CONGO-UGANDA CONFLICT AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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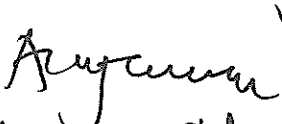
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DECLARATION B

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APPROVAL SHEET

This dissertation entitled **"Congo-Uganda Conflict and International Relations"**prepared and submitted by **Oburu Lameka Olweny** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **Masters of Conflict Resolution and Peace Building** has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with a grade of PASSED.

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ABSTRACT

The study "Congo-Uganda Conflict and International Relations" was undertaken with specific objectives to finding out the causes of conflict on international relations; assessing the loopholes in the measures adopted to resolve conflicts; and highlighting alternative perspectives, policies and institutional requirements to cover existing gaps. Literature review from different authors was explored in a bid to comprehend how conflict impacts on relations between nations. The study relied on a descriptive study design by help of an interview guide and questionnaires directly administered through the internet on sample of 218 respondents with a responsive rate of only 166 respondents. Both qualitative and quantitative data analyses were used. According to study findings it was established that there is a very weak and statistically insignificant positive relationship between the cause of conflict and international relations. This implies that a cause in conflict has no significant relationship with international relations thus no isolated cause can result in violence. It was also found out that there is a weak but statistically significant relationship between loopholes in the measures adopted and the cementing of international relations. Any loophole in the measure taken to resolve conflict has a relatively weak but, recognizable influence which if aggravated can cause conflict. Further still it was found out that there is a positive and significant relationship between the loopholes in the measures taken and the cementing of international relations. If solution is favorable international relations can not be cemented sufficiently and the reverse is true. The study recommends humanitarian agencies and responsible agencies to develop consultancy and advisory services for effective solutions; improving security with focus for protection than intervention; developing African solutions for African problems; exemplary shift in military thinking and strategy to give intervention forces new guidelines and treating sovereignty as a responsibility other than a right. The study concludes that individual causes are insignificant in fueling conflict unless if analyzed to produce a combined effect which makes cause of conflict sufficient and necessary.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

The study analyzed the effects of conflict on international relation with special consideration to the Congo – Uganda conflict. The research focused on; causes of conflict on international relations; available mechanisms of conflict resolution; and the challenges experienced in applying the conflict resolution mechanisms in place as independent variables leading to conflict on international relations. Chapter one gives a detailed structure of the background to the problem, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives, research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study and a conceptual framework.

International relations (IR) according to Rochester (2010), is both an academic and public policy field which is either positive or normative. This is purposely because it seeks to analyze as well as formulate foreign policy of particular states as postulated by Schroeder (1994). Yet according to Nye (2004), International Relations is a political science which as a study explains the relationships between countries and roles of; states, inter-governmental organizations (IGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs), and multinational corporations (MNCs). However, an important sector of academia prefers to treat it as an interdisciplinary field of study.

At its most basic level, International Relations, apart from being a political science, it draws upon diverse fields such as economics, history, international law, philosophy, geography, social work, sociology and social sciences, anthropology, psychology, gender studies, and cultural studies. It involves a diverse range of issues including but not limited to globalization, state sovereignty, ecological sustainability, nuclear proliferation, nationalism, economic development, global finance, terrorism, organized crime, human security, foreign interventionism and human rights.

Globally, the history of international relations is often traced back to the Peace of Westphalia of 1648, where the modern state system was developed (Taylor, 1954). Prior to this, the European medieval organization of political authority was based on a vaguely hierarchical religious order. Westphalia instituted the legal concept of sovereignty, which essentially meant that rulers, or the legitimate sovereigns, had no internal equals within a defined territory and no external superiors as the ultimate authority within the territory's sovereign borders (Schroeder, 1994). Thus, simply stated, sovereignty says, "I'm not allowed to tell you what to do and you are not allowed to tell me what to do" as postulated by Markwell (1993). Classical Greek and Roman authority at times resembled the Westphalian system, but both lacked the notion of sovereignty. Westphalia encouraged the rise of the independent nation-state and the institutionalization of diplomacy and armies.

According to Kochler (1995), this particular European system was exported to the Americas, Africa, and Asia via colonialism and the standards of civilization and the contemporary international system was finally established through decolonization during the Cold War. However, this is somewhat over-simplified. While the nation-state system is considered "modern", many states have not incorporated the system and are termed "pre-modern". Further, a handful of states have moved beyond the nation-state system and can be considered "post-modern". The ability of contemporary IR discourse to explain the relations of these different types of states is disputed. "Levels of analysis" is a way of looking at the international system, which includes the individual level, the domestic nation-state as a unit, the international level of transnational and intergovernmental affairs, and the global level.

One study suggested that, what is explicitly recognized as International Relations theory was not developed until after World War I, and is dealt with in more detail below. IR theory, however, has a long tradition of drawing on the work of other social sciences. Similarly, liberalism draws upon the work of Kant and Rousseau, with the work of the former often being cited as the first elaboration of democratic peace theory.

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Though contemporary human rights is considerably different than the type of rights envisioned under natural law, Francisco de Vitoria, Hugo Grotius and John Locke offered the first accounts of universal entitlement to certain rights on the basis of common humanity. In the twentieth century, in addition to contemporary theories of liberal internationalism, Marxism has been a foundation of international relations Rochester (2010).

Over the years it has been pointed out that there are poor international relations between Uganda and Congo. This, according to Nzongola (2002), highlights the need for promoting peace to control conflicts from spreading across international borders. In reference to the Congo-Uganda conflict by 1997, Uganda, together with Rwanda, overthrew Zaire's dictator, the late Mobutu Sese Seko, and re-instated a little-known rebel leader, Laurent Kabila. However, trouble arose when Mr Kabila, as president, did not prove as malleable as his allies had hoped. Rwandan and Ugandan rebel groups continued to flourish in eastern Congo along its border with their home countries. On top of this, Uganda discovered that Mr Kabila had links with its prime enemy, Sudan. Thus one study by Hurka (2006) argued that, there is a common agreement that understanding, purpose and role are an important means of overcoming conflicts between nations. This fosters a strong and shared vision for peace building, one in which countries feel obliged in terms of each other's security and how they can maintain peace and stability.

International relations have played a role in the Congo-Uganda conflict traditionally, the approaches to theory, research, practice and policy in international relations were maintained from experiences derived from the 18th and 19th centuries and refined further in the 20th century. This paper explored new conditions, problems and opportunities for which there were no clear precedents. As an environment for peaceful international relations, a venue for social interaction and an enabler of new mechanisms for power and leverage, this paper calls for revision of the old perspectives, policies and practices in International Relations. Thus due to the escalating need to control the causes of conflict on international relations, this

research was expected to find out the causes of conflict on international relations in face of the loopholes of existing measures adopted to resolve conflicts on international relations and the alternative perspectives, policies and institutional requirements in the context of the Congo-Uganda conflict.

Statement of the Problem

It is imperative to point out that uncalled for interferences in one nation's affairs by another leads to a feeling of insecurities. This may lead to conflict among nations previously at peace, generating global concern. Owing to international concern, an agreement was signed in 2002 under the United States Institute for Peace between Uganda and Congo to maintain peace through dialogue and other peaceful means.

However, by December 19 2005, relations remained poor; Uganda still entered D R Congo (The New Vision, 2009). Over 5 million people were reported dead in Congo, since 1998. Communities have been torn apart, law and order is disintegrated, boys as young as seven are abducted, their mothers and sisters raped, their fathers murdered and development grinded to a halt. The tragedy seems overwhelming but local peace-builder Henri Ladyi is dedicated to making peace the last resort. Therefore, because of the little success in the prevalent international relations approach, there is an urgent need to enable or disenable the use of force in the Congo-Uganda Conflict as way of fostering peace.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to find out the causes of conflict on the international relations between nations, in order to suggest possible ways forward that can help to curb international conflicts, a case study of Congo-Uganda conflict.

Objectives of the Study

General Objective

The general objective of the study was to analyze the Congo-Uganda conflict and international relations.

Specific Objectives

1. To find out the causes of conflict on the international relations of Congo and Uganda.
2. To assess the loopholes in the measures those have been adopted to resolve Congo-Uganda conflict.
3. To highlight alternative perspectives, policies and institutional requirements which can be adopted to cover the existing gaps?

Research Questions

1. What are the causes of conflict on the international relations between Congo and Uganda?
2. What are the loopholes in the measures that have been adopted to resolve the Congo-Uganda conflict?
3. What are the alternative perspectives, policies and institutional requirements which can be adopted to cover the existing gaps?

Hypothesis of the Study

It is hypothesized that there are factors leading to conflict on international relations and that the measures adopted to resolve these conflicts have loopholes but there are alternative perspectives, policies and institutional requirements which can be adopted to address these concerns.

Scope of the Study

Geographical Scope

The study was carried out from Uganda and D R Congo particularly at border; this involved the western part of Uganda that is to say Kasese and Maniema Province in Eastern Congo.

Kasese District has population of 533,000 people as per the 2002 Housing Population Census and lies at the border of Uganda and Congo whereas Maniema province has a population of 2,049,300 people as per the World Gazetteer, found on the Congo – Ugandan border.

Content Scope

The research was restricted to the Uganda-Congo conflict and was limited to finding out the causes of conflict on international relations in order to assess the weaknesses and gaps in the supportive laws as adopted in the resolving of this conflict to be able to highlight improvements through providing alternative perspective, policies and institutional requirements.

Time Scope

The study was restricted to the period of 2006-2010 because of the persistent conflict to provide sufficient data for the study and it was carried out for four months from August 2011 to May 2012.

Significance of the Study

An understanding and documentation of mechanisms applied in international relations is necessary in identifying the key determinants of international conflict and networking, which would provide policy makers and policy implementers with information to effectively plan future interventions.

Law makers and peace makers are expected to benefit from improved understanding of the causes of conflict on international relations in deciding and implementing alternative policies to cover existing gaps.

The findings will act as a guide to the academicians existing knowledge and literature in relation to this subject to narrow down the existing gaps and it is expected also to enrich the researcher's skills and knowledge.

Operational Definitions

International Relations; This may be used to refer to diplomacy or the art of conducting negotiations between countries.

Conflict; For the purpose of this study conflict is perceived as a situation or circumstance that arises out of dissatisfaction of non fulfillment of obligations owed by states to each other.

Sovereignty; Is the quality of having supreme, independent authority over a geographical area, such as a territory?

Conceptual Framework:

Conceptually, three sets of variables were important in understanding the effective of conflict on International Relations.

Independent Variables

When countries don't have successful peace keeping missions, conflicts will arise thus their international relations will not be good. However, if countries have peace keeping agencies to mediate or intervene such conflicts, may be resolved to keep countries at peace with each other.

Dependent Variable

In relation to the study, the dependent variables were viewed as the causes of conflict, mechanisms adopted and their loopholes, as well as the perspectives, policies and institutional requirements needed to address the loopholes. If such measures are not successful then nations will continue to disregard each other depending on the nature of conflict thus international relations will remain broken.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

This section presented a discussion of available literature related to the subject of conflict on international relations. Most of the work in the area of international relations has its origin in the realms of practice and less in the academic discipline. As a result, much of the writing on this subject was made explore and review the relevant gaps in the available literature. The review was presented in the order of objectives and a number of the concepts were explained.

Definitions of Concepts; Ideas and Opinions
Definitions

International Relations; according to Rochester (2010), defines the international relations to act as a pair of coloured sunglasses allowing the wearer to see only the salient events relevant to the theory.

Conflict; Taylor (1954) points out that there is no single cause of conflict and factors vary in importance and can reinforce each other. Conflict analysis according to Taylor must involve assessing the relative importance of various conflict factors and their interrelationship. The combined effect of conflict factors produces an effect that enhances or reinforces the effect of individual factors. Conflicts are necessary but not sufficient causes of violence. They may change overtime.

Sovereignty; This is the supreme, absolute, and uncontrollable power by which an independent state is governed and from which all specific political powers are derived. Yet according to Rochester (2010), it is the intentional independence of a state, combined with the right and power of regulating its internal affairs without foreign interference (Bercovitch and Jacob, 1985).

Hedley (1977) defines sovereignty as the power of a state to do everything necessary to govern itself, such as making, executing, and applying laws; imposing and collecting taxes; making war and peace; and forming treaties or engaging in commerce with foreign nations.

