

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL STUDIES

Upper Nile University Diplomatic Relations, Resource Sharing and Conflict Management in South Sudan: A Case of Juba County

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Abstract:

This study aimed at providing a broader understanding of how diplomatic relations and resource sharing affect conflict management of nations like South Sudan. The objectives of the study were to examine the relationship between Diplomatic relations and Conflict management in Juba County, analyse the relationship between Resource sharing and Conflict management in Juba County and to study the factor structure of Diplomatic relations and Resource sharing on Conflict management in Juba County.

The study employed a case study and descriptive design while using qualitative and quantitative approaches. The study population was 348, selected using purposive and simple random sampling technique. The sample size determination was made using Krejcie and Morgan Table (1970) formula. The sample size was 213. The data analysis was made using Statistical package for social scientists (SPSS 18).

The major findings of the study were that there was a positive relationship between; Diplomatic relations and Conflict management in Juba County ($r = 0.682$, $P\text{-value} < 0.01$), Natural resource sharing and Conflict management in Juba County ($r = 0.556$, $P\text{-value} < 0.01$) and lastly variables explained 64.4% of the variance of conflict management ($R\text{ Square} = .339$) such that unit change in diplomatic relations processes will contribute to a change in the possibility of conflict management by (.641) while a one unit change in human resource sharing will contribute to a change in the conflict management of the County like Juba (.506).

The study recommends that the County leaders should develop diplomatic relations with other international communities that aim at empowering people with education values and promoting an electoral process that serves the purpose of national renewal and peace commitment, involvement and allocation of resources, a need to make more use of an integrated application of litigation, need for alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and traditional justice systems in the management of natural resource conflicts, alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms such as negotiation, fact finding facilitation and mediation should be adopted since they have the potential to enhance environmental justice and lastly for should be proposals in the Community Lands Act.

Keywords: Diplomatic relations, resources sharing, conflict management

1. Introduction and Back Ground to the Study

1.1. Introduction

The people of South Sudan have historically known more war than peace. For the past 4 generations, citizens have only known war as a result of conflict, and this pattern will continue until an alternative way arises. South Sudanese believe now that they are their own nation, it's time to teach people how to solve conflict using a different means other than guns. It's time to teach a way of peace (Pact Sudan Country Program, 2010).

The current crisis in South Sudan has worsened humanitarian conditions in a country facing acute needs and 740,000 people are displaced due to the armed conflict and therefore it embarked to peace building, especially, in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity States (Dan, 2014). Fighting and rising insecurity have contributed to deteriorating conditions that are further impacted by the evacuation of many international relief workers Rodriguez 2012). The protection of civilians is currently the primary humanitarian challenge in South Sudan, and reports indicate that the security forces are, in many areas, divided and/or unable to provide security for either residents or foreigners (Collier and Duponchell, 2010).

Today, more than 1.5 billion people live in fragile or conflict-affected states and regions, where extreme poverty is the norm. People fear for their means of existence, whereas violence and crime are on the rise. By 2018, half of the world's poorest people will be living in fragile states; by 2030, The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

(OECD) estimates that their number will reach two thirds. Progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) has been much slower in fragile states than in other developing countries according to Kofi Annan former UN Secretary General in his book (OECD, 2009).

The conflicts have led to instability, entrenched xenophobia, and some human rights violations, including dreadful mutilations of large numbers of people in several countries, including Sierra Leone, Rwanda, the DRC, Angola, and Uganda. In several countries, the conflicts have produced millions of refugees and millions of internally displaced people. There are also growing indications that the conflicts are contributing to the spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in various ways (Mollis, 2013).

Violent conflict has killed tens of thousands people in Southern Sudan from 2005 - 2012 and displaced more than hundreds of thousands. While tribal conflict has caused unrest in many areas in the last decade, the majority of deadly violence has taken place in and around Jonglei state, mostly between Nuer and Dinka, Nuer and Murle, Murle and Dinka. Tribal conflict in South Sudan, particularly among pastoralist communities such as those in Jonglei, is by no means a new phenomenon. Cattle raiding and reprisals have been a part of life for generations. But the nature and scope of the violence has changed, raising questions of causality (UN, 2012).

Currently, there are little to no resources on conflict management available to the South Sudanese. Schools and churches do not have the tools, processes, or activity training they need to teach healthy conflict resolution and encourage sustainable peace. In addition to the lack of peace building tools, there are few trained South Sudanese people who are leading conflict management efforts (Pact Sudan Country Program, 2010).

1.1. Back Ground

Diplomacy refers to the conduct of human affairs by peaceful means, employing techniques of persuasion and negotiation (Barnett and Duvall, 2010). It usually refers to international diplomacy, the conduct of international relations through the intercession of professional diplomats with regard to issues of peace-making, trade, war, economics, culture, environment and human relations (Berridge, 2005). Diplomatic relations bring about diplomatic initiatives by outside parties to transform a conflict by enhancing communication between warring parties and providing information about the conflict that can help generate movement toward negotiated outcomes (Little, 2007).

The functions of diplomatic relations are also particularly closely related to evolving events and issues such as international crises, human and natural disasters or outbreaks of violence, which shift the diplomatic spotlight on to previously remote geographic areas or issues (Guzzini, 2009). Diplomatic relation is measured by the following attributes; economic relations, political relations, cultural relations and environmental relations (Claude, 2012).

Natural resources are materials we get from earth that humans can use to make more complex (humane made) products (Babatunde, 2010). When natural resources are scarce, sharing risks and benefits emerge. Some natural resources play a central role in the well-being of the local community and some are used for trade purposes. Not only do natural resources serve as a commodity in the local or global economic structure but they also play a prominent cultural role for many local communities and may even be a point of pride for the nation as a whole, a part of the country's patrimony (one of the reasons many developing nations want to control their natural resources) (Babatunde, 2010). Resources such as land, water, and timber (forests) usually have historical and cultural significance, serving as the home of ancient civilizations, historical artifacts, and cultural practices. These resources are part of the identity of a community or people (United States of Institute of Peace, 2014). People hold a powerful sense of attachment to resources in which they have invested labor and sweat, in some cases for generations (Mbote, and Migai, 2011). Natural resource sharing is measured using attributes like; land, water, biodiversity and minerals, oil and gas (Somerville, 2012).

Conflict management is a process in which one party perceives that its interests are being opposed or negatively affected by another party. It promotes human rights, to improve good governance and rule of law. It is based on the concept that conflicts are a normal part of human interaction and are rarely completely resolved or eliminated, but they can be managed by such measures as negotiation, mediation, conciliation, and arbitration (Gleick, 2012). Conflict management encompasses all the activities involved in raising, discussing, and resolving both inter-user and content-centered conflicts (Abadi, 2011). Conflict management supports the longer-term development of societal systems and institutions that enhance good governance, rule of law, security, economic sustainability, and social well-being, which helps prevent future conflicts (Leung, 2009). It also enhances learning and group outcomes, organization setting, properly managed conflict reduces direct and indirect suffering and deaths among the people involved (Mwagiru, 2011). Therefore, it is important to identify effective conflict management strategies for conflict resolution (Victor, 2012). Conflict management is measured by attributes like; need for management, judicial mechanisms, negotiation, mediation and arbitration (Hossein Abadi, 2011).

1.2. Problem Statement

Globally conflicts have led to loss of more than 1.8 billion lives and 75% of total deaths and suffering comes from Sub-Saharan Africa Countries. Conflict hinders the achievement of the conflict management and more generally, social, economic, political and human development (UNSG, 2009). Conflict/ or Violence affects all societies, cities and population groups at all income levels. According to recent estimates, at least 740,000 people die annually directly or indirectly due to armed violence. As such, armed violence can result in the loss of fixed assets, the disruption of formal and informal labour markets, reductions in, or absence of foreign and domestic investment, declining tax revenues and diminishing development capacities. In short, Armed Violence/or Conflict undermines Social Capital and Peace Building (UNDP, 2008).

Despite several attempts to breach or resolve conflict between south and north of the then Sudan, in Naivasha, Kenya, which gave birth to Independent South Sudan in 9 July, 2011 and; the ongoing effort or process to bring to an end the recent internal Armed Conflict in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, yet fragility remains unabated. Such journeys have prompted question as to what is direly /or barely needed to achieve permanent peace resolution which will intern to peace Build in South Sudan (CPA, Jan, 2005).

Diplomatic international stakeholders like the African Union (AU), the United Nations (UN) and the European Union (EU) have been investing significant financial resources through multiple humanitarian assistance programmes and rehabilitation and (re)construction projects, as well as economic stabilization, human rights monitoring, education and empowerment for political participation initiatives to ensure there is reconciliation and conflict management.

However, there are little to no resources on conflict management available to the South Sudanese. Schools and churches do not have the tools, processes, or activity training they need to teach healthy conflict resolution and encourage sustainable peace. In addition to the lack of peace building tools, there are few trained South Sudanese people who are leading conflict management efforts (Pact Sudan Country Program, 2010).

And so the author critically examines the management of conflicts and especially diplomatic relations and resource sharing, with a view to identifying the challenges affecting their effectiveness in managing these conflicts.

1.3. Purpose of the Study

The study seeks to provide a broader understanding of how diplomatic relations and resource sharing affect conflict management of nations like South Sudan.

