

**EFFECTIVENESS OF PASTORALIST SEASONAL CROSS-BORDER MIGRATION
CONFERENCES 2017-2019 IN PEACEBUILDING AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
IN ABYEI, SOUTH SUDAN**

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DECLARATION

This research thesis is my original work and has not been presented in any other institution of higher learning for the award of a degree.

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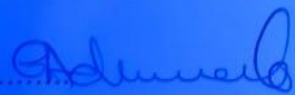
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DEDICATION

I dedicate this Thesis to my Late Parents, Mr. Kuot Mou Anyar, aka Kuot alive Malöldit and Mother Mrs. Awut Wiir Akuei. Without their courage, strength and inspiration to raise me up, I would have not managed to reach this level in the world and in my academic journey. I also dedicate this project to my late parents for their tireless efforts of instilling discipline which is still living in me. I must say that they were the best parents I was blessed to have on the earth.

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ABSTRACT

Abyei region harbours two different tribes, the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka (MAND) Communities. Every year during the dry season, pastoralists from Misseriya nomadic communities from Sudan crosses the border to Abyei region in search for water and pastures for their livestock and trading of goods and animals. In this process, disputes arise over the competition of the limited resources such as water, pastures, grazing land; fishing and Pastoralist seasonal cross border migration conference organizations have purposely organized peaceful meetings to manage pastoralist conflicts in the area. The purpose of this study was to establish the effectiveness of pastoralist seasonal cross border migration conferences 2017-2019 in peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. The study's specific objectives were: to investigate the role of pastoralist seasonal migration 2017-2019 conferences; examine the benefits of pastoralist seasonal migration 2017-2019 conferences; find out the challenges hindering pastoralist seasonal migration 2017-2019 conferences and strategies adopted to promote the activities of pastoralist seasonal migration 2017-2019 conferences in peace building and conflict management among communities in the Abyei Region. The study was anchored on two theories; Conflict Transformation Theory and Contingency Theory. Literature was reviewed as per the study objectives. The study adopted a descriptive survey design to examine the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. Target population was 5,375 people who included NGO employees, government representatives and members of the public from Abyei region and who were directly involved in peace building and conflict management initiatives. The study adopted stratified sampling technique to select respondents. Simple random sampling method was then used to select a sample size from members of the public and NGO employees; purposive sampling was used to select respondents from government representatives. A sample size of 372 was used in the study. A pilot test was conducted to ensure validity and reliability of the data collection tools (Questionnaires). Quantitative data analysis was done using descriptive statistics via software package for social science (SPSS). Regression analysis was done to reveal the relationship between the dependent and the independent variables. The study findings generally, indicated that the reliability (R) of the research instruments was 0.986 with a coefficient value of 1.15. Specifically, the findings of the study were that; effectiveness of pastoralist seasonal cross-border 2017-2019 migration conference activities, benefits implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border 2017-2019 migration conferences, challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border 2017-2019 migration conferences and strategies adapted to promote pastoralist cross-border 2017-2019 migration conferences had a relationship with peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. The study recommends that peace building organizations ensure their activities aim at achieving lasting peace. This is important as these activities create peace building initiatives which include projects which help unite communities. Ensure there are minimum challenges and at the same time adopt good strategies which ensure achievement of lasting peace within communities in Abyei region.

OPERATIONALIZATION OF TERMS

| | |
|--|---|
| Challenges facing Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration Conferences | These are difficult situations which require great effort and determination by peace building and conflict management organizations in Abyei, South Sudan |
| Implementation of Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration Conference Agreements | It is the application of signed contracts by pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration conference in Abyei, South Sudan |
| Pastoral Seasonal Cross-Border Migration Conference Activities | These are programs spearheaded by humanitarian organizations and are meant to ensure peace among conflicting communities in Abyei Region South Sudan |
| Peace building and Conflict Management | Is the prevention and transformation of conflicts and at the same time the creation of constructive conflict management |
| Policy frameworks | Are documents that sets out procedures which may be used in negotiation or decision-making as guidelines |
| Strategies Promoting Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration Conferences | These are general plans to adapted by Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration Conferences to achieve their long-term goals in Abyei, South Sudan |

ABBREVIATION/ACRONYMS

| | |
|---------------|---|
| AAA | Abyei Administrative Area |
| AB | Abyei Box |
| ASAA | Abyei Special Administrative Area |
| EU | European Union |
| JCPC | Joint Community Peace Committee |
| JPC | Joint Peace Committee |
| IOCNOC | International Olympic Committee, National Olympic Committee |
| MAND | Misseriya and Ngok Dinka |
| PSMC | Pastoral Seasonal Migration Conferences |

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction

The study aims to establish how effective pastoralists' seasonal cross border 2017 - 2019 migration conferences are in building peace and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. The chapter describes the background to the study, provides statement of the problem, objectives of the study, scope of the study, limitations and delimitations. Additionally, theoretical and conceptual framework was provided.

1.2 Background of the Study

Across the world, conflicts have been on and off since time immemorial. This is especially witnessed among the pastoral communities living in the arid and semi-arid environments (Howlander, 2016). Despite increased peace building and conflict management initiatives conflicts are far from ending as most of this result from competing for access as well as control of natural resources which triggers conflicts (Miyahana, 2015). According to Langer and Brown (2016), a conflict is a clash of interest and its basis may vary from one cause to the other. Its basis may be personal, racial class, political to mention but a few and normally follows a specific course. Conflicts in most parts of the world have been evidenced with the scramble for resources especially the natural ones. The scramble for natural resources may be the reason why numerous conflicts in are experienced in most parts of the world (Achankeng, 2013).

In spite of the fact that conflict situations sometimes encompass peace-making initiatives which have not been successful, concerned parties have been forced to review existing ways of

managing these situations. Langer and Brown (2016) argue that conflicts are characterized by clashes between people or communities which emerge from contrasts in supposition, demeanour and misunderstanding to mention but a few. Conflicts can also result from contentions, misfortune of peace and agreement and or physical manhandling; these can modify connections where companions sometimes turn as opponents. It can moreover emerge between nations, states and political parties as well (Catley, 2018).

Peace building alludes to the method that encourages the foundation of solid peace and tries to anticipate the repeat of viciousness by tending to root causes and impacts of struggle through compromise, institution building, and political as well as financial change (Langer & Brown, 2016). Within struggle prone region, the challenge isn't the struggle itself but the way in which these clashes are overseen. The point of improvement participation inside conflicts must hence be pointed at making a difference within the avoidance and change of clashes and at the same time valuable strife administration; this requires viable peace building and struggle administration approaches (Achankeg, 2013). For effective peace building, organizations such as pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration conferences 2017-2019 need to ensure that their point is to resolve conflicts that exist between concerned communities in Abyei Region, South Sudan.

Peri (2016) argues that pastoralist seasonal cross border migration conferences are as a result of the dynamics of seasonal migration of rural livelihood that is being used as a norm in many regions across the world. According to Dekker and Engbersen (2014), despite it being a complex in its occurrence, peace building movements are a critical component of livelihood strategies mostly in rural households; which focus on the minimization of conflicts. In arid and semi-arid regions, people who mane of them are pastoralists temporarily migrate to neighbouring regions in search of green pastures and water for their livestock (Deotti & Estruch, 2016).

According to Peri (2016), pastoralist seasonal cross border migration conferences make an important component in managing conflicts within conflicting communities. Migrating pastoralist communities and their host communities normally gets into conflicts due to competition for natural resources which include water and green pasture. According to Imbert and Papp (2016), pastoralists' seasonal cross border migration conference organizations need to, know the linkages between community's migration routes. It is important for them to have the idea of historic conflict management approaches between communities and this may help the process of peace building process. Pastoralist seasonal cross border migrations conferences help build bridges between conflicting communities via the creation of relationships which include facilitation of discussions for peaceful co-existence (Peri, 2016).

Idris (2018) argues that pastoralist seasonal cross border migration conferences support the state and local sub state authorities to adapt to strategic plans aimed at peace building and conflict management during migration processes. This is achieved through provision of early warnings of potential violent situations. Seasonal cross border migration conferences conduct trainings which aim at empowering community members to monitor effectiveness of migration processes so as to provide warning for any potential confrontation and this will help them come up with reliable interventions strategies. According to Mussa and Aliye (2017), these conferences raise awareness through campaigns which are aimed at reminding pastoralists and host communities of mutual benefits of inter-community business and disseminate knowledge of the agreements between them.

Pastoralist seasonal cross border migration conferences organizations face a number of challenges. The most obvious of which is the outright lack of funding as funds are the only

resource that can have organization's function. According to Mohamed and Beyene (2016), operating on vacuum where there no policies that can support initiatives is sometimes a challenge, where there are proper policies, physical barrier where in some cases a wall or fence is erected to ensure the closure is enforced. Interference by authorities, closure of borders or restriction of movement across borders, has frequently led to changes in herding practices and has undermined the efforts made by pastoralism seasonal cross border migration conferences in coming with ways of managing peace building and conflict management (Mohamed & Beyene, 2016).

In Nigeria, The International Crisis Group (2017) conducted a study on herders against farmers: Nigeria's expanding deadly conflict in 2017. The study found out that violent conflicts between nomadic herders from northern Nigeria and sedentary agrarian communities in the central and southern zones have escalated in recent years and are spreading southward, threatening the country's security and stability. With an estimated death toll of approximately 2,500 people in 2016, these clashes are becoming as potentially dangerous as the Boko Haram insurgency in the north east. However, the response to this crisis at both the federal and state levels has not been effective.

As a result of droughts, pastoralist communities have been migrating in search of water and green pasture. According to this has created conflicts as well as challenges over property rights as pastoralists communities encroach on other people's land. This is due to pressure of resources and this includes water and grazing land. This is the common challenges caused by pastoralist movement in many parts of Africa. Kenya has pastoralist from west Pokot as well as Turkana Counties, Karamojong of Uganda as well as the Fulani in Northern Nigeria often move their herds of cattle towards and even into neighbouring countries when drought strikes. This has

sometimes caused conflicts with land owners; for instance, in Kenya, the recently witnessed conflict in Laikipia where pastoralist from neighbouring counties forcefully relocating their animals to privately owned ranches. According to incidences of conflict rise when pastoralists from different communities migrate from their traditional homelands to other parts of the country where are not always welcome. According to competition for water and grazing land between pastoralist communities from different parts sometimes raises tensions and most likely turns violent due to desperate situations

South Sudan has hard wars fought over competition of water, pastures and grazing lands resources along the Kiir River and other swampy areas in the interior of South Sudan vast rangelands including Abyei region (Achankeg, 2013). Natural resources have been the source of tribal conflict over the years between the Dinka in South Sudan and Misseriya nomads of Western and Southern Kordofan States in the Sudan (Idris, 2018). The Misseriya community in Sudan drive their animals to South Sudanese' territories in search for water and grazing land every January of each year. During this process of animals' migrations, frictions and tensions begin over the competitions of the natural resources in the area. When these communities are prevented they enter by force and this sparks skirmishes between Arabs and host communities. These problems are experienced each year in the region. This has made it difficult for peace building and conflict management organizations to achieve their goals in the region (Catley, 2018).

Abyei region has had peace conferences purposely organized to manage pastoralist conflicts related issues in green pasture and water in the region by peace migration conferences. Because of this, their relationships have been somewhat better though not achieved total peace building and conflict management (Idris, 2018). These conferences aim to regulate the

movement of cattle into Abyei region and beyond in the interior of South Sudan. Pre- and post-migration peace conferences have been organized annually by the Joint Community Peace Committees (JCPC), herders, clan leaders and peace partners aimed at managing peace building and conflict management within Abyei region. This has not been effective enough as conflicts are still witnessed in the region (Achankeg, 2013). Though part of the strategies for seasonal cross border conferences in resolving pastoralist migration conflicts, the success of these conferences especially in Abyei South Sudan has not been exhaustively studied. This prompted the researcher in the study to conduct a research in the region.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Conflicts in recent years have been over access to natural resources such as grazing land and water. This has been a challenge especially among pastoral communities since time immemorial. In the event of migrations in search of green pastures and water, tension and frictions are witnessed within communities around these regions. According to Achankeg (2013) most pastoralist communities compete over natural resources in their respective areas. This is sometimes if host communities prevent the other from accessing grazing land and water, they then try to access these resources by force and this sparks skirmishes between the two communities. As much as local peace dialogues and conferences have been put in place to address such tensions as witnessed between communities in such regions, not much has been achieved in terms of peace building and conflict management (Mussa & Aliye, 2017).

Pastoralist communities in Abyei region have been migrating with their livestock during dry weather seasons, something which is triggered by drought and this has been the major cause of conflicts (Achankeg, 2013). These movements coupled with historical rivalry, land issues,

deep seated cultural values political incitements, proliferation of illicit weapons as well as idleness amongst the youth adds up pressure on communities searching for grazing land and water. A number of strategies have been adopted to mitigate pastoralist related conflicts which include the Red Cross (2009) on establishment of a reference group on pastoral migration. This was intended to provide leadership as well as guidance and develop of a policy on pastoral migrations for countries to adopt. Kalin, and Schrepfer (2012) which analysed existing strategies to address cross border displacement as well as migration at the domestic, regional as well as international levels and this included suggestion by other private institutions. This strategy was based on four pillars of prevention migration, management as well as temporary and permanent protection schemes and resettlement.

This has seen peace building and conflict management stakeholders in Abyei South Sudan resort to seasonal cross border 2017-2019 migration conferences to manage pastoralist related conflicts. This strategy has been adopted because existing literature from previous researchers such as Red Cross (2009) and Kalin, and Schrepfer (2012) on peace building and conflict management does not exhaustively establish real strategies to effectively manage conflicts among pastoral communities in Abyei, South Sudan. This therefore prompted the researcher to pursue this study

1.4 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to establish the effectiveness of pastoralist seasonal cross border 2017-2019 migration conferences in peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan.

1.5 Objectives of the Study

This study used the following specific objectives

- i). To identify the relationship between pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference activities on peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan.
- ii). To examine the benefits of implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan.
- iii). To examine the challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan.
- iv). To establish the strategies adopted to promote pastoralist cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management among communities in Abyei, South Sudan

1.6 Research Questions

- i). What is pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference activities on peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan?
- ii). Are there benefits of implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan?
- iii). What are the challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan?

iv). What are the strategies adopted to promote pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management among communities in Abyei, South Sudan?

1.7 Significance of the Study

According to Babbie (2016), significance of study is the importance and relevance of the research. It shows how the new knowledge gained is going to be applied to practically solve problems. The study was intended to establish the effectiveness of pastoralist seasonal cross border migration conferences on peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan.

The study was fundamental as it assisted communities in Abyei, South Sudan achieve lasting peace and stability. It was important as it assists policy makers who include the government of South Sudan in the formulation and strengthening of policies that help in peace building and conflict management processes. The study also goes a long way in creating reference sources for future academicians. It also contributes additional knowledge on the subject of peace building and conflict management not only locally but also internationally as its results can be used for bench marking. The study was also important as it contributes to filling knowledge gaps identified

Adoption of research findings therefore enables a reduction in challenges brought about by conflicts. It is important to note that through the study, the general reputation of peace building and conflict management internationally can be recognized and hence attraction of foreign investments in the region.

1.8 Scope of the Study

The scope of a study refers to the extent to which the research area intends to cover (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2009). Scope of study indicates the parameters of the study by showing by clearly showing the study's focus. The study will be conducted in Abyei, South Sudan. The study involved all peace building and conflict management stake holders in the area. These included all organizations charged in peace building and conflict management, the government of South Sudan, Abyei Special Administrative Area and community representatives in Abyei. The study covered all respondents identified from Abyei Region. It covered the role pastoralist seasonal migration conferences in peace building and conflict management from 2017-2019, the benefits of pastoralist seasonal migration conferences between communities in Abyei region, find out the challenges hindering pastoralist seasonal migration conferences between communities in Abyei Region and how effective are pastoralist seasonal migration conferences in peace building and conflict management among communities in Abyei Region, South Sudan.

