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Military Intervention, Conflict Resolution and Peace Building in South Sudan

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Abstract:
The study investigated role of military intervention and conflict resolution on Peace building in Somalia. The objectives of the study were to; examine the role of Military intervention on Peace building in South Sudan, assess the mechanisms of Conflict resolution on Peace building in South Sudan, examine the predictors of Peace building in South Sudan and to analyse the relationship between Military intervention and Peace building.

The descriptive design using a case study of Juba County and both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used. The study population was 120,220. Sampling technique was purposive and simple random. And adjusted sample size was 215 respondents from the employees and beneficiaries of Equatorial State in South Sudan with a response rate was 66% was used. Data was analyzed using descriptive analysis option of SPSS version (20.0).

The major findings of the study were that there is a significant positive correlation between; Military intervention and Peace building (r = 0.599, P-value < 0.01); Conflict resolution and Peace building (r = 0.658, P-value < 0.01) and a regression value of (0.660) as a combination of Military intervention and Conflict resolution in assessing the level to which they can predict the level of Peace building in South Sudan, the variables explained 44% of the variance of Peace building(R Square =.43.5).The factor loadings showed positive results and the ANOVA results showed significant differences of all the demographic factors on the variables.

The study recommends for military Intervention aimed at peace building measures that directly focus on how to combat armed conflict especially the fighters, Greater inclusion of the Somali government as well as regional and international stakeholders is important for efforts to stabilize South Sudan, Military Intervention and Conflict resolution strategies should be advocated for through all channels right from curbing armed conflict and that 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.

Keywords: Military intervention, conflict, conflict resolution, peace, peace building

1. Introduction and Back Ground to the Study

1.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the introduction, back ground of the study, problem statement, purpose of the study, general and specific objectives, research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study and the conceptual frame work.

African Countries Special Somalia has been without effective and efficient government for over period of twenty years (Mohamed, 2010). The fall of the SiadBarre regime in 1990 ushered in a period of conflict and intensified the inter-clan rivalry within Somalia. The capital city, Mogadishu, became a city of daily conflict among rival clans and warlords (ibid). The conflict impacted on food scarcity and brought famine to the people(Norris&Bruton, 2013). When the U.N. decided to intervene in 1993 during its *Operation Restore Hope*, various warlords were alleged to have smuggled the U.N. provided food, hoarded it, and sold it to the black market. Peacebuilding initiatives were for building human security, a concept which includes democratic governance, human rights, rule of law, sustainable development, equitable access to resources, and environmental security(Cotet and Tsui, 2013). This was the explanation provided for the immediate military intervention of the U.S. army in what was later to become the story of *Black Hawk* down (Kapteijns, 2013:39).

The African Union (AU) has, with help of international community, made fifteen peace initiatives to create peace and a functioning government in Somalia. Moreover, the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) along with the AU made efforts to bring the Somali conflict to an end through peaceful process (Menkhaus, 2012). Somalia's neighbor states have also made individual efforts to end Somalia's conflict. However, these efforts have been challenged by a

number of obstacles such as external actors with variable positions, internal spoilers and financial challenges (Harper, 2012: 60).

As much as policy experts and others, including the U.S. secretary of defense, call for sensible investments in crisis prevention, international development, and expanded diplomatic capabilities, the default setting of the U.S. government and its partner in the international community is to scrimp on crisis prevention while investing money into crisis response and containment (Norris 2011, 2).

Despite previous efforts of peace building and military intervention, Somalia continues to lack a central government, stability and overall functionality as a state. These realities have created a diplomacy headache for the United States and have endangered U.S. interests on multiple levels.
According to the UN, over 1 million people, many of them displaced persons face acute food insecurity and 120,000 Somalis have been newly displaced since the beginning of 2014, as a result of ongoing military operations (UN, World Report, 2015).

It can be seen that these waves of interventions within Somalia have not resulted into a solution of the conflict and in contributing to peace. The major security threats that the military interventions were meant to solve still persist. Various warlords still control clan conflict, car bombs still threaten the security of the people, the government is not yet established in a stable framework, and the AMISOM troops are still at larger within various sections of Somalia and are keeping the violent armed groups like Al-Shabaab at bay. These experiences therefore warrant the need to understand the reasons for the failure of military intervention to resolve conflict and contribute to peace in Somalia.

1.2. Back Ground

Military intervention is a state's use of military force against another state when the chief publicly declared aim of that military action is ending human-rights violations being perpetrated by the state against which it is directed(Alert, 2010). Burton, John W. (2014) found that intervention increases liberalization in states receiving the intervention. Intervention tends to bring improvement in the target states at a level above what would be considered minimum for democratic standing (Kalande, (2008). HosseinAbadi, (2011) argues that military intervention has had an impact on the conflict resolution and contribution to peace in Somalia. On the other hand, others insist that military intervention is far from contributing to peace and cannot translate into significant social transformation for Somalia.

Conflict resolution is the as the process of resolving a conflict permanently, by means of providing each side's needs and adequately addressing their interests in a way they would be satisfied with the outcome (Victor & David, 2012). It is clear that it requires identifying the interests, needs, perspective and continued existence of all conflicting parties, as well as identifying the root causes of the conflict. Consequently, finding a way to address those issues through specific solutions that would be self-perpetuating, sustaining and satisfying, for all parties involved(Nancy &Welsh, 2014).However, it is not known that it is accomplished through satisfying each side's needs (which are quasi natural) and adequately addressing all sides' interests (which are changeable and negotiable)(Warner, 2014). It emphasizes the importance of communication between the conflicting parties and identifies strategies for how to exit the destructive patterns of the conflict(Muigua, 2012). The aim of conflict resolution is to achieve a deep understanding of the causes of the conflict and supply a longer-term solution (Khan, 2009). Conflict resolution is measured by attributes like; need for management, judicial mechanisms, negotiation, mediation and arbitration (HosseinAbadi, 2011).

Peace building is the effort to strengthen the prospects for internal peace and decrease the likelihood of violent conflict (CIDA, 2012). It is known that peace building requires sustained international support for national efforts across the broadest range of activities; monitoring ceasefires, demobilizing and reintegrating combatants, assisting the return of refugees and displaced persons, helping organize and monitor elections of a new government, supporting justice and security sector reform and enhancing human rights protections and fostering reconciliation after past atrocities (Weber, 2011). Whenever an armed conflict erupts there is no peace. But it is not known that peace building includes actions to identify and support structures, which will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict (UNDPA, 2010).This is because peace building can only be achieved once there is permanent peace (when atmosphere is conducive), which can also lead to achievement of permanent peace building(Dal and Pedro, 2011). Peace building is measured using strategies for peace building which include; freedom of association, economic renewal, normalcy & rule of law, reconciliation and security & public order (CIDA, 2012).

1.3. Problem Statement

Despite peace building initiatives, globally conflicts have persisted and 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 (UNDP, 2014).
In Nigeria, conflicts have resulted in the deaths of thousands of civilians, over 2.1 million people were internally displaced in northern Nigeria; 92% of them lived in host communities, while the remainder lived in camps(Amnesty International, 2016). In Chad,130,000 people have been displaced by the war. In South Sudan, 740,000 people are displaced due to the armed conflict (UNDP, 2014).

In Somalia, the African Union (AU) has, with help of international community has made fifteen peace initiatives to create peace. Efforts and engagements of different forms have been made by the international community to bring peace back in the whole country(Norris and Bronwyn, 2013). However, the Country has had over two decades of anarchy,

violence and widespread humanitarian problems followed the downfall of the military government(United Nations, 2013). Consequently, the country has fallen into the hands of warlords, clan-militia and other interest driven actors.

Somalia has become synonymous with famine, war and anarchy in the last several decades despite the efforts of the United States, other European countries and regional powers(Gettleman 2012).The most serious involvement of Somalia in international criminal activity is, by far, piracy. (U.S. Congress, House of Representatives 2011, 2). The numbers are astonishing and are not limited to financial costs; there are other costs as well; for the last 20 years, $15 billion was spent on humanitarian and development aid, yet up to 1.8 million lives have been lost (Norris 2013).

According to the UN, over 1 million people, many of them displaced persons face acute food insecurity and 120,000 Somalis have been newly displaced since the beginning of 2014, as a result of ongoing military operations (UN, World Report, 2015). Life expectancy is at 54/57, probability of dying between 15 and 65 is 339/289 (WHO, 2015). More so, 855,000 people face acute food insecurity, an estimated 214,700 children under the age of 5 are acutely malnourished, 39,700 of them are severely nourished (FSNAU Report, 2015). And the Country has one of the World's lowest enrolment rates for primary school aged children- 42% are in school, of those only 36% are girls, the number of out-of-school and at-risk children and youth aged 6-18 years has been estimated at 4.4 million, out of a total population of 9.2 million (UNICEF, 2015). The study therefore tries to investigate the role of military intervention and conflict resolution on Peace building in Somalia.

1.4. Purpose of the Study
The study investigatedrole of military intervention and conflict resolution on Peace building in Somalia.

1.5. Research Objectives
- To examine the role of Military intervention on Peace building in South Sudan
- To assess the mechanisms of Conflict resolution onPeace building in South Sudan
- To examine the predictors ofPeace building in South Sudan
- To analyse the relationship between Military intervention and Peace building

1.6. Research Questions
- What is the role of Military intervention on Peace building in South Sudan?
- What are the mechanisms of Conflict resolution on Peace building in South Sudan?
- What are the predictors of Peace building in South Sudan?
- What is the relationship between Military intervention and Peace building?

1.7. Scope of the Study

1.7.1. Subject Scope
This study was limited to the aspect of military intervention in contributing to the process of conflict resolution and peace, within the discipline of conflict and peace studies. The rationale of this scope is the assumption in peace discourse that some societies are weak to sustain their political future and that they shall need external support in form of intervention to strengthen the social political structures of statecraft.

