THE EFFECT OF CONSCRIPTION ON ARMED CONFLICT

By: Dr Gabriel lier Riak PhD* and PhD candidate Dut Bol Ayuel bill

Upper Nile University

*Corresponding Author: -

Definition Of Key Terms

Conscription: *Is a process by which the colonial state forced people to join the army, The British government in India resorted to it at the time of the First World War in order to boost the number of soldiers fighting from its side*

Armed conflict *is the use of illegitimate force (actual or threatened) with arms or explosives, against a person, group, community, or state that undermines people-centered security and/or sustainable development. An armed conflict is a contested incompatibility which concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths (Duponchell, 2010). As such, armed violence can result in the loss of fixed assets, the disruption of formal and informal labour markets, reductions in, or absence of foreign and domestic investment, declining tax revenues and diminishing service-delivery capacities. In short, armed violence undermines development (UNDP, 2008). Moreover, the uncertainty generated by the attacks, kidnaps and threats has decreased their investment in research, technology and in hiring more laborers. Collier and Duponchell, (2010) uses information from a firm survey conducted by the World Bank in 2006 in Sierra Leone, finding that conflict reduces the number of employees that a firm can hire (Duponchell, 2010). Armed conflict is measured by attributes like destruction of infrastructure, unprotected protected human and property rights, Loss of lives and displacement of people (Blattman, 2010).*

Abstract: - *The study investigated the impact of Child Soldiers in Armed conflict with a particular reference to Central Equatoria state in South Sudan. The objectives of the study were to; examine the Relationship between Child soldiers and forced Recruitments in South Sudan, assess the indicators Child soldiers in South Sudan and to examine the relationship between forced Recruitments   and Armed conflict in south Sudan.*

The descriptive design using a case study of Central Equatoria State and both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used. The study population was 182. Sampling technique was purposive and simple random. The Sample size was 140 respondents from the employees and beneficiaries of Equatorial State in South Sudan and Data was analyzed using descriptive analysis option of SPSS version (20.0).

The major findings of the study were that there is a significant positive correlation between; Child soldiers Armed conflict (r = 0.632, P-value < 0.01), forced Recruitment and conflict Armed
(r = 0.512, P-value < 0.01) and the attributes explained 59% of the variance of child Soldier
(R Square =.518) as the level to which they can predict the level of Armed Conflict in Central Equatorial State of South Sudan. Such that unit change in Child soldiers processes will contribute to a change in the possibility of Armed Conflict by (.581) while a one unit change in Forced Recruitments and Child soldiers will contribute to a change in the Armed Conflict in Central Equatorial State and other states of South Sudan (343).

The study recommends that the State and Country leaders should develop foreign relations with other international communities that aim at empowering people with education values and promoting an electoral process that serves the purpose of national renewal and peace commitment, need to make more use of an integrated application of litigation, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and traditional justice systems in the management of natural resource conflicts and alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms such as negotiation, fact finding facilitation and mediation should be adopted since they have the potential to enhance environmental justice since they allow parties to enjoy autonomy over the process and outcome; they are expeditious, cost-effective, flexible and employ non-complex procedures.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION AND BACK GROUND TO THE STUDY
1.0 INTRODUCTION
This chapter presents the introduction, back ground of the study, problem statement, purpose of the study, general and specific objectives, research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study and the conceptual frame work.

Globally, some progress is being made towards achieving the MDGs, but societies affected by armed conflict and criminal armed violence are often off track. These countries are usually in the lower ranks of the Human Development Index (HDI) or are experiencing specific risk factors shaping armed violence onset. For example, in 2012, the UN stated that 22 of the 34 countries farthest from reaching the MDGs are in or emerging from armed conflict (UN's MDG Review Summit, September 2010). This suggests that armed violence is both a cause and consequence of certain forms of underdevelopment. At the time when conflicts have become major impediments to development, the donor community recognizes the need for a special focus in assisting post-conflict recoveries.

Since all the developing countries, including those affected by conflict, attract aid from the same pool of donor funding World Bank, (2011), investigation of the patterns and the determinants that drive aid to post-conflict countries is warranted. The current crisis in South Sudan has worsened humanitarian conditions in a country facing acute needs and 2.5 million people are displaced due to the armed conflict and therefore it embarked to conflict resolution (UNHCR, 2014). Since the outbreak of violence in South Sudan on 15 December 2013, the humanitarian needs have quickly been growing with a total of 195,416 persons have been displaced from the 4 states of South Sudan, namely; Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile, and 75 171 of them taking shelter in the UN peace keeping bases in Juba, Bor, Malakal, Bentiu, while an estimated 58 000 others are displaced in Aweriel County Lakes state (UNMISS, 2014). The current study tries to investigate how Armed Conflict, and Social Capital Institutional Response influence Peace Building in South Sudan.

1.1 Background to the study
Conscription: Is a process by which the colonial state forced people to join the army, The British government in India resorted to it at the time of the First World War in order to boost the number of soldiers fighting from its side

Armed conflict is the use of illegitimate force (actual or threatened) with arms or explosives, against a person, group, community, or state that undermines people-centered security and/or sustainable development. An armed conflict is a contested incompatibility which concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths (Duponchell, 2010). As such, armed violence can result in the loss of fixed assets, the disruption of formal and informal labor markets, reductions in, or absence of foreign and domestic investment, declining tax revenues and diminishing service-delivery capacities. In short, armed violence undermines development (UNDP, 2008). Moreover, the uncertainty generated by the attacks, kidnaps and threats has decreased their investment in research, technology and in hiring more laborers. Collier and Duponchell, (2010) uses information from a firm survey conducted by the World Bank in 2006 in Sierra Leone, finding that conflict reduces the number of employees that a firm can hire (Duponchell, 2010). Armed conflict is measured by attributes like destruction of infrastructure, unprotected protected human and property rights, Loss of lives and displacement of people (Blattman, 2010).

