public talks in conferences. It will be part of creation of awareness of poverty levels even with petroleum revenue share meant to address the same.

Research is another plan meant to share the knowledge and increase or build knowledge base of the issue at hand.

6.4 Proper Utilization of Petroleum Revenue

After developing an Action Plan to address the poor governance, corruption and lack of accountability by government and petroleum companies, the researcher sought to come up with strategies to address the social indicators tested during the research process which confirmed the levels of poverty in households and community. The researcher undertakes the responsibility to propose concrete strategies and logical framework of activities with an aim to utilize the petroleum revenue to improve the standards of living as outlined below:

Table 35: Logical Framework

No	Objective	Strategy	Activity	Location	Stakeholder	Timeframe
1	Increase access to education for the people in Koch County.	Establishment of new schools using petroleum revenue	Construction of schools.	Koch, Pakur, Boaw and Ngony.	State, County and SPOC.	2018-2019
			Training and employment of teachers.	“ “	State, County and SPOC.	2018-2019
			Supply of school materials,	“ “	State, County and SPOC.	2018-2019
2	Improve access to healthcare in Koch County.	Establishment hospitals using petroleum revenue	Construction of hospitals and clinics.	Koch, Pakur and Boaw.	State, County and SPOC.	2018-2019
			Training and employment of doctors and nurses.	“ “	State, County and SPOC.	2018-2019
			Supply of materials and consumables.	“ “	State, County and SPOC.	2018-2019
3	Improve access to markets for people in Koch County.	Establishment of community Markets using petroleum revenue	Identification of market sites.	Koch, Pakur Boaw, Rier, Ngony and Mirmir.	State, County and SPOC.	2019-2020
			Survey of the market sites.	“ “	State and County.	2019-2020
			Financing of the markets,	“ “	State, County and SPOC.	2019-2020
			Construction of feeder roads.	“ “	State, County and SPOC.	2018-2019
4	Increase access to better housing in Koch County.	Provision of housing using petroleum revenue	Construction of housing.	Koch, Boaw and Rier.	State, County and SPOC.	2020-2022
			Allocation of houses.	“ “	State and County.	2020-2022
			Leasing arrangements.	“ “	State and County.	2020-2022

5	Increase access to modern energy sources for the people in Koch County.	Provision of electricity using petroleum revenue	Power generation and supply.	Koch and Rier.	State, National Government and SPOC.	2018-2019
			Financing power generation.	“ “	State, National Government and SPOC.	2018-2019
			Revenue collection.	All areas connected.	County, State and National Government.	2018-2019
6	Improve transport system in Koch County.	Construction of road and river ports using petroleum revenue	Construction of major roads.	All main towns.	State, National Government and SPOC.	2018-2019
			Construction of feeder roads.	All payams.	County and SPOC.	2019-2020
			Construction of river ports.	Wathiey	State, National Government and SPOC.	2019-2020
			Provision of vessels/ships.	“ “	State, National Government and SPOC.	2020-2022
7	Enhance environmental protection in Koch County.	i. Construction and protection of bioremediation plants using petroleum revenue ii. Provision of training on human and animal safety using petroleum revenue	Treatment of bioremediation pools.	Koch and Rier.	SPOC but supervise by County and State.	2018-2019
			Community training on safety.	All communities in Koch County.	SPOC	2018-2019
			Awareness training on sanitary practices.	“ “	SPOC and County health department.	2018-2019
8	Compensate households	Compensation of households using petroleum revenue	Assessment of damage/harm on human and animals.	All locations in Koch County.	County and State.	2018-2019
			Assessment of damage on farms lands. And water pollution	“ “	County and State.	2018-2019
			Assessment of damage on grazing lands.	“ “	County and State.	2018-2019

9	Promote modern farming techniques in Koch County.	Provision of farm machinery and tools using petroleum revenue	Procurement of farm machinery.	Pakur, Boaw, Gany, and Mirmir.	County, State and SPOC.	2019-2020
			Provision of farming fertilizers.	“ “	County, State and SPOC.	2019-2020
			Provision of seeds and pesticides.	“ “	County, State and SPOC.	2019-2020
10	Improve fishing techniques in Koch County.	Provision of fishing equipment using petroleum revenue	Provision of fishing twines and hooks.	Rier, Koch, Mirmir and Ngony.	County, State and SPOC.	2018-2019
			Provision of freezers and boats.	“ “	County, State and SPOC.	2018-2019
			Provision of security in the Nile/swamps.	Wathiey, Paak and Wathyoka.	County, State and National Government.	2018-2022

6.5 Sustainability Strategy

The sustainability will be enhanced by empowering the communities to own and run their projects. This will be achieved through training and public participation in decision making processes. The communities shall be able to utilize petroleum revenue, to create more wealth particularly in trade, agriculture and fisheries. Through the training, they shall be able to develop their own monitoring and evaluation mechanisms/tools, account for their expenditures and make priorities that promote social transformation.