1.7.2. Geographical Scope
This study was limited to the central Equatorial, the capital city of South Sudan. This area was chosen because of particular reasons: it is the headquarters of Government of South Sudan and therefore it is easy to access to know about the successes and challenges of Government operations. Secondly, this area is the seat of the government of South Sudan and therefore the center of all government plans and intentions. Thirdly, this area has witnessed the series of civic engagement between various groups that have wanted to negotiate peace with conflict constituents and it is believed that measures to restore peace to South Sudan have to begin from the capital city as the official seat of the government.

1.7.3. Time Scope
This study focused on the period between 2019 and 2021.

1.8. Significance of the Study

1.8.1. Academic Significance
It is hoped that the findings of this study can have a strong academic contribution to the knowledge about the persistence of conflict despite the efforts made for its alleviation. Future researchers and academicians can use these findings as a basis for future research or to identify new questions for future research as well.

1.8.2. Industry Significance
It is hoped that upon completion of this study, stakeholders in the peace process of Somalia could access the findings so that it can improve awareness of the conflict matrix and how to alleviate the challenges of the obstacles to peace in South Sudan.

1.8.3. Policy Makers

It is hoped that the findings of this study can be proposed to the government of South Sudan and other international stakeholders so that they can pick important aspects that can be implemented to contribute to the resolution of conflict in South Sudan.

1.9. Figure 1: Theoretical Frame Work

This study engages the theory of 'distinct historicity' and 'social reality' as advanced by Bayart (1991) and Mamdani (1996). This is opposed to classical international relations peace theory, which views military intervention as a result of external forces (Waltz, 1959) and also that military intervention is a result of the need for the responsibility to protect (ICISS, 2001). International peace theory has focused so much on the state of international relations and the war that accrues from its anarchical assumptions (Weber, 2001). On the other hand, proponents of military intervention assume that the nature of some states necessitate intervention to prevent the international system from descending into chaos and total disorder (ICISS, 2001). Both these grand debates attempt to generalize international experience and lose out on the specific social reality.

According to Bayart, the theory of distinct historicity helps to ground social reality in Somalia as happening within a matrix of actors and interests within which the persisting conflict must be situated. Therefore, giving the conflict a totally external cause without reference to its internal dynamics loses the sense of ownership that local populations have for contributing to the dialectic. For Bayart, conflict must be seen as a moment in a complex and long-term duration, internal and external dynamics should all be represented (Bayart, 1991). For Mamdani, the history of Africa must not be studied as a continuing part of Western knowledge and experience, but must be situated within the specific context of the African people and its history. Therefore, conflict in Somalia needs to be studied by looking at the specificities of the Somalia people even if these have comparisons with other experiences anywhere in the world (Mamdani, 1996).

2. Literature Review

2.1. Introduction

This chapter reviews the existing literature put forward by different scholars and personalities on Military intervention, Conflict resolution and Peace building in Somalia as well as the relationship among the three variables based on the objectives of the study.

2.2. The Role of Military Intervention on Peace Building in South Sudan

Different views have been advanced to explain the impact of military intervention in South Sudan. Some argue that military intervention has had an impact on the conflict resolution and contribution to peace in Somalia. On the other hand, others insist that military intervention is far from contributing to peace and cannot translate into significant social transformation for South Sudan. Proponents of the first view argue that the waves of military intervention in South Sudan between 2005 and 2012 have met some successes. Ethiopia's military intervention in Somalia was considered a success at various levels of relations between and among its neighbors because of various explanations, mainly the need to maintain the political blow-back of the South Sudan conflict from going beyond its borders and destabilizing the whole region (Tsegaye, 2009). The impact of the AMISOM mission in Somalia has seen some contribution to temporary peace and provision of key services such as clean water, health facilities, opening of schools and other infrastructure, among others that include tentative peace along major high ways in South Sudan (AMISOM, 2014). Elsewhere, the Kenyan military intervention in Southern Sudan in 2012 restored a degree of peace in preventing murders, kidnappings and general insecurity (ICG, 2012).

However, despite the intervention and the notable achievements, serious challenges remain which are critical to conflict resolution and peace. The federal government of Somalia is still propped up by a peacekeeping force and the attempts to restore political stability have been thwarted by armed violent groups such as Al-Shabaab. This means that the tentative peace is enforced as opposed to being an organic outgrowth of all sections of the Somali people, including Al-Shabaab (ICG, 2012). Elsewhere, significant sections of the Somali people have been left out of the political process.

2.3.The Mechanisms of Conflict Resolution on Peace Building in South Sudan

Conflict resolution is the process of resolving conflict designed to build relationships and address the roots of conflict through such tools as dialogue, mediation and negotiation (Burton, 2014). It is not merely a way to remove the causes of the discord (which is in essence the process of conflict prevention) but also a way to create conditions for cooperative relationships (conflict 'prevention'), which is the main essence of conflict resolution (Victor & David, 2012). The mission of conflict resolution is not to eliminate or prevent the conflict, but rather develop the knowledge regarding the conditions where a conflict rises and becomes a lively controversy (Conflict Management Techniques, 2012).

The process of conflict resolution includes different stages: analysis of the parties and the issues involved, bringing the parties together to dialogue, establishing an agreement over the main problems that exist, acknowledging the costs of the former conduct, and examination of possible options (Farooq Khan, 2009). Conflict resolution focuses on the process itself and less on the product (O'Brien 2005).Conflict resolution can deal with different types of conflicts (domestic and international conflicts) as well as within different systems (economic, political etc.)(Fiske, 2011). Within that, it should recognize that not all conflicts lend themselves to conflict resolution techniques(Christopher Moore, 2009).

Conflict resolution includes eliminating the underlying political, social, economic and structural causes and conditions of the conflict(Burton, 2014). A new social structure is to be co-created.Management systems in general support the creation of an operational structure and system to maintain a desired situation(Brown, 2012). They provide the structure for systematic improvements through the processes of planning, implementation, monitoring and auditing (Amendola, 2011). For the outcome of a conflict resolution or peace process to last, there must be a management system in place to maintain it (Alert, 2010).

Therefore, it is important to identify effective conflict management strategies for conflict resolution (Victor, 2012). The methods of performing conflict resolution in the traditional are as follows: mediation, adjudication, reconciliation, arbitration and negotiation. It also includes employing extra-judicial devices and usage of legal maxims to persuade or convince the disputants about the implication or otherwise of their behavior.

2.3.1. Need for 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). It is imperative to look at each of the approaches with an aim to identify their efficacy in managing natural resource conflicts and disputes(HosseinAbadi, 2011).

2.3.2. Judicial Mechanisms

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 Somalia and even elsewhere in the world have encountered a numberof problems related to access to justice. These include high court fees, geographical location, complexity of rules and procedure and the use of legalese(HosseinAbadi, 2011). The court's role is also 'dependent on the limitations of civil procedure, and on the litigious courses taken by the parties themselves' (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).

2.3.3. 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 (UNESCO-IHP, 2014).

2.3.4. 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: themediator in 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(Mwagiru, 2011).

2.3.5. 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). 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).

2.4. The Predictors of Peace Building in South Sudan

Peace is the presence of justice and peacebuilding entails addressing all factors and forces that stand as impediments to the realization of all human rights for all human beings. Canadian Peacebuilding Initiative of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) provides a definition of peacebuilding in its Strategic Framework: as the effort to strengthen the prospects for internal peace and decrease the likelihood of violent conflict (CIDA, 2012). The over-arching goal of peacebuilding is to enhance the indigenous capacity of a society to manage conflict without violence (Castillo, 2008).

Ultimately, peace building aims at building human security, a concept which includes democratic governance, human rights, rule of law, sustainable development, equitable access to resources, and environmental security(Cotet and Tsui, 2013). Peace building may involve conflict prevention, conflict resolution, as well as various kinds of post-conflict activities. It focuses on the political and socio-economic context of conflict, rather than on the military or humanitarian aspects.

It seeks to address this challenge by finding means to institutionalize the peaceful resolution of conflicts(OECD, 2009).

During the post-conflict peacebuilding phase, the challenges can best be captured along three broad themes: security, welfare and representation(Macrae, ed. 2009). These represent the core functions of the modern state, whether democratic or authoritarian, and are also central to peace building. Before the current concept of 'stabilization' came into play, historical and theoretical knowledge considered security concerns – mainly disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), and security sector reform (SSR)– as the focus of post-conflict peace building and as core functions of a state in post-conflict situations(Lucchi, 2010). However, the current concepts of security and stabilization signal that peace building is not limited to the aftermath of conflicts and can take place at any phase in a 'fragile state' situation(Cotet and Tsui, 2013).

Whereas the repeated mantra is 'sustainable development requires security, and sustainable security requires development,' there have been efforts to reconcile peace and security with development concerns(CIDA, 2012). As one of the ways to promote more comprehensive approaches to armed violence reduction in post-conflict or high violence environments, the development of policies that transcend the conventional categories of armed conflict, post- conflict, and criminal violence is recommended(Macrae, ed. 2009). Peace building is measured by the following attributes;

2.4.1. Freedom of Association

Freedom of Association is the right to join or leave groups of a person's own choosing, and for the group to take collective action to pursue the interests of members(Macrae, ed. 2009). It is both an individual right and a collective right guaranteed by all modern and democratic legal systems, including the (Bailey and Pavanello, 2009).

2.4.2. Economic Renewal

There should be protection of vulnerable groups, provision of basic needs, gender, and setting up of physical infrastructure. The government and other international actors have to provide to improve employment generation, put up economic foundations for growth and development of the communities in the transitional societies of conflicts like South Sudan.

2.4.3. Governance and Rule of Law

The rule of law is the legal principle that law should govern a nation, as opposed to being governed by arbitrary decisions of individual government officials. Rule of law implies that every citizen is subject to the law, including lawmakers themselves (UN's MDG Review Summit, 2010). Good The government and other international partners should set up strategies like; offices and mediation, constitution-making, public administration and government strengthening, local governance, financial transparency and accountability, elections, electoral systems and processes/political parties, public information and media development (Barnett and Sürcher, 2009).