1.2 Statement of the Problem
Globally conflicts have led to loss of more than 1.8 billion lives and 75% of total deaths and suffering comes from Sub-Saharan Africa Countries. Conflict hinder the achievement of the conflict management and more generally, social, economic, political and human development (UNSG, 2009). Conflict/ or Violence affects all societies, cities and population groups at all income levels. According to recent estimates, at least 740,000 people die annually directly or indirectly due to armed violence (UNDP, 2014). In Nigeria, conflicts have resulted in the deaths of thousands of civilians, over 2.1 million people were internally displaced in northern Nigeria; 92% of them lived in host communities, while the remainder lived in camps (Amnesty International, 2016). In Chad, 130,000 people have been displaced by the war. In South Sudan, 740,000 people are displaced due to the armed conflict (UNDP, 2014). Despite several attempts to breach or resolve conflict between South and North of the then Sudan, in Naivasha, Kenya, which gave birth to Independent South Sudan in 9.July.2011 and; the ongoing effort or process to bring to an end the recent internal Armed Conflict in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, yet fragility remains unabated. Such journeys have prompted question as to what is direly /or barely needed to achieve permanent peace resolution which will intern to peace Build in South Sudan (CPA, Jan, 2005). Prospectively, whenever an Armed Conflict erupts there is no peace. Conflict resolution can only be achieved once there is permanent peace (when atmosphere is conducive), which can also lead to achievement of permanent peace. South Sudan had been engaged in bloody conflicts between Sudan and its own self. To quell those disturbances into peaceful settlements, the government of South Sudan has tried many ways, but all efforts were frustrated to a continuation of the conflict between the warring parties (UNDP, 2014).

Delivering assistance to those in need is a top priority for relief agencies, where security allows. Hygiene and sanitation have emerged as problems in areas where the displaced are gathering, and U.N. officials indicate that food, water,

healthcare, and shelter are urgently needed a fact which shows that Child soldiers, force recruitment and Armed conflict have been put at stake. The study

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1 The effect of conscription on armed conflict
 Conscription is a process by which the colonial state forced people to join the army?
The British government in India resorted to it at the time of the First World War in order to boost the number of soldiers fighting from its side -Many children are forced to join military groups at a young age. Child soldiers are also easier to manipulate and force into conflict. Recruiters typically target children from troubled areas or conflict zones, likely accustomed to violence and with fewer educational or work opportunities

Deception is an act or statement which misleads, hides the truth, or promotes a belief, concept, or idea that is not true. It is often done for personal gain or advantage Deception can involve dissimulation, propaganda, and sleight of hand, as well as distraction, camouflage, or concealment. There is also self-deception, as in bad faith. It can also be called, with varying subjective implications, beguilement, deceit, bluff, mystification, ruse, or subterfuge.

Deception is a major relational transgression that often leads to feelings of betrayal and distrust between relational partners. Deception violates relational rules and is considered to be a negative violation of expectations. Most people expect friends, relational partners, and even strangers to be truthful most of the time. If people expected most conversations to be untruthful, talking and communicating with others would require distraction and misdirection to acquire reliable information. A significant amount of deception occurs between some romantic and relational partners.[3]
Deceit and dishonesty can also form grounds for civil litigation in tort, or contract law (where it is known as misrepresentation or fraudulent misrepresentation if deliberate), or give rise to criminal prosecution for fraud. It also forms a vital part of psychological warfare in denial and deception.

Deception includes several types of communications or omissions that serve to distort or omit the whole truth. Examples of deception range from false statements to misleading claims in which relevant information is omitted, leading the receiver to infer false conclusions. For example, a claim that 'sunflower oil is beneficial to brain health due to the presence of omega-3 fatty acids' may be misleading, as it leads the receiver to believe sunflower oil will benefit brain health more so than other foods. In fact, sunflower oil is relatively low in omega-3 fatty acids and is not particularly good for brain health, so while this claim is technically true, it leads the receiver to infer false information. Deception itself is intentionally managing verbal or nonverbal messages so that the message receiver will believe in a way that the message sender knows is false. Intent is critical with regard to deception. Intent differentiates between deception and an honest mistake. The Interpersonal Deception Theory explores the interrelation between communicative context and sender and receiver cognitions and behaviors in deceptive exchanges.

Deception detection between relational partners is extremely difficult unless a partner tells a blatant or obvious lie or contradicts something the other partner knows to be true. While it is difficult to deceive a partner over a long period of time, deception often occurs in day-to-day conversations between relational partners. Detecting deception is difficult because there are no known completely reliable indicators of deception and because people often reply on a truth-default state. Deception, however, places a significant cognitive load on the deceiver. He or she must recall previous statements so that his or her story remains consistent and believable. As a result, deceivers often leak important information both verbally and nonverbally.

Deception and its detection is a complex, fluid, and cognitive process that is based on the context of the message exchange. The interpersonal deception theory posits that interpersonal deception is a dynamic, iterative process of mutual influence between a sender, who manipulates information to depart from the truth, and a receiver, who attempts to establish the validity of the message A deceiver's actions are interrelated to the message receiver's actions. It is during this exchange that the deceiver will reveal verbal and nonverbal information about deceit. Some research has found that there are some cues that may be correlated with deceptive communication, but scholars frequently disagree about the effectiveness of many of these cues to serve as reliable indicators. Noted deception scholar Aldert Vrij even states that there is no nonverbal behavior that is uniquely associated with deception. As previously stated, a specific behavioral indicator of deception does not exist. There are, however, some nonverbal behaviors that have been found to be correlated with deception. Vrij found that examining a "cluster" of these cues was a significantly more reliable indicator of deception than examining a single cue. Mark proposes that deception is detected at the cognitive level. Lying requires deliberate conscious behavior, so listening to speech and watching body language are important factors in detecting lies. If a response to a question has a lot disturbances, less talking time, repeated words, and poor logical structure, then the person may be lying. Vocal cues such as frequency height and variation may also provide meaningful clues to deceit. Fear specifically causes heightened arousal in liars, which manifests in more frequent blinking, pupil dilation, speech disturbances, and a higher pitched voice. The liars that experience guilt have been shown to make attempts at putting distance between themselves and the deceptive communication, producing "no immediacy cues" These can be verbal or physical, including speaking in more indirect ways and showing an inability to maintain eye contact with their conversation partners.[1] Another cue for detecting deceptive speech is the tone of the speech itself. Streeter, Krauss, Geller, Olson, and Apple (1977) have assessed that fear

and anger, two emotions widely associated with deception, cause greater arousal than grief or indifference, and note that the amount of stress one feels is directly related to the frequency of the voice.

2- Restriction of movement

Freedom of movement, mobility rights, or the right to travel is a human rights concept encompassing the right of individuals to travel from place to place within the territory of a country,[1] and to leave the country and return to it. The right includes not only visiting places, but changing the place where the individual resides or works.

