

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
IMPACT OF WAR, RECONCILIATION AND PEACE BUILDING: A CASE
STUDY OF JUBA COUNTY SOUTH SUDAN.

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DEDICATION

This research report is dedicated to my beloved Wife Elizabeth Atong Abuoi Amach, my Daughter Yar Alier Riak known as Manyinadhieu, Thomas thon Alier, and Riak Alier Riak, Nancy Ayuen Alier Riak, my Late Mother Mary Achol Kuol Dut whose prudent love and support has aroused the needs of academic success in my life. I deeply appreciated that wisdom and the determined effort to my achievement.

It caused me to realize in the early stages of my career / profession that blessings cannot be calculated or equated for the true blessings of life is the fortune hidden in the tank of human heart. Because of their confidence and commission, I can therefore stand to be blessed in Jesus; almighty name. I also dedicated this research report to my Mentor Prof Joshua Otor Akol for his tireless support during my studies.

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I am also indebted to my sisters, brothers, relatives and friends who in one way or the other have been supportive and contributing positively throughout my course.

Definition of terms

War is a state of armed conflict between states or societies. It is generally characterized by extreme aggression, destruction, and mortality, using regular or irregular military forces. An absence of war is usually called "peace.

Warfare refers to the common activities and characteristics of types of war, or of wars in general.

Reconciliation is an over-arching process which includes the search for truth, justice, forgiveness, healing and so on. (Freddie 2014).According to Suzanne & Nadia (2005),

Peace building is an intervention that is designed to prevent the start or resumption of violent conflict by creating a sustainable peace. Peacebuilding activities address the root causes or potential causes of violence, create a societal expectation for peaceful conflict resolution and stabilize society politically and socioeconomically. (UNIFEM 2011).

ABSTRACT

War is a state of armed conflict between states or societies. It is generally characterized by extreme aggression, destruction, and mortality, using regular or irregular military forces. An absence of war is usually called "peace". Warfare refers to the common activities and characteristics of types of war, or of wars in general. Total war is warfare that is not restricted to purely legitimate military targets, and can result in massive civilian or other non-combatant suffering and casualties.

While some scholars see war as a universal and ancestral aspect of human nature, others argue it is a result of specific socio-cultural or ecological circumstances.

The deadliest war in history, in terms of the cumulative number of deaths since its start, is World War II, from 1939 to 1945, with 60–85 million deaths, followed by the Mongol conquests at up to 60 million. As concerns a belligerent's losses in proportion to its prewar population, the most destructive war in modern history may have been the Paraguayan War (see Paraguayan War casualties). In 2013 war resulted in 31,000 deaths, down from 72,000 deaths in 1990. In 2003, Richard Smalley identified war as the sixth (of ten) biggest problem facing humanity for the next fifty years. War usually results in significant deterioration of infrastructure and the ecosystem, a decrease in social spending, famine, large-scale emigration from the war zone, and often the mistreatment of prisoners of war or civilians. For instance, of the nine million people who were on the territory of the Byelorussian SSR in 1941, some 1.6 million were killed by the Germans in actions away from battlefields, including about 700,000 prisoners of war, 500,000 Jews, and 320,000 people counted as partisans (the vast majority of whom were unarmed civilians).

The results in the table 4.3.2 above indicate a linear relationship between Impact of wars, Reconciliation Peace Building ($F = 0.595$, $Sig = 0.593$). wars play negative role achieving peace building in Juba county Impact of wars ($Beta = 0.456$ explained more to peace building and Reconciliation ($Beta = 0.349$). This implies that conflict mitigation and IDPS policy entirely influenced the Peace Building in South Sudan particularly Juba County.

Keywords: - war, reconciliation, peace building

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The study' discusses the background to the study statement of the problem the purpose of the study objectives and research question of the study hypothesis of the study scope significance of the study the conceptual framework.

1.1 BACKGROUND of STUDY

War is a state of armed conflict between states or societies. It is generally characterized by extreme aggression, destruction, and mortality, using regular or irregular military forces. An absence of war is usually called "peace". Warfare refers to the common activities and characteristics of types of war, or of wars in general. Total war is warfare that is not restricted to purely legitimate military targets, and can result in massive civilian or other non-combatant suffering and casualties.

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During World War II, research conducted by US Army Brigadier General S.L.A. Marshall found, on average, 15% to 20% of American riflemen in WWII combat fired at the enemy. In Civil War Collector's Encyclopedia, F.A. Lord notes that of the 27,574 discarded muskets found on the Gettysburg battlefield, nearly 90% were loaded, with 12,000 loaded more than once and 6,000 loaded

3 to 10 times. These studies suggest most military personnel resist firing their weapons in combat, that – as some theorists argue – human beings have an inherent resistance to killing their fellow human beings. Swank and Marchand's WWII study found that after sixty days of continuous combat, 98% of all surviving military personnel will become psychiatric casualties. Psychiatric casualties manifest themselves in fatigue cases, confusional states, conversion hysteria, anxiety, obsessional and compulsive states, and character disorders

Most wars have resulted in significant loss of life, along with destruction of infrastructure and resources (which may lead to famine, disease, and death in the civilian population). During the Thirty Years' War in Europe, the population of the Holy Roman Empire was reduced by 15 to 40 percent. Civilians in war zones may also be subject to war atrocities such as genocide, while survivors may suffer the psychological aftereffects of witnessing the destruction of war.

Most estimates of World War II casualties indicate around 60 million people died, 40 million of which were civilians. Deaths in the Soviet Union were around 27 million. Since a high proportion of those killed were young men who had not yet fathered any children, population growth in the postwar Soviet Union was much lower than it otherwise would have been.

"Internally Displaced Person" means a person who is living somewhere else in the country after having forced to flee or leave one's home or place of habitual residence due to armed conflict or situation of violence or gross violation of human rights or natural disaster or human made disaster and situation or with an intention of avoiding the effects of such situations (Maria 2014)

Internally displaced persons are among the most vulnerable people in the world today.

Forced to leave their homes as a result of armed conflict, gross violations of human rights and other traumatic events, once displaced they nearly always continue to suffer from conditions of insecurity, severe deprivation and discrimination. Whereas an established system of international protection and assistance is in place for persons who flee across borders, responsibility for addressing the plight of internally displaced lies first and foremost with the

State concerned, which more often than not proves unable or unwilling to do so, thereby raising the need for outside concern and involvement.

Reconciliation is an over-arching process which includes the search for truth, justice, forgiveness, healing and so on. At its simplest, it means finding a way to live alongside former enemies – not necessarily to love them, or forgive them, or forget the past in any way, but to coexist with them, to develop the degree of cooperation necessary to share our society with them, so that we all have better lives together than we have had separately. Politics is a process to deal with the issues that have

divided us in the past. Reconciliation is a parallel process that redesigns the relationship between us. This is an immense challenge, and no one should think that it is quick or easy. But the effort carries a great reward: effective reconciliation is the best guarantee that the violence of the past will not return. If we can build a new relationship between us that is built on respect and a real understanding of each other's needs, fears and aspirations, the habits and patterns of cooperation that we then develop are the best safeguard against a return to violent division.

And so we reach our basic definition of reconciliation: it is a process through which a society moves from a divided past to a shared future.

Lederach's use of the term "mercy" suggests that the ideas behind reconciliation have religious roots. It is a critical theological notion in all the Abrahamic faiths and is particularly important to Evangelical Christians as part of their building a personal relationship with God. For those who ask "what would Jesus do," reconciliation is often not just *an* important issue, but *the most* critical one in any conflict.

In recent years, reconciliation has also become an important matter for people who approach conflict resolution from a secular perspective. For them, the need for reconciliation grows out of the pragmatic, political realities of any conflict resolution process (see the next section).

Conflict resolution professionals use a number of techniques to try to foster reconciliation. By far the most famous of them is South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission that held hearings into the human rights abuses during the apartheid era and held out the possibility of amnesty to people who showed genuine remorse for their actions. Since the TRC was created in 1995, as many as 20 other such commissions have been created in other countries, which experienced intense domestic strife. These projects bring people on both sides of a conflict together to explore their mutual fear and anger and, more importantly, to begin building bridges of trust between them. Despite the violence in the region since 2000, some of the most promising examples of this kind of reconciliation have occurred between Israelis and Palestinians. For more than a decade, Oases of Peace (*Neve Shalom/Wahat al-Salaam*) have been bringing together students and teachers from both sides of the divide. Similarly, the Seeds of Peace summer camp in Otisfield, Maine (U.S.) has served as a "safe place" for Israeli and Palestinian teenagers to spend extended periods of time together. Yet others have tried more unusual strategies. At Search for Common Ground, we make soap operas with conflict resolution themes for teenagers aired on radio in Africa and on television in Macedonia. Similarly, Benetton sponsored a summer camp for teenage basketball players from the former Yugoslavia, one of many examples in which people have tried to use sports to build bridges, ironically, in part through competition. Last but by no means least, it should be obvious from the above that many people have used religion as a vehicle to help forge reconciliation. Thus, the Rev. John Dawson has made reconciliation between blacks and whites the heart of his 20-year ministry in South Central Los

Angeles. Similarly, Corrymeela is an interfaith religious retreat center, which has spent the last 25 years facilitating meetings between Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland.

Peacebuilding is an intervention that is designed to prevent the start or resumption of violent conflict by creating a sustainable peace. Peacebuilding activities address the root causes or potential causes of violence, create a societal expectation for peaceful conflict resolution and stabilize society politically and socioeconomically. (UNIFEM 2011).

