THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION AMONG NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES. A CASE STUDY OF KENYA SOMALIA CONFLICT

Mary Wanjiku Kagwima.
BA (Hons) in Diplomacy and International Relations, School of Business Computing, University of Sunderland, United Kingdom.

ABSTRACT

The continent of Africa has witnessed many incidences of violent conflicts in the last few decades as compared to any other part of the world. Conflict and instability trends in the Continent of Africa make the region one of the most unstable regions in the world. Many parts of the Continent of Africa remain unable to break free of armed conflicts, violent crime, communal violence, extremism, political instability and state failures that have plagued the region for decades. Mostly of the regional zones of armed conflicts and instability today are concentrated near border areas; pose a major risk of spillover; and feature powerful cross-border drivers, interests, and actors.

In recent past, governments have made a much greater effort to protect their borders, and their renewed commitment to address trans-border and spillover conflict issues constitute an important window of opportunity. Kenya has not been left behind, it has led the rest of the neighbors in resolving conflicts more in the South Sudan, Uganda, Somalia and DRC Congo conflicts. Kenya has also sent peace keepers across Africa in helping resolve conflicts among African countries. The resilience and adaptability of this collection of local and regional actors are critical factors in explains the impact and the role of international community in conflict resolution. The study is focused on the role of international community in conflict resolution. This study aimed at assessing the examine the nature of conflict among the local neighboring countries in the East African states, analyze the influence of international community in conflict resolution mechanisms among the local neighboring communities in both Somalia and Sudan peace processes and to analyze the impact of spillover effects of the conflict in the among the local neighboring countries of East Africa states caused by the international community conflict resolution mechanisms. This study used realism theory to explain conflicts and international relations. Both Primary and secondary data were used. The findings of the study were analyzed using SPSS version 25.0 and presented in tables and figures.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, problem statement, the research objectives, literature review, justification of the study, research hypothesis, the theoretical framework and finally the chapter outline.

Background of the study

Conflict 'may be defined as an antagonism that occurs between two or more adversative peoples, groups, ideas and interests as a result of an incompatibility of goals. Conflicts are prevalent in society especially in this 21st century and more so in Africa. They usually arise from an incompatibility of goals between two or more people, ideas or interests. When an

inherent incompatibility of interests and objectives of two or more characters or forces takes place, a conflict is inevitable.

Overview of Conflicts in East Africa

The border areas of Kenya have, over the last three or four decades, been a major arena for a variety of low-intensity conflicts, some of which are linked to wider cross border and regional conflicts. The roots of these conflicts are ecological. A history of economic and social marginalization looms large in all border conflicts within the Continent of Africa. Increased competition over resources, reduced access to land, water, and other natural resources due to increasing demographic and environmental pressure from within and without, and reduced access to credit, markets, and extension services that culminate in poverty, all play a role. Conflicts have political, economic, social, and cultural implications and contribute to the lowering of economic productivity, weakening of political institutions of governance, incapacity to provide essential services, destruction and depletion of existing resources, loss of food production, and capital flight. It may be possible to measure the cost of conflict in economic terms by assessing the loss of potential foreign and domestic investment due to fear of crime and insecurity, loss of income from tourism, and losses in government sectors like agriculture, education, mining and many others. Other direct consequences of violent conflict are the influx of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDP) from neighboring countries into Kenya. This is further complicated by the prevalence of small arms and light weapons in major towns and in pastoral areas in northern, northeastern, coastal and western Kenya along its international borders. This phenomenon is aggravated by neighboring civil wars and regional drought.

Problem statement

The nature of state power in the East African states is a key source of conflict, political victory assuming a winner-takes-all form with respect to wealth and resources as well as the prestige and prerogatives of office. Irrespective of the official form of government, regimes in the East African states are, in most cases, autocracies essentially relying on ethnic loyalties. The military and security services, in recent times emerging from a liberation front background, ensure the hold on power of these militarized regimes.

Other factors contributing to conflicts in the East African states include insufficient accountability of leaders, lack of transparency in regimes, non-adherence to the rule of law, lack of respect for human and peoples 'rights made political control excessively important and the stakes dangerously high.

Furthermore, in order to hold on to power, to hold the state together and to defend it against the claims and attacks of other states and rebel movements, governing regimes build and maintain military forces of large dimensions. They spend a large share of national expenditure disproportionate to available economic resources and existing security threats.

This kind of excessive militarization eventually entails an increased burden especially in the present times of dwindling resources and economic crises. Excessive military spending is essentially a wasteful expenditure because of which social projects in education or health remain stagnant or even nonexistent.

It also heightens the perception of mutual threat with a wide range of unintended political consequences. On the one hand, external threats will be used, as mentioned earlier, to distract attention from real internal problems. On the other hand, a politicized, compromised and restless military with its proneness to usurp state power and resources represent a grave danger to inherently fragile regimes as well as their political and security structures. This study therefore aimed at assessing the impact of conflicts in the continent of Africa with a special focus on Kenya.

Objective of the study

The research undertaken by this paper sought to address the role of international community in conflict resolution mechanisms among the local neighboring countries:

Specific objectives
   i. To examine the nature of conflict among the local neighboring countries in the East African states.
   ii. To analyze the influence of international community in conflict resolution mechanisms among the local neighboring countries in both Somalia and Sudan peace processes.
   iii. To analyze the impact of spillover effects of the conflict in the among the local neighboring countries of East Africa states caused by the international community conflict resolution mechanisms
   iv. To analyze the contributions of foreign affairs agencies in conflict resolution mechanisms among the local neighboring countries in both Somalia and Sudan peace processes.

Research Hypothesis
   Ho1 There is no conflict among the local neighboring countries in the East African states.

   Ho2 There is no influence of international community in conflict resolution mechanisms among the local neighboring communities in both Somalia and Sudan peace processes.

   Ho3 There is no impact of spillover effects of the conflict in the among the local neighboring countries of East Africa states caused by the international community conflict resolution mechanisms

Ho4 There is no contribution made by foreign affairs agencies in conflict resolution mechanisms among the local neighboring communities in both Somalia and Sudan peace processes.

Significance for the Study:

It's without doubt that we are in the information age, that peace is priceless and has since become the most valuable commodity in the world: almost in the league of 'gold' as standard of measure of worth of wealth. Today, economic stability and development are no longer symbol of power status of a country but tool that is an enabler and is thus in the hands of almost anyone; a factor that has driven international community in conflict resolution mechanisms among the local neighboring countries to make this possible. Governments are on a race to digitize operations as such have put a mandatory requirement for the citizens to comply with when dealing with other neighboring countries. All these factors make this study important more so in this season when the region is experiencing inter-boundary conflicts.

Study Model

The study shall be informed by the practice of varied survey methodology to determine the role of international community in conflict resolution mechanisms among the local neighboring countries. The study will use all available platforms such as websites to arrive at both qualitative and quantitative data to guide submission of facts.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter gives a general overview of conflict in Africa. It will also give an overview of conflict in the eastern part of Africa Eastern Africa. The chapter examines the theories of conflict management and mechanisms of conflict resolution in the East Africa. It further discusses the role of Kenya in conflict Management at the Eastern African region.

General Background: Conflict in Africa

Ethnic unrest and tension are prevalent in today 's world. Newspapers and television are rife with stories about ethnic violence among the people of Africa, the Middle East, India, China, Srilanka, Ireland, etc. Many other societies in little danger of civil wars such as the United States, Britain, Canada, most of the Western Europe, and Japan are nevertheless torn by ethnic strife. In many ways they are more seriously divided along ethnic lines, marked by racial, lingual, religious, and national differences, than they were a generation ago. It has been noted that violent conflicts around the globe are increasingly based on ethnic divisions. Only a tiny proportion of wars now occur between states; the vast majorities are civil wars with ethnic dimensions.

Comprising the largest share of ex-colonial states of the world, Africa is caught up in a range of intra - to inter-state conflicts. Since independence, about one-third of the countries of Africa have experienced large-scale political violence or war. But not all African countries are affected to the same degree. In some African countries, a whole generation has never experienced peace since independence and has internalized war as a legitimate part of life. For instance, within only four decades time (i.e., between the 1960s and the 1990s), approximately 80 violent changes in government in the 48 sub- Saharan African countries took place. Strangely enough, Africa has seen over seventy coups in the last quarter of the 20th C. Roughly in the same period, Africa has suffered the greatest number of armed conflicts in the world.

The Eastern part of Africa region is regarded as highly susceptible to conflicts, and is one of the most conflict-prone areas in the continent. The Eastern part is the sub-region of protracted conflict and instability. Over the past six decades there was no single year when the sub region had free from conflict. In the Eastern part, the conflicts that have occurred since 1960s have largely been internal. Border conflicts have been rare and most of the wars in this part of the continent during the last decades of the 20th C have been described in terms of ethnic conflicts. For example, the civic unrest in Darfur, the protracted war between Ethiopia and Eritrea (before its independence in 1993), ethnic violence in Kenya after the 2007 presidential election, among other, are some to mention. Some even contend the Eastern part of Africa region as highly complicated because politics and ethnicity are deeply interwoven. Similarly, the region is known for the pastoralist movement from place to place leading to almost continuous local warfare and frequent forced migration. In general, the sub-region is often considered as the most volatile area in the world despite some progress made in ending long lasting regional wars.

An Over View of Conflicts in the Eastern parts of Africa

The North and western parts of Africa have been Africa 's problem area for many decades. Internal conflicts have been almost chronic in most of the countries of the Eastern part. The secessionist conflicts in Ethiopia, the problems of Southern Sudan, and later the almost total disintegrations of Somalia are some of the extreme manifestations of the problems. As Mwaura and Kiplagat (2002) viewed North of Africa as the region has been embroiled in endless wars for more than forty years and represents one of the most complex conflict systems in the world. It has been the site of several armed conflicts (both intra and inters-state), severe environmental degradation, and general livelihood insecurity.

Indeed, Northern parts of Africa has become common place to assert that —Violent conflict disruptive of the state is endemic in the region. The East Africa has been faced with the same arbitrariness of boarders inherited form European colonial rule and with the inevitably resulting problems of state making and nation building among disparate peoples and in contested territory where there were cultural links with people across those borders. These features, found throughout Africa and other ex-colonial territories, were intensified by factors specific to the Eastern part, each of which further enhanced the likelihood of internal and

inter- state conflict: an ethnically homogenous state, Somalia, whose nationalism embraced neighboring Somalia minorities; European colonialism but also from becoming an empire, Sudan straddling the cultural divide between Africa south of the Sahara and the north.

For the Eastern part of Africa, the situation is much more complex in comparison with that of Rwanda and Burundi. Oddly enough only Somalia appears to be similar to Rwanda and Burundi regards with similarity of language and religion. The other countries of the Eastern part are far more complex. Apart from religious issues that simmer beneath the political surface, Sudan is severely torn between north and south in a renewed conflagration of armed conflicts Djibouti exists with an unresolved tension between the Affars and the Issas.

In general, Healy put the common features of conflicts in the Eastern part of Africa. The first feature of conflict in the Eastern part of Africa is its prevalence: there have been consistently high levels of violent conflict throughout the region for the best part of the last century and before. Conflict has occurred at every level-within state, between states, among proxies, between armies at the center and in the periphery. This appears to have created habits of war, including reliance on the use of force to achieve political goals, which in turn contribute to the persistence of violent conflict. Another common feature is a very poor record of governance in the case of this sub-region. Democratic accountability has been largely lacking. There is a history of regime change through violent rater that peaceful means, toughened by culture militarism. While conflict takes different forms according to local circumstances and traditions, armed rebellion of one sort or author is always high among the options for dealing with political grievances.

Conflict in Sudan

Civil war between northern and southern Sudan preceded independence, beginning in 1955. Southerners expected to be politically discounted in a unified Sudan, a view substantiated by the installation of a military regime in 1958 and the subsequent banning of southern political parties. Following seventeen years of war, both sides signed the Addis Ababa accords on March 27, 1972. These accords guaranteed33 autonomy for a southern region, encompassing the provinces of Equatoria, Bahr al Ghazal, and the Upper Nile, with a regional president appointed by the national president on the recommendation of an elected Southern Regional Assembly34.