6.6 General Recommendations

There must be a constitutional platform to guide the management of petroleum revenue to improve the standards of living. It must be mandatory for all the stakeholders and shareholders in the petroleum industry to strictly adhere to national and globally applied institutional ethics.

The work of the church and the civil society organizations must be safeguarded by the government authorities to promote accountability and transparency in the management of petroleum revenue. The government must encourage community participation in decision making processes. The government at all levels must ensure that petroleum policies are disseminated among the people living in the petroleum producing states and that awareness training on safety has been achieved.

6.7 Conclusion

This chapter has given general summary of the study. The researcher used social analysis tools (Political, Economic, Social and Cultural) to try and understand the whole issue and come up with an action plan. The action plan has explained seminars, trainings,

workshops, lobby and advocacy, networking and collaboration, visibility campaign and research. The researcher felt these actions would address the challenges of poor governance and promote common good for households in Koch County towards improving their standards of living. The researcher equally felt for Proper Utilization of Petroleum Revenue, strategies to address the social indicators tested during the research process which confirmed the levels of poverty in households and community were necessary. So he developed a logical framework of activities with an aim to utilize the petroleum revenue to improve the standards of living

6.8 General Conclusion

The main purpose of this study was to establish the extent to which petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County, Unity State South Sudan. The study used four objectives to guide it in the field. The specific objectives were to determine the extent to which 2% State Share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living, to explore how the 3% Community Share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living, to examine the extent to which Community Development Fund from petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living and to discuss the extent to which Community Compensation Package from petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County. The objectives stemmed from the problem statement and background of the study. It is the specific objectives that guided the entire study.

Few empirical studies were looked into. The literature reviewed confirmed that Koch County households were linked below poverty line. The review delineated the

knowledge gaps to be addressed by our study. The research methodology identified drove the researcher to find out the reasons why the law and policies provided for petroleum share allocation to address poverty had not been implemented. The conclusion was that poor governance and corruption influencing the process.

In the research findings several indicators tested confirmed that standards of living are very low. Basic requirements of improving a standard of living like food, education, health and social protections were not addressed. This is because the petroleum revenue shares allocated to address the same face barriers like corruption, poor governance and lack of political will by leadership.

Through the theological reflection, households had a therapeutic experience. Even in the midst of the problems, the community appreciated the peace within their hearts. The participants' worldview changed and started appreciating life.

The researcher came up with a possible action plan which was also influenced by findings and the theological reflection. The action plan seeks to use seminars, trainings, workshops, lobby and advocacy, networking and collaboration, visibility campaign and research. The action plan has both short term and long term strategies. They would be used to address the challenging realities surrounding unimplemented law and policies to address poverty levels in Koch County. The researcher also developed a logical framework for proper utilization of Petroleum Revenue. He suggested sustainability strategy and general recommendation.

In general, it was understood that the resource abundance does not necessarily translate to real experience of lives transformation. It can only transform lives if the

authorities respect their obligation to oversee proper and democratic management of natural resources particularly the petroleum resource to invigorate other sectors of the economy such as agriculture, infrastructure, trade, wildlife and tourism.

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APPENDIX I: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent,

The researcher is a final Year Student at Tangaza University College, The Catholic University of Eastern Africa (CUEA) and is conducting a thesis research on how petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County. This is in a partial fulfillment of a Master’s Degree in Social Transformation majoring in Governance. The researcher assures you that the information gathered will be confidential. Therefore, the researcher is requesting you to answer all questions in the space provided. Use a tick (J) to answer demographic questions below.

I. Demographic Information

Please tick () the box that contains your answer

1. Sex of the respondent

Male () Female ()

2. Age bracket

18-28 years () 29-39 years () 40-50 years () 51-and above ()

3. Marital status

Single () Married () Divorced () Widowed () Separated ()

II. To investigate the extent to which petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County, Unity State South Sudan.

NB: Please answer all thematic questions where, 1 disagree, 2 strongly disagree, 3 neutral, 4 agree and 5 strongly agree

1.0 Determine the extent to which 2% State Share of petroleum revenue has been to improve the standards of living in Koch County.	1	2	3	4	5
1.1 Our schools were established using the money from petroleum.					
1.2 Our hospitals were established using the money from petroleum.					