The activities included in peacebuilding vary depending on the situation and the agent of peacebuilding. Successful peacebuilding activities create an environment supportive of self-sustaining, durable peace; reconcile opponents; prevent conflict from restarting; integrate civil society; create rule of law mechanisms; and address underlying structural and societal issues. Researchers and practitioners also increasingly find that peacebuilding is most effective and durable when it relies upon local conceptions of peace and the underlying dynamics which foster or enable conflict (Ginsburg 2012).

Even if peacebuilding has remained a largely amorphous concept without clear guidelines or goals, common to all definitions is the agreement that improving human security is the central task of peacebuilding. In this sense, peacebuilding includes a wide range of efforts by diverse actors in government and civil society at the community, national and international levels to address the root causes of violence and ensure civilians have freedom from fear (negative peace), freedom from want (positive peace) and freedom from humiliation before, during, and after violent conflict. (Goetz, Anne Marie, 2017.)

Although many of peacebuilding's aims overlap with those of peacemaking, peacekeeping and conflict resolution, it is a distinct idea. Peacemaking involves stopping an ongoing conflict, whereas peacebuilding happens before a conflict starts or once it ends. Peacekeeping prevents the resumption of fighting following a conflict; it does not address the underlying causes of violence or work to create societal change, as peacebuilding does. It also differs from peacebuilding in that it only occurs after conflict ends, not before it begins. Conflict resolution does not include some components of peacebuilding, such as state building and socioeconomic development. (Shireen Hassam. 2013)

In 2007, the UN Secretary-General's Policy Committee defined peacebuilding as follows: "Peacebuilding involves a range of measures targeted to reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strengthening national capacities at all levels for conflict management, and to lay the foundations for sustainable peace and sustainable development. Peacebuilding strategies must be coherent and tailored to specific needs of the country concerned, based on national ownership, and

should comprise a carefully prioritized, sequenced, and therefore relatively narrow set of activities aimed at achieving the above objectives.

1:2 Problem Statements

Unlike the wars of old where objectives were known, the parties determinate, the fighters participating as part of a fighting machine, rules guiding armed conduct well laid down and accepted by the parties to a conflict, the new conflicts are somewhat different. Now, the objectives are more diffuse; the parties somewhat indeterminate; the fighters each driven by personal or collective grievance or motivation; and it is an all and out war with no barriers or forbidden targets. The challenge to conventional strategies and tactics has also meant that non-conventional participants in war have been drawn in as the new modes of warfare appear to have no barriers/rules. The changing nature of war has thus succeeded in blurring the distinctions between civilian and military, combatant and non-combatant, victim and perpetrator, all of which categories had implications under humanitarian and human rights law. The September 9th 2001 (9/11) terrorist attacks in the United States of America were aimed at the United States, but the choice of a target known to house global representation of people and interests, as well as the use of airplanes, which have become the key means of transportation in a globalized world, were by no means accidental. In one fell swoop, the leadership of Al Qaeda, who planned and executed those attacks, “globalized” the conflict in what amounted to a hostile confrontation with the whole world. Their action thus transcended attacks on one world power, by taking on the symbols of globalization. This thinking appears to be the basis of attacks on trains and train stations in UK and Belgium, hotels and entertainment venues in France, Mali, Burkina Faso U.S. and Cote d’Ivoire and now a Russian airplane and an international airport in Belgium. All of these show clearly an expansion of the notion of “Them vs Us” that underlies every conflict, with the “democratization” of communication technology not being the less culpable. Thus, persons with extremist views and terror groups have successfully recruited others who but for information technologies, would otherwise have been completely out of their reach and scope; and by a number of mechanisms, such as “franchising”, ‘radicalised lone wolf operatives’ and by copy-cat operations, have made the determination of who qualifies as an ‘enemy combatant’ a difficult task. This has been made worse by the easy availability of online information on bomb-making and other IEDs, rendering otherwise law abiding and unarmed people into lethally-armed warriors. From heavy weapons indiscriminately used, ‘human bombs’ deliberately detonated in crowded areas to cause maximum casualties; these groups have stopped at nothing to press their point. Initially presented and characterised as a clash between Islamic and secular western civilizations, it has become clear that such characterization could not be entirely accurate on account of the large number of their co-religionists who have been targeted, attacked and massacred as part of the groups’ modus operandi. All of these developments have changed the dynamics of conflict for the international community,

and truly globalized the contest for hearts and minds, leaving the world baffled as to what to do next. In the midst of all this confusion, there is the loud sloganeering of ‘African solutions for African problems’. What and where are the ideas with which Africa intends to confront these manifestations of conflict on the continent? The need for research into causes and effects, as well as the modes of response and the efficacy of existing tools in the management of the conflicts of today is almost self-evident. (Commission on Human Security. 2013)

While the international community is wrestling with these challenges, some of the groups involved in acts of violent extremism and terrorism, such as ISIL, Boko Haram and Al Qaeda in Its Panel of the Wise and Friends of the Panel are ready to mediate and negotiate with parties in conflict, but these new protagonists are not interested in such negotiation because first, they are not ready to emerge from the shadows, and second, they are in an all-or-nothing contest. On the military front, one of APSA’s central pillars, the African Standby Force (ASF), is a continental military arrangement organised around the five regional groupings in Africa: North, South, East, West and Central. This has caused its existing economic communities or other regional bodies or mechanisms (RECs/RMs) – NARC, ECOWAS, ECCAS, EASF, SADC to undergo fundamental mission shifts in order to support military action under the so-called principle of subsidiary. However, while the ASF is still being formed and only now getting operational, a terrorist group such as Boko Haram has emerged with operations across four countries - Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon - two of which are in the West African community of ECOWAS and the other two in the Central African community of ECCAS. This has presented an immediate challenge to the design of the ASF; thus undermining the efficacy of existing arrangements and blunting the edge of the newly-designed instruments. This reality has necessitated the development of a new mechanism – the Lake Chad Basin Commission - of which all four affected countries are members. However, the task of fashioning new structures out of strictly civilian ones for the management of the resources of Lake Chad, to now offer a military response has been caught up in issues of hegemonic politics and other considerations. All of these developments have created new security challenges for governments and their security apparatuses as well as challenges to the tools that had been fashioned out to deal with the continent’s existing challenges.

In 2014, the appointment of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (HIPPO), coincided with the appointment of two other Panels by the General Assembly to review the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women Peace and Security, and to advise it on its Peacebuilding agenda. These three Reviews operated concurrently and so were able to profit from synergies of joined up consultations. Indeed, the Chair and one other member of the 1325 Panel

were fully-fledged members of the HIPPO as well, and this made for easy and meaningful linkages. Beginning its work in November, 2014, and handing in its report titled ‘Politics, People and Partnership’ in June, 2015, the HIPPO engaged in extensive consultations with all the major stakeholders to rebuild the lost consensus on peacekeeping and reaffirm the role of the UN in managing threats to international peace and security.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to examine the relationship between Impact of War, Reconciliation and Peace Building in Juba County.

1.4 Specific Objectives

- i. To examine the relationship between Impact War and Peace Building in juba County
- ii. To examine the relationship between IDPS Policy and Peace Building juba County
- iii. To examine the relationship between Conflict Mitigation and Peace Building in juba County.
- iv. To establish factor structure between, Impact of War, Reconciliation and Peace Building in Juba County.

1.5 Research Questions

- i. What is the relationship between Impact War and Peace Building in Juba County?
- ii. What is the relationship between Reconciliation and Peace Building in Juba County?
- iii. What are factor structure between, Impact War, Reconciliation and Peace Building in Juba County?

1.6 Scope of the study

The scope of this study will focus on the Impact of war, Reconciliation and Peace Building. A case study of Juba County.

1.6.1 Geographical scope

The research will be carryout at Juba County Headquarters since it is near to the residency of the researcher.

1.6.2 Subject Scope

The subject scope is the Impact of war, Reconciliation and Peace Building and in Juba County.

1.6.3 Time scope

The Researcher will review the materials from (2018-2021) the study was estimated to take a period of three months.

1.7 Significance of the Study

i. Planning & monitoring Local governments set the overall direction for their municipalities through long-term planning. Examples include council plans, financial plans, municipal strategic statements and other strategic plans. Setting the vision, and then ensuring that it is achieved, is one of the most important roles of local government.