1.9 Delimitations of the Study

In research work delimitations are characteristics set by a researcher which limits the scope. It defines the boundaries and always is under the researcher's control in the study, the delimiting factors in the study included the choice objectives, the research questions, variables of interest, theoretical perspective that the research adopted and the population the researcher choose to investigate (Simon, 2011). The study was delimited to role pastoralist seasonal migration conferences in peace building and conflict management from 2017-2019 in Abyei Region, South Sudan. It was delimited to other objectives which were not covered by the study on peace building and conflict management among communities. The study was also delimited

to population and sample size other than the one identified by this study. The study was also delimited to other research designs other than the descriptive survey design used in this study.

1.10 Limitations of the Study

According to Simon (2011) limitation to the study refers to the possible flows that are about to affect the study. These flows are beyond the Researcher's control. It may happen whether the Researcher likes it or not. Since much of Abyei has conflicts arising from the scramble for water and pasture by pastoralist communities (Mercy Corps, 2019). This has affected the entire process of peace building and conflict management in the region. The following were some of the limitations a Researcher was bound to encounter in the Course of carrying out this study.

The major limitation on the field of peace building and conflict management is the fact that there was a lot of secrecy and confidentiality which was central to the process of peace building and conflict management. It was therefore important to note that the study was limited to gathering correct information from the identified respondents of the study, as some of them were not willing to reveal information about their operation fearing it would compromise their position of engagement in the area. This limitation was overcome by the researcher through administering questionnaires accompanied with introductory letter, with specific information on the purpose of the study and the confidentiality of information provided by the same Researcher.

1.11 Assumptions of the Study

Assumptions are those things that seem to be out of the Researcher's control and if they do not exist, then the research was irrelevant (Simon, 2011). The study assumed that issues

related to peace building and conflict management are some of the challenges facing Abyei, South Sudan. It was the assumption of the study that pastoralist seasonal migration 2017-2019 conferences were contributing to peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. It was assumed that institutions of higher learning found out that it was wise to provide credible information regarding the effectiveness of pastoralist seasonal migration conferences in peace building and conflict management in Abyei region, South Sudan.

It was also assumed that respondents were transparent and answered questions in the questionnaires/interviews process truthfully. One way to get the knowledge of the study was to contact people to give their views regarding the topic chosen and it was believed that the respondents were honest when giving information. The site of the study was also seen fit for carrying out this research; because Abyei is an area normally infested with conflicts brought about by pastoral communities who live there.

1.12 Theoretical Framework

Theories are normally used focus on reasons some things are the way they are. They are used to enhance existing knowledge; meaning configures suggestion of a research problem. The study utilized two theories; Conflict Transformation Theory by Lederach (1995) and Contingency Theory by Derr (1975).

1.12.1 Conflict Transformation Theory

Conflict Transformation Theory was postulated by Lederach (1995). This theory exists on the basis that there were increased conflicts within communities. The theory therefore created a comprehensive framework that was capable to resolve conflicts at all levels. The theory seeks to address issues that have been previously overlooked by those mandated to resolve conflicts of

all kinds. Conflict transformation theory changes negative issues into positive ones. Transforming of conflicts takes place before and after completion of peace processes (Lederach (1995).

According to Rupesighe (1995), conflict transformation theory emphasizes on a multi-track approach. This approach recognizes the need to include a number of actors, in roles aimed at peaceful resolutions. Conflict transformation theory provides a suggestion of having a comprehensive and wide-ranging approach; this approach emphasizes on supporting groups to come from within communities under conflict rather than for the mediation of outsiders (Rupesighe, 1995). The hypothesis likewise perceives that contentions are changed continuously, through a progression of changes just as explicit advances. An assortment of entertainers may likewise assume significant functions as these fuses the action of cycles, for example, harmony building peace promotion.

The theory of conflict transformation is fundamental because it can be applied to transform failed relationships between Misseriya and Ngok Dinka (MAND) Communities in the Abyei region, Sudan/South Sudan. If these failed relationships are transformed, then this is able to support peace building and conflict management in the Abyei box. Therefore, this theory intends to come up with approaches that can effectively manage conflicts so as to create a peaceful environment between the MAND communities in the region. It is also intending to come up with approaches that can effectively manage conflicts so as to create a peaceful environment in Abyei region.

The theory was important to the study as it intends to create an enabling environment between conflicting parties who in this case are pastoralist, host communities and farmers in

Abyei region, South Sudan. This theory as opposed to compromise doesn't just look for inconsistency in an agreement setting, however the hypothesis is expecting to address auxiliary and social main drivers by testing shameful acts and re-establishing human relations.

The theory also handles ethical and value-based dimensions as those experienced in Abyei Region, South Sudan. This theory was intended to benefit communities in Abyei region as its tenets can be applied when looking for peaceful solutions among warring communities in the region as well as restoring relationships between the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities in the region.

Conflict transformation theorist views violent conflicts as a permanent concern for the differences and interests within and between communities. The tendency to violence comes from the existing institutions as well as historical relationships. According to Rupesighe, (1995), conflict transformation theory also establishes power distribution systems. For this study, seems to be ineffective as resolving conflicts are seen as unrealistic, according to the theory, the best that can be done is to only to manage as well as contain these conflicts. This therefore introduces another theory known as contingency theory.

1.12.2 Contingency Theory

Contingency Theory was first Postulated by Derr (1975). The theory is one of the conceptual tools used to manage conflicts within organizations. The intervener in this theory drew information from major conflict management cases to formulate it. According to Duke (1999), the intervener managed this situation through bargaining, collaboration and power play, where he found out that legitimate utilization of these strategies just relies upon individual and authoritative state. In this hypothesis, coordinated effort includes individuals telling their

disparities and afterward chip away at the issues until they show up at a commonly agreeable arrangement. This methodology accepts that individuals are inspired to use the time and energy for such critical thinking movement.

According to Duke (1999), dealing then again accepts that neither one of the parties will rise fulfilled from the encounter yet that both through exchange can get something they don't have toward the beginning; or a greater amount of something they need, ordinarily by quitting any trace of something of lesser significance. Thusly, one gathering for the most part wins more than different does; by the skilful utilization of strategic requests, one get the greatest conceivable from the opposite side.

The other methodology is a strategic manoeuvre, which contrasts from the other two methodologies since its accentuation is on personal circumstance. Though in coordinated effort and bartering the different sides meet up to attempt to determine their issues, when force is the prevailing mode, the activities are one-sided or in alliances acting singularly. In this study, this theory is important as it responds to the peace building and conflict management in conflict prone areas like Abyei.

The theory is again important as conflict resolution bodies find it fit to base their decisions relating to conflict on the entire region/state. This theory is useful as it establishes the effectiveness of pastoralist seasonal cross border migration conferences in peace building and conflict management in Abyei, which is one of the conflict prone regions between Sudan and South Sudan. The theory therefore contributes to peace building and conflict management in the region.

Good peace building and conflict management approaches lowers the rate conflicts within communities around the globe. Contingency theory has weaknesses in the form of its potential to not fully explain why some people seem to be more effective leaders in some situations as compared to others. The theory also suffers from inadequacy of literature.

Where is has not the various actions to be taken into account in different conflict situations. Contingency theory presents problems in the process of testing the precepts of the theory and this includes the available methodology with too many factors presents a testing difficulty. The theory is again reactive in nature which means it only allows only administrators to manage the environment.

1.13 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a figure that depicts the relationship between the dependent and independent variable in a study (Kothari, 2014). This figure also provides a relationship between the research subject and its relevant objectives. In the study, figure 1.1 provides a graphical representation of the input and output of the variables as presented in the study.

The conceptual framework figure (1.1) describes the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. The figure has peace building and conflict management as dependent variables whose indicators are low displacement, increased economy and reduced deaths; Pastoralist Seasonal Migration Conference activities as the first independent variable whose indicators include organizing peace conference, training and capacity building; benefits of pastoralist seasonal migration conferences as the second independent variable whose indicators include initiation of development projects and strengthening of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms; challenges affecting pastoralist seasonal cross border migration conferences as the

third independent variable whose indicators are lack of policies, proliferation of small arms as well as lack of funds; strategies promoting pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration conferences as the fourth independent variable whose indicators include provision of budget, capacity building as well as policy improvement. All the independent variables used in this study relate either positively or negatively to the dependent variable.

In the conceptual framework, organization of cross border conferences, training of the community on the importance of peaceful coexistence as well building of networks between peace building and conflict management institutions will ensure lasting peace among pastoralist communities. Initiating development projects for the community, as well as strengthening of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms for conflicting communities ensures peaceful coexistence of communities.

Lack of good policies from the government, coupled with proliferation of small arms plus drought within regions if not effectively managed accelerates conflicts. Provision of enough budgets by existing government, building of capacity, as well as improving policies ensures effective measures to counter any potential conflicts by pastoralist communities. Hence all these are fundamental for peaceful coexistence among conflicting pastoralist communities within any region of this world.

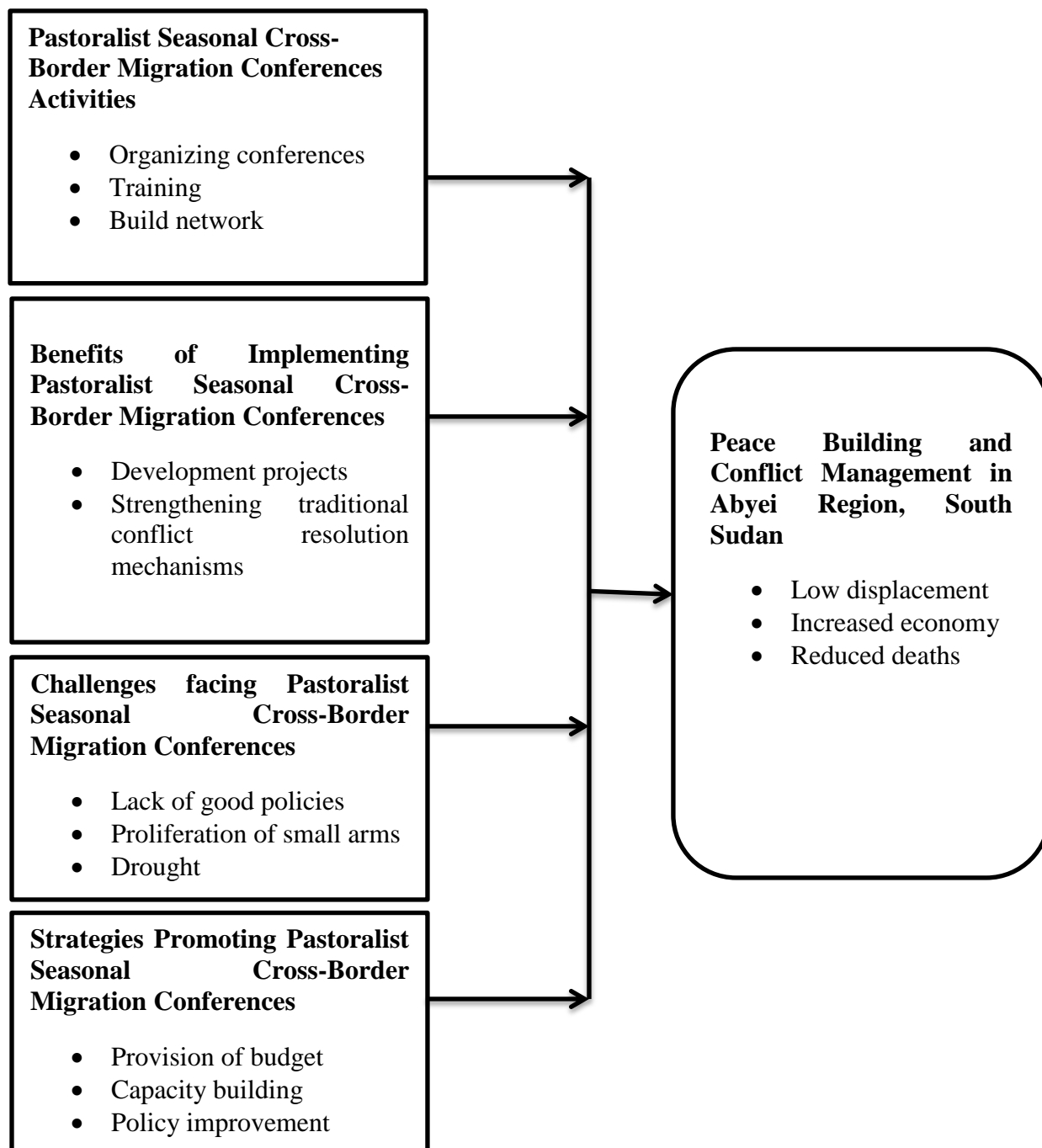
Independent Variables**Dependent Variable**

Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews literature in relation to the effectiveness of pastoralist seasonal cross border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management in Abyei region, South Sudan. This was achieved through getting past literature in a global, regional and national guided by specific objectives of the study.

2.2 Empirical Literature Review

Empirical review is the assessment of previous studies on the subject in question. In this chapter will be done following the dependent variable peace building and conflict management; pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration conferences activities; Benefits of implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration conferences; challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration conferences and strategies promoting pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration conferences as independent variables

2.2.1 Peace Building and Conflict Management

Conflicts have a devastating effect on the livelihoods and vulnerability of pastoralist communities across the world. It brings discomfort, displacement and sometimes loss of lives and property. Though the number of conflicts has declined currently in the world, its consequences are still witnessed in various regions which remain devastating in many communities (Themier & Wallenstein, 2013). Given the extent and nature of conflicts in various countries and beyond their borders, it is fundamental for countries to seek ways of strengthening

their capabilities to prevent and respond to conflicts. According to Bouslikhane (2015), world countries intend to preserve peace and prevent conflicts and at the same time strengthen security in the world, nationally and locally.

The concept of peace building and conflict management describes the economic and social aspects of security. It also preserves the natural basis for living as prerequisites for peaceful co-existence. Peace building and conflict resolution in the African region is a framework to end conflict related emergencies and build resilience in the region (Juncos, 2013). This therefore calls for countries to adopt peace building and conflict management as core values in the realization of total peace

The main purpose of peace building and conflict management is to create the conditions for a lasting peace and justice so as to permit suitable development. Active peace building and conflict management is designed to help in preventing conflicts before they erupt through peaceful means. This is to open up the way for peace processes in countries with conflicts, and at the same time support reconstruction process (Rodt, 2014). Peace building and conflict management try to act early on and with latent conflicts where preventive structural measures can have an impact (Peri, 2016).

Peace building and conflict management ensures positive peace based on the elimination not only of direct violence but also of the causes of conflicts through peaceful means which include recognition and addressing of root causes of conflicts. According to Tardy (2017), peace building measures are seen as consistent and coherent interventions take place with the allowance for national harmonization and in alignment with all strategies and policies in any given country. Countries such as those of south and Eastern Europe have their principles which

serve as guidelines for conflict intervention. This therefore means that in the interest of promoting human rights, one has to promote peace processes through mediation and training programs reintegration, reconciliation and strengthening of peace building and conflict management processes (Council of the EU, 2017).

