THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ON PEACE BUILDING IN SOUTH SUDAN A CASE STUDY OF JUBA COUNTY

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Definition Of Key Terms

Diplomatic relations: *It refers to international diplomacy, the conduct of international relations through the intercession of professional diplomats with regard to issues of peace-making, trade, war, economics, culture, environment and human relations (Berridge, 2005).*

Peace building: *It is the effort to strengthen the prospects for internal peace and decrease the likelihood of violent conflict (CIDA, 2012).*

Abstract

This study aimed at providing a broader understanding of how diplomatic relations and peace building affect Social-economic development of South Sudan. The objectives of the study were to examine the relationship between Diplomatic relations and Socio-economic development; analyse the relationship between Peace building and Socio-economic development and to study the factor structure of Diplomatic relations and Peace building on Socio-economic development.

The study employed a case study and descriptive design while using qualitative and quantitative approaches. The study population was 243, selected using purposive and simple random sampling technique. The sample size determination was made using Krejcie and Morgan Table (1970) formula. The sample size will be 167 with a response rate of 85%. The data analysis was made using Statistical package for social scientists (SPSS 20). The major findings of the study were that there was a positive relationship between; diplomatic relations and Socio-economic development (r = 0.633, P-value < 0.01; Peace building and Socio-economic development (r = 0.556, P-value < 0.01) and a regression figure of (R= 0.643) a combination of Diplomatic relations and peace building in assessing the level to which they can predict the level of Socio-economic development of South Sudan. The most influential predictor was Diplomatic relations with (β = .641, Sig. 325) followed by Institutional response with (β = .443, Sig. 211). The study recommends that the leaders should develop diplomatic relations with other international communities that aim at empowering people with education values and promoting an electoral process that serves the purpose of national renewal and peace commitment, organisations and stakeholders should invest heavily in educating their staff and sensitizing their beneficiaries about the need for peace building and where need be, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms such as negotiation, fact finding facilitation and mediation should be adopted and for lobbying be done for more organisations to join in and engage in the peace building process in order to fully curb the issue of armed conflicts and also improve the rate at which peace building is being attained.

CHAPTER ONE
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. Globally, some progress is being made towards achieving the SDGs, but societies affected by armed conflict and criminal armed violence are often off track. These countries are usually in the lower ranks of the Human Development Index (HDI) or are experiencing specific risk factors shaping armed violence onset. For example, in 2012, the UN stated that 22 of the 34 countries farthest from reaching the SDGs are in or emerging from armed conflict (UN's SDG Review Summit, September 2015). This suggests that armed violence is both a cause and consequence of certain forms of underdevelopment. At the time when conflicts have become major impediments to development, the donor community recognizes the need for a special focus in assisting post-conflict recoveries.

According to UNDP, (2013), the majority of worst-performing countries in terms of meeting their SDGs have been affected by conflict directly or indirectly and these countries are in greatest need of foreign aid and the countries affected by armed conflict are South Sudan, Somalia, DRC Congo and Burundi among others. In light of this debate, it is of crucial importance to sharpen the focus on the role of post-conflict aid as a tool for peace recovery and development. Since all the developing countries, including those affected by conflict, attract aid from the same pool of donor funding World Bank, (2014), investigation of the patterns and the determinants that drive aid to post-conflict countries is warranted.
The crisis in South Sudan worsened humanitarian conditions in a country facing acute needs and 740,000 people are displaced due to the armed conflict and therefore it embarked to peace building, especially, in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity States, (Dan, 2014). There are disparities in school participation rates, the chance of completing the eight-year primary cycle is currently 30% for boys but only 17% for girls. The primary completion rate is still very low at only 26% for grade 6 and 8% for grade 8, thus leaving the illiteracy rate very high in the Country.Based on the 2013 Southern Sudan Household Survey, 50.6% of Southern Sudanese are poor, living on less than USD 2.0 per day. The incidence of poverty has also worsened, from 44.7% in 2011 to more than 57.2% in 2015, with a corresponding increase in the depth of poverty (MoAF, 2015).