1.3 Our river transport was improved using the money from petroleum.					
1.4 Our road transport was improved using the money from petroleum.					
1.5 Our electricity has been provided using the money from petroleum.					
2.0 Examine the extent to which 3% Community Share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County.	1	2	3	4	5
2.1 Our farming techniques have been improved using the money from petroleum.					
2.2 Our animal production has been improved using the money from petroleum.					
2.3 Our fishing techniques have been improved using the money from petroleum.					
2.4 Our community markets were established using the money from petroleum.					
2.5 Our houses was built using the money from petroleum.					
3.0 Examine the extent to which Community Development Fund from petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County.	1	2	3	4	5
3.1 Our feeder roads were constructed by petroleum operating companies.					
3.2 Our schools were established by petroleum operating companies.					
3.3 Our clinics and hospitals were established by petroleum operating companies.					
3.4 Our water points were constructed by petroleum operating companies.					
3.5 Our sanitation has been improved by petroleum operating					

companies.					
3.6 Our environment has been protected by petroleum operating companies.					
4.0 Determine the extent to which Community Compensation Package from petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County.	1	2	3	4	5
4.1 Our farm was compensated by petroleum operating companies.					
4.2 Our fruit trees were compensated by petroleum operating companies.					
4.3 Our dead family members/relatives were compensated by petroleum operating companies.					
4.4 Our dead animals were compensated by petroleum operating companies.					
4.5 Our family land was compensated by petroleum operating companies.					
4.6 Our fishing equipment were compensated by petroleum operating companies.					
4.7 Our contaminated water sources were compensated by petroleum operating companies.					
4.8 Our polluted environment was compensated by petroleum operating companies.					
5.0 State and County governments	1	2	3	4	5
5.1 Because of the new policies introduced by the state, we are not getting petroleum revenue share.					
5.2 Because of the new By-laws introduced by the County, we are not getting petroleum revenue share.					
5.3 Because of the political instability in the Country, we are not getting petroleum revenue share.					

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE KEY INFORMANTS

Dear respondent,

The researcher is a final Year Student at Tangaza University College, The Catholic University of Eastern Africa (CUEA) and is conducting a thesis research on how petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County. This is in a partial fulfillment of a Master's Degree in Social Transformation majoring in Governance. The researcher assures you that the information gathered will be confidential. Therefore, the researcher is requesting you to answer all questions in the space provided. Use a tick (J) to answer demographic questions and use your own words to answer thematic questions.

I. Demographic Information

Please tick () the box that contains your answer

1. Sex of the respondent

Male () Female ()

2. Age bracket

18-28 years () 29-39 years () 40-50 years () 51-and above ()

3. Marital status

Single () Married () Divorced () Widowed () Separated ()

II. To investigate the extent to which petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County, Unity State South Sudan.

1.0 Determine the extent to which 2% State Share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County.

- A. Explain if any schools were established using the money from petroleum.-----
- B. Explain if any hospitals were established using the money from petroleum.-----
- C. Explain how the money from petroleum was used to improve river transport.-----
- D. Explain how the money from petroleum was used to improve road transport.-----

E. Explain if any electricity projects were established using the money from petroleum.-----

2.0 Examine the extent to which 3% Community Share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County.

A. Explain how the money from petroleum has been used to improve the traditional farming techniques.-----

B. Explain how the money from petroleum has been used to improve animal production.-----

C. Explain how the money from petroleum has been used to improve fishing techniques.-----

D. What are the community markets established using the money from petroleum? --

E. Explain how the money from petroleum has been used to provide housing.-----

3.0 Examine the extent to which Community Development Fund from petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County.

A. What are the roads constructed by petroleum operating companies?-----

B. What are the schools established by petroleum operating companies?-----

C. What are the clinics and hospitals established by petroleum operating companies?-----

D. Explain if any safe drinking water sources were established by petroleum operating companies.-----

E. Explain how petroleum operating companies contribute to improving sanitation.--

F. Explain how petroleum operating companies contribute to environmental protection.-----

4.0 Determine the extent to which Community Compensation Package from petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County.

A. Explain if any compensation was given to the farmers whose farms were destroyed due to the activities of petroleum operating companies.-----

B. Explain if any compensation was given to the people whose fruit trees were destroyed due to the activities of petroleum operating companies.-----

- C. Explain if any compensation was given to the people who lost their family members or relatives due to the activities of petroleum operating companies.-----
- D. Explain if any compensation was given to the people who lost their animals due to the activities of petroleum operating companies.-----
- E. What is the compensation given to the people whose land was occupied by petroleum operating companies?-----
- F. What is the compensation given to the people whose fishing equipment were destroyed due to the activities of petroleum operating companies? -----
- G. What is the compensation given to the people whose water sources were contaminated due to the activities of petroleum operating companies? -----
- H. What is the compensation given to the people whose environment was polluted due to the activities of petroleum operating companies? -----

5.0 State and County governments

- A. Explain how state policies have affected the distribution of petroleum revenue.----
- B. Explain how County By-laws have affected the distribution of petroleum revenue.-----
- C. Explain how political instability has affected the distribution of petroleum revenue.-----

APPENDIX III: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

You have been asked to participate in a focus group. The purpose of this study is to gain a better understanding of the impacts of the petroleum revenue on the standards of living for the people of Koch County. This is to enhance its management to improve the standards of living. You can choose whether or not to participate in the focus group and may stop at any time. Although the focus group will be tape recorded, your responses will remain anonymous and no names will be mentioned in the report. There are not right or wrong answers to these questions. We want to hear many different viewpoints and would like to hear from everyone. Therefore, we ask you to feel at ease and to provide frank and honest answers without fearing any persecution or disclosure.

