

**FACULTY OF ARTS, DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY  
MA PROJECT**

**THE ROLE OF POLICE IN MULTI-DIMENSIONAL PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS  
IN UNMISS: CASE OF KENYA POLICE IN SOUTH SUDAN, 2005-2015**

**By  
KIPLAGAT MAURICE**

**SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF MASTER OF ARTS IN ARMED  
CONFLICT AND PEACE STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

**2019**

**DECLARATION**

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for examination at any other university.

Signature.....Date.....

MAURICE KIPLAGAT  
Reg. No. C50/79040/2015

The project has been submitted with my approval as university supervisor

.....DATE.....

DR. HERBERT MISIGO AMATSIMBI

## **DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to my wife Damaris Kilemi, my children; Dr. Brenda Jerotich, Brian, Beryl and Beverly.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I would like to thank the Almighty God for granting me strength and desire to write and complete this project. In addition, there are also various people that I would like to thank for their role in the writing of this project paper.

Firstly, I would like to acknowledge the University of Nairobi, through the Department of History and Archaeology for giving me the chance to pursue my Master's studies. Special thanks go to my supervisor, Dr. Misigo Amatsimbi for consistently finding time to go through the many drafts I handed to him despite his busy schedule. I extend my gratitude to Prof. V.G. Simiyu who helped in the shaping of the project's proposal. A mention also goes to Departmental lecturers, among them, Prof. E. Wahome, Dr. M. Mwiandi and Dr. G. Gona for teaching me how to research and write.

Secondly, it is with much gratitude that I thank Nicholas Aura, a classmate - who took time to assist in data transcription for this project. I am indebted to your invaluable assistance.

Finally, to all my family, friends and classmates and departmental lecturers, I am grateful for the company, counsel and prayers you made for me to see out this demanding endeavour. Thanks to you all.

## **ABSTRACT**

This project paper sought to assess the involvement of Police in Multi-dimensional Peace Keeping Operations, using the case of Kenya Police contingent within United Nations Police (UNPOL). The main objective was to examine the roles, challenges and achievements of Kenya Police component in the UN Peace Keeping Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). The study set out to examine three objectives: first was the role of Kenya Police in UNMISS Peace Operation; second was the challenges that the police faced in delivery of their duties in South Sudan; and third, to assess the achievements/contributions made by Kenya police in the UNMISS Peace keeping effort.

The research used Structural Conflict and Institutional theories attributed to Marx Weber and applied by David Klei and Michael White. The theories are complimentary and argue, in the case of the former that conflict in society lies within the way the society is structured. Structural inefficiencies such as marginalization, inequality and exclusion are triggers for conflict. Institutional theory advocates for existence of strong institutions that would ensure conformance to rules through coercion, normative and mimetic mechanisms. Data collection for this study began with the review of secondary documents retrieved from Jomo Kenyatta Memorial Library at the University of Nairobi and Kenya National Library on Ngong Road Nairobi. This was followed by review of reports and periodicals and later, interviews with twenty six respondents. The sample was selected purposively owing to the researcher's knowledge of lead respondents. In addition, two focus group discussions were held in Parklands Sports Club, Nairobi.

The study found out that Kenya has in many occasion contributed police for service in UN peace keeping missions around the globe. The Police in South Sudan work under UNPOL and have played a number of roles including protection of civilians in IDP camps, observing implementation of Ceasefire and termination of Hostilities Agreements and ensuring safe transportation and supply of relief aid to victims. The Kenya police have faced several challenges among them shortage of personnel knowledgeable about South Sudan and attacks by both rebel and government forces on camps. The police have been awarded medals for good work an indication of positive contribution to the UN Peace effort in South Sudan.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARCSS	Agreement for the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan
AU	African Union
CivPol	Civilian Police
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DFS	Department of Field Support
DPKOs	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
FPU	Formed Police Unit
GRSS	Government of the Republic of South Sudan
HOPC	Head of Police Component
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IPO	Individual Police Officer
MAS	Mine Action Service
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NPSS	National Prison Service of South Sudan
PoC	Protection of Civilian
SAAT	Selection Assessment Assistance Test
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SMPL	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
SPLM/A-IO	Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement-In Opposition
SPTs	Specialised Police Teams
SSNPS	South Sudan National Police Service
UN	United Nation
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNMIK	United Nations Mission in Kosovo
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNMIN	United Nations Mission in Namibia

UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNPOL	United Nations Police
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Peace-keeping:** In this study, Peace keeping refers to the prevention, moderation and termination of hostilities between or within states, through the medium of peaceful third party intervention organized and directed internationally, using multinational forces of soldiers, police and civilians to restore and maintain peace.

**Peace-building:** in this study will entail actions to support political, economic, social, and military measures aimed at strengthening political stability.