Fighting and rising insecurity have contributed to deteriorating conditions that are further impacted by the evacuation of many international relief workers (Rodriguez) 2012). The protection of civilians is currently the primary humanitarian challenge in South Sudan, and reports indicate that the security forces are, in many areas, divided and/or unable to provide security for either residents or foreigners (Collier and Duponchell, 2010). However such challenges in the Country have greatly affected humanitarian assistance hence making it difficult to realize peace building in many spheres of development. The current study tries to investigate how armed conflict and humanitarian assistance influence peace building in South Sudan.

1.2Back ground
Diplomacy refers to the conduct of human affairs by peaceful means, employing techniques of persuasion and negotiation(Barnett and Duvall, 2010). It is known that refers to international diplomacy, the conduct of international relations through the intercession of professional diplomats with regard to issues of peace-making, trade, war, economics, culture, environment and human relations(Berridge, 2005).But it not known that diplomatic relations brings about diplomatic initiatives by outside parties to transform a conflict by enhancing communication between warring parties and providing information about the conflict that can help generate movement toward negotiated outcomes(Little, 2007). The functions of diplomatic relations are also particularly closely related to evolving events and issues such as international crises, human and natural disasters or outbreaks of violence, which shift the diplomatic spotlight on to previously remote geographic areas or issues(Guzzini, 2009).Diplomatic relation is measured by the following attributes; economic relations, political relations, cultural relations and environmental relations (Claude, 2012).

Peace building is the effort to strengthen the prospects for internal peace and decrease the likelihood of violent conflict (CIDA, 2012).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. 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 an intervention that is designed to prevent the start or resumption of violent conflict by creating a sustainable peace(OECD, 2009).According to the United Nations, 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). 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).

Socio-economic development a process that involves "socioeconomic structural changes which affect political, social and political spheres of the country. These changes are represented by improvements in living standards such as rising income

and improving health and educational systems (Economic Development, 2009). The basis of development is built on economic growth, political and social modernizations (Pieterse, 2001). And social development is the product of the application of the powers of mind to organize the physical materials, social activities and mental ideas of humanity to achieve greater material, social, mental and spiritual experience. In the widest sense, it refers as orderly arrangement of human activities to achieve greater productivity, efficiency, innovation and creativity (Lawal, 2011).according to Crafts, (2014) economic development involves proper and adequate utilization of a nation's resources in order to; efficiently increase the productivity for the betterment of the people, with the use of application of modern technology and science, which involves mass education, reasonable political order and efficient management of resources. Socio-economic development is measured by attributes like; education levels, gender equality, access to medical & health, food security & income and employment status (Crafts, 2014).

1.3 Problem statement

The Republic of South Sudan became the world's newest nation and Africa's 55th country on July 9, 2011, following a peaceful secession from the Sudan through a referendum in January 2011. As a new nation, South Sudan has the dual challenge of dealing with the legacy of more than 50 years of conflict and continued instability, along with huge development needs. South Sudan also has significant oil wealth, which if effectively used to drive development, could provide the basis for progress in the coming years(UNHCR, 2014). When conflict broke out December 2013, core administrative structures and mechanisms of political representation were emerging, and the government was beginning to provide basic services to the population. A peaceful resolution to the conflict has just been achieved(Weber, 2011). South Sudan is the most oil-dependent country in the world, with oil accounting for almost the totality of exports, and for around 60% of its gross domestic product (GDP). On current reserve estimates, oil production is expected to reduce steadily in future years and to become negligible by 2035 (MoAF, 2015).The country's GDP per capita in 2013 was $1081. Outside the oil sector, livelihoods are concentrated in low productive, unpaid agriculture and pastoralists work, accounting for around 15% of GDP. In fact, 85% of the working population is engaged in non-wage work, chiefly in agriculture (78%). Since late 2014, the decline in the oil price has further exacerbated the economic hardship of South Sudan (UNDP, 2013).

However almost 83% of South Sudanese resided in rural areas before the outbreak of the recent conflict, which has displaced nearly 2 million people. Only 27% of the population aged 15 years and above is literate, with significant gender disparities: the literacy rate for males is 40% compared to 16% for females (UNDP, 2013). The infant mortality rate is 105 (per 1,000 live births), maternal mortality rate is 2,054 (per 100,000 live births), and only 17% of children are fully immunized. Fifty-five percent of the population has access to improved sources of drinking water. Around 38% of the population has to walk for more than 30 minutes one way to collect drinking water. Some 80% of South Sudanese do not have access to any toilet facility South Sudan Overview (World Bank, 2015).Based on the 2013 Southern Sudan Household Survey, 50.6% of Southern Sudanese are poor, living on less than USD 2.0 per day. The incidence of poverty has also worsened, from 44.7% in 2011 to more than 57.2% in 2015, with a corresponding increase in the depth of poverty (MoAF, 2015).