Such a right is provided in the constitutions of numerous states, and in documents reflecting norms of international law. For example, Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserts that:

- "Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state."
- "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Some people and organizations advocate an extension of the freedom of movement to include a freedom of movement – or migration – between the countries as well as within the countries.[4][5] The freedom of movement is restricted in a variety of ways by various governments and may even vary within the territory of a single country.[1] Such restrictions are generally based on public health, order, or safety justifications and postulate that the right to these conditions preempts the notion of freedom of movement.[6]

Restrictions on international travel on people (immigration or emigration) are commonplace.[6] Within countries, freedom of travel is often more limited for minors, and penal law can modify this right as it applies to persons charged with or convicted of crimes (for instance, parole, probation, registration).[7] In some countries, freedom of movement has historically been limited for women, and for members of disfavored racial and social groups.[7] Circumstances, both legal and practical, may operate to limit this freedom. For example, a nation that is generally permissive with respect to travel may restrict that right during time of war.

Restrictions may include the following:

- national and regional official minimum wage tariff barriers to labor-market entry (free movement or migration of workers);
- official identity cards (internal passports, citizenship licenses) that must be carried and produced on demand;
- obligations on persons to register changes of address or of partner with the state authorities;
- protectionist local/regional barriers to house building and therefore settlement in particular districts;
- Trespassing into another individual's property.

Freedom of movement between private properties

In some jurisdictions, questions have arisen as to the extent to which a private owner of land can exclude certain persons from land which is used for public purposes, such as a shopping mall or a park. There is also a rule of law that a landowner whose property has no public access can be awarded an easement to cross private land if necessary to reach his own property. Conversely, public nuisance laws prevent alternate use of public streets designated for public transit from being used for block parties and playing basketball.

Parents or other legal guardians are typically able to restrict the movements of minor children under their care, and of other adults who have been legally deemed incompetent to govern their own movement. Employers may legally set some restrictions on the movements of employees, and terminate employment if those restrictions are breached.

Domestic restriction Governments may generally sharply restrict the freedom of movement of persons who have been convicted of crimes, most conspicuously in the context of imprisonment. Restrictions may also be placed on convicted criminals who are on probation or have been released on parole. Persons who have been charged with crimes and have been released on bail may also be prohibited from traveling. A material witness may also be denied the right to travel

Though travelling to and from countries is generally permitted (with some limitations), most governments restrict the length of time that temporary visitors may stay in the country. This can be dependent on country of citizenship and country travelled to among other factors. In some instances (such as those of refugees who are at risk of immediate bodily harm on return to their country or those seeking legal asylum), indefinite stay may be allowed on humanitarian grounds, but in most other cases, stay is generally limited. One notable exception to this is the Schengen Area, where citizens of any country in the EU generally enjoy indefinite stay in other EU countries.[8]

Furthermore, restrictions on the right to relocate or live in certain areas of a country have been imposed in several countries, most prominently China.

Isolation Refers to physical, social and emotional which often used to facilitate power and control over someone for an abusive purpose. This applies in many contexts such as workplace bullying, elder abuse, domestic abuse, child abuse, and cults.

Isolation reduces the opportunity of the abused to be rescued or escape from the abuse. It also helps disorientate the abused and makes the abused more dependent on the abuser. The degree of power and control over the abused is contingent upon the degree of their physical or emotional isolation

Isolation of the victim from the outside world is an important element of psychological control Isolation includes controlling a person's social activity: whom they see, whom they talk to, where they go and any other method to limit their access to others. It may also include limiting what material is read. It can include insisting on knowing where they are and requiring permission for medical care. The abuser exhibits hypersensitive and reactive jealousy.

Isolation can be aided by:

- economic abuse thus limiting the victim's actions as they may then lack the necessary resources to resist or escape from the abuse

- smearing or discrediting the abused amongst their community so the abused does not get help or support from others

- divide and conquer

2.3 The factor structure between Child Soldier, and force recruitment   on armed conflict

Armed conflict is the use of illegitimate force (actual or threatened) with arms or explosives, against a person, group, community, or state that undermines people-centered security and/or sustainable development. An armed conflict is a contested incompatibility which concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths (Duponchell, 2010). As such, armed violence can result in the loss of fixed assets, the disruption of formal and informal labor markets, reductions in, or absence of foreign and domestic investment, declining tax revenues and diminishing service-delivery capacities. In short, armed violence undermines development (UNDP, 2008). Moreover, the uncertainty generated by the attacks, kidnaps and threats has decreased their investment in research, technology and in hiring more laborers. Collier and Duponchell, (2010) uses information from a firm survey conducted by the World Bank in 2006 in Sierra Leone, finding that conflict reduces the number of employees that a firm can hire (Duponchell, 2010). Armed conflict is measured by attributes like destruction of infrastructure, unprotected protected human and property rights, Loss of lives and displacement of people (Blattman, 2010).

- **Loss of lives**

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 (Dreher, 2010).

- **Destruction of infrastructure**

During violent an armed conflict, assets get lost or destroyed through heavy fighting and looting. The Burundi armed conflicts in the 1990s was associated with severe asset depletion (Bandyopadhya, 2010).

- **Forced displacement**

Large population movements typically accompany an armed conflict. Asylum seekers and forced migrants are, to a large extent, young economically active household members. Other displaced groups such as the elderly, women and children are overrepresented amongst refugees from armed conflicts areas (Berthélemy, 2011). Armed conflict is measured by attributes like destruction of infrastructure, unprotected protected human and property rights, Loss of lives and displacement of people basing on armed conflict model by (Blattman and Miguel, 2010).

- **Unprotected property rights**

International human right law lays down obligations of governments to act in certain ways to refrain from certain acts in order to protect human and property rights and fundamental freedoms of individual and groups. Most often during armed conflicts, human and property rights are infringed upon the most (Berthélemy, 2006). Humanitarian law applies in armed conflicts, restructuring the actions of warning parties, providing for protection and human treatment of persons who are not taking part in the conflict of those that can longer take part in the armed hostilities (Blattman and Miguel, 2010).

CHAPTER THREE
METHODOLOGY
3.0 Introduction

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

3.1 Research Design

The research design was a case study and descriptive. In addition, the study adopted a triangulation of both quantitative and qualitative approaches for data collection and analysis. In this case, the quantitative approach allowed the researcher to solicit information expressed in numerical format while the qualitative approach complemented the quantitative approach by soliciting more detailed information expressed in textual format (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999).