This therefore implies that the sovereignty of the state is determined with reference to the constitution of the state. In other words, it is the supreme law of the land.

Ideas and Opinions

Schroeder (1994) points out that international relations as a discipline in the early interwar years focused on the need for the balance of power system to be replaced with a system of collective security. It is upon this belief that idealism was formed.

Realism as a belief under the school of thought of international relations holds that the nation states are the main actors in international politics, thus it is a state-centric theory of IR. This is in contrast with liberal international relations theories which accommodates role for non-state actors and international institutions. According to the realist under the self-help theory, it is believed that no other nation states can be relied upon in guaranteeing another state's survival (Nye, 2004).

Gregory and Raymond (1994) comment about perpetual international peace, as one which calls for a revolutionary approach to the establishment of social contract of a confederation of Republic within Europe'. According to them obsolete rulers are not always rational actors as held by realists. They mistake international order which leads to war as being in their interest to maintain. Thus use of force and violent revolution is not only legitimate, but is necessary in order to overthrow these rulers and to establish international governance and peace as emulated from the social contract theory. This view however, also seems to be in line with legitimate use of force and use of force is not necessarily used to over throw a government in a sovereign state. It is basically used where there is an armed attack of a state by another state.

Diehl and Paul (1985) points out that liberalists hold that state preferences, rather than state capabilities, are the primary determinant of state behavior. Unlike realism, where the state is seen as a unitary actor, liberalism allows for plurality in state actions. Thus, preferences will vary from state to state, depending on factors such as culture, economic system or government type. Liberalism also holds that interaction between states is not limited to the political/security (high politics), but

also economic/cultural (low politics) whether through commercial firms, organizations or individuals. Thus, instead of an anarchic international system, there are plenty of opportunities for cooperation and broader notions of power, such as cultural capital for example, the influence of films leading to the popularity of the country's culture and creating a market for its exports worldwide. In addition is an assumption of absolute gains made through co-operation and interdependence thus peace can be achieved.

This study reflected on the fact that, not only peace can be attained but conflicts may also be bound to occur when certain conditions or circumstances go unfulfilled or in instances of dissatisfactions.

According to the democratic peace theory it is argued that liberal democracies have never or almost never made war on one another and have fewer conflicts among themselves. This is seen as contradicting especially the realist theories and this empirical claim is now one of the great disputes in political science. Numerous explanations have been proposed for the democratic peace. It has also been argued, that democracies conduct diplomacy in general very differently from non-democracies (Axelrod and Robert, 1984). Yet according to the feminist approaches as developed in the 1990s emphasize that women's experiences continue to be excluded from the study of international relations. International Relations Feminists who argue that gender relations are integral to international relations focus on the role of diplomatic wives and marital relationship that facilitate sex trafficking (Markwell, 2006), whereas the functionalists focus on common interests shared by states and their integration develops its own internal dynamics. Thus according to functionalists, as states integrate in limited functional or technical areas, they increasingly find that momentum for further rounds of integration in related areas(Angell, 1979).

Theoretical Framework

Conflict arise because of changing relations of numerous variables as pointed out by Wright (1965:1284) to include technological, psychic, social, and intellectual. According to Wright there is no single cause of conflict without the mentioned factors and peace is equilibrium among many forces. Whereby change in any particular force, trend, movement, or policy may at one time make for war, but under other conditions a similar change may make for peace. Thus a state may at one time promote peace by armament, at another time by disarmament, at one time by insistence on its rights, at another time by a spirit of conciliation. To estimate the probability of conflict at any time therefore involves an appraisal of the effect of current changes upon the complex of inter-group relationships throughout the world.

Causes of Conflict on International Relations

The impetus and responsibility for change must come from within. Outsiders can only provide opportunities and catalyze ongoing processes. They cannot "make decisions". Decisions must be sought (Ember et al, 1992).

The literature above is quite plain and general in relation to the study because it does not point out the element how forced decisions can disrupt international relations.

Sufficient Cause

Miller and Benjamin (1995), postulate that, sufficient cause involves incongruent and disrupted expectations. According to Miller and Benjamin, a sufficient cause of conflict is one whose occurrence produces conflict. There is only one such cause, and it is of a conflict situation, not formal or official conflict behavior. This is a significant change in the balance of powers that is in the interests, capabilities, and/or wills of one or both parties. Such change therefore has a dual effect. It produces a conflict situation, perhaps manifested in tension, hostility, friction, coolness, and anti-foreign demonstrations. Under here interstate relations may remain correct, and yet beneath the pot is boiling. And this change is a necessary cause for the subsequent Conflict

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Behavior once expectations have been disrupted. Yet according to Mor, et al (1996), there is a logical relationship between incongruent expectations as a necessary and sufficient cause of hostility and tension, and a significant change in the balance of powers as a sufficient cause. Whereby significant is defined in terms of those changes in the interests, capabilities, and wills comprising a balance of powers that creates a gap with regard to expectations. That is, what states want, can get, or are resolved to get are no longer consistent with their understandings or agreements.

Therefore this study focused on how sufficient conflicts affect international relations between Congo and Uganda.

Necessary Cause

According to Wayman and Frank (1982), a necessary cause of conflict behavior is that without which the conflict behavior would not occur. There are a number of necessary causes that operate throughout or in various phases and sub-phases of the conflict process. Considering the necessary cause of Conflict Behavior in general first one is the distance vectors between states in socio-cultural space. These mirror the basic opposition between national interests and capabilities they measure the relative position of states in their meanings, values, norms, status, and class. Opposing interests are necessary to the latent conflict situation and for the actual balancing that takes place.

According to Markwell (2006), another necessary cause is a mutual awareness, a contact between states and mutual salience. In addition, perceptions and expectations specific to each actor are necessary to their conflict. What the situational content of these might be depends on the actor.

Goodin e tal (1998) postulate that, two necessary causes specifically underlie the disruption of the structure of expectations and the consequent situation of uncertainty and balance of powers. One is a significant change in the balance of powers. This is a change in interests, capabilities, or will (credibility) that causes one or both parties to feel that their understandings and agreements, the distribution of rights and benefits, duties and responsibilities in short the structure of expectations are wrong, unjust,

inconsistent with their powers, and should and can be altered to the advantage of one or the other.

The second necessary cause of disruption is a will-to-conflict. No Conflict Behavior can occur unless the parties are willing to confront each other. So far then, for Conflict Behavior to occur between two states there must be a particular combination of socio-cultural distances between them that is an opposition of their interests and capabilities, their mutual awareness (contact and salience), a significant change in their balance of powers, disrupted expectations, and a will-to-conflict. Besides these necessary causes of Conflict Behavior of all kinds, violence uniquely assumes the existence of three additional necessary causes.

The expectation of success; In their own subjective calculus of gains and losses, each party believes that the outcome of violence will be advantageous. Even if it means for one invaded that it will at least succeed in forcing concessions from the aggressor (Huth et al, 1992).

Disrupted status quo; The status quo defines for states the ideological and territorial distribution of who has what. It is the core of the structure of expectations. Without a disruption in the status quo the issues are either important or clear enough to warrant violence (Huth et al, 1992).

The third necessary cause is that a party to the conflict be non-libertarian/ authoritarian/totalitarian. Violence will not occur between two libertarians (or liberal democratic) states: domestic constraints, cross-pressures and libertarian bonds make violent alternatives unthinkable. Such is not the case for non libertarian states.

Aggravating Conditions

Bremer and Stewart (1993), envisaged that, aggravating conditions worsen a conflict, make outbreak, escalation and intense conflict more likely. Four such conditions affect international Conflict Behavior generally, regardless of phase or sub-phase these include;

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Socio-cultural dissimilarity; this makes opposing interest more likely and aggravates communications between parties.

Cognitive imbalance; or the imbalance in relationships or status between parties may create a pressure towards misperception and miscommunication, and necessitate a conflict aggravating readjustment.

Status difference; A third aggravator is the overall status difference or the distance vector, or rank between parties. Relative status is a basic force between states, as between individuals, and differences in wealth for instance a rich-poor gap both in power and in prestige can interject status considerations into a conflict. And make it far more difficult to resolve.

Coercive power of state; The more relative power a state has the more global its contacts and interests and the more concern over its reputation for power. Great power is not necessary or sufficient for conflict behavior. Weak states do conflict; do go to war. But power does stimulate and aggravate issues, giving them a more global significance. And centralized state power means also those resources can be controlled and directed towards a conflict and domestic restraints manipulated. The more power the parties have in a conflict, the more conflict behavior there is likely to be.

However, there are other aggravating conditions but these only affect certain phases and kinds of conflict as expressed;

Cross-pressures; which deepens the situation of uncertainty, provoking status quo testing and stimulating nonviolent conflict behavior and even possible minor, low level violence (Bremer, Stewart A, 1992).

Big power intervention; while affecting some nonviolence also, most of the remaining aggravators primarily act on violence. The big power intervention in the conflict, may transform a local dispute into one involving the status quo among the Powers, and thus raise the stakes at issue. Such intervention also injects into the conflict greater resources for confrontation (Burton and John, 1990).

Honor and credibility; other conditions of violence are the injection of honor and credibility that is to say, the reputation for power may result into conflict. If a leadership perceives its or the nation's self-esteem at issue, or if it feels that the

outcome of a conflict will determine how others perceive their will and capability, then the conflict is more likely to escalate, be more intense, and be more difficult to resolve (Bremer and Stewart, 1992).

Weakness of the status quo power; another aggravating condition is the perceived weakness of the Status quo Power. A status quo will always involve some perceived unequal distribution of rights and benefits. As long as the major benefactor, that is the Status quo Power has the strength to defend the status quo, however, this distribution is likely to remain stable. But if the Status quo Power becomes weak, which would be a significant change in the balance of powers, and its ability to defend the status quo is questionable, then attempts the realign the status quo by other parties are encouraged. And if violence occurs, it is acerbated (Bercovitch et al, 1993).

Polarity; polarity also aggravates conflict behavior and violence. International systems in which power is highly centralized assure that once conflict breaks out, it can easily involve the fundamental status quo among the Big Powers and become a test of the power-based international order, thus encouraging escalation and extreme violence (Azar and Edward, 1986).

Under these two conditions particularly aggravate intense violence and war. One is coercive power parity. The more equal the power two states are, the more objectively ambiguous the outcome and the more both sides can believe in success (Azar and Edward, 1986).

The Class Conflict; Class is a relationship of power regarding the status quo, where the super-ordinate class most benefits from the status quo. The subordinate class comprises the "outs." The more this class division puts states in the same one-up or one-down position on international rights, privileges, and benefits, the more likely conflict will become intensely violent (Azar and Edward, 1986).

The above literature revealed the need for balance of power however it does not get in detail of how this breaks the relationships.

Trigger Causes, Conflict Behavior is directly caused by some trigger that provokes the will of one or both parties to action, finally disrupting an incongruent structure of expectations. The trigger can be any event fitting into one of two overlapping classes. One class is of those events perceived by one or both parties as showing opportunity, threat, or injustice (Cox et al, 1973).

Opportunity could be indicated by some event displaying the weakness of the other party, such as its withdrawal from a local conflict with an apparently inferior party, mutiny of a garrison, or a coup d'état. Threat may be perceived in an assassination plot financed by the other party, or discovery of the development of a secret weapon, or declared alliance between the other party and another adversary. And injustice may be seen in the other sinking one's passenger liner, harboring or supporting terrorists, or refusing to concede territory one feels the other illegally occupies.

The second classes of triggers are those which occur suddenly, provoking surprise, and crystallizing will and opposition. These are the crises creators. The events which were not foreseen, but which cannot be ignored and change or threaten to change the relationship between the parties. The sudden discovery by the United States that the Soviet Union was putting missiles and bombers in Cuba in 1962, threatening to alter the balance of powers was such a trigger. So was the sudden blockade of West Berlin by the Soviet Union in 1948, the erection of the Berlin Wall in 1961; and the nationalization of the Suez Canal by Egyptian President Nasser in 1956.

Inhibiting Conditions

Inhibiting conditions restrain conflict, making outbreak, escalation and intense conflict less likely. Many of the aggravating conditions of Conflict Behavior are inhibitors if their values are reversed. Whereas, dissimilarity aggravates, similarity inhibits. Likewise, cognitive balance, status similarity, and weak state power are the general inhibitors of Conflict Behavior (Gochma et al, 1984).