According to Rain (2018), economists recognize that pastoral movements in some form are part of the strategies that the poor can use to improve their living standards. Pastoralism is the key horticultural creation framework in the dry terrains. As dry terrains establish almost 50% of the land zone of sub-Saharan Africa, pastoralism is of specific significance for the landmass and in certain nations pastoralists even speak to most of the populace (Peri, 2016). This in any case, most administrations of nations with peaceful populaces are hesitant to put resources into peaceful creation frameworks, pastoralism being viewed as in reverse with minimal potential for development. This is where pastoralist seasonal cross border migration conferences become fundamental and therefore need to be protected. Protection of these organizations requires that governments need to have in place measures which ensures that the organizations succeed in attempt to achieve peaceful coexistence among pastoralist affected communities (Young & De Abreu, 2010)

According to Idris (2018), funding of organizations and capacity building are some of the strategies that can ensure that pastoralist seasonal cross border migration conference organizations remain relevant in their quest to help cross border pastoralist communities in prone conflict regions. It is a fact that neighbours are our biggest assets as they always stand by us whenever we need them. In South America, pastoralism is practiced in the Andes of Argentina, Chile, Peru, Brazil and Bolivia. In Brazilian, a study by Young and De Abreu (2010) investigated pastoralist activities which mainly involve movement of cattle in the Pantanal of

Brazil and in parts of Argentina. The study found out that whereas camelids are extensively raised on the altiplano; goat rearing is the major pastoralism activity in northern Neuquén and southern Mendoza, whereas sheep rearing remains a major pastoralism activity on the Patagonian plains. These activities sometimes bring tension to affected communities as they sometimes fight for green pasture and water (Young & De Abreu, 2010).

As per Achankeng (2013), brutality in South Sudan keeps, affirming the delicacy of the harmony produced by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that prompted the choice, withdrawal, and autonomy of South Sudan in 2011. Harmony building and refereeing measures that have occurred so far have to a great extent been portrayed by top-down methodologies, whereby most dynamic is unified inside political elites and global entertainers with the expectations that their tranquillity plans will stream down to everyone (Dong &

Yan, 2016), harmony measures have generally happened through significant level conversations with the antagonistic gatherings of the Sudanese individuals particularly the pastoralist networks in Abyei locale. These cycles have regularly been started, directed, and implemented by non-administrative associations pointed toward keeping up and reclamation of harmony (Williams, 2013).

2.2.2 Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conference Activities on Peace-Building and Conflict Management

Peace-building activities aim at resolving injustices in nonviolent ways and this in turn transforms the cultural and structural conditions that may generate destructive conflict. According to Reardon (2015), the processes of peace building involve developing personal, political or group relationships which cut across religious, class, national, racial or ethnic

relationships. It encompasses violence prevention, conflict management, resolution or transformation as well as post conflict reconciliation. According to Catley (2018), this process ranges from organizing peace conferences, training of the community as well as capacity building in conflict affected regions

Capacity building in the peace building processes has been popularized by conflicts that have befallen the society today. According to Reardom (2015), the root cause of all conflicts experiences in the world currently come from social and economic structures; the term structure is used to denote structural violence which describes the type of conflict that arises due to unfavourable institutional structures to some degree (UNESCO, 2018). There need to have a structural change if people need to create a culture of peace in the society which can be realized if there is effective capacity building. The importance of enlightening the community to building relationships among conflicting parties involves the application of psychological, spiritual, social, economic and political aspects to pass information to the community (Roy, 2013).

According to James (2018), the activities involving capacity building allows organizations to obtain, retain skills, improve knowledge, tools and equipment required to succeed in an endeavour. Capacity building allows individuals or organizations to perform highly and this is associated to enlightening of communities on the importance of maintaining peace. According to Lind and Oringa (2016), it is a conceptual approach towards social and behavioural change which results into peaceful co-existence and hence infrastructure development. Capacity building strengthens the skills of people and communities as well and is intended to assist these individuals achieve their objectives. As per Reardom (2015), associations utilize limit building cycle to direct their interior turn of events and exercises.

Peace building and peace making is an idea with a long history dating to the time of Greek scholars, for example, Aristotle and others, for example, John Locke (1632–1704) Omer and Little, 2015). Harmony building and peace -making associations train and fabricate networks through peaceful Seasonal movement meetings which have as of late picked up conspicuousness as a device to check the overabundance utilization of intensity by the state and to decrease the possibility to abuse residents and meddle with their individual opportunities. These associations are made out of a variety of entertainers comprised of a wide range of partnerships free from the state. They all will in general have varying goals, interests and even philosophy and despite the fact that they set unequivocal political expectations for the state, they likewise associate intently and work inside set rules that everyone must follow (Committee on World Food Security, 2016).

As per Reardom (2015), organization of pastoralist seasonal cross border migration conferences is an important activity in the peace building process. It contains interfaces with individuals influenced by brutality. This association will in general hinder the estimations of conflicting member's objectives. The gatherings and are in some cases composed establishments set by individuals who need to offer peace back to society. Such conferences are described by peaceful activities by the state, political, private or financial circles after peace. Murzakulowa and Mestre (2016) peace building associations work in the space between the states.

Despite the fact that there is no way out of conflicts, peace building conference activities which are unmistakable from the state, political, private and other stakeholders aim at enhancement of the process of attaining total peace (Lind & Oringa, 2016). The process comprises of enormous arrangements to explicit quiet interests that are not absolutely determined by private or monetary interests. Such an activity occurs autonomously from the state and the political circle (Omer & Little, 2015).

From the writing, it is obvious that the exercise of pastoralist seasonal cross border migration adopts two strategies that is spotlighting on the entertainers and the other is on building capacities. The entertainer arranged methodology centres around the exhibition and highlights of the entertainers. Most scientists have condemned this methodology as restricted as it depends on contextual investigations motivated by only one philosophical establishment (Catley, 2018). Therefore, the capacity arranged methodology has discovered more extensive acknowledgment among scientists and specialists as it gives a superior system to breaking down the part of peaceful coexistence. Peace building associations is a methodology that is embraced by many interested parties to investigate the job pastoralist seasonal cross border migration conferences have in building peace especially in Abyei, South Sudan.

Pastoralist seasonal cross border migration conferences have the capacity and methodology to broker peace in conflict prone areas. Tardy (2017) posit that pastoralist seasonal cross border migration conferences promote elements of security to residents in case of violent acts. This is through the usage of nonaggression treaties; socialization to estimations of harmony and popular government just to build peaceful coexistence between social attachment by uniting individuals from conflicting situations. These conferences also assist in managing discourse from a wide range of peace entertainers (Lind & Oringa, 2016).

Nowadays, peace building organizations especially in drought prone areas have joined hands with other likeminded stakeholders to ensure peace prevails (Davies & Nuesri, 2016). Organizations such as the International Organization for Migration, Safaricom and Kenya Airways in Kenya to mention but a few which handles Peace Building and Conflict Management processes provides data aimed at ensuring total peace among communities. The individuals from

keep up presence in the public field through support in worldwide functions, for example, meetings and classes focused on harmony building (Omer and Little, 2015).

In South Sudan, Pastoralist Seasonal Migration Conferences have been led deliberately to oversee pastoralist clashes related issues in green field and water in the district (Tardy, 2017). In view of this harmony movement gatherings, connections between networks in most unstable districts have been fairly better however not supported powerful harmony and peace making. Generally, the point harmony building activities particularly in Abyei district are pointed toward directing the development of cows into different territories of the nation. Pre and post-movement harmony gatherings have been composed every year by the Joint Community Peace Committees, herders, tribe pioneers and harmony accomplices' target overseeing harmony inside pastoralist inclined networks in the district (Catley, 2018)

2.2.3 Benefits of Implementing Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conferences on Peace-Building and Conflict Management

Peace building today is viewed differently as per individual countries which bring about diverse translations. Autesserre (2014), peace means the absence of war which is specifically achieved through balance of power as well as threats brought about by conflicts, not forgetting justice, transformations of perceptions as well as tolerance. The realization of positive peace means require parties concerned to address the origins of conflicts which regarded to be politically, socially, economically as well as culturally oriented. This as well includes community beliefs, as well as attitudes under which its institutionalization and legitimization are based on (Oringa, 2016). the unwavering peace among conflicting communities has to start with the management of violence through measures that creates positive peace.

Peace building agreements often create enthusiasm at its initial stages which can later be associated with low level of violence with higher expectations in the future. The realities of interpreting peace agreements in reality can lead to disagreement as well as disappointment with existing conflict management process (Autesserre, 2014). The implementation of peace processes can result into opportunities which can either weaken or strengthen peace processes. The consent to make compromising steps means external powers are strong. A weak peace, created external pressures coupled with weak leadership is not in a position to stop or manage conflicts in any way because conflicting parties may feel that compromises may create new demands which can also create new subsequently, during implementation of peace agreements, they should be aligned to community expectations (Davies & Nuesri, 2016).

In many occasions, conflicts among pastoralist communities have troubled many regions in the world, the steady increase of conflicts within regions is as a result of grazing land and water for pastoralist communities (Davies & Nuesri, 2016). Instability in neighbouring countries coupled with the influx of illicit trade in small arms and light weapons aggravates some of the conflicts witnessed in these regions. Changes in the political leadership have also created a leeway for competing politicians to engage vigilantes on their behalf. Other than these causes, there are a number of other reasons which are known to aggravate conflict which include scramble for natural resources for wealth. The Widespread food insecurity is also seen as one of the reasons contributing to the situation (Reardom, 2015).

According to Davies and Nuesri (2016), peace building strategies via community-initiated projects is another important strategy than be adopted to manage conflict within regions. Project administrators engage themselves in ensuring that proper sanitation, food security, and other human basic necessities exist for the community. Ensuring the existence of such

development projects can ensure that livelihoods are improved and minimize conflicts (Lind & Oringa, 2016). Organizations should also ensure that other factors of community conflicts are minimized to ensure total peace

According to Reardom (2015), the efforts for peace building processes have been researched by various researchers across the globe. According to peace building initiatives have for quite a long time been the significant way to handle and maintain law and order. In some cases, adopting the use of military has assisted in ensuring peaceful coexistence among pastoralist communities. This naturally shows that strategies can once be used by progressive organizations in managing peace (Davies & Nuesri, 2016). In some instances, conflicting pastoralist communities can experience militarization processes that aims at restoring total peace.

According to Lind and Oringa (2016), revitalization of traditional conflict resolution strategies where some of the elaborate strategies is the early warning systems that alerts the council of elders of impending attacks by their neighbours. After reporting is made, elders then initiate negotiation processes with their neighbours to ensure peaceful coexistence as well as a joint utilization of scarce pasture and water resources during droughts. These negotiations sometimes lead to peace pacts that are long lasting. According to Achankeng (2013), it is claimed that a peace pact agreed ensures peaceful coexistence and even comradeship in cattle raids. The use of traditional peace building mechanisms has also often taken the form of compensation and fines to settle disputes and avert cases of retaliation among pastoralist community members.

According to Conflict Sensitivity Consortium (2012), using income generating projects disarmament programs plus revitalization of traditional conflict resolution systems as an

approach to conflict resolution would be beneficial to pastoral communities in regions such as Abyei, South Sudan. This is based on the culturally accepted notions that are known to care for other fellow communities (Committee on World Food Security, 2016). It is important for peace building organizations in pastoralist communities to ensure that they promote peaceful interactions between the various communities (Catley, 2018), peace building as well as conflict management strategies must provide positive impact through introduction of projects that are beneficial to the local communities in general.

2.2.4 Challenges Facing Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conferences on peace Building and Conflict Management

Tardy (2017) posit that peace building initiatives are challenged by a number of factors if not managed properly. Then lasting peace cannot be realized. These factors include drought, proliferation of small arms and light weapons and lack of access to economically important resources mention but a few. According to Howlader (2016), these challenges can also be brought about by misguided policies and how the administration can approach pastoral development in their specific areas. There is also the issue of proliferation of small arms and light weapons, ineffective governance as well as divisive politics of pastoral regions which is compounded by uneasy state-citizen relations (Davies & Nuesri, 2016)

Conflict management as one of several complex processes that have contributed to weakening the ability of local communities to prepare for, cope with and recover from challenges they experience especially by pastoral communities (Reardom, 2015). The affected communities often move out of their homes to other places in search of food, fresh pasture and water for themselves as well as their livestock. These populations move across administrative

boundaries as well as international borders can put enormous pressure on resources and can result in violent clashes between farmers and pastoralists or between pastoralist groups and clans.

Inter and intra-state conflicts can intensify the occurrence local interpersonal violence which includes domestic abuse, rape and murder which specifically can be acute among the pastoralist regions (Tardy, 2017). Criminal violence such as commercialized livestock raiding plus intercommoned violence such as inter clan or interethnic clashes become severe in these regions. Institutions that would otherwise dispense justice, resolve conflict and control crime are sometimes weak, opportunities for redress are low, and local communities are often both victims and perpetrators of violence find their day (Reardom (2015).

According to Howlader (2016), the proliferation of small arms and light weapons is a serious threat to peace and security within world regions more especially in pastoral zones getting access to small arms and light weapons in these regions is not a difficult undertaking. Countries and their enemies import weapons for their military, paramilitary and security forces, and some then find their way to local communities especially in pastoralist areas through various ways which include buying from black markets. The porousness of international borders also means that arms can quite easily be smuggled across country boundaries and this becomes difficult for peace building and conflict management organizations to control (Kathmandu and Bisht, 2016a).

Mengisteab (2011), there has been centuries of inappropriate policies and misguided approaches to pastoral development which have had serious repercussions on pastoralists ownership of their land and their ability to effectively manage their resource base. According to Reardom (2015), pastoral development policy in British colonies, especially in Kenya and

Uganda, was shaped by the view that the communal rangeland management governing pastoralist systems was inefficient and was causing environmental degradation. Many pastoralist communities in Africa for instance are stripped of their land rights. Large portions of dry land were then taken by the colonial administration for ranching developments.

In many African colonies, the post-independence national policies and approaches to pastoral development were guided by the need to modernize mobile livestock production systems through technical interventions that sought to improve land production (McGahey & Ouedraogo, 2014). Although this argument has long been criticized, it ignores the existence of customary rules and principles that actually govern rangeland use. National policies and attitudes continue to be influenced by the negative perceptions of non-rational use of the land in pastoralist lands.

Drought is a normal and often predictable occurrence in the region, and mobile livestock production strategies have evolved over centuries precisely to deal with cyclical drought (Tardy, 2017). However, in recent decades' vulnerability to drought shocks and stresses has intensified in many parts of the world especially those in pastoralist regions. In 2011, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda were hit by what has been defined as the worst drought ever in 60 years, prompting a severe food crisis that affected over 12 million people (Council of the EU, 2017).

Conflicts in South Sudan continue to confirm the fragility of the peace forged by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that led to the referendum, secession, and independence of South Sudan in 2011 (Jise, (2015). The failed implementation of the peace agreements meant to arrest and mend the deterioration of the civil war that erupted in December 2013 has left South Sudan vulnerable to continual relapse into conflict. The conflict resolution processes that have

taken place so far have largely been characterized by top-down approaches, whereby most decision-making is centralized within political elites and international actors with the hopes that their peace plans will trickle down to the general population.

While conflict is widely recognized as a link to vulnerability for undermining long-term development; in the pastoralist prone regions, they lack systematic knowledge and hard data on the extent to which these conflicts affect pastoralist livelihoods, pastoralists' ability to deal with crises in their region, and their long-term development opportunities (Davies & Nuesri, 2016). Conflict in these areas has long been linked to the need to gain control of scarce and strategic resources, particularly water and pasture. However, the key issues here are not merely scarcity, which, as highlighted above, has always been a determining feature of life in the rangelands, but also the increased inability to manage scarcity (Council of the EU, 2017).

2.2.5 Strategies to be adapted to Promote Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conferences on Peace-Building and Conflict Management

There has been continuous development on peace building and conflict management initiatives in pastoral communities. According to Wu and Bisht (2016b), these initiatives are mostly spearheaded by governments as well as non-governmental organizations both local and international through humanitarian programs. The fundamental issue here is that many of these initiatives lie at the technical end of peace building initiatives; who fail to engage with issues of power, identity, economy and politics which may result in conflicts (Nazarbekov & Bisht, 2016). Ultimately, peace-building initiatives that do not explicitly seek to change the status quo by considering these issues may have positive short-term outcomes but are unlikely to contribute to

lasting peace. It is therefore difficult to see how initiatives that are planned and developed alongside humanitarian programs can be effective in reducing conflict in the pastoral regions.