Guiding questions:

1. I would like to begin by going around the table and asking each of you to tell us a little about yourself and the state of social services provided by the government.
2. How long have you been living in South Sudan? _____ years
3. Why do you think it is important to have developmental infrastructure (education, health, water, electricity, roads and bridges facilities) in your community?
4. Are you aware of the 2% state share of petroleum revenue as defined in the peace agreement 2005?
5. Tell us more about how the 2% State Share of petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living for the people in Koch County.
6. Are you aware of the existence of 3% Community Share of petroleum revenue?
7. How would you describe the utilization of the 3% Community Share of petroleum revenue in improving the standards of living in Koch County?
8. Are you aware of the Community Development Fund from petroleum revenue?
9. Highlight in depth how the Community Development Fund from petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living for the people in Koch County.
10. Explain how Community Compensation Package from petroleum revenue has been used to improve the standards of living in Koch County.

Appendix IV: Tangaza Research Permit Letter



TANGAZA COLLEGE

The Catholic University of Eastern Africa

7th March 2017

The Hon. Minister.
Ministry of Petroleum.
Transitional Government of national Unity.
Republic of South Sudan.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Ref. Research Permit for Thoar Gatpan Gideon

This is to confirm to you that the person named above is a student at Tangaza University College (TUC). He is registered in the Institute of Social Ministry in Mission (Reg. No 15149S) and is pursuing an MA in Social Transformation with specialization in Governance. Thoar has met all our provisional academic requirements leading to data collection. However, he cannot proceed to the field before he submits a copy of Research Permit from his Government, to the Research and Quality Assurance Office of Tangaza University College (TUC). Kindly assist him to process the permit as soon as you can. Thanking you in advance.

Yours Faithfully,

7/3/2017
A. O. Ojore

Aloys Otieno Ojore

(Research and Quality Assurance Coordinator)

CC. Coordinator Post Graduate Programmes

- .. MA Coordinator
- .. Student. ✓

Appendix IV: Research Authorization

R-2495



**Republic of South Sudan
Ministry of Petroleum
Petroleum Authority**



Date: April, 5th, 2017

Mr. Datuk Joseph Podtung
President, SPOC

Cc: Mr. Paul Puot Jouch
VP, SPOC

To: VP

you may discuss with the candidate to obtain data from office. We do not have any facility to assist him going to field. In addition, safety clearance has not been granted.

Subject: A Research Permit for Mr. Thoar Gatpan Gideon

The above named person is currently pursuing his MA at Tangaza University College, The Catholic University of Eastern Africa, and Nairobi – Kenya. He is working on a thesis entitled “Improving the Standards of Living using Petroleum oil Revenue: A case of Koch County Northern Liech State”.

The Ministry of Petroleum is hereby requesting your Cooperation to assist and facilitate for Mr. Thoar Gatpan Gideon to travel to the field to be able to engage with human participants and obtain any documents and information that would assist him with his research.

Your Cooperation will be highly appreciated

10/4/17

To: CA/CD

*Please assist scholar Mr. Thoar Gatpan to obtain all informations he may need for his research questionnaire
cc: HR-department
cc: Security department*

[Handwritten signature]

Eng. Awow Daniel Chuang
Director General for Petroleum Authority
Ministry of Petroleum



Cc: Hon. Amb. Ezekiel LolGatkouth, Minister
Cc: Eng. Mohamed Lino Benjamin, Undersecretary
Cc: Eng. Oyjwok Liebo Amuch, Director for E&P
Cc: File

PRESIDENT	ACTION	INFO
V.P		
GM, ED		
GM, PO		
GM, CS		
GM, HR, SCM, T.D		
OTHERS		
DATE, REF.		

2/6/17

Appendix V: Plagiarism Test Results

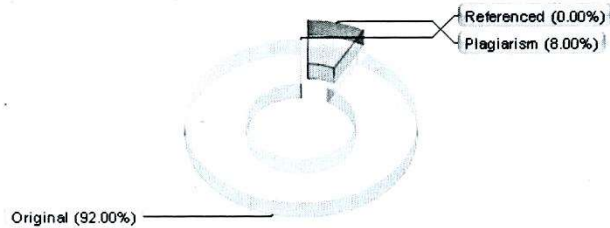
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IMPROVING THE STANDARDS OF LIVING USING PETROLEUM REVENUE: THE CASE OF KOCH COUNTY, UNITY STATE, SOUTH SUDAN