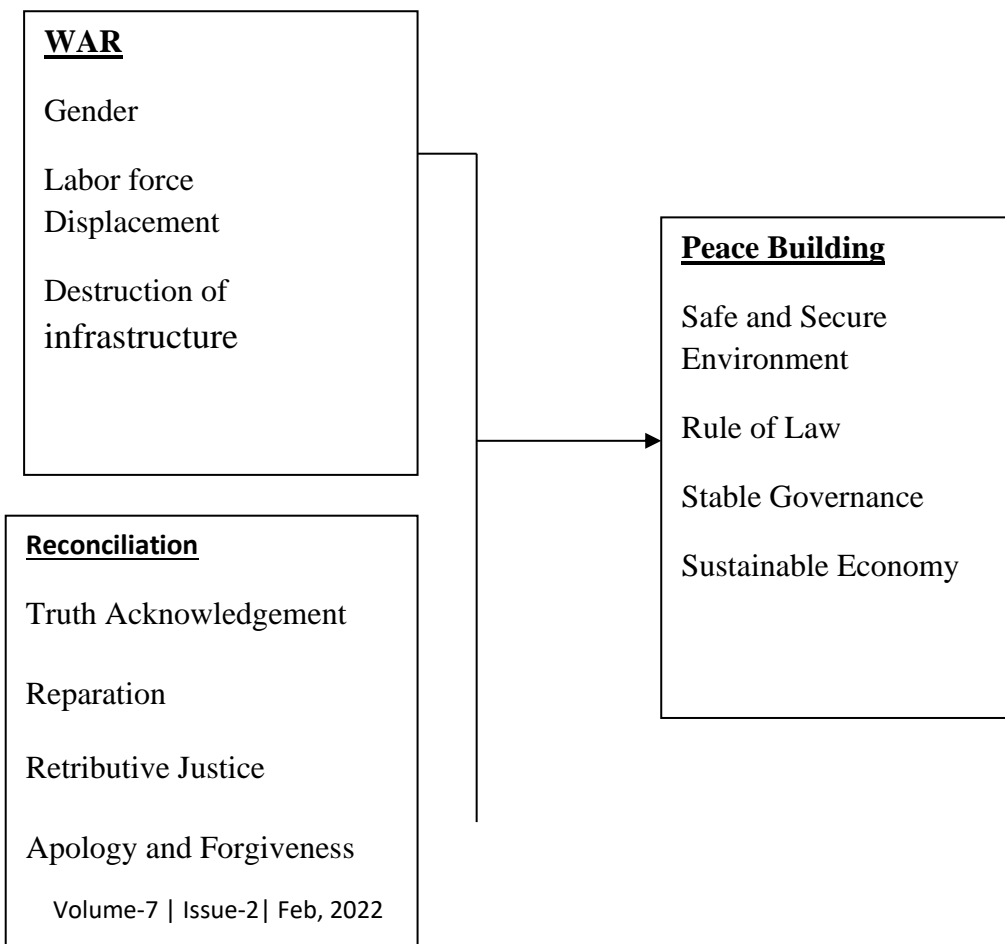
ii. Service delivery Local government is responsible for managing and delivering a range of quality services to their communities, such as public health and recreational facilities, local road maintenance, and public libraries.

iii Lawmaking & enforcement Local governments legislate and make decisions in areas over which they have legislative authority. Local laws are not allowed to replicate or be inconsistent with state and federal laws or the operative planning scheme.

The laws made by local governments are called local laws and cover issues such as the activities permitted on public land, animal management, and use of infrastructure.

iv. Policy development the activities of local governments are guided by policies. Developing and implementing these policies are key functions.

Fig: 1: 1.8 Conceptual frame work



Sources: Self Developed Model by Researcher (2018).

From the diagram above the structure of the conceptual frame work determine the nature on how the variables do interrelate. Therefore, the structure above determined the relationship between the variables on how they should accomplished the goal by either effects (positively or (negatively)

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

Literature review is the process of identifying, evaluating, synthesizing and presentation of all relevant information from other sources like scholarly journals, publications, magazines and internet. Literature review reveals what strategies, procedures and measuring instruments have been found useful in investigating the problem in question. This chapter therefore represents the review of theoretical literature, critical literature and the gaps to be filled by assessing the relationship between the variables and their attributes.

2.1 To examine the relationship between Impact War on Peace Building in Juba County

War is a state of armed conflict between states or societies. It is generally characterized by extreme aggression, destruction, and mortality, using regular or irregular military forces. An absence of war is usually called "peace". Warfare refers to the common activities and characteristics of types of war, or of wars in general. Total war is warfare that is not restricted to purely legitimate military targets, and can result in massive civilian or other non-combatant suffering and casualties.(Danny lexon 2013)

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actions away from battlefields, including about 700,000 prisoners of war, 500,000 Jews, and 320,000 people counted as partisans (the vast majority of whom were unarmed civilians).

- **Gender**

Conflict negatively impacts women and men, which often results in gender-specific difficulties that are not recognized or addressed by mainstream communities across the globe (Baden and Goetz, 1997). War impacts women differently as they are more likely to die from indirect causes as opposed to direct causes. "Women and girls suffered disproportionately during and after war, as existing inequalities were magnified, and social networks broke down, making them more vulnerable to sexual violence and exploitation, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations". Men during war are more likely to die from direct causes such as direct violence. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, made women and armed conflict one of most critical areas of concern. It stated that peace is directly linked to equality between men and women and to development post conflict (Beijing Platform for Action). Plumper found that most women live longer when they are in peacetime, when compared to a state that is in armed conflict the gender gap of life expectancy drastically decreases in the male to female ratio. The indirect effects of militarized conflicts' affect access to food, hygiene, health services, and clean water. Women suffer more harshly from the damage to the health as well as overall well being, other infrastructure damages, and the wider economic damage as well as from dislocation during and post-conflict. During a time of war women are often separated from their husbands or lose them as a cost of war. Because of this there is a dramatic economic cost effect on women causing many to bear the entire economic responsibility for their household.

Three of the most common things done by Israeli military occupation includes the apartheid wall, displacement of people, and house demolitions caused by bombings especially in Gaza. This has severe consequences on men and women. As the number of marital disputes rises after a house demolition, women are forced to look for work in order to support the livelihood of their families. Also, there is a large rise in domestic violence that leaves women more vulnerable. Palestinians, particularly women, are unable to access basic services because of the closeness to or route of the apartheid wall, resulting in everyday abuse and suffering as they pass through Israeli checkpoints in order to have such access and admittance.

- **Displacement**

Displacement or forced migration results most often during a time of war and can adversely affect both the community and an individual. When a war breaks out, many people flee their homes in fear of losing their lives and their families, and as a result, they become misplaced either internally or

externally. Those who are internally displaced face a direct threat because they do not receive the rights that a refugee may receive and are not eligible for protection under an international system. Victims of internal displacements are symptoms of war that are often motivated by communal hatred based on ethnic background, race, or religious views. External displacement are individuals who are forced out of the borders of their country into another as seen with the Syrian Refugees. The following may have a severe economic impact on a country.

In 2015, 53 percent of refugees worldwide originated from Somalia, Afghanistan, and Syria. In a Global Trends Report by the UNHRC, approximately 65 million people around the world have been forced from their home. Out of this number, 21.3 million are refugees, over half of the demographic under the age of 18. Some of the top countries absorbing these displaced peoples are Pakistan (1.6 million), Lebanon (1.1 million), and Turkey (2.5 million). In times of violence, people are displaced from their homes and seek places where they are welcome, periodically meeting places they are not welcome.

In response to an influx of refugees and asylum seekers from countries such as Afghanistan, Iraq, and Sri Lanka, Australia initiated a controversial plan in 2001 titled the Pacific Solution which called for all asylum seekers arriving by boat to be sent to the small and barren island Nauru. Asylum seekers were housed in crowded tents and lived under a constant threat of running out of resources, especially water. Individuals were kept in the detention center until their refugee status was granted or denied. Chris Evans, former immigration minister stated the Pacific Solution as being “a cynical, costly and ultimately unsuccessful exercise,” and was ended under a newly elected Prime Minister Kevin Rudd in 2007. In February 2008, after the Pacific Solution was ended, the final members of a group of 82 refugees detained on Nauru were granted residency rights and resettled in Australia according to a humanitarian resettlement program.

In the case of the Sri Lankan Civil War, displacement had a high chance to impoverish those affected, but women and children were found to be the most vulnerable to the burden of displacement. A Sri Lankan female head of household earns less than a household that has a male head. After men and women became displaced, however, females lost 76% of their income and males lost 80%. While the lost income is within a relatively close percentage, females were more likely, on average to fall below the official poverty line. Male household by comparison were able to stay above the line even after becoming displaced. In a post-displacement setting, male headed households had more earned income than female headed households. Males benefit from manual labor, carpentry, masonry, and government services while females had earned their income from informal work. Informal work for females is more difficult in a post-displacement setting where they do not have access to the same tools as they did pre-displacement.

The Palestinian people have suffered from displacement as a result of armed conflict and the military occupation. The largest displacement caused due to war occurred in 1947, after the United Nations agreed to have Palestine divided into two states. It later became the Israeli decision that Palestinian refugees no longer were permitted to return to their lands unless it was to reunify a family. "Nearly one-third of the registered Palestine refugees, more than 1.5 million individuals, live in 58 recognized Palestine refugee camps in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem"

- **Labor force**

The labor force of the economy also changes with the effects of war. The labor force is affected in a multitude of ways most often due to the drastic loss of life, change in population, the labor force size shrinking due to the movement of refugees and displacement and the destruction of infrastructure which in turn allows for a deterioration of productivity

When men head off to war, women take over the jobs they left behind. This causes an economic shift in certain countries because after the war these women usually want to keep their jobs. The shortage of labor force during the 1980–1988 Iran-Iraq war enabled women to enter fields of employment that had previously been closed to them and absorbed them into a large number of much-needed jobs. In *Women and Work in Iran*, Povey points, "The Iran-Iraq war reduced the supply of male labor is one factor. The war increased the number of women seeking work or resisting exclusion. Many women even occupied important positions for the first time". This can also be seen in the Second Liberian Civil War, and in the Rwandan genocide. Women in both conflicts took over their husbands jobs due to the effects of the war, and received more economic equality as a result.