Peace building activities that do not unequivocally look to change the norm by considering issues for addressing may have positive transient results yet are probably not going to add to enduring peace. It is hence hard to perceive how activities that are arranged and created close by philanthropic projects can be successful in lessening struggle in the peaceful districts.

Reardon (2015) argues that work to transform institutions should seek to support dialogue among state, customary and civil institutions to agree on respective core competencies, roles and responsibilities around governance of the rangelands and on managing and preventing conflict. According to Catley (2018), this process should focus on several areas, including how to legally recognize customary institutions, how to systematize cooperation between the different systems of justice and policing, how to enhance cooperation between customary institutions and other stakeholders such as private sector actors and in general how these institutions are funded.

There is expansive agreement among the wide scope of entertainers working in dry land zones that spreading a peace building plan is indeed what is expected to address the ever-constant conflicts in these regions. According to Roy (2013), lack of finances as well as sabotage has greatly affected peace building initiatives. A typical vision and methodology for promotion of peaceful coexistence among pastoralism communities need to be adopted to enable lasting peace among pastoralist communities especially in Abyei Region South Sudan

According to Roy (2013) efforts to prevent and reduce conflict in pastoralist regions should be adopted as one of the strategies aimed at building the resilience of dry land livelihoods as well as strengthening and improving economic infrastructure, and enhancing regional

cooperation and cross-border links. Howlader (2016) argues that capacity building of pastoralist civil society and local government actor's activities must aim at controlling the proliferation of small arms, and light weapons which pose a challenge to peaceful coexistence among communities. According to Peri (2016) externally mediated negotiations such as peace meetings have been widely promoted at the local level. While such efforts have had immediate positive benefits and outcomes which include bringing warring communities together at peace gatherings; it may succeed in restoring harmonious relations, their potential for fostering lasting peace at a larger scale which appears to be limited (Council of the EU, 2017).

Peri (2016) posit that governance failures, ineffective policies and disregard of pastoral institutional arrangements are all closely linked to poor management of conflicts among pastoralist's communities. This is commonly witnessed in the policymaking circles in terms of processes of socio-economic exclusion. There should be investments and support to strengthen the voice of pastoralists in decision-making circles such as alerting communities and customary authorities to existing state policies on areas such as peace building, land and natural resource management policies. According to Reardom (2015), these policies should support pastoralist communities to articulate and convey their priorities and interests to upper levels of decision-making.

In Abyei region of South Sudan, numerous meetings and conferences on the conflict over the last years have brought together high-level experts and a variety of organizations (Catley, 2018). Due to lack of safe spaces to discuss independent and new ideas in making peace in the region; to ensure open discussion about how to reach an inclusive, collective and sustainable resolution of the conflict in Abyei region, this study could best contribute to the field of peace building and conflict management practice by identifying key and actionable criteria for

improving external engagement with peace efforts among pastoralist communities in South Sudan.

2.3 Research Gap

The review of literature revealed that peace building initiatives with a range of conflict management skills is fundamental to peaceful coexistence. Studies have been conducted on in Kenya; Huho (2012) conducted a study on conflict resolution among pastoral communities in West Pokot County, Kenya a missing link. Three specific objectives were used in this study that is identify sources of conflict, examine conflict resolution initiatives, and evaluate effectiveness of peace building initiatives in the conflict resolution. The study used scheduled interviews as the main data collection instrument. In another study in South Sudan, Cordaid (2017) looked at the influence of community driven change, our road towards peace: experiences from the program interlinking peace building decentralization and development. The aim of the report was to increase human security among communities in western Bahr el Ghazal as well as Eastern Equatorial States through peace building initiatives, decentralized government services as well as socio economic peace dividend. To show the experiences of Cordaid for interlinking peace building and decentralization as well as development program, documentary evidence was used in form of 12 case stories as a source of data collection in this publication. This paper utilized technical guidance throughout the compilation of this document.

However, in both the Kenyan case and that of South Sudan, studies were done in different locations other than Abyei region. The two cases adopted different methodologies in data collection. Whereas this study adopted the use of questionnaire as data collection tool, the Kenyan case by Huho (2012) adopted scheduled interviews while the South Sudanese case by

Cordaid (2017) case adopted documentary evidence through gathering information from 12 short stories. The two cases also utilized different population which also reflected to respondents used. From this information, it was apparent that the gaps as identified by the current study was good enough to warranty the researcher of the study conduct a study on effectiveness of pastoralist seasonal cross border migration 2017-219 conferences in peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The chapter describes the methods and procedures to be used in conducting this study. It describes the research design, target population, sampling frame, design and size, the data collection methods and the procedures of analysing data plan on how to ensure, validity, reliability and provision of ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Design

Cooper and Schindler (2010) refer a research design as an arrangement or conditions that affects any research outcome is the course of action of all condition that can influence an exploration result. An exploration configuration is the diagram that empowers the specialist to think of answers for issues and guide him in the different phases of the examination (Kombo & Tromp, 2010). It is a game plan of conditions for assortment and investigation of information that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose (Kothari, 2014). This particular study adopted descriptive survey design as it examined the relationship between the variable of a given study. The design was known to favour both qualitative as well as quantitative data collection methods. This assisted the researcher to collect data that was current to the existing problem.

3.3 Study Site

The study was conducted in Abyei region within South Sudan. This area was picked due to the fact that communities who live there and who are mainly pastoralist have been experiencing conflicts whenever droughts approach the area as the land there is always dry

hence they compete for the meagre resources available; which includes grazing land and water for domestic use animals consumptions. Communities such as the Misseriya Arab pastoralists from Sudan and the local Abyei people in South Sudan do fight for these essential resources each year whenever there is drought. This has seen peace initiatives launched in the area hence prompted the researcher conduct this study to determine the effectiveness of peace building and conflict management initiatives in the Abyei South Sudan

3.4 Target Population

Target population is essential to any research work, it is the whole gathering of individuals, items, or elements that is important to the scientist, and target population is additionally the entire arrangement of people who meet the measures of worry to the specialist Mugenda and Mugenda (2009). Target population in the study included all stakeholders' pastoralist seasonal cross border migration 2017-219 conferences in peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. According to reports by the Government South Sudan, there are seven peace building associations in Abyei, with a total of 325 employees' directly responsible peace-making mechanisms. Abyei region has 39 government representatives; and 4,981 conflict affected persons. This brings to a total of 5,345 people who are behind peace building and conflict management in the region. This number was distributed as shown in table 3.1

Table 3.1 Target Population

| Category | Target Population | Percent (%) |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Employees of 7 NGOs | 325 | 6.1 |
| Government representatives | 39 | 0.7 |
| Representatives of conflict affected Members of public | 4,981 | 93.2 |
| Total | 5345 | 100 |

Source: Abyei Records (2020)

3.5 Sampling and Sample Size

According to Babbie (2016), both sampling procedure and sample size are methods and processes involved in a research work to determine different strata from which a sample size was calculated.

3.5.1 Sampling Procedure

According to Mills (2011), sampling technique is a system of taking part of the unit as representative number from the entire population for the purposes of convenience. A researcher should take a sample as big as possible. This study adopted stratified sampling method to identify respondent's groups from which data was collected. This was because the population responsible for the study was scattered as per levels indicated in table 3.1. Purposive sampling method was used to select respondents from government representatives and non-educated for

interview. Simple random sampling method was also used to select actual respondents from NGO employees and members of public. This was important as it assisted in achieving the best desired result from target population. Simple random sampling method was used to arrive at actual respondents from the three levels of management to obtain the sample size because this assisted in the reduction of costs and the time for interviewing the whole population.

3.5.2 Sample Size

Babbie (2016) asserts that a sample is a sub set of a larger population that has been selected to reflect or represent characteristics of the whole population. The accuracy of the results under sample size will dictate the level of generalization to be applied so as to demonstrate as the whole target population (Kombo & Tromp. 2010). For this particular study the sample size was mainly based on a select of target population. Sample size was then arrived at using Yamane (1967) formula as follows

$$n = \frac{N}{(1+Ne^2)}$$

Where:

n= minimum sample size

N= population

E = precision set at 95 % (5%=0.05)

Hence; $n = 5345 / 1 + (5345 \times 0.0025)$

N=372

Table 3.2 Sample Size

| Category | Target Population | Sample Size | Sampling Technique | Percent (%) |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Employees of 7 NGOs | 325 | 22 | Simple random | 6.1 |
| Government representatives | 39 | 3 | Purposive | 0.7 |
| Representatives of conflict affected Members of public | 4,981 | 347 | Simple random | 93.2 |
| Total | 5,345 | 372 | | 100 |

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

According to Kombo and Tromp (2010) data collection instrument are the tools that a researcher uses to gather information from respondents. It is an important step in the research process where a researcher plans the instrument of data collection keeping in mind the type of data collected, whether qualitative or quantitative.

3.6.1 Questionnaire

The main instrument for data collection will be questionnaires for quantitative and interview schedule for qualitative data collection. According to Kothari (2014), Questionnaire is a schedule containing various items on which information is sought from respondents. The use of

questionnaire was to make it easier to approach the respondents since they do not have any distribution bias as they do not show any particular preference or dislike for a certain individual. Questionnaires also helped to avoid issues arising from any inhibition in answering questions of personal nature, and those that the respondent may hesitate to answer in the presence of the researcher. In the study, close and open-ended questionnaires were drafted and included general information, effectiveness of capacity building of pastoralist seasonal migration conferences, benefits of implementing pastoralist seasonal migration conferences, challenges facing pastoralist seasonal migration 2016-2019 conference strategies adopted to promote peace building and conflict management to enhance data collection.

Key informant interview guide was also prepared to enhance face to face data collection from 3 representatives of government agencies and 20 identified non-educated respondents in Abyei Region, South Sudan. These discussions were held for important information gathering.

3.6.2 Pretesting the Research Instrument

A pre-test of the questionnaire was conducted before main data collection was carried out. This was done to discover any weakness in the questionnaire design or content and its ability to procure the essential information for the research study. This determined the accuracy of the questionnaire. The study assumed that the rule of thumb at 5% of the sample size consisted of the pre-test (Babbie, 2016). This meant the pre-test was done on $5/100 \times 372 = 19$ people which was the number used in the pre-test. The outcome of the pre-test helps in the improvement of the questionnaires.

3.6.3 Reliability of Research Instrument

According to mills (2011), research instrument's reliability refers to the ability of these research tools to provide equal results at various instances. It refers to the degree to which the instrument measures the same each time it is tested. In this study, the internal consistent of was realized through putting together questions that measured the same concepts. In the study, there were questions that had same concepts, and after data collection, correlation was done to determine their consistence. The study measured reliability through Cronbach consistency technique which agrees that the acceptable is $\alpha = 0.7$.

Reliability was measured using Cronbach International Consistency method where the acceptable scale is $\alpha = 0.7$. Generally, reliability (R) of the research instruments was found to be 0.986. Specifically, effectiveness of pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference activities (R=.981), implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences (R=1.001), challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences (R=.751) and strategies adapted to promote pastoralist cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences (R=0.991). All these were above the minimum acceptable scale. Of 0.70 which implies that the instruments of data collection were reliable

3.6.4 Validity of Research Findings

According to Kothari (2014), validity of the research findings to produce the required outcome. In the study the researcher adopted content analysis to analyse data. This was important as this method uses a set of categorizations for making valid and replicable inferences from data and in the development of the instruments, a research expert was consulted to assist in the framing of

the questions. The external validity of the questionnaires was achieved by the selection of a population sample that was representative of the population.

The questions asked in the instrument were adequately covering all the variables identified in the problem definition stage. The instruments developed were compared against standard instruments used in previous studies that form the baseline of the field of knowledge in which the study was related. This added some predictive utility to the instruments and also involved the assessment and checking of the relevance of the questions in the research.

3.7 Data Analysis

Data processing and analysis is the process of organizing, interpreting and presenting of data. Since this research was descriptive survey design in nature, descriptive data was collected (Mills, 2011). Descriptive statistics technique was employed to ensure that the masses of Numerical data was organized, summarized in such a way that they can be meaningfully understood and communicated.

The questionnaires were checked for completeness and consistency of information at the end of every field's data collection day and before storage. Information from questionnaires was coded and related information grouped together. Coding was considered in all the sections of the questionnaire. Quantitative data from the completed questionnaires was cleaned, re-coded and entered into the computer using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) for windows version 22.0 for analysis. Data was presented in percentages, means, standard deviations, and frequencies. For quantitative statistics, data was generated through pie charts and other graphic presentations. Data was also presented using percentages, mean and Standard Deviation,

Correlation analysis, regression analysis as well as ANNOVA were also used to analyse data. Qualitative data was organized into themes and reported in verbatim.

3.8 Legal and Ethical Considerations

Any research work which involves collection of data at times can intrude into the respondent's lives, same thing to the life of the researcher. To ensure that the study remains legal, the researcher requested for a permission letter from Africa Nazarene University for conducting the study. Consent was also sought from Government of South Sudan Ministry of Higher Education which gave the permission letter to conducting this study. The researcher also sought verbal permission from other stakeholders who were included; the members of public and peace building and conflict management NGOs in Abyei, South Sudan. Information created from the study was deemed sensitive which means it discredited stakeholder image, hence the right to confidentiality and privacy was observed. Before issuing the questionnaire and conducting interview with the respondents, the researcher also sought verbal consent from the respondents. This was to make sure that the identity of the respondents was concealed and data collected treated with confidentiality with access being limited to the study team through the use of passwords and data encryption techniques. Authors used in the study were also acknowledged.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

The overall objective of the study was to establish effectiveness of pastoralist seasonal cross border 2017-219 migration conferences in peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. The results of the study were in two parts namely; the demographic characteristics of the respondents and variables regarding effectiveness of pastoralist seasonal cross border migration 2017-219 conferences in peace building and conflict management.

Research items were put into four thematic groups which were pastoralist seasonal cross border 2017-2019 migration conference activities, benefits of implementing pastoral seasonal cross border migration conference initiatives, challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross border 2017-2019 migration conference activities and strategies adopted to promote pastoralist seasonal cross border 2017-2019 migration conference activities on peace building and conflict management among communities in Abyei, South Sudan. The study adopted a Likert scale type of questions for each objective.

4.2 Response Rates

The researcher in this study targeted 372 sampled respondents, out of which 349 questionnaires were prepared for data collection, 23 of the respondents were purposively identified for interview. Out of the 349 questionnaires distributed, only 314 of them were duly filled and returned for analysis. 35 of the distributed questionnaires were not returned for analysis due to unknown reasons to the respondents. The researcher did not bother to ask the

respondents as to why they did not fill and return the questionnaires and therefore assumed that respondents had their own personal challenges.