After ten years of tenuous peace, the Addis Ababa accords were abrogated by the Sudanese government under Gaafar Mohamad Nimiery following the discovery of petro- resources. The National People 's Assembly and the Southern Regional Assembly were dissolved, and the national introduction of Islamic Sharia law took effect on September 8, 1983. Conflict reignited between north and south, further intensified by repeated regime changes in Khartoum and a protracted suspension of peace negotiations following the August 16, 1986 shoot-down of a Sudan Air civil airliner by southern insurgents.35 Deep- rooted ethnic divisions were further polarized along religious lines by the Islamist agenda of the National Islamic Front (NIF) government that came to power in 1989.

Several peace negotiations were initiated throughout the 1990's, all of them ineffective. The southern insurgency was divided into several factions that failed to attain a unified bargaining position. Southern opposition eventually coalesced at the turn of the century under the leadership of John Garang and the Sudan People 's Liberation Movement (SPLM), which had until then steadfastly asserted sovereign autonomy for the south of Sudan. On January 9, 2005, the government of Sudan and the Sudan People Liberation Movement signed the Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in Naivasha Kenya, which —effectively ended the 21-year old civil war and triggered a six- year interim period.

The current crisis reflects underlying tensions and mistrust among South Sudanese leaders and ethnic groups that date back to Sudan 's civil war (1983-2005), and before. While the war was described broadly as a north-south conflict, infighting among southern rebel commanders in the 1990s nearly derailed the southern bid for self- determination, as leaders of the insurgency, the Sudan People 's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/SPLA), competed for power and mobilized supporters along ethnic lines, resulting in atrocities by all sides.37 The Sudan government in Khartoum fueled SPLM splits by financing and arming breakaway factions. The major factions reconciled in the early 2000s, although several smaller southern militias continued to operate. In 2005, the Khartoum government and the SPLM signed a peace agreement to end the north south war. That deal, known as the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), paved the way for national elections and a southern referendum on independence, after which South Sudan, led by the SPLM in Juba, seceded on July 9, 2011. The relationship 12

between the two countries remains tense, with parts of the CPA yet to be fully implemented. Starting in January 2012, South Sudan 's government, angered by Khartoum 's unilateral decisions regarding exports of South Sudanese oil (which transits through Sudan for export), and by border disputes, suspended oil production for more than a year. This led to fiscal austerity measures and economic shocks in both countries.

Kenya and Conflict Resolution in the Eastern Africa

In politics, regions are of measured as sub-divisions of the globe. Africa seems as region of the world polity that is made up of different and sometimes overlapping sub – regions. Sub regions may have corresponding organization. Kenya is also one of the sub regions that represented the Eastern part of Africa. Kenya and its neighbor states are in place to develop forums for civil society, community-based organization, and important NGOs to participate in promoting peace efforts in Somalia and Sudan through IGAD. This has created permanent secretaries to both Sudan and Somalia to spread it peacemaking efforts.

Kenya and the IGAD Partners Forum (IPF) consisting of twenty countries, the UN, the World Bank, and EU have assisted in peace processes. The main focus of IGAD is on capacity building and awareness creation, and on the Early Warning of conflicts. In September 2002,

the prominent mission in this regard is the establishment of a Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) around the intra- state conflicts in the Eastern part of Africa. There are also various forms of intra –state conflicts.

In Somalia, there has been conflict between the transitional government and Al- shahbab to control state power. The terrorists of Al-shahbab attack the transitional government. Terrorism is not the issue only in Somalia but also to all members of the Eastern Africa. Then, IGAD Heads of Governmental and state summit in Khartoum in January 2002 approved a resolution on regional cooperation to combat Terrorism.

Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution Mechanism of the IGAD

The issue of peace and security has been the priority in the Eastern part of Africa region to harmonize and coordinate peacemaking and building activities. And, IGAD works in one of its priority areas that is conflict prevention, management and resolution in the Eastern part of Africa. Now days, economic growth and poverty reduction programs are associated with the peace and security agenda. So, to secure sustainable development, common security is the major prerequisite.

The issue of peace and security in the Eastern part of Africa is prioritized after revitalization of IGAD and its move ahead a broader development mandate. IGAD authorized its peace and security strategy during the 2003 summit. For the commonly security of the collective goal of member states, IGAD had specific agreements and mechanisms. From these, program on conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution; and the protocol on the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) in 2003 are the programs and mechanisms.
In the Sub-region of IGAD, the prevention, management and resolution of inter and intra state conflicts are going through the dialogue by the aim of promoting peace, security and stability as well as creating mechanisms to act collectively. But regarding the legal status, the mechanism shall become an integral part of the Inter Government Authority on Development (IGAD). In this mechanism, ―only member states which have ratified this protocol are entitled to participate in the activities. The Mechanism has twelve functions: Promote the exchange of information and collaboration among member states of IGAD on conflict early warning and response; Gather, process and analyze information about conflicts; establish network of cooperation in early warning and response among member states; Create, manage and disseminate data bases of information on conflict on early warning within region; Develop close cooperation among in-state early warning and response mechanism in the member states; Establish collaborative relationships, including information sharing with similar international and sub-regional mechanism in Africa; Communicate such information and analysis to decision makers.

Regarding with the collaboration of the protocol of CEWARN especially in the execution of the mandate of the mechanism, the member states cooperate and collaborate one another. In the establishment of CEWARN, the mechanism provides technical assistance to the member

states by the approval of the executive secretary. The mechanism may also collaborative with inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations by the approval of the Council of Ministers of IGAD. The mechanism may enter into agreements with similar mechanisms.

However, the mechanism shall have operational autonomy and headed by a Director who shall report to the Executive Secretary. Executive Secretary is the chief Executive Officer of IGAD. But, the IGAD secretariat and the mechanism share personnel, facilities, and equipment to the greatest extent possible. In terms of utilizing documentation facilities of the Secretariat (the executive body of the Authority) the mechanism shall use it. In terms of accessing the documentation facilities, the member states shall have the right to use it.

Furthermore, the resources of the mechanism emanate from the contribution of member states and grants, donations and contribution from other sources that is approved by the assembly of Head of States and Government of IGAD on the advice of the Council of Ministers of IGAD. In co-ordination with the chief executive officer of IGAD, the mechanism shall have the power to ask and receive grants and donations that is related to the performances of its functions. Regarding disputes settlement of the protocol, ―it shall be settled friendly or harmoniously, if not, the dispute shall be referred to the Heads of state and Government of IGAD. Finally, A Conflict Earning and Prevention Mechanism for IGAD member states for implementation‖ is the CEWARN framework project.

The IGAD – AU Relations in Conflict Resolution

Relationship between any entities can be defined in terms of co-existence, cooperation, competition, or conflicts. ―IGAD has established liaison office to the AU, mainly to work together with the Departments of Peace and Security, Political Affairs, and Economic Affairs. IGAD, through its liaison office in Addis Ababa attends the meetings of AU Peace and Security Council. In the meetings, the office gives information about the common positions of IGAD. Subsequently the liaison office services contact between the two organizations. On numerous occupations the resolution of IGAD has been adopted by the AU, promoting policy harmonization.

However, in order to institutionalize the relations between IGAD and AU, IGAD has signed a memorandum of understanding with the AU and other Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to coordinate peace and security activities in 2008. Additionally, IGAD and the AU had shown significant level of coordination when the Amazon was deployed. Obviously, IGAD, through its facilitator 's office holds monthly coordination meetings in Nairobi with the AU and the UN about the familiar position of IGAD towards peace and security. And they share information and agree on next steps or strategies and assign activities to avoid duplication of work. (Ibid) During the meeting member states are represented by their resident Ambassadors.

This all can show the cooperative relations between the IGAD and AU.

Cooperation and Interference Among the members of IGAD in Conflict Resolution

The IGAD member states-in particular Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Kenya- have exerted substantial efforts in dealing with the lengthened conflict in Somalia as well as the rest of the region. The member states also showed their commitment when they agreed to organize a peace keeping mission like in Somalia in 2005. The member states are ready to amend the mandate of IGAD, which did not permit sending troops to remember states. But the main problem for their cooperation is an agreement by IGAD member states which are sensitive about the issue of sovereignty and internal affairs.

Actually, the IGAD member states involved in one of its members one another when there are conflicts in the region of Eastern part of Africa that factor for the regional instability. In a sense that, there is hostility and rivalry among them. And they interfere in one another indirectly as the same time they also cooperate and work together in their common issues such as boundary disputes, tribal conflicts, the issue of terrorism and others.

Since 1990s, in Djibouti, still there is a kind of intra-state conflict between the Afar and Issa on the ethnic tension. The major contentious issue is to control the state power, and Somalia and Eritrea interfered on it. In the other, from early 1990s-2006 in Uganda, there was civil wars on the contentious issue of autonomy then Sudan interfered on it. In 1993-2005, in Sudan, there was civil war between SPLA and the central government on the question of secession and then Ethiopia and Uganda involved in resolving the civil war. Since 1991 in Somalia, there was civil war among clans, factions, militia groups on the issue of control of state power, key towns, and ports, and then Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Kenya interfere at the time in the civil wars. There are also interferences among the member states.

Furthermore, from 1960s-1991, there was civil war in Kenya to control the state power. And, Sudan and Somalia were the active actors in interfering on the war. From 1991 up to the present in Ethiopia, there has been intra-state conflict between the small-scale armed resistances like that of OLF and ONLF and the central government to control state power and succeeded. Then Eritrea and Somalia interfere on it. All the above factors show us that there are co-operations and interferences among the member states of IGAD.As well, the IGAD member states, however, consistently engaged their energy, time, and resources to solve the prolonged conflict, which are sensitive about the issue of sovereignty and internal affairs. In the other, the member states work together to solve conflicts in the eastern part of Africa. Therefore, they cooperate as the same times interfere in one of its members through IGAD and themselves. But most of the time, the member states interfere indirectly in another state for the sake of their political wish as mentioned the above.

Conflict Management at the Eastern part of African Region

The characteristics of conflict in the Eastern part of Africa made the development of peace and security mechanisms both more urgent and more difficult than in other regions of Africa. Conflict had occurred at every level – within states, between states and among proxies as well as between government armies. The use of force to achieve political goals was the regional norm and democratic accountability was largely absent. Regime change was generally achieved through violent rather than peaceful means, just as political grievances were typically addressed through armed rebellion. Inequitable sharing of national resources and lack of representation in the structures of government lay at the root of many of the internal conflicts. Large communities experienced economic marginalization and political exclusion, often mirroring ethnic, religious and racial or clan fault lines. Major change has taken place in Somalia since the release of this report in December 2006. The Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia, backed by Ethiopian troops and air power, completely and swiftly dislodged the Islamic Courts movement from power in the capital, Mogadishu, and in Kismayo, the second major city. As a result, dangers of a ―proxy‖ war between Ethiopia and Eritrea in Somalia and that of a larger regional war, as discussed in the report, seem to have receded.

Theoretical Framework

Realism Theory of conflict Management

Realism is a theory in international relations that came up as an academic study during and after the Second World War in response to the theories that had been popular in between the two world wars. The rise of realism was partly a response to theories that had become popular after the First World War. In its aftermath, leaders of that war 's victorious nations were driven by ―the passionate desire to prevent war‖. These leaders saw war as a disease of the international body politic. Realism is an approach to international relations that has emerged gradually through the work of a series of analysts who have situated themselves within, and thus delimited, a distinctive but still diverse style or tradition of analysis.
Realism emphasizes the constraints on politics imposed by human nature and the absence of international government. Together, they make international relations largely a realm of power and interest. Human nature has not changed since the days of classical antiquity. According to realists, is at its core egoistic, and thus inalterably inclined towards immorality. As Machiavelli puts it, in politics it must needs be taken for granted that all men are wicked and that they will always give vent to the malignity that is in their minds when opportunity offers.

Most realists recognize that men are motivated by other desires than the urge for power and that power is not the only aspect of international relations. Thus, Niebuhr couples his harsh doctrine of original sin with an insistence that individuals are not consistently egoistic. He even argues for an adequate view of human nature, which does justice to both the heights and

depths of human life. Likewise, Morgenthau argues that to do justice and to receive it is an elemental aspiration of man. Nonetheless, realists characteristically give primary emphasis to egoistic passions and the tragic presence of evil in all political action.