- **Destruction of infrastructure**

Destruction of infrastructure can create a catastrophic collapse in the social interrelated structure, infrastructure services, education and health care system. Destruction of schools and educational infrastructure have led to a decline in education among many countries affected by war. If certain infrastructural elements are significantly damaged or destroyed, it can cause serious disruption of the other systems such as the economy. This includes loss of certain transportation routes in a city which could make it impossible for the economy to function properly and also for people to be evacuated.(Margret 2009)

2.2 To examine the relationship between Reconciliation and Peace Building in Juba County.

Reconciliation is an over-arching process which includes the search for truth, justice, forgiveness, healing and so on. At its simplest, it means finding a way to live alongside former enemies – not

necessarily to love them, or forgive them, or forget the past in any way, but to coexist with them, to develop the degree of cooperation necessary to share our society with them, so that we all have better lives together than we have had separately. Politics is a process to deal with the issues that have divided us in the past. Reconciliation is a parallel process that redesigns the relationship between us. This is an immense challenge, and no one should think that it is quick or easy. But the effort carries a great reward: effective reconciliation is the best guarantee that the violence of the past will not return. If we can build a new relationship between us that is built on respect and a real understanding of each other's needs, fears and aspirations, the habits and patterns of cooperation that we then develop are the best safeguard against a return to violent division (Susan lexon 2013)

- **Truth Acknowledgement**

According to the survey of Priscilla Hayner, there were 21 truth commissions in the period from 1970s to early 2001. Most of them were established in Africa and Latin America. Among them, some truth commissions were established when the conflict were still going on such as those in Nepal and Sri Lanka. In terms of size, impacts, and functions, major truth commissions were all in Latin America and Africa.

Establishing truth commissions is a very popular reconciliation effort, for it aims to meet the public demand for truth telling from the victims. In this aspect, truth commissions could contribute to conflict transformation by creating spaces where people feel safe and can honestly talk about their fears and hopes, hurts and responsibilities. A truth commission, if carefully designed and properly mandated, can have considerable psychological impact, not only on the victims and perpetrators at the personal level, but in the structural dimension as well. As archbishop Desmond Tutu argues, a truth commission was probably the most appropriate mechanism to reconcile the people in South Africa and, more importantly, to transform the country given its specific political and social circumstances.

It should be noted, however, that people very often place excessively high expectations for the outcomes that a truth commission can deliver. Time and again, victims may expect a truth commission to dispense justice and make reparations in addition to simply seeking and making public the truth. As a result, those expectations are not generally met, because the mandates and performance of truth commissions very much depend on other factors such as political will of the government, social environment, the remnant power of wrongdoers, and levels of economic development. If people grow frustrated and disappointed with truth commissions, they may lose their trust in the overall

reconciliation process. It is, therefore, necessary to combine a truth commission with other reconciliation efforts including reparation and restorative justice, among others.

- **Reparation**

Although most cases of reparation and restitution take place after a conflict ends, restitution can still function in a conflict situation by, as Barkan argues, providing a dialogue that focuses on mutual recognition of identity and perceived histories. (Lederach 2014) rightly observes that a central challenge for transformation is to 'encourage people to address and articulate a positive sense of identity in relationship to others. Reparation and restitution, therefore, can open up the possibility of using dialogues on restitution as an alternative to conflict. In Barkan's words, restitution may become a force in resolving conflicts and promote reconciliation.

- **Retributive Justice**

In the popular sentiment, retributive justice is probably the most common response to injustices and wrongdoings. The propensity for retributive justice since time immemorial is also reinforced by the liberal human rights tradition that dates back to as early as the Enlightenment. Based on several central concepts of desert, the rule of law, human rights, and democracy, advocates of the liberal human rights tradition 'place a premium on the punishment of perpetrators and the vindications of victims in response to large scale crimes against humanity, war crimes, and other human rights violations.

Since retributive justice mostly focuses on the past wrongdoings of individual perpetrators, it is not mainly concerned with either relational context of the conflict or the forward-looking goal of conflict transformation, except perhaps for its marginal deterrence effect. As political scientists Jack Snyder and Leslie Vinjamuri argue, the motivation to achieve retributive justice through trials and tribunals may backfire in terms of building the rule of law and democracy. They maintain that historical evidence suggests well designed amnesty may prove more effective in promoting the rule of law, at least in the transitional period. Retributive justice, therefore, should be carefully pursued, in combination with restorative justice and other reconciliation efforts, to enhance its contribution to conflict transformation.

- **Apology and Forgiveness**

Apology and forgiveness can occur at the private level only or may also affect the interpersonal relationship. As Barkan and Karn 2012 observes, apology can help 'bridge the victim's need for acknowledgment and the perpetrator's desire to reclaim humanity. The same function can be said of forgiveness, which may be defined not only as a form of acknowledgment but also an obligation toward the repentant offender. Conceived as such, both apology and forgiveness may contribute to

restoring the relationship between perpetrators and victims that were served because of injustices and injuries inflicted by the conflict. The causal mechanism involved is that they helps define the past in a mutually agreed-upon manner between the victims and the perpetrators, thus shaping the identities of both through a process called re-negotiating history. It should be noted here that mutually redefining the past, re-negotiating the history, and shaping each side's identity by both sides are crucial to any attempts to address the 'root causes' of social conflict.

2.4 To establish factor structure between, Impact of war, Reconciliation and Peace Building in Juba County.

Whether in time of war or peace, gender identities and the dynamic of gender relations carry a strong influence on a wide array of social, economic, and political outcomes.

Despite cultural variations, the consistent difference between women's and men's gender roles based in power influences women's access to and control over resources, their visibility and participation in social and political affairs, and their ability to realize their fundamental human rights. Such relationships have been explored in depth in a broad range of analytical literature on subjects as diverse as the operational analysis of political institutions, the gender analysis of budget processes and economic activity, and the causal factors and public responses associated with violence against women.

In the context of Amartya Sen's 2009 discourse on "development as freedom," social norms and institutional practices that discriminate against women represent an "unfreedom" that constrains their capabilities by limiting such things as their political freedoms, economic facilities, and social opportunities. The capabilities of individuals – of women and men – and the measure of their human security depend upon institutional arrangements in economic, social, and political spheres that influence the process of development and require a corresponding plurality of institutions. In conflict-affected settings where most institutional arrangements may be altered or destroyed, it becomes especially important to consider how gender dynamics shape societal operations and policy outcomes both in the short term and in the longer term aftermath of conflict and reconstruction. Understanding such dynamics is essential for successful gender mainstreaming in peace processes

- **Safe and Secure Environment:**

A safe and secure environment is one in which the population has the freedom to pursue daily activities without fear of politically motivated, persistent, or large-scale violence. Such an environment is characterized by an end to large-scale fighting; an adequate level of public order; the subordination of accountable security forces to legitimate state authority; the protection of key individuals, communities, sites, and infrastructure; and the freedom for people and goods to move

about the country and across borders without fear of undue harm to life and limb. The most immediate concern is personal physical safety from violence. Even after the bulk of fighting is over, physical insecurity is often pervasive throughout society from politically motivated violence, rampant gunfire, retaliation by former enemies, gender based violence, landmines, and emerging armed criminal elements. State authority and security institutions, meanwhile, are likely to be politicized, part of the problem, and severely impaired or nonexistent, creating a security vacuum that insurgents, terrorists, extremists, or criminals will seek to fill. The security threats in transitional environments call for a dual capability to subdue large-scale threats to the peace process while also maintaining public order (Eijffinger, 2009)

- **Rule of Law:**

Ability of the people to have equal access to just laws and a trusted system of justice that holds all persons accountable, protects their human rights, and ensures their safety and security.

Rule of Law It is widely political consensus that the rule of law is a necessary foundation for efforts to achieve the goal of good governance. Justice is valued as central in governance. Therefore, it values justice as most important for establishing a just society in which people from all walks of life, from different faiths can live in peace and harmony with no discrimination. Equally important, good governance requires fair legal structure that must be applied objectively in order to give full protection to the human rights of the people, most especially those minorities. And, to implement this effectively, there must be unbiased implementation of laws that require independent judiciary and an impartial, as well as corrupt-free police force. Good governance is about the processes for making and implementing decisions. It's not about making 'correct' decisions, but about the best possible process for making those decisions. It is in this context, the study of good governance has become very important in the literature of political science, Administrative Sciences and development studies. Good governance is important for several benefits. First and foremost, quality of governance has to be judged by the performance of the relevant institution. Therefore, the goal of the institution has to be clearly defined as a matter of priority. Then, steering towards that goal requires defining decision rights and processes, as well as establishing a feedback loop to verify and control performance. Governance is how an institution is ruled; it is how the authority, responsibility, and controls are required in the institution. Governance is relevant to any institution, small or large; for profit or not; extending from a single family all the way to global institutions that have an impact on our lives. Hence, governance is relevant for humanity for quality of life now and for its sustainability in the future. (Chava 2013)

- **Stable Governance:**

Stable governance refers to an end state where the state provides essential services and serves as a responsible steward of state resources; government officials are held accountable through political and legal processes; and the population can participate in governance through civil society organizations, an independent media, and political parties. Stable governance is the mechanism through which the basic human needs of the population are largely met, respect for minority rights is assured, conflicts are managed peacefully through inclusive political processes, and competition for power occurs nonviolently. National and sub national government institutions may work with a range of non-state partners to provide some of the government functions. Essential services— defined here as security, the rule of law, economic governance, and basic human needs services—are addressed fully in Sections and respectively.(walker 2013)

- **Sustainable Economy:**

Economic stability refers to an absence of excessive fluctuations in the macro-economy. An economy with fairly constant output growth and low and stable inflation would be considered economically stable (Shumway, 2011)

A financial system is stable when it dissipates financial imbalances that arise endogenously or as a result of significant adverse and unforeseeable events. When stable, the system absorbs shocks primarily via self-corrective mechanisms, preventing the adverse events from disrupting the real economy or spread over to other financial systems. Financial stability is paramount for economic growth, as most transactions in the real economy are made through the financial system.