3.2 Study Population

The research was carried out in Central Equatorial State. The population comprised of 193 people from the state. The researcher clustered this to 8 Administrative staff, 35 Operational staff and 150 citizens of Equatorial State (Table 3.1)

Table: 3.1: Population size

Target Group	Population
Administrative staff	8
Operational staff	35
Citizens	150
Total	**193**

Source: Primary Data

3.3 Sampling Procedure

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

3.4 Sample size and selection strategy

The sample size was calculated using the Krejcie and Morgan Table (1970) for determining the sample, as this gave a practical ratio based on the State's population size. According to Krejcie and Morgan Table, approximately 193 respondents will be used as a sample size of the entire population (182). The researcher clustered this population into one of 8 administrators, 30 operational staff and 108 residents of Central Equatorial State as explained in Table 3.2 below.

Table: 3.2: Sample size distribution

Target Group	Population	Sample
Administrative staff	8	8
Operational staff	35	30
Citizens	150	108
Total	**193**	**164**

Source: Primary Data

3.5 Data sources
3.5.1 Primary data

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

3.5.2 Secondary data

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

3.6 Research methods
3.6.1 Survey

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

3.7 Data collection instruments
3.7.1 Closed Questionnaire

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

3.8 Validity and Reliability of Research tools

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

Table 3.3: Validity and Reliability of the Instrument Variable

Variable	Anchor	Cronbach Alpha Coefficient	CVR(Content Validity Ratio)
Conscription	5 point	0.7825	0.7150
Armed Conflict	5 point	0.7525	0.7350

Source: Primary data

Since all Content Validity indices for all experts and Alpha coefficients were above 0.8, then the items/questions selected for the study were relevant to the study variables

3.9 Measurement of Variables

- Conscription was measured using a five point Likert type scale (1- strongly disagree, 2-Disagree, 3-Not sure, 4- Agree and 5-Strongly agree) by Somerville, with attributes like; abuse of vulnerability, deception, Restriction of movement and isolation.

- Armed Conflict was measured using a five point Likert type scale (1- strongly disagree, 2-Disagree, 3-Not sure, 4- Agree and 5-Strongly agree) with attributes like; destruction of infrastructure, force displacement, loss of lives, un protected human and property rights.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

Maximum effort was ensured to observe ethical principles to ensure that bias is eliminated and maximize meaning of information provided. Respect for all intellectual property where all the secondary data was properly documented and referenced. The respect for respondents was ensured regarding information provided, and non-discrimination to allow willing and equal participation. In addition, no client was coerced to give the information, but was convinced to give the feedback at will, in this study. The researcher recognized the rights of individuals to privacy, personal data protection and freedom of movement. Masculinity was put in consideration especially in cultures where it is associated with self-esteem. Finally, all the data collected was destroyed after capturing and analysis.

3.11. Data process and analysis

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

3.12 Anticipated limitations and problems encountered.

The researcher encountered the following limitations

i. Sensitivity of information; some of the staff were reluctant to respond to some of the questions since they deal with government information. The researcher assured them of maximum confidentiality so they can provide all the required information.

ii. Busy schedules; some key informant respondents had busy schedules and lack time to participate in the study. The researcher made appointments with the respondents in order to meet at appropriate times for the interviews.

iii. Unwillingness to fill the questionnaires; some respondents were unwilling to share information about their leaders, supervisors, workmates and the service system. The researcher however endeavored to emphasize that it is a purely academic research and confidentiality was upheld.

iv. Interpretation of the questions may affect the meaning as some respondents can get difficulty in interpreting the questions correctly since English is not used as the national language. However the researcher tried to interpret the questions for them where necessary.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF STUDY FINDINGS
4.0 Introduction

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

4.1 Respondents' Bio Data

The response rate was 85% (140 respondents).
4.1.1 Gender of respondents

Table 4.1 below presents the gender distribution of the respondents.

Table 1.1 Gender by respondent distribution

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	88	62.9
Female	52	37.1
Total	**140**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data computed

The result in table 4.1 indicates that at 62.9% were males and 37.1% were females.

4.1.2 Age Group of the Respondents

Table 4.2 below presents the age of the respondents

Table 4.2: Age Group of the Respondents

Age group	Frequency	Percent
41 - 50 years	58	41.4
31 - 40 years	41	29.3
21 - 30 years	28	27.1
50 + years	13	9.3
Total	**140**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data computed

The results in table 4.2 indicate that 41.4% of respondents were between the age ranges of 41 – 50 years. In addition, those within the age bracket of 31 – 40 were 29.3%. Those who were between the ages ranges of 21 – 30 years were followed with a statistical representation of 27.1%. 9.3% were between the age range of 50 and above.

4.1.3   Marital Status of the Respondents

The table below 4.3 presents marital status of respondents

Table 4.3: Marital Status of the Respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Married	87	62.1
Single	33	23.6
Separated	12	8.6
Divorced	8	5.7
Total	**140**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data computed

The result in table 4.3 indicates that 62.1% of respondents were married, 23.6% were single,   8.6% had divorced and 5.7% were separated.

4.1.4   Respondents' Number of Dependents

The table below 4.4 presents the number of dependents for the respondents.

Table 4.4: Respondents' Number of Dependents

Number of Dependents	Frequency	Percent
1 to 3	56	40.0
4 to 5	48	34.3
Above 5	25	17.9
None	11	7.8
Total	**140**	**100.0**

Source: Primary Data computed

The result in table 4.4 above indicates that 40% of the respondents were with dependents ranging from 1 to 3. In addition, 34.3% had 4 to 5 dependents, 17.9% had above 5 dependents and 7.8% had no dependents.

4.1.5   Respondents' Level of Education

The table below 4.5 presents the educational levels of the respondents.

Table 4.5: Respondents' Level of Education

Level of Education	Frequency	Percent
Tertiary	45	32.1
Diploma	32	22.8
Certificate	23	16.4
Primary	18	12.8
Never studied	17	12.2
Masters	5	3.6
Total	**140**	**100.0**

Source: Primary Data computed

The result in table 4.5 above indicates that 32.1% of the respondents were holding a degree as their level of education, 22.8% had attained diplomas, 16.4% were holding certificates as their level of education, 12.8% studied up to primary level of education and 12.2% had never studied while the remaining 3.6% had Master level of education.