Table 4.1 Response Rates

| Questionnaires | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Returned | 314 | 90.0 |
| Not returned | 35 | 10.0 |
| Total | 349 | 100 |

From the study findings, returned questionnaires accounted for 90.0% response rates. This response rate was believed to be good enough for the study as Mugenda and Mugenda (2008) affirms that a response rate of 60% is always good for a study. This therefore means that 90.0% is therefore considered adequate enough for carrying out the study. These results are as presented in table 4.1

4.3 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The demographic characteristics of the respondents include gender, age, highest academic qualification, and duration lived. These characteristics are fundamental to the study as it helps respondents understand the nature of conflicts in Abyei Region, South Sudan

4.3.1 Gender of Respondents

The study sought to determine the gender of each respondent involved in the research. This was with the assumption that gender variations can influence peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. In every peace building and conflict management projects, involving gender perspectives across the age sets is very importance for genuine peace and conflict mitigation in the society. In this particular research, men and women, boys and girls were considered to be instrumental and that their views and opinions need to be consulted and incorporated into the research's findings. The results in this part were presented as shown in figure 4.1

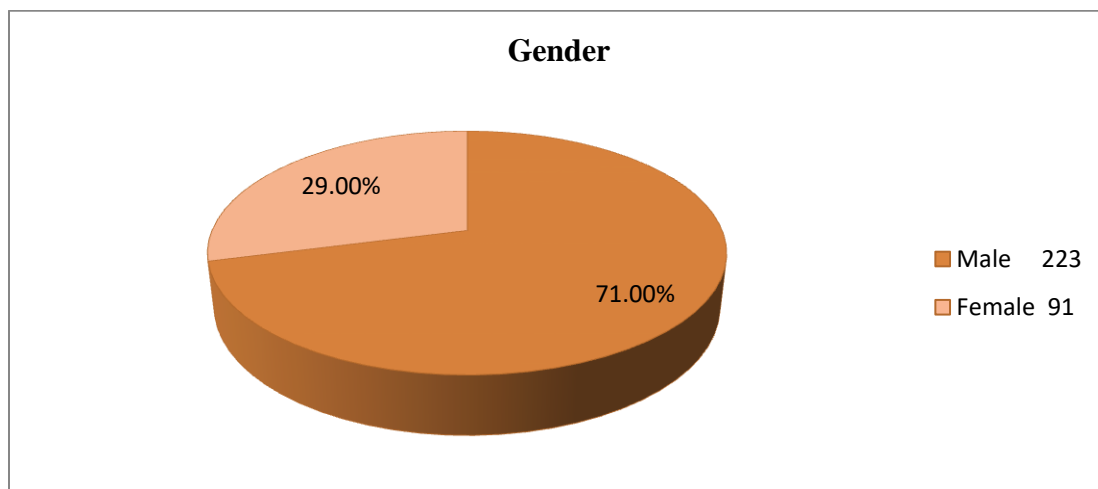


Figure 4.1 Gender of respondents

From the results as indicated in figure 4.1, out of 314 respondents who participated in the study, 71% of them were males while the remaining 29% were females; 35 respondents were not able to return their questionnaires for analysis. This outcome clearly indicates that the number of women who took part in this important matter was low as compared to the other societies in the

world today. More effort is needed to escalate female participations and representations in the importance matters especially in the decision-making processes especially in resolving conflicts in the society.

4.3.2 Age of Respondents

The researcher sought to find out the age of individual respondents who participated in the research. Age is important because as one grows with age information also grows. The outcome of this section was as presented in figure 4.2

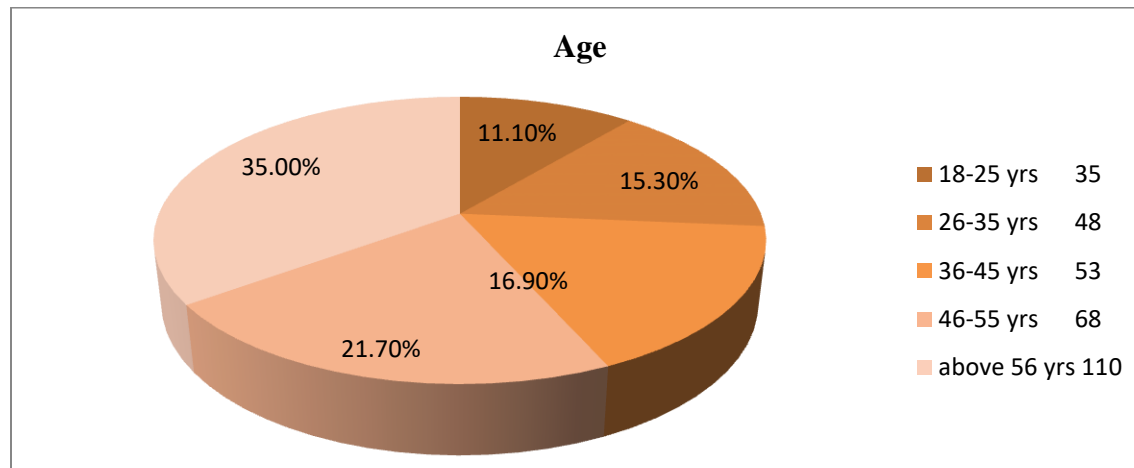


Figure 4.2 Ages of Respondents

From the findings as shown in figure 4.2, majority of the respondents who participated in peace building and conflict management in Abyei Region, South Sudan were 56 yrs. and above with 35.0%. this category was followed by those with 46-55 years with 21.7%; 36-45 years was next with 16.9%; 26-35 years followed with 15.3% and finally those with 18-25 years with 11.1% years of age. From these findings, it is apparent that Abyei region values age among its residents as this comes with experience as well as wisdom which are an important gradient for peace building and conflict management in the region.

4.3.3 Respondent's Highest Academic Qualification

The study intended to find out the respondent's highest academic qualification. This was in the assumption that education is a measure of excellence in peace building and conflict management in conflict prone regions such as Abyei, South Sudan. Without formal education, it will be difficult to implement peace building projects that can mitigate conflicts and build peace in the society. Education is one of the pre-requisites in peace building and conflict management in any society that is so prone to social violence conflicts in the world.

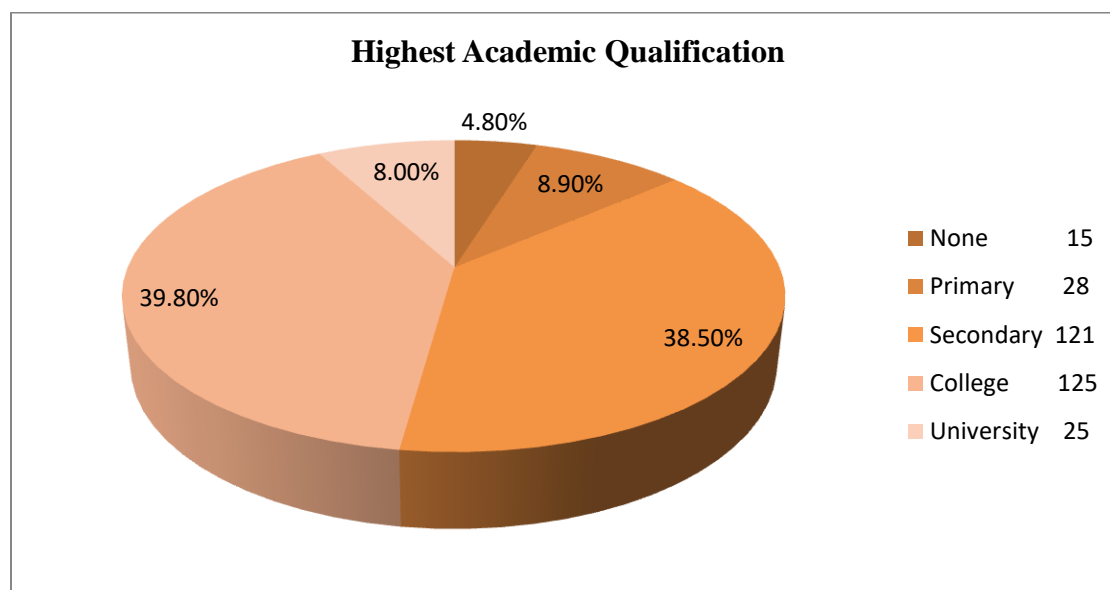


Figure 4.3 Respondent's Highest Academic Qualification

From the results as reflected in figure 4.3, respondents were required to state their highest academic qualification. Results show that majority of them were college graduates with 39.8%. This was followed by secondary school leavers with 38.5%; primary had 8.9% followed by university with 8.0% and lastly none who were 4.8%. From the results of these implies that majority of Abyei residents have college level of education and below. This implies that the region needs to encourage residents to upgrade their level of education. This is to enable them to

have the necessary skills which enable s them to manage peace building and conflict management effectively

According to people interviewed during the research exercise in Abyei. Majority of the people in region advocated for their children getting educated as they saw this as the pre-requisites for acquiring knowledge as well as wisdom which are important aspects for building peace and conflict management in the society, the people felt that Abyei residents need to expedite their expertise, skills and knowledge which can in turn assist in bringing everlasting peace to the region which will create a sustainable peace and development in the area.

4.3.4 Duration Lived in Abyei

The study in this part required respondents to state how long they have stayed in Abyei Region, South Sudan. This was important as duration lived reflects the amount of information gathered in terms peace building and conflict management in the region. The findings of the section were as presented in figure 4.4

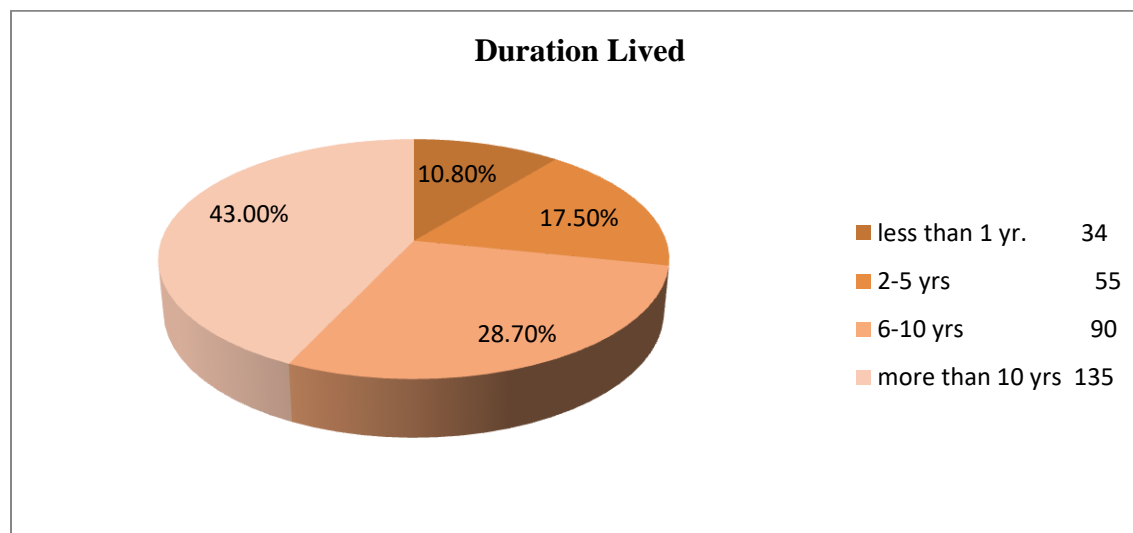


Figure 4.4: Duration Lived in Abyei

Results on duration lived in Abyei Region South Sudan as represented in figure 4.4 shows that majority of the respondents had lived in the area for more than 10 years with 48.0%; this was followed by those who lived in the area for 6-10 years with 28.7%; then 2-5 years with 17.5% and lastly those who had been in the region for less than 1 year with 10.8%. From the results as demonstrated in figure 4.4, majority of the respondents had lived in the region for more than 10 years. From the results as demonstrated in figure 4.4, majority of the respondents had lived in the region for more than 10 years. Findings these findings, it is apparent that majority of the residents in Abyei region have lived there for 6 years and above. This is an indication that they been exposed to the regions challenges and hence have the experience required to resolve conflicts. From the interviews conducted in Abyei region, majority of those interviewed felt that those who stayed in the region for longer experienced more challenges than those that stayed shorter time in the region. Also, those that lived longer enough have enough information for peace building and conflict management than those have stayed for shorter time in the area.

4.4 Descriptive Results

The purpose of the study was to establish the effectiveness of pastoralist seasonal cross border migration 2017-2019 conferences in peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. The study conducted descriptive statistics for the research's specific objectives which included pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference activities, examine the benefits of implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences, examine the challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences and establish the strategies to be adopted to promote pastoralist cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management among

communities in Abyei, South Sudan. Results of this section were as demonstrated in the tables of the following sub sections.

4.4.1 Pastoral Seasonal Cross Border Migration 2017-2019 Conference Activities

In this part, respondents were required to state if they were aware of peace building and conflict management activities by pastoralist seasonal cross border migration 2016-2019 conferences in Abyei region. Specifically, the study focussed on determining whether there were peace building and conflict management activities by pastoral seasonal cross border migration 2016-2019 conferences. The questionnaires were organized on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1= Never 2 = rarely, 3= not applicable, 4= Sometimes and 5= Always. Results were as presented in table 4.2

Table 4.2 2017-2019 Pastoral Seasonal Cross Border Migration Conference Activities

| 2016-2019 pastoral seasonal cross border migration conference Activities | Ne. | | R | | N/A | | S | | AI | | Mean | Std. Dev. | (N) |
|--|-----|-----|----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|------|-----------|-----|
| | F | % | F | % | F | % | F | % | F | % | | | |
| Awareness of peace building activities | 25 | 8.0 | 32 | 10.2 | 65 | 20.7 | 86 | 27.4 | 106 | 33.8 | 2.79 | 1.482 | 314 |
| Distribution of food and non-food items in the region | 0 | 0 | 17 | 5.4 | 52 | 16.6 | 117 | 37.3 | 126 | 40.1 | 2.76 | 1.470 | 314 |
| Provision of peace education | 12 | 3.8 | 26 | 8.2 | 28 | 8.9 | 108 | 34.4 | 140 | 44.6 | 2.51 | 2.663 | 314 |
| Conducting disarmament programs | 9 | 2.9 | 19 | 6.1 | 27 | 8.6 | 115 | 36.6 | 144 | 45.6 | 2.92 | 1.510 | 314 |
| Engaging on capacity building initiatives through community elders | 13 | 4.1 | 21 | 6.7 | 29 | 9.2 | 109 | 34.7 | 142 | 45.2 | 3.01 | 1.583 | 314 |
| Engaging in communal trade and business in the region | 5 | 2.0 | 23 | 7.3 | 39 | 12.4 | 118 | 37.6 | 129 | 41.0 | 2.11 | 1.228 | 314 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----|-----|----|-----|----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Any other comments | 14 | 4.5 | 31 | 9.9 | 42 | 13.4 | 103 | 32.8 | 124 | 39.5 | 2.21 | 1.312 | 314 |
| Aggregate Score | | | | | | | | | | | 2.62 | 1.606 | 314 |

Results in this section as presented in table 4.2 indicate means of between 2.11 – 3.01 and a standard deviation of 1.228 – 2.663 registered. Generally, the research findings revealed that majority of the respondents agreed that pastoralist seasonal cross border migration 2016-2019 conferences was involved in activities aimed at peace building and conflict management in Abyei with a mean of 2.62 and a standard deviation of 1.606.

Specifically, the findings of the study revealed that pastoralist seasonal cross border migration 2016-2019 conferences was in many occasions involved engaging in communal trade as well as business with a mean (M = 2.11) with a standard deviation of 1.228; there were other peace building and conflict management activities other than the ones covered by the study with a mean (M = 2.21) and a standard deviation of 1.312 recorded; there continuous provision of peace education with a mean (M =2.51) and a standard deviation of 2.663 recorded; food and non-food items distribution by the organization was continuous and this had a mean of (M= 2.76) and a standard deviation of 1.470; there was continuous building activities with a mean of (M= 2.79) and a standard deviation of 1.482; there was continuous disarmament programs by the organization with a mean (M = 2.92) and a standard deviation of 1.510; the organizations was also engaged on capacity building activities through community elders with a mean (M = 3.01) and a standard deviation of 1.583.

From this research findings, it apparent that pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference activities had a significant relation to peace building and conflict management in Abyei, region, South Sudan- These activities included projects that were intended to empowered communities around Abyei region and these includes activities such implementing

water projects, educational projects, sanitation projects, protection projects as well as other livelihood projects for people's empowerment.