1.4. Research Objectives

- To examine the relationship between Diplomatic relations and Conflict management in Juba County.
- To analyse the relationship between Resource sharing and Conflict management in Juba County.
- To study the factor structure of Diplomatic relations and Resource sharing on Conflict management in Juba County.

1.5. Research Questions

- What is the relationship between Diplomatic relations and Conflict management in Juba County?
- What is the relationship between Resource sharing and Conflict management in Juba County?
- What is the factor structure of Diplomatic relations and Resource sharing on Conflict management in Juba County?

1.6. Scope of the Study

1.6.1. Subject Scope

This study will focus on how diplomatic relations and resource sharing affect conflict management of nations with Juba County as a case study area. The research will be restricted to the how diplomatic relations and resource sharing affect conflict management of South Sudanese.

1.6.1. Geographical Scope

The study will be carried out in Juba which is the capital and largest city of the Republic of South Sudan. It also serves as the capital of Central Equatorial state, one of the ten states of South Sudan. The city is situated on the White Nile and functions as the seat and metropolis of Juba County.

1.6.2. Time Scope

The study will review documents from 2008 to 2015 and it will be conducted between March and July 2016.

1.7. Significance of the Study

1.7.1. Academic Significance

The study can enrich on the existing body of knowledge on diplomatic relations and resource sharing affect conflict management in nations like South Sudan. The results which will be gotten from the findings will bring light on the actual situation on how diplomatic relations and resource sharing affect conflict management of nation and fill the gap since there has never been literature on how diplomatic relations and resource sharing affect conflict management of nation in South Sudan. They study can also recommend further areas of research on the variables in a different context.

1.7.2. Industry Significance

The study can be used by other different international organizations to discover the strategies that can be used to manage conflict. Managements and other bodies can come up with new strategies which will help them advice the stakeholders on how to handle conflict.

1.7.3. Policy Makers

The study may assist government and other policy making bodies to develop policies and guidelines which will provide a conducive operating environment for reconciliation and management of the conflict which will lead to sustainable peace in South Sudan. The study can also benefit the policy makers at both national and institutional levels

through policy formulation and change of policies in regard to how diplomatic relations and resource sharing affect conflict management.

1.7.4. Development Partners

The study can assist development partners especially international agents like INGOs and foreign countries in knowing the factors behind the conflict management in some countries such that they can be used in war torn/ conflict areas.

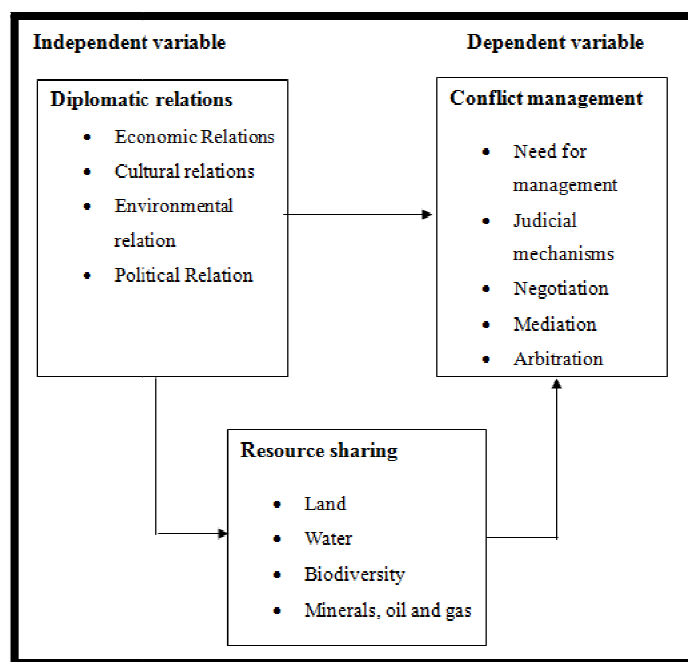


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

1.8. Description of the Conceptual Framework

Diplomatic relations will be measured based on the International diplomatic relations model by (Guzzini, 2009) which measured it using attributes like; economic relations, political relations, cultural relations and environmental relations; Natural resource sharing will be measured basing on the Natural resource model by Somerville, (2012) with attributes like; land, water, biodiversity and minerals, oil and gas. And Conflict management is measured based on the Rahim's meta-model, 2002 with attributes like; need for management, judicial mechanisms, negotiation, mediation and arbitration (HosseinAbadi, 2011).

2. Literature Review

2.1. Introduction

This chapter reviews the existing literature basing on the objectives of the study

2.2. The relationship between Diplomatic relations and Conflict management

2.2.1. Diplomatic Relations

Diplomacy refers to the conduct of human affairs by peaceful means, employing techniques of persuasion and negotiation (Barnett and Duvall, 2010). It usually refers to international diplomacy, the conduct of international relations through the intercession of professional diplomats with regard to issues of peace-making, trade, war, economics, culture, environment and human relations (Berridge, 2005). Diplomacy is typically carried out by government officials, who use bargaining, negotiation, and other peaceful means to negotiate treaties, trade policies, and other international agreements, including agreements to prevent, limit, manage, or settle conflicts (Claude, 2012).

Diplomatic relations are often thought of as being concerned with peaceful activity, although it may occur within war or armed conflict or be used in the orchestration of particular acts of violence, such as seeking over-flight clearance for an air strike (Lake and Powell, (eds) 2013). International treaties are usually negotiated by diplomats prior to endorsement by national politicians (Lake and Powell, (eds) 2013). In an informal or social sense, diplomacy is the employment of tact to gain strategic advantage or to find mutually acceptable solutions to a common challenge, one set of tools being the phrasing of statements in a non-confrontational or polite manner (Barnett and Duvall, 2010). Diplomatic relation is measured by the following attributes;

2.2.1.1. Economic Relations

This is about augmenting or reducing the goods or services available to other countries has a long history in world politics. Increase in international trade and the lowering of barriers to such trade, frequently results in improved international relations but it can also lead to trade wars and tariff disputes (Lake and Powell, (eds) 2013). Economic relations affect global alliances, globalization and the economic health of nations; and recommends methods to develop, encourage, and maintain these relations among diverse nations and cultures (Claude, 2012).

2.2.1.2. Cultural relations

These are interactions, both direct and indirect among two or more cultures. It is a way to create pathways that can be leveraged to prevent or resolve conflict in the short term, it creates opportunities for engagement, understanding with the goal of preventing and resolving conflicts (Claude, 2012). In cultural relations, the challenge of differences in language, understanding, perceptions and practices between the military and the cultural communities must be overcome. In today's global environment, where both information and people move around the world, political borders are increasingly irrelevant (Barnett and Duvall, 2010). Culture is important in struggles that are increasingly global, especially in terms of how to engage as well as undermining the effectiveness of adversarial engagement (Guzzini, 2009).

2.2.1.3. Environmental Relations

Diplomacy is concerned with the management of the environmental relations between states and between states and other actors. From a state perspective, diplomacy is concerned with advising, shaping and implementing environmental foreign policy (Cohen & Westbrook, (Eds.) 2012). As such it is the means by which states through their formal and other representatives, as well as other actors, articulate, coordinate and secure particular or wider interests, using correspondence, private talks, exchanges of view, lobbying, visits, threats and other related activities (Guzzini, 2009).

2.2.1.4. Political Relations

In addition, the political and outside parties can tie information to explicit carrots or sticks by linking diplomacy to possible economic or military interventions (Guzzini, 2009). We code data on four specific forms of diplomatic interventions: mediation, international forums, the recall of ambassadors and explicit offers to mediate by third parties that were not accepted by both sides (Cooper, Hocking, & Maley, (Eds.), 2008). In addition, we code requests for diplomatic intervention by one of the warring parties that were not accepted (Claude, 2012).

2.2.2. Conflict Management

Conflict management is a general term that describes efforts to prevent, limit, contain, or resolve conflicts, especially violent ones, while building up the capacities of all parties involved to undertake peace-building (Muigua, 2011). It is based on the concept that conflicts are a normal part of human interaction and are rarely completely resolved or eliminated, but they can be managed by such measures as negotiation, mediation, conciliation, and arbitration (Gleck, 2012). Conflict management also supports the longer-term development of societal systems and institutions that enhance good governance, rule of law, security, economic sustainability, and social well-being, which helps prevent future conflicts (Leung, 2009). A closely related term is peacemaking, although peacemaking tends to focus on halting ongoing conflicts and reaching partial agreements or broader negotiated settlements (Stiftung, 2014).

Natural resources are conflict generators with the various stakeholders pursuing different interests which end up clashing (Warner, 2014). It need not be emphasized that the fight for access, use and management of natural resources in the region have resulted in the most violent conflicts amongst communities and even tension between states, and often resulting in loss of human and animal lives as well as property (Muigua, 2011). This is bound to become more severe with the entry of oil and gas exploration and mining in the region if the concerned states do not act on time to put in place more effective mechanisms to manage these conflicts (Stiftung, 2014). Conflicts impact negatively on development. Conflicts occurring as a result of contests over natural resources should be dealt with effectively and expeditiously, and there is therefore a need to have in place on effective conflict management mechanisms to deal with them (Gleck, 2012).

Conflict management is the process of limiting the negative aspects of conflict while increasing the positive aspects of conflict (Badler, 2008). Conflict resolution refers to a process where the outcome is based on mutual problem-sharing with the conflicting parties cooperating in order to redefine their conflict and their relationship (Desivilya *et al.* 2005).