Empirical Framework

International organizations and their role in African conflict resolution

The international organizations involved in African conflicts are mainly the UN and the OAU/AU. The UN, for instance, has intervened in African conflicts since independence as in the case of Congo Leopoldville or Kinshasa. In the last two decades of the 20th century, the UN intervened in Mozambique's Civil War; the Angolan Civil War; the Namibian Independence Conflict; Western Sahara, and the Rwandan genocide of April to July 1994. The bulk of these interventions were in the form of peace-keeping. The report of a former Secretary-General of the UN on this subject is pertinent to this analysis. In his annual report on peace-keeping to the General Assembly, Boutros Ghali noted his exploration of the possibility of building up a stockpile of military equipment in Africa (mostly leftovers from terminated UN peace-keeping operations) for use on short notice by African contingents (Cohen 1996:6). This remark by the UN Secretary-General illustrated the superficial approach employed by the world body in regard to conflicts in Africa.

The OAU on its part was, until 1990, virtually non-responsive to African conflicts because of its sacrosanct doctrine of non-interference in the internal affairs of member states. William J. Foltz and I. William Zartman, two experts on the work of the Organisation, viewed the non-intervention situation and shared their views with regard to OAU's non-intervention. While Zartman (1984:41) considered that there is no OAU in matters of African conflict; there are only members and their interests come first, Foltz (1991:349) viewed the OAU as most conservative having six of the seven principles enumerated in Article III of its Charter designed to serve in part or in whole to protect the autonomy of member states from interference or coercion by other members or by the Organization as a whole.

In keeping with the instructions from African Heads of State and Governments, the OAU conflict management mechanism tried to intervene in conflicts such as the one in the Republic of the Congo in 1993 following the 1992 democratic election problems, and the conflict in Burundi after the assassination of a President in October 1993 was followed by instability and massive violence. Such OAU intervention has not been different from the examples of the UN. Like the UN, the OAU has mainly emphasised the conflict management approach consisting of peace-keeping forces to reduce or eliminate violence rather than the desire to address the fundamental issues which divide the parties to the conflict. Stationing peace-keeping forces as in the Central African Republic (1996), Sudan (2004-2006, related to the Darfur conflict) or in Somalia (2007) can only be a temporary measure rather than a 'conflict resolution' approach.

Whatever the case, OAU intervention through peace-keeping has been seriously bogged down by three fundamental principles: namely, non-interference in the internal affairs of member states, territorial integrity, and inviolability of the boundaries inherited from colonisation (Cohen 1996:2-3). In addition to these fundamental problems of principle, other problems continue to be a challenge to AU peace-keeping missions. Some of these obstacles include inadequate trained troops, funding, and political willpower among AU nations to effectively intervene in all of Africa's conflicts. From a conflict resolution standpoint, the critique by Feldman (2008:267) that 'without strong AU military forces capable of providing effective interventions, many African conflicts will either remain unresolved or depend on forces outside the continent to attempt to impose a non-African solution on them' is misplaced because military forces do not 'resolve conflict'; they only succeed in some cases to reduce the violence. Conflict resolution is more than making or keeping peace.

The international community and its role in African conflict resolution process

One can safely state that the international community was, toward the end of the 20th century, responsive to the African conflict situation if one considers the number of seminars and conferences organised around the theme of conflict management in Africa as a reliable indicator. The general tendency was for donor governments to support capacity-building in the continent to deal with its conflicts. Apart from the US, the leaders of this conflict management support were France and Britain – Western governments with colonial, economic and political stakes and the longest history of military-to-military relations in the continent (Cohen 1996:4). From the foregoing, it is evident that 'conflict resolution' in Africa has been colonial in some form whether it was designed and implemented by individuals, countries, groups of countries, institutions or organizations.

The role of Kenya in conflict management in the eastern part of African sub-region with special reference to the Somalia and Sudanese peace process.
Role of Kenya in Sudan and Somalia peace processes

Kenya has suffered the brunt of instability in the region, notably the influx of hundreds of thousands of refugees as well as illegal arms. The characteristics of conflict in the Eastern part of Africa made the development of peace and security mechanisms both more urgent and more difficult than in other regions of Africa. Inequitable sharing of national resources and lack of representation in the structures of government lay at the root of many of the internal conflicts. Large communities experienced economic marginalization and political exclusion, often mirroring ethnic, religious and racial or clan fault lines.

Major change has taken place in Somalia since the release of this report in December 2006. The Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia, backed by Ethiopian troops and air power, completely and swiftly dislodged the Islamic Courts movement from power in the capital, Mogadishu, and in Kismayo, the second major city. As a result, the dangers of a ―proxy war between Ethiopia and Eritrea in Somalia and that of a larger regional war, as discussed in the report, seem to have receded.

Further agreements were negotiated on security arrangements, power sharing and wealth sharing over the next two years, culminating in the signature on 9 January 2005 of Sudan 's Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). The Sudan and Somalia peace processes both relied heavily on Kenyan diplomatic capacity. Kenya supplied the chief negotiator in each case: General Sumbeiwyo as mediator in the Sudan process and Ambassador Bethwell Kiplagat for the Somali process. Without Kenya 's neutrality after 1995 IGAD 's Sudan process might not have survived.

Kenya went on to play a key role in securing government agreement on the Declaration of Principles when Khartoum was under maximum pressure. Similarly, Kenya provided a neutral venue in 2002 for the different Somali parties backed by Ethiopia and Djibouti.

Kenya's Role in Provision of Human Resource Support

Conflict parties use military means to reach their aims, sometimes killing thousands or tens of thousands of people in the process. During a peace process, conflict parties may slowly realize that they can gain more from negotiating than from fighting. This takes time, however. It also takes people who talk to the conflict parties to try and understand their motives and intentions, and why they have chosen arms as their means of settling issues. Many mediators attempt to limit the number of intermediaries to keep a peace process manageable. While there is an emerging support infrastructure for peace processes, there is little, if any, support capacity that ensures negotiations are ongoing after a violent conflict has ended. At present, mediation support is mainly perceived as a strategy to find a negotiated exit out of an armed conflict. However, the need to support new transitional pacts as peace agreements are implemented is well known, but too little is done in practice to support these.

Kenya's Role in the Eastern part of African Region

Major change has taken place in Somalia since the release of this report in December 2006. The Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia, backed by Ethiopian troops and air power, completely and swiftly dislodged the Islamic Courts movement from power in the capital, Mogadishu, and in Kismayo, the second major city. As a result, the dangers of a ―proxy‖ war between Ethiopia and Eritrea in Somalia and that of a larger regional war, as discussed in the report, seem to have receded.

Further agreements were negotiated on security arrangements, power sharing and wealth sharing over the next two years, culminating in the signature on 9 January 2005 of Sudan 's Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). The Sudan and Somalia peace processes both relied heavily on Kenyan diplomatic capacity. Kenya supplied the chief negotiator in each case: General Sumbeiwyo as mediator in the Sudan process and Ambassador Bethwell Kiplagat for the Somali process. Without Kenya 's neutrality after 1995 IGAD's Sudan process might not have survived48. Kenya went on to play a key role in securing government agreement on the Declaration of Principles when Khartoum was under maximum pressure. Similarly, Kenya

provided a neutral venue in 2002 for the different Somali parties backed by Ethiopia and Djibouti.

Provision of Human Resource Support

Conflict parties use military means to reach their aims, sometimes killing thousands or tens of thousands of people in the process. During a peace process, conflict parties may slowly realize that they can gain more from negotiating than from fighting. This takes time, however. It also takes people who talk to the conflict parties to try and understand their motives and intentions, and why they have chosen arms as their means of settling issues. Many mediators attempt to limit the number of intermediaries to keep a peace process manageable. While there is an emerging support infrastructure for peace processes, there is little, if any, support capacity that ensures negotiations are ongoing after a violent conflict has ended. At present, mediation support is mainly perceived as a strategy to find a negotiated exit out of an armed conflict. However, the need to support new transitional pacts as peace agreements are implemented is well known, but too little is done in practice to support these.

Mediation Process

Mediation is also an important aspect of peace building and, if properly utilized could achieve not just a settlement of conflict but facilitate a full transformation of relations. If peace building is defined as identifying and supporting those structures that can strengthen and solidify peace in the aftermath of peacemaking and peacekeeping then peace building encompasses a range of activities and structures before, during and after formal peace agreements between parties are signed. It is also therefore a dynamic process of resolving conflict and rebuilding societies involving mechanisms and structures that can prevent, terminate, transform or resolve conflict. It further involves mechanisms and structures that can strengthen the capacity of a society to manage change without violence. This may involve addressing the root causes of conflict through long- term economic and social provisions as well as policies of reconciliation.

There is a growing recognition of the potential of mediation outside its traditional role in conflict resolution. The OECD highlighted the role of mediation in strengthening the resilience capacity of states and state-society relations. Important elements include supporting dialogue processes between civil society, the private sector and state institutions.37 Mediation initiatives have also strengthened private sector investment in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Between 2004 and 2006, local mediators resolved disputes between institutions and thereby facilitated the release of €8 million in private-sector investments. These examples illustrate the potential gains of mediation support activities for economic development. Identifying the value added of current mediation practice provides important insights into strengthening political accords and economic conditions in war-to-peace transitions.

Defining a role for development agencies as strategic partners for peacemaking is therefore an important element to managing the transition from war to peace. Their engagement during a peace process can help create a new vision of the economy and society that convinces parties that it is worthwhile to stop fighting. If a future without armed conflict becomes a more viable reality, the parties to a peace process may increase their commitment in negotiations as institutions commit to post-conflict economies before the signature of a peace agreement. In addition, development actors can marshal important financial flows into conflict countries that could be used as incentives for peace.

Kenya's Achievements in Conflict Management at the Eastern part of African Sub-Region

Kenya 's conflict-resolution activities have displayed a clear, unresolved tension, characterized by mutual suspicion, alliance-building and power play among states, the regional organization seeking to develop the institutional capacity to improve peace and security and give practical assistance towards conflict resolution. The key question is what impact Kenya 's reconciliation activities have had in enhancing peace in the region, among states as well as within Sudan and Somalia.

In the case of Sudan an assessment of the success of the CPA cannot ignore the conflict that erupted in Darfur towards the end of the CPA negotiations. The negotiation of the CPA could be seen as a contributing cause of the Darfur rebellion because it provided an example to other marginalized groups that armed struggle could secure political advantage. It also aroused fears among the Darfur is that their own marginalization would be entrenched since the CPA negotiations purported to be a national settlement but involved only two parties.

Despite bringing an end to the war in the South, the CPA has been widely criticized for the limited scope of the negotiation to address the problems of Sudan as a whole. It was confined to the Northern government and the Sudan People 's Liberation Movement (excluding other key constituencies in the country, including in the South) and failed to involve civil society or other stakeholders who were needed to build a sustainable peace. Some of its weaknesses are implicitly a product of how the problem was framed when the organization was first seized of the matter. As befits a forum for regional co-operation, Kenya 's frame of reference was to settle a troublesome conflict rather than to achieve the transformation of Sudan. It was about empowering the South, upholding their right not to live under Sharia law and giving them the option to gain independence. On all these scores the CPA can be regarded as a considerable success.