It has become imperative for us to critically determine the impacts (both the benefits and costs) of globalization and the political system on the socioeconomic development in South Sudan in the 21st century (Mayntz, 2010). Trying to ascertain the causes of underdevelopment despite the enormous resources and inflows of financial capital in form of FDI, foreign aid, exports earnings and remittances in the country.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW
2.0 Introduction
This chapter reviews the existing literature basing on the objectives of the study

2.2.1 International communities

The term international community refers to intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), multilateral and bilateral agencies, international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and relief agencies.Those in the international community involved in promoting electoral processes in post-conflict countries (UNDP, 2006).The international community can support capacity-building of political parties in a number of areas including; the dialogues between parties on electoral reform and other issues; integrating human development and gender equality principles into internal party activities and platforms; internal operations of parties (fundraising, campaign planning, candidate selection and training); long-term capacity development; media outreach; and specific initiatives women, youth and political party finance. An important role which can be played by international actors in post-conflict societies is to mediate with the different political parties so that they do not defect from the democratization process and return to war (UNDP, 2007).

The role of international community I peace building is measured using Monitoring of the peace agreement, Disarmament, Demobilization of ex-combatants, Demilitarization and integrating human development.

- **Monitoring of the peace agreement**

Outside actors can assist in the monitoring of the peace agreement – this is important when spoilers (leaders or parties whose vital interests are threatened by peace implementation) might try "undermine the agreement and reduce the expected utility of a negotiated settlement for all parties. According to Doyle and Sambanis 2006, states that if spoilers are present in a peace process, peacekeepers can keep the peace only if they can exercise some degree of enforcement by targeting the spoilers and preventing them from undermining the negotiations.

The international community should be able to allow moderates limited spoilers with specific stakes and greedy opportunists to "act like peacemakers in the peace process without fearing reprisals from total spoilers who are unalterably opposed to the peace settlement. Doyle and Sambanis 2006 case-studies suggest that to manage spoilers effectively, "peacekeepers should avoid acquiring a reputation for weakness.

• Disarmament, Demobilization

Another area where the international community can play an important role is in the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants. This action is imperative in the transition from war to peace. In post-conflict societies this is a complex process as different fighting groups are divided by animosities and face a real security dilemma as they give up their weapons, when civil society structures have crumbled, and when the economy is stagnant (Lyons & Terrence, 2004). The short-term goal of DDR is the restoration of security and stability – through progressive disarmament the mistrust that a fuels security dilemma fighting factions will reduce, allowing "aid workers to intervene more effectively, and allows peaceful social and economic activities to resume. The long-term goal of DDR is "the sustained social and economic reintegration of ex- combatants into a peaceful society. To strengthen DDR, opportunities must be created for those leaving their armed groups, through social and economic development (Lyons & Terrence, 2004).

• Demilitarization

It is also important to demilitarize politics so that processes of war termination and democratization are successful. According to Lyons "demilitarize politics entails building norms and institutions that bridge the structures of wartime based on violence, predation and fear (such as militias, black markets and chauvinistic identity groups) to arrangements based on security to trust that can sustain peace and democracy (like political parties, open economies and civil society (UNDP, 2002).

• Integrating human development

International community must contribute to the strengthening of civil society, civil culture, and social capital as all are important for strengthening democracy and enabling conflict resolution. But we must be cautious in this statement. Robert Putnam in Bondinghis book Bowling Alone distinguishes between 'bonding' and 'bridging' social capital, "and only the latter unambiguously supports democratization" social capital develops when you get involved with people like yourself and bridging social capital is when you become involved with people who are less like you. Bridging social capital can be as simple as joining a neighborhood association. For post-conflict countries, developing bridging social capital is essential as through dialogue people of different faiths or ethnicity can develop trust and toleration – critical values for the building of democracy and for resolving conflict. According to the UNDP, (2002), participatory processes can increase efficiency and economic sustainability, particularly for projects requiring community involvement. Participation implies a process of empowerment and effective citizens.