2.4.4. Reconciliation

Socially reconciliation refers to restoration of mutual respect between individuals from different political, economic, ethnic and cultural backgrounds. The examples are United States, South Africa and Rwanda, to mention few (Camacho and Rodriguez, 2012). Theologically (Christian), reconciliation or truth is an element of salvation that refers to the results of atonement. Reconciliation is the end of the estrangement, caused by original sin, between God and humanity(UNDPA, 2010). Strategies like; transitional justice, judicial and legal reforms, corrections and human rights protection should be emphasized(Castillo, 2008).

2.4.5. Security and Public Order

Peace building can include many issues but security and public order should emphasize. There should be security system governance, strong law enforcement agencies and defense reforms to protect the civilians(UNDPA, 2010). Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) and mine action should also be critically taken into account since peace building is about setting up strong strategies for a sustainable peace(Barnett and Sürcher, 2009).

2.5. The Relationship between Military Intervention and Peace Building

There is a relationship between Military intervention and Peace building because effective military intervention, supports 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 military intervention as it leads toa favorable environment and commitment for international peacekeepers, whose presence can 'deter defections from the peace treaty (Doyle and Sambanis, 2006). ShokouhAbadi, (2011) adds that military intervention can transform a conflict by enhancing communication between warring parties and providing information about the conflict that can help generate movement toward negotiated outcomes.

According to the UNESCO-IHP, (2014) and Warner, (2014), attempts through military intervention and conflict resolution 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 military intervention can have conflict management goals, although mediation has a much more direct link to a goal of containing violence and peace building(Ury& Goldberg, 2014).

According to the UN conflict resolution is a process that occurs at the first stage, whereas peace building is at the post-conflict stage (Miller 2005). According to a different definition peace building is the over-arching concept, which encompasses conflict resolution as one of the processes within it (Schirch 2004; Brand- Jacobsen 2007; Lidén 2007; Smith 2004).

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 because it allows description of phenomena as well as collection of a large amount of data from a sizeable population in a highly economic way (Saunderset al., 2006; Babbie, 2010). 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 at the headquarters of South Sudan Government. The population comprised of 150 operational staff s of ,70 Leaders of and 120,000displaced citizens in Juba city in as explained in Table 1.1.

Target Group	Population
Operational Staffs	150
Juba city executives leaders	70
Displaced people	120,000
Total	120,220

Table 1: Population Size
Source: Primary Data

3.4. Sampling Procedure

In selecting respondents, the researcher used the simple random sampling. Leaders in Juba County and Operational staffs leaders were selected purposively because they are considered to be more knowledgeable about the organization's operations. Random sampling was used as a probability technique to obtain a good representative sample of the area population.

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 215respondents were used as a sample size of the entire population (120,220). The researcher broke down the sample to 42 officers of AMISOM, 23 Leaders of Somalia and 150 displaced citizens in juba city in South Sudan as explained in Table 1.2.

Category of Population	Population Size	Sample Size	Adjusted Sample
Administration	150	108	42
employees	70	59	23
Academics	120,000	384	150
Total	120,220	551	215

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 instruments are appropriate as it helps 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).

3.6.2. 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. ResearchMethods

3.7.1.Survey

A survey was used to collect data leaders of Juba County. The choice of a survey was on the basis that respondents can read and write and enables responding to the study questions without influence on the presence of the respondent. This was because questionnaires cover big area over a short period of time. The questionnaire can enable collection of vast amounts of data in a short time and was less expensive (Amin, 2005).

3.7.2. Interview Method

This methodwas guided by the consideration that interview method of gathering information can be used to solicit the opinions and suggestions of the respondents. These were used to collect data from leaders in Somalia and AMISOM leaders. A set of questions in English were asked to respondents and responses were recorded.

3.8. DataCollection 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.

3.8.2. Interview Guide

The study used interview guides for in-depth interviews directors and heads of departments as key respondents. The interview guide utilized both open ended and closed questions. The closed questions were utilized where it is possible to restrict responses to predetermined answers or where alternatives are few. On the other hand, open questions were used where details were needed and where there were many alternative choices.

3.9. Validity and Reliability of Research Tools

3.9.1. Validity

Validity is the extent to which research instruments measure what they are intended to measure (Oso&Onen, 2008). The researcher measured the validity of the content by collaborating the research findings with other respondents to ensure that the information is valid. Also, the researcher ensured validity by comparing with the foundational arguments contained in the theoretical framework.

3.9.2 Reliability

Reliability is the extent to which a research instrument yields consistent results across the various items when it is administered again at a different point in time but under similar conditions (Sekaran, 2003). To ensue reliability, the researcher intends to pilot test the study questions on to a group of Somali citizens within one community in Mogadishu to ensure that they are reliable. Also, the researcher intends to seek the assistance of the research advisor to make sure that the questions could not pose problems once in the field.

Variable	Anchor	Cronbach Alpha Coefficient	CVR (Content Validity Ratio)
Military intervention	5 point	0.8150	0.8352
Conflict resolution	5 point	0.8335	0.8231
Peace building	5 point	0.8825	0.8533

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 0.8, then the items/questions selected for the study were relevant to the study variables

3.10. Ethical Considerations
An introduction letter was obtained from the research department's office, Upper Nile University 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 made an 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 were 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.

3.11. Data Process and Analysis
The data collected was coded and filled into Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS. Version 20.0). Depending on the nature of the data, different statistical methods were applied. Descriptive statistics, such as mean, frequency, cross-tabulation, and percentage was also be used when necessary. The results were presented in tables as appropriate. Using Spearman's correlation coefficient of determination, inferential statistics like correlations were used to illustrate the existence of the relationship between variables (if any), while multiple regression was used to explain how the independent variables affect the dependent variable. A multiple linear regression model was used to assess the relationship between the variable under study.

3.12. Anticipated Limitations and Problems Encountered
The researcher anticipates encountering the following limitations
- Sensitivity of information; some 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 might have 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, benefactors, workmates and the service system. The researcher however endeavored to emphasize that it is a purely academic research and confidentiality was upheld.
- Interpretation of the questions may affect the meaning as some respondents can get difficulty in interpreting the questions correctly since English is not used as the national language. However, the researcher will try to interpret the questions for them where necessary.

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 total response rate was 66%(142 out of 215 respondents).

4.2.1. Gender of Respondents
The Table 4 below presents gender of respondents.

Gender	Frequency	Percent/%
Male	102	71.8
Female	67	47.2
Total	142	100.0

Table 4: Gender by Respondent Distribution
Source: Primary Data Computed

The results in Table 4 above show that 71.8% were males while 47.2% were females respectively

4.2.2. Age Group of the Respondents
The Table 5: below presents the age of respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent/%
41-50	51	35.9
31-40	42	29.6
50+	33	23.2
21-30	16	11.3
Total	**142**	**100.0**

Table 5: Age of the Respondents
Source: Primary Data Computed

The results in Table 5 above show that 35.9% of the participants belonged in the age group of 41-50, 29.6%, belonged in the age group of 31-40 years, 23.2% belonged in the age group of 50+ years and 11.3% belonged in the age group of 21-30 years.

4.2.3. Marital Status of the Respondents
The Table 6 below presents marital status of respondents.

Marital status	Frequency	Percent/%
Married	97	68.3
Single	38	26.8
Others	04	2.8
Divorced	03	2.1
Total	142	100.0

Table 6: Marital Status of Respondents
Source: Primary Data Computed

The results in Table 6 above show that 68.3% of the participants were married, 26.8% were singles and 2.8% were in the category of others which included separated, widows and widowers while 2.1% had divorced from their partners.

4.2.4. Respondents' Number of Children
The table below 4.4 presents the number of children for the respondents.

Number of Children	Frequency	Percent
1 to 3	51	35.9
4-6	45	31.7
Above 6	36	25.4
None	10	7.0
Total	142	100.0

Table 7: Respondents' Number of Children
Source: Primary Data Computed

The results in Table 7 above shows that majority of the respondents 35.9% were having 1 to 3 children. In addition, 31.7% had 4-6 children; those with above 6 children were 3rd with a representation of 25.4%. Least of the respondents were 7% who had no children.

4.2.5. Respondents' Number of Dependents
The table below 4.5 presents the number of dependents for the respondents.

Number of Dependents	Frequency	Percent
4-6	48	33.8
1 to 3	44	30.9
Above 6	38	26.8
None	12	8.5
Total	142	100.0

Table 8: Respondents' Number of Dependents
Source: Primary Data Computed

The results in Table 8 above indicate that majority of the respondents 33.8% were with 4 to 6 dependents. In addition, 30.9% had 1 to 3 dependents, 26.8% had above 6 respondents and 8.5% had no respondents.

4.2.6. Respondents' Level of Education
The table below 4.6 presents the educational levels of the respondents.

Level of Education	Frequency	Percent
Tertiary	55	38.7
Certificate	42	29.6
Secondary	31	21.8
Masters	12	8.5
PhD	2	1.4
Total	142	100.0

Table 9: Respondents' Level of Education
Source: Primary Data Computed

The results in Table 9 above indicate that 38.7% had attended Tertiary education, 29.6% of the respondents were Certificate holders and 21.8% had attended Secondary education. In addition, 8.5% were Masters Holderswhile 1.4% had attained PhDs as their level of education.

4.2.7. Number of Years the Respondents Had Been Working with the Organization
The Table 10 below presents the number of years respondents had been working with the Organization

Length of stay (Yrs.)	Frequency	Percent/%
4-6	51	35.9
2-4	43	30.3
6+	30	21.1
1-2	13	9.2
<1	5	3.5
Total	142	100.0

Table 10: The Period the Respondents Had Been Working With The Organization
Source: Primary Data Computed

The results in Table 10 above shows that 35.9% had worked withAMISOM for 4-6 years, 30.3% had worked there for 2-4 years, 21.1% had worked there for over 6+ years and 9.2% had worked in the organization for 1- 2 years while the remaining 3.5% had worked in the organization for <1 year.