However, when there is not enough of a given resource to satisfy everyone's needs or wants, and no more can be found or created, the conflict becomes a "win-lose" situation. The more one party gets, the less the other party gets (or the more he or she "loses"). When the item in question is very important or valuable, these conflicts tend to become very intractable. For example, conflicts over water in arid lands are high-stakes classic distributional conflicts. In
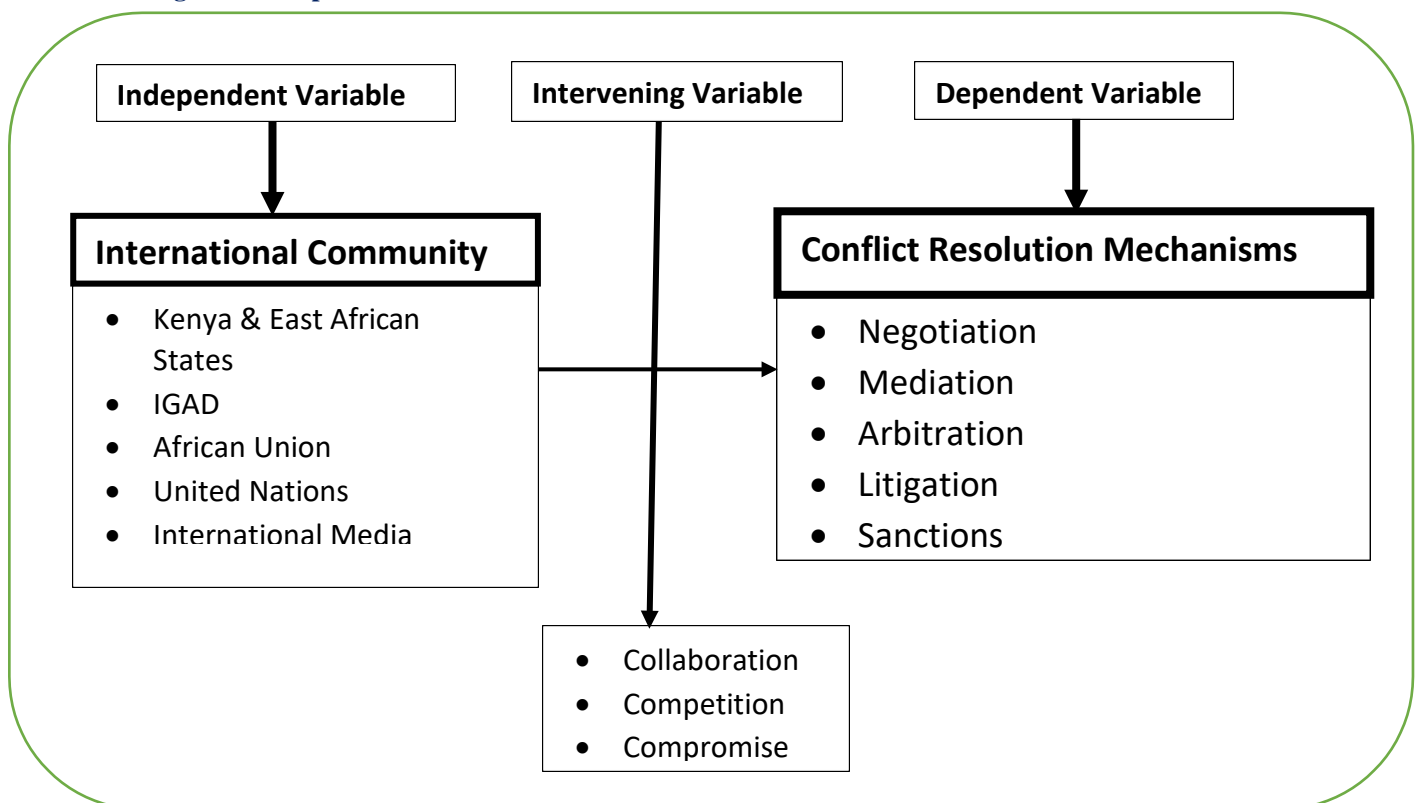
the Western United States, as well as many other arid regions, water is extremely valuable, as life cannot exist without it. Because there is not enough water to go around, endless conflicts arise about who gets what amount of water for what purpose. Although individual disputes get resolved, another dispute over the same water will almost certainly arise again later on. Domination conflicts are a special type of high-stakes distributional conflict in which the resource to be distributed is social status. Because most groups want to be on top of the social, economic, and/or political hierarchy, there is often a perpetual struggle between those at the top and those at the bottom. Conflicts over social status can occur between individuals or between nations.

Because issues of social status are connected to matters of unequal economic power, the divide between the rich and poor has contributed to intractable conflict both within nations and across international society as a whole.

Conceptual framework

It has been noted that violent conflicts around the globe are increasingly based on ethnic divisions. Only a tiny proportion of wars now occur between states; the vast majorities are civil wars with ethnic dimensions. The Eastern part of Africa region is regarded as highly susceptible to conflicts, and is one of the most conflict-prone areas in the continent. The Eastern part is the sub-region of protracted conflict and instability. Over the past six decades there was no single year when the sub region had free from conflict.

Fig 2.7. Conceptual Framework

Independent Variable | Intervening Variable | Dependent Variable

International Community
- Kenya & East African States
- IGAD
- African Union
- United Nations
- International Media

Conflict Resolution Mechanisms
- Negotiation
- Mediation
- Arbitration
- Litigation
- Sanctions

- Collaboration
- Competition
- Compromise

Source: Author, 2022

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the research methods and design that will be used in this study. It will endeavor to answer an obvious but fundamental question; "how will the research be conducted?" The elements discussed are; research design, study site, target population, sample size, sampling procedure, research instruments, data collection processes, and ethical considerations.

Research design

A research design is the plan of exploration within quantitative, qualitative, or mixed method approaches that offer the specific direction for procedures in a research study (Creswell 2014). The choice of a research design is guided by the purpose of the study, type of investigation, extent of researcher involvement, stage of knowledge in the field, time period over which the data is to be collected and the type of analysis to be carried out, that is whether quantitative or qualitative (Sekaran, 2013).

Descriptive research design was preferred because the researcher was able to collect data to answer questions in the area of study. Descriptive design is precise, accurate and involves description of events in a careful planned way. Descriptive research determines and reports the way things are done and also helps the researcher to describe the phenomenon in terms of attitude, values and characteristics. (Mugenda &Mugenda,2013) Descriptive design allows for deep analysis of variables and elements of the population to be studied and collected so much data in an economical way as it was applied in this study. The research design used both quantitative and qualitative aiming at determining relationship between the role of the international community (independent variables) and conflict resolution among local neighboring countries (dependent variables).

Target population

The target population in this study was 860 comprising of key personnel in the Kenya High commission for Somalia personnel, Foreign media, International agencies, African envoys and foreign Affairs Ministry of Kenya. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) explain that target population should have some observable characteristics, to which the researcher intends to generalize the results of the study.

Table 3.1 Population size of key personnel involved in Conflict Resolution

Strata	Target Population	Sample size	Percentage
Kenya High commission for Somalia	42	11	26%
Foreign Affairs Ministry	400	60	15%
International Media	160	36	22.5%
International Agencies	48	10	22.4%
Foreign Envoys	210	21	10%
TOTAL	**860**	**165**	**19.2%**

Source: Researcher 2022

Kothari (2007) cautions that the size of the sample should neither are too large or too small and the optimal sample which fulfills requirements of efficiency, representativeness, reliability, and flexibility should always be selected.

Sampling frame and technique

Mugenda and Mugenda *(1999)*, a sample is a smaller group or sub group obtained from the accessible population. Sampling is the process that entails selecting the participants of the study sampling process should be representative of the whole population. Sampling is the procedure, process or technique of choosing a sub-group from a population to participate in the study, (Ogula, 2005). According to Sounders (2009), a sample size of 10% to 30% of the population is adequate for the purpose of generalizing findings from the sample of the entire population from which the sample is drawn. (Sounders, 2009). Stratified random sampling was used to select respondents. This was to assist the researcher in sampling respondents of the research according to their respective fields, work and ranks in departments. Respondents were stratified in accordance to the major fields of their engagements and social status eg. Gender, age and, social status. This was put into consideration for the purpose of cutting across a fair representative sample. In this study top, middle and lower level managers formed part of the sample population. By using Raosoft sample size calculator, whereas margin of error accepted is 5%, confidence level at 95%, this study recommended sample size of 165 respondents at 50% distribution of the population

Research instruments

The researcher employed both secondary and primary data collection techniques by use of interviews, questionnaires, and observation. Primary data was collected using both questionnaires and interview guides. The structure of questions will be related to the objectives of the study. The questionnaires were both open and closed ended questions to ensure maximum data collection and generation of both qualitative and quantitative data.

Data collection procedure

Primary data and secondary data were collected for this study. Personal interview formed part of the primary data of this study. Quantitative data were collected using questionnaires, with questions adopted from the KFMS questionnaire (KFMS, 2021). This was done to ensure validity of the data, given that the KFMS is a standardized tool, which has questions related to the role of international community in conflict resolution mechanisms and associated factors. Questionnaires were administered by both online and individually to the respondents of the study. The questionnaire was translated from English into the local language like Somali and Sudanis for the respondents in local envoys to understand. Back translation from local languages to English was done to check to distortion of the meaning of the questions that may occur during translation with the help of the locals working in those envoys. The questionnaire consisted of structured questions on socio-economic, demographic, cultural and health system determinants influencing immunization drop out among children aged 12-23 months.

Open and closed ended questions formed part of the questionnaire. Structured interviews were best suited for engaging the respondent of high-level management and focus group studies for group respondents from one institution which were beneficial to compare and contrast

Participants responses in order to answer the research question. (Lindlof&Taylor,2002). The researcher ensured that all questionnaires issued to the respondents online were well and fully answered before collecting through downloads and printing.

Pretesting of the Tools

The research instruments were pretested to ensure the appropriateness of the tools in the study and to evaluate the validity and reliability of the instrument. In addition, pre-testing the questionnaire was done to ensure that the instrument generates the intended data and highlighted the errors to be corrected before actual data collection.

Validity

Validity of the study was done by randomly sampling the respondents, use of questions adapted from standardized questionnaires (KFMS), pre-testing of the research instruments and use of appropriate data analysis method. Data collected was counterchecked by the researcher to ascertain that all questions had been answered correctly and consistently.

Reliability

Reliability is estimated consistence of measurement over time of a true measurement of variable with the proportions of variance attributable to true measurement (Mugenda, 2012). To ensure that the questionnaire is consistence, and it produces the same results the test-retest method was applied to the questionnaire to ensure it is reliable. The same questionnaire was used for all respondents to maintain reliability of the result. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2012), a period between one week and four weeks was adequate. If the results show that correlation co-efficiency ranges between 0.5 and 0.9, the instrument would be considered as high correlation; meaning it would be reliable. (Mugenda, 2012). This study adopted all that procedure in testing the reliability of its instruments which took four weeks and the results showed that correlation co-efficiency of 0.7.

Data Analysis and Presentation

Kombo & Tromp (2014) data analysis refers to examining what has been collected in a survey and making deductions and inferences. It involves uncovering underlying structures, extracting important variables, detecting any anomalies and testing underlying assumptions. The researcher applied both qualitative and quantitative data analytic methods in this study. After fieldwork, questionnaires were printed and sorted to check for consistency, accuracy, and completeness. They were then arranged to simplify coding and analysis. Data was analyzed using SPSS Version 26 to generate statistical information. The results were presented through tables and figures. Tables are useful due to their ability to provide a great deal of information in a condensed format while graphs and charts make it easier for the reader to interpreted and visualize information at a glance.

Chi square tests were used to test the association of the dependent and the independent variables. Chi square test tested the association between international community variables, and conflict resolution among local neighboring countries variables at 95% confidence interval and 0.05 level of significance. Qualitative data was categorized according to established themes and patterns.

A multivariate regression model was used to determine the relative importance of each of the variables with respect to the role of international community variables, and conflict resolution among local neighboring countries variables. Multiple regression is a flexible method of data analysis that is appropriate when quantitative variables (the dependent) are to be examined in

relationship to any other factors (expressed as independent variables). The regression model was as follows;

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4X_4 + e$$

Where: Y = Dependent variable (The role of international community)

a = constant

B= beta factor

X= Independent variable (conflict resolution among local neighboring countries)

e= error term 35

Logistical and ethical Considerations

Ethical approvals

This research study was approved by the university of Sunderland graduate school of external studies. Ethical clearance was obtained from Kenya Universities Ethical Review Committee. The Ministry of Education through the National Council for Science and Technology granted a research permit for the study. Clearance and administrative approvals to conduct the study in the Embassies was sought from the High Commissioners. Clearance to carry out the research at the media facilities was sought form the Country Director for Foreign and media operations. Further permission was granted by the office administrators and managers to allow the research work with envoy workers attached at the Somalia and Sudan foreign missions in Kenya.

Care and Protection of Research Participants

The participants of the study were informed that the research was for academic purposes only. The researcher also informed participants that they should participate voluntarily and that they could withdraw from the study at any time without any penalties. This was clearly stated in the consent form before the research process.