For the European Union and UNDP 2006, the quality of governance is ultimately attributed to its democratic content. Thereby the promotion of 'democratic governance' is a core element in their development assistance strategy which contributes to peace building. UNDP argues that human development and governance are inseparable. From the human development perspective UNDP has stated that 'good governance' is 'democratic governance. According to Brandi 2008, Democratic Governance is the glue that holds all the other development priorities set out across the MDG's Together (Brandi, 2008).In post-conflict societies, it is much advocated by the international community that democratic systems provides the best mechanisms for reconciliation and are the best guarantors of lasting peace. Good governance and support from international communities increase higher chances of peace building in the society (Brandi, 2008).

According to Orr 2002 a government is essential to providing security, justice, economic, and social functions and to channeling the will, energies, and resources of both the indigenous population and the international community

Peace is the presence of justice and peace building entails addressing all factors and forces that stand as impediments to the realization of all human rights for all human beings. Canadian Peace building Initiative of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) provides a definition of peace building 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 peace building 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 (Cotetand 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 peace building 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 (Cotetand 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;

• **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).

• **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.

• **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).

• **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).

• **Security and public order**
Peace building can include many issues but security and public order should emphasized. 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).

There is a relationship between Peace building and Socio-economic development because strategic peace building is a strong and equitable socio-economic foundation. Peace building supports the longer-term development of societal systems and institutions that enhance good governance, rule of law, security, economic sustainability, and social well-being, which helps prevent future conflicts (Leung, 2009). It also enhances learning and group outcomes, organization setting, properly managed conflict reduces direct and indirect suffering and deaths among the people involve (Mwagiru, 2011). Therefore, it is important to identify effective conflict management strategies for conflict resolution (Victor, 2012).

2.3The factor structure of foreign policy and international community on Peace building of South Sudan.
According to the UNESCO-IHP, (2014) and Warner, (2014), attempts through diplomatic relations can alter the course of a conflict through providing material, intelligence and financial support to change the structure of the relationship among combatants, or alternatively, providing information through mediation and other diplomatic initiatives to change the information that they hold about their adversary. The approaches reached at through diplomatic relation can have conflict management goals, although mediation has a much more direct link to a goal of containing violence and making peace hence socio-economic development in the Country (Ury& Goldberg, 2014).

Peace building also supports the longer-term development of societal systems and institutions that enhance good governance, rule of law, security, economic sustainability, and social well-being, which helps prevent future conflicts (Leung, 2009). A closely related term is peacemaking, although peacemaking tends to focus on halting ongoing conflicts and reaching partial agreements or broader negotiated settlements (Stiftung, 2014).

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY
3.0 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.

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

3.2 Study Population
The research was carried out in Juba. The population comprised of 243 people from the county. The researcher clustered this to 8 Administrative staff, 35 Operational staff and 200 citizens of Juba County (Table 3.2)

Table: 3.1: Population size

Target Group	Population
Administrative staff	8
Operational staff	35
Citizens	200
Total	**243**

Source: Primary Data

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

3.4 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 State's population size. According to Krejcie and Morgan Table, approximately 167 respondents will be used as a sample size of the entire population (182). The researcher clustered this population into one of 8 administrators, 32 operational staff and 127 residents of Juba County as explained in Table 3.2 below.

Table: 3.2: Sample size distribution

Target Group	Population	Sample
Administrative staff	8	8
Operational staff	35	32
Citizens	200	127
Total	**243**	**167**

Source: Primary Data

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

1.10.5.2 Secondary data

Desk research method was 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.

3.6 Research methods
3.6.1 Survey

A survey was used to collect data from Heads of Sections, supervisors and support staff. The choice of a questionnaire is on the basis that respondents can read and write and enables responding to the study questions without influence on the presence of the respondent. Kabanza (2001) affirms that questionnaires cover big area over a short period of time. It also allowed respondents to respond boldly and frankly to questions. The questionnaire enabled collection of vast amounts of data in a short time and was less expensive (Amin, 2005).