However, according to Dixon and William (1993), there are only two inhibitors of nonviolent conflict behavior and low-level violence.

That is polarity, or the centralization of power within the international system. In centralized systems, except for extreme violence Conflict Behavior tends to be dampened and repressed. Such conflict is largely controlled, for it might escalate and involve the Big Powers, or affect the general status quo. Polarity is a dual condition, therefore. It dampens nonviolent conflict behavior and low-level violence while aggravating major violence.

The second inhibitor of low-level conflict is a stable status quo. Even though there may be an intense nonviolent dispute, as long as the status quo between the parties is unquestioned, the conflict is restrained and escalation to violence is unlikely. Except for isolated low-level violence, coercive violence and force are over a disrupted status quo.

There are also inhibitors of non-violent conflict behavior as explained by Kriesberg and Louis (1993). The first is the strength of the Status Quo Power and its weakness aggravates conflict, making violence and escalation more likely. And its strength inhibits the escalation of conflict into violence and war.

The second is cross pressures; which like polarity has a dual causal role, but in opposite directions. As a result of diverse, contending interests, cross-pressures encourage Conflict Behavior, but bleed off, segment and confuse this conflict so that violence and war are inhibited. As generators of cross-pressures, libertarian (liberal democratic) political systems are inhibiting in their involvement in extreme conflict and violence, especially in initiating violence. It is usually in defense of the status quo against authoritarian or totalitarian initiatives or aggression that libertarian states will be involved in violence, if at all.

Finally, there is world opinion, which if vocal and focused can inhibit the occurrence and escalation of violence. Allies can threaten to withdraw support; friendly countries can turn hostile, thus affecting other issues besides those in the dispute. In other words, world opinion can raise the cost of a conflict to the parties. There is also the special inhibitor which involves coercive *power disparity*. Power parity makes escalation to and in war more likely. The ambiguity of power enables both parties to

expect success. A power disparity that makes clear the power dominance of one party over the other tends to discourage war (Nye, 2004).

Loopholes in the Measures Adopted to Resolve Conflicts
Forced Endurance of Rivalry

Bennett and Stam (1996) envisage that, the implications of an enduring rivalry for the study of conflict management are potentially numerous, although there is little systematic evidence that identifies trends or the effectiveness of different conflict management efforts. Conflict management is widely understood to be an attempt by actors involved in conflict to reduce the level of hostility and generate some order in their relations. According to Bennett and Stam, it is revealed that, successful conflict management may lead to (a) a complete resolution of the issues in conflict (a change in behavior and attitudes), or as is more common in international relations, to (b) an acceptable settlement, ceasefire or partial agreement. Either way, conflict management connotes a mechanism that is concerned with defining (a) a conflict as ended (at least temporarily), and (b) deciding on the distribution of values and resources. To that extent conflict management is a rational and conscious decisional process whereby parties to a conflict, with or without the aid of outsiders, take steps to transform, deescalate or terminate a conflict in a mutually acceptable way. This is the case with intractable or other conflicts.

The full range of methods and instruments that constitute conflict management is quite wide (Fogg, 1985). It varies from coercive measures, through legal processes to third party intervention and multilateral conferences. For analytical purposes it is useful to divide all these methods to (a) unilateral methods (e.g. one-party threats), (b) bilateral methods (e.g. bargaining and negotiation, deterrence), and (c) multilateral methods (e.g. third party intervention). Of particular interest would be the role of factors that affect the choice of a response, or an approach, to conflict, and how in particular certain conditions, such as being in an enduring conflict, and all that it implies, impact on the choice of conflict management method or its outcome.

International Community Response to War-Crime Accountability

The response of the international community has been incommensurate with the scale of the disaster resulting from the war in the Congo. Its support for political and diplomatic efforts to end the war has been relatively consistent, but it has taken no effective steps to abide by repeated pledges to demand accountability for the war crimes and crimes against humanity that were routinely committed in Congo. United Nations Security Council and the U.N. Secretary-General have frequently denounced human rights abuses and the humanitarian disaster that the war unleashed on the local population. But they had shown little will to tackle the responsibility of occupying powers for the atrocities taking place in areas under their control, areas where the worst violence in the country took place. Hence Rwanda, like Uganda, has escaped any significant sanction for its role

Inconsideration of Internal Characteristics Involved Actors

According to Rochester (2010), it is noted that, conflict management is affected by the internal characteristics of the actors involved. This refers to how certain structural properties of states affect their predisposition to engage in coercive or other forms of conflict management. The nature of the polity has attracted the most attention recently. States in an enduring conflict are forced to consider whether to escalate a conflict or not, which conflict management method to use, and whether or not to reciprocate in kind.

Here the argument is that democratic states are more inclined to use peaceful methods of conflict management because of internal norms, liberal experience or electoral constraints, whereas non-democratic states are more likely to utilize coercive methods of management.

Differences in Power Capability of States

According to Doe (2010), another factor which relates to failure in management of conflicts is the power capabilities of states. Although there is not much empirical evidence to suggest a strong relationship, power capabilities can be

linked to different conflict management behavior for instance a conflict between two equally strong countries may be prolonged because both have the material and human resources to carry on, and the willingness to tolerate high costs.

All these contextual factors affect directly the disposition to engage in different forms of conflict management, and how a conflict will terminate.

The Nature of a Conflict

The nature of a conflict or the characteristics of the issues that are its focus, are clearly crucial in determining how it is managed (Dixon and William, 1993). Certain issues such as beliefs, core values and territorial integrity have a high saliency, and are apt to encourage decision makers to accept higher levels of costs. This makes it much more difficult to manage such conflicts through traditional diplomatic methods (Bremer and Stewart, 1992). Conflicts over salient issues are likely to be long-lasting and to entail the use of coercive methods as a way of reaching an outcome. Other aspects such as the number of issues in conflict, the rigidity with which they are perceived, whether they relate to tangible interests for instance resource conflict or intangible ones for instance conflict over values may also affect both the duration as well as method of termination (Dixon and William, 1993).

Alternative Perspectives, Policies and Institutional Requirements

Many conflicts form part of wider, regional conflict systems. They can have significant cross-border dynamics such as refugee flows, 'nomadic' armed groups like the Lord's Resistance Army, terrorist networks or illicit trade in blood diamonds or small arms; as well as cross-border political, economic and social ties. But policy responses still rely on nation states as central units of analysis and intervention. There is a 'peace-building gap' across borders and in borderlands, where statehood and diplomacy often struggle to reach. How peace-builders can respond to the distinct challenges from cross-border dynamics of conflict is yet one question to be answered.

Different Cases should be treated distinctly

International conflict cannot be viewed as a unitary phenomenon. They have different dimensions and show different degrees of amenability to conflict management. Common strategies or approaches that might be applicable in some conflicts may be quite inapplicable in others. If the gap is to be bridged, the scholarly community and policy-makers, should at the very least, suggest prescriptions regarding the efficacy of different methods and strategies of conflict management, and how they may be used to affect the termination of enduring or intractable conflicts. Learning how to deal with the most difficult and persistent conflicts may require understanding the dynamics of conflict management in all other conflicts (Herdley, 1977).

Direct Negotiations

Schroeder and Paul (1994), contend that when controlling for other factors, direct negotiation will increase the probability of a successful settlement over mediation efforts. Moreover, when a mediation strategy is adopted, the particular mediation strategy affects the likely outcome, with a procedural strategy having the greatest probability of success, followed by a directive and then a communicative strategy. However, a direct interpretation of the coefficients of the conflicts is difficult without transforming them into an expression of the change in the probability of moving to a successful settlement given a change.

Peace Building Advocacies through Media

According to Rochester (2010), advocacies for peace building need to be centered upon in the media. Radio for Peace Building Africa (RFPA) is a program founded in 2003 by the international non-profit organization Search for Common Ground. Working on the assumption that radio is the most accessible form of mass communication in Africa' RFPA trains journalists in peace building, conflict resolution, and acting on commonalities. The countries served by RFPA are Angola, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Zimbabwe,

Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Somalia, Rwanda, Nigeria, Niger, Liberia, Kenya, Chad, the Central African Republic, Congo Brazzaville, and Cameroon. RFPA was created by SFCG and is supported in part by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland.

Some Instances Necessitate Use of Force

According to the apparent Liberal Realist' thinker Thomas Hobbes work "Leviatuan' 1651, the use of 'legitimate' force is not only desirable in creating a normative based international society of states but it is ultimately necessary. As the 'essence of the Hobbesian social community, the sovereign's was required to use the threat of force in order to enforce and maintain the social and religious, doctrine that 'sovereign' choose to enforce upon society.

Conclusion

In the above literature, general information on causes of conflicts, loopholes in the measures taken in resolving conflict as well as important alternative perspectives, policies and institutional requirements was cited.

However, this study focused on why measures taken to resolve international conflicts have not been helpful, because what constitutes poor international relations despite the presence of peace keeping missions has become difficult to explain. Much of the literature to maintain international relations is based upon international law more than to the beliefs and sovereignty of countries.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This chapter presented the research methodology that was used to conduct the research on effects of conflict on International Relations. It constitutes of the research design, population of study, sample size and selection, data collection methods and instruments, reliability and validity of instrument, data measurement and analysis.

Research Design

The study employed a descriptive study design approach particularly observing the qualitative as well as the quantitative aspects of research as was applied on the selected case study. This was by use of self completion questionnaires and document analysis. Amin (2005) affirmed that a case study provides an in-depth study of the problem within limited time scale. Amin (2005) further affirmed that the notion of combining qualitative and quantitative data in a case study research offers the promise of getting closer to the whole of a case in a way that a single method study could not achieve. The case study approach is perceived as the most preferable way of obtaining holistic, in-depth understanding of the effect of conflict on international relations. Qualitative research helped in getting an in-depth analysis of effects of conflict on international relations by aiding descriptions of the current conditions to investigate relationships. It also helped in testing the hypothesis concerning the current state of the subject under study.

The quantitative technique was used to generate quantifiable data whereas the qualitative technique was used to capture views and opinions of key respondents who were interviewed directly on-line (internet).

Study Areas and Population

Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) defines population as an entire set of individuals, events or objects having common observable characteristics about which generalization of research will be made. This study population constituted of Human Rights Activists who included employees from NGO aid actors as well as journalists from Uganda and Congo. The sample population was drawn from media houses, NGOs, as well as from the United Nations representatives both from Uganda and Congo.

Due to the nature of research, distance and the time scale as well as funding that was available to the researcher, the research was conducted solely via online self administered questionnaires and a few interviews were pre-arranged with top officials of the peace keep missions and held directly on-line. Additionally because the nature of research was sensitive many participants benefited from a questionnaire as it gave them full anonymity. The research was conducted via email through the peacekeeping websites.

Sample Framework
Sample Size

The study considered a sample of 218 respondents who were obtained through Krejecie and Morgan sample. Roscoe (1975) rule of thumb states that a sample size between 30 and 500 is appropriate for most studies therefore the sample size for this study was 218 respondents. This was generated through the Krejcie and Morgan (1970) determination of sample size from a given population. Krejcie and Morgan state that, using this calculation, as the population increases the sample size increases at a diminishing rate and remains, eventually constant at slightly more than 380 cases. This therefore left little to be gained to warrant the expense and energy to sample beyond about 380 cases.

Sampling Techniques

To draw a sample from the peace activists membership size to participate in the study, purposive sampling method was applied on Managing Directors and Directors as Descombe (2000) puts it that a sample needs to be carefully selected if there is to be confidence that the findings from the sample are similar to those found among the rest of the category under investigation. Whereas the Departmental heads/Chief Editors, Journalists/Field officials as well as supervisors/editors were selected through snowball a sample. Snowballing as recommended by Bryman, A (2001:100) is a form of sampling of convenience sample with this approach to sampling; the researcher makes initial contact with a small group of people who are relevant to the study and then uses these to establish contacts with others."

The researcher proposed this method because it was unlikely that through other methods, people would be willing to participate or answer questions honestly. To start the sample population the researcher emailed to Management Directors of peace keeping missions and Public Relations Officers of media houses to ask if they would be willing to participate and this was done purposively. Once the researcher gained the first participants of the sample, it was possible for more people to be introduced to the researcher. As the participants already involved were members of a website relating to the research, they knew people from similar situations who would be willing to participate.