Protection of Research Participants' Confidentiality and Anonymity

All the participants were informed and briefed the purpose of the study. The information was confidential to research participants and respondents only. The respondents' individual names were not used instead codes were used to hide the identity of the participants and their identity remained anonymous. All information obtained was kept confidential.

Informed Consent Process

The participants who were willing to give their consent voluntary participated in the study. The respondents were briefed on the information on the consent form. They were also allowed to ask questions to make them understand the study. Those who agreed to the information signed the consent form before recruitment to participate in the study.

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

Introduction

This chapter describes the methodological framework used in data analysis, presentation and interpretation with an aim of attaining the stated objectives of the study. It also shows the research questions measured. The main focus is on the methodology adopted in data analysis, forms of data presentation and interpretation and a description of the techniques chosen in data analysis, presentation and interpretation and methods of Research question measurement.

Method of Data analysis

The data generated for the study were analysed using both descriptive and inferential analytical techniques. The analytical techniques employed basically multiple regression analysis using the ordinary least square (OLS) approach. It also incorporated Cox Regression technique. The adequacy of the fitted model was assessed using the likelihood ratio test. Analyses were done using SPSS statistical package version 26.0. The role of international community variables was measured for each of the conflict resolution mechanisms applied to local neighbouring county in the study using the past ten years' records and financing method as treatment control. The model employed in Kauffman and Wang (2003) and Bekele and Zeleke (2008) were adapted. The data comprises of secondary data obtained from the past records and primary data obtained from field survey of this study. The period covered for the study is 2011 to 2021 from which case study information was drawn concerning the international community's operation and interventions.

The study analyses the role of international community in conflict mechanism processes among local neighbouring countries. In order to attain this, the study documented the operations and processes of conflict resolution mechanisms in Kenya – Somali and South Sudan borders, evaluated the contributions of international community to the conflict resolution mechanisms, analysed the effects of international media, the foreign envoys and assessed the effects of Foreign policy on conflict resolution mechanisms in the region.

It also investigated the impact of local neighbouring country conflicts on the international relations and economy of the affected countries. Three different methods of data collection were used in the study; this includes the administration of online questionnaires, interviews

and extraction of secondary data from the country's' past records. The data was analysed, and presented on the basis of the four research questions earlier formulated for the study.
The research questions were structured to focus on variables that are relevant to this study, which also formed the bedrock of the research questions.
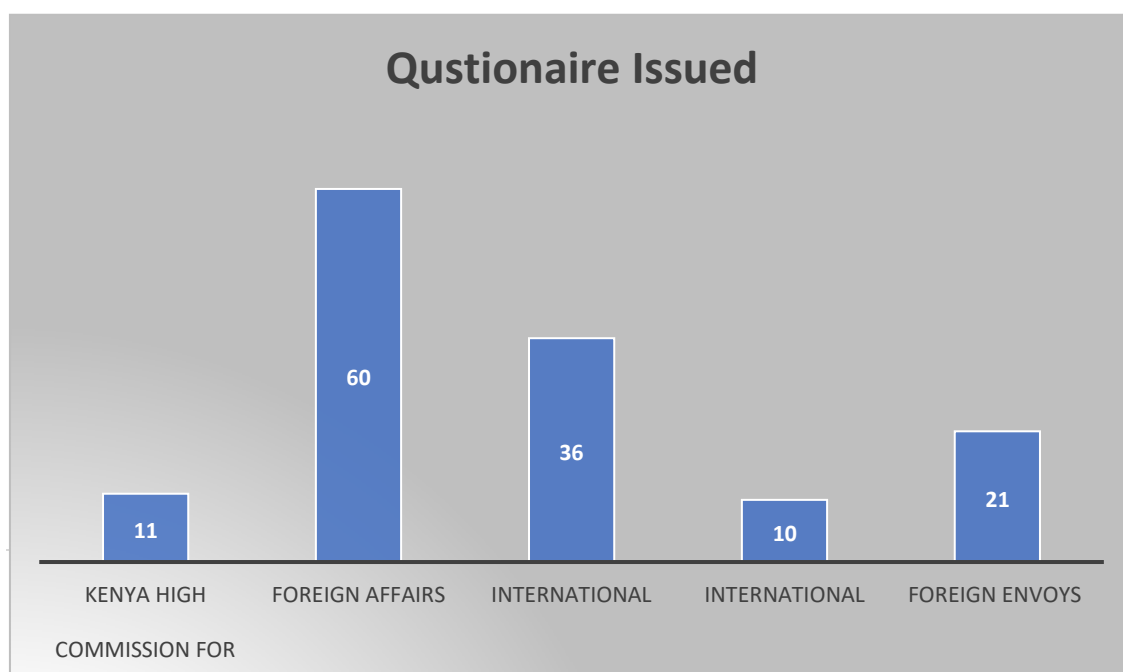
Response Rate

The table 4.2.1 below provides information on the response rate of the respondents. As seen in the table, 4.2.1 response rate of this study is 73.2 % which signifies a high response rate for research. This was attributed to the fact that this research was carried out by the researcher herself and that it was done both by online and physical hence increasing the personal contact between the researcher and the respondents for each stratum.

Table 4.2: Response Rate

Strata	Questionnaire Issued	Questionnaire Returned	Response Rate
Kenya High commission for Somalia	11	7	63.6%
Foreign Affairs Ministry	60	42	70.0%
International Media	36	28	77.8%
International Agencies	10	8	80.0%
Foreign Envoys	21	16	76.2%
TOTAL	**138**	**101**	**73.2%**

Source: Authors computation from study Sample Data 2022

Fig 4.2.1: Questionnaires Issued

Source: Authors computation from study Sample Data 2022

Fig 4.2.2: Questionnaires Returned

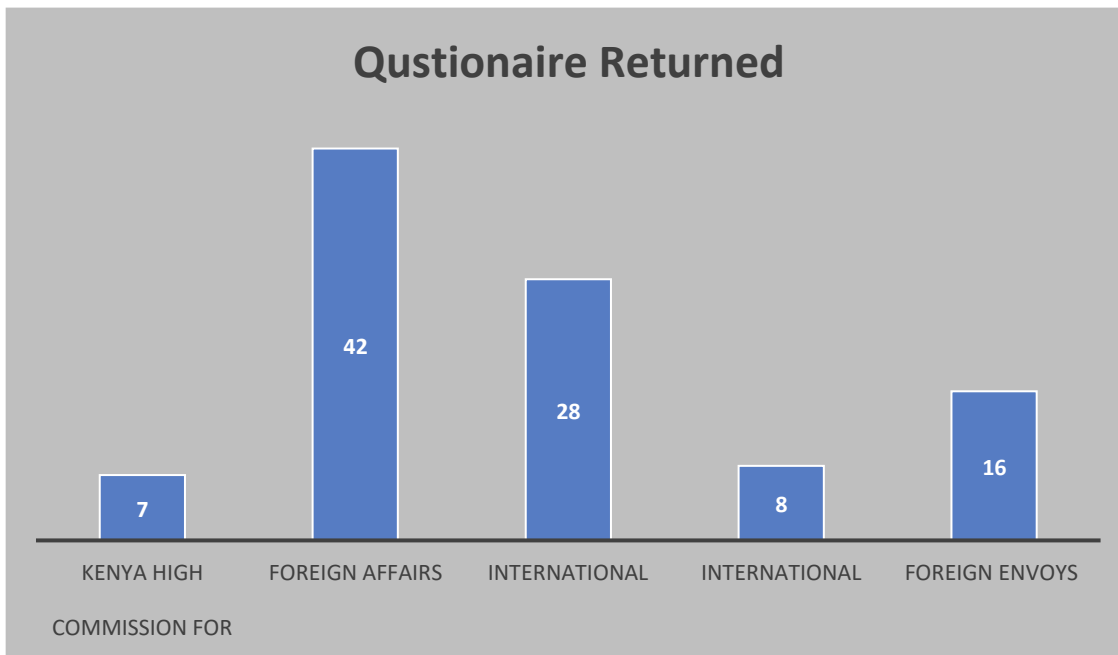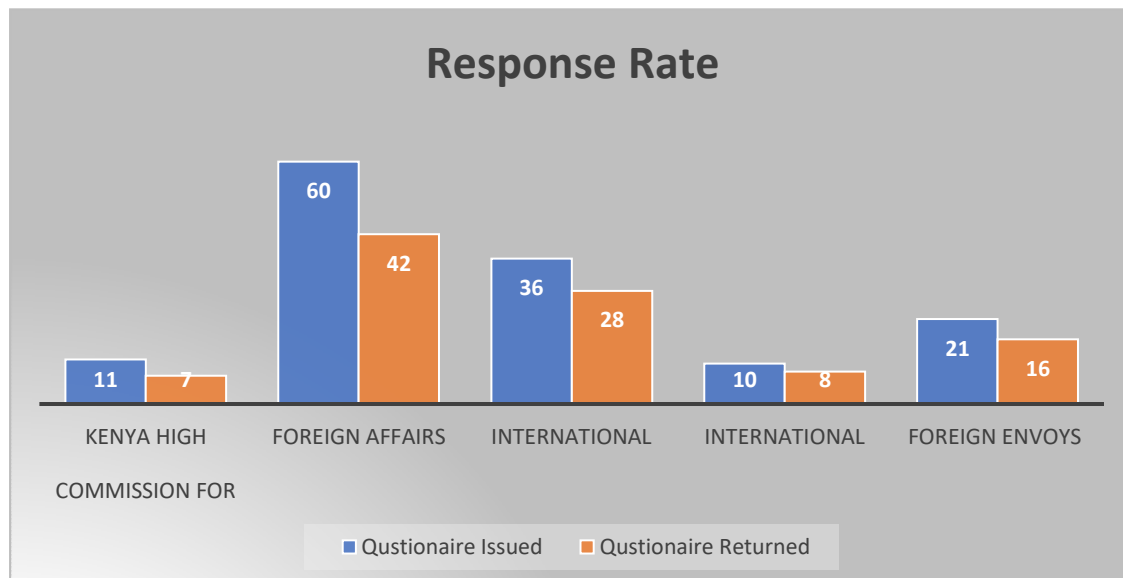**Source: Authors computation from study Sample Data 2022**

Fig 4.2.3: Response Rate

Source: Authors computation from study Sample Data 2022

Profile of Respondents

The table 4.2.1 below provides information on the socio-economic profile of the respondents. As seen in the table, 4.2.1 50 respondents are females while 51 are males. The gender of the

respondents is therefore balanced, which further confirms the fact that there is gender balance of respondents in this study as both male and female percentage is almost similar. Among the female respondents, 15 (32%) work for Kenya High Commission for Somalia, 13 (28%) work for Foreign Affairs Ministry, 10 (21%) work for International Media, 9 (19%) for International agencies and for foreign envoys. Among the male employees, 15 (32%) work for Kenya High Commission for Somalia, 13 (28%) work for Foreign Affairs Ministry, 10 (21%) work for International Media, 9 (19%) for International agencies and for foreign envoys.