4.1.6   Respondents' Working Experience

The table below 4.6 presents the number of years the respondents have been working/ using the company's products

Table 4.6: Respondents' Working Experience

Working Experience	Frequency	Percent
6 and Above	57	40.7
4 - 6 years	38	27.1
4 - 4 years	22	15.7
1 - 2 years	16	11.4
Less than 1 year	5	3.6
Total	**140**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data computed

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

4.2 Relationship between Study

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

Table 4.7 Pearson's zero order correlation matrix

	1	2	3
Conscription (1)	.432**	1.000	
Armed conflict (2)	.632**	.512**	1.000

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

4.2.1 The impact of Child soldiers   in Armed Conflict.

The results in table 4.7 above indicate a positive impact of Child Soldiers on conflict armed
 $(r = 0.632$, P-value $< 0.01)$ which implies that any change in child soldiers influence the armed conflict processes in a state like Central equataria and South Sudan as a whole.

4.2.1 The relationship between forced recruitment and armed Conflict

The results in table 4.7 above indicate a positive relationship between force recruitment and armed conflict $(r = 0.512$, P-value $< 0.01)$ which implies that force recruitments influence the armed conflict processes in a state like Central Equatorial State and South Sudan as a whole.

4.2.3 The influence of child soldiers and force recruitment in armed conflict.

Regression analysis was used to examine the level at which child soldiers and force recruitment determine the level of armed conflict in Central Equatorial State of South Sudan.

Table 4.8 below shows the regression model for child soldiers and force recruitments on Armed conflict

Model	Un-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients		
	B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**	**T**	**Sig**
Constant	-0.175	1.734		.041	.509
Child soldiers	.482	. 452	.581	1.023	.425
Force recruitments	.323	.615	.343	.451	.311
R= 0.634 R- Square =0.588, Adjusted R- square = 0.301, F= 4.332, Sig = 1.011					

Source: Primary data computed

Results in table 4.8 above show (R= 0.634) a combination of child soldiers and force recruitment in assessing the level to which they can predict the level of armed Conflict in Central Equatorial State of South Sudan. These variables explained 59% of the variance of Armed Conflict
(R Square =.518). The most influential predictor of armed Conflict was child soldiers
(β = .581, Sig. 425). Force recruitment is less likely to influence Armed Conflict since it portrays low significance (β = .343, Sig. 311) in the model.
A unit change in Child soldier's processes will contribute to a change in the possibility of armed Conflict by (.581) while a one unit change in force recruitment will contribute to a change in the armed Conflict of Central equatoria and other States s of South Sudan (343).

4.4 The factor loadings of Child soldiers, force recruitments and Armed Conflict.
4.4.1 Factor Analysis of child soldiers

Table 4.9: Factor Analysis of Child soldiers

Variables	Forced recruitment	Child abuses	Lack of basic needs	Psychological trauma
There are mediations, international forums for conflict management	.930			
There were requests for diplomatic intervention during the conflict management processes	.918			
The Country tried to recall the ambassadors and explicit offers to mediate in the conflict management process	.901			
There has been lowering of barriers to such trade and it leads to trade wars and tariff		.893		
Economic relations affect global alliances, globalization and the economic health of nations		.864		
There are recommends to develop, encourage, and maintain these relations among diverse nations and cultures		.841		
There are interactions, both direct and indirect			.832	
Cultural relations create pathways that can be leveraged to prevent or resolve conflict			.815	
The available cultural relations have created opportunities for engagement with the goal of preventing and resolving conflicts			.807	
There is management of the environmental relations between states and between states and other actors				.812
Diplomacy is concerned with advising, shaping and implementing environmental foreign policy				.804
States coordinate and secure particular or wider interests of the environmental policies				.773
Eigen Value	**1.289**	**.183**	**.164**	**.064**

Variance %	83.788	11.654	3.287	1.271
Cumulative	83.788	95.442	98.729	100

Source: Primary data computed

The results in table 4.9 show the factor analysis results of child soldiers variables, four factors were extracted, component one (force recruitment) explains 83.8%, followed by child abuse 11.7%, the third (lack of basic need) 3.3% and the last (psychological trauma) 1.3% of the variance of child soldiers .

The factor analysis results of child soldiers under force recruitment attribute were explained that; there are need for international forums for conflict management93%, there were requests for diplomatic intervention during the armed conflict management processes92% and that the Country tried to recall the ambassadors and explicit offers to mediate in the conflict management process 91%.

Under child abuse attribute, they were explained that; there has been lowering of barriers to such problem it leads to trade wars and tariff89%, child abuse affect global alliances, globalization and the economic health of nations 86% and that there are recommends to develop, encourage, and maintain these relations among diverse nations and cultures84%.
With the lack of basic need attribute, the results were explained that; there are interactions, both direct and indirect among two or more countries 83%, improving of basic needs create pathways that can be leveraged to prevent or resolve conflict 82% and that the available cooperation will created opportunities for engagement with the goal of preventing and resolving conflicts81%.
Lastly under Psychological trauma attribute, they were explained that; there is management of the cooperation between states and other actors 81%, international community is concerned with advising, shaping and implementing policy of Child soldiers 80% and that the States coordinate and secure particular or wider interests of preventing child soldiers 77%.

4.4.2 Factor Analysis of force recruitment
Table 4.10: Factor Analysis of force recruitment

Variables	Abuse of vulnerability	Deception	Restriction of movement	Isolation
There is concern for Children skipping school as it could be important for sustainable development	.912			
There is equal access to housing in the Country	.884			
There is Concern for Disrespect for adults and other marginalized persons	.854			
There is education for all		.835		
The institutions and government try to prevent crime in the community		.811		
Counseling services are offered to victims of war		.804		
People in the community talk freely with others			.795	
I feel comfortable with people with different means\and class			.774	
Social cohesions focus more specifically on social bonds through Solidarity.			.753	
There is provision of resources by an individuals and repayment of resource of equivalent value				.743
High levels of social capital gives rise to high level of reciprocal relationship				.722
There is more with cooperative and well-functioning societies				.705
Eigen Value	2.220	1.607	0.695	0.479
Variance %	71.393	15.136	8.902	4.569
Cumulative	71.393	86.529	95.431	100

Source: Primary data

The results in table 4.10 above show the factor analysis results of force recruitments variables, four factors were extracted, component one (Abuse of vulnerability) explains 71.4%, followed by deception 15.1%, the third (restriction of movement) explained it with 8.9% and the lass was Reciprocity with 4.6% of the variance of isolation.

The factor analysis results of force recruitments under abuse of vulnerability attribute, they were explained that; there is concern for Children skipping school as it could be important for sustainable development 91%, there is equal access to housing in the Country 88% and that there is Concern for Disrespect for adults and other marginalized persons 85%.
With deception attribute, the results were explained that; there is need for education for all 84%, the institutions and government should try to prevent crime in the community 81% and that Counseling services should be offered to the victims of war 81%

While with restriction of movements attribute, they were explained that; People in the community should be allow to talk freely with others (Freedom of Speech) 80%, I feel comfortable with people with different means\and class 77% and that Social cohesions focus more specifically on social bonds through Solidarity 75%.