However, the problem with snowballing is that this method "it is very unlikely that the sample will be representative of the population [and this] may be problematic in some circumstances (Kengley, 2004). However, as this research was aimed specifically at human rights activists across international borders, snowballing was the ideal sampling method for this research.

Sample Procedure

The sample was purposively and randomly selected. The Directors and Public relations Officers were purposively selected because they manage and head the selected

organizations in intervening for peace and thus had vital knowledge about the challenges experienced in cementing international relations. Other employees were selected through snowballing where researcher had to consult with a group of 20 people who assisted in introducing to him other people.

Sample Methods

The study was undertaken by snowballing and purposive sampling methods for the different categories of organizations selected.

Table 1: Sample size and Sampling method

Category of respondent	UN staff	NGO Aid Activists	Media Activists	Total	Sample	Sampling techniques
Directors/PROS	2	2	2	6	6	Purposive
Departmental heads /Chief Editors	6	9	9	24	24	snowballing
Supervisors/Editors	6	7	7	20	19	snowballing
Field officers and Journalists	30	138	138	306	169	snowballing
Totals	44	156	156	356	218	Krejcie and Morgan

Source: Field Data (2012)

Thus their formula was applied in determining sample size

$$S = \frac{X^2 \, NP \, (1-P)}{d^2 \, (N-1) + X^2 \, P \, (1-P)}$$

Where;

S = required sample size

X^2 = the table value of chi-square for one degree of freedom at the desired confidence level, which was 3.841 for .95 confidence level.

N = the given population size

P =   the population proportion (assumed to be .50 since this would provide the maximum sample size)

d = the degree of accuracy expressed as a proportion (.05) as reflected by the amount of error that can be tolerated in the fluctuation of a sample population.

Data Collection Methods

Instruments of Data Collection

Questionnaire

A questionnaire covering all the aspects of the study variables was designed covering some information of the respondents such as age and consideration of dependent and independent variable attributes. The questionnaire was first of all be pre-tested before administering it to the actual selected respondents. The choice of the questionnaire was guided by the nature of data to be collected, the time available as well as the objectives of the study (Amin, 2005). The questionnaire was both close and open ended, scored on a Likert scale ranging from SA=strong agree A=agree, D=Disagree, NS=not sure, SD=strongly disagree.

The questionnaires were emailed through attachments to the different respondents and were returned through email within two weeks. The researcher used questionnaires purposely because; they are very popular instruments in data

collection due to their relative ease and cost effectiveness with which they are constructed and administered to a large sample. The use of close- ended questions minimized vague and unwarranted responses as well as eliciting specific responses which were easy to analyze thus were time effective. Whereas the open-ended questions were administered because they provide a lot of information and they also give freedom to the respondents to give out their detailed views about how conflict may affect international relations. In addition questionnaire was used because participants were more inclined to answer questions in form of questionnaires thus a quick and easy instrument in generating responses.

Interview Guide

Interviews with the target respondents were sent through exchanges of question and answered directly online with the selected respondents (Managing Directors and Public Relations Officers) because they were very busy and thus could not find ample time to read the questionnaires. Thus interviews were carried out in respect to clarity of issues, which called for deeper insight. Information was received directly online as prearranged by the respondents at their convenience. Interviews were used because they would help in generating qualitative data and to validate shortcomings of the questionnaires. Thus this was administered to those respondents who were very knowledgeable about conflicts and international relations, and purposely because the researcher had to investigate sensitive and complex issues.

Documentary Review

This involved identifying information related to the study variables and summarizing it for compiling in the final report in relation to the specific objectives (Amin, 2005). The review of documents is one of the approaches to data collection and it has been used before field exercises and can be maintained to data analysis and final report writing stage. This process enabled the researcher to obtain pertinent information on the wide range of current international relations issues in

the world today, the Congo-Uganda conflict in particular. Existing documentation on international conflict was examined, with a view of evaluating its impact on international relations. The documents that were reviewed included periodical reports on the reaction of security agents, journals from human rights activists, mechanisms of resolving conflicts, and the implementation of these mechanisms.

Sources of Data Collection

Two methods of data collection were used and these included both secondary and primary data collection methods.

Primary Source

Primary data involved first hand information that was obtained from the field by help of self completion questionnaires and interview guide as well as the observation instrument. This was for purposes of studying the actual situation on the ground in order to balance results and eliminate possible biases that could have arose from information perceived through book reviews because different conflicting issues may arise in different countries for particularly different reasons.

Secondary Source

Secondary sources of data included reviewing the already existing literature on International relations building from text books, UN reports, databases and electronic publications to throw more light on the major variables. This was purposely used to add quality to findings for purposes of updating the available database on the effect of conflict on international relations.

Quality Control
Validity of the Instruments

In order to test and improve the validity of the questionnaire, the researcher availed the instruments to two rate 10 raters who looked at the items and check on language clarity, relevancy, and comprehensiveness of content and length of the questionnaire. According to Leary, (2004) validity refers to the extent to which a

measurement procedure actually measures what it is intended to measure rather than measuring something else, or nothing at all. Thus for validity of the questionnaire it will be issued to 10 people who were not participants of this study to help in judging on the; relevance =1, somewhat relevant=2, quite relevant=3 or very relevant aspects=4 of the instruments. The researcher then put the items in 2 categories with 1 and 2 in one category and 3 and 4 in another category. The researcher then moved ahead to calculate a Content Validity Index (CVI) using the formula below:

CVI = <u>Items rated relevant/very relevant by both rates (3 or 4)</u>
              Total number of items

For the instruments to be valid, the CVI need to be within the accepted statistical range of 0.5 to 1. Thus questionnaires were tailored to reflect the research questions to ensure that inference based on data is accurate and meaningful.

Reliability of the Instruments

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials. (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). Reliability refers to the consistency or dependability of a measuring instrument (Leary, 2004). Thus to establish the reliability of the instruments, the researcher conducted a pilot study. Using the results of the study, the reliability of the instruments will be computed using Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient (α) using the formula below:

$$\alpha = (K/K-1)\left[1 - \frac{\Sigma SD^2 i}{SD^2 t}\right]$$

Where K = Number of questions in the questionnaire

$SD^2 i$ = Standard Deviation squared (Variance) for each individual item

$SD^2 t$ =   Variance for the total items in the questionnaire

The reliability of the instruments was approved for coefficients within the accepted statistical range of 0.5 and 1. This provided an indication of the consistency of responses to all the items as delineated in a measuring instrument. The pre-testing was done to a sample with similar characteristics to the actual in an attempt to ensure consistency. This enabled the researcher to identify questions which were not clear and put them right. The Cronbach's Alpha test was used to test the reliability of data collected in the study. The alpha test guaranteed with a coefficient greater than 0.6. This provided an indication of the consistency of responses to all the items delineated in a measuring instrument.

Cronbach's Alpha	No of Items
.697	40

Measurement of Variables

The variables were measured using nominal and ordinal types of measurements. Nominal scales of measurement were applied to cases which have some common set of characteristics such as sex, employment status, etc. In nominal measurement numbers were assigned for purposes of identification, ordinal measurement categorizes elements being measured and also ranks them into some order (Mugenda & Mugenda). The study used the five likert scale to measure the independent variable, dependent variable and moderating variable as; SA=strong agree A=agree, D=Disagree ,NS=not sure, SD=strongly disagree

Data Processing and Analysis

Qualitative data was primarily collected through interviews, questionnaires and document reviews, and analyzed using a thematic approach. Themes were developed in accordance with the objectives of study and research questions. Data was then grouped in themes, as a first step for subsequent interpretations. Analysis

of this data was mainly a thematic analysis, looking at the findings and grouping them according to every theme.

The raw data that was collected was sorted, cleaned and condensed into systematically comparable data patterns and was examined closely using percentages and statistical tables to determine how they merge from data in relation to the study to make meaningful interpretations.

The following was used to arrive at the mean of individual indicators and interpretation of opinions:

Mean Range	Response mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Strongly Agree	Very Satisfactory
2.51-3.25	Agree	Satisfactory
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Fair
1.00-1.75	Strongly Disagree	Poor

The analysis of variance was utilized to test the difference between means for hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance.

Ethical Procedure or Consideration

The researcher used a letter of introduction obtained from Kampala International University which was scanned and attached while emailing copies to respective websites of the UN, and selected media and appointments were made for the key respondents to be interviewed at their convenience. Questionnaires were delivered through email and interviews were conducted through individual chat online with the key respondents.

Due to the sensitive nature of the research the questionnaire did not ask any personal details on names. This confirmed to the participants that the research was solely for academic purposes and they were also made aware that any information disclosed would be for statistical purposes only. All participants were entitled to a

copy of the research dissertation to enable them see what they have taken part in. Non-of the participants was identifiable in any way in the research.

Limitations of the study

Due to the tight schedules of the Public Relations Officers (PROs) and Directors of the humanitarian agencies, the researcher experienced difficulties in finding information through interviews which basically had to be conducted online. Some of the administrators due to their tight schedules would forget about the appointments, even when reminded through phone calls and owing to their limited time, the researcher did not spend ample time with them on line, therefore some crucial information that would have been obtained from these administrators was missed out.

CHAPTER FOUR
PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study in relation to the purpose of the study. The main aim of analysis was undertaken following the research objectives. This chapter presents the response of the study which was to investigate the effect of conflict on international relations, demographic characteristics of the respondents and the empirical findings in line with the study objectives. In this chapter, data collected under the three objectives is presented in two sections where section one presents information on the background characteristics of respondents, while section two presents results on the objectives of the study.

The findings are presented using descriptive statistics to describe the basic features of data providing summaries, graphs of frequencies and percentages, correlation analysis using the Pearson correlation coefficient, in order to determine the relationships between the key variables of international relations.

Response Rate

A total of 218 questionnaires were distributed. Of these, 210 questionnaires were returned comprising a response rate of 96.3%. Out of the 210 questionnaires returned, 44(20%) of some responses were eliminated due to missing data. Therefore, the total number of respondents used to test the hypotheses was 166 (76%). This was considered as adequate response as observed by Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) who argued that a response rate of 50% and above is adequate enough.

Background characteristics of the respondents

The study involved respondents of varying characteristics which enabled the researcher to obtain the necessary background information on the respondents. The characteristics of the respondents investigated included gender, age, marital status and job title and organization of employment. The background variables about the

respondents helped the researcher to know how respondents were acquitted with the study area, specifically the variables under investigation.

Name of the Organization

The researcher sought to establish whether the different organizations had an effect on international relations in resolving conflicts. This information was obtained using an interview guide and questionnaire administered to the respondents. The findings are summarized in table 2;

Table 2: Name of organization

Name of Organization	Number of Respondents	Percentage
United Nations	20	12%
Media	72	43%
NGOs	74	45%
Total	166	100%

Source: Field Data (2012)

The study was carried out in with employees of different agencies that is from the United Nations, Media companies and NGOs operating along the Congo- Uganda boarder. 20 employees (12%) of the total respondents were from the United Nations, while 72 employees were from different media companies (43%), and 74 were from different NGOs (45%). The great variations in the number of respondents employed by NGOs and the Media to that of the United Nations were a reflection of the variations in staffing, the UN is single entity thus relatively employed a few staff as compared to NGOs and the Media which were represented by various agencies.

Respondent's Job title

The researcher sought to establish whether the position held by respondents had an effect on international relations during conflict situations. This information was

obtained using an interview guide and questionnaire administered to the respondents. The findings are summarized in table 3;

Table 3: Respondents' job title

Job title	Number of staff	Percentage
Public Relations Officers/Directors	6	4%
Head of department/chief editors	12	7.2%
Supervisors/editors	28	16.8%
Field staff/journalists	120	72%
Total	**166**	**100%**

Source: Field Data (2012)

The table above shows job tittles of different staff. Analysis revealed that the majority of staff were field staff and journalists (72%) whereas the minority were Pros and directors (4%). This could imply that most work done by human rights activist groups is field based, since they rely heavily on assessing basic individual rights violations in times of catastrophes to assist individuals in recognising their rights. Administrative and supervisory work is done by a small percentage of the labour force in human rights activists (24%), implying field staff execute an important role in the advocating for the rights of individuals during internal conflict as most of the work is field based and therefore should be handled well since they directly interact with the community members as noted by one Mr. Onyango (Field supervisor UN).