Conflict management includes the various on-wiki spaces for discussing conflicts, as well as the formal and informal roles played by community members (e.g. mediators, admins, Arbitration Committees) (International Alert *et al.* 2011). The aim of conflict management is to enhance learning and group outcomes, including effectiveness or performance in organizational setting (Samuel, 2012). Properly managed conflict can improve group outcomes (Green, 2012).

Conflict Management patterns are often according to Desivilya *et al.* (2005) related to a dual concern model divided into concern for self and concern for others (Leung, 2009). Further different conflict management approaches are based on these two motives, some focusing more on concern for self or concern for others (David, 2012).

Conflict management in the high stress environment of the operating room (Somerville, 2012). Scott, (2011) concludes that conflict is inevitable, especially in highly stressed environments. Therefore, he believes, professional organizations and employers have a responsibility to recognize that people approach conflict differently and should provide opportunities for multidisciplinary audiences to learn and develop conflict management skills and thereby change their interpersonal environments (Segal & Melinda, 2011). Therefore, it is important to identify effective

conflictmanagement strategies for conflict resolution(Victor, 2012). Conflict management is measured by the following attributes;

2.2.2.1. Needfor Management

The need to achieve sustainable development calls for sustainable management of natural resources in the region through engaging all the relevant stakeholders (KameriMbote et al., 2011). It has been persuasively argued that in environmental conflicts where there is high level emotional intensity, several of the early casualties in verbal and non-verbal skirmishes are tolerance and communication with people stopping to listen to those espousing contrary views and begin associating exclusively with like-minded supporters (Fiske, 2011). Such emotions thus need to be managed effectively to avert full blown conflicts. People cannot meaningfully benefit from the exploitation of the natural resources in an atmosphere of unmanaged conflicts. It is imperative to look at each of the approaches with an aim to identify their efficacy in managing natural resource conflicts and disputes (HosseiniAbadi, 2011).

2.2.2.2. JudicialMechanisms

With the objective of settling disputes in a more justifiable manner, national governments and the constitutions of most nations establish institutions; judiciary organs of the government. It is the natural mandate of courts of law to entertain disputes (Fiske, 2011). Courts in South Sudan and even elsewhere in the world have encountered a number of problems related to access to justice. These include high court fees, geographical location, complexity of rules and procedure and the use of legalese (HosseiniAbadi, 2011). The court's role is also 'dependent on the limitations of civil procedure, and on the litigious courses taken by the parties'themselves'. Courts in the East African countries have successfully handled environmental matters (KameriMbote et al., 2011). Courts thus play an important and indispensable role in achieving sustainable development which means conflicts must be dealt with effectively (Abadi, 2011).

2.2.2.3. Negotiation

Negotiation is a process that involves parties meeting to identify and discuss the issues at hand so as to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution without the help of a third party (Hamilton, 2014). It may be argued that negotiation is by far the most efficient conflict management mechanism in terms of management of time, costs and preservation of relationships and has been seen as the preferred route in most disputes (Hamilton, 2014). Negotiation can be interest-based, rights-based or power-based and each can result in different outcomes (Abadi, 2011). However, the most common form of negotiation depends upon successfully taking and the giving up a sequence of positions (Amendola, 2011).Negotiation can be used in facilitating the effective management of natural resources based conflicts. What needs to be done is ensuring that from the start, parties ought identify their interests and decide on the best way to reach a consensus (UNESCO-IHP, 2014).

2.2.2.4. Mediation

Mediation is defined as the intervention in a standard negotiation or conflict of an acceptable third party who has limited or no authoritative decision-making power but who assists the involved parties in voluntarily reaching a mutually acceptable settlement of issues in dispute (Muigua, 2011). Mediation has been defined as a continuation of the negotiation process by other means where instead of having a two-way negotiation, it now becomes a three-way process: the mediatorin essence mediating the negotiations between the parties (Moore, 2009). It is also a mechanism worth exploring as it has been successfully used to achieve the right of access to justice for parties.

Within this definition, mediators may play a number of different roles, and may enter conflicts at different levels of development or intensity (Mwagiru, 2011). Mediation can be classified into two forms namely: Mediation in the political process and mediation in the legal process.

2.2.2.5. Arbitration

Arbitration is a dispute settlement mechanism. Arbitration arises where a third party neutral (known as an arbitrator) is appointed by the parties or an appointing authority to determine the dispute and give a final and binding award (Chau, (2007). Arbitration has also been described as a private consensual process where parties in dispute agree to present their grievances to a third party for resolution. Its advantages are that parties can agree on an arbitrator to determine the matter; the arbitrator has expertise in the area of dispute; any person can represent a party in the dispute; flexibility; cost-effective; confidential; speedy and the result is binding (UNCITRAL, 2008). Proceedings in Court are open to the public, whereas proceedings in commercial arbitration are private, accordingly the parties who wish to preserve their commercial secrets may prefer commercial arbitration (Farooq Khan, 2009).

There is a relationship between diplomatic relations and conflict management because effective diplomatic relations, support and effective coordination in the conflict management process stimulates parties favoring the peace agreement to meet their commitments and thereby diminishes the possibility of hostility (Muigua, 2011). In most cases it is important for the strong diplomatic relations as it leads to commitment with international peacekeepers, whose presence can 'deter defections from the peace treaty (Doyle and Sambanis, 2006). ShokouhAbadi, (2011) adds that diplomatic initiatives as attempts by outside parties can transform a conflict by enhancing communication between warring parties and providing information about the conflict that can help generate movement toward negotiated outcomes. In addition, the outside parties can tie information to explicit carrots or sticks by linking diplomacy to possible economic or military interventions (Welsh, 2014).

2.3. The Relationship between Resource Sharing and Conflict Management in Juba County

2.3.1. Resource Sharing

Natural resources are materials we get from earth that humans can use to make more complex (humane made) products (Babatunde, 2010). When natural resources are scarce, sharing risks and benefits emerge. Natural resources form an integral part of society the world all over, as sources of income, industry, and identity (Leb, 2012). Developing countries tend to be more dependent on natural resources as their primary source of income, and many individuals depend on these resources for their livelihoods. It is estimated that half of the world's population remains directly tied to local natural resources; many rural communities depend upon agriculture, fisheries, minerals, and timber as their main sources of income (Engel and Korf, 2014).

As a result of the foregoing, conflicts related to the exploitation of natural resources are bound to arise. Natural resource-based conflicts have been defined as disagreements or disputes that arise with regard to the use, access and management of natural resources (Engel and Korf, 2014). Natural resource conflicts have also been defined as situations where the allocation, management, or use of natural resources results in: violence; human rights abuses; or denial of access to natural resources to an extent that significantly diminishes human welfare (United Nations Environment Programme, 2014). This definition offers a wider scope and understanding of the effects of conflicts especially in relation to environmental justice. It is worth noting that these conflicts arise either directly or indirectly from the use of natural resources (Gleck, 2012).

Conflicts and disputes are inevitable in the use, access and management of natural resources due to the differing needs and values of various persons and/or groups of persons in society in the wake of dwindling resources (Warner, 2014). The extraction of natural resources has in some instances triggered or fuelled violent conflict in some of the East African regions such as Kenya and South Sudan (Engel and Korf, 2014). In fact, inter-country disputes may also arise with regard to shared natural resources in terms of who has access and control over the trans-boundary natural resources (Babatunde, 2010). Conflicts impact negatively on development (Warner, 2014). Conflicts occurring as a result of contests over natural resources should be dealt with effectively and expeditiously, and there is therefore a need to have in place an effective conflict management mechanisms to deal with them (Somerville, 2012). Resource sharing is measured by the following attributes;

2.3.1.1. Water

Fresh water is deemed to be an essential resource, central to all ecological and societal activities, including food and energy production, transportation, waste disposal, industrial development and human health (Leb, 2012). One of the major resources of South Sudan is the River Nile whose many tributaries have sources in the Country. However, those fresh water resources are unevenly and irregularly distributed, and some regions of the world are extremely water-short. Countries are classified as water-scarce if they have less than 1000 cubic meters per person of renewable water resources (Engel and Korf, 2014). It has been rightly asserted that water scarcity will not only affect people's livelihoods but may also increase the potential for local and international conflict. Water scarcity and resultant competition for limited supplies can lead nations to treat access to water as a matter of national security (Leb, 2012).

2.3.1.2. Biodiversity

Biological diversity refers to the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part: this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (Mbote, and Migai, 2011). One of the most important biodiversity elements in the region is the forests due to the central role they play in the lives of the communities, especially the indigenous people of East Africa. Indeed, most of the conflicts involving biodiversity and communities rotate around forests and their resources (CBD, 2008).

It has been argued, for instance, that forest protection through avoided deforestation may have either positive or negative social impacts with possible conflicts between the protection of forested ecosystems and ancillary negative effects, restrictions on the activities of local populations, reduced income, and/or reduced products from these forests (UN, 2014). Poor management of forest resources and the absence of an established set of equitable sharing principles among contending parties lead to shifts in resource access and control (CBD, 2011-2020).

2.3.1.3. Land

Most of the land based conflicts often arise from tenure challenges (Somerville, 2012). It has been noted that a number of regions, land ownership and land use rights are often in dispute resulting into land disputes whose negative effects are on the certainty of land markets, tenure and food security, economic production and reduction of poverty (Kalande, 2008). Further, it has been argued that most of the land disputes arise mainly from the failure of the authorities concerned to enforce and to comply with the law as it exists.