3.7 Data collection instruments
3.7.1 Closed Questionnaire

A structured questionnaire was used to obtain information from respondents (Amin, 2005). The questionnaire and interviews guide was use as 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 2003). The questionnaire method also helped to reduce on the cost and time implications, besides enabling greater responses.

3.8 Validity and Reliability of Research tools

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

Table 3.3: Validity and Reliability of the Instrument Variable

Variable	Anchor	Cronbach Alpha Coefficient	CVR(Content Validity Ratio)
Diplomatic relations	5 point	0. 8250	0.8050
Peace building	5 point	0.7825	0.7150
Socio-economic development	5 point	0.7525	0.7350

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.

3.9 Measurement of Variables

• **Diplomatic relations**was measured using a five point Likert type scale (1- strongly disagree, 2-Disagree, 3-Not sure, 4-Agree and 5-Strongly agree) based on the based on the International diplomatic relations model by (Guzzini, 2009) which measured it using attributes like; economic relations, political relations, cultural relations and environmental relations.

• **Peace building**was measured using a five point Likert type scale (1- strongly disagree, 2-Disagree, 3-Not sure, 4- Agree and 5-Strongly agree) based on the on the model ofTodaro's (2010) with attributes that include, Freedom of Association, Tolerance, Rule of Law and Reconciliation.

• **Socio-economic development**was measured using a five point Likert type scale (1- strongly disagree, 2-Disagree, 3-Not sure, 4- Agree and 5-Strongly agree) based on the on the model of Crafts, (2014) with attributes like; education levels, gender equality, access to medical & health, food security & income and employment status.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

Maximum effort was ensured to observe ethical principles to ensure that bias is eliminated and maximize meaning of information provided. Respect for all intellectual property where all the secondary data was properly documented and referenced. The respect for respondents was ensured regarding information provided, and non-discrimination to allow willing and equal participation. In addition, no client was coerced to give the information, but was convinced to give the feedback at will, in this study. The researcher recognized the rights of individuals to privacy, personal data protection and

freedom of movement. Masculinity was put in consideration especially in cultures where it is associated with self-esteem. Finally, all the data collected was destroyed after capturing and analysis.

3.11. Data process and analysis
Statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS Version, 20.0) was used to aid to process and summarize the information got from the questionnaires. The data was sorted, coded and fed into the SPSS data analyst to generate various results. The data was analyzed for descriptive statistics, that is, frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviation. Using Pearson correlation coefficient of determination, inferential statistics like correlations was used to illustrate the existence of the relationship between variables (if any), while the regression analysis was used to explain how the independent variables affect the dependent variable.

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

CHAPTER FOUR4.0 Introduction
This chapter discusses the response rate, Bio data, Pearson correlation, factor loadings, Standard and Deviation

4.1 Respondents' Bio Data
The response rate was 85% (167 respondents).

4.1.1 Gender of respondents
Table 4.1 below presents the gender distribution of the respondents.

Table 1.1 Gender by respondent distribution

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	89	62.7
Female	53	37.3
Total	**142**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data computed

The result in table 4.1 indicates that at 62.7% were males and 37.3% were females.

4.1.2 Age Group of the Respondents
Table 4.2 below presents the age of the respondents

Table 4.2:   Age Group of the Respondents

Age group	Frequency	Percent
41 - 50 years	59	41.5
31 - 40 years	42	29.6
21 - 30 years	28	19.7
50 + years	13	9.2
Total	**142**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data computed

The results in table 4.2 indicate that 41.5% of respondents were between the age ranges of 41 – 50 years. In addition, those within the age bracket of 31 – 40 were 29.6%. Those who were between the ages ranges of 21 – 30 years were followed with a statistical representation of 19.7%. 9.2% were between the age range of 50 and above.

4.1.3   Marital Status of the Respondents
The table below 4.3 presents marital status of respondents

Table 4.3:   Marital Status of the Respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Married	89	62.7
Single	33	23.2
Separated	12	8.6
Divorced	8	5.6
Total	**142**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data computed

The result in table 4.3 indicates that 62.7% of respondents were married, 23.2% were single,   8.6% had divorced and 5.6% were separated.