4.3. Relationship between Study Variables
The Table 11 below presents theSpearman's zero order correlation matrix

	1	2	3	4
Military intervention (1)	1.000			
Conflict resolution (2)	.554**	1.000		
Peace building (3)	.599**	.658**	1.000	

Table 11: Spearman's Zero Order Correlation Matrix
*. Correlation Is Significant at the 0.05 Level (2-Tailed)
Source: Primary Data Computed

4.3.1. The Relationship between Military Intervention and Peace Building
The results in Table 11 indicates a significant positive relationship between Military intervention and Peace building (r = 0.599, P-value < 0.01).

4.3.2. The Relationship between Conflict Resolution and Peace Building
The results in Table 11 indicates a significant positive relationship between Conflict resolution and Peace building (r = 0.658, P-value < 0.01).

4.3.3. The Regression of Military Intervention, Conflict Resolution and Peace Building
Regression analysis was used to examine the level to which Military interventionandConflict resolution determine Peace building in Somalia.

Model	Un-standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig
Constant	55.633	56.526		.984	.358
Military intervention	.642	.288	.648	2.225	.061
Conflict resolution	.043	.256	.048	.167	.872
R= .660, R- Square = .435, Adjusted R- square = .274, F= 2.669, Sig = .135					

Table 12: Below Shows the Regression Model for Military Intervention, Conflict Resolutionand Peace Building
a. Dependent Variable: Peace Building
Source: Primary Data Computed

Results in Table 12above showed an R= (0.660) a combination of Military intervention and Conflict resolution in assessing the level to which they can predict the level of Peace building inSomalia. These variables explained 44% of the variance of Peace building(R Square =.43.5).The most influential predictor of Peace building wasMilitary intervention (β = .648, Sig. 061). Conflict resolution is less likely to influence Peace building since it portrays a low compared to Military intervention with a significance (β = .048, Sig. 872) in the model.

4.4. Factor Analysis Results of Military intervention, Conflict Resolution and Peace Building

4.4.1. Factor Analysis Results of Military Intervention
The Table 13 below presents the Factor Loadings of Military intervention

Statements of Military Intervention	
There is provision of personnel and deploying them to conflict zones	.918
There are support measures to resolve the conflicts.	.853
The causes of the need for military intervention stemmed the need to securitize	.846
Military intervention contributes to peace building	.864
Military intervention in Somalia was considered a success at various levels of relations	.840
The impact of the AMISOM mission in Somalia has seen some contribution to temporary peace	.828
AMISOM's intervention has led to provision of key services such as clean water, health facilities, opening of schools and other infrastructure	.838
AMISOM's intervention has led to tentative peace along major high ways in Somalia	764
Some degree of peace has been restored in preventing murders, kidnappings and general insecurity	676
Military intervention creates a favorable environment for peace building	.634
Eigen Value	4
Variance %	88.00
Cumulative	88.00

Table 13: Factor Loadings of Military intervention
Source; Primary data computed

The results in Table 13 shows the factor analysis results of Military intervention were explained that; there is provision of personnel and deploying them to conflict zones 92%, there are support measures to resolve the conflicts 85% and that the causes of the need for military intervention stemmed the need to securitize 85%.
More so, it indicated that Military intervention contributes to peace building at 86%, Military intervention in Somalia was considered a success at various levels of relations 84% and that the impact of the AMISOM mission in Somalia has seen some contribution to temporary peace 83%.
The results also indicated that; AMISOM's intervention has led to provision of key services such as clean water, health facilities, opening of schools and other infrastructure at 84%, AMISOM's intervention has led to tentative peace along major high ways in Somalia76%, Some degree of peace has been restored in preventing murders, kidnappings and general insecurity 68% and that Military intervention creates a favorable environment for peace building63%.

4.4.2. Factor Analysis Results of Conflict Resolution
The Table 14 below presents the Factor Loadings of Conflict resolution

Variables	The Need for Management	Judicial Mechanisms	Negotiation	Mediation
All the relevant stakeholders are engaged in the management of the natural resources	.922			
Leaders try to emotions manage the emotions of the citizens effectively to avert full blown conflicts	.911			
People can meaningfully benefit from the exploitation of the natural resources in an atmosphere of managed conflicts	.850			
The national governments have established institutions especially the judiciary organs of the government.		.892		
It is the natural mandate of courts of law to entertain disputes in Juba County		.789		
Courts in South Sudan have encountered a number of problems related to access to justice		754		
Negotiation has been used in facilitating the effective management of conflicts			.814	
Negotiation has been involving parties meeting to identify and discuss the issues at hand			.733	
Leaders use efficient conflict management mechanisms in terms of management of time, costs			.662	
Mediation has been used in facilitating the effective management of conflicts				.728
There has been a continuation of the negotiation process by other means where instead of having a two-way negotiation				.682
Mediators have been successfully used to achieve the right of access to justice for parties.				.649
Eigen Value	2.130	1.231	.617	.260
Variance %	44.740	29.848	14.539	5.707
Cumulative	44.740	73.754	88.293	93.00

Table 14: Factor Loadings of Conflict resolution
Source: Primary data computed

The results in Table 14 show the factor analysis results of Conflict resolution, four factors were extracted and the first component (The need for management) explained Conflict resolution better with 44.7%, the second component (Judicial mechanisms) followed with 29.8%, followed by Negotiation with 14.5% and lastly Mediation which least explained Conflict resolution with 5.7%.

The factor analysis results of Conflict resolution under the need for management were explained that; all the relevant stakeholders are engaged in the management of the natural resources 92%, Leaders try to emotions manage the emotions of the citizens effectively to avert full blown conflicts 91% and that People can meaningfully benefit from the exploitation of the natural resources in an atmosphere of managed conflicts with 85%.

Under Judicial mechanisms attribute, the results were explained that; the national governments have established institutions especially the judiciary organs of the government 89It is the natural mandate of courts of law to entertain disputes in Juba County79% and that Courts in South Sudan have encountered a number of problems related to access to justice 75%.

With Negotiation, they were explained that; Negotiation has been used in facilitating the effective management of conflicts81%, Negotiation has been involving parties meeting to identify and discuss the issues at hand 73% and that Leaders use efficient conflict management mechanisms in terms of management of time, costs 66%.

Lastly under Mediation attribute, the results were explained that Mediation has been used in facilitating the effective management of conflicts 73%, There has been a continuation of the negotiation process by other means where instead of having a two-way negotiation 62% and that Mediators have been successfully used to achieve the right of access to justice for parties 53%.

4.4.3. Factor Analysis Results of Peace Building
    The table 4.12 below presents the Factor Loadings of Peace building

Variables	Freedom of Association	Economic Renewal	Reconciliation	Normalcy and Rule of Law
There is progress in the respect of fundamental civil liberties	.943			
Changes are introduced in law, policy or practice to ensure that trade unions and employee organizations are registered	.914			
There are mechanisms to ensure protection against acts of anti-union discrimination or interference established or expanded	.889			
There has been development of the communities in the transitional societies		.901		
Economic renewal improves the peace building process and livelihoods of the war victims		.854		
People's incomes have improved because of the government's poverty eradication initiatives		.812		
People are united through diversity of innovative and creativity and possibility			.892	
Some people believe and some disagree that a desirable South Sudan is out of all different groups			.842	
Electoral preference is shared by a variety of factors, including priority issues and participation of inclusiveness			.796	
The organization encourages good behavior amongst us				.739
I try to behave well towards the beneficiaries				.611
Behavior is vital in explaining ethical behavior				.546
Eigen Value	2.012	1.125	.518	.295
Variance %	45.588	25.490	11.734	6.686
Cumulative	45.588	71.078	82.814	89.5

Table 15: Factor Loadings of Peace Building
Source: Primary Data Computed

The results in table 4.12 shows the factor analysis results of Peace building, four factors were extracted and the first component (Freedom of association) explained Ethical behavior better with 45.6%, the second component (Economic renewal) followed with 25.5%, followed by Reconciliation with 11.7% and lastly Normalcy and rule of law which least explained Peace building with 6.9%.

The factor analysis results of Peace building under Freedom of association were explained that; There is progress in the respect of fundamental civil liberties 92%, Changes are introduced in law, policy or practice to ensure that trade unions and employee organizations are registered 91% and that there are mechanisms to ensure protection against acts of anti-union discrimination or interference established or expanded 90%.

Under Economic renewal attribute, the results were explained that; there has been development of the communities in the transitional societies 90%, Economic renewal improves the peace building process and livelihoods of the war victims86% and that People's incomes have improved because of the government's poverty eradication initiatives 81%.

With Reconciliation, they were explained that; People are united through diversity of innovative and creativity and possibility81%, Some people believe and some disagree that a desirable South Sudan is out of all different groups73% and that Electoral preference are shared by a variety of factors, including priority issues and participation of inclusiveness66%.

Lastly under Normalcy and rule of law attribute, the results were explained that;the organization encourages good behavior amongst us 89%, I try to behave well towards the beneficiaries 84% and that Behavior is vital in explaining ethical behavior 80%.

4.5. Analysis ofVariance for the Independent and Dependent Variables

4.5.1. ANOVA for Military Intervention

ANOVA						
Military Intervention		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Gender	Between Groups	13.100	5	1.620	.606	.199
	Within Groups	13.000	4	3.250		
	Total	26.100	9			
Age Group	Between Groups	50.000	5	11.000	.760	.064
	Within Groups	46.500	4	10.625		
	Total	96.500	9			
Marital Status	Between Groups	62.400	5	13.480	3.269	.034
	Within Groups	22.000	4	7.500		
	Total	84.400	9			
Number of Children	Between Groups	19.333	5	3.867	4.800	.023
	Within Groups	2.667	4	.567		
	Total	22.000	9			
Number of Dependents	Between Groups	27.900	5	4.580	.632	.136
	Within Groups	30.500	4	5.625		
	Total	58.400	9			
Level Of Education	Between Groups	47.833	5	7.547	2.150	.253
	Within Groups	18.667	4	2.667		
	Total	66.500	9			
Years Spent With AMISOM	Between Groups	8.233	5	1.347	.888	.319
	Within Groups	6.667	4	1.567		
	Total	14.900	9			

Table 16: Showing the ANOVA of Military Intervention
Source: Primary Data Computed

The result in Table 16 above indicated statistically significant difference between Gender of the respondents and how likely such status would influence an individual implementing the Military Intervention strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia with a statistically significant difference as evidenced by the result (.199). It also indicated statistically significant difference between Age Group levels of the respondents and how likely such age levels would influence individuals implementing Military Intervention strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia at values (.064). However, it indicated a statistically relative difference between levels of Marital Status and how such status would influence Military Intervention strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia at values (.034).