2.3.1.4. Minerals, Oil and Gas

The East African region and South Sudan in particular is endowed with deposits of minerals like petroleum, iron ore, copper, chromium ore, zinc, tungsten, mica, silver, gold and hydropower (Stiftung, 2014). Most of the conflicts in the region have been because of these minerals especially petroleum between communities and governments arising from feelings of entitlement and equitable access to the proceeds of the exploitation. According to the United States Agency for

International Development (USAID), 'valuable minerals become conflict minerals when their control, exploitation, trade, taxation or protection contributes to, or benefits from, armed conflict (USAID, 2014).

There is a relationship between natural resource sharing and conflict management because natural resources are conflict generators with the various stakeholders pursuing different interests which end up clashing (Engel and Korf, 2013). It need not be emphasized that the fight for access, use and management of natural resources in the region have resulted in the most violent conflicts amongst communities and even tension between states, and often resulting in loss of human and animal lives as well as property (Global Water Partnership, 2013). This is bound to become more severe with the entry of oil and gas exploration and mining in the region if the concerned states do not act on time to put in place more effective mechanisms to manage these conflicts (Gleick, 2012).

Indeed, it has been observed that environmental conflicts have emerged as key issues challenging local, regional, national and global security (Babatunde, 2010). Conflicts and disputes are inevitable in the use, access and management of natural resources due to the differing needs and values of various persons and/or groups of persons in society in the wake of dwindling resources (Leb, 2012). The extraction of natural resources has in some instances triggered or fuelled violent conflict in some of the East African regions such as South Sudan and Kenya (Somerville, 2012).

2.4. The Factor Structure of Diplomatic Relations and Resource Sharing on Conflict Management in Juba County

According to the UNESCO-IHP, (2014) and Warner, (2014), attempts through diplomatic relations and natural resource sharing can alter the course of a conflict through providing material, intelligence and financial support to change the structure of the relationship among combatants, or alternatively, providing information through mediation and other diplomatic initiatives to change the information that they hold about their adversary. The approaches reached at through diplomatic relation can have conflict management goals, although mediation has a much more direct link to a goal of containing violence and making peace (Ury & Goldberg, 2014).

In fact, inter-country disputes may also arise with regard to shared natural resources in terms of who has access and control over the trans-boundary natural resources, for instance, the Migingo Island dispute between Kenya and Uganda (Adan and Pkalya, Muli (ed.), (2011). The conflicts, if unaddressed, can spiral into violence, cause environmental degradation, disrupt development projects and undermine livelihoods. Conflict, and more so the resource-based one, if not managed by through measures the use of diplomatic relations can cause tremendous harm to civilians particularly women and children and increased the numbers of internally displaced persons in the country (Adan and Pkalya, Muli (ed.), (2011).

3. Methodology

3.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the research methodology that was applied in conducting the study. This involved the research design, target population, sampling design and sample size, data collection procedures and instrument, determination of reliability and validity as well as data analysis techniques.

3.2. Research Design

The research design was a case study and descriptive. According to Donald and Pamela (2006), descriptive research a descriptive study deals with the what, how and who of a phenomenon which is the concern for this study. In addition, the study adopted a triangulation of both quantitative and qualitative approaches for data collection and analysis. In this case, the quantitative approach allowed the researcher to solicit information expressed in numerical format while the qualitative approach complemented the quantitative approach by soliciting more detailed information expressed in textual format (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999).

3.3. Study Population

The research was carried out in Juba County in Central Equatorial State. The population comprised of 348 people from the county. The researcher clustered this to 8 Administrative staff, 40 Operational staff and 300 citizens of Juba County (Table 1)

Target Group	Population
Administrative staff	8
Operational staff	40
Citizens	300
Total	348

Table 1: Population Size

Source: Primary Data

3.4. Sampling Procedure

The researcher used both probability and non-probability sampling techniques so as to be exhaustive in the research findings. Random sampling used as a probability technique to obtain a good representative sample of the area population of the residents. Purposive sampling technique was used as a non-probability technique for the leaders of the County only but as key informants.

3.5. Sample Size and Selection Strategy

The sample size was calculated using the Krejcie and Morgan Table (1970) for determining the sample, as this gave a practical ratio based on the County's population size. According to Krejcie and Morgan Table, approximately 213 respondents will be used as a sample size of the entire population (350). The researcher clustered this population into one of 8 administrators, 36 operational staff and 169 residents of Juba County.

Target Group	Population	Sample
Administrative staff	8	8
Operational staff	40	36
Citizens	300	169
Total	348	213

Table 2: Sample Size Distribution
Source: Primary Data

3.6. Data Sources

3.6.1. Primary Data

The study used primary data that was collected using questionnaire and observation these instrument are appropriate as it helped the researcher to collect information that was directly observable as it was about feelings, motivations; attitudes, accomplishments as well as experiences of individuals (Sutrisna, 2009).

3.5.2. Secondary Data

Desk research method used on secondary data. Secondary data refer to data collected by someone other than the researcher conducting the current study (Saunders et al., 2009). Text books, annual reports, journals and magazines were some of the documents reviewed.

3.7. Research Methods

3.7.1. Questionnaire Method

Questionnaire consisting of a list of carefully structured questions (Denscombe, 2000) and chosen after considerable testing will be used with a view of eliciting reliable responses from chosen sample and collecting data in accordance with the specifications of the research questions (Hussey and Hussey, 1997). Questionnaire survey was used to collect data from Heads of Sections, supervisors and support staff. The choice of a questionnaire is on the basis that respondents can read and write and enables responding to the study questions without influence on the presence of the respondent. Kabanza (2001) affirms that questionnaires cover big area over a short period of time. It also allowed respondents to respond boldly and frankly to questions. The questionnaire enabled collection of vast amounts of data in a short time and was less expensive (Amin, 2005).

3.8. Data Collection Instruments

3.8.1. Closed Questionnaire

A structured questionnaire was used to obtain information from respondents (Amin, 2005). The questionnaire is an efficient data collection method which has advantages of high complete responses within a short period. Use of questionnaires allowed the respondents ample time to reflect on answers to avoid hasty responses and thus enhance the validity (accuracy) of the responses (Mugenda&Mugenda, 2003). The questionnaire method also helped to reduce on the cost and time implications, besides enabling greater responses.

3.9. Validity and Reliability of Research tools

The validity of the questionnaires established using the content validity test. Using the ratings the content validity indices were computed. The Cronbach Alpha method of internal consistency was used to compute the reliability of the measures of the variables of the study using various questionnaire items administered to respondents (Kothari, 1990). When the Cronbach Alpha coefficients for the study variables are above 0.60, the scales used to measure the study variables was consistent and therefore reliable and meeting acceptance standards for the research. This is also similar with the sighting of Sekyawa (2009).

Variable	Anchor	Cronbach Alpha Coefficient	CVR(Content Validity Ratio)
Diplomatic relations	5 point	0.8850	0.7650
Resource sharing	5 point	0.8325	0.8150
Conflict management	5 point	0.8525	0.7350

Table 3: Validity and Reliability of the Instrument Variable
Source: Primary data

Since all Content Validity indices for all experts and Alpha coefficients were above 0.7, then the items/questions selected for the study were relevant to the study variables

3.10. Measurement of Variables

- Diplomatic relations was measured using a five point Likert type scale (1- strongly disagree, 2-Disagree, 3-Not sure, 4- Agree and 5-Strongly agree) based on the International diplomatic relations model by (Guzzini, 2009) which measured it using attributes like; economic relations, political relations, cultural relations and environmental relations.
- Resource sharing was measured using a five point Likert type scale (1- strongly disagree, 2-Disagree, 3-Not sure, 4- Agree and 5-Strongly agree) based on the Natural resource model by Somerville, (2012) with attributes like; land, water, biodiversity and minerals, oil and gas.
- Conflict management was measured using a five-point Likert type scale (1- strongly disagree, 2-Disagree, 3-Not sure, 4- Agree and 5-Strongly agree) based on the Rahim's meta-model, 2002 with attributes like; need for management, judicial mechanisms, negotiation, mediation and arbitration (HosseinAbadi, 2011).

3.11. Ethical Considerations

An introduction letter was obtained from the research department's office, University of Juba to introduce the researcher and the purpose of the study to the leaders of Juba County, after the permission was sought from the leaders, the researcher make appointment for the date of data collection. Maximum effort was ensured to observe ethical principles to ensure that bias is eliminated and maximize meaning of information provided. Respect for all intellectual property where all the secondary data was properly documented and referenced. The respect for respondents was ensured regarding information provided, and non-discrimination to allow willing and equal participation. In addition, no client was coerced to give the information, but was convinced to give the feedback at will, in this study. The researcher recognized the rights of individuals to privacy, personal data protection and freedom of movement. Masculinity was put in consideration especially in cultures where it is associated with self-esteem. The biodiversity was respected and no irreversible change that threatens the environment or ecological balance was imposed. Finally, all the data collected was destroyed after capturing and analysis.