Without financial stability, banks are more reluctant to finance profitable projects, asset prices may deviate significantly from their intrinsic values, and the payment settlement schedule diverges from the norm. Hence, financial stability is essential for maintaining confidence in the economy. Possible consequence of excessive instability includes: bank runs, hyperinflation, or stock market crashes. (The World Bank GFDR Report)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This section explains the approaches that were adopted in the study. It describes the research design, study population, area of study, sample size and sampling technique, data types and sources and, the data collection instruments. It includes measurement of reliability and validity of the various instruments, and the data analysis procedures employed in the study.

3.2 Research Design

A cross sectional survey design was employed in this study. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches to data collection and analysis were employed in order to get an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon under investigation and to confirm completeness for instruments

3.3. Study Population

This study consisted of 130 respondent’s juba medical complex health sector county human records 2015) these consisted of 10 executives 10 senior management staff, 10 supervisory staff and 100 junior staff. The executive members were chosen because they have the responsibility of overseeing the implementation of government programs. The senior management was chosen in this study because they have that absolute role to manage the programs and to see whether they are leading to the organizational performance and service delivery. The supervisory staff were chosen since they have the immediate responsibility to see the whether the performance of junior staff tallies with what them. The junior staff member are chosen because they have a direct role to play in this study as they are every people who participate in service delivery is being measured in relation to the topic.

3.2 Sample Size and Sampling Technique.

The sample size was determined using the table below from a study by Morgan and 1970 as cited in Amin, 2005)

Table 3.1: sample size of respondents and sample technique

Category of population	Population size	Sample size
County administrators	10	5
County junior staff	100	80
Community member	23	19
Total	133	104

Source; complex county human record 2018)

3.4. Sampling designs

The study used both simple random and purposive sampling technique in choosing respondents simple random sampling was used to select both lower level staff whilst purposive sampling was used to select management officials and community member representative at juba complex health sector.

3.5 Data Source

The data source was primary data that was collected directly from the respondents of the selected private health units using a self-administered questionnaire and interview guide.

3.5.1 Primary data

The study used primary source of data obtained from questionnaires and interviews magenta (2014) indicated that primary data is basic data unbiased information collection original data from the primary market population and it is direct from the population.

3.5.2 Secondary data

The study used secondary data this included information collected from existing document like report databases print and electronic sources

3.6. Data collection method

3.6.1 Questionnaires

This method was used to collect primary data it was selected because it enables a researcher to collect a lot of data in a relatively short time and at less expense than most other methods such as the interview method. Moreover, this method works very well with literate populations who can easily complete questionnaires on their own. Therefore, questionnaires were administered to local community members and lower level officials from the county.

3.6.2 Interview

The interview method of collecting data involves presentation of oral verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral verbal responses. This method can be used through personal interviews and, if possible through telephone interviews (Kothari 2004). An interview was selected due to the following advantages: More information and that which is too in greater depth can be obtained, Interviewer by his own skill can overcome the resistance, if any, of the respondents, The interview method can be made to yield an almost perfect sample of the general population, There is greater flexibility under this method as the opportunity to restructure questions is always there, especially in case of unstructured interviews.

3.7. Data Collection Instrument

A survey questionnaire and an interview guide were used in the study. The questionnaire was the main research instrument because it is more appropriate for collecting data for a social survey research (Kaplan, 1964) and where the target population is literate and capable of filling the questionnaire (Moser, 2003) the questionnaire was designed with reference to variables of the study consisting of both structured and open ended questions. The structured questionnaire type enabled simple data analysis through tabulation with regard to frequencies and percentages. The unstructured

questionnaire type provided chance for free expression and brought out areas uncovered for better elaboration.

Open ended questions help to elicit a wide range of responses, provide background answers to questions, and to obtain elaborations and evaluate arguments

Payne, 1973 this profile was used to come up with questions to address the objectives of the study in quantitative numerical terms. Collected data was finally generalized to a larger population of interest which made the research exercise economical in terms of time and money.

3.7.1interview guide

The researcher prepared and used a semi structured interview guide to conduct interview with county administrators interview were chosen because they are thought to provide in depth information about a particular research issue or question still interview were chosen because they make it is easy to fully understand some one impression or experience or learn more about their answer as compared to questionnaires according to mugenda and mugenda 2014) interview are advantage in that the provide in depth data which is not possible to get using questionnaires.

3.8 validity and reliability of instruments

To ensure the validity and reliability of the instrument the researcher employed expert judgment method after constructing the questionnaire the researcher the supervisors to go through it to ensure that the instrument was clear relevant specific and logically arranged also a pre- test was conducted in order to test and improve on the reliability and validity of the instrument

Table 3.3 Reliability of the instrument variable

Variable	Anchor	Cronbach alpha Coefficient	Cvr(content validity ratio
Impact of War	5 point	0.8530	0.8440
Reconciliation	5 point	0.8645	0.7350
Peace Building	5 point	0.7586	0.7644

Source primary data computer

Since all content validity indices for all experts and alpha coefficient were above 0.7 then the item question selection for the study were relevant to the study variable

3.8. Observation

The investigator observed the tellers, and managers on how they interact with their customers and the current system in the bank. However, observation will be used to see how clients were being served by the bank staff and how information about each customer is stored/kept.

3.7 Measurement of Variables

Measurement of variables refers to the relationship among the values that are assigned to the attributes for a variable of any given topic of research. This can be achieved by the measurable values of Agreed, Strongly Agreed, Neutral, Disagreed and Strongly Disagreed. Such that validity and reliability are ascertained.

3.7.1 Validity

The validity of an instrument means that, the instrument would measure exactly what it is expected to measure. This can be determined by using the expert judgment and through content validity Index formula in which the instrument will be considered valid when the (CVI) content validity index obtained is above 0.60 as recommended by (Lynn-2008).

Hence; the CVI is calculated as below:

$$CVI = \frac{\text{Number of Relevance Items.}}{\text{Total Number of Items.}}$$

3.7.2 Reliability:

According to Reynaldo and Santos (2005), Reliability refers to the degree of consistency and accuracy that a measuring instrument shows. Therefore,

A test –re – test technique helps so much to attain the reliability of the questionnaire, most of the respondent who have earlier completed the questionnaire were asked to complete it again as part of standardization of the questionnaire to avoid mistake. The table shows the reliability test.

The perceived service delivery performance by the private health care sector. (Normal Service Delivery Report, 2016 the scales ranged from “strongly agree (5) to “strongly disagree (1)” basing on literature that was gathered questionnaire, the Content Validity Index was used and to compute reliability, the Cranach Alpha was used. The computations for reliability and validity were as shown in Table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2 validity and reliability of research instrument

Variable	Anchor	Cronbach Alpha Coefficient	Content validity
Impact of War	5point	877	886
Reconciliation	5piont	878	712
Peace Building	5piont	866	705

Source; Primary Data

Result in table 3.2 above show that the cronbach Alpha coefficient and the content validity indirect were above 0.700 indicating that the item question selected for study were both valid and reliable.

3.9. Ethical considerations

This study was conducted in compliance with the major ethical principle of socio-scientific research first of all the research ensured that he gets permission to do research from university and from all relevant local government authorities secondly the research observed the principle of informed consent by explaining the purpose of the researcher to all potential participants in the study and informing them that participation in the study is voluntary thirdly in observance of the principles of confidentiality and anonymity the research assured all potential respondent that whatever information they provide will be treated with utmost confidentiality and used only for the scientific purposes of the study moreover the researcher assured all potential respondent that their identities will remain strictly anonymous finally throughout the entire research exercise the research conducted the study in such a way that no harm physical social or psychological is done to anyone on account of his or her participant in the study.

3.9.3 Data Processing and Analysis

Collected data was edited, coded, and entered into the computer using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) and was then scored. The analysis involved Pearson correlation analysis and multiple regression analysis Pearson correlation analysis was used to determine the relationship between the study variables Impact of war, Reconciliation and Peace Building.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS AND RESULTS

4.0 Introduction

The chapter involves presentation, analysis and interpretation of the study results. Data presented, analyzed and interpreted according to the research objectives. It is presented in the form of tables and figures basing on the responses got from the study respondents that were selected during the process of data collection.

The discussion of findings has been arranged in accordance with demographic characteristics of respondents’ and objectives of the study as were formulated in chapter one of this report. These objectives include; examine the relationship between Impact of war and Peace Building, relationship between Reconciliation and Peace Building, and Peace Building and the factor structure between, Impact of war, Reconciliation and Peace Building in Juba County.

4.1 Presentation and Analysis of Data collected Presentation:

During the field work 104 questionnaires returned from the respondents. This gives a response rate of 100%. This was a good result, as a result of follow up by the researcher to make sure that all the bank staff fill their received questionnaires and return them.

4.2 Data Presentation Preliminary.

The table below shows the rate of response by different respondents.

Table 4.2 Rate of response by Respondents.

Questionnaires	Respondents	Valid Percentages (%)
Returned	104	100
Total	104	100

Table 4.2 A total number of 104 questionnaire where distributed and out of these all questionnaires were returned. Showing an actual rate of 100% questionnaires. However, this is a reasonable level upon which research can be based and valid conclusions can be drawn from the research.

SECTION A-Personal Bio-Data.

The table 4.2.1 below shows the distribution of respondents by gender.

Table 4.2.1 Gender of Respondents.

	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid male	86	82.6	82.6
female	18	17.4	17.4
Total	104	100.0	100.0

Source: Primary data. (2018)

Table 4.2.1 shows that 86 out of the total of 104 respondents were males, representing approximately 82.6% of the entire sample size. While 18 were females, representing approximately 17.4% of the sample size.