4.1.4   Respondents' Number of Dependents
The table below 4.4 presents the number of dependents for the respondents.

Table 4.4: Respondents' Number of Dependents

Number of Dependents	Frequency	Percent
1 to 3	57	40.1
4 to 5	48	33.8
Above 5	26	18.3
None	11	7.7
Total	**142**	**100.0**

Source: Primary Data computed

The result in table 4.4 above indicates that 40.1% of the respondents were with dependents ranging from 1 to 3. In addition, 33.8% had 4 to 5 dependents, 18.3% had above 5 dependents and 7.7% had no dependents.

4.1.5   Respondents' Level of Education
The table below 4.5 presents the educational levels of the respondents.

Table 4.5: Respondents' Level of Education

Level of Education	Frequency	Percent
Tertiary	46	32.3
Diploma	33	23.2
Certificate	23	16.2
Primary	18	12.7
Never studied	17	11.9
Masters	5	3.6
Total	**142**	**100.0**

Source: Primary Data computed

The result in table 4.5 above indicates that 32.3% of the respondents were holding a degree as their level of education, 23.2% had attained diplomas, 16.2% were holding certificates as their level of education, 12.7% studied up to primary level of education and 11.9% had never studied while the remaining 3.6% had Master level of education.

4.1.6   Respondents' Working Experience
The table below 4.6 presents the number of years the respondents have been working/ using the company's products
Table 4.6: Respondents' Working Experience

Working Experience	Frequency	Percent
6 and Above	59	40.7
4 - 6 years	38	27.1
4 - 4 years	22	15.7
1 - 2 years	16	11.4
Less than 1 year	5	3.6
Total	**142**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data computed

The results in table 4.6 above show that 40.7% of the respondents had a working experience of 6 years and above. In addition, 27.1% had a working experience of 5 to 6 years, 15.7% had 3 to 4 years working experience, followed by respondents with a working experience of 1 to 2 years 11.4% and 3.6% as the least with an experience of less than 1 year.

4.2 Relationship between Study
Spearman correlation coefficient was used to determine the degree of relationship between the study variables as shown in the table 4.7 below.

Table 4.7 Pearson's zero order correlation matrix

	1	2	3
Diplomatic relations (1)	1.000		
Peace building (2)	.446**	1.000	
Socio-economic development (3)	.633**	.556**	1.000

** Correlation is significant at the .01 level (2-tailed).
Source: Primary data

4.2.1 The relationship between Diplomatic relations andSocio-economic development
The results in table 4.7 above indicate a positive relationship between Diplomatic relations and Socio-economic development (r = 0.633, P-value < 0.01) which implies that any change in diplomatic relations influences the Socio-economic development in a county like Juba and South Sudan as a whole.

4.2.1 The relationship between Peace building and Socio-economic development
The results in table 4.7 above indicate a positive relationship between Peace building and Socio-economic development (r = 0.556, P-value < 0.01) which implies that Peace building influences the Socio-economic development in Juba County and South Sudan as a whole.

4.2.3 The factor structure of Diplomatic relations and Peace building on Socio-economic development
Regression analysis was used to examine the level at which Diplomatic relations and Peace building   determine the level of Socio-economic development in South Sudan.

Table 4.8 below shows the regression model for Diplomatic relations, Peace building and Socio-economic development

Model	Un-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients		
	B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**	**T**	**Sig**
Constant	-0.165	1.534		.041	.409
Diplomatic relations	.432	. 522	.641	1.123	.325
Peace building	.323	.415	.443	.351	.211
R= 0.643 R- Square =0.688, Adjusted R- square = 0.401, F= 4.232, Sig = 1.311					

Source: Primary data computed

Results in table 4.8 above show a regression figure of (R= 0.643) a combination of Diplomatic relations and peace building in assessing the level to which they can predict the level of Socio-economic development of South Sudan. These variables explained 68.8% of the variance of Socio-economic development (R Square =.688). The most influential predictor of Socio-economic development was Diplomatic relations (β = .641, Sig. 325). Peace building is less likely to influence Socio-economic development since it portrays low significance (β = .443, Sig. 211) in the model.

A unit change in Diplomatic relations processes will contribute to a change in the possibility of Socio-economic development by (.641) while a one unit change in and Peace building will contribute to a change in the Socio-economic development of the counties and other states of South Sudan (443).