Gender of respondents

The researcher also sought to examine whether the gender composition of the respondents was influential in international relations during times of conflict. This information was obtained using an interview guide and questionnaire administered to the respondents. The findings are summarized in table below;

Table 4: gender of respondents

Gender	Number of staff	Percentage
Male	129	78%
Female	37	22%
Total	**166**	**100%**

Source: Field Data (2012)

The table shows that males dominated the sample whereas the females comprised of the minority group. The result show that 129 (78%) of the respondents were male and only 37 (22%) female. The gender composition of the respondents in the human rights activist groups was dominated by males, which could be attributed to the nature of security in the area of operation. Humanitarian work is a sensitive field in areas experiencing insecurities, because men are in a better position to manage war situations than females, they dominated the sample.

Number of Years in Organization

The researcher sought to establish whether the number of years that respondents have worked with the organizations had an effect on international relations during conflict situations. This information was obtained using an interview guide and questionnaire administered to the respondents. The findings are summarized in table 5;

Table 5: number of years worked with organization

Respondents' years of work in organization	Frequency	Percent
0-9	79	47.6
10-20	61	36.7
21 and above	26	15.7
Total	**166**	**100.0**

Source: Field Data 2012

Of the respondents 26(15.7%) had served for 21 years and above and 61 (36.7%) had served for a period between 10-20 years. Whereas 79 (47.6%) had served for a period between 0-9 years.

From the findings, it was noted that the majority of the respondents had served for less than 10 years in their respective organizations. It should be noted that an experience of 10 years and above is ample in understanding and analyzing situations of war to suggest effective remedies in countering conflict. Thus most of the human rights activists may not be in a good position to address issues of international concern during conflict, as their experience is still low.

Number of Years Organization has been in Existence

The researcher sought to find out the number of years for which the organization has been in existence. This was done to find out whether the organization's years of existence had an effect on international relations during conflict. The following results were yielded.

Table 6: years of existence of organization

Years of Existence	Frequency	Percent
1-4 years	16	9.6
5 – 10 years	73	44.0
11-15	38	22.9
16-20	37	22.3
21+	2	1.2
Total	**166**	**100.0**

Source: Field Data (2012)

From the findings, it was noted that majority of the representative organizations had only been in existence for a period of 5- 10 years. This implied that most of the humanitarian organizations handling peace keeping missions between nations are still new in the field, thus did not have ample experiences in issues of conflict apart from 2

of the representative organizations that is the UN and International Rescue Committee (IRC). The results are attributed to the nature of endless conflicts along the Congo-Uganda border which requires more intervention.

Marital Status of the Respondents

The researcher sought to find out the marital status of the respondents. This was done to find out whether the marital position of the respondents would affect their work during conflict. The following results were yielded.

Table 7: marital status of respondents

Showing Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Single	73	44.0
Married	46	27.7
Widowed	25	15.1
Separated	22	13.3
Total	**166**	**100.0**

Source: Field Data (2012)

From the study findings, a good number of the respondents were single (44%) and 27.7% of these were married. This could be attributed to the fact that since married people generally tend to have greater responsibilities over their families as compared to single people who have lesser attachments, married people don't find it easy to work in conflict areas by virtue of the security for their responsibilities. Thus singles are most likely to be focused and committed to work, an attribute that would be vital in promoting international relations.

Empirical findings

This part of the study presents the findings in line with the objectives that guided the study. The presentation indicates the verification of the research objectives and presents views of respondents from interviews and questionnaires and the descriptive statistics of percentages and frequencies to make the necessary comparisons.

Causes of Conflict between Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo

The researcher sought views of respondents on the causes of conflict between Uganda and Congo. The following were their views as presented in table 8.

Table 8: Responses on Causes of Conflict

Statement on causes of Conflict	Response in percentage (%)					
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Changes in initial power balances, interests, and capabilities shared between nations causes tension and hostilities	24 (14.5%)	27 (16.3%)	31 (18.7%)	29 (17.5%	55 (33.1%)	166(100%)
Conflict behavior is a result of disrupted expectations	34 (20.5%)	28 (16.9%)	73 (44%	24 (14.5%)	7 (4.2%)	166 (100%)
The socio-cultural space between nations is a problem on international relations	45 (27.1%)	58 (34.9%)	33 (19.9%)	16 (9.6%)	14 (8.4%)	166(100%)
Differences in culture culminate from differences in national interests and capabilities result in international conflicts	73(44%)	53 (31.9%)	6 (3.6%)	18 (10.8%)	16 (9.6%)	166 (100%)
Reciprocated trust, awareness and salience creates expectations and perceptions necessary for conflict in case of betrayal	41 (24.7%)	37 (22.3%)	55 (33.1%)	20 (12%)	13 (7.8%)	166(100%)
Opposing interests are a latent to international conflicts	47 (28.3%)	60 (36.1%)	28 (16.9%)	18 (10.8%)	13 (7.8%)	166 (100%)
Abrupt disruptive behavior may lead to conflicts among nations	38 (22.9%)	34 (20.5%)	36 (21.7%)	22 (13.3%)	36 (21.7%)	166 (100%)
The intention of one country to confront another leads to conflict	62 (37.1%)	50 (30.1%)	29 (17.5%)	10 (6%)	15 (9%)	166(100%)
Imposition by one country on another affects their relationship	41 (24.7%)	44 (26.5%)	62 (37.3%)	6 (3.6%)	13 (7.8%)	166 (100%)
Domestic consequences and international pressures lead to conflict	30 (18.1%)	26 (15.7%)	65 (39.2%)	22 (13.35)	23 (13.9%)	166(100%)
Uncertainties and provocative situations entice countries to conflict	80 (48.2%)	55 (33.1%)	8 (4.8%)	4 (2.4%)	19 (11.4%)	166 (100%)
Differences in statuses and classes among nations induce misunderstandings among nations	17 (10.2%)	7 (4.2%)	14 (8.4%)	41 (24.7%)	87 (52.4%)	166(100%)
Power repetitions of particular countries tender conflicts	55 (33.1%)	50 (30.1%)	17 (10.2%)	9 (5.4%)	35 (21.1%)	166 (100%)
Unequal distribution of rights and benefits are a hindrance to good international relations	17 (10.2%)	30(18.1%)	32 (19.3%)	23 (13.9%)	64 (38.6%)	166 (100%)
Power disparities and dominances	65 (39.2%)	23 (13.9%)	26 (15.7%)	30 (18.1%)	22 (13.35%)	166 (100%)

Source: Field Data (2012)

The researcher ascertained views on whether changes in initial power balances, interests and capabilities shared between nations would amount to tension and hostilities. 30.8% of the respondents agreed, while 50.6 % disagreed and 18.7% was not sure.

When the views were obtained on whether conflict behavior between the Uganda and Congo as a result of disrupted expectations, a big number of the respondents- 18.7% disagreed, 37.4% agreed and 44% were not sure.

On whether the socio-cultural space between nations is a problem on international relations, still the majority of the respondents 62% agreed, 18.1% disagreed and 19.9% were not sure.

As for international conflicts resulting from differences in culture that culminate from national interests and capabilities, there is assumed increased conflict between Uganda and Congo. Indeed majority of the respondents 75.9% agreed that with differences in national interests and capabilities conflict are bound, 20.4% disagreed and 3.6 % were not sure if this was the case.

In fact on the same note the UN field supervisor Boutros Ghali commented that international relations need culture incorporation other than domination if it is to prevail between nations.

On reciprocated trust, awareness and salience created expectations and perceptions necessary for conflict in case of betrayal 47% agreed, 19.8% disagreed whereas 33.1% were not sure.

Pertaining to whether opposing interests were a latent to international conflicts, the findings were as follows; 64.4% agreed, 16.9% were not sure whereas 18.6% disagreed on this issue.

On whether abrupt and disruptive behavior led to conflict between Congo and Uganda, 43.4% agreed, 35% disagreed and 21.7% were not sure.

The study further obtained data about whether the intention of one country to conflict with another led to conflict and findings show that majority 67.2% of the respondents acknowledge suspiciousness as main contributor to conflict, 17.5% were not sure, yet 15% disagreed on the matter.

The study also sought information on whether imposition of one country by another affected their relationship and study findings revealed that, 51.2% agreed on this, 37.3% were not sure and 11.4% were not of this opinion.

On whether domestic consequences and international pressures led to conflict between Uganda and Congo, 33.8% agreed, 39.2% were not sure, whereas 27.25% had a differing opinion.

The study also obtained data on whether uncertainties and provocative situations enticed the two nations to conflict and the findings were as follows; 81.3% agreed on this, 4.8% were not sure and the remaining 13.8% disagreed on the matter.

On whether differences in statuses and classes among nations induce misunderstandings among nations, study responses reflected that only 14.4% agreed, 8.4% were not sure yet the majority that is 77.1% disagreed upon this view.

The study also sought data on whether power repetitions of particular countries would tender conflict. The study findings showed that 63.2% agreed, 10.2% were not sure and 26.5% disagreed. This means that power repetitions affect international relations and thus result into conflict.

The researcher further ascertained views on whether unequal distribution of rights and benefits hinder good international relations between Uganda and Congo. The study findings revealed that 28.3% agreed, 19.3% were not sure whereas 52.5% differed from this opinion.

On whether power disparities and dominances encouraged conflict between the two nations, study responses showed that 53.1% agreed, 15.7% were not sure and 31.5% disagreed.

The relationship between causes of conflict and international relations

After establishing the views on cause of conflict between the countries, the researcher proceeded to establish whether there was significant relationship between the causes of conflict and international relationship. In order to ascertain the relationship between causes of conflict and international relations, the researcher used

the Pearson Product Moment correlation coefficient and the results are presented in table 9.

Table 9: Correlation between cause of conflict and international relations

		cause	International relations
Cause	Pearson Correlation	1	.012
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.883
	N	166	166
International relations	Pearson Correlation	.012	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.883	.000
	N	166	166

Source: Field Data (2012)

The findings in table 9 indicate that there is a very weak and statistically insignificant positive relationship between cause of conflict and international relations at a Pearson correlation of 0.012 with a significance level of 0.883, which is above the 0.05 level. This implies that the causes of conflict between nations do not have a significant relationship with their international relations. Thus, an aggravation in any one of the causes of conflict may not fuel a significant effect on the international relations. An aggravation of one cause may not have a significant effect on the international relations of the countries just like Taylor (1954) foresaw that there is no single cause of conflict and that factors reinforce each other, thus according to Taylor combined factors reinforce the effect of individual factors when interrelationships are assessed. This same situation is further supported by Wright (1965) who notes that conflict arise because of changing relations of numerous variables which may be technological, psychic, social, and intellectual in nature.

It can thus be submitted that although a single conflict individual factor may seem necessary in rupturing and breaking international relations between Congo and

Uganda, no single cause has been sufficient the Congo-Uganda wars. This is in line with Taylor (1954) who envisaged that conflicts are necessary but not sufficient causes. This implies that, mere aggravation of one cause of conflict can not fuel nations to war as this can not adversely affect their complex relationships. Thus right to submit that for countries to resort to conflict or war various factors may have come to combine, leaving no room for nations to contain each other's afflicted pain.

This same idea was envisaged by Stewart (1993), on how aggravating conditions may worsen a conflict, make outbreak or escalate and intensify conflict when opposing interests set forth and communications are aggravated due to imbalances in relationships and status, relativity of power, cross pressures, and failure to honor credibility of power in addition to big power intervention.

An aggravating condition due to big power intervention is clearly seen in the International Court of Justice case (ICJ) where court ruled that Uganda had not been attacked by Congolese Armed Forces, but by the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), where court stressed the independence of the rebel movement, despite the relations of ADF and DRC government as Uganda could not establish that the ADF attacks could be attributed to the DRC. In this legal and factual circumstances for Uganda to exercise the right to self defense over the DRC were not present, a situation which did not go well with Uganda, as noted from one member from the International Rescue Committee.

This is reason as to why Bremer and Stewart (1992) recognize that more difficulties are bound if other conditions of violence are the injection of honor and credibility. This implies that by ICJ intervening, and taking judgment against Uganda's self defence, justice was not assumed to suffice as Uganda did not make any attempts to pay for the damages caused on the Democratic Republic of Congo and neither did the UN security agency make a follow up on the case to ensure compensation for the damages caused as revealed by Nzongola- Ntalaja, of AFP Congo.