Table 4.3 Profile of Respondents

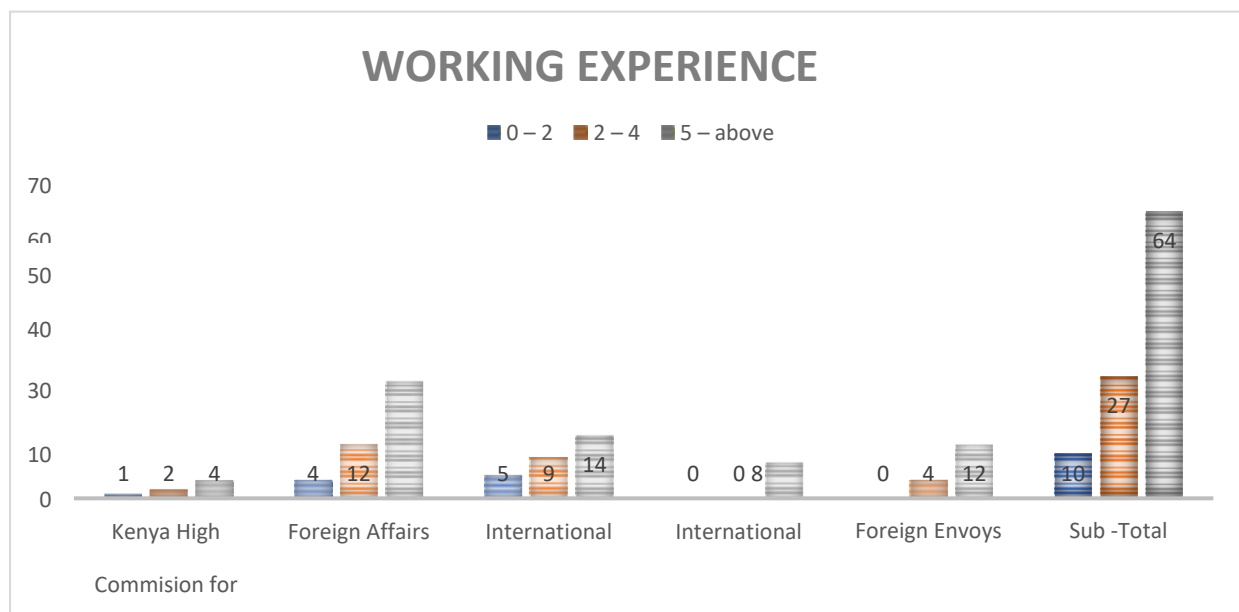| Variation	Levels	Female						Male						Grand Tot
	Strata	Kenya High Commission for Somalia	Foreign Affairs Ministry	International Media	International Agencies	Foreign Envoys	Sub-Total	Kenya High Commission for Somalia	Foreign Affairs Ministry	International Media	International Agencies	Foreign Envoys	Sub-Total	Tot
GENDER	employees	2	26	14	3	5	50	5	16	14	5	11	51	101
	Sub Total	2	26	14	3	5	50	5	16	14	5	11	51	101
Years worked in the Organization	0 – 2	1	3	2		0	6	0	1	3	0	0	4	10
	2 – 4	0	9	3		0	12	2	3	6	0	4	15	27
	5 – above	1	14	9	3	5	32	3	12	5	5	7	32	64
	Sub Total	2	26	14		5	47	5	16	14	5	11	51	98
Education and training	School Cert	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DIPLOMA	0	4	0		0	4	0	2	2	0	0	4	8
	Bachelors	1	16	6		2	25	3	8	5	3	6	25	50
	M.Sc/Ph.D	1	4	7	3	3	18	2	5	6	2	3	18	36
	Others	0	2	1		0	3	0	1	1	0	2	4	7
	Sub-Total	2	26	14	3	5	50	5	16	14	5	11	51	101

Source: Authors computation from study Sample Data 2022

Table 4.2: Working Experience

Strata	Kenya High Commission for Somalia	Foreign Affairs Ministry	International Media	International Agencies	Foreign Envoys	Sub - Total
0 – 2	1	4	5	0	0	**10**
2 – 4	2	12	9	0	4	**27**
5 – above	4	26	14	8	12	**64**
Sub Total	**7**	**42**	**28**	**8**	**16**	**101**

Source: Authors computation from study Sample Data 2022
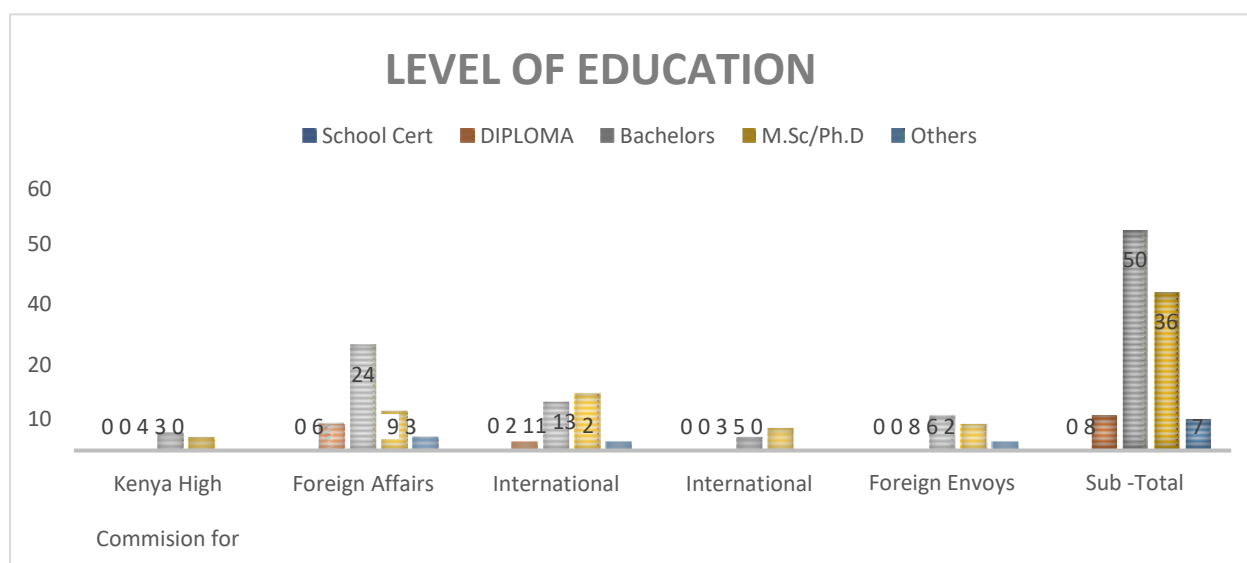**Fig 4.2.4: Working Experience**

Source: Authors computation from study Sample Data 2022

Table 4.2: Level of Education

Strata	Kenya High Commission for Somalia	Foreign Affairs Ministry	International Media	International Agencies	Foreign Envoys	Sub -Total
School Cert	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
DIPLOMA	0	6	2	0	0	**8**
Bachelors	4	24	11	3	8	**50**
M.Sc/Ph.D	3	9	13	5	6	**36**
Others	0	3	2	0	2	**7**
Sub-Total	**7**	**42**	**28**	**8**	**16**	**101**

 Source: Authors computation from study Sample Data 2022

Fig 4.2.5: Level of Education

Source: Authors computation from study Sample Data 2022

CROSS-TABULATION OF VARIABLES

Table 4. 4.1 Respondents' characteristics and their influence on conflict resolution mechanisms adopted by institutions
(X2 = 54.26, significant level, 5%)

The research tried to find out the role of international community in conflict resolution mechanisms among the local neighbouring countries. In Table 4.4.1 above, which is contains the summarised information of all the respondents' characters across the four study organisations; it was observed that gender, academic qualification and experience were highly regarded in all the study organisations. This confirms Anyanwu's (2014) findings, that Institution's ability to perform depends fully on all these variables as seen above. In Kenya High Commission for Somalia, the gender ratio as sampled was 2:3 for male and female respectively. There were many employees with more than five-year experience than those with little experience or less than two years. This shows that the retention rate is very high hence enabling it to execute its mandate very well. The level of academic qualification also is a key factor in the institution as majority of employees were graduate with added qualification of professionalism. This shows that the workers were skilled enough as expected by government to increase the Organisation's performance in the region.

In Foreign Affairs Ministry the gender ratio as sampled was 3:2 for male and female respectively. There were equal number of employees sampled with all experiences as stated in the questionnaire. The level of academic qualification also is a key factor in the institution as majority of employees were Post-graduate and with added qualification of professionalism which shows that many of the employees have had on job training since it's a government agency. This shows that their workers were custom skilled to execute their work as expected to in the ministry's role in conflict resolution mechanisms the region

In International media and International agencies, the statistics are almost similar with the gender ratio as sampled being equal for both male and female respectively. There were equal number of employees with more than five years experiences as stated in the questionnaire. This being an indication that the institutions were old enough in conflict resolution mechanisms the region. The level of academic qualification also is a key factor in the Organisations as majority of employees were post-graduates. This shows that their workers were so well skilled to execute their roles as expected in conflict resolution mechanisms the region.

Table 4.30   Adjusted Hazard Ratios from Cox Proportional Hazard Model
Variables in the Equation

Predictor variables	B	SE	Wald	t-value	df	Sig.	Exp(B) Hazard Ratio	95.0% CI for Exp(B) Lower	Upper
Regulatory policy and legal/ government policy in conflict resolution mechanisms the region	.098	.025	3.779	3.920	1	.000	1.102	3.450	9.162
Economic levels of the countries in the region of conflict	.633	.222	3.796	2.851	1	.002	1.883	2.225	7.781
Nature of the conflicts, sources and dynamics in the region	2.015	.376	7.300	5.359	1	.021	7.500	1.133	7.154
Financial capacity and ability to implement conflict resolution mechanisms the region	1.126	.343	.134	3.283	1	.000	3.083	2.243	8.141
Strategies and ability of the institution conflict resolution mechanisms the region	1.555	.391	.158	3.976	1	.006	4.735	1.810	7.164
Institutions responsibility conflict resolution mechanisms the region	1.196	.269	8.774	4.446	1	.003	3.307	2.245	7.550
Technical innovation and Efficiency conflict resolution mechanisms	2.011	.224	1.067	8.978	1	.031	7.471	1.778	6.066
Human resource development and training in conflict resolution mechanisms	1.016	.210	.006	4.838	1	.001	2.762	2.073	8.711

Source: Authors' computations from study sample, 2022

Table 4.30 shows hazard ratios estimated from Cox regression. The Table shows that the institutions operations and role in conflict resolution mechanisms in the region is most strongly influenced by 8 of the 18 predictor variables used for the conflict resolution mechanisms. These eight (8) influential variables are the Regulatory policy, legal and government policy in conflict resolution mechanisms the region, Economic levels of the countries in the region of conflict Nature of the conflicts, sources and dynamics in the region,

Financial capacity and ability to implement conflict resolution mechanisms the region, Strategies and ability of the institution conflict resolution mechanisms the region, Institutions responsibility conflict resolution mechanisms the region, Technical innovation and Efficiency conflict resolution mechanisms and Human resource development and training in conflict resolution mechanisms. The most influential predictor variable affecting the institutions role in conflict resolution mechanisms is the regulatory policy, legal and government policy. Table 4.30 shows the regulatory policy, legal and government policy and Human resource development and training in conflict resolution mechanisms as the top two prominent predictor variables of conflict resolution in our estimated equation. However, based on the Pearson chi-square test of association, both predictor variables are significantly associated with each institution's capacity and ability in conflict resolution mechanisms in the region (p 0.001). This shows clearly that the significance of the top two predictor variables is attributed to financial capacity and Human resource development and training in conflict resolution mechanisms.

This study shows that Regulatory policy and government policy in conflict resolution mechanisms, Economic levels of the countries in the region of conflict and Nature of the conflicts, sources and dynamics in the region, Financial capacity and ability of the institutions to implement conflict

resolution mechanisms the region, Technical innovation and Efficiency and Human resource development and training in conflict resolution mechanisms are the commonly used parameters for testing the institutions role in conflict resolution mechanisms. The hazard ratio of the variable 'no Regulatory policy and legal or government policy in conflict resolution mechanisms the region' is 1.10. This shows that countries that do not participate regularly in regulatory policy and legal/ government policy in conflict resolution mechanisms the region are 1.10 times more likely to fail in comparison with countries that participate regularly in the said programmes. Kenya has regularly participated in conflict resolution in the region as compared to other neighbouring nations. The hazard ratio of the variable, 'no financial capacity and ability to implement conflict resolution mechanisms the region' is 1.88. This shows that countries that do not have the capacity to convert profits generated into profitable investments for the enterprise are 1.88 times more likely to fail in comparison with countries that have the capacity to instil these policies in their foreign policy. The hazard ratio of the variable 'Economic levels of the countries in the region of conflict and Nature of the conflicts, sources and dynamics in the region' is 7.50. This shows that countries that have failed to generate high GDP and the economic levels of these countries are low in the region are 7.50 times likely to fail in comparison with countries that generate high GDP and economic levels of the countries are high in the region. The hazard ratio of low technical capacity is 3.08. This shows that countries with low technical capacity are 3.08 times likely to fail compared to countries with high technical capacity. The hazard ratio of 'Efficiency and Human resource development and training in conflict resolution mechanisms' is 4.73. This shows that countries with irregular Efficiency and Human resource development and training in conflict resolution mechanisms are 4.73 times likely to fail compared to countries that have

efficiency and Human resource development and employee's education and training. The hazard ratio for countries that

have no Financial capacity and ability to implement conflict resolution mechanisms the region is3.30. This implies that countries that lack financial capacity and ability to implement conflict resolution mechanisms the region are 3.30 times more likely to fail in comparison with countries that have a financial capacity and ability to implement conflict resolution mechanisms the region program.