From those that were interviewed by the researcher on the co-existence of communities in this region as well as the roles of pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration conferences in peace building and conflict management. Majority of them were of the view that the co-existence of the people in the region is not perfect as sometimes during calamities, the region experiences conflict that is occasioned by scramble for meagre natural resources such as water and green pasture. The interviewees proceeded to acknowledge that organizations such as pastoralist seasonal cross-border 2017-2019 conference migration conferences in peace building and conflict management are doing a lot in the region to ensure that the region attains total peace. From those who responded in this part, majority of them were aware of the peace building activities in the region that are aimed at bringing peace. They agreed that the activities undertaken by peace building organizations in region according to them include creating awareness on the importance of peaceful co-existence, distribution of food and non-food items to conflicting communities, engaging communities in an all-inclusive trade as well as business as well as conducting disarmament programs in the region.

4.4.2 Benefits of Implementing Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conferences

The section required respondents to state if there were benefits of implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2016-2019 conferences in Abyei, South Sudan. Specifically, the study focussed on examining the benefits of implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2016-2019 conferences. The questions in the questionnaire were

organized on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 = Never 2 = rarely, 3 = not applicable, 4 = Sometimes and 5 = Always. Results were as presented in table 4.3

Table 4.3 Benefits of Implementing Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conferences

| Benefits of implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences | Ne | | R | | N/A | | S | | AI | | Mean | Std. Dev. | (N) |
|--|----|-----|----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| | F | % | F | % | F | % | F | % | F | % | | | |
| There are Water projects | 11 | 3.5 | 23 | 7.3 | 35 | 11.1 | 99 | 31.5 | 146 | 46.5 | 2.79 | 1.485 | 314 |
| There are Educational projects | 8 | 2.5 | 19 | 6.0 | 48 | 15.3 | 111 | 35.4 | 128 | 40.8 | 2.56 | 1.665 | 314 |
| There are sanitation projects | 14 | 4.5 | 17 | 5.4 | 52 | 16.6 | 97 | 30.9 | 134 | 42.7 | 3.03 | 1.428 | 314 |
| There are food security projects | 9 | 2.9 | 21 | 6.7 | 49 | 15.6 | 105 | 33.4 | 130 | 41.4 | 3.11 | 2.583 | 314 |
| There are livelihood projects | 5 | 1.6 | 17 | 5.4 | 31 | 9.9 | 106 | 33.8 | 155 | 49.4 | 2.03 | 1.228 | 314 |
| There is protection projects | 9 | 2.9 | 19 | 6.1 | 47 | 15.0 | 112 | 35.7 | 127 | 40.4 | 2.31 | 1.850 | 314 |
| Any other comments | 6 | 1.9 | 22 | 7.0 | 50 | 15.9 | 102 | 32.5 | 134 | 42.7 | 1.98 | 1.513 | 314 |
| Aggregate Score | | | | | | | | | | | 2.54 | 1.677 | 314 |

From the findings on benefits of implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences in Abyei South Sudan, results as presented in table 4.3 indicate means of between 1.98 – 3.11 and a standard deviation of 1.228 – 2.583 registered. In general, the research findings revealed that majority of the respondents agreed that there were benefits on implementing pastoralist seasonal cross border migration 2016-2019 conferences with a mean of 2.54 and a standard deviation of 1.677.

Specifically, the findings of the study revealed that there were more benefits implemented by pastoralist seasonal cross border migration 2016-2019 conferences other than

the ones investigated by this study with a mean ($M = 1.98$) and a standard deviation of 1.513 recorded; existence of livelihood projects had a mean ($M = 2.03$) and a standard deviation of 1.228 recorded, existence of protection projects with a mean ($M = 2.31$) and a standard deviation of 1.850; existence of educational projects with a mean ($M = 2.56$) and a standard deviation of 1.665 existence of water projects with a mean ($M = 2.79$) with a standard deviation of 1.485; existence of sanitation projects with a mean ($M = 3.03$) and a standard deviation of 1.228 recorded; existence of food security projects with a mean ($M = 3.11$) and a standard deviation of 2.583.

From these research findings, it apparent that Abyei region benefitted from implementing activities by pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences. These included projects that were intended to empowered communities around Abyei region. These projects again included water projects, educational projects, sanitation projects, protection projects as well as other livelihood projects for people's empowerment.

From those interviewed on the importance of implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference activities, majority of them were of the view that pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference activities had a strong relationship between implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences and peace building processes in Abyei South Sudan. They felt that this had come in hand as their activities which included water, food distribution, educational, sanitation as well other human empowerment projects came in hand to ensure that residents of Abyei have been empowered so as to maintain peaceful coexistence.

Majority of those who attended the hotel conference specifically said that that out of this pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference activities; two communities who were in attendance at the conference agreed on among other agreements on immediate cessation of hostilities and decide to urged peace partners to support the dissemination of peace agreements in the region. They also agreed to conduct pre and post seasonal grassroots peace conferences annually as per traditional norms agreed upon by the two of them.

4.4.3 Challenges Facing Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conferences

The section required respondents to examine challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference in Abyei, South Sudan. The questions in the questionnaire were organized on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 = Never 2 = rarely, 3 = not applicable, 4 = Sometimes and 5 = Always. Results were as presented in table 4.4

Table 4.4 Challenges Facing Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conferences

| Challenges facing pastoralist seasonal migration conferences | Ne. | | R | | N/A | | S | | Al | | Mean | Std. Dev. | (N) |
|--|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|------|-----------|-----|
| | F | % | F | % | F | % | F | % | F | % | | | |
| Lack of clear policies | 8 | 2.5 | 17 | 5.4 | 37 | 11.8 | 96 | 30.6 | 156 | 49.7 | 2.62 | 1.359 | 314 |
| Poor infrastructure | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.9 | 29 | 9.2 | 114 | 36.3 | 165 | 52.5 | 1.98 | 1.228 | 314 |
| Lack of access to resources | 5 | 1.6 | 11 | 3.5 | 31 | 9.9 | 103 | 32.8 | 164 | 52.2 | 2.71 | 1.758 | 314 |
| Proliferation of small arms and light weapons | 2 | 0.6 | 14 | 4.5 | 35 | 11.1 | 131 | 41.7 | 132 | 42.0 | 2.82 | 1.354 | 314 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Lack of rule of law and social order | 7 | 2.2 | 12 | 3.8 | 29 | 9.2 | 97 | 30.9 | 169 | 53.8 | 2.65 | 1.220 | 314 |
| Any other comments | 4 | 1.2 | 9 | 2.9 | 24 | 7.6 | 121 | 38.5 | 156 | 49.7 | 1.62 | 0.981 | 314 |
| Aggregate Score | | | | | | | | | | | 2.40 | 1.316 | 314 |

From the findings on challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences in Abyei South Sudan, results as presented in table 4.4 indicate means of between 1.62 – 2.82 and a standard deviation of 0.981 – 1.758 registered. Generally, the research findings revealed that majority of the respondents agreed that there were challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences in Abyei South Sudan with a mean of 2.40 and a standard deviation of 1.316.

Specifically, the findings of the study revealed that there were more challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences in Abyei South Sudan other than the ones investigated by this study with a mean ($M = 1.62$) and a standard deviation of 0.981 recorded; poor infrastructure had a mean ($M = 1.98$) and a standard deviation of 1.228 recorded, lack of clear policies was next with a mean ($M = 2.62$) and a standard deviation of 1.359; lack of rule of law and social order with a mean ($M = 2.65$) and a standard deviation of 1.220; lack of access to resources was next a mean ($M = 2.71$) with a standard deviation of 1.758; proliferation of small arms and light weapons with a mean ($M = 2.82$) and a standard deviation of 1.354 recorded.

From these results, it can be concluded that pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences in Abyei South Sudan had a significant relationship on peace building and conflict management initiatives in the region. The findings also indicates that communities living in Abyei region face a number of challenges which ranges from lack of effective policies,

poor infrastructure, lack of access to resource, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, as well as lack of rule of law to mention but a few.

From the interviews conducted, respondents were required to identify challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences. Majority of the respondents agreed that there were challenges that pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences face in the region. The interviews went to enumerate those challenges as inadequate policies as communities who live in Abyei come from both sides of Sudan and South Sudan, they also identified poor infrastructure, lack of access to resources, lack of rule of law as well as proliferation of small arms and light weapons which has really affected the initiatives of peace building and conflict management.

‘‘Some of those interviewed also mentioned some of the challenges as exposure to killings by rival communities, looting of property, rape as well as burning of house. This coupled with the moist common one which is drought and not forgetting availability of small arms and light weapons which as seen this region suffers’’.

4.4.4 Strategies Adopted to Promote Pastoralist Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conferences

The section required respondents to establish the strategies adopted to promote pastoralist cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences in Abyei, South Sudan. The questions in the questionnaire were organized on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 = Never 2 = rarely, 3 = not applicable, 4 = Sometimes and 5 = Always. Results were as presented in table 4.5

Table 4.5 Strategies Adopted to Promote the Activities of Pastoralist Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conferences

| Strategies adopted to promote pastoralist cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences | Ne | | R | | N/A | | S | | AI | | Mean | Std. Dev. | (N) |
|--|----|-----|----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| | F | % | F | % | F | % | F | % | F | % | | | |
| Adoption of clear policies | 5 | 1.6 | 10 | 3.2 | 19 | 6.1 | 98 | 31.2 | 182 | 58.0 | 2.89 | 1.062 | 314 |
| Availing financial resources | 8 | 2.5 | 14 | 4.5 | 21 | 6.7 | 118 | 37.6 | 153 | 48.7 | 1.79 | 0.954 | 314 |
| Recognition of peace building institutions | 7 | 2.2 | 17 | 5.4 | 32 | 10.2 | 123 | 39.2 | 135 | 43.0 | 3.05 | 1.289 | 314 |
| Systemizing institutions | 9 | 2.9 | 21 | 6.7 | 29 | 9.2 | 113 | 36.0 | 142 | 45.2 | 2.71 | 1.064 | 314 |
| Any other comments | 8 | 2.5 | 15 | 4.8 | 34 | 10.8 | 105 | 33.4 | 152 | 48.4 | 2.62 | 1.293 | 314 |
| Aggregate Score | | | | | | | | | | | 2.41 | 1.132 | 314 |

From the findings on strategies adopted to promote pastoralist cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences in Abyei South Sudan, results as presented in table 4.5 indicate means of between 1.79 – 3.05 and a standard deviation of between 0.954 – 1.293 registered. Generally, the research findings revealed that majority of the respondents agreed that there were strategies adopted to promote pastoralist cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences in Abyei with a mean of (M = 2.41) and a standard deviation of 1.132.

Specifically, the findings of the study reveal that there were more challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences in Abyei South Sudan other than the ones investigated by this study with a mean (M = 1.62) and a standard deviation of 0.981 recorded; poor infrastructure had a mean (M = 1.98) and a standard deviation of 1.228 recorded, lack of clear policies was next with a mean (M = 2.62) and a standard deviation of 1.359; lack of rule of law and social order with a mean (M = 2.65) and a standard deviation of 1.220; lack of access to resources was next a mean (M = 2.71) with a standard deviation of 1.758; proliferation of small arms and light weapons with a mean (M = 2.82) and a standard deviation of 1.354 recorded.

From these results, it can be concluded that strategies adopted to promote the activities of pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences in Abyei South Sudan had a significant relationship on peace building and conflict management in the region. The findings also indicates that the region is in the process of adopting good policies, availing of financial resources, recognition of peace building initiatives, as well as systemizing institutions.

From the interviews conducted on identifying the strategies to be put in place to promote the activities of pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences in Abyei South Sudan. Majority of the respondents agreed that there were strategies put in place to ensure that pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences organizations in the region succeed in their quest of promoting peace and stability in the region. The report by the researcher from those interviewed in this question, majority of them agreed that strategies have been adopted by rival communities to promote peaceful coexistence this has helped pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences to continue agitating for peace in the region. Majority of them went on to enumerate some of those initiatives as policies that support peace building initiatives, availing of financial resources, recognition of peace building initiatives as well as systemizing institutions aimed at promoting peace in the region.

Respondents also suggested to adopt strategies such as condemning of killings by conflicting communities, resolution not to condemn or victimization of the accused persons without evidence, allowing refugees to return to their homes, come up with grassroots corridor routes northward and south ward for their animals were provided as some of the strategies adopted to promote the work of pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences. They also said that strategies have been adopted by rival communities to promote

peaceful coexistence this can help pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences to continue agitating for peace in the region.

4.4.5 Normality Test

The section required the researcher to conduct a normality test for data collected and since it was assumed that respondents answered the questions in the questionnaires truthfully. Data collected by the questionnaires were subjected to Kolmogorov-Simonov^a and Shapiro-Wilk for comparison test. Results were presented as shown in Lilliefors Significance Correction table 4.6 where a K-S statistic whose probability values were greater than 0.05,

Table 4.6 Normality Test Results

| Kolmogorov- Smirnov ^a | | | Shapiro- Wilk | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|------|---------------|-----|------|
| Statistic | df | Sig. | Statistic | df | Sig |
| 161 | 115 | .000 | .841 | 115 | .000 |
| 121 | 115 | .000 | .835 | 115 | .000 |
| 114 | 115 | .000 | .806 | 115 | .000 |
| 125 | 115 | .000 | .973 | 115 | .000 |
| 126 | 115 | .000 | .841 | 115 | .000 |

a Lilliefors Significance Correlation

From the findings in table 4.6, results as presented in table 4.6 reveals a K-S statistic whose probability values were greater than 0.05 and this was an indication that data collected was normally distributed to the intended study population.

4.4.6 Regression Analysis

The study conducted regression analysis for each objective to determine the relationship between them and the dependent variable.

4.4.6.1 Regression Results for Effectiveness of Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conference Activities on Peace Building and Conflict Management

The study sought to identify pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference activities on peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. Regression analysis for the section was conducted to determine the level of association as presented in table 4.7

Table 4.7 Model Summary Results on Effectiveness of Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conference Activities

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R. Square | Std Error of the Estimate |
|-------|-------|----------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | .981* | .961 | .961 | .168 |

a predictor (constant), organizing conferences, training, building networks

From the study findings, the coefficients of determination (R) and its correlation coefficient (R) demonstrate the degree of association between pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference activities and peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. The results indicated a positive relationship (R = 0.981) between the two variables. It is therefore evident that at 95% confident level, the variables produced statistically

significant and values which can be relied upon to explain effectiveness of pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference activities on peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan as shown in table 4.7

4.4.6.2 Benefits of Implementing Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conferences on Peace Building and Conflict Management

The study sought to examine the benefits of implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. Regression analysis for the section was conducted to determine the level of association as presented in table 4.8

Table 4.8 Model Summary Results on Benefits of Implementing Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conferences

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R. Square | Std Error of the Estimate |
|-------|-------|----------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 1.00* | 1.00 | 98.00 | 2.000 |

a predictor: (constant), development projects, strengthening traditional conflict resolution mechanisms

From the study findings, the coefficients of determination (R) and its correlation coefficient (R) demonstrate the degree of association between benefits of implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences and peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. The results indicated a positive relationship (R = 98.00) between the two variables. It is therefore evident that at 95% confident level, the variables produced statistically significant ant values which can be relied upon to explain the benefits of

implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan as shown in table 4.8

4.4.6.3 Challenges Facing Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conferences on Peace Building and Conflict Management

The study sought to examine the challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. Regression analysis for the section was conducted to determine the level of association as presented in table 4.9

Table 4.9 Model Summary Results on Challenges Facing Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conferences

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R. Square | Std Error of the Estimate |
|-------|-------|----------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | .751* | .536 | .535 | .168 |

a predictor: (constant), lack of good policies, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, drought

From the study findings, the coefficients of determination (R) and its correlation coefficient (R) demonstrate the degree of association between challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences and peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. The results indicated a positive relationship (R = .751) between the two variables. It is therefore evident that at 95% confident level, the variables produced statistically significant values which can be relied upon to explain the challenges

facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan as shown in table 4.9

4.4.6.4 Strategies adapted to Promote Pastoralist Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conferences on Peace Building and Conflict Management

The study sought to identify the strategies adapted to promote pastoralist cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. Regression analysis for the section was conducted to determine the level of association as presented in table 4.10

Table 4.10 Strategies adapted to Promote Pastoralist Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conferences

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R. Square | Std Error of the Estimate |
|-------|-------|----------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | .992* | .962 | .962 | .167 |

a Predictors: (constant), provision of budget, capacity building, policy improvement

From the study findings, the coefficients of determination (R) and its correlation coefficient (R) demonstrate the degree of association between strategies adapted to promote pastoralist cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences and peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. The results indicated a positive relationship (R = .992) between the two variables. It is therefore evident that at 95% confident level, the variables produced statistically significant values which can be relied upon to explain the strategies

adapted to promote pastoralist cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan as shown in table 4.10

4.4.7 Multiple Regression Analysis

The section required the researcher to conduct multiple regression analysis to identify the general relationship between variable of the study. This was therefore used to model the relationship between pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference activities, benefits of implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences, challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences and strategies adopted to promote pastoralist cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management among communities in Abyei, South Sudan. Results of this regression model were as presented in table 4.11

Table 4.11 Multiple Regression Model

| Model | R. | R. Square | Adjusted R. Square | Std Error of the Estimate |
|--------------|-----------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | .986* | .965 | .963 | .168 |

The coefficients of determination (R) and its correlation coefficient (R²) demonstrates the degree of association between effectiveness of pastoralist seasonal cross border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management. The study findings indicated a positive relationship (R = 0.986) between the variables. It is therefore evident that at 95% confidence level, the variables produce statistically significant values and can be relied upon to explain effectiveness of pastoralist seasonal cross border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management as shown in table 4.11.