The table 4.2.2 below shows the distribution of respondents by age.

Table 4.2.2 Age Group of the respondents.

	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 18-25	20	20.8	20.8
26-35	52	45.8	66.6
36-46	19	18.8	85.4
56-60	6	6.3	91.7
above 60	7	8.3	100.0
Total	104	100.0	

Source: Primary data. (2018)

Table 4.2.2it can be deduced that out of 104 of the total respondents, 20 were between the 18-25 years representing 20.8%, 52 were between 26-35 years representing 45.8%, 19 were between 36-46 years representing 18.8%, 6 were between 56-60 years representing 6.3% and 7 were above 60 years representing 8.3%

The table 4.2.3 below shows the distribution of respondents by marital status.

Table 4.2.3 Marital Status of the respondents

	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Single	27	14.6	14.6
Married	47	43.8	58.4
Divorced	12	16.6	75
Separated	8	10.4	85.4
Widowed	11	14.6	100.0
Total	104	100.0	

Source: Primary data. (2017)

Table 4.2.3 it can be deduced that out of 104 of the total respondents, 27 were single, representing 14.6%, 47 were married representing 43.8%, 12 were divorced, representing 16.6%, 8 were separated, representing 10.4% and 11 were widowed, representing 14.6%

The table 4.2.4 below shows the distribution of respondents by academic qualification.

Table 4.2.4 Academic qualification of respondents.

	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Senior school certificate	24	22.9	22.9
Diploma	10	16.7	39.6
Bachelor	58	41.7	81.3
Masters	12	18.7	100.0
Total	104	100.0	

Source: Primary data. (2018)

Table 4.2.4 it can be deduced that out of 104 of the total respondents, 24 were Senior School Certificates, representing 22.9%, 10 were having diploma representing 16.7%, 58 were Bachelor holders, representing 41.7% and 12 were Master holders, representing 18.7%

The table 4.6 below shows the distribution of respondents by working experience.

4.2.5 Experience of the respondents.

	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid less than a year	16	20.8	20.8
1-3 years	28	37.5	37.5
4-9 years	60	41.7	100.0
Total	104	100.0	

Source: Primary data. (2018)

Table 4.2.5 from the table it can be deduced that out of 104 of the total respondents. 106 work for less than a year, representing 20.8% of the total population. 28 have an experience of 1-3years, representing 37.5% and 60 had work experience of 4-9 years, representing 41.7% of the entire population.

4.3 Relationship between the study variable.

Important to the successful completion of this dissertation was to find out the relationship between Impact of Wars , Reconciliation, and Peace Building and in Juba County Jubek state of South Sudan.

Table 4.3.1 Spearman` zero order correlation matrix

	1	2	3
Impact of War (1)	1.000		
Reconciliation (2)	.787**	1.000	**
Peace Building (4)	.756**	.7445**	1.00

Source: Primary data. (2018)

Spearman correlation was used to determine relationship between the study variables as shown in the table 4.3.1 above.

4.3.1. The relationship between Impact of wars and Peace Building

The results in the table 4.3.1 indicated a significantly strong positive relationship between Impact of wars and Peace Building ($r = 0.798$, $P\text{-value} < 0.01$). This implies that Impact of wars has a negative

relationship with peace building in Juba County. Thus, the question of whether war has a relationship with peace building in the country was answered as true.

4.3.3. The relationship between Reconciliation and Peace Building

The results in table 4.3.2 indicate a significantly strong positive relationship between Reconciliation and Peace Building ($r = 0.787$, $P\text{-value} < 0.01$). The implication of these findings is that when there is Peace Building, the socio economic development of people will be achieved and vice versa.

4.4 Regression model for Impact of wars, Reconciliation and Peace Building.

Table 4.3.2 below shows the regression model for Impact of war, **Reconciliation** and Peace Building.

Coefficients

Peace Building	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	Std. Error		
(Constant)	2.718	.131			20.706	.000
Impact of wars	.172	.057	.349	.115	3.022	.003
Reconciliation	.288	.083	.456	.132	3.461	.001
R = 0.869, R – Square = 0.755, AdjustedR – square = 0.751, F = 0.595, Sig0.593						

Source: Primary data (2018).

The results in the table 4.3.2 above indicate a linear relationship between Impact of wars, Reconciliation Peace Building ($F = 0.595$, $Sig = 0.593$). wars play negative role achieving peace building in Jubek state Impact of wars ($Beta = 0.456$ explained more to peace building and Reconciliation ($Beta = 0.349$). This implies that conflict mitigation and IDPS policy entirely influenced the Peace Building in South Sudan particularly Juba County.

4.5 Factor structure of Impact of War, Reconciliation and Peace Building.

This research used factor loadings in order to check how much a variable loads into its corresponding factor. The figure below showed factor loading of each item. Straub, (2015)

suggested that value of each item in factor loading should be at least 0.50 into its relative principal component.

4.5.1. Factor analysis results of Impact of War

Table 4.3.3. Factor loading of Impact of war

Variable attributes	Loss of Life	Displacement	Destruction of property	Labour force	Gender
War lead to loss of life in this county	.953				
War cause more orphan and widows in this county	.935				
War lead to the loss of dear and lovely one	.928				
There are negative effect of war on life of citizens in this county	.865				
The war lead to massive displacement of people in this county		.890			
Most people of this county are living as IDPS because of war		.876			
There is massive displacement in this year compare to last two years		.877			
The people of this county are expose to mass displacement because of insecurity.		.875			
The war has lead to destruction of property in this county			.775		

There are no infrastructure in this county because of war			.863		
The property of this county has been destroy by war			.872		
There is no sign of rebuilding the destroy property in this county			.857		
The manpower of this county are displace by war				.987	
There are no skill officers in this county because most have run away for their safety				.978	
The manpower of this county had gone for refuge into the neighbouring country				.967	
There is cheap labour force in this county because of war effect				.876	
Most of women are affect by war in this county					.988
Both man and woman are subjected to suffering in this county due to war					.768
There is no hope for gender development in this county because of war.					.987
					.980
Eigen value	1.605	1.509	1.589		1.503
Variance %	41.333	43.543	38.749		23.458
Cumulative variance %	41.333	45.654	81.092		94.65

Source: Primary data. (2018)

The table 4.3.3.shows the factor analysis results of Impact of war, three factors were extracted and the attribute (loss of life) , (Displacement) explained impact of war better with 96.2%, the second

attribute (Destruction of property) ,(Gender) explained more of Impact of war with 91.5% and Third attribute (Labour Force) explain impact of war with 87.9%.

The factor analysis of Impact of war explained that the county has loss in terms of labour and orders by 96.2%.

With Environmental, the results revealed that the long term planning helped this county to achieved development in order to render services to citizens by 86.3%

4.5.1. Factor analysis results of Reconciliation

Table 4.3.3. Factor loading of Reconciliation

Variable attributes	Truth Acknowledgement	Reparation	Retributive Justice	Apology and Forgiveness
Establishing truth commissions is a very popular reconciliation effort, for it aims to meet the public demand for truth telling from the victims.	.953			
In this aspect, truth commissions could contribute to conflict transformation by creating spaces where people feel safe and can honestly talk about their fears and hopes, hurts and responsibilities.	.935			
A truth commission, if carefully designed and properly mandated, can have considerable psychological impact, not only on the victims and perpetrators at the personal level, but in the structural dimension as well.	.928			

<p>Time and again, victims may expect a truth commission to dispense justice and make reparations in addition to simply seeking and making public the truth. As a result, those expectations are not generally met, because the mandates and performance of truth commissions very much depend on other factors such as political will of the government, social environment, the remnant power of wrongdoers, and levels of economic development</p>	<p>.865</p>			
<p>Although most cases of reparation and restitution take place after a conflict ends, restitution can still function in a conflict situation.</p>		<p>.890</p>		
<p>Reparation and restitution, therefore, can open up the possibility of using dialogues on restitution as an alternative to conflict.</p>		<p>.876</p>		
<p>Right group observes that a central challenge for transformation is to 'encourage people to address and articulate a positive sense of identity in relationship to others</p>		<p>.877</p>		
<p>In the popular sentiment, retributive justice is probably the</p>			<p>.775</p>	

<p>most common response to injustices and wrongdoings.</p>				
<p>The propensity for retributive justice since time immemorial is also reinforced by the liberal human rights tradition that dates back to as early as the Enlightenment.</p>			.863	
<p>Based on several central concepts of desert, the rule of law, human rights, and democracy, advocates of the liberal human rights tradition 'place a premium on the punishment of perpetrators and the vindications of victims in response to large scale crimes against humanity, war crimes, and other human rights violations.</p>			.872	
<p>Apology and forgiveness can occur at the private level only or may also affect the interpersonal relationship.</p>				.963
<p>The same function can be said of forgiveness, which may be defined not only as a form of acknowledgment but also an obligation toward the repentant offender. Conceived as such, both apology and forgiveness may contribute to restoring the relationship between perpetrators and victims that were served</p>				.935

because of injustices and injuries inflicted by the conflict.				
Conceived as such, both apology and forgiveness may contribute to restoring the relationship between perpetrators and victims that were served because of injustices and injuries inflicted by the conflict.				.835
The causal mechanism involved is that they helps define the past in a mutually agreed-upon manner between the victims and the perpetrators, thus shaping the identities of both through a process called re-negotiating history.				.937
Eigen value	1.605	1.509	1.589	1.456
Variance %	41.333	43.543	38.749	36.567
Cumulative variance %	41.333	45.654	81.092	91.43

Source: Primary data. (2018)

The table 4.3.3.shows the factor analysis results of Reconciliation, four factors were extracted and the attribute (Truth Acknowledgement) , (explained Reconciliation better with 96.2%, the second attribute (Retributive Justice) ,(Apology and Forgiveness) explained more of Reconciliation with 91.5% and Third attribute (Reparation) explain Reconciliation with 87.9%.