Adjustment was made for two potential confounding variables in terms of international agencies and international media: The Regulatory policy and legal policy in local neighbouring countries and the economic levels of the countries. Unadjusted and adjusted hazard ratios did not differ significantly. This shows that none of the two variables used for adjustment was a confounding or effect modifying variable as far as operation of these organisations and conflict resolution mechanism and strategy analysis is concerned. The adequacy of the fitted Cox model was assessed using log-minus-log plots, the likelihood ratio test and the AIC (Akaike's Information Criterion) as diagnostic procedures. All log-minus-log plots were parallel, showing that the assumption of proportional hazards was satisfied. The p-value from the likelihood ratio test was small ($0.0001 < 0.05$), thereby showing that the 8 variables constituting the fitted Cox model were jointly efficient in explaining the long-term growth at the 5% level of significance.

The key objective of this aspect of the study is to test the role of international community in conflict resolution mechanisms among neighbouring countries. To enhance organisation's operation in conflict resolution and to identify influential variables that influence conflict resolution strategy of international agencies and international media organisations, particularly in assessing the degree of factors affecting the international agencies and international media industry and their strategies

used for long-term conflict resolution in the region. Each of the 8 predictor variables in Table 4.30 is highly significant at the 5% level of significance.

Table 4.3.1, below presents a summary of results obtained for the estimated equation. The log likelihood of 101.493 is high and significant at 5%. When compared with the critical Chi square at 5% = 31.4. This led to our decision to reject our null Research question and accept our alternative Research question. Because the Chi square calculated is higher than the critical Chi square, we conclude that all the 8 predictor variables in the role of international community in conflict resolution mechanisms among the local neighbouring countries.

Table 4.31   **Overall Statistics for Cox Regression**

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients (a,b)

-2 Log Likelihood	Overall (score)			Change from Previous Step			Change from Previous Block		
Chi-square	Df	Sig.	Chi-square	df	Sig.	Chi-square	Df	Sig.	Chi-square
101.493	11	.002	29.347	11	.002	29.463	11	.002	29.463

Source: Authors' computations from study sample 2022

a beginning Block Number 0, initial Log Likelihood

function: -2 Log likelihood: 130.956 b beginning

Block Number 1. Method = Enter

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main aim of this study is to analyse the role of international community in conflict resolution mechanisms among the local neighbouring countries and to document the possible recommendations to curb the challenges in implementation of the strategies by international communities and institutions in the region. This chapter summarizes the main findings of the study. The arrangement for the presentation is guided by the research questions stated for discussion. The conclusion that follows is drawn from the findings, while recommendations and suggestions for further study are also indicated

SUMMARY

The study analyses the role of international community in conflict resolution mechanisms among the local neighbouring countries, the challenges in implementation of these mechanisms and to document the possible recommendations to curb these challenges in implementation of the conflict resolution mechanisms. According to our findings, the international community is grouped into several categories such as Foreign ministries, International agencies, international media, Foreign Envoys. The roles adopted by international community to curb conflict among neighbouring countries like Kenya and Somalia are grouped into five major categories such as Negotiation, Mediation, Arbitration, Litigation and Sanctions.

These mechanisms are affected by various factors dependant on the institution such as technical innovation, human resource development, Regulatory policy and legal/ government policy in conflict resolution mechanisms the region, Economic levels of the countries in the region of conflict, financial capacity and ability to implement conflict resolution mechanisms the region, government policy and financial capacity.

The major analytical techniques employed for this study were the Multiple Regression Analysis techniques. The Multiple Regression incorporated Cox Proportional Hazard Model and Kaplan Meier Analysis. The Analysis was used because it is supposedly superior to other prediction techniques such as Discriminant Analysis Technique and Logit Analysis, and the result obtained can be easily interpreted. The Analysis incorporates historical nature (i.e. longitudinal variables) to explain and predict institutions role in the use of the stated mechanisms in conflict resolution in the region.

Findings

Conflict resolution mechanisms adopted by International communities

The findings of this study among others reveal that 96% of the International community's operations in any region is affected by the conflict forces between the neighbouring countries as seen between Kenya and Somalia. Michael Porter's forces of Conflict Position model that provides a simple perspective for assessing and analysing the conflict strength and effects on neighbouring countries. Also, the international community institutions in Kenya can also be grouped into five generic descriptions of industries e.g:

1. **Fragmented** International agencies

2. **Emerging** International media

3. **Mature Ministry** Kenya High Commission for Somalia and Foreign Affairs

4. **Declining** International agencies

5. **Global Somalia** Foreign Affairs Ministry and Kenya High Commission for

And that also the capacity of the institutions to execute a perfect conflict resolution mechanism relatively depends on the following factors:

1. **Factor Conditions**: Capacity factors required for a given region, eg. Finance, labour, logistics and infrastructure.
2. **Demand Conditions**: extent and nature of demand within the nation concerned for the conflict.
3. **Related Industries**: the existence, extent and international conflict mechanism strength of other nations concerned that support or assist the country in question.
4. **Conflict Strategy**, Structure and Rivalry: the conditions in the home countries that affect how regulations are created, managed and grown; the idea being that institutions that have to fight hard in their home countries are more likely to be able to succeed in international platforms.

Multiple Regression Analysis

The field survey for this study was carried out between January and March 2022, on the role of international community and conflict mechanisms employed by the international community in solving conflicts among local countries. The first part of the questionnaire was filled to draw the background information from the participants using standard definitions of key concepts(particularly to measure such variables as gender, working experience, rank or position and academic qualification). The second part of the questionnaire contained information on the conflict resolution mechanisms and the role played by the international institutions based in the region of the participants as based on their knowledge of the mechanism in question. The third part of the question are contained information on the institutions' capacity to implement the mechanisms for conflict resolution between Kenya and Somalia. The information was extracted from institutions records with the help of the officers who work directly with the respondents. It is a five-year summary of the institution on conflict resolution history in the area.

The samples were designed to cover all the five institutions that are leading in Kenya's – Somalia conflict resolution mechanisms. The success of the survey is attributed to the fact that the researcher had the support of the foreign affairs ministry officers in approaching the institutions. The data collection combined a survey of all the five institutions and extracts from the institution's records collected over a period of five years on some variables, as well as an interview session with Senior Officials of the institutions to document the nature, process and operations of international community in the region. Since our main goal is limited to the "internal validity" and issue of assessing "the effect of treatment on the treated." Our international community agencies figures were extracted from the institutions records directly and not just relying on the respondents for the information. When we segregate the analysis to see the effect common to a segment such as the technical innovation capacity of the Institution, the coefficients are identified off the variation within each sampled agency. The results from this analysis may be generalized only to institutions in the similar geographical location as to those in our sample, that is institutions that are consistently been involved in Kenya- Somalia conflict over a minimum of five-year periods and one should be cautious about extrapolations to institutions lacking a common statistical support.

Below is table 5.3.2 of summarised information on the conflict forces and strategies employed by each of the four institutions.

Table 5.3.2 Multiple Regression Analysis of the role of international community on conflict resolution mechanisms on neighbouring countries

	Column I Total Sample Coefficient	t- statistics	Column II Small Institutions Coefficient	t-statistics	Column III Micro Institutions Coefficient	t-statistics
Constant	15.320*	8.561	9.001*	6.581	16.631*	5.588
Respondents Characteristics						
Secondary Education	0.719	0.433	2.111	1.432	1.010	1.490
OND/NCE education	0.306**	2.561	0.180***	3.062	0.242***	1.852
B.Sc Education	0.132	1.444	1.822***	1.501	1.011	1.227
M.Sc/PhD Education	0.001	1.127	1.161	0.120	0.012	1.135
Other professionalism	0.081	0.114	0.031	0.561	0.008	0.916
Gender Characteristics						
Female	0.562	0.113	1.314	1.014	0.886**	3.217
Male	0.012	0.548	0.052	1.489	0.423	0.810
Institution Characteristics						
Institution age in the region	-0.014***	-1.612	-0.075**	-2.515	-1.924***	-1.823
Financial Capacity	0.210	1.121	0.524	1.002	0.552	1.014
Quality policy and infrastructure	0.222	0.188	0.341	1.099	1.013	0.681
Number of experts in conflict resolution	0.018	1.488	0.231	1.013	0.090	0.518
Legal and regulatory framework	0.111**	3.713	-0.022*	-5.912	0.381**	2.645
Institution size	0.053*	5.569	0.089*	4.225	0.018**	2.164
Area of coverage	0.189	0.102	1.120	1.019	0.008	0.771
Number of agencies	0.027*	3.158	0.052**	2.041	0.045	1.003

International agencies and medias industry characteristics						
Size of international agencies and medias industry	0.034	1.393	0.167	0.811	0.014**	2.598
Industry policy regulations	4.403	0.187	1.508	1.448	0.108*	1.872
Geographical distribution	-0.079	-1.128	-1.911	-0.721	-0.693*	-4.814
Technological capacity and utilization	0.048	1.212	0.846	1.131	0.041*	5.116
Technology training received by employees	0.029**	3.586	1.057*	6.681	0.114**	2.123
R – squared	0.321		0.352		0.271	
Adjusted R-Squared	0.281		0.311		0.211	
No. of Observation	502		135		367	
F-test statistics	0.362(0.4117)		0.385(0.551)		1.237(0.340)	

Source: Field survey, 2022

The analysis of the role of international community in conflict resolution mechanisms among the local neighboring countries. The dependent variable is conflict resolution mechanisms over a five-year period between 2017 and 2021. Column 1 presents the result of the total sample, column II and column III split the data into institutions with threethousand or more staffs and less than three thousand staffs respectively. Note * = 1% level of significance **= 5% level of significance *** = 10% level of significance

The result obtained on institution characteristics variables shows that international community has an direct relationship with conflict resolution mechanisms among the local neighboring countries. The general pattern between institution age and growth seems to be that older institutions are more likely to implement the conflict resolution. The result shows that a unit increase in institution age will increase their role in conflict resolution mechanism by 0.01% for the total sample and 0.07% and 1.9% for big institutions and small institutions respectively, and they are all statistically significant at 10% for the total sample and small institutions respectively and at 5% for big institutions' sample.

This implies that older institutions are the more they involve in conflict resolution in the region. Davidson et al. (2002), Almus and Nerlinger (1999) also find a direct relationship between institution age and capacity to involve in conflict resolution in the region. The result obtained confirms previous findings on the relationship between institution age and capacity. The variable takes a positive and statistically significant coefficient in all the three columns suggesting that younger institutions grow faster than older institutions. On institution's size proxy by number of staffs in the institutions the result obtained shows a positive and highly significant sign for the total sample and big institutions, but a negative and statistically significant coefficient for small institutions. This suggests that the involvement rate initially increases with institution size, but then starts to decrease after a certain level; this may be due to introduction of other players into the region. The result obtained on the relationship between institution involvement and institution size in other studies is equally unanimous especially, in most studies on international institutions.

Caves (1998) found a positive relationship between institution size and involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms, while Eyiah and Cooks (2013) found a negative relation although they used data on larger institutions. The result obtained on institutions size shows a positive and highly significant coefficient between location and institution involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms for the three samples. Storey (2014) suggests that there are some locations in which institutions are more likely to grow faster. He provides evidence using U.K. data and proof that international institutions located in the area can be expected to get involved in conflict resolution mechanisms, than those in outside the affected areas. Almus and Nerlinger (1999) use regional population density as their location variable, and find weak evidence that location affects involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms. Their findings show that institutions located in densely populated areas exhibit higher rates of involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms. The result obtained in this study shows that institutions with outlets located in the affected areas gets involved more in conflict resolution mechanisms than countries with institutions located outside the affected areas and it is statistically significant at 1% for total and small institution sample, and 5% for big institution. This may be as result of their ability of countries in affected areas to be able to access other facilities that would engender involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms, such as access to technical assistance, employee training, network coveraging and so on.