However, it indicated the Number of children as the least influential on influencing an individual implementing strategies/polices of Military Intervention strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia with a statistically significant difference as evidenced by the result (.023). It further proved Number of Dependents to be the most influential on how likely Military Intervention strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia with a statistically significant difference as evidenced by the result (.136). And the results indicated a statistically significant difference between the level of education of the respondents and how likely it would influence an individual implementing the Military Intervention strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia at values (.253). Lastly, it indicated a statistically significant difference between Times spent intervals spent with AMISOM of the respondents and how likely it would influence an individual implementing the Military Intervention strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia (.319).

4.5.2. ANOVA for Conflict Resolution

ANOVA						
Conflict resolution		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Gender	Between Groups	244.100	8	30.513	3.614	.178
	Within Groups	8.000	1	8.000		
	Total	252.100	9			
AgeGroup	Between Groups	165.900	8	20.738	.345	.022
	Within Groups	84.500	1	84.500		
	Total	250.400	9			
MaritalStatus	Between Groups	226.100	8	28.263	.583	.072
	Within Groups	32.000	1	32.000		
	Total	258.100	9			
NumberofChildren	Between Groups	373.600	8	46.700	1.806	.130
	Within Groups	24.500	1	24.500		
	Total	398.100	9			
NumberofDependents	Between Groups	159.100	8	19.888	.429	.321
	Within Groups	60.500	1	60.500		
	Total	219.600	9			
Level ofEducation	Between Groups	186.100	8	23.263	.223	.043
	Within Groups	72.000	1	72.000		
	Total	258.100	9			
YearsSpentWith AMISOM	Between Groups	150.900	8	18.863	.457	.128
	Within Groups	50.000	1	50.000		
	Total	200.900	9			

Table 17: Showing the Conflict resolution
Source: Primary data computed

The result in table 17 above indicated statistically significant difference between Gender of the respondents and how likely such status would influence an individual implementing the Conflict resolution strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia with a statistically significant difference as evidenced by the result (.178). It also indicated statistically significant difference between Age Group levels of the respondents and how likely such age levels would influence individuals implementing Conflict resolution strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia at values (.022). However, it indicated a statistically relative difference between levels of Marital Status and how such status would influence Conflict resolution strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia at values (.072).

However, it indicated the Number of children as the least influential on influencing individual implementing strategies/polices of Conflict resolution strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia with a statistically significant difference as evidenced by the result (.130). It further proved Number of Dependentsto be the most influential on how likely Conflict resolution strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia with a statistically significant difference as evidenced by the result (.321). And the results indicated a statistically significant difference between the level of education of the respondents and how likely it would influence an individual implementing the Conflict resolution strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia at values (.042). Lastly, it indicated a statistically significant difference between Times spent intervals spent with AMISOM of the respondents and how likely it would influence an individual implementing the Conflict resolution strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia (.128).

4.5.2. ANOVA for Peace Building

ANOVA						
Peace building		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Gender	Between Groups	244.100	8	20.313	2.764	.242
	Within Groups	8.000	1	6.000		
	Total	252.100	9			
AgeGroup	Between Groups	165.900	8	14.563	.215	.112
	Within Groups	84.500	1	64.200		
	Total	250.400	9			
Marital Status	Between Groups	226.100	8	18.263	.673	.032
	Within Groups	32.000	1	22.100		
	Total	258.100	9			
NumberofChildren	Between Groups	373.600	8	39.640	1.726	.130
	Within Groups	24.500	1	21.500		
	Total	398.100	9			
NumberofDependents	Between Groups	159.100	8	17.888	.429	.231
	Within Groups	60.500	1	62.500		
	Total	219.600	9			
Level ofEducation	Between Groups	186.100	8	44.233	.243	.043
	Within Groups	72.000	1	59.510		
	Total	258.100	9			
YearsSpentWith AMISOM	Between Groups	150.900	8	16.713	.427	.248
	Within Groups	50.000	1	45.100		
	Total	200.900	9			

Table 18: Showing the Peace Building
Source: Primary Data Computed

The result in table 18 above indicated Gender of the respondents as the least influential in influencing an individual implementing the strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia with a statistically significant difference as evidenced by the result (.242). It further proved Age Group levels of the respondents to be the most influential on how likely it can influence the strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia with a statistically significant difference as evidenced by the result (.112). It also indicated a statistically relative difference between levels of Marital Status and how likely it can influence the strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia at values (.032).

However, it indicated the Number of children as the least influential on how likely it can influence the strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia with a statistically significant difference as evidenced by the result (.130). It further proved Number of Dependents to be the most influential on how likely it can influence the strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia with a statistically significant difference as evidenced by the result (.231). And the results indicated a statistically significant difference between the level of education of the respondents and how likely it can influence the strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia at values (.043). Lastly, it indicated a statistically significant difference between Times spent intervals spent with AMISOM of the respondents and how likely it would influence an individual implementing the strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia (.248).

5. Interpretation 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 71.8% were males while 47.2% were females respectively. This implied that most of the employees in AMISOM, Somalia officials and the other citizens that participated in the study were males. The big numbers of male respondents can be as a result of previous armed conflict yet such events engage men more. Conflict have also led to displacement of children and women in the country. 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 showed that 35.9% of the participants belonged in the age group of 41-50, 29.6%, belonged in the age group of 31-40 years, 23.2% belonged in the age group of 50+ years and 11.3% belonged in the age group of 21-30 years. This implied that the staff and Country official who are engaged in implementing strategies to ensure sustainable peace

building in Somalia are between the age range of 41 – 50 years, an indicator that organization employs mature and energetic people who can effectively carry out all possible strategies for sustainable peace in the Country. Therefore, presentation of data obtained from mature respondents of above 31 years means that data contained in this study is good and reasonable.

5.2.3. Marital Status of the Respondents

The results indicated that 68.3% of the participants were married, 26.8% were singles and 2.8% were in the category of others which included separated, widows and widowers while 2.1% had divorced from their partners. This implied that most of the staff of AMISOM and other Country officials and those engaged in implementing strategies for peace building were married, a sign of responsibility and improved and sustainable peace of the Country in the long run.

5.2.4. Number of Children for the Respondents

The results also indicated that 35.9% were having 1 to 3children. In addition, 31.7% had 4-6 children; those with above 6 children were 3rd with a representation of 25.4%. Least of the respondents were 7% who had no children.
This implied that most of the people working and benefiting from the organization were of reasonable families that had 1 to 3 and above dependents that required a responsible individual, an indication that they care a lot about the performance and sustainability of the organization, a fact that makes them work hard towards realizing peace for their families and Country at large.

5.2.5. Number of Dependents for the Respondents

The results of the study indicated that 33.8% were with 4 to 6 dependents. In addition, 30.9% had 1 to 3 dependents, 26.8% had above 6 respondents and 8.5% had no respondents. This generally implies that most of the administrators and beneficiaries in the organization are responsible people since most of them had dependents to cater for. The big numbers of dependents were attributed to the existence of wars in the country for a long time.

5.2.6. Education Levels of the Respondents

Results also indicated that 38.7% had attended Tertiary education, 29.6% of the respondents were Certificate holders and 21.8% had attended Secondary education. In addition, 8.5% were Masters Holders while 1.4% had attained PhDs as their level of education. This implies that most of the people engaged in implementing strategies improved peace building in the Country had attained some form of education. 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.

5.2.7. Numberof Years the Respondents Have Been Working with the Organisation

The results indicated that 35.9% had worked withAMISOM for 4-6 years, 30.3% had worked there for 2-4 years, 21.1% had worked there for over 6+ years and 9.2% had worked in the organization for 1- 2 years while the remaining 3.5% had worked in the organization for <1 year.This implied that most of the respondents who participated in this study had a high working experience of 5 -6 years an indicated that data obtained was from people who were mature in working experience in the organization. An indication that information got from them was not biased.

5.3. The Relationship between the Variables

5.3.1. The Relationship between Military Intervention and Peace Building

The results in Table 11 indicated a significant positive relationship between Military intervention and Peace building (r = 0.599, P-value < 0.01). This implied that Military intervention influences Peace building in Somalia. In other words, military intervention increases liberalization in states receiving the intervention. Intervention tends to bring improvement in the target states at a level above what would be considered minimum for democratic standing.
The results are in line with the UNESCO-IHP, (2014) and Warner, (2014), attempts through military intervention and conflict resolution 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 military intervention can have conflict management goals, although mediation has a much more direct link to a goal of containing violence and peace building(Ury& Goldberg, 2014).
According to the UN conflict resolution is a process that occurs at the first stage, whereas peace building is at the post-conflict stage (Miller 2005).

5.3.2. The Relationship between Conflict Resolution and Peace Building

The results in Table 11 indicated a significant positive relationship between Conflict resolution and Peace building (r = 0.658, P-value < 0.01). This implied that conflict resolution through need for management, judicial mechanisms, negotiation, mediation and arbitration helps in achieving a deep understanding of the causes of the conflict and supply a longer-term solution.
The results are in line withBrown, (2012) who said that a new social structure is to be co-created.Management systems in general support the creation of an operational structure and system to maintain a desired situation. They

provide the structure for systematic improvements through the processes of planning, implementation, monitoring and auditing (Amendola, 2011). For the outcome of a conflict resolution or peace process to last, there must be a management system in place to maintain it (Alert, 2010).