3.12. Data Process and Analysis

Statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS) was used to aid to process and summarize the information got from the questionnaires. The data was sorted, coded and fed into the SPSS data analyst to generate various results. The data was analyzed for descriptive statistics, that is, frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviation. Using Pearson correlation coefficient of determination, inferential statistics like correlations was used to illustrate the existence of the relationship between variables (if any), while the regression analysis was used to explain how the independent variables affect the dependent variable.

3.13. Anticipated Limitations and Problems Encountered

The researcher anticipates encountering the following limitations

- Sensitivity of information; some of the staff were reluctant to respond to some of the questions since they deal with government information. The researcher assured them of maximum confidentiality so they can provide all the required information.
- Busy schedules; some key informant respondents had busy schedules and lack time to participate in the study. The researcher made appointments with the respondents in order to meet at appropriate times for the interviews.
- Unwillingness to fill the questionnaires; some respondents were unwilling to share information about their leaders, supervisors, workmates and the service system. The researcher however endeavored to emphasize that it is a purely academic research and confidentiality was upheld.

4. Interpretation and Analysis of Study Findings

4.1. Introduction

This chapter discusses the response rate, Bio data, Pearson correlation, factor loadings, Standard and Deviation

4.2. Respondents' Bio Data

The response rate was 213 respondents.

4.2.1. Gender of Respondents

Table 4 below presents the gender distribution of the respondents.

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	143	67.1
Female	70	32.9
Total	213	100.0

Table 4: Gender by Respondent Distribution

Source: Primary Data Computed

The results in table 4 indicates that at 67.1% were males and 32.9% were females.

4.2.2.Age Group of the Respondents

Table 5 below presents the age of the respondents

Age Group	Frequency	Percent
41 - 50 years	81	38.0
31 - 40 years	63	29.6
21 - 30 years	39	18.3
50 + years	30	14.1
Total	213	100.0

Table 5: Age Group of the Respondents

Source: Primary Data Computed

The results in Table 5 indicate that 38% of respondents were between the age ranges of 41 – 50 years. In addition, those within the age bracket of 21 – 30 were 29.6%. Those who were between the age range of 31 – 40 years were ranked 3rd with a statistical representation of 18.3%. And 14.1% were between the age range of 50 and above.

4.2.3. Marital Status of the Respondents

The table below 6 presents marital status of respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Married	123	57.7
Single	65	30.6
Separated	17	7.9
Divorced	08	3.8
Total	213	100.0

Table 6: Marital Status of the Respondents

Source: Primary Data Computed

The result in Table 6 indicates that 57.7% of respondents were married, 30.6% were single and 7.9% had separated from their partners while the remaining 3.8% had divorced from their partners.

4.2.4.Respondents' Number of Dependents

The table below 7 presents the number of dependents for the respondents.

Number of Dependents	Frequency	Percent
1 to 3	87	40.8
4 to 5	63	29.6
Above 5	46	21.7
None	17	7.9
Total	213	100.0

Table 7: Respondents' Number of Dependents

Source: Primary Data computed

The results in table 7above indicate that 40.8% of the respondents were with dependents ranging from 1 to 3. In addition, 29.6% had 4 to 5 dependents, 21.7% had above 5 dependents and 7.9% had no dependents.

4.2.5. Respondents' Level of Education

The table below 8 presents the educational levels of the respondents.

Level of Education	Frequency	Percent
Never studied	62	29.2
Diploma	51	23.9
Tertiary	40	18.8
Primary	34	15.9
Certificate	17	7.9
Masters	09	4.2
Total	213	100.0

Table 8: Respondents' Level of Education
Source: Primary Data Computed

The results in table 8 above indicates that 29.2% of the respondents had never studied, 23.9% had attained diplomas, 18.8% were holding a degree as their level of education, 15.9% had studied up to primary level of education and 7.9% were holding certificates while the remaining 4.2% had masters.

4.2.6. Respondents' Number of Years Spent in the County

The table below 9 presents the number of years the respondents have been working/ staying in Juba County

Number of Years Spent in the County	Frequency	Percent
5 - 6 years	80	37.7
Above 6 Years	53	24.9
3 - 4 years	38	17.8
1 - 2 years	25	11.7
Less than 1 year	17	7.9
Total	213	100.0

Table 9: Respondents' Working Experience
Source: Primary Data Computed

The results in table 9 above show that 37.7% of the respondents had been working/ staying in Juba County for 5 to 6 years. In addition, 24.9% had been working/ staying in Juba County for over 6 years, 17.8% had 3 to 4 years of experience, followed by respondents who had been working/ staying in Juba County for 1 to 2 years 11.7% and 7.9% as the least who had been working/ staying in Juba County for 1 year.

4.3. Relationship between Study Variables

Spearman correlation coefficient was used to determine the degree of relationship between the study variables as shown in the Table 10 below.

	1	2	3
Diplomatic relations (1)	1		
Natural resource sharing (2)	.556**	1	
Conflict management (3)	.682**	.611**	1

Table 10: Pearson's Zero Order Correlation Matrix
**. Correlation Is Significant at the .01 Level (2-Tailed)
Source: Primary Data Computed

4.3.1. The Relationship between Diplomatic Relations and Conflict Management in Juba County

The results in Table 10 above indicate a positive relationship between Diplomatic relations and Conflict management in Juba County ($r = 0.682$, $P\text{-value} < 0.01$) which implies that effective diplomatic relations lead to improved conflict management in the County like Juba.

4.3.2. The Relationship between Natural Resource Sharing and Conflict Management in Juba County

The results in Table 10 above indicate a significant positive relationship between Natural resource sharing and Conflict management in Juba County ($r = 0.556$, $P\text{-value} < 0.01$) which implies that with equal natural resource sharing, the levels of conflict management are high in Juba County.

4.3.3. The Factor Structure of Diplomatic Relations and Natural Resource Sharing on Conflict Management in Juba County

Regression analysis was used to examine the level at which diplomatic relations and natural resource sharing determine conflict management in Juba County

Model	Un-standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig
Constant	104.60	30.391		1.841	.314
Diplomatic relations	.625	.423	.641	1.068	.201
Natural resource sharing	.579	.380	.506	.937	.116

R= 0.644 R- Square =0.418, Adjusted R- square = 0.339, F= 4.662, Sig = 1.131

Table 11: Below Shows the Regression Model for Diplomatic Relations, Natural Resource Sharing and Conflict Management in Juba County

Source: Primary Data Computed

Results in Table 10 above show (R= 0.644) a combination of diplomatic relations and natural resource sharing in assessing the level to which they can predict the level of conflict management in the County like Juba. These variables explained 64.4% of the variance of conflict management (R Square =.339). The most influential predictor of conflict management was diplomatic relations ($\beta = .641$, Sig. .201). Natural resource sharing is less likely to influence conflict management since it portrays low significance ($\beta = .506$, Sig. .116) in the model.

A unit change in diplomatic relations processes will contribute to a change in the possibility of conflict management by (.641) while a one unit change in human resource sharing will contribute to a change in the conflict management of the County like Juba (.506).

4.4. The factor loadings of Diplomatic relations, Natural resource sharing and Conflict management in Juba County

4.4.1. Factor Analysis of Diplomatic Relations

Variables	Economic Relations	Cultural Relations	Environmental Relation	Political Relations
There has been lowering of barriers to such trade and it leads to trade wars and tariff	.899			
Economic relations affect global alliances, globalization and the economic health of nations	.874			
There are recommends to develop, encourage, and maintain these relations among diverse nations and cultures	.844			
The available cultural relations have created opportunities for engagement with the goal of preventing and resolving conflicts		.827		
The challenge of differences in language and practices between the military and the cultural communities have been overcome		.794		
It is important in struggles especially in terms of how to engage the effectiveness of adversarial engagement		.784		
There is management of the environmental relations between states and between states and other actors			.788	
Diplomacy is concerned with advising, shaping and implementing environmental foreign policy			.726	
States coordinate and secure particular or wider interests of the environmental policies			.690	
There are mediations, international forums for conflict management				.684
South Sudan has got good political relations with other countries				.636
There were requests for diplomatic intervention during the conflict management processes				.630
Eigen Value	2.443	.784	.546	.227
Variance %	61.070	19.603	13.652	5.675
Cumulative	61.070	80.673	94.325	100

Table 12: Factor Analysis of Diplomatic Relations

Source: Primary Data Computed

The result in Table 12 above shows the factor analysis results of Diplomatic relations, four factors were extracted, component one (Economic relations) explained 61.1%, followed by Cultural relations with 19.6% then Environmental relation with 13.6% and the last Political relations with 5.7% of the variance of Diplomatic relations.

The factor analysis results of Diplomatic relations under Economic relations attribute were explained that; there has been lowering of barriers to such trade and it leads to trade wars and tariff 90%, Economic relations affect global alliances, globalization and the economic health of nations 87% and that there are recommends to develop, encourage, and maintain these relations among diverse nations and cultures 84%.

Under Cultural relations attribute, they were explained that; the available cultural relations have created opportunities for engagement with the goal of preventing and resolving conflicts 83%, the challenge of differences in language and practices between the military and the cultural communities have been overcome 79% and that it is important in struggles especially in terms of how to engage the effectiveness of adversarial engagement 78%.

With the Environmental relations attribute, the results were explained that; there is management of the environmental relations between states and between states and other actors 84%, diplomacy is concerned with advising, shaping and implementing environmental foreign policy 73% and that states coordinate and secure particular or wider interests of the environmental policies 69%.