4.4.8 ANNOVA Test

For the study to determine whether the independent variables which include effectiveness of pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference activities, benefits of implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences, challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences and strategies adopted to promote pastoralist cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences affected peace building and conflict management, an ANNOVA test was conducted as presented in table 4.12.

Table 4.12 ANNOVA Test

| Model Sig | | Sum of Squares | Df | Mean Squares | F. |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|
| | Regression | 175.248 | 5 | 35.050 | 146.398 |
| .000 | Residual | 0.000 | 295 | .27 | |
| | Total | 175.248 | 300 | | |

a) Dependent variable: peace building and conflict management

b (Predictor (Constant), effectiveness of pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference activities, benefits of implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences, challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences and strategies adopted to promote pastoralist cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan.

According to information as presented in table 4.12, the F distribution of data was given as $F(5,295) = 146.398$, $p=0.000$. This demonstrates that there was no significant difference among the four objectives used in the study.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The chapter provides a summary of the major findings, discussions conclusions and as well it provides recommendations on effectiveness of pastoralist seasonal cross border migration 2017-219 conferences in peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan.

5.2 Summary of Major Findings

The purpose of the study was to establish the effectiveness of pastoralist seasonal cross border migration 2017-219 conferences in peace building and conflict management in South Sudan. The study identified the impact of pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference activities on peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. Generally, the research findings revealed that majority the respondents agreed statements that pastoralist seasonal cross border migration 2016-2019 conferences were involved in activities aimed at peace building and conflict management in Abyei with a mean of ($M = 2.62$) and a standard deviation of 1.606. Specifically, the findings of the study reveal a mean of between ($m = 2.11$ with a standard deviation of 1.228 recorded.

From these research findings, it apparent that pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference activities had a significant relation to peace building and conflict management in Abyei, region, South Sudan- These activities included projects that were intended to

empowered communities around Abyei region and these includes activities such implementing water projects, educational projects, sanitation projects, protection projects as well as other livelihood projects for people's empowerment.

The study examines the benefits of implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. Generally, the research findings found that majority of the respondents agreed with statements that there were benefits in implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management with a mean of ($M = 2.54$) and a standard deviation of 1.677. Specifically, the findings of the study revealed a mean of between ($M = 1.98$ with a standard deviation of 1.513 and ($M = 3.11$) with a standard deviation of 2.583 recorded.

From these research findings, it apparent that Abyei region benefitted from implementing activities by pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences. These included projects that were intended to empowered communities around Abyei region. These projects again included water projects, educational projects, sanitation projects, protection projects as well as other livelihood projects for people's empowerment.

The study examined the challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. Generally, the research findings revealed that majority of the respondents agreed that there were challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences in Abyei South Sudan with a mean of 2.40 and a standard deviation of 1.316. Specifically, the research

findings reveal a mean of between ($M = 1.62$) with a standard deviation of 0.981 and ($M = 2.82$) with a standard deviation of 1.354 recorded

From these results, it can be concluded that pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences in Abyei South Sudan had a significant relationship on peace building and conflict management initiatives in the region. The findings also indicates that communities living in Abyei region face a number of challenges which ranges from lack effective policies, poor infrastructure, lack of access to resource, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, as well as lack of rule of law to mention but a few.

The study established the strategies adopted to promote pastoralist cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management among communities in Abyei, South Sudan. Generally, the research findings revealed that majority of the respondents agreed that there were strategies adopted to promote pastoralist cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences in Abyei with a mean of ($M = 2.41$) and a standard deviation of 1.132. Specifically, the findings of the study reveal that there were more challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences in Abyei South Sudan with a mean of between ($M = 1.62$) with a standard deviation of 0.981 and ($M = 2.82$) and a standard deviation of 1.354 recorded.

From these results, it can be concluded that strategies adopted to promote the activities of pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences in Abyei South Sudan had a significant relationship on peace building and conflict management in the region. The findings also indicates that the region is in the process of adopting good policies, availing of financial resources, recognition of peace building initiatives, as well as systemizing institutions.

5.3 Discussion

5.3.1 Effect of Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conference Activities on Peace Building and Conflict Management.

The first objective of the study was to identify pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference activities on peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. The study revealed that there was a strong relationship between pastoralist seasonal cross-border migrations 2017-2019 conference activities and peace building and conflict management in Abyei. The outcome of this study is in agreement with a study by Reardon (2015) who believes that the processes of peace building involve developing personal, political or group relationships which cuts across religious, class, national, racial or ethnic relationships.

According to James (2018), the activities involving capacity building allows organizations to obtain, retain skills, improve knowledge, tools and equipment required to succeed in an endeavour. Capacity building allows individuals or organizations to perform highly and this is associated to enlightening of communities on the importance of maintaining peace. According to Lind and Oringa (2016), it is a conceptual approach towards social and behavioural change which results into peaceful co-existence and hence infrastructure development

This result also concurs with a study by Catley (2018) who again posit that the process of peace building ranges from organizing peace conferences, training of the community as well as capacity building in conflict affected regions. The process of capacity building which is one of the strategies of peace building as supported by results of the study strengthens the skills of

people and communities as well and is intended to assist these individuals achieve their objectives.

This outcome also agrees to a study by Omer and Little (2015) who found out that building and peace -making associations train and make networks through peaceful movement meetings which have provide advice to check community abuses. it is also in line with Reardom (2015), also found out that organization of pastoralist seasonal cross border migration conferences is an important activity in the peace building process.

Despite the fact that there is no way out of conflicts, peace building conference activities are unmistakable from the state, political, private and other stakeholders and aim at enhancing processes of attaining total peace (Lind & Oringa, 2016). These processes comprise of enormous arrangements to explicit quiet interests that are not absolutely determined by private or monetary interests. Such an activity occurs autonomously from the state and the political circle

From those that were interviewed by the researcher on the co-existence of communities in this region as well as the roles of pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration conferences in peace building and conflict management. Majority of them were of the view that the co-existence of the people in the region is not perfect as sometimes during calamities, the region experiences conflict that is occasioned by scramble for meagre natural resources such as water and green pasture.

The interviewees proceeded to acknowledge that organizations such as pastoralist seasonal cross-border 2017-2019 conference migration conferences in peace building and conflict management are doing a lot in the region to ensure that the region attains total peace. From those who respondent in this part, majority of them were aware of the peace building

activities in the region that are aimed at bringing peace. They agreed that the activities undertaken by peace building organizations in region according to them include creating awareness on the importance of peaceful co-existence, distribution of food and non-food items to conflicting communities, engaging communities in an all-inclusive trade as well as business as well as conducting disarmament programs in the region.

They also cited a case where the Ngok, Dinka and Missiriya delegations converged at the 2021 grassroots peace conference held in Aweil Grand Hotel, Aweil Town Northern Bahr El Ghazal State from February 22nd to 26 2021 from the interview, the researcher learned that the outcome of this conference ironed out differences between the two communities who in turn a green to have measures in place aimed at bringing lasting peace. This includes accepting peace as the only basis for the resumption of lasting peace, Massiriya Community to search, locate and hand over the abducted children from Kolom and Mabok village, organize for a joint peace committee between Ngok, Dinka and Massiriya Nomads to be restructured with the help of traditional chiefs are some of the agreements arrived at by the communities during the conference in Aweil”

5.3.2 Benefits of Implementing Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conferences on Peace Building and Conflict Management.

The second objective of the study was to examine the Benefits of Implementing Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conferences on Peace Building and Conflict Management. The study revealed that there was a strong relationship between the benefits of implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences and peace building and conflict management in Abyei region. This result is in line with a study by

Autessere (2014), who posit that peace building agreements often create enthusiasm at its initial stages which can later be associated with low level of violence with higher expectations in the future. However, Davies and Nuesri (2016) posit that the realities of interpreting peace agreements in reality can lead to disagreement as well as disappointment with existing conflict management process.

This study is in tandem to a study by Lind and Oringa (2016) who argues that the implementation of peace processes can result into opportunities which can either weaken or strengthen peace processes. The consent to make compromising steps means external powers are strong. A weak peace, created external pressures coupled with weak leadership is not in a position to stop or manage conflicts in any way because conflicting parties may feel that compromises may create new demands which can also create new subsequently, during implementation of peace agreements, they should be aligned to community expectations (Davies & Nuesri, 2016).

The study also supports a study by Davies and Nuesri (2016) who found out that peace building strategies via community-initiated projects is another important strategy than be adopted to manage conflict within regions. Project administrators engage themselves in ensuring that proper sanitation, food security, and other human basic necessities exist for the community. Ensuring the existence of such development projects can ensure that livelihoods are improved and minimize conflicts (Lind & Oringa, 2016). Organizations should also ensure that other factors of community conflicts are minimized to ensure total peace

It is in agreement with the outcome of Reardom (2015) report which posits that efforts for peace building processes have been researchers by various researchers across the globe.

According to peace building initiatives have for quite a long time been the significant way to handle and maintain law and order. In some cases, adopting the use of military has assisted in ensuring peaceful coexistence among pastoralist communities. This naturally shows that strategies can once be used by progressive organizations in managing peace (Davies & Nuesri, 2016). In some instances, conflicting pastoralist communities can experience militarization processes that aims at restoring total peace.

From those interviewed on the importance of implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference activities, majority of them were of the view that pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference activities had a strong relationship between implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences and peace building processes in Abyei South Sudan. They felt that this had come in hand as their activities which included water, food distribution, educational, sanitation as well other human empowerment projects came in hand to ensure that residents of Abyei have been empowered so as to maintain peaceful coexistence.

Majority of those who attended the hotel conference specifically said that that out of this pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference activities; two communities who were in attendance at the conference agreed on among other agreements on immediate cessation of hostilities and decide to urged peace partners to support the dissemination of peace agreements in the region. They also agreed to conduct pre and post seasonal grassroots peace conferences annually as per traditional norms agreed upon by the two of them.

5.3.3 Examine the Challenges Facing Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conferences on Peace Building and Conflict Management

The third objective was to examine the challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management. The study revealed that there was a strong relationship between challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management in Abyei region. This study findings are in agreement with a study by Tardy (2017) who posits that peace building initiatives are challenged by a number of factors include drought, proliferation of small arms and light weapons and lack of access to economically important resources mention but a few.

This study agrees with a study by Howlader (2016) who argues that peace building challenges can also be brought about by misguided policies and how the administration can approach pastoral development in their specific areas. There is also the issue of proliferation of small arms and light weapons, ineffective governance as well as divisive politics of pastoral regions which is compounded by uneasy state-citizen relations (Davies & Nuesri, 2016). The results of the study also concur with a study by Achankeg (2013) who beliefs that conflict management as one of several complex processes contributes to weakening the ability of local communities to prepare for, cope with and recover from challenges they experience especially by pastoral communities.

A study by Tady (2017) also views inter and intra-state conflicts some that can intensify the occurrence local interpersonal violence. These include domestic abuse, rape and murder which specifically can be acute among the pastoralist regions. Tady goes on to say that criminal

violence such as commercialized livestock raiding plus intercommoned violence such as inter clan or interethnic clashes become severe in these regions. Institutions that would otherwise dispense justice, resolve conflict and control crime are sometimes weak, opportunities for redress are low, and local communities are often both victims and perpetrators of violence find their day.

The study results are also in tandem with that of Mengisteab (2011) who found out that there has been centuries of inappropriate policies and misguided approaches to pastoral development which have had serious repercussions on pastoralists' ownership of their land and their ability to effectively manage their resource base. According to Mengisteab, pastoral development policy in British colonies, especially in Kenya and Uganda, was shaped by the view that the communal rangeland management governing pastoralist systems was inefficient and was causing environmental degradation. Many pastoralist communities in Africa for instance are stripped of their land rights. Large portions of dry land were then taken by the colonial administration for ranching developments.

From the interviews conducted, respondents were required to identify challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences. Majority of the respondents agreed that there were challenges that pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences face in the region. The interviews went to enumerate those challenges as inadequate policies as communities who live in Abyei come from both sides of Sudan and South Sudan, they also identified poor infrastructure, lack of access to resources, lack of rule of law as well as proliferation of small arms and light weapons which has really affected the initiatives of peace building and conflict management.

“those interviewed also agreed that there were other challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management in Abyei region. They mentioned some of the challenges as exposure to killings by rival communities, looting of property, rape as well as burning of house. This coupled with the most common one which is drought and not forgetting availability of small arms and light weapons which as seen this region suffers”.

5.3.4 Establish the Strategies Adopted to Promote Pastoralist Cross-Border Migration 2017-2019 Conferences on Peace Building and Conflict Management

The fourth objective of the study was to establish the strategies adopted to promote pastoralist cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management among communities in Abyei, South Sudan. The study revealed that there was a strong relationship between the strategies adopted to promote pastoralist cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management in Abyei region. These findings are in tandem with a study by Wu and Bisht (2016b), who posit that peace building initiatives are mostly spearheaded by governments as well as non-governmental organizations through humanitarian programs.

The fundamental issue here is that many of these initiatives lie at the technical end of peace building initiatives; who fail to engage with issues of power, identity, economy and politics which may result in conflicts (Nazarbekov & Bisht, 2016). Ultimately, peace-building initiatives that do not explicitly seek to change the status quo by considering these issues may have positive short-term outcomes but are unlikely to contribute to lasting peace. It is therefore

difficult to see how initiatives that are planned and developed alongside humanitarian programs can be effective in reducing conflict in the pastoral regions.

These results are again in line with a study by Catley (2018) who argues that the process of peace building should focus on several areas, including how to legally recognize customary institutions, how to systematize cooperation between the different systems of justice and policing, how to enhance cooperation between customary institutions and other stakeholders such as private sector actors and in general how these institutions are funded.

From the interviews conducted on identifying the strategies to be put in place to promote the activities of pastoralist cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences in Abyei South Sudan. Majority of the respondents agreed that there were strategies put in place to ensure that pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences organizations in the region succeed in their quest of promoting peace. The report by the researcher from those interviewed in this question, majority of them agreed that strategies have been adopted by rival communities to promote peaceful coexistence this has helped pastoralist cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences to continue agitating for peace in the region. Majority of them went on to enumerate some of those initiatives as policies that support peace building initiatives, availing of financial resources, recognition of peace building initiatives as well as systemizing institutions aimed at promoting peace in the region.