The factor analysis of Reconciliation explained that the County has improved in terms of law and orders by 96.2%.

With Environmental, the results revealed that the long term planning helped this county to achieved development in order to render services to citizens by 86.3%.

4.5.2. Factor analysis results of Peace Building

Table 4.3.4 factor loadings of Peace Building

Variable attributes.	Safe and Secure Environment	Rule of Law	Sustainable Economy:	Stable Governance
A safe and secure environment is one in which the population has the freedom to pursue daily activities without fear of politically motivated, persistent, or large-scale violence	.862			
the protection of key individuals, communities, sites, and infrastructure; and the freedom for people and goods to move about the country and across borders without fear of undue harm to life and limb.	.894			
The most immediate concern is personal physical safety from violence.	.952			
State authority and security institutions, meanwhile, are likely to be politicized, part of the problem, and severely impaired or nonexistent, creating a security vacuum that insurgents, terrorists, extremists, or criminals will seek to fill.	.965			
Ability of the people to have equal access to just laws and a trusted system of justice that holds all persons accountable, protects their human rights, and ensures their safety and security.		.972		
Rule of Law It is widely political consensus that the rule of law is a necessary foundation for efforts to achieve the goal of good governance.		.876		
This county observes the international human right		.896		

Justice is valued as central in governance. Therefore, it values justice as most important for establishing a just society in which people from all walks of life, from different faiths can live in peace and harmony with no discrimination.				.947
The communities of this county live mutually with one other				.899
Stable governance is the mechanism through which the basic human needs of the population are largely met, respect for minority rights is assured, conflicts are managed peacefully through inclusive political processes, and competition for power occurs nonviolently.			.788	.799
There are rules and regulations which guide the society			.799	.896
Stable governance refers to an end state where the state provides essential services and serves as a responsible steward of state resources.			.987	
Economic stability refers to an absence of excessive fluctuations in the macro-economy. An economy with fairly constant output growth and low and stable inflation would be considered economically stable (Shumway,			.967	.897
Stable governance is the mechanism through which the basic human needs of the population are largely met, respect for minority rights is assured, conflicts are managed peacefully through inclusive political processes, and competition for power occurs nonviolently.			.766	
A financial system is stable when it dissipates financial imbalances that arise endogenously or as a result of significant adverse and unforeseeable			.876	

events. When stable, the system absorbs shocks primarily via self-corrective mechanisms, preventing the adverse events from disrupting the real economy or spread over to other financial systems.				
financial stability is essential for maintaining confidence in the economy. Possible consequence of excessive instability includes: bank runs, hyperinflation, or stock market crashes.			.755	
Eigen value	1.161	1.005		.651
Variance %	32.871	28.454		18.431
Cumulative variance %	32.871	61.325		79.756

Source: Primary data, (2018)

The results in the table 4.3.4 above shows how the factor loading do confirm Peace Building is measured by Safe and Secure Environment and Rule of Law ,and Sustainable Economy:

Stable Governance in Society as hypothesized in conceptual framework (figure1.1)

In the results of factor analysis of Peace Building, three factors were extracted the first attribute (Safe and Secure Environment

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents summary of the main findings obtained by the researcher, findings drawn by the researcher and policy implications in relation to the study that aim to determine the impact of war, Reconciliation on peacebuilding in juba county.. Section 5.0 presents summary of the main findings obtained in the study, whereas the next section is about findings made out of the study by researcher and the last section is about policy implication in relation to the study. Furthermore subsequent section highlights areas where future researcher can dwell on.

5.1 Summary of the findings.

In this section researcher provide summary of the main findings obtained by researcher in due course of conducting the study at juba County in this section, both descriptive findings as well as estimation results are being presented by researcher to enrich understanding of the reader.

5.1.1 Gender of the respondents

The result indicated that at 59.2% were male and 40.8% were female this implied that most of the employees and beneficiaries of juba city were males this is as a result of low girl education level in developing countries like south Sudan. 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.

5.1.2 Age group of the respondents

The result showed that 32.7% of respondent were between the age ranges of 41-50 year. In addition those within the age bracket of 31-40 were 27.3% those who were between the ages ranges of 21-30 year were followed with a statistical representation of 22.3% 17.3% were between the ages range of 50 and above.

This implied that the employed and beneficiaries of juba city are between the age range of 30-50 years an indicator that the employs mature and energetic people who can effectively carry out all possible strategies of budgeting and accountability for improved service delivery in juba city. Therefore presentation of data obtained from mature respondents of above 20 year means that data contained in this good and reasonable.

5.1.3 Marital status of the respondent

The results indicated that 54.1% of respondents were married 33.7% were single 7.6% had divorced and 4.5% were separated this implied that most of the beneficiaries of juba city and those engaged in implement reconciliation and peacebuilding in juba were married a sign of responsibility.

5.1.4 Number of dependents for the respondents

The result also indicated that 38.9% of the respondents were with ranging from 1 to 3 in addition 33.1% had 4 to 5 dependents 19.1% had above 5 dependents and 8.9% had no dependents.

Responsible people since most of them had dependents to cater for the big number of dependents was attributed to the war that have been in the county

5.1.5 Education level of the respondents

Result indicated that 31.2% of the respondents were holding degree as their level of education 23.7% had attained diplomas 17.8% had never studies 11.5% were holding certificate as their level of education and 9.4% had studies up to primary level of education while 6.4% had master level of education this implies that the employees in juba city had acquired some skills to work in the organization the as majority of the respondents were educated with capability of research and making independent decisions.

5.1.6 Number of years the respondents has been working with the municipality

Result indicated that 41.4% of the respondent had a working experience of 6 years and above in addition 27.4% had a working experience of 5 to 6 years 15.3% had 3 to 4 years working experience followed by respondents with a working experience of 1 to 2 years 10.2% and 5.7% as the least with an experience of less than 1 year. This implied that most of the respondents who participated in this study had a high working experience of 1 -3 years an indicated that data obtained was from people who were mature in working experience in the organization an indication that information got them was not biased.

5.2 The relationship between the variable

5.2.1 The relationship between Impact of War and Peace Building

The results indicated a positives relationship between Impact of war and peace Building ($r= 0.651$, value < 0.01 which implied that war greatly contributed to lack of peace building.

5.2.2 The relationship between Reconciliation and Peace Building

The results indicated a significant positives relationship between IDPS policy ($r= 0.370$, p- value <0.01 as well as ($r= 0.609$ p-value <0.01) between Reconciliation and Peace building which implies that government policy is mainly boosted by rule of law well inter-twining of both creates better Socio Economic Development.

5.2.4 The factor structure of Impact of war, Reconciliation and Peace Building.

The results showed a linear relationship between impact of war and peace building ($r= 0.752$ $f= 2.596$, sig= 0.148) Displacement (beta= 0.422) and gender (beta = 0.439 explained more to Socio Economic Development followed by employment (beta =0.422 and family structure (beta =0.358) this implied

that education was more influential in determining the level of Socio Economic Development in government organs like Juba county.

CHAPTER SIX

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussions, conclusions, limitations to study and recommendations drawn from the study findings of the previous chapter. The chapter is organized in five sections; the first section deals with discussions related to the research objectives, the second section focuses on conclusions, the third section provides the recommendations, the fourth section outlines the limitations to the study and finally, the fifth section presents areas for further study.

6.2 Discussion

6.2.1 The Relationship between Impact of War and Peace Building

The results from the study revealed that there is a significant negative relationship between Impact of war and peace building. The findings are consistent with the view that environmental policy is a management function that is critical for better relationship (Gendion, Cooper & Towner, 2014). Chronological of ideas should be maintained at all times (Chen 2015). Sunrise (2014) also noted that a lot of benefits can be derived through the implementation of an effective ICS. It prevents errors and irregularities by detecting them in a timely manner there by promoting reliable and accurate accounting records (Lame and Tan 2015). It can also quickly resolve issues arising as a result of reporting errors. It protects the interests of employees by Clearly specifying to them their duties and responsibilities and safeguarding them against being accused of irregularities or misappropriations (Dress and Shou 2011).

6.2.2 The Relationship between Reconciliation and Peace Building

The findings revealed that there was a significant positive relationship between Reconciliation and Peace Building. This is in line with the view that when peace is given chance.

6.3 Conclusions

According to the study, there is a significant negative relationship between War and **peace building** which means that with effective, better Reconciliation can be realized. It was also established from the study that there was a significant negative relationship between impact of war **on peace building** which means that there is no peace building process unless war stop first. Improvement in conflict mitigation process and Reconciliation relatively improves peace building. The research also showed that there was a significant positive relationship between conflict mitigation process on peace

building. It was also established from the study that the combination of Government policy and conflict mitigation significantly predicted up to of peace building Adjusted, organization. Brown & Moore (2014) ward.

This means that 61.2% of variations in peace building are predicted by other variables not considered in this study. However, it was indicated that international policy is the most significant predictor of peace building as compared to peace building. This confirms the findings by Bazzolil (2014) that IDPS policy on international relation ensures sound peace building which leads to the attainment of set goals adequately.