Lastly under Political relations attribute, they were explained that; there are mediations, international forums for conflict management 68%, South Sudan has got good political relations with other countries 64% and that there were requests for diplomatic intervention during the conflict management processes 63%.

4.4.2. Factor Analysis of Natural Resource Sharing

Variables	Land	Water	Biodiversity	Minerals, Oil and Gas
Fresh water is deemed to be an essential resource, central to all ecological and societal activities	.943			
The River Nile waters have been shared well amongst the citizens	.913			
Some regions of the Country are extremely water-short	.890			
In most of the regions, land ownership and land use rights are often in dispute resulting into land disputes		.900		
The procurement team states the date, time and venue for bid submission and the date, time and venue for bid opening		.881		
Land disputes lead to negative effects on land markets, tenure and food security		.854		
There are the forests which play an essential role in the lives of the communities			.874	
The indigenous people of South Sudan use forests for their livelihoods			.839	
Most of the conflicts involving biodiversity and communities have rotated around forests and their resources			.802	
Most of the conflicts in the region have been because of these minerals				.810
All the stakeholders have a feelings of entitlement and equitable access to the proceeds of the exploitation				.776
The control, exploitation, trade, taxation or protection contributes to or benefits from, armed conflict				.733
Eigen Value	1.942	0.942	0.876	0.257
Variance %	48.552	23.111	21.906	6.430
Cumulative	48.552	71.664	93.570	100

Table 13: Factor Analysis of Natural Resource Sharing

Source: Primary Data Computed

The results in Table 13 above show the factor analysis results of Natural resource sharing variables, four factors were extracted, component one (Land) explained 48.6%, followed by Water with 23.1%, then Biodiversity with 21.9% and the last (Minerals, Oil and Gas) with 6.4% of the variance of Natural resource sharing.

The factor analysis results of Natural resource sharing under Land attribute were explained that; Fresh water is deemed to be an essential resource, central to all ecological and societal activities 94%, The River Nile waters have been shared well amongst the citizens 91% and that Some regions of the Country are extremely water-short 89%.

Under Water attribute, they were explained that; In most of the regions, land ownership and land use rights are often in dispute resulting into land disputes 90%, the procurement team states the date, time and venue for bid submission and the date, time and venue for bid opening 88% and that Land disputes lead to negative effects on land markets, tenure and food security 85%.

With Biodiversity attribute, the results were explained that; there are the forests which play an essential role in the lives of the communities 87%, the indigenous people of South Sudan use forests for their livelihoods 84% and that most of the conflicts involving biodiversity and communities have rotated around forests and their resources 80%.

Lastly under Minerals, Oil and Gas attribute, the results were explained that; most of the conflicts in the region have been because of these minerals 81%, All the stakeholders have a feeling of entitlement and equitable access to the proceeds of the exploitation 78% and that the control, exploitation, trade, taxation or protection contributes to or benefits from, armed conflict 73%.

4.4.3. Factor Analysis of Conflict Management

Variables	The Need for Management	Judicial Mechanisms	Negotiation	Mediation
All the relevant stakeholders are engaged in the management of the natural resources	.916			
We try to emotions manage the emotions of the citizens effectively to avert full blown conflicts	.884			
People can meaningfully benefit from the exploitation of the natural resources in an atmosphere of managed conflicts	.851			
The national governments has established institutions especially the judiciary organs of the government.		.898		
It is the natural mandate of courts of law to entertain disputes in Juba County		.859		
Courts in South Sudan have encountered a number of problems related to access to justice		.818		
Negotiation has been used in facilitating the effective management of conflicts			.839	
Negotiation has been involving parties meeting to identify and discuss the issues at hand			.807	
Leaders use efficient conflict management mechanisms in terms of management of time, costs			.788	
There has been a continuation of the negotiation process by other means where instead of having a two way negotiation				.806
Leaders use efficient conflict management mechanisms with mediators				.773
We have been successfully used to achieve the right of access to justice for parties.				.739
Eigen Value	2.694	0.704	0.528	0.074
Variance %	67.351	17.589	13.207	1.853
Cumulative	67.351	84.940	98.147	100

Table 14: Factor Analysis of Conflict Management

Source: Primary Data Computed

The results in Table 14 above show the factor analysis results of Conflict management variables, four factors were extracted, component one (Need for management) explained 67.4%, followed by Judicial mechanisms with 17.6%, then Negotiation with 13.2% and the last (Mediation) with 1.9% of the variance of Conflict management.

The factor analysis results of Conflict management under Need for management attribute were explained that; all the relevant stakeholders are engaged in the management of the natural resources 92%, we try to emotions manage the emotions of the citizens effectively to avert full blown conflicts 88% and that people can meaningfully benefit from the exploitation of the natural resources in an atmosphere of managed conflicts 85%.

Under Judicial mechanisms attribute, they were explained that; the national governments has established institutions especially the judiciary organs of the government 90%, It is the natural mandate of courts of law to entertain disputes in Juba County 86% and that Courts in South Sudan have encountered a number of problems related to access to justice 80%. With Negotiation attribute, the results were explained that; Negotiation has been used in facilitating the effective management of conflicts 84%, Negotiation has been involving parties meeting to identify and discuss the issues at hand 81% and that Leaders use efficient conflict management mechanisms in terms of management of time, costs 79%. Lastly under Mediation attribute; there has been a continuation of the negotiation process by other means where instead of having a two way negotiation 81%, Leaders use efficient conflict management mechanisms with mediators 77% and that we have been successfully used to achieve the right of access to justice for parties 74%.

5. Discussion of the Findings

5.1. Introduction

This chapter presents interpretation of the study findings.

5.2. Bio Data

5.2.1. Gender of the Respondents

The results indicated that at 67.1% were males and 32.9% were females. This implied that most of the employees within the ministry were males. However, obtaining information from both male and female is an indicator that the information contained in this report is gender sensitive hence the report data being genuine.

5.2.2 Age Group of the Respondents

The results indicated that 38% of respondents were between the age ranges of 41 – 50 years. In addition, those within the age bracket of 21 – 30 were 29.6%. Those who were between the age range of 31 – 40 years were ranked 3rd with a statistical representation of 18.3%. And 14.1% were between the age range of 50 and above. This implied that the employees within the Ministry were between the age range of 41 - 50 years, an indicator that the ministry employ mature and energetic people who can effectively carry out all possible policies of diplomatic relations as well as approaches towards better natural resource sharing to bring about improved conflict management. Therefore, presentation of data obtained from mature respondents of above 41 years means that data contained in this study is good and reasonable.

5.2.3 Marital Status of the Respondents

The result indicated that 57.7% of respondents were married, 30.6% were single and 7.9% had separated from their partners while the remaining 3.8% had divorced from their partners. This implies that most of the employees engaged in implementing diplomatic relations and policy natural resource sharing strategies for improved conflict management, which is a sign of responsibility.

5.2.4 Number of Dependents for the Respondents

The results indicated that 40.8% of the respondents were with dependents ranging from 1 to 3. In addition, 29.6% had 4 to 5 dependents, 21.7% had above 5 dependents and 7.9% had no dependents. This implied that most of the employees and beneficiaries of the County were responsible people since most of them had dependents to cater for.

5.2.5 Education Levels of the Respondents

Results indicated that 29.2% of the respondents had never studied, 23.9% had attained diplomas, 18.8% were holding a degree as their level of education, 15.9% had studied up to primary level of education and 7.9% were holding certificates while the remaining 4.2% had masters.

This implied that the workers had acquired some skills to work in the County since some of the workers had acquired a reasonable level of education. However the leaders in the County needed to lay strategies to improve education of the beneficiaries. The results also indicated that the information got during the research can be depended on as majority of the respondents were educated with capability of researching and making independent decisions.

5.2.6. Number of Years The Respondents Have Been Working with the Enterprises

The results showed that 37.7% of the respondents had been working/ staying in Juba County for 5 to 6 years. In addition, 24.9% had been working/ staying in Juba County for over 6 years, 17.8% had 3 to 4 years of experience, followed by respondents who had been working/ staying in Juba County for 1 to 2 years 11.7% and 7.9% as the least who had been working/ staying in Juba County for 1 year.

Most of the respondents who participated in this study had stayed in the County for 5 -6 years, an indication that data obtained was from people who were mature with working experience in the County and that information got from them was not biased.

5.3. The Relationship between the Variables

5.3.1 The Relationship between Diplomatic Relations and Conflict Management in Juba County

The results indicated a positive relationship between Diplomatic relations and Conflict management in Juba County ($r = 0.682$, $P\text{-value} < 0.01$) which implied that effective diplomatic relations lead to improved conflict management in the County like Juba.

The results are in line with Muigua, (2011) who asserted that effective diplomatic relations, support and effective coordination in the conflict management process stimulates parties favoring the peace agreement to meet their commitments and thereby diminishes the possibility of hostility. For Doyle and Sambanis, (2006), in most cases it is important for the strong diplomatic relations as it leads to commitment with international peacekeepers, whose presence can 'deter defections from the peace treaty. ShokouhAbadi, (2011) adds that diplomatic initiatives as attempts by outside parties can transform a conflict by enhancing communication between warring parties and providing information about the conflict that can help generate movement toward negotiated outcomes.