Lastly under restriction of movement attribute; there is need for provision of resources by an individuals and repayment of resource of equivalent value 74%, High levels of social capital gives rise to high level of reciprocal relationship 72% and that There is more with cooperative and well-functioning societies 71%.

4.4.3   Factor Analysis of armed Conflict
Table 4.11: Factor Analysis of armed Conflict

Variables	Destruction of infrastructure	Force recruitment	Loss of lives	Un protected human
All the relevant stakeholders are engaged in the management of the natural resources	.914			
Leaders try to emotions manage the emotions of the citizens effectively to avert full blown conflicts	.893			
People can meaningfully benefit from the exploitation of the natural resources in an atmosphere of managed conflicts	.860			
Negotiation has been used in facilitating the effective management of conflicts		.853		
Negotiation has been involving parties meeting to identify and discuss the issues at hand		.841		
Leaders use efficient conflict management mechanisms in terms of management of time, costs		.828		
It is the natural mandate of courts of law to entertain disputes in Juba County			.749	
Courts in South Sudan have encountered a number of problems related to access to justice			.728	
The citizens have problems with paying court fees			.716	
There has been a continuation of the negotiation process by other means where instead of having a two way negotiation				.638
Leaders use efficient conflict management mechanisms with mediators				.620
Mediators have been successfully used to achieve the right of access to justice for parties.				.601
Eigen Value	2.776	.782	.403	.039
Variance %	66.398	19.549	10.069	3.984
Cumulative	66.398	85.947	96.016	100

Source: Primary data computed

The results in table 4.11 shows the factor analysis results of Armed Conflict variables, four factors were extracted, component one (destruction of infrastructures) explains 66.4%, followed by force displacement 19.55%, the third (loss of lives) 10.07% and the last
(Unprotected human & property rights) 3.9% of the variance of Armed Conflict.

The factor analysis results of Armed Conflict under destruction of infrastructures attribute were explained that; all the relevant stakeholders are engaged in the management of the natural resources91%, Leaders try to emotions manage the emotions of the citizens effectively to avert full blown conflicts89% and that Institutions have efficient teams for response 94%.

Under force displacement attribute, they were explained that; has been used in facilitating the effective management of conflicts 85%, loss of lives is a concern that has involving parties meeting to identify and discuss the issues at hand84% and that Leaders use efficient conflict management mechanisms in terms of management of time, costs83%.

With unprotected human and property rights attribute, the results were explained that; it is the mandate of the Government to addressing the challenges of Armed conflict and force recruitment of children in the country 75%, Courts in South Sudan have encountered a number of problems related to access to justice73% and that the citizens have problems with paying court fees 73%.

Lastly under destruction of infrastructures attribute, the results were explained that; there has been a continuation of the Armed conflict and child soldiers in the country 64%, Leaders should use efficient Armed conflict management mechanisms 62% and the Mediators should have been successfully used to achieve the right of access to justice for parties 60%.

CHAPTER FIVE
DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS
5.0 Introduction
This chapter presents interpretation of the study findings.
5.1 Bio Data
5.1.1 Gender of the respondents
The results indicated that at 62.9% were males and 37.1% were females. The results are attributes are attributed to the ongoing conflicts in the Country which have displaced a lot women. It also implied that most of the employees at the state were males. However, obtaining information from both male and female is an indicator that the information contained in this report is gender sensitive hence the report data being genuine.

5.1.2 Age group of the respondents
The results indicated that 41.4% of respondents were between the age ranges of 41 – 50 years. In addition, those within the age bracket of 31 – 40 were 29.3%. Those who were between the ages ranges of 21 – 30 years were followed with a statistical representation of 27.1%. 9.3% were between the age range of 50 and above. This implied that most of the employees and the citizens that participated in the study were between the age range of 41 - 50 years, an indicator that the state employs mature and energetic people who can effectively carry out all possible policies of diplomacy to avoid political instabilities as well as approaches towards better institutional responses for improved conflict resolution. Therefore, presentation of data obtained from mature respondents of above 41 years means that data contained in this study is good and reasonable.

5.1.3 Marital Status of the respondents
The result indicated that 62.1% of respondents were married, 23.6% were single, 8.6% had divorced and 5.7% had separated from their partners. This implies that most of the employees engaged in implementing policies possible policies of diplomacy to avoid political instabilities as well as approaches towards better institutional responses for improved conflict resolution and many of the stakeholders in the state were married which is a sign of responsibility.

5.1.4 Number of dependents for the respondents
The results indicated that 40% of the respondents were with dependents ranging from 1 to 3. In addition, 34.3% had 4 to 5 dependents, 17.9% had above 5 dependents and 7.8% had no dependents. This implied that most of the employees and citizens of the state were responsible people since most of them had dependents to cater for.

5.1.5 Education levels of the respondents
Results indicated that 32.1% of the respondents were holding a degree as their level of education, 22.8% had attained diplomas, 16.4% were holding certificates as their level of education, 12.8% studied up to primary level of education and 12.2% had never studied while the remaining 3.6% had Master level of education. This implied that the workers had acquired some skills to work in the state since some of the workers had acquired a reasonable level of education. However the leaders in the County needed to lay strategies to improve education of the beneficiaries. The results also indicated that the information got during the research can be depended on as majority of the respondents were educated with capability of researching and making independent decisions.

5.1.6. Number of years the respondents have been working in central Equatoria
The results showed that 40.7% of the respondents had a working experience of 6 years and above. In addition, 27.1% had a working experience of 5 to 6 years, 15.7% had 3 to 4 years working experience, followed by respondents with a working experience of 1 to 2 years 11.4% and 3.6% as the least with an experience of less than 1 year. Most of the respondents who participated in this study had stayed in the state for 6 and above years, an indication that data obtained was from people who were mature with working experience in the state and that information got from them was not biased

5.2 The relationship between the variables
5.2.1 The impact of child soldiers   on Armed Conflict.
The results indicated a positive impact of foreign relations   on conflict resolution
(r = 0.632, P-value < 0.01) which implied that any change in child soldiers influence the armed conflict. Processes in a state like Central Equatoria and South Sudan as a whole.