5.3.3. The Regression of Military Intervention, Conflict Resolution and Peace Building

Results showed a regression value of (R= 0.660) as a combination of Military intervention and Conflict resolution in assessing the level to which they can predict the level of Peace building inSomalia. These variables explained 44% of the variance of Peace building(R Square =.43.5).

This implied that a one unit change in and Military intervention will contribute to a change in the Peace building in the commercial bank by (.660) while a one unit change in and Conflict resolution can contribute to a change in the Peace building of Somalia (.048).

The results are in line with Victor, (2012) who said that it is important to identify effective conflict management strategies for conflict resolution. The methods of performing conflict resolution in the traditional are as follows: mediation, adjudication, reconciliation, arbitration and negotiation. It also includes employing extra-judicial devices and usage of legal maxims to persuade or convince the disputants about the implication or otherwise of their behavior.
According to a different definition peace building is the over-arching concept, which encompasses conflict resolution as one of the processes within it (Schirch 2004; Brand- Jacobsen 2007; Lidén 2007; Smith 2004).

5.4. Factor Analysis of the Variables

5.4.1. Factor Analysis Results of Military Intervention

The factor analysis results of Military intervention were explained that; there is provision of personnel and deploying them to conflict zones 92%, there are support measures to resolve the conflicts 85% and that the causes of the need for military intervention stemmed the need to securitize 85%.

More so, it indicated that Military intervention contributes to peace building at 86%, Military intervention in Somalia was considered a success at various levels of relations 84% and that the impact of the AMISOM mission in Somalia has seen some contribution to temporary peace 83%.

The results also indicated that; AMISOM's intervention has led to provision of key services such as clean water, health facilities, opening of schools and other infrastructure at 84%, AMISOM's intervention has led to tentative peace along major high ways in Somalia76%, Some degree of peace has been restored in preventing murders, kidnappings and general insecurity 68% and that Military intervention creates a favorable environment for peace building61%.

This implied that among the statements of Military intervention; the provision of personnel and deploying them to conflict zones was the most determinant of Military intervention with 92%, the second component (Military intervention contributes to peace building) also explained more of Military intervention with 86% and lastly Support measures to resolve the conflicts which least explained strategic planning with 85%. So whenever implementing the strategies of Military intervention for improved Peace building in the Country like Somalia, there is need to consider the Military intervention through provision of personnel and Support measures to resolve the conflicts since they proved to be the most determinant statements of Military intervention in Somalia.

The results are in line with the qualitative results as shared from the interview guide as discussed below;
On the role of Military Intervention in Somalia; the respondents replied that Military Intervention leads to achievement of stability and avoiding hostility and creation of reconstruction peace through talks between the involved parties, though others thought that there was no positive activity of the military in Somalia. A Somali leader said, 'In my view there is no role of Military intervention on peace building in Somalia because of the culture and religions.'
One Somali leader said, 'The military can contribute to peace building through minimizing the hostility and sometimes creating the environment for negotiations, opening up road for humanitarian assistance and medical support. But sometimes their intervention/involvement isn't real but motivated by political and selfish interests, for example like in Yugoslavia, Iraq, Yemen, Libya and Central Africa.'
And other respondents added that the Military intervention has favored the development of major infrastructures in the Country such as markets, hospitals, roads among others. And others talked of dispatching Alshabab and restoring peace in the Country.Another Somali leader said, 'In my view the Military Intervention in Somalia was wrong and it should be stopped because it doing more harm than good.'
On whether the various interventions in Somalia have contributed to peace building; some of the respondents replied that the various intervention have not contributed to peace building but destabilizing the Country's cultural and Ethical institutions.A leader in Somalia said, 'Yes they have contributed peace in Somalia but they are not enough, we need reconciliation spearheaded by Somalis themselves especially cultural leaders.'
Other respondents think that the military intervention have worsen the situation and that the idea of intervening was wrong in the first place since the preparations are always outsider's ideas but Somalis themselves.
And on what the 2005 Ethiopian Intervention in Somalia achieve for Somali Peace building Effort; some of the respondents replied that the Ethiopian Intervention led to achieving of Alshabab Forces and return to transitional government in the capital of Somalia although they involved criminal activities.One Somali leader said, 'The Ethiopian Intervention was only revenge and dividing in Somalia into different parties to control and secure their boarder.'

However, others respondents said that Ethiopia is the strongest Enemy of Somalia in the region since the fight of 1977 and so theirs was not intervention as such but revenge.Another Somali leader said, 'In my opinion, the Ethiopian intervention brought hatred and destabilized the nation leave alone peace.' Another leader in the Country said, 'Not much, they have only achieved to bring some peace only in the city, Mogadishu but the rest of the Country has no peace.'

More so, other respondents accepted that the Ethiopian Intervention helped the influenced other stakeholders to extend hands and propel stability in the nation.Another Somali leader said, 'Nothing at all, perhaps they destroyed the country and its people. Ethiopian intervention was political by the Ethiopian government.'

On whether the current AMISOM Intervention that began 2007 achieve for Somali Peace building Effort; the respondents replied that the AMISOM has achieved some success but only in schools, Health facilities and the Airport only. Some of the respondents replied that the AMISOM intervention has at least led to some peace only on government offices, airport and training of Somali forces, they have also always responded in cases of attacks from Alshabab especially in the capital city of Mogadishu.

Other respondents added that military interventions have reduced the hostility and protection of government offices in Mogadishu but still there is no peace in the Country. And that though there are some failures but there is some registered achievement. One Somali leader said, 'Military in Somalia only contributes to building the shape of governance although there are fake politicians with no qualities of ruling.'

Still others believe the current AMISOM intervention has made some progress to the capital city and that the government can at least where to make bases and they added that the intervention of AMISON has given the government some confidence to function and establish the government institutions and restore order and regulations in the capital city and elsewhere. One of the AMISOM members said, 'It enabled to stabilize general security and security and create good working environment in the nation.'

More so on what the 2012 Kenya Intervention in Somalia contributed for Somali Peace building Effort; the respondents replied that Kenya had their own interest into the Somali boarder and in the protection of the boarder and Sea of Somalia. However, a member of AMISOM said, 'It helped to build confidence in the minds of conflicting parties, in such a way that they needed to tirelessly play their roles for reconciliation and stability in the Country.'

Other respondents said that the Kenyan intervention yielded some improvement especially on the fight against Alshabab through Air bombardment. One Somali leader said, 'The Kenyan intervention is only intended to destroying Alshabab force which is a hazard for the Kenyan government and expanding the Kenyan role and control over the Somali Sea.'

Still others believe that neighbouring countries like Kenya cannot make a big contribution since they have got interests based on barriers, geographical differences or other interests like controlling the sea. Another Somali leader said, 'Of course they got rid of Alshabab from Kismaayo and built a Juba land state.'And another Somali leader said, 'The Kenya intervention was not in the favour of Somalia but the Kenya army endeavored to implement their foreign policy toward Somalia, Kenyans closely corroborate with Ethiopia mostly to conserve the boarder conflicts and for economic issues.'

However other respondents believed that the Kenya intervention had played a big role in fighting against extremists and Alshabab and their intervention helped the government extend its power to other regions where Alshabab was controlling.

5.4.2. Factor Analysis Results of Conflict Resolution

The factor analysis results of Conflict resolution under the need for management were explained that; all the relevant stakeholders are engaged in the management of the natural resources 92%, Leaders try to emotions manage the emotions of the citizens effectively to avert full blown conflicts 91% and that People can meaningfully benefit from the exploitation of the natural resources in an atmosphere of managed conflicts with 85%.

Under Judicial mechanisms attribute, the results were explained that; the national governments have established institutions especially the judiciary organs of the government 89It is the natural mandate of courts of law to entertain disputes in Juba County79% and that Courts in South Sudan have encountered a number of problems related to access to justice 75%.

With Negotiation, they were explained that; Negotiation has been used in facilitating the effective management of conflicts81%, Negotiation has been involving parties meeting to identify and discuss the issues at hand 73% and that Leaders use efficient conflict management mechanisms in terms of management of time, costs 66%.

Lastly under Mediation attribute, the results were explained thatMediation has been used in facilitating the effective management of conflicts 73%, There has been a continuation of the negotiation process by other means where instead of having a two-way negotiation 62% and that Mediators have been successfully used to achieve the right of access to justice for parties 53%.

This implied that among the attributes of Conflict resolution; the need for management was the most determinant attribute of corporate governance with 44.7%, the second component (Judicial mechanisms) followed with 29.8%, followed by Negotiation with 14.5% and lastly Mediation which least explained Conflict resolution with 5.7%.So whenever implementing the strategies of Conflict resolution for improved Peace building in the Country like Somalia, there is need to consider the need for management and effective Negotiations since they proved to be the most determinant attributes of Conflict resolution.

The results are in line with the qualitative results as shared from the interview guide as discussed below;

On whether Military Intervention had succeeded resolving Conflict and contributing to peace in Somalia; the respondents replied that the Military Intervention had not succeeded in resolving Conflict and contributing to peace in Somalia since there was still ongoing wars.

One of the Somalia leaders, 'Not at all, Somalia is the worst area in the horn of Africa without peace in the last 25 years, we know that in Somalia capital there are explosions every week which target government places.'

However other respondents thought that the military intervention had not succeeded in resolving conflict because they are just there for survival, making money from the international bodies like United Nations. Another Somalia leader said, 'Not at all because there is need to recognize the clan-based elders and the only way to solve the conflict is reconciliation not intervention.'

Then on the challenges of the conflict resolution in Somalia; the respondents brought out issues like various tribal powers, lack of good governance, Role of tribal interest, Interests of Global and Regional powers and poor leadership by selfish individuals and international selfish interests from regional countries.