On the part of Uganda, this could have been an injustice because judgment did not allow for a hearing for Uganda as postulated by Jonathan M. Winer a Field Staff with UN. Neither did Uganda take steps to compensate Congo for the suffering and

damaging. This ruling was unequal. On the part of Congo, justice was brought to suffice but implementation was not made. Thus according to Mor et al (1996) the logical relationship between the incongruent expectations becomes a necessary and sufficient cause of tension as gaps are created with regard to expectations when countries become inconsistent with their agreements. Similarly, this is what Bercovitch et al (1993) noted to be an aggravating condition due to lack of equal distribution of rights and benefits. And with the major benefactor having strength to benefit from and defend the status quo, this keeps the two nations unstable. More so when the nations have a will to conflict with one another as supported by Goodin e tal (1998).

According to Nzongola, the Congo – Uganda incident is depictive of the fact that African nations need to begin taking their own solutions. According to Nzongola rulings are taken reflecting on the possibility of the security of western countries and interests and for this Africans have to assume full responsibility for their own problems. According to Nzongola, South Africa's role in facilitating the inter-Congolese dialogue that has resulted in the current process of national reconciliation and transition to democracy is a positive reinforcement of the need for African solutions to African problems.

According to Winer, much as the United Nations played a crucial part in the success of the inter-Congolese dialogue it remains engaged in support of the transition process. This is because, the opportunity for peace and security in central Africa has been associated with the restoration of a strong state in DR Congo, one with the capacity to play an effective role in ensuring stability and sustainable development in the entire Great Lakes region. This situation reflects how much, intervening powers have their individual interests for intervention.

This implies that the measures or steps taken to resolve the Congo- Uganda conflict would be effective if the gaps are covered. Gaps if unclosed are determinant of whether the two nations shall be at peace or at war if gaps are left open as this creates suspiciousness of nation that seems unfavoured. This therefore calls for peace builders to identify the gaps or else the two nations will remain at war if no follow up is made to ensure that measures or issues resolved are implemented rightly. The more the

international relations are cemented, the more the countries can accommodate each others' weaknesses and conflict factors.

Loopholes in Measures Taken to Resolve International Conflict

The researcher sought to find out the respondents' views on loopholes in the measures taken to resolve international conflict. Emerging results are presented in Table 10.

Table 10: Responses on loopholes encountered N = **166**

Statements on Loopholes in measures taken	Response in Percentage (%)					Total (%)
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Imposed acceptance to a solution does not resolve conflicts	136 (81.9%)	11 (6.6%)	9 (5.4%)	6 (3.6%)	4 (2.4%)	166(100%)
Unaccountable war practices lead to unresolved conflicts	6 (3.6%)	20 (12%)	24(14.5%)	27(16.3%)	89 (53.6%)	166(100%)
Poor analysis and lack of consideration of internal factors is a benchmark in the resolving of conflicts	4 (2.4%)	4 (2.4%)	27(16.3%)	49(29.5%)	82(49.4%)	166(100%)
Democratic states apply peaceful means in handling conflicts	16(9.6%)	25(15.1%)	105(63.3%)	6(3.6%)	14(8.4%)	166(100%)
Un-democratic states are hostile in resolving conflicts	46(27.7%)	31(18.7%)	13(7.8%)	13(7.8%)	30(18.1%)	166(100%)
Differences in power bring about differences in managing conflicts	20(12%)	23 (13.9%)	83(50%)	17(10.2%)	23 (13.9%)	166(100%)
The nature of conflict if not well analyzed may not be adequately solved.	24(14.5%)	89 (53.6%)	6 (3.6%)	27(16.3%)	20 (12%)	166(100%)
The rigidities through which some conflicting situations are perceived is a barrier to effective conflict resolution	31(18.7%)	30(18.1%)	13(7.8%)	46(27.7%)	13(7.8%)	166(100%)

Source: Field Data (2012)

The researcher solicited views whether there are loopholes in the measures taken to resolve conflict between the two countries and the findings revealed that,

imposed acceptance to solutions have not effectively resolved the Congo-Uganda conflict as agreed upon by 88.5% of the respondents and disagreed upon by 6%, with 5.4% not sure. Findings on unaccountable war practices leading to unresolved conflicts showed that, 15.6% agreed, 14.5% were not sure and 69.9% disagreed.

On whether poor analysis and lack of consideration of internal factors was a benchmark in the resolving of the Congo-Uganda conflict, it was revealed that 4.8% agreed, 16.3% were not sure whereas 78.9% disagreed. This shows that internal factors are insignificant in breaking international relations.

Similarly, 24.7% seemed to agree to the statement that democratic states apply peaceful means in handing conflicts, 63.3% were not sure and 12% did not seem to agree on this matter.

The study further sought to assess whether undemocratic states are hostile in resolving conflicts and 46.4% of the responses were positive on this, 7.8% were not sure and yet 25.9% disagreed. On whether differences in power brings about differences in managing conflicts 25.9% agreed, 50% were not sure and 24.1% disagreed.

The study also examined whether the nature of conflict which is not well analyzed would cause inadequate resolutions and study findings revealed that 68.1% were positive on this statement, 3.6% were not sure and 28.3% disagreed on this. On whether rigidities in resolving conflict affected conflict resolution process 36.8% agreed, 7.8% were not sure and 35.5% disagreed.

The relationship between Loopholes in the measures taken and International Relations

In order to ascertain if there existed a relationship between the loopholes in the measures taken to resolve conflict and the improvement of international relations, the researcher used the Pearson Product Moment correlation coefficient and the results are presented in table 11.

Table 11: Correlation between loopholes in measures taken and international relations

		Measures taken	International Relations
Loopholes in Measures	Pearson Correlation	1	.337(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000
	N	166	166
International Relations	Pearson Correlation	.337(**)	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000
	N	166	166

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Pearson Correlation results in table 11 revealed that the relationship between loopholes in the measures taken and international relations is positive and significant. This is evidenced from the Pearson Correlation value r, which is positive .337** and the significance value is 0.00 at the level of 0.01.

This means that the relationship between loopholes in the measures taken and international relations is positive; implying that when there is a more effective measure, there is likely to be a corresponding effect in international relations. The value of r is however low, given that 0.337 is far below 1. This signifies a weak but statistically significant relationship between loopholes in measure taken and international relations.

4.6.2 Regression model showing loophole of measure taken on international relations

After establishing that loophole in measure taken was significantly related to the cementing of international relations, the researcher proceeded to test effect of the

loophole on international relations. This was done to confirm the correlation results. Below are the findings;

Table 12: Regression model on the effect of Loophole in Measure taken

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1.780	.208		8.550	.000
Loophole in Measure taken	.297	.086	.273	3.447	.001

A Dependent Variable: International relations; R=0.273(a); R Square = 0.074

From table 12, the regression model shows a significance value of 0.001, which confirms that the relationship between the loophole in the measure taken and international relations as positive and significant. The results also indicate that the R squared (R^2) =0.074 or 7.4% (R^2) reflects how a set of independent variables (causes of conflict) explain variations of a dependent variable (international relations). This means that the independent variable dimension; loophole in the measure taken for 7.4% of the variations in international relations, the rest could be attributed to other factors, other than loophole in the measure or method taken.

Further still, the standardized regression coefficient (Beta) was positive (.273). This suggests that holding other variables constant, more effective measures would result into an improvement in international relations by a magnitude of 0.273 units. This is in agreement with the correlation results in table 12 and therefore substantiates the hypothesis that stated that 'measure taken has a significant effect on international relations. Just like Herdley (1977) to deal with the most difficult and persistent conflicts requires understanding the dynamics of conflict management. Thus if not understood and an inappropriate measure is taken then it is most likely that conflict will persist.

This same idea was envisaged by Stewart (1993), on how aggravating conditions may worsen a conflict, make outbreak or escalate and intensify conflict when opposing interests set forth and communications are aggravated due to imbalances in relationships and status, relativity of power, cross pressures, and failure to honor credibility of power in addition to big power intervention.

An aggravating condition due to big power intervention is clearly seen in the International Court of Justice case (ICJ) where court ruled that Uganda had not been attacked by Congolese Armed Forces, but by the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), where court stressed the independence of the rebel movement, despite the relations of ADF and DRC government as Uganda could not establish that the ADF attacks could be attributed to the DRC. In this legal and factual circumstances for Uganda to exercise the right to self defense over the DRC were not present, a situation which did not go well with Uganda, as noted from one member from the International Rescue Committee.

This is reason as to why Bremer and Stewart (1992) recognize that more difficulties are bound if other conditions of violence are the injection of honor and credibility. This implies that by ICJ intervening, and taking judgment against Uganda's self defense, justice was not assumed to suffice as Uganda did not make any attempts to pay for the damages caused on the Democratic Republic of Congo and neither did the UN security agency make a follow up on the case to ensure compensation for the damages caused as revealed by Nzongola- Ntalaja, of AFP Congo.

On the part of Uganda, this could have been an injustice because judgment did not allow for a hearing for Uganda as postulated by Jonathan M. Winer a Field Staff with UN. Neither did Uganda take steps to compensate Congo for the suffering and damaging. This ruling was unequal. On the part of Congo, justice was brought to suffice but implementation was not made. Thus according to Mor et al (1996) the logical relationship between the incongruent expectations becomes a necessary and sufficient cause of tension as gaps are created with regard to expectations when countries become inconsistent with their agreements.

Similarly, this is what Bercovitch et al (1993) noted to be an aggravating condition due to lack of equal distribution of rights and benefits. And with the major benefactor having strength to benefit from and defend the status quo, this keeps the two nations unstable. More so when the nations have a will to conflict with one another as supported by Goodin e tal (1998).

According to Nzongola, the Congo – Uganda incident is depictive of the fact that African nations need to begin taking their own solutions. According to Nzongola rulings are taken reflecting on the possibility of the security of western countries and interests and for this Africans have to assume full responsibility for their own problems.

According to Nzongola, South Africa's role in facilitating the inter-Congolese dialogue that has resulted in the current process of national reconciliation and transition to democracy is a positive reinforcement of the need for African solutions to African problems.

According to Winer, much as the United Nations played a crucial part in the success of the inter-Congolese dialogue it remains engaged in support of the transition process. This is because, the opportunity for peace and security in central Africa has been associated with the restoration of a strong state in DR Congo, one with the capacity to play an effective role in ensuring stability and sustainable development in the entire Great Lakes region. This situation reflects how much, intervening powers have their individual interests for intervention.

This implies that the measures or steps taken to resolve the Congo- Uganda conflict would be effective if the gaps are covered. Gaps if unclosed are determinant of whether the two nations shall be at peace or at war if gaps are left open as this creates suspiciousness of nation that seems unfavoured. This therefore calls for peace builders to identify the gaps or else the two nations will remain at war if no follow up is made to ensure that measures or issues resolved are implemented rightly. The more the international relations are cemented, the more the countries can accommodate each others' weaknesses and conflict factors.

4.7 Solutions to problems and improvement of International Relations

The researcher sought to establish respondents' views on solutions to the loopholes in the improvement of international relations and the emerging results are presented in Table 13 page 54;

Table 13: Solutions to the Problems Encountered

Statements on solutions	Response in Percentage (%)					Total
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Peace building policies shouldn't rely on nation states, but individual resolution	71(42.8%)	39(23.5%)	21(12.7%)	8(4.8%)	27(16.3%)	166(100%)
There is need for diplomacy and statehood while resolving conflicts	2(1.2%)	8(4.8%)	27(16.3%)	8(4.8%)	121(72.9%)	166(100%)
Prescriptions for a particular conflict cannot be relied upon in resolving a conflict of a different nature or in a different country	119(71.7%)	8(4.8%)	26(15.7%)	10(6%)	3(1.8%)	166(100%)
Conflicts should be handled differently because they have different dimensions and degrees of impact	23(13.9%)	47(28.3%)	41(24.7%)	4(2.4%)	51(30.7%)	166(100%)
Direct negotiations reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation	63(38.0%)	72(43.4%)	25(15.1%)	3(1.8%)	3(1.8%)	166(100%)
Media appeals are an effective mean in improving peace negotiations	23(13.9%)	45(27.1)	23(13.9%)	47(28.3%)	28(16.9%)	166(100%)
At times use of force is necessary in resolving conflicts	32(19.3%)	69(41.6%)	46(27.7%)	7(4.2%)	12(7.2%)	166(100%)
A direct interpretation of the method applied in resolving conflict may lead to misconceptions	16(9.6%	47(28.3%)	50(30.1%)	24(14.5%)	29(17.5%)	166(100%)
Force may be applied to act as a threat to impose on deliberate oppression of one country by another	46(27.7%)	31(18.7%)	13(7.8%)	13(7.8%)	30(18.1%)	166(100%)
There is no single cause of conflict but because factors vary in importance they reinforce each other to cause conflict	20(12%)	23 (13.9%)	83(50%)	17(10.2%)	23 (13.9%)	166(100%)

Source: Field Data (2012)

When the researcher asked whether the peace building policies should not rely on nation states for intervention but have individual resolutions 66.3% of the respondents agreed, 12.7% were not sure on this, whereas the remaining 21.1% differed from this opinion.