The results are supported by Welsh, (2014) who said that the implementation of these pillars provides a guiding framework for Armed Conflict. This will further guide the country as it pursues its vision of becoming peaceful, prosperous and globally competitive while promoting sustainable development. Muigua, (2011) adds that effective cooperation, support and effective coordination in the conflict management process stimulates parties favoring the peace agreement to meet their commitments and thereby diminishes the possibility of hostility.

Shokouh Abadi, (2011) concludes that diplomatic initiatives as attempts by outside parties can transform a conflict by enhancing communication between warring parties and providing information about the conflict that can help generate movement toward negotiated outcomes.

5.2.2 The relationship between force recruitment and Armed Conflict.
The results indicate a positive relationship between force recruitment and armed conflict.
 (r = 0.512, P-value < 0.01) which implied that child soldiers influence the force recruitment
  & armed conflict in a State like central Equatoria and South Sudan as a whole.
The results are in line with Nigel, (2013) who argues that in remote and marginalized communities where the rural economy is weak, opportunities are few and education resources are scarce, effective and efficient rural education, which incorporates practical and technical skills appropriate to the rural context, is important in the sustainable livelihoods of rural communities. Both government policy empowers people, organizations and society to systematically stimulate and develop their capabilities over time to achieve social and economic goal, observed DFID (2012).

5.2.3 The influence of child soldiers and force recruitment on conflict resolution
Results explained 59% of the variance of Conflict (R Square =.518) as the level to which they can predict the level of Armed Conflict in Central Equatoria of South Sudan. Such that unit change in force recruitment processes will contribute to a change in the possibility of Armed Conflict by (.581) while a one unit change in child soldiers will contribute to a change in the Conflict of the Central Equatorial State and other states of South Sudan (343).

The results are in line with UNESCO-IHP, (2014) and Warner, (2014), who attempt through child soldiers can alter the course of Armed conflict through providing material, intelligence and financial support to change the structure of the relationship among combatants, or alternatively, providing information through mediation and other diplomatic initiatives to change the information that they hold about their adversary. Ury & Goldberg, (2014) adds that the approaches reached at through can have conflict management goals, although mediation has a much more direct link to a goal of containing violence and making peace.
Sudan as a whole and further research.

6.1 Conclusions
The study established that in general terms variables including public foreign relations and government policyplay a big role in improving on conflict resolution in any state and the country at large. This trend shows that there is actually a need for improvement in diplomatic relations and government policies as the best way to improve conflict resolution.
The challenge however, is that the current diplomatic relations and natural resource government policies have not been given a priority yet it greatly determine conflict resolution. in any Country.
If environmental justice and democracy are to be achieved, then there is need to adopt an integrated approach to both conflict resolution and dispute settlement mechanisms in order to promote peace, coexistence, justice for all and participation by all the involved parties. Therefore Counties in any Country should set and implement clear and effective foreign relations, improve government policies towards conflict   will ultimately lead to better conflict resolution in the South Sudan and Equatorial State in particular.

6.2 Recommendations
Basing on the study findings and the conclusions, the researcher derived the following recommendations:
i. The State and Country leaders should develop diplomatic relations with other international communities that aim at empowering people with education values and promoting an electoral process that serves the purpose of national renewal and peace commitment. And to promote an electoral process that serves the purposes of national renewal and peace the commitment of the international community is imperative as questions of how to address peace-building and electoral assistance have received extensive attention.
ii. The study recommends that all organizations and stakeholders invest heavily in educating their staff and sensitizing their beneficiaries about the need for peace building and where need be, set up education programs for their staff in a bid to build their institutions.
iii. There is a need to make more use of an integrated application of litigation, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and traditional justice systems in the management of natural resource conflicts. Litigation is desirable in that it is able to secure compliance by bringing unwilling parties to the process and also giving a binding outcome that is enforceable without further agreement.

iv. The study recommends that lobbying be done for more organizations to join in and engage in stopping child soldiers and force recruitment to attain peace building process in order to fully curb the issue of armed conflicts and also improve the rate at which peace building is being attained.

v. Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms such as negotiation, fact finding facilitation and mediation should be adopted since they have the potential to enhance environmental justice since they allow parties to enjoy autonomy over the process and outcome; they are expeditious, cost-effective, and flexible and employ non-complex procedures. They greatly enhance the principle of public participation in natural resources management. They result in mutually satisfying outcomes which essentially resolves the conflict thus achieving lasting peace among the previously conflicting parties.

6.3 Areas for further future Research

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

[1] REFERENCES

[2] Abosede Babatunde, 'Environmental Conflict and the Politics of Oil in the Oil-Bearing Areas of Nigeria's Niger Delta', University of Peace, The Peace and Conflict Review, Volume 5, Issue 1, 2010. 64 Ibid.; Human Rights Watch interview, November 28, 2002. For a discussion of other barriers on access to education, see um futuro de esperança para as crianças de Angola: uma análise da situação da criança (Luanda: Ministério do Planeamento, Ministério da Assistência, and UNICEF, n.d.), pp. 54-57.

[3] 65 Human Rights Watch interviews, December 3 and 4, 2002.

[4] 66 International Monetary Fund, *Angola: Recent Economic Developments*, IMF Staff Country Report Number 00/111, August 2000; International Monetary Fund, *Angola: Staff Report for the Article IV Consultation*, March 18, 2002, pp. 28-33, (copy on file at Human Rights Watch).

[5] 67 Angola Press Agency, *2003 State Budget Passed*, December 19, 2002 [online]. http://allafrica.com/angola/200212190593.html (retrieved December 20, 2002).

[6] 68 International Monetary Fund, *Angola: Staff Report*, pp. 28-33.

[7] 69 Angola Press Agency, *Child Protection Strategies Meeting Continues*, December 17, 2002 [online], http://allafrica.com/angola/200212170632.html (December 20, 2002).

[8] 70 United Nation's Children's Fund News Notes, "A New Phase in Action for Separated Children and Child Soldiers in Angola," Luanda, Angola, March 7, 2003.

[9] 71 Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN), "Angola: Reintegration of Child Soldiers Underway," January 15, 2003.

[10] 72 Verhey, Beth, "Child Soldiers Preventing, Demobilizing and Reintegrating," November 2001, p. 7.

[11] 73 Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction Unit, Social Development Department, "Child Soldiers: Prevention, Demobilization and Reintegration," Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development Network of the World Bank, May 2002, p. 2.

[12] 74 United Nations, *Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children Impact of Armed Conflict on Children*, (New York: United Nations Publication, August 26, 1996), A/51/306, p. 19.