On international agencies and medias industry's operation variables, result on involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms shows that a unit increase in assets base in international agencies and media will increase their involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms by 0.03% and 0.16% for total sample and small institutions respectively, but the result obtained is not statistically significant, hence it cannot be relied upon for any inference, even though it is correctly signed as expected in international agencies and medias industry theory. For the small institution sample, the result obtained shows a positive correlation between size of institution and institution's capacity to implement the conflict resolution mechanisms and it is significant. This implies that small international agencies and medias institutions enhance their involvement capacity in conflict resolution mechanisms.

On technological capacity and innovation related training received by the employees on involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms, the result obtained shows that technology-related training received by employees significantly affects capacity to implement the conflict resolution mechanisms, thereby enhancing the capacity of International communities in involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms in the region. Specifically, the result shows that a unit increase in technology-related training received by the employees will cause an increase in involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms by the institution by 0.029% hence capacity to implement the conflict resolution mechanisms for the total sample and by 1.0% and 0.1% for agencies institutions and media institutions respectively. They are all statistically significant at 5% and 1% respectively. Previous studies provide strong evidence of a positive association between the use of technology and institution's performance, with observed differences in the level of involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms reflecting varying innovative environments (Bigsten et al., 2013; Chapelle & Plane, 2015; Daniels, 2013).

The coefficient of determination that is the R^2 for the three columns is 0.32, 0.35 and 0.27 for the total sample, agencies institutions and media institutions respectively and the adjusted R^2 of 0.28, 0.31 and 0.21 shows the level of variation in the dependent that is explained by the independent variables in the three samples. The R^2 obtained in this study is acceptable for panel data like we have in this study.

The decision rule is that we reject the null Research hypothesis, if the calculated F-value is greater that the critical F-value. In this case, the calculated f-value is 0.362 while the critical f-value is 1.94, so we accept our null Research question. Besides, the calculated f-value is not statistically significant. Hence, we can conclude that capacity to implement the conflict resolution mechanisms as practiced by international communities' in Kenya is enhanced by variables such as Regulatory policy and legal/ government policy in conflict resolution mechanisms the region, Economic levels of the countries in the region of conflict and Nature of the conflicts, sources and dynamics in the region, Financial capacity and ability to implement conflict resolution mechanisms the region, Technical innovation and Efficiency and Human resource development and training in conflict resolution mechanisms.

Research questions Testing

Research Hypothesis 1

The null Research hypothesis was rejected while we accepted the alternate Research hypothesis. This implies that there is conflict among the local neighboring countries in the East African states and the involvement of international community in conflict resolution mechanisms just like any other community is affected by the gender academic qualification and experience of the workers.

The conflict forces in the international agencies and medias industry are uniform as those of other industries in east Africa.

Research Hypothesis 2

The null Research Hypothesis was rejected while we accepted the alternative Research hypothesis. This implies that there is influence of international community in conflict resolution mechanisms among the local neighboring communities in both Somalia and Sudan peace processes. The strategies used by each institution in response towards the forces of the conflict environment and their applications in Kenya's international agencies and media industry are uniform across the four major institutions and so the difference is in their application by the respective institutions and their capacity to implement the strategy. Kenya High Commission for Somalia has dominated the industry's market due to its ability to implement the conflict strategies well. International agencies telecom is on the decline in market dominance due to its inability to implement the conflict resolution mechanisms well.

Research Hypothesis 3

The null Research question was rejected while we accepted the alternative Research question. This implies that there is impact of spillover effects of the conflict in the among the local neighboring countries of East Africa states caused by the international community conflict resolution mechanisms.

The challenges that this spill over effects caused by international agencies and community resolution mechanisms on institutions are dynamic and so basing on the findings of this research, they were classified into two major groups i.e internal or institution factors and the external or industry factors are those that affect all the institutions across the region.

Research Hypothesis 4

The null Research question was rejected while we accepted the alternative Research question. This implies that there is contribution made by foreign affairs agencies in conflict resolution mechanisms among the local neighbouring communities in both Somalia and Sudan peace processes. The contributions that are made by international agencies and community in bringing conflict resolution mechanisms in the affected regions like in the Kenya – Somalia conflict are dynamic and so basing on the findings of this research, they were classified into the following groups such as

- Negotiation

- Mediation

- Arbitration

- Litigation

- Sanctions

These mechanisms could be achieved through the following strategies

- Collaboration

- Competition

- Compromise

Other findings

1. Most of the factors affecting the involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms are uniform across all the international Institutions but the different is in the way the individual institutions have implemented their mechanisms thus making the difference in the Institution's performance and involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms.

2. Financial capacity of the individual institutions is the highly rated factor that influences the strategy implementation as its rated 44% followed by academic qualification and training of the workers at 27.3%.

3. The governments policy or legal regulations of the industry works in the favour of international institutions as the institutions which have benefited as per the findings of this questionnaire are International media by, 26.3% , International agencies by 11% and Foreign Affairs Ministry by 5.6% due to its objective of ensuring a labelled ground for all institutions in the industry.

5. The result obtained revealed that 83.2% of the respondents have received customised trainings from their respective institutions they work for e.g 82.1% Kenya High Commission for Somalia, 85.7% Foreign Affairs Ministry, 88.4 % International media and 81.4% International agencies.

Conclusion of the study

If we consider the variation in impact of these factors on the intensity of a Conflict resolution mechanisms and involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms, it is possible to define a common series of critical factors for sub-sets of institutions. This suggests that policies aimed at promoting the involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms should adopt a sectoral approach. Thus, approaches and resources should address the most critical determinants of involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms in focal sub-sectors, aiming to augment access to critical resources and, perhaps, overcome the disadvantages that cannot be easily varied.

Recommendations

1. All international agencies and institutions in Kenya to be linked up with one larger network distribution center subsidised by the government like the CCK or Strategic Partners as suggested by Ojo (2003). The linkages should be such that the international agencies and medias institutions would be serviced through their distributor based on equal regulations in their involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms. This will enable international agencies and institutions to have equal opportunities in the involvement in conflict resolution mechanism in such areas.

2. In order to encourage the use and technology acquisition for international agencies and communities' involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms, the government should put incentives on equipment's used by international agencies and institutions to enable the importation and utilization of the equipment's by international agencies and institutions due to low costs involved in purchase and installation hence encouraging even small institutions in involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms,

3. The international agencies and institutions should employ collective group-based technology in involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms as opposed to each Institution meeting the costs individually in involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms as they use the same lines and regions during the process.

4. University education is found to have positive effects on international agencies and institutions' efficiency; the employees of the international agencies and institutions should therefore be encouraged by the international agencies and institutions to improve on their current level of education in involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms by engaging in adult education or life-long learning; as this will have the potency to increase their level of efficiency.

5. Government should establish relevant well adapted and appropriately structured institutions and organizations to provide support for International agencies and communities in involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms in such aspect as; procurement, supply and distribution of raw material, supply of local/imported machines for use on concessional terms, and create favourable conditions as earlier suggested by Ojo (2006).

Contributions to knowledge

This study contributes to the body of knowledge on the field of international relations in conflict resolution mechanisms especially the role of international community in involvement in conflict

resolution mechanisms among local countries. The study will be of help to the locals and stakeholders of international communities in east Africa and all users of International institutions and conflict management services across the five international agencies and media institutions in Kenya, operators, management policy makers, and academia.

The following are the specific contributions of our study:

> Unlike previous studies on Kenyan international agencies and media institutions, this study uses panel data as well as growth analytical techniques incorporating Kaplan- Meier and Cox regression analysis, using Kenyan data, thus introducing the emerging international relations industry's data into conflict management analysis.

b. The study provided empirical evidence of the variables that enhance institution's efficiency and performance. This will enable international agencies and community to concentrate more on factors that involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms, thus giving insightful information concerning the practice, process and mode of operation of international community in their role in involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms, in Kenya.

c. The study also showed the strength and limitation of international community in involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms by providing evidence that international community can only support conflict resolution mechanisms with the help of the local communities.

d. The study succeeded in operationalizing Institution's operation, growth and international agencies and media institutions' efficiency, providing empirical evidence on the involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms probability for international agencies and institutions in international community.

Suggestions for further Research.

This research study has revealed numerous research opportunities in the field of international relations, particularly in the development of international community involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms. Other areas that could be of researcher's interest includes, but not limited to the followings:

a. Performance Determination of International Institutions in conflict management

b. Individual Institution versus industry Liability: A Field Experiment of International community involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms,

c. Teaching international agencies and media institutions: Impact of International community in involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms: operation and Institutions performance

d. Impact analysis of government regulations on international agencies and media industry Development- An in-depth analysis of different sectors of the economy

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Young, J (2007) ̲Emerging North-South Tensions and Prospects for a return to war Small Arms Survey, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva.

Thomas, E (2010), ̲Decisions and Deadlines: A Critical Year for Sudan 'A Chatham House Report, January

Brown, Michael E. (1996). The International Dimensions of Internal Conflict. Center for Science and International Affairs. John F. Canady School of Government, Havard University, Cambridge. Massachusetts

Zutter, D (2004) ̲Preliminary Mediation Practices. Bond University, Australia:Unpublished Thesis,

Sa'ad, M (1999) Continuity and Change in the Methods of Conflict Resolution in some North- Eastern Nigerian Communities.‖ In Journal of Social Sciences and Administration. UDU, Vol 1, N0 1.

Lancken, S (2000) The Preliminary Conference: Option or Necessity? Australian Dispute Resolution Journal. 196 (11).

Albert, O (2001) Introduction to Third Party Intervention in Community Conflicts (Ibadan: John Archers Publishers.

Felstinger, WLF (1974) Influences of Social Institution on Dispute Processing. In Law and Society Review. Vol. 9 N0 1.

Charlton, R and Dewdney, H (2004) The Mediator's Handbook. Skills and Strategies for Practitioners, 12-15.

Dereje, S (2010) The role of local governments in conflict management: The case of Mieso woreda, in Anthropology of peace and security research, Institute of peace and security studies in collaboration with Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Addis Ababa Ethiopia Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). ̲Lessons learnt from the Sudan and Somalia Peace Processes, Brief Report of the Mombassa workshop on July 9-11. (2007a)

G. L. Khadiagala. Eastern Africa: Security and the Legacy of Fragility. (New York: International Peace Institute, 2008a).

Yinger, JM (1997) Ethnicity: Source of Strength? Source of Conflict? New York: State University of New York Press.

Edgar O'Ballance, H (1977) The Secret War in the Sudan: 1955-1972(Hamden, CT: Archon, 1977): 48-53.

Moller, Bjorn, (2009). The Somalia Conflict, the Role of External Actors. Danish Institute for International Studies, 34

Miyandazi, Luckystar. (2012). Kenyan Military Intervention in Somalia: An intricate Process Policy & Practice Brief. Issue 19. The African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes.

UNHCR (2012). Refugee Population in Kenya. (http://www.unhcr.org/cgi- bin/texis/vtx/home) Accessed: May.21-2014

Mesfin, W (1991) The Horn of Africa: Conflict and Poverty. Commercial Printing Press.

Ali, M (2004) Conflict in Africa: an overview: Key note speech, in the proceedings of the international conference on African conflicts: management, resolution, post conflict recovery and development. 29Novmber-1 December, 2004. Addis Ababa: OSSREA, Ethiopia.

Albert, O (2001) Introduction to Third Party Intervention in Community Conflicts (Ibadan: John Archers Publishers

Brown, Michael E. (1996). The International Dimensions of Internal Conflict. Center for Dereje, S (2010) The role of local governments in conflict management: The case of Mieso woreda, in Anthropology of peace and security research, Institute of peace and security studies in collaboration with Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Addis Ababa Ethiopia

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). ‗Lessons learnt from the Sudan and Somalia Peace Processes, Brief Report of the Mombasa workshop on July 9- 11. (2007a)

Sa'ad, M (1999) Continuity and Change in the Methods of Conflict Resolution in some North- Eastern Nigerian Communities.‖ In Journal of Social Sciences and Administration. UDU, Vol 1, N0 1.

Science and International Affairs. John F. Canady School of Government, Harvard Thomas, E (2010), ‗Decisions and Deadlines: A Critical Year for Sudan 'A Chatham House Report, January