Other respondents added that challenges like lack of trust among the leaders, lack of good governance which as a result of self-interests of individuals. And there is need of collective elders and reconciliation among others. A member of AMISOM said, 'Aggressiveness of the conflicting parties, minimal use of law, limited knowledge about the rule of law and limited accessibility to the rule of law.'

Others talked of intervention of next-door Countries and intervention from the international community, also the political and clan differences among the Somali people.One of the leaders said, 'I believe the role of society leaders and all other stakeholders have been left behind and yet their involvement in conflict resolution can lead to sustainable peace in the Country.'Another leader said, 'Somali people don't like Military intervention especially from the neighbouring Countries as this gives a challenge to conflict resolution in the Country.'

On the reasons that explain the persistence of the Military intervention within Somalia; the respondents replied that Somalia needs military and good governance to fight for the true interests of the country because what is there now is the activity of self-interests. And others that the persistence has been brought be the unending presence of Alshabab in Somalia.The respondents also said that the persistence of Military interventions has been because of the danger of Alshababbut also Countries especially the international community undermined the Sovereignty of the Country.A member of AMISOM said, 'Continuous clashes among the rival groups, instabilities in the Country and inherent clashes happening in the nation.'

And other respondents brought out factors like social cultural and religious beliefs, differences between foreign military and Somali societies contribute to the persistence of the conflict.A member of AMISOM said, 'The government of Somalia is still weak and the Military is not yet strong to take responsibility of protecting their own country.'

The results are in line with the theory of 'distinct historicity' and 'social reality' as advanced by Bayart (1991) and Mamdani (1996) which assumes that military intervention is a result of the need for the responsibility to protect (ICISS, 2001). (ICISS, 2001) also assumes that the nature of some states necessitate intervention to prevent the international system from descending into chaos and total disorder.

5.4.3. Factor Analysis Results of Peace Building

The factor analysis results of Peace building under Freedom of association were explained that; There is progress in the respect of fundamental civil liberties 92%, Changes are introduced in law, policy or practice to ensure that trade unions and employee organizations are registered 91% and that there are mechanisms to ensure protection against acts of anti-union discrimination or interference established or expanded 90%.

Under Economic renewal attribute, the results were explained that; there has been development of the communities in the transitional societies 90%, Economic renewal improves the peace building process and livelihoods of the war victims86% and that People's incomes have improved because of the government's poverty eradication initiatives 81%.

With Reconciliation, they were explained that; People are united through diversity of innovative and creativity and possibility81%, Some people believe and some disagree that a desirable South Sudan is out of all different groups73% and that Electoral preference are shared by a variety of factors, including priority issues and participation of inclusiveness66%.

Lastly under Normalcy and rule of law attribute, the results were explained that; the organization encourages good behavior amongst us 89%, I try to behave well towards the beneficiaries 84% and that Behavior is vital in explaining ethical behavior 80%.

This implied that among the attributes of Peace building; Freedom of association was the most determinant attribute of Peace building with 45.6%, the second component (Economic renewal) followed with 25.5%, followed by Reconciliation with 11.7% and lastly Normalcy and rule of law which least explained Peace building with 6.9%.So whenever implementing the strategies for improved Peace building in the Country like Somalia, there is need to consider Freedom of association and Economic renewal since they proved to be the most determinant attributes of Peace building in Somalia.

The results are in line with the qualitative results as shared from the interview guide as discussed below;

And on the various alternative approaches, in your opinion, that can be implemented to resolve conflict and contribute to peace in Somalia; the respondents believed that the Somali people can resolve the conflict themselves especially when they establish strong and independent judicial institutions, abandon tribalism among the people and build the trust between both government, groups and individuals.

Other respondents suggested that mechanisms that can be used to attain peace in Somalia are like letting the Somali people build their own Country themselves and building the nation based on principles and trust. A member of AMISOM said, 'There is need to involve all elder from all the tribes and political leaders into dialogue with the support of the International support to support the dialogue.'

More so the respondents added that approaches like peace advocacy among the young generations, inspire co-operations between the AMISOM and national defense forces. And others said that Somali people must come together without any foreign powers and agree what is good for their Country. A leader on the land said, 'The best alternative approach is to let Somalis resolve their problems internally without external intervention.'

Other respondents suggested approaches like involving the Somali verses Somali reconciliation approach, recognizing the existence of an independent Somali Military element as an institution like urban model, Youth empowerment through imparting in them educational skills and lastly negotiations with Alshabab. Another leader on the land said, 'There are other approaches like UN deploying forces from other Countries especially the Arab Countries but not the Neighbouring Countries.'

On what mechanism that can be used to attain peace in Somalia; the respondents suggested mechanism like encouraging stability in homes, promoting of education, balance in resource sharing in the Country, balance in Justice, Political trust, good governance, promoting respect among individuals, encouraging regional countries to stop interventions and interferences and business people stopping selfish interests which increase possibilities of conflicts in the Country.

Other respondents talked of building the Judiciary that can respect and fight for every one'sright, building Patriotism among the people and letting real politician that have the Country at heart lead the Country. Trust, reconciliation and commitment with support and avoiding interest of regional and international Countries.

A member of AMISOM said, 'Decentralize the legislature to shorten law proceedings, Sensitization of citizens about the law, equally develop public infrastructure so as to make them equally accessible by all citizens such that they will not feel marginalized and equally involving citizens in the government's operations.'

Other respondents talked of building the Somali military force that can stand on its own and ensuring reconciliation among the Somali people themselves. And others suggested religious leaders and traditional leaders being the most suitable mechanisms to use to attain peace in Somalia.

More respondents suggested mechanisms like developing federation system and social integration, amend the 4.5 forms, eradicate the differences of ethnicity, standing and creating a suitable environment that people exercise their rights of faith. A leader on the land said, 'There are too many mechanisms in attaining peace in Somalia like; the government of Somalia should guide the Somalis youth and creating for them sports clubs, encourage education and create job opportunities, monitor centers for religious and stop anyone calling the youth for extremist activities.'

The results are in line with Mamdani, who said that the history of Africa must not be studied as a continuing part of Western knowledge and experience, but must be situated within the specific context of the African people and its history. Therefore, conflict in Somalia needs to be studied by looking at the specificities of the Somalia people even if these have comparisons with other experiences anywhere in the world (Mamdani, 1996).

5.5. Analysis of Variance for the Independent and Dependent Variables

5.5.1. ANOVA for Military Intervention

The result indicated statistically significant difference between Gender of the respondents and how likely such status would influence an individual implementing the Military Intervention strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia with a statistically significant difference as evidenced by the result (.199). It also indicated statistically significant difference between Age Group levels of the respondents and how likely such age levels would influence individuals implementing Military Intervention strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia at values (.064).

However marital status had relative a statistical relative difference between levels of (.034). Number of children had a statistical difference with result (.023). It further proved Number of Dependents had a statistical difference with result (.136). Level of education of the respondents had a statistical difference with result (.253). Lastly,Times spent intervals spent with AMISOM of the respondents had a statistical difference with result (.319).

This implied that for peace building in Somalia to improve, Military Intervention should be improved, however this is influenced by the various socio-demographic factors like gender groups, between Age Group levels, Marital Status, number of children, dependents of the respondents, Level of education,Time spent intervals, and so they should always be put into consideration. However, Time spent intervals of the employees should always be taken as key was since it proved to be so most influential on respondents while implementing Military Intervention measures for improved peace building in Somalia with a statistically significant difference at values (.319).

5.5.2. ANOVA for Conflict Resolution

The result indicated a statistically significant difference between Gender of the respondents and how likely such status would influence an individual implementing the Conflict resolution strategies for improved Peace building in

Somalia with a statistically significant difference as evidenced by the result (.178). Age Group levels of the respondents had a statistical difference of (.022). Marital Status had a statistical difference of (.072).

However, it indicated that Number of children had a statistical difference of (.130). It further proved Number of Dependents to be having a statistical difference of (.321).Level of education of the respondents had a statistical difference

of (.042). Lastly, it indicated a statistically significant difference between Times spent intervals spent with AMISOM of the respondents and how likely it would influence an individual implementing the Conflict resolution strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia (.128).

This implied that for peace building in Somalia to improve, Conflict resolution should be improved, however this is influenced by the various socio-demographic factors like gender groups, between Age Group levels, Marital Status, number of children, dependents of the respondents, Level of education, Time spent intervals, and so they should always be put into consideration. However, the gender and time spent intervals of the employees should always be taken as key was since they proved to be so most influential on respondents while implementing Conflict resolution measures for improved peace building in Somalia with a statistically significant difference at values (.319).

5.5.3. ANOVA For PeaceBuilding

The result indicated a statistically significant difference between Gender of the respondents and how likely such status would influence an individual implementing strategy for improved Peace building in Somalia with a statistically significant difference as evidenced by the result (.242). It further proved Age Group levels of the respondents to be the most influential on how likely it can influence the strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia with a statistically significant difference as evidenced by the result (.112). Marital Status had a statistically significant difference of (.032). However, it indicated the Number of children had a statistically significant difference of (.130). Number of Dependents had a statistically significant difference of (.231). Level of education of the respondents had a statistically significant difference of (.043). Lastly, it indicated a statistically significant difference between Times spent intervals spent with AMISOM of the respondents and how likely it would influence an individual implementing the strategies for improved Peace building in Somalia (.248).

This implied that for peace building in Somalia to improve, Policies/Strategies should be laid and implemented, however this is influenced by the various socio-demographic factors like gender groups, between Age Group levels, Marital Status, number of children, dependents of the respondents, Level of education, Time spent intervals, and so they should always be put into consideration. However, the gender and time spent intervals of the employees should always be taken as key was since they proved to be so most influential on respondents while implementing measures for improved peace building in Somalia with a statistically significant difference at values (.248).

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 Military intervention with Conflict resolution with the overall aim of improving Peace building in South Sudan and further research.

6.2. Conclusions

The study established that in general terms variables including Military intervention and Conflict resolution play a big role in improving on Peace building in any state and the country at large. This trend shows that there is actually a need for improvement in Military intervention and Conflict resolution policiesas the best way to improve Peace building.