Respondents also suggested to adopt strategies such as condemning of killings by conflicting communities, resolution not to condemn or victimization of the accused persons without evidence, allowing refugees to return to their homes, come up with grassroots corridor routes northward and south ward for their animals were provided as some of the strategies

adopted to promote the work of pastoralist cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences. They also said that strategies have been adopted by rival communities to promote peaceful coexistence this can help pastoralist cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences to continue agitating for peace in the region.

5.4 Conclusions

From the study findings, it can be concluded that pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference activities has a significance relationship on peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. It is therefore important that all peace building stake holders ensure that peace building and conflict management organizations are fully supported if total peace is to be achieved in Abyei region.

The results of the 2nd objective revealed majority of the respondents believed that there was a significant relationship between the benefits of implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building initiatives in Abyei South Sudan. This means peace building organizations in Abyei have working towards ensuring there total peace among conflicting communities hence should be provided with an enabling environment by warring communities.

The findings of the 3rd objective were that challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences had a significant relationship on peace building and conflict management in Abyei. This means that the region had been faced with a lot of challenges which among them included exposure to killings by rival communities, looting of property, rape as well as burning of houses. Such challenges hinder peace building processes by pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences

Results of the fourth objective which was to establish the strategies adopted to promote pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences on peace building and conflict management among communities in Abyei, South Sudan. It was found to have a significant relationship between the variable of the study. This means that having strategies that can be able to manage conflicts is important. Strategies ensures that any issues especially those found in pastoral communities can be dealt with amicably

5.5 Recommendations

The study recommends that peace building organizations should ensure that their activities should only aimed at achieving lasting peace within pastoralist communities in Abyei region. Therefore, there is a need for proper coordinated efforts of peace building and conflict management activities in Abyei. Collaborative and collective approach should be employed to ensure minimum conflicts among the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka (MAND) communities are attained. Governments and stakeholders should ensure that only good pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration conference activities are implemented to enhance and further peace building initiatives and conflict management strategies between the warring communities in the region. Governments and peace partners should ensure that pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration conference in Abyei do not encounter any challenges in the future. This is to enable them organize; conduct their activities intended to unite warring communities in the region. The government of South Sudan should also come up with policies that are able to support peace building organizations such as the pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration conferences. Policies should be accompanied by enlighten the communities on the importance of peaceful coexistence amongst them in the region.

5.6 Areas of Further Research

This study only focused on establish the effectiveness of pastoralist seasonal cross border migration 2017-219 conferences in peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. This was done using four objectives which included; identifying pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conference activities, examining the benefits of implementing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences, examining the challenges facing pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences and establishing the strategies adopted to promote pastoralist cross-border migration 2017-2019 conferences However there are other major objectives other than the ones used in this study which future research works if pursued could add more value to the subject of peace building and conflict management in general.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: INTRODUCTION LETTER

Dear Respondents

Accept my Greetings

Ref; Collection of Data

My name is Luka Madhieu Kuot, A student at Africa Nazarene University. I am currently conducting a study on establishing the effectiveness of pastoralist seasonal cross border migration conferences in peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. Your participation will be of great importance to me as a student, Africa Nazarene university and Abyei, South Sudan in general. I therefore take this opportunity to request you to give your input through filling the questionnaire. This questionnaire seeks your views on the above issue. Do not provide your identity. The information you will provide will only be applied in the academic purposes.

Thank you in advance for your Cooperation,

Yours Faithfully

Luka Madhieu Kuot

APPENDIX 11

QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire aims at establishing the effectiveness of pastoralist seasonal cross border migration conferences in peace building and conflict management in Abyei, South Sudan. Kindly answer all questions as truthfully as possible. All information to be provided including respondent's identity will be confidential.

Section One: General Information

Please Tick (✓) Appropriately

1. Please indicate your gender

Male Female

2. Please indicate your age bracket (Optional)?

18- 25 years 26-35 years 36-45 years 46-55 years 56 years and above

3. Please indicate your highest academic Level?

None Primary Secondary College University

4. How long have you been in Abyei?

Less than one year 2-5 years 6-10 years more than ten years

Section Two: Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration Conferences activities on Peace Building and Conflict Management

5. a) Are you aware of the peace building and conflict management encouraged by Pastoralist Seasonal Cross Border Migration Conferences in Abyei region?

Yes No

b) If yes, kindly tick on a scale of 1-5 on the activities of Pastoralist Seasonal Cross Border Migration Conferences in the region, where 1= Never 2 = rarely, 3= not applicable, 4= Sometimes and 5= Always

| | Activities in the Region | Never | Rarely | Not Applicable | Sometimes | Always |
|---|--|-------|--------|----------------|-----------|--------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Distribution of food and non-food items in the region | | | | | |
| 2 | Provision of peace education | | | | | |
| 3 | Conducting disarmament programs | | | | | |
| 4 | Engaging on capacity building initiatives through community elders | | | | | |
| 5 | Engaging in communal trade and business in the region | | | | | |

6.) What is your general comment on Pastoralist Seasonal Cross Border Migration 2016-2019 Conference activities in Abyei region

.....

Section Three: Benefits of Implementing Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration Conference Initiatives on Peace Building and Conflict Management

7 a) Are there any benefits of implementing peace building and conflict management initiatives by Pastoralist Seasonal Cross Border Migration Conferences in Abyei region?

Yes [] No []

b) If yes, kindly tick on the benefits of Pastoralist Seasonal Cross Border Migration Conferences in Abyei.

| Benefits | | Yes | No |
|----------|-------------------------------------|-----|----|
| i | There are Water initiatives | | |
| ii | There are Educational initiatives | | |
| iii | There are sanitation initiatives | | |
| iv | There are food security initiatives | | |
| v | There are livelihood initiatives | | |
| vi | There is protection initiative | | |
| vii | any other | | |

c) If no to the question above why aren't these benefits there?

.....

8. Are the communities in Abyei region benefiting from peace building and conflict management initiatives in the area?

9. Does the government of South Sudan and Sudan support peace building initiatives by Pastoralist Seasonal Cross Border Migration Conferences in Abyei region?

.....

10. What is your general comment on peace building initiatives by Pastoralist Seasonal Cross Border Migration Conferences in Abyei region?

.....

Section Four: Challenges Facing Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration Conferences Initiatives on peace Building and Conflict Management

11. a) Are there challenges facing Pastoralist Seasonal Cross Border Migration Conferences on peace building initiatives in Abyei region?

Yes [] No []

b) If yes, kindly tick on the challenges of Pastoralist Seasonal Cross Border Migration Conferences in Abyei region.

| Challenges | | Yes | No |
|------------|---|-----|----|
| i | Lack of clear policies | | |
| ii | Poor infrastructure | | |
| iii | Lack of access to resources | | |
| iv | Proliferation of small arms and light weapons | | |
| v | Rule of law and social order | | |

c) If no to the question above why aren't these strategies there?

.....

12. What are the other challenges facing Pastoralist Seasonal Cross Border Migration Conferences peace building initiatives in Abyei region?

.....

13. What is your general comment on challenges facing Pastoralist Seasonal Cross Border Migration Conferences peace building initiatives in Abyei?

.....

Section Five: Strategies adapted to Promote Pastoralist Seasonal Cross-Border Migration Conferences Initiatives on Peace Building and Conflict Management

14. a) Are there strategies supporting peace building and conflict management initiatives fronted by Pastoralist Seasonal Cross Border Migration Conferences in Abyei?

Yes No

b) If yes, kindly tick on the strategies Pastoralist Seasonal Cross Border Migration Conferences have adopted to enhance peace building and conflict management in Abyei region.

| Strategies | | Yes | No |
|-------------------|--|------------|-----------|
| i | Clear policies | | |
| ii | Availability of financial resources | | |
| iii | Recognition of peace building institutions | | |
| iv | Systemizing institutions | | |

15. What is your general comment on strategies adapted to promote pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration conferences initiatives on peace building and conflict management in Abyei?

.....

Thank you very much for your participation

APPENDIX III

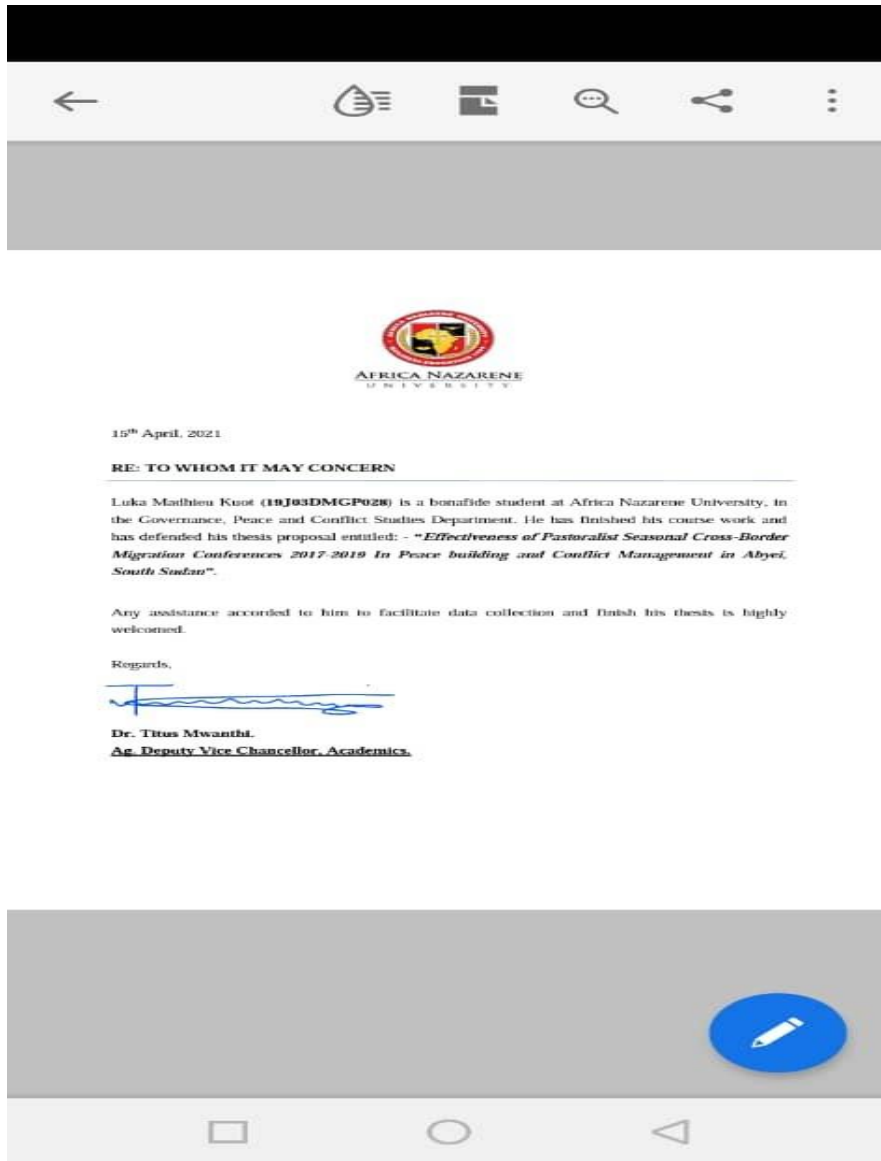
KEY INFORMANT GUIDE FOR GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

This interview guide is designed to collect information on establishing the effects of pastoralist seasonal cross border migration conferences in peace building and conflict management in Abyei. Kindly answer all the questions as truthfully as possible. The information to be provided will be confidential.

1. How long have you been living in the region?
2. Kindly give your **views on the co-existence** of communities in this region?
3. What are the roles of pastoralist seasonal cross-border migration conferences in peace building and conflict management in the region?
4. What are the **benefits** of pastoralist seasonal migration conferences in peace building and conflict management?
5. What are the **challenges** faced by pastoralists and host communities in seasonal migration conferences for peacebuilding and conflict management in the region?
6. What are the peace building and conflict management **measures laid down to address community** conflicts in Abyei region? Kindly explain
7. What **policies are available for managing community conflicts** in the region?
8. What do you think should be done more to address community conflict in the region?

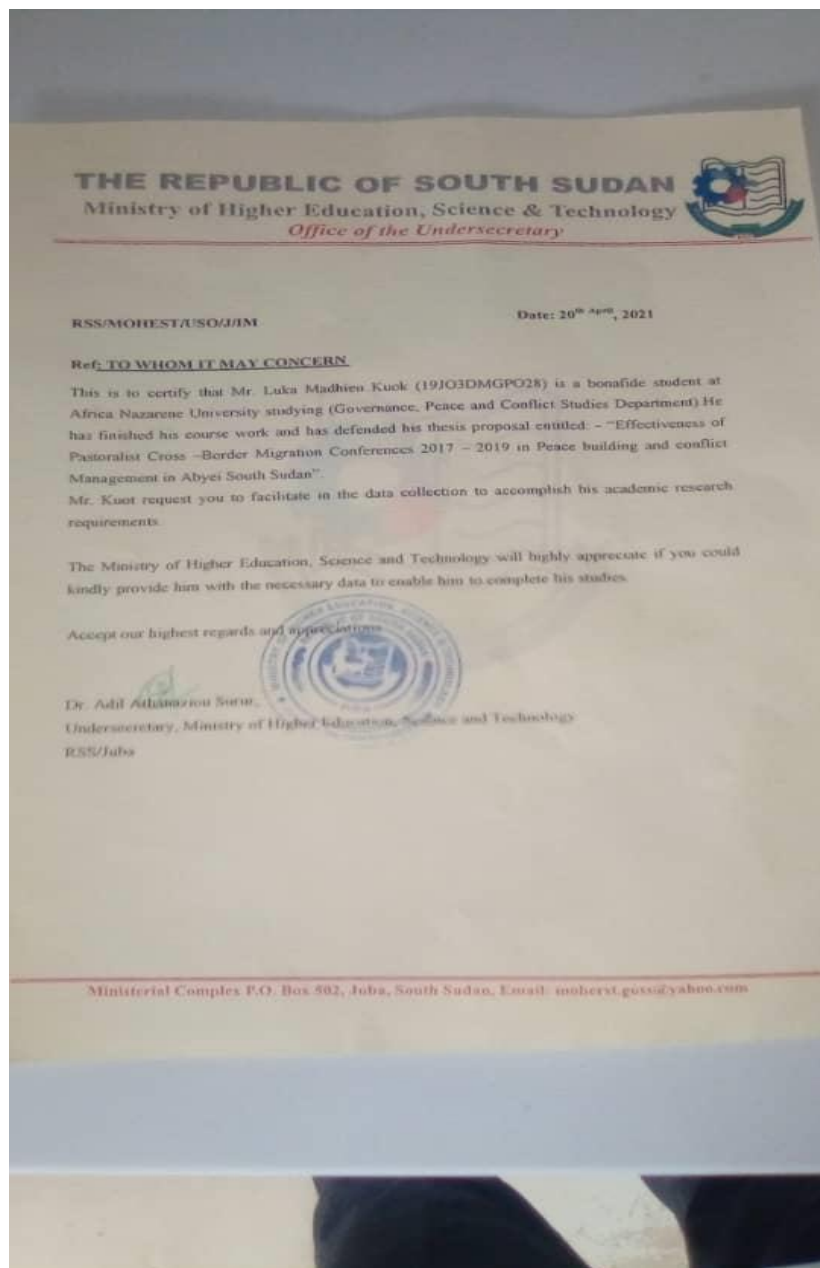
APPENDIX IV

ANU RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION LETTER



APPENDIX V

SOUTH SUDAN RESEARCH PERMIT



APPENDIX VI: MAP OF ABYEI REGION