4.4.2
Factor Loading of   INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITIES

	Please indicate the degree to which you agree with the following statements. Tick the scale	*Strongly disagree*	*Disagree*	*Not Sure*	*Agree*	*Strongly agree*
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
	Monitoring of the peace agreement					
1	Outside actors can assist in the monitoring of the peace agreement					
2	Because of sensitization, the citizens have been able to unite after the conflict					
3	Due to sensitizations, citizens have started living in harmony and peaceful environment					
4	There are no sensitization programmes in the county					
5	Sensitization programmes help in peace building in the society					
	Disarmament, Demobilization					
6	International communities have played an important role is in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants.					
7	Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration is imperative in the transition from war to peace					
8	allows peaceful social and economic activities to resume					
9	International communities have strengthened opportunities for those leaving their armed groups.					
10	There has been social and economic development of the ex-combatants					
	Demilitarization					
11	There has been building norms and institutions that bridge the structures of wartime based on violence					
12	Arrangements based on security to trust that can sustain peace and democracy have been made					
13	There has been freedom to political parties					
14	There has been freedom to open economies					
15	International communities have empowered civil societies					
	Integrating human development					
21	International communities have contributed to the strengthening of civil society, civil culture and social capital					
22	International communities have strengthened democracy and enabledconflict resolution.					
23	Dialogue between people of different faithsethnicity can develop trust and toleration have been organized					
24	International communities have helped in the process of empowerment and effective citizens.					
25	There has been an increase of efficiency and economic sustainability, particularly for projects requiring community involvement					

4.4.4   Factor Analysis of Peace building
Table 4.11: Factor Analysis of Peace building

Variables	Freedom of Association	Economic renewal	Reconciliation	Normalcy and rule of law
Changes are introduced in law, policy or practice to ensure that trade unions and employee organizations are registered and function without interference	.911			
There are mechanisms to ensure protection against acts of anti-union discrimination or interference established or expanded	.874			
Policies and mechanisms to promote collective bargaining are established or expanded	.850			
There has been development of the communities in the transitional societies		.862		
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		.831		
People are united through diversity of innovative and creativity and possibility			.769	
Some people believe and some disagree that a desirable South Sudan is out of all different groups			.742	
Electoral preference are shared by a variety of factors, including priority issues and participation of inclusiveness			.723	
There is normalcy and all the citizens are equal before the law				.681
The law is published and it is known and understand by the ordinary people				.654
The law must is reasonably stable and this has favored the peace building and healing processes				.624
Eigen Value	**2.088**	**1.642**	**.191**	**.079**
Variance %	**52.211**	**41.044**	**4.768**	**1.977**
Cumulative	**52.211**	**93.255**	**98.023**	**100**

Source: Primary data computed

The results in table 4.11 above show the factor analysis results of Peace building, four factors were extracted and the first component (Freedom of Association) explained strategic planning better with 42.18%, the second component (Economic renewal) also explained more of Peace building with 31.25%, followed by Reconciliation with 19.51% and lastly Normalcy and rule of law which least explained Peace building with 7.06%.

The factor analysis results of Peace building under Freedom of Association attribute were explained that; Changes are introduced in law, policy or practice to ensure that trade unions and employee organizations are registered and function without interference 91%, there are mechanisms to ensure protection against acts of anti-union discrimination or interference established or expanded 87% and that Policies and mechanisms to promote collective bargaining are established or expanded 85%.

Under Economical renewal attribute, they were explained that; there has been development of the communities in the transitional societies 86%, Economic renewal improves the peace building process and livelihoods of the war victims 85% and that People's incomes have improved because of the government's poverty eradication initiatives 83%.

With Rule Reconciliation attribute, the results were explained that; People are united through diversity of innovative and creativity and possibility77%, Some people believe and some disagree that a desirable South Sudan is out of all different groups74% and that Electoral preference are shared by a variety of factors, including priority issues and participation of inclusiveness 72%.

Lastly under Normalcy and rule of law attribute; there is normalcy and all the citizens are equal before the law68%, the law is published and it is   known and understand by the ordinary people65% and that The law must is reasonably stable and this has favored the peace building and healing processes 62%.

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