This trend shows that there is actually a need for Military interventions and Conflict resolution from different stakeholders as the best way to strengthen and improve peace building. The challenge however, is that the current Military intervention and Conflict resolutionpolicieshave not been given a priority in Somalia yet it greatly determinesPeace building in any Country. Therefore government, institutions, organisations should be set up structures and funds to ensure there is strong military intervention and effective conflict resolution arrangementswhich ultimately leads to faster and steadier peace building.

More so Intervention in a country like Somalia has proved to be a daunting task, even for international organizations and countries with more military might and experience. A logical conclusion is that a military approach alone to counter a complex conflict cannot work. A more comprehensive and integrated approach involving political and social actors, relevant national stakeholders, as well as regional and international players is a better strategy to adopt. Somalia needs to focus on national rebuilding and restructuring and for the Intervening Countries and other neighbours in the region to support the new administrative government in achieving this. The stability and development of Somalia will help create an environment where both Somalia and its neighbours can co-exist peacefully as neighbours, resulting in more peaceful relations in the region.

6.3.Recommendations

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

6.3.1. The Relationship between Military Intervention and Peace Building

The results indicated a significant positive relationship between Military intervention and Peace building (r = 0.599, P-value < 0.01). This implied that Military intervention influences Peace building in Somalia. In other words, military intervention increases liberalization in states receiving the intervention. Intervention tends to bring improvement in the target states at a level above what would be considered minimum for democratic standing; the study recommends that;

- There should be Military Intervention aimed at peace building measures that directly focus on how to combat armed conflict especially the fighters, a proper recommendable approach would be fostering Amnesty programs for fighters to ensure peace building. Much effort should be put into such programs for a faster peace building process.
- It also recommends that lobbying be done for more countries, international bodiesandorganizations to join in and engage in the peace building process and conflict resolutions in order to fully curb the issue of armed conflicts and also improve the rate at which peace building is being attained.

6.3.2. The Relationship between Conflict Resolution and Peace Building

The results indicated a significant positive relationship between Conflict resolution and Peace building (r = 0.658, P-value < 0.01). This implied that conflict resolution through need for management, judicial mechanisms, negotiation, mediation and arbitration helps in achieving a deep understanding of the causes of the conflict and supply a longer-term solution,the study therefore recommends that;

- The conflict in Somalia has political, social and humanitarian dimensions to it that the intervening Countries need to recognize and take into consideration. Greater inclusion of the Somali government as well as regional and international stakeholders is important for efforts to stabilize Somalia. A military approach alone will not provide a long-term solution. Efforts should be made to hold consultations with several neighbouring countries which are directly affected by the spillover of the Somalia conflict across their own borders.
- More so the intervening Countries should work with international organizations that have been operating within Somalia for many years as the long-term goal is to achieve lasting peace and security solutions in Somalia. International players, especially countries involved in counter-terrorism activities, can also be counted on to help fight the links that al-Shabaab has with greater terrorist movements like al-Qaeda.

6.3.3 .The Regression of Military Intervention, Conflict Resolution and Peace Building

Results showed a regression value of (R= 0.660) as a combination of Military intervention and Conflict resolutionin assessing the level to which they can predict the level of Peace buildinginSomalia. These variables explained 44% of the variance of Peace building(R Square =.43.5). This implied that a one unit change in and Military intervention will contribute to a change in the Peace building in the commercial bank by (.660) while a one unit change in and Conflict resolution can contribute to a change in the Peace buildingof Somalia (.048).

- Military Intervention and Conflict resolution strategies should be advocated for through all channels right from curbing armed conflict, engaging more organizations that will help in responding to any circumstances that threaten peace and most importantly conflict resolution as it is the main determinant of how fast the peace building process can bear visible fruits.
- 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 and flexible; employ non-complex procedures. They greatly enhance the principle of public participation in conflict resolution management. They result in mutually satisfying outcomes which essentially resolves the conflict thus achieving lasting peace among the previously conflicting parties.

6.4. Areas for Further 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 Somalia.
- At the same time, the thesis demonstrates the emergence of cosmopolitan peacekeeping, with training programmes highlighting the need to understand issues pertaining to the protection of civilians and the importance of understanding the peace building functions of an operation.

8. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AU   African Union
CVR Content Validity Ratio
FSNAU   Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit for Somalia
IGAD   Intergovernmental Authority for Development
INGOs   International Non-Governmental Organisations

SPSS Statistical Package for Social Scientists
UNDP   United Nations Development programme
UNSC   United Nations Security Council
UN   United Nations
US   United States
USAID United States Agency for International Development

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Appendix

Customers' Questionnaire

Dear Sir/ Madam

I am, a student at a 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 military intervention and conflict resolution affect Peace building inSouth Sudan. These questions are intended to facilitate this study. You have been randomly selected as a beneficiary of the aboveorganization 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. Level of education
Primary ☐
Secondary ☐
Certificate ☐
Tertiary Masters ☐

7. Number of years spent benefiting from AMISOM
Less than 1 Yrs ☐
1-2 Yrs ☐
2-4 Yrs ☐
4-6 Yrs ☐
6+ Yrs ☐

Military intervention

Instructions: Listed here below are statements regarding customer loyalty. Please indicate the extent to which you agree with each statement by inserting a number that reflects your rating using a scale where 1= Not at all, 2=to a small extent, 3= to a moderate extent, 4= to a large extent, 5=to a very large extent

		No extent	Small extent	Moderate extent	Great extent	Very great extent
		1	2	3	4	5
1	There is provision of personnel and deploying them to conflict zones					
2	There are support measures to resolve the conflicts.					
3	The causes of the need for military intervention stemmed the need to securitize					
4	Military intervention contributes to peace building					
5	Military intervention in Somalia was considered a success at various levels of relations					
6	The impact of the AMISOM mission in Somalia has seen some contribution to temporary peace					
7	AMISOM's intervention has led to provision of key services such as clean water, health facilities, opening of schools and other infrastructure					
8	AMISOM's intervention has led to tentative peace along major high ways in Somalia					
9	Some degree of peace has been restored in preventing murders, kidnappings and general insecurity					
10	Military intervention creates a favorable environment for peace building					

Table 19: Conflict Resolution

	To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statements? Tick the scale	No extent	Small extent	Moderate extent	Great extent	Very great extent
		1	2	3	4	5
	The need for management					
1	The leaders 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	Leaders 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 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 has 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 20: Peacebuilding

		To what extent do you agree with the following statements? Tick the scale	No extent	Small extent	Moderate extent	Great extent	Very great extent
			1	2	3	4	5
		Freedom of association					
	1	There is awareness-raising strategy in freedom of association					
	2	There is progress in the respect of fundamental civil liberties					
	3	Changes are introduced in law, policy or practice to ensure that trade unions and employee organizations are registered and function without interference					
	4	There are mechanisms to ensure protection against acts of anti-union discrimination or interference established or expanded					
	5	Policies and mechanisms to promote collective bargaining are established or expanded					
		Economic renewal					
	6	The government and other international actors have improved employment opportunities for the generation in the transitional societies					
	7	There are economic foundations for growth in the Country					
	8	There has been development of the communities in the transitional societies					
	9	Economic renewal improves the peace building process and livelihoods of the war victims					
	10	People's incomes have improved because of the government's poverty eradication initiatives					
		Reconciliation					
	11	There is shared commitment among citizens to the institutions and values of the state					
	12	There is trust among people after the conflict					
	13	People are united through diversity of innovative and creativity and possibility					
	14	Some people believe and some disagree that a desirable South Sudan is out of all different groups					
	15	Electoral preference is shared by a variety of factors, including priority issues and participation of inclusiveness					
		Normalcy and rule of law					
	16	The leader rule in accordance with the law					
	17	There is normalcy and all the citizens are equal before the law					
	18	The law is published and it is known and understand by the ordinary people					
	19	The law must be reasonably stable and this has favored the peace building and healing processes					

Table 21: Interview Guide for Key Informats

1.   What in your view, is the role of Military Intervention in Somalia;

……………………………………………………………………………………………

2.   In your view, do you think the Military Intervention had succeeded resolving Conflict and contributing to peace in Somalia

……………………………………………………………………………………………

3.   In your opinion, do you think the various Military interventions have contributed to peace building?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

4.   In your opinion, what did the 2005 Ethiopian Intervention in Somalia achieve for Somali Peace building Effort?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

5.   In your opinion, what did the current AMISOM Intervention that began 2007 achieve for Somali Peace building Effort?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………

6.   In your opinion, what did the Uganda Intervention in South Sudan contribute for Peace building Effort?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………

7.   What are the challenges of the conflict resolution in South Sudan?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………
8.   What reasons explain the persistence of the Military intervention within South Sudan?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………
9.   What are the various alternative approaches, in your opinion, that can be implemented to resolve conflict and contribute to peace in South Sudan?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………
10.   Suggest what other mechanisms that can be used to attain peace in Somalia?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………

No.	ITEM	Quantity	Cost/Unit(USSP)	Total cost (SSP)
1.	Stationery	1 (ream)	50	50
2.	Printing & Binding	-	70	70
3.	Communication	-	1500	1500
4.	Transport	-	1000	1000
5.	Lunch	10 days	50	500
6.	Research Assistants	2	700	1400
7.	Miscellaneous	-	1000	1000
8.	Data analysis			500
TOTAL				6,020

Table 22: Budget Estimates

DATE	ACTIVITY	PERSON RESPONSIBLE
January 2021	Synopsis writing	Researcher
February 2021	Proposal writing. Developing research instruments and submission	Researcher and Supervisor
March 2021 to April 2021	Proposal review and Pilot Testing of tools	Researcher and Supervisor
May 2021	Data collection	Researcher and Research Assistants
June 2021	Data processing and Analysis Report writing	Researcher and Supervisor
July 2021	Final report presentation and submission	Researcher and Supervisor

Table 23: Workplan for the Research Project