Similarly, on whether some diplomacy and statehood were significant in resolving conflict, 6% agreed, 16.3% were not sure and 77.7% disagreed on this issue, that diplomacy and statehood were no longer a factor in the Congo-Uganda relations.

A question was also posed on whether prescriptions for a particular conflict cannot be relied upon in resolving a conflict of a different nature in a different country 76.5% agreed, 15.75% were not sure whether this would better the relations, yet 7.8% of these disagreed.

On whether conflicts should be handled differently because they have different dimensions and degrees of impact, 42.2% agreed on this, 24.7% were not sure whereas 33.1% disagreed.

The study further sought opinions on whether direct negotiations have helped to reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation in solving the Congo-Uganda conflict. However findings revealed that 81.4% agreed, 15.1% were not sure and 3.6% disagreed.

Pertaining to the issue of whether media appeals are an effective mean in improving peace negotiations, it was revealed that media advocacies are playing an important role by 41% of the total responses, 13.9% of these were not sure whereas 45.2% disagreed on this.

It was also revealed that at times the use of force is necessary in resolving conflicts as supported by 60.9% of the respondents, 27.7% were not sure of this whereas 11.4% disagreed. On whether the issue of direct interpretation of the method applied in resolving conflict would lead misconceptions, 37.9% agreed, 30.1% were not sure and 32% disagreed. On whether, if force is applied to act as a threat to impose on deliberate oppression of one country by another would balance relations, 46.4% agreed, 7.8% were not sure and 25.9% disagreed. Pertaining to the fact that the

matter should be treated as if there was no single cause of conflict, but because factors varied in importance thereby reinforcing each other to cause conflict 25.9% agreed, 50% were not sure and 24.1% disagreed. The findings indicate that devising appropriate solutions to the loopholes in the measures taken would greatly contribute to the improvement of international relations between Uganda and Congo.

4.7.1 The relationship between solution to loophole and improvement of international relations

After seeking respondents' views on solutions to the loopholes in measures taken, the researcher then set out to find out whether the solutions were related to the cementing of international relations. The results were as presented in Table 14.

Table 14: Correlation between solutions to loopholes and cementing of international relations

		Solution	International relations
Solution	Pearson Correlation	1	.252(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001
	N	166	166
International relations	Pearson Correlation	.252(**)	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.000
	N	166	166

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The results in table 14, page 61 revealed that the relationship between solutions to loopholes in measures taken and the cementing of international relations is positive and significant. This is evidenced from the Pearson Correlation value r, which is positive .252** and the significance value is 0.001 at the level of 0.01. This means that the relationship between solutions that can be adopted and international relations is

positive and significant, implying that when the solution is well implemented, there is likely to be a corresponding effect in the cementing of the international relations. The value of r is however low, given that 0.252 is much less than 1. This signifies a weak but statistically significant relationship between solution adopted and cementing of international relations.

Effects of solution to loophole in measure taken on International Relations

In order to confirm the correlation results and to establish the effect of the solution to the loopholes in the measures taken on cementing of international relations, the researcher used a regression analysis. The findings were as presented in Table 15.

Table 15: Regression model for Solution

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1.734	.298		5.810	.000
Solution to be adopted	.260	.102	.204	2.539	.012

A Dependent Variable: IR of Uganda and Congo; R=204(a); R Square =0.042

The regression model results between solutions to loopholes in the measures adopted and international relations shows a significance value of 0.012. This confirms that the relationship between solution to loophole and building of international relations is positive and significant. The results also indicate that the R squared (R^2) =0.042 or 4.2% (R^2) tells how a set of independent variables explain variations of a dependent variable). This means that the moderating variable; solution adopted, accounts for 4.2% of the variations in cementing international relations. Further still, the standardized regression coefficient (Beta) was positive (.204). This suggests that holding other variables constant, a solution well adopted would result into an improvement in the relationship between nations by a magnitude of 0.204 units. This is in agreement with the correlation results in table 15 pages 62 and therefore confirms

the hypothesis that there are solutions that can be adopted to cover the loopholes in the measure adopted to resolve conflicts in cementing international relations.

Cementing of International Relations

The researcher sought the respondents' views on International Relations of Uganda and Congo. Emerging results are presented in Table 16

Table 16: International Relations of Uganda and Congo

Statements International Relations	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Over the years, Uganda and Congo have had poor international relations	67(40.4%)	10(6%)	57(34.3%)	19(11.4%)	13 (7.8%)	166(100%)
Peace promotion has not been central in the Congo- Uganda conflict	5(3%)	35(21.1%)	40(24.1%)	32(19.3%)	54(32.5%)	166(100%)
The measures adopted have been instrumental in promoting peace between Uganda and Congo	24(14.5%)	27(16.3%)	67(40.4%)	20(12%)	28(16.9%)	166(100%)
Dictatorial regimes have served as a hindrance in promoting peace	11(6.6%)	28(16.9%)	91(54.8%)	13(7.8%)	23(13.9%)	166(100%)
Dictators are resorted to making peace the last resort	26(15.7%)	31(18.7%)	65(39.2%)	22(13.3%)	22(13.3%)	166(100%)
There are plans to regain peaceful means in resolving conflicts	1(0.6%)	4(2.4%)	22(13.3%)	6(3.6%)	133(80.1%)	166(100%)

Source: Field Data (2012)

In table 16 page 63, a good number of the respondents 46.4% agree that over the years the Congo-Uganda relations have been poor, 34.3 were not sure, while 19.2% disagreed. In the same vein, peace promotion has not been that central in the Congo-Uganda conflict as objected by 51.8% with 24.1% not being sure yet 24.1% consent that it has been central.

The findings further revealed that measures adopted have been instrumental in promoting peace by 30.8% of the respondents; with 40.4% not being sure and 28.9% disagreed. In addition dictatorial regimes have served as a hindrance in promoting

peace between Uganda and Congo as supported by 23.5% of the respondents, with 54.8% not being quite sure about this and 21.7% disagreeing on the matter. However, pertaining to the issue of whether dictators wish to have peace as the last resort 34.4% consented, 39.2% were not aware and 26.6% disagreed. On whether there are plans to regain peaceful means in resolving conflicts, 3% of the respondents agreed, 13.3% were not sure and 83.7% disagreed on this possibility. This could be an indication that the international relations of Congo and Uganda are still poorly cemented and there are no signs of it improving in the near future. This reflects how much international conflict cannot be viewed as unitary phenomenon because dimensions are different for solving conflict just like Herdley (1977) stressed out; otherwise what may be applicable in one country may not be applicable in another. It is for this reason as to why Bennett and Stam (1996) envisage numerous studies of conflict management for systematic evidence to identify trends for effectiveness for complete resolution, acceptable settlement or impartial agreements. This implies that if such solutions are not favorable then international relations can not be cemented sufficiently, but if favorable, then international relations will remain good. Therefore for the Congo-Uganda conflict to be resolved peace builders have to cover any identified gaps in the measures adopted in the peace building process.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This chapter presents and discusses the major findings of the study, draws conclusions and suggests recommendations on how to improve and cement international relations between Congo and Uganda. The discussions are presented in accordance with the study objectives stated in chapter one that the study sought to fulfill.

Summary of Findings

The relationship between Cause of Conflict and International Relations

The study found that there is a very weak and statistically insignificant positive relationship between cause of conflict and international relations at a Pearson correlation of 0.012 with a significance of 0.883 which is above the 0.05 level. This implies that the causes of conflict between nations do not have a significant relationship with international relations of nations. Responses revealed that no individual factors can result in violence but various factors have cropped up leading the Congo-Uganda conflict.

Loopholes in the Measures Adopted in Resolving Conflict

Study findings held that there is a weak but a statistically significant relationship between loopholes in the measures adopted and the cementing of international relations evidenced from Pearson correlation value r, which is positive .337** and the significant value is 0.00 at the level of 0.01. This is indicative of the fact that any loophole in the measure taken to resolve conflict has a relatively weak but, recognizable influence. This may affect the international relations if cause is aggravated.

Solution to Loophole in measure adopted on international relations

According to the findings from the study, it was established that, there is a positive and significant relationship between the solutions to the loopholes in the measures taken and the cementing of international relations at a significant value of 0.012. This therefore implies that the most significant factor affecting the international relations is the solution taken to cover the gaps in measures adopted.

Conclusions

The conclusions were guided by the study objectives of this research.

The relationship between causes of conflict and international relations

Individual conflict causes were found to be of an insignificant effect as far as the breaking of international relations. This was despite Congo and Uganda had their single causes which when combined result to sufficient situations for conflict such as necessary, aggravating and significant changes in power balances.

Loophole in measures taken to resolve conflict

Loopholes in the steps taken to resolve conflict was significantly found to be a weak but with a corresponding effect on the cementing of international relations owing to the fact that there was imposed acceptance to solution, unaccountable war practices, poor analysis of the nature of conflict, rigidities in the perception of the nature of some conflicts and differences in power bringing about differences in managing conflict. There were loopholes in the measures taken because solutions adopted were biased in nature due to power imbalances.

Solution to the loophole in the measures taken to resolve conflict

Solution to the loopholes in the measures taken to resolve conflict was found to be so significant in the maintaining and cementing of international relations. Peace building policies should have a sense of individuality of states other than relying on member states for intervention as this would help to adopt a more practical and

appropriate solution for individual country that is party to the conflict. For this individual conflicts need to be handled differently and objectively depending on their degree of impact and dimension as noted by Mr. Nzongola. Yet direct dialogue will reduce possibility of misinterpretation of agreements because direct interpretation of steps taken may lead to misconceptions. However, to Winer, force may be ample to threaten one country from imposing and oppressing the other.

Recommendations

In view of the findings, the following recommendations can be made:

To the International Community

There is need for the international community to provide guidance and training to peace builders at different levels by providing clear definition of the mission, goals and objectives of the international peace building process.

There is need to fully realize the significant doctrinal ramifications in the suggestions to relax the doctrine on self defense through revising the law and by allowing states to individually assess risks that necessitate pre-emptive responses

There is need to explore the link between the law on war and the concept of sovereignty to make possible amendments which are not generalized in nature.

There is need to develop capabilities of humanitarian agencies and supervisory skills to improve on their know-how through funding the activities geared towards peace building.

There is need to create avenues which can enable humanitarian agencies to assess the actual situation to be able to identify training and operational needs of the peace builders, by participating in the provision of security.

There is need to reduce asymmetry by creating a level playing field between the warring factions. External powers are often in a strong position to influence one or both side's capacity to wage war by denying them support, access to weapons and refusing to offer safe havens to fighters.

There is need to guarantee security by addressing issues of security and offering incentives for combatants to disarm willingly.

There is need to provide a minimum of protection of which international law should be the guardian. Thus a state that feels itself under potential threat faces the tough choice between paying respect to the sovereignty of another state from which attacks may be forthcoming, thereby exposing its own interests to greater risks, or paying more respect to its own sovereign interests, infringing on its own sovereignty just to prevent a threat from materializing.

To the Government

There is need to develop consultancy and advisory services through funding for effective steps in peace building at various levels to facilitate assessments, advisory, consultancy services as well as designing programs to fill the gaps between the actual situation and the desired one.

There is need for security to be provided to improve the mobility of humanitarian workers in conflict areas by deploying security agents in the area.

There should be an upshot of the unilateral exercise of discretion of government to its choice of responses to prevent people in its territory from threatening the interests of others situated both inside and outside the state's territory, thus need for proper identification of citizens and accountability of their activities is paramount in this.