### **Multidimensional**

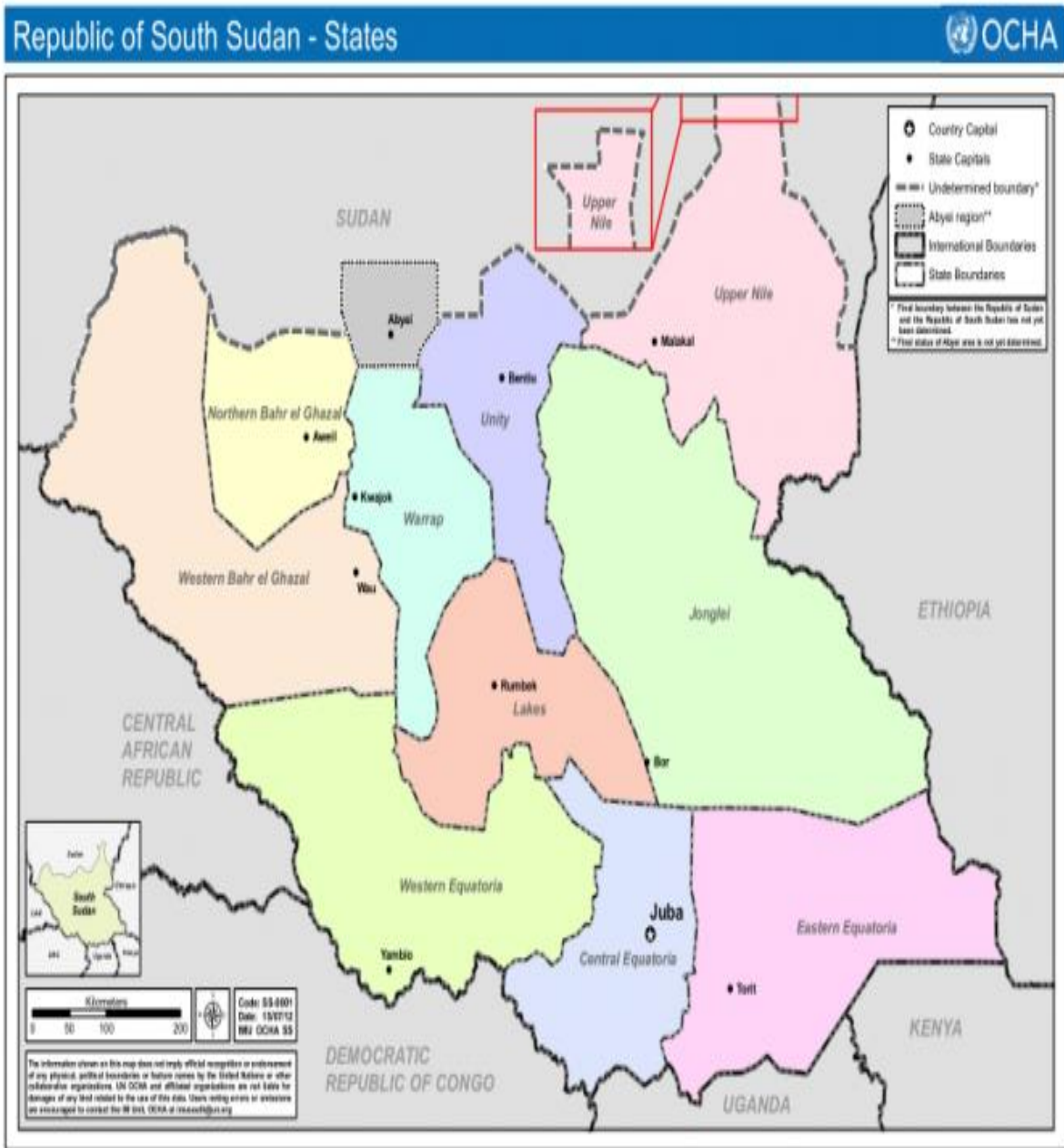
**Peace Missions** are taken in this study to mean missions aimed at redressing the destruction of a country's infrastructure resulting from intrastate conflict.

**Conflict prevention** are hereby taken to imply activities aimed at easing a situation where an outbreak of violence is imminent and also at preventing the reoccurrence of such a situation.

### **Post-conflict reconstruction**

**and stabilization** are activities that help post-conflict states lay a foundation for peace, good governance and sustainable development.

## Map of the South Sudan States



### Map of South Sudan

Source: “Google Map of Sudan” <http://www.maps.com>; Accessed 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2014

# CHAPTER ONE

## BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

### 1.1 Introduction

This study focused on the Kenya police and peace keeping in the United Nation Mission (UNMISS) operations and the effective of conflict resolution. The general aim was to establish how the multidimensional approach of the United Nations (UN) has influenced its operations and how the incorporation of a Police Component into its Peace Keeping Unit has influenced peace operations in the conflict-ridden South Sudan. The purpose is to establish the roles played by Kenya Police Units and identify the challenges they faced while in the mission during the period 2005 