[13] 75 The World Bank, *Technical Annex for a Proposed Grant of SDR 24 Million (US$ 33 Million Equivalent) to the Republic of Angola for an Angola Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project*, (Document of the World Bank: Report No. T7580-ANG, March 7, 2003), p. 37.

[14] 76 Ibid., pp. 19, 31-32, and 42.

[15] 77 Human Rights Watch interview, Luanda, December 7, 2002; see David Hartley, "HALO Trust in Angola," *Journal of Mine Action*, Issue 6.2, 2002.

[16] 78 Human Rights Watch interviews, Luanda, November 25 and 26, and Moxico, December 2, 2002.

[17] 79 Human Rights Watch interview, Luanda, November 19, 2002.

[18] 80 Human Rights Watch interview, Moxico, December 4, 2002.

[19] 81 Angola Press Agency, "Some 210,000 Children in the Teaching System This Year," March 4, 2003 [online], http://allafrica.com/stories/200303040544.html (retrieved March 5, 2003).

[20] 82 Angola Press Agency, "250 Children Out of 1000 Die Before Five," January 25, 2003 [online], http://www.unfoundation.org/unwire/util/display_stories.asp (retrieved January 27, 2003).

[21] 83 UNAIDS "Angola – Epidemiological Fact Sheets on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections," 2002 Update, p. 2.

[22] 84 Constitution of Angola, article 152, "on duty to defend the country", Lei Constitutional da República de Angola, art. 152(2), "O service militar é obrigatório. A lei define as formats do seu cumprimento." For conscription at the age of 20 see Law 1/93. For age of 18 for voluntary service see Decree No. 40/96, December 13, 1996.

[23] 85 Ibid.

[24] 86 African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, article 22; Angola ratified the charter in 1992.

[25] 87 Convention on the Rights of the Child, article 39.

[26] 88 Comments by the Committee on the Rights of the Child on article 39, Sierra Leone, IRCO, Add. 116, para 74. See Comments to Article 8, Sierra Leone IRCO, Add. 1.

[27] 89 ILO Convention 182 – Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, Article 7, June 17, 1999.

[28] 90 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), articles 2, 3, and 26. See Committee on Civil and Political Rights, *General Comment 18, Non-Discrimination*, paragraphs 7 & 12, U.N. Doc. HRI\GEN\Rev.1 at 26 (1994).

[29] 91 Human Rights Committee, *General Comment 18, Non-discrimination*, paragraph 13, 37th Session, 1989.

[30] 92 UN Wire, *Angola: UNICEF Study Finds 25 Percent Mortality Among Children Under 5*, January 24,

[31] Andrew F. Amendola, (2011). 'Combating Adversarialism in Negotiation: An Evolution towards More Therapeutic Approaches' Nujs Law Review 4 Nujs L. Rev. pp. 347-370.

[32] Antonia Engel and Benedikt Korf, 'Negotiation and mediation techniques for natural resource management' Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations, Rome, 2014, p. 22

[33] Badler, Howard (2008), September). Conflict management in the workplace. *Training news*. Retrieved March 27, 2012

[34] Barnett, Michael and Duvall, Raymond (2010) 'Power in International Politics', International Organization, 59 (1):39-75.

[35] Berridge, G. R. (2005). Diplomacy: Theory and Practice, 3rd edn. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

[36] Claude, Inis L. (2012) Power and International Relations. New York: Random House.

[37] Christina Leb (2012) The right to water in a trans-boundary context: emergence of seminal trends, Water International, 37:6, pp. 640-653 at p. 640, DOI: 10.1080/02508060.2012.710950.

[38] Christopher Moore, (2009). *The Mediation Process: Practical Strategies for Resolving Conflict*, 3rd, (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers. Summary written by Tanya Glaser, Conflict Research Consortium.

[39] Cloke, K., (2010). "The Culture of Mediation: Settlement vs. Resolution", The Conflict Resolution Information Source, Version IV, December 2005

[40] Convention on Biological Diversity, 2011-2020, United Nations Decade on Biodiversity: Living in Harmony with Nature.

[41] Cohen, R. & Westbrook, R. (Eds.) (2012). Amarna Diplomacy: The Beginnings of International Relations. Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins University Press.

[42] Conflict Management Techniques, (2012). Conflict Resolution model, (2012). Retrieved April 20, 2012.

[43] Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), (2008), Article 2. Water Secure World - Global Water Partnership', Available at http://www.gwp.org/The-Challenge/What-is-IWRM/ Accessed on 15th August, 2014.

[44] Cooper, A., Hocking, B. & Maley, W. (Eds.), (2008). Global Governance and Diplomacy: Worlds Apart? Houndmills: Palgrave.

[45] Guzzini, Stefano (2009). Realism in International Relations and International Political Economy. London: Routledge.

[46] Emmett P. Fiske, (2011). 'Reconceptualising Environmental Conflict Resolution: The Developmental Facilitation Approach', p. 1.

[47] Farooq Khan, (2009). Alternative Dispute Resolution, A paper presented Chartered Institute of Arbitrators-Kenya Branch Advanced Arbitration Course held on 8-9th March 2007, at Nairobi.

[48] Gleick, P.H., (2012). 'Water and Conflict: Fresh Water Resources and International Security', International Security, Vol. 18, No. 1 pp. 79-112

[49] Hamilton, G., (2014) 'Rapporteur Report: Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) —Definitions, Types and Feasibility' International Investment and ADR.

[50] Heinrich Boll Stiftung, (2014) 'Roadmap to prosperity through sustainable Natural resources management in the East and Horn of Africa', Essay of the East and Horn of African Delegates.

[51] International Alert et al. (2011). Conflict-Sensitive Approaches to Development, Humanitarian Assistance and Peace building: Tools for Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment: A Resource Pack. Edited by AfricaPeace Forum (APFO), Center for Conflict Resolution (CECORE), Consortium of HumanitarianAgencies (CHA), Forum on Early Warning and Early Response (FEWER), International Alert andSafer world.

[52] K. W. Chau, (2007). Insight into resolving construction disputes by mediation/ Arbitration in Hong Kong, Journal Of Professional Issues In Engineering Education And Practice, ASCE / APRIL 2007, pp 143-147 at P. 143.

[53] World Bank (2013).World Bank Development Report 2001. Washington, D.C. The World Bank.

[54] McGraw-Hill

[55] World Health Report, Performance of developing countries' health financial systems for quality health delivery, (2010).

[56] World Health Organisation, Improving national health accounting systems for better health care, 25 June (2012), Accessed on 4th January (2012).