There is need for government to ensure that it controls and regulates measures taken by its security operatives to focus on restoration of peace other than use of force in case of any conflicting situation between states, by punishing unwarranted behavior to regulate on misconduct.

There is need for governments to develop solutions for their individual problems since these problems invariably have an international dimension in the current context of globalization, the involvement of the world community is indispensable, thus government needs to consult with its own communities to develop viable solutions

There is need for an exemplary shift in military thinking and strategy to give intervention forces new guidelines, which compromise the use of force on the one

hand, and protection or rescue on the other. This calls for a move from a culture of violence to that of protection to achieve durable peace, thus government has give prior consideration to peace talks.

Territorial sovereignty should be given an exclusive right to display the activities of its state, that is to say government should undertake the obligation to protect within the territory the right of other states, particularly their right to integrity and inviolability in peace and in war, and thus regulating the behavior of its national is paramount.

There is need to maintain social order both internationally and domestically. In this the government should not consider exercising of the right to self-defense as paramount, but should undertake to critique it carefully and effectively. This is because the degree of control that a state exercises internally because of its monopolization of violence has also allowed for a much more invasive process to regulate the use of force domestically than that available to regulate interstate armed conflict.

To Civil Society Organizations (NGOs, Media, Faith Based Organizations and Community Based Organizations)

There is need to for Civil Society Organizations to work hand in hand with government in the formulation of a human protection doctrine for interventional forces. This is because concern for peace and human rights is not the province of peaceniks or human rights activists alone, but also to those, whose job is to follow and carry out international law. This can be through open discussions, talk shows over the radios and live shows on televisions.

There is need to involve government through advocacy by equipping it with prospective intervention forces with requisite knowledge in human rights and humanitarian law so that they are able to identify and label violations, in order to adequately protect the rights of people at risk.

There is need for civil society organizations to advocate to government on observance of sovereignty to be treated not only as a right but also as a responsibility, but sensitizing the community to know how best to protect their sovereignty yet at the same time recognizing the sovereignty of others.

To the Local Community

The community should be sensitized on the right of others to live; they should be made to understand that the intentional taking of human life in the cover of protecting state sovereignty is not humanitarian. This is because the right to life is a fundamental tenet in both peace and war. Thus, any decision to take a life should be subjected to a clear normative framework and, where appropriate, the strictest scrutiny.

There is need for the local community to support and enable international humanitarian agencies in the regulation of contemporary armed conflict by providing it with vital information on the actual image on the ground. This will enable in setting forth of realistic rules governing the use of deadly force by reflecting on the levels of violence and nature of threat posed to society. This can be done for instance by revealing war culprits.

There is need for the community to participate in the incorporation of human rights principles of accountability as this can have a positive impact on the regulation of the use of force during armed conflict. For conflicting states, both states and human rights supervisory bodies may have to readjust their understanding of the role human rights law can play in enhancing the accountability framework regarding the use of deadly force in armed conflict. No gaps in the effort to apply appropriate norms of humanity can be allowed.

General Recommendation

For good international relations to be maintained there is need for major focus to be put on the right to protect than the right to intervene for rights of affected persons. This implies that intervening states should not rely on the interests of the state to take intervention decision.

Areas for further research

The researcher identified other possible areas of future research which can be undertaken by other researchers to generate more information on the area of study. Thus in future researchers should attempt to find answers to the effectiveness of humanitarian activists in negotiations for peace.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

SELF COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE

TOPIC: CONGO-UGANDA CONFLICT AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Dear respondent,

You have been selected to participate and give your views and opinion on the research on "Uganda-Congo Conflict and International Relations", as case in point. This is purely an academic research and it is hoped that the results will be used to formulate policies to improve build peace between nations as well as add knowledge to the academic world. You should be free in answering these questions as put to you and your participation will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

SECTION A

General information –please tick accordingly.

1. Name of the Organization

    a) UN   ☐   b) NGO   ☐   c) Media   ☐

2. Job title

    a) Head of dep't/Chief Editors   ☐

    c) Supervisor / Editors   ☐

    e) Field staff/Journalist   ☐

3- No of years that the organization has been in existence

a) Below 5☐   b) 5-10 ☐ c) 10-15   d) 15-20 years ☐

e) Other (please state) ....

4- How long have you served under this organization?

a) Below 5 ☐   b) 5- 10 years   ☐ c) 10-15 year ☐ d) 15-20 years ☐

e) Other (specify)..........................

5- There are conditions leading to international conflict.

a) Agree ☐   b) Disagree ☐

If you agree, which ones are they?

....

....

....

6- The measures adopted to resolve conflicts between nations are sometimes not applicable.

a) Yes   ☐   b) No   ☐

If yes please explain...

....

....

SECTION B

In this section please use the scale provided to write a number that describes your opinion.

5=strongly agree, **4**=agree, **3**=not sure, **2**=disagree, **1**=strongly disagree.

	Causes of International Conflict	1	2	3	4	5
7	Changes in initial power balances, interests, and capabilities as shared between nations results in tension and hostilities					
8	Conflict behavior is a result of disrupted expectations					
9	The socio-cultural space between nations is a problem on international relations					
10	Differences in culture culminate from differences in national interests and capabilities resulting in international conflicts					
11	Opposing interests are a latent to international conflicts					

12	Reciprocated trust, awareness and salience creates expectations and perceptions necessary for conflict in case of betrayal					
13	Abrupt disruptive behavior may lead to conflicts among nations					
14	The intention of one country to confront another leads to conflict					
15	Imposition by one country on another affects their relationship					
16	Domestic consequences and international pressures lead to conflict					
17	Uncertainties and provocative situations entice countries to conflict					
18	Differences in statuses and classes among nations induce misunderstandings among nations.					
19	Power repetitions of particular countries tender conflicts					
20	Unequal distribution of rights and benefits are a hindrance to good international relations					
21	Power disparities and dominances encourage conflict					
22	**Loopholes in the Measures Adopted to Resolve Conflicts**	1	2	3	4	5
23	Imposed acceptance to a solution does not resolve conflicts					
24	Unaccountable war practices lead to unresolved conflicts					
25	Poor analysis and lack of consideration of internal factors is a benchmark in the resolving of conflicts					
26	Democratic states apply peaceful means in handling conflicts					
27	Un-democratic states are hostile in resolving conflicts					
28	Differences in power bring about differences in managing conflicts					
29	The nature of conflict if not well analyzed may not be adequately solved.					
30	The rigidities through which some conflicting situations are perceived is a barrier to effective conflict resolution					

	Alternative Perspectives, Policies and Institutional Requirements	1	2	3	4	5
31	Peace building policies should not rely on nation states for intervention, they should have individual resolution					
32	There is need for diplomacy and statehood while resolving conflicts					
33	Prescriptions for a particular conflict cannot be relied upon in resolving a conflict of a different nature or in a different country					
34	Conflicts should be handled differently because they have different dimensions and degrees of impact					
35	Direct negotiations reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation					
36	Media appeals are an effective mean in improving peace negotiations					
37	At times use of force is necessary in resolving conflicts					
38	A direct interpretation of the method applied in resolving conflict may lead to misconceptions					
39	Force may be applied to act as a threat to impose on deliberate oppression of one country by another					
40	There is no single cause of conflict but because factors vary in importance they reinforce each other to cause conflict					

APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE
FOR MANAGING DIRECTORS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICERS

1. What organization do you work with?
2. Which department are you attached to?
3. When was your organization launched?
4. For how long have you worked with that organization?
5. What are the conditions leading to international conflict?
6. Why is that the measures applied are at times not effective in resolving conflicts?
7. How can changes in power balances/ interests/capabilities cause tension and hostilities when shared between nations?
8. How can disrupted expectations lead to conflict behavior?
9. Do you think that socio-cultural differences can result in international conflict? If yes please explain.
10. How can competing national interest's as a result cultural differences evoke conflict responses?
11. How can opposing interests be a latent to international conflicts?
12. How do reciprocated trust, awareness and salience create expectations and perceptions necessary for conflict in case of betrayal?
13. How does abrupt disruptive behavior create circumstances of conflict between nations?
14. How would you explain a situation of confrontation arising as a matter of fact that one country intended to confront another?
15. What considerations would you give for imposition to be the center of conflict among nations?
16. How have domestic consequences and international pressures caused conflict among nations?
17. Why is that when countries are uncertain of each other's intentions or if provoked end up conflicting?

18. How do differences in status and class among nations induce misunderstandings and circumstances of conflict?

19. How can power repetitions by particular countries tender conflict?

20. Explain why the unequal distribution of rights and benefits can prove a hindrance to peace among nations?

21. Why do you think power disparity and dominance encourage conflict?

22. Imposed acceptance will never be a forever solution? If you agree please explain why?

23. How can unaccountable war practices fail to restore peace among the affected nations?

24. Why it is that poor analysis/lack of consideration of internal factors can be benchmark in the resolving of international conflicts?

25. Do you think that democratic states apply peaceful means in handling conflicts? If yes please elaborate.

26. How can un-democratic states be hostile in resolving international conflicts?

27. Why do you think differences in power may bring about differences in the management of international conflicts?

28. Why is that if the nature of conflict is not adequately addressed the solution adopted is bound to fail?

29. How can rigidities contribute to unending conflicts?

30. How can conflicting situations be a barrier to effective conflict resolution?

31. It is advisable that for a more appropriate policy to be adopted, conflicting countries need not rely on peace building policies for intervention but on individual resolutions. How would you rate this situation? Please explain.

32. Why is it needful to resolve conflicts while according particular attention to diplomacy and statehood?

33. Two conflicts cannot be solved in a similar manner, why is this so?

34. Why it that conflicts with different dimensions and degrees of impact is should be resolved differently?

35. Direct negotiations reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation, why do you think so?

36. How can media appeals be an effective mean in improving peace negotiations among nations?

37. Why do you think use of force may be necessary at times?

38. Why is it that times direct interpretation through direct negotiations may lead to misconceptions of the adopted mechanisms and rekindle conflicts instead?

39. How can force be applied to threaten oppressive countries to yield to counter decisions?

40. How do you perceive the idea that there is no single conflict, but conflict arises as a matter of combined factors which in the end reinforce each other and result in misunderstandings?

APPENDIX III: SAMPLE GENERATION

Krejcie and Morgan Table for Determining Sample Size from a Given Population

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	346
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	354
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	191	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	170	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	180	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	190	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	200	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	370
65	56	210	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	220	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	230	144	550	226	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	240	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	250	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	260	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	254	2600	335	1000000	384

Source: R.V. Krejcie & D.W. Morgan (1970 Pg 608)*N is the population size. *S is the sample size.

APPENDIX IV: TRANSMITTAL LETTER

KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Ggaba Road - Kansanga
P.O. Box 20000, Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256- 41- 266813 / +256- 41-287634
Fax: +256- 41- 501974
E- mail: admin@kiu.ac.ug.
Website: www.kiu.ac.ug

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCAIOTE DEAN, FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
COLLEGE HIGHER DEGREES AND RESEARCH (CHDR)

January 16, 2012

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: REQUEST BY OBURU LAMEKA OLWENY MCR/42177/91/DU
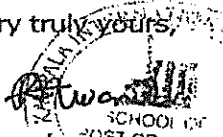## TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANIZATION

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Master of Arts in Conflict Resolution and Peace Building.

He is currently conducting a field research whose title is **"Effects of Conflict on International Relations: Case Study Uganda -Congo Conflict -2006-2010."**

Your organization has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his research project. The purpose of this letter, therefore, is to request you to avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

Rest assured any information shared with him from your organization shall be treated with utmost confidentiality. I very much thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Dr. Roseann Mwaniki
Associate Dean, Social Sciences, (CHDR)

"Exploring the Heights"

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APPENDIX V

RESEARCHER'S CURRICULUM VITAE

To document the details of the researcher, his competency in writing a research and to recognize his efforts and qualifications, this part of the research report is thus meant.

Personal profile

Name:	Oburu Lameka Olweny
Gender:	Male
Nationality:	Ugandan

Education Background

Bachelor of International Relations and Diplomacy- Nkumba University
UACE (Manjasi High School)
UCE (Manjasi High School)

Work Experiences

Stanbic Bank Uganda Limited – 5 years.
Entebbe handling services limited (ENHAS) - 2 years
Teso Initiative for Peace (TIP) -Voluntary service Karamoja-Teso conflicts