5.3.2. The Relationship between Natural Resource Sharing and Conflict Management in Juba County

The results indicated a significant positive relationship between Natural resource sharing and Conflict management in Juba County ($r = 0.556$, $P\text{-value} < 0.01$) which implied that with equal natural resource sharing, the levels of conflict management are high in Juba County.

The results are supported by the Global Water Partnership, (2013) in which it was emphasized that the fight for access, use and management of natural resources in the region have resulted in the most violent conflicts amongst communities and even tension between states, and often resulting in loss of human and animal lives as well as property. This is bound to become more severe with the entry of oil and gas exploration and mining in the region if the concerned states do not act on time to put in place more effective mechanisms to manage these conflicts (Gleck, 2012). Babatunde, 2010) added that conflicts and disputes are inevitable in the use, access and management of natural resources due to the differing needs and values of various persons and/or groups of persons in society in the wake of dwindling resources.

5.3.3 The Regression Analysis of Diplomatic Relations and Natural Resource Sharing on Conflict Management in Juba County

Results showed ($R = 0.644$) a combination of diplomatic relations and natural resource sharing in assessing the level to which they can predict the level of conflict management in the County like Juba. These variables explained 64.4% of the variance of conflict management ($R\text{ Square} = .339$). The most influential predictor of conflict management was diplomatic relations ($\beta = .641$, Sig. 201). Natural resource sharing is less likely to influence conflict management since it portrays low significance ($\beta = .506$, Sig. 116) in the model.

The results are in line with the UNESCO-IHP, (2014) and Warner, (2014) who attempted through diplomatic relations and natural resource sharing can alter the course of a conflict through providing material, intelligence and financial support to change the structure of the relationship among combatants, or alternatively, providing information through mediation and other diplomatic initiatives to change the information that they hold about their adversary. Adan and Pkalya, Muli (ed.), (2011) concluded that conflict, and more so the resource-based one, if not managed by through measures the use of diplomatic relations can cause tremendous harm to civilians particularly women and children and increased the numbers of internally displaced persons in the country.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1. Introduction

This chapter highlights the major conclusion and recommendations of the study. The findings are outlined in direct response to the specific objectives. Recommendations have been provided to incorporate diplomatic relations and natural resource sharing on conflict management in Juba County and South Sudan as a whole and further research.

6.2. Conclusions

The study established that in general terms variables including public diplomatic relations and natural resource sharing play a big role in improving conflict management in any Country. This trend shows that there is actually a need for improvement in diplomatic relations and natural resources sharing as the best way to improve conflict management.

The challenge however, is that the current diplomatic relations and natural resource sharing policies have not been given a priority yet it greatly determines conflict management in any Country.

If environmental justice and democracy are to be achieved, then there is need to adopt an integrated approach to both conflict resolution and dispute settlement mechanisms in order to promote peace, coexistence, justice for all and participation by all the involved parties. Therefore, Counties in any Country should set and implement clear and effective diplomatic relations, improve natural resource sharing towards policies which will ultimately lead to better conflict management in the South Sudan and Juba County in particular.

6.3. Recommendations

Basing on the study findings and the conclusions, the researcher derived the following recommendations:

- The County leaders should develop diplomatic relations with other international communities that aim at empowering people with education values and promoting an electoral process that serves the purpose of national renewal and peace commitment, involvement and allocation of resources. And to promote an electoral process that serves the purposes of national renewal and peace the commitment of the international community is imperative as questions of how to address peace-building and electoral assistance have received extensive attention.
- There is a need to make more use of an integrated application of litigation, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and traditional justice systems in the management of natural resource conflicts. Litigation is desirable in that it is able to secure compliance by bringing unwilling parties to the process and also giving a binding outcome that is enforceable without further agreement.
- There should be proposals in the Community Lands Act that aim at establishing a legislative framework and procedures for recognition, protection and registration of community land rights; vesting of community land in the communities identified on the basis of ethnicity, culture or similar community of interests; management and administration of community land by organs of the communities; and holding of unregistered community land in trust by county governments.
- Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms such as negotiation, fact finding facilitation and mediation should be adopted since they have the potential to enhance environmental justice since they allow parties to enjoy autonomy over the process and outcome; they are expeditious, cost-effective, flexible and employ non-complex procedures. They greatly enhance the principle of public participation in natural resources management. They result in mutually satisfying outcomes which essentially resolve the conflict thus achieving lasting peace among the previously conflicting parties.

6.4. Areas for Further Future Research

This study has identified the need to investigate and analyse the role of civil society organizations in restoring family links and reconciliation in rural area, this as will help establish how civil society organizations can help promote peace building in South Sudan.

7. Acknowledgement

It is essential to recognise the contribution from different individuals and institutions without which this report wouldn't have been possible.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to the good Lord for enabling and guiding me through my academic life. I am grateful to Upper Nile University for admitting me to their BAIRD program. Special thanks to my Mentor professor Joshua OterAkol, who guided me throughout the entire work. Special thank goes to my Staffs in the college of economic and social studies

Special thanks also go to the employees, leaders and Citizens of Juba County for sparing their time for interviews and to fill in questionnaires, without them, this research would not have been done. I once again thank all, including the categories not mentioned above, who encouraged and contributed to the completion of this work

8. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

CVR	=	Content Validity Ratio
HDI	=	Human Development Index
MIRD	=	Masters in International Relations and Diplomacy
SLA	=	Sustainable Livelihood Analysis
SPSS	=	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
UN	=	United Nations
UNDP	=	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	=	United Nations High Commission for Refugees

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Appendix

Customers' Questionnaire

Dear Sir/ Madam

I am, a student at Juba University pursuing a Bachelors of Arts in International Relations and Diplomacy. As one of the requirements for the award of the above degree, I am required to carry out a research project. The research is to provide a broader understanding of how diplomatic relations and resource sharing affect conflict management of nations like South Sudan with Juba County as a case study. These questions are intended to facilitate this study. You have been randomly selected as a citizen of the above County and you are kindly requested to spare some time and voluntarily respond to the following questions. All your responses will be treated confidentially.

Your input is highly appreciated.

Please tick your selected option

Section A: Bio data

1. Gender

- Male ☐
- Female ☐

2. Age Group

- 21 – 30 Yrs ☐
- 31 – 40 Yrs ☐
- 41 – 50 Yrs ☐
- Over 50 Yrs ☐

3. Marital status

- Single ☐
- Married ☐
- Divorced ☐
- Others ☐

4. Number of biological children

- None ☐
- 1-3 ☐
- 4-6 ☐
- 6 + ☐

5. Number of dependents

- None ☐
- 1-3Yrs ☐
- 4-6Yrs ☐
- 6+ Yrs ☐

6. Number of years spent in Juba County

- Less than 1 Yrs ☐
- 1-2 Yrs ☐
- 2-4 Yrs ☐
- 4-6 Yrs ☐
- 6+ Yrs ☐

Please indicate the rate at which you rank Diplomatic relations Strategies in this company. Tick the scale		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly agree
		1	2	3	4	5
	Economic Relations					
1	There is increase in international trade					
2	There has been lowering of barriers to such trade and it leads to trade wars and tariff					
3	Economic relations results in improved international relations					
4	Economic relations affect global alliances, globalization and the economic health of nations					
5	There are recommends to develop, encourage, and maintain these relations among diverse nations and cultures					
	Cultural Relations					
6	There are interactions, both direct and indirect among two or more cultures					
7	Cultural relations create pathways that can be leveraged to prevent or resolve conflict					
8	The available cultural relations have created opportunities for engagement with the goal of preventing and resolving conflicts					
9	The challenge of differences in language, understanding, perceptions and practices between the military and the cultural communities have been overcome					
10	Culture is important in struggles that are increasingly global, especially in terms of how to engage the effectiveness of adversarial engagement					
	Environmental Relation					
11	There is management of the environmental relations between states and between states and other actors					
12	Diplomacy is concerned with advising, shaping and implementing environmental foreign policy					
13	States coordinate and secure particular or wider interests of the environmental policies					
14	There are good environmental relations in the County					
15	Environmental relations help in conflict management					
	Political Relation					
16	There are all forms of diplomatic interventions					
17	There are mediations, international forums for conflict management					
18	South Sudan has got good political relations with other countries					
19	There were requests for diplomatic intervention during the conflict management processes					
20	The Country tried to recall the ambassadors and explicit offers to mediate in the conflict management process					

Table 15: Diplomatic Relations

	Please indicate the degree to which you agree with the following statements. Tick the scale	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
		1	2	3	4	5
	Water					
1	Fresh water is deemed to be an essential resource, central to all ecological and societal activities					
2	The River Nile waters have been shared well amongst the citizens					
3	Some regions of the Country are extremely water-short					
4	Some fresh water resources are unevenly and irregularly distributed					
5	Water scarcity will not only affect people's livelihoods					
	Biodiversity					
6	There is availability of living organisms from all sources					
7	There are the forests which play an essential role in the lives of the communities					
8	The indigenous people of South Sudan use forests for their livelihoods					
9	Most of the conflicts involving biodiversity and communities have rotated around forests and their resources					
10	There is forest protection through avoided deforestation					
	Land					
11	Most of the land based conflicts often arise from tenure challenges					
12	In most of the regions, land ownership and land use rights are often in dispute resulting into land disputes					
13	The procurement team states the date, time and venue for bid submission and the date, time and venue for bid opening					
14	Land disputes lead to negative effects on land markets, tenure and food security					
15	Land disputes decrease economic production and reduction of poverty					
	Minerals, Oil and Gas					
16	The available Minerals, Oil and Gas are shared very well					
17	The available Minerals, Oil and Gas are shared benefit all the citizens					
18	Most of the conflicts in the region have been because of these minerals					
19	All the stakeholders have a feelings of entitlement and equitable access to the proceeds of the exploitation					
20	The control, exploitation, trade, taxation or protection contributes to or benefits from, armed conflict					