6.4 Recommendations

Based on the findings and the relationships between the study variables the researcher came up with the following recommendations.

6.2.1 The relationship between Impact of war and peace building

The study had shown that proper planning has leads to improvement on peace building in the Bor county as indicated by ($r=0.798$, $p\text{-value}<0.01$).The study recommends that,

- i) County top leadership should have long both short and long term planning in order to delivery services equally to all citizens.
- ii) The management should developed strategies that should guide the work of every employees of the county in order to achieved total development.

6.2.2 The relationship between Reconciliation and peace building

The study indicates a significantly strong positive relationship between organizing management and services delivery ($r= 7.07$, $P\text{-value} < 0.01$). The implication of these findings is that with proper organization the services can be delivery equally to all citizens.

- i) The top leadership should organized all resources and channel them to development projects.
- ii) The top leadership should work harder to reduce the case of corruption which always acts as blockage to services delivery at public institutions.

6.2.4 The factor structure of Impact of war, Reconciliation and Peace Building

The study recommends that,

- i. The top leadership should organized all the resources and channel them to development projects such as hospital and educations.

- ii. Committee should be setup to monitor all the resources in the county, this will reduced the case of corruption and will promote development activities and at the long run the citizen's life will improved.
- iii. Prioritize peace building. It is important to first and foremost identify the needs of the citizens before undertaking any projects in the county.

6.3 Areas for further research

The study recommended further study on the following;

- As AU have been continental organization established for the wellbeing of the countries in the continent should criticize openly when the member countries performed badly in governance and recognize or reward when the member countries assured good governance for their citizens.
- The effect of organizing on citizen's welfare in the county.
- Government should have to establish mechanisms for inclusive governments and representation of all voices—minority and majority—is critical for the stability and survival of Kenya as a nation-state, as is the creation of strong but accountable institutions. Politicians avoided the winner-take-all; and the losers have no other ways of being represented or accessing state power.
- Central government should transfer some power of its decision making and programming functions to the local authorities, which presumably, are better informed about local needs and can provide responses that, are more appropriate.
- Political parties should democratize their candidate selection processes by adhering to party regulations and electoral procedures, widening participation among the electorate and limiting central leadership interference
- Government should have to establish mechanisms for inclusive governments and representation of all voices—minority and majority—is critical for the stability and survival of South Sudan as a nation-state, as is the creation of strong but accountable institutions. Politicians avoided the winner-take-all; and the losers have no other ways of being represented or accessing state power.
- Central government should transfer some power of its decision making and programming functions to the local authorities, which presumably, are better informed about local needs and can provide responses that are more appropriate

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Appendices

Appendix (I)

Questionnaire

Dear Respondent,

I am a student of Juba University currently undertaking a Degree of political science. As part of the requirement for the completion of the Degree Programme, I am carrying out a study on the topic “war, Reconciliation and Peace Building in the Republic of South Sudan”. A Case of Juba County, Jubek State.

Therefore, you are kindly requested to read and answer all the questions attached with your best viewing. The information you provided will be purely for academic purposes and will be treated as confidential.

Appendix (I) Questionnaires;

Section ‘A’ Personal Details

Please select accordingly in the boxes provided by ticking (√) in the boxes

1. Gender Status:

Male	Female
1	2

2. Age Group:

21-30	31-----40	41-----50	51-----60	Above----60
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1	2	3	4	5

3. Marital Status:

Single	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5

4. Academic Qualification:

Senior Schools Certificates.	Diploma	Bachelor	Masters	PhD
1	2	3	4	5

If others (Specify)

5. Length of time in business (Experience):

Less than 1 years	1---3 years	4---9 Years	10 years and above
1	2	3	4

Section ‘A’ War

Instruction: Please tick (√) as appropriate: Strongly agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree.

S/No		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Gender		1	2	3	4	5
1	Conflict negatively impacts women and men, which often results in gender-specific difficulties					
2	War impacts women differently as they are more likely to die from indirect causes as opposed to direct causes					
3	Women and girls suffered disproportionately during and after war, as existing inequalities were magnified, and					

	social networks broke down, making them more vulnerable to sexual violence and exploitation					
4	Men during war are more likely to die from direct causes such as direct violence.					
Destruction of property						
1	Destruction of infrastructure can create a catastrophic collapse in the social interrelated structure					
2	Destruction of schools and educational infrastructure have led to a decline in education among many countries affected by war					
3	If certain infrastructural elements are significantly damaged or destroyed, it can cause serious disruption of the other systems such as the economy					
4	This includes loss of certain transportation routes in a city which could make it impossible for the economy to function properly and also for people to be evacuated					
Labor force						
1	The labor force of the economy also changes with the effects of war					
2	The labor force is affected in a multitude of ways most often due to the drastic loss of life, change in population					
3	the labor force size shrinking due to the movement of refugees and displacement and the destruction of infrastructure which in turn allows for a deterioration of productivity					
4	When men head off to war, women take over the jobs they left behind					
Displacement						
1	Displacement or forced migration results most often during a time of war and can adversely affect both the community and an individual.					
2	When a war breaks out, many people flee their homes in fear of losing their lives and their families, and as a result, they become misplaced either internally or externally					

3	Those who are internally displaced face a direct threat because they do not receive the rights that a refugee may receive and are not eligible for protection under an international system.					
4	Victims of internal displacements are symptoms of war that are often motivated by communal hatred based on ethnic background, race, or religious views.					

SECTION “C” Reconciliation

Instruction: Please tick (√) as appropriate: Strongly agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree.

S/No		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Truth Acknowledgement		1	2	3	4	5
1	truth commissions were established when the conflict were still going on					
2	Establishing truth commissions is a very popular reconciliation effort, for it aims to meet the public demand for truth telling from the victims					
3	In this aspect, truth commissions could contribute to conflict transformation by creating spaces where people feel safe and can honestly talk about their fears and hopes, hurts and responsibilities					
4	A truth commission, if carefully designed and properly mandated, can have considerable psychological impact					
Reparation						

1	Although most cases of reparation and restitution take place after a conflict ends, restitution can still function in a conflict situation					
2	Reparation and restitution, therefore, can open up the possibility of using dialogues on restitution as an alternative to conflict					
3	restitution may become a force in resolving conflicts and promote reconciliation.					
Retributive Justice						
1	retributive justice is probably the most common response to injustices and wrongdoings					
2	The propensity for retributive justice since time immemorial is also reinforced by the liberal human rights tradition that dates back to as early as the Enlightenment.					
3	Since retributive justice mostly focuses on the past wrongdoings of individual perpetrators, it is not mainly concerned with either relational context of the conflict or the forward-looking goal of conflict transformation, except perhaps for its marginal deterrence effect					
4	Retributive justice, therefore, should be carefully pursued, in combination with restorative justice and other reconciliation efforts, to enhance its contribution to conflict transformation.					
Apology and Forgiveness						
1	Apology and forgiveness can occur at the private level only or may also affect the interpersonal relationship					
2	apology can help 'bridge the victim's need for acknowledgment and the perpetrator's desire to reclaim humanity					
3	Both apology and forgiveness may contribute to restoring the relationship between perpetrators and					

	victims that were served because of injustices and injuries inflicted by the conflict.					
4	It should be noted here that mutually redefining the past, re-negotiating the history, and shaping each side's identity by both sides are crucial to any attempts to address the 'root causes' of social conflict.					

SECTION “C” Peace Building

Instruction: Please tick (√) as appropriate: Strongly agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree.

S/No		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Save and secure environment		1	2	3	4	5
1	The citizens of Jonglei are not living in secure environment due to rebellion in the country					
2	There is secure living conditions within the municipality					
3	People of Bortown are enjoying the peaceful atmosphere.					
4	State authority and security institutions, meanwhile, are likely to be politicized, part of the problem, and severely impaired or nonexistent, creating a security vacuum that insurgents, terrorists, extremists, or criminals will seek to fill.					
Rule of Law						
1	Rule of Law can be understood as a legal political regime under which the law restrains the government employee by promoting certain liberties and creating order.					
2	Any management structure defines the kind and nature of any institution in the public service.					
3	Organization in this Municipality is based on the local government structure.					

Stable Governance						
1	Stable governance refers to an end state where the state provides essential services and serves as a responsible steward of state resources;					
2	government officials are held accountable through political and legal processes; and the population can participate in governance through civil society organizations, an independent media, and political parties.					
3	Stable governance is the mechanism through which the basic human needs of the population are largely met, respect for minority rights is assured, conflicts are managed peacefully through inclusive political processes, and competition for power occurs nonviolently.					
4	National and sub national government institutions may work with a range of non-state partners to provide some of the government functions.					
Sustainable Economy						
1	Economic stability refers to an absence of excessive fluctuations in the macro-economy.					
2	A financial system is stable when it dissipates financial imbalances that arise endogenously or as a result of significant adverse and unforeseeable events.					
3	All the activities and operations in this town are being initiated by the town council.					
4	Financial stability is paramount for economic growth, as most transactions in the real economy are made through the financial system.					

SECTION “D” Interview Guide or qualitative tools for the management in the Town Council.

1. How has war affect county performance?

2. What type of accountability system has been applied in the town?

3. Why is the formation of town council importance to the civil population?

4. How has Accessibility contributed to quick service in the community?

5. What has this town council achieved in applying accountability measures?

6. How has efficiency in the council met the citizen satisfaction in the town?

Appendix II: BUDGET ESTIMATES

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

Appendix V: WORKPLAN FOR THE RESEARCH PROJECT

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