Table 16: Resource Sharing

	To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statements? Tick the scale	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
		1	2	3	4	5
	The need for management					
1	The leaders tries to identify their efficacy in managing natural resource conflicts and disputes					
2	There is sustainable management of natural resources in the region					
3	All the relevant stakeholders are engaged in the management of the natural resources					
4	Leaders try to emotions manage the emotions of the citizens effectively to avert full blown conflicts					

	To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statements? Tick the scale	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
		1	2	3	4	5
5	People can meaningfully benefit from the exploitation of the natural resources in an atmosphere of managed conflicts					
	Judicial mechanisms					
6	The national governments have established institutions especially the judiciary organs of the government.					
7	It is the natural mandate of courts of law to entertain disputes in Juba County					
8	Courts in South Sudan have encountered a number of problems related to access to justice					
9	The citizens have problems with paying court fees					
10	The citizens have problems with the geographical location, complexity of rules and procedure and the use of legalese in the courts of laws					
	Negotiation					
11	Negotiation has been used in facilitating the effective management of conflicts					
12	Negotiation has been involving parties meeting to identify and discuss the issues at hand					
13	Leaders use efficient conflict management mechanisms in terms of management of time, costs					
14	There have been negotiation between the County and other Counties					
15	Negotiation helps in quickening the process of conflict management					
	Mediation					
16	Mediation has been used in facilitating the effective management of conflicts					
17	There has been a continuation of the negotiation process by other means where instead of having a two way negotiation					
18	Leaders use efficient conflict management mechanisms with mediators					
19	Mediators have been successfully used to achieve the right of access to justice for parties.					
20	Mediation helps in quickening the process of conflict management					
	Arbitration					
21	Arbitration has often been used as a dispute settlement mechanism					
22	The Leaders sometimes appoint third parties in conflict management					
23	In some cases, parties in dispute agree to present their grievances to a third party for resolution					
24	The proceedings in commercial arbitration are always private					
25	Arbitration is essential in reconciliation processes of conflict management					

Table 17: Conflict Management

Leaders' Questionnaire

Dear Sir/ Madam

I am, a student at Juba University pursuing a Bachelors of Arts in International Relations and Diplomacy. As one of the requirements for the award of the above degree, I am required to carry out a research project. The research is to provide a broader understanding of how diplomatic relations and resource sharing affect conflict management of nations like South Sudan with Juba County as a case study. These questions are intended to facilitate this study. You have been randomly selected as an employee of the above County and you are kindly requested to spare some time and voluntarily respond to the following questions. All your responses will be treated confidentially.

Your input is highly appreciated.

Please tick your selected option*Bio data*

1. Gender

Male ☐Female ☐

2. Age Group

- 21 – 30 Yrs ☐
 31 – 40 Yrs ☐
 41 – 50 Yrs ☐
 Over 50 Yrs ☐

3. Marital status

- Single ☐
 Married ☐
 Divorced ☐
 Others ☐

4. Number of biological children

- None ☐
 1-3 ☐
 4-6 ☐
 6 + ☐

5. Number of dependents

None

- 1-3Yrs ☐
 4-6Yrs ☐
 6+ Yrs ☐

6. Working experience

Less than 1 Yrs

- 1-2 Yrs ☐
 2-4 Yrs ☐
 4-6 Yrs ☐
 6+ Yrs ☐

	Please indicate the rate at which you rank Diplomatic relations Strategies in this company. Tick the scale	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly agree
		1	2	3	4	5
	Economic Relations					
1	There is increase in international trade in the Country					
2	There has been lowering of barriers to such trade and it leads to trade wars and tariff					
3	Economic relations results in improved international relations					
4	Economic relations affect global alliances, globalization and the economic health of nations					
5	There are recommends to develop, encourage, and maintain these relations among diverse nations and cultures					
	Cultural Relations					
6	There are interactions, both direct and indirect among two or more cultures					
7	Cultural relations create pathways that can be leveraged to prevent or resolve conflict					
8	The available cultural relations have created opportunities for engagement with the goal of preventing and resolving conflicts					
9	The challenge of differences in language, understanding, perceptions and practices between the military and the cultural communities have been overcome					
10	Culture is important in struggles that are increasingly global, especially in terms of how to engage the effectiveness of adversarial engagement					

	Environmental Relation					
11	There is management of the environmental relations between states and between states and other actors					
12	Diplomacy is concerned with advising, shaping and implementing environmental foreign policy					
13	States coordinate and secure particular or wider interests of the environmental policies					
14	There are good environmental relations in the County					
15	Environmental relations help in conflict management					
	Political Relation					
16	There are all forms of diplomatic interventions					
17	There are mediations, international forums for conflict management					
18	South Sudan has got good political relations with other countries					
19	There were requests for diplomatic intervention during the conflict management processes					
20	The Country tried to recall the ambassadors and explicit offers to mediate in the conflict management process					

Table 18: Diplomatic Relations

	Please indicate the degree to which you agree with the following statements. Tick the scale	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
		1	2	3	4	5
	Water					
1	Fresh water is deemed to be an essential resource, central to all ecological and societal activities					
2	The River Nile waters have been shared well amongst the citizens					
3	Some regions of the Country are extremely water-short					
4	Some fresh water resources are unevenly and irregularly distributed					
5	Water scarcity will not only affect people's livelihoods					
	Biodiversity					
6	There is availability of living organisms from all sources					
7	There are the forests which play an essential role in the lives of the communities					
8	The indigenous people of South Sudan use forests for their livelihoods					
9	Most of the conflicts involving biodiversity and communities have rotated around forests and their resources					
10	There is forest protection through avoided deforestation					
	Land					
11	Most of the land based conflicts often arise from tenure challenges					
12	In most of the regions, land ownership and land use rights are often in dispute resulting into land disputes					
13	The procurement team states the date, time and venue for bid submission and the date, time and venue for bid opening					
14	Land disputes lead to negative effects on land markets, tenure and food security					
15	Land disputes decrease economic production and reduction of poverty					
	Minerals, Oil and Gas					
16	The available Minerals, Oil and Gas are shared very well					
17	The available Minerals, Oil and Gas are shared benefit all the citizens					
18	Most of the conflicts in the region have been because of these minerals					
19	All the stakeholders have a feelings of entitlement and equitable access to the proceeds of the exploitation					
20	The control, exploitation, trade, taxation or protection contributes to or benefits from, armed conflict					

Table 19: Resource Sharing

	To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statements? Tick the scale	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
		1	2	3	4	5
	The Need for Management					
1	As leaders, we try to identify their efficacy in managing natural resource conflicts and disputes					
2	There is sustainable management of natural resources in the region					
3	All the relevant stakeholders are engaged in the management of the natural resources					
4	We try to emotions manage the emotions of the citizens effectively to avert full blown conflicts					
5	People can meaningfully benefit from the exploitation of the natural resources in an atmosphere of managed conflicts					
	Judicial Mechanisms					
6	The national governments has established institutions especially the judiciary organs of the government.					
7	It is the natural mandate of courts of law to entertain disputes in Juba County					
8	Courts in South Sudan have encountered a number of problems related to access to justice					
9	The citizens have problems with paying court fees					
10	The citizens have problems with the geographical location, complexity of rules and procedure and the use of legalese in the courts of laws					
	Negotiation					
11	Negotiation has been used in facilitating the effective management of conflicts					
12	Negotiation has been involving parties meeting to identify and discuss the issues at hand					
13	Leaders use efficient conflict management mechanisms in terms of management of time, costs					
14	There have been negotiation between the County and other Counties					
15	Negotiation helps in quickening the process of conflict management					
	Mediation					
16	Mediation has been used in facilitating the effective management of conflicts					
17	There has been a continuation of the negotiation process by other means where instead of having a two way negotiation					
18	Leaders use efficient conflict management mechanisms with mediators					
19	We have been successfully used to achieve the right of access to justice for parties.					
20	Mediation helps in quickening the process of conflict management					
	Arbitration					
21	Arbitration has often been used as a dispute settlement mechanism					
22	We sometimes appoint third parties in conflict management					
23	In some cases, parties in dispute agree to present their grievances to a third party for resolution					
24	The proceedings in commercial arbitration are always private					
25	Arbitration is essential in reconciliation processes of conflict management					

Table 20: Conflict Management

No.	ITEM	Quantity	Cost/Unit(US\$)	Total cost(US\$)
1.	Stationery	1 (ream)	100	100
2.	Printing & Binding	-	500	500
3.	Communication	-	500	500
4.	Transport	-	1500	1500
5.	Lunch	10 days	40	400
6.	Research Assistants	2	1000	1000
7.	Data analysis	-	1000	1000
8.	Miscellaneous		500	500
Total				4500

Table 21: Budget Estimates

STAGE						
	March	April	May	June	July	July/ Aug
Proposal Writing						
Data collection						
Data Analysis						
Report Writing						
Submission						

Table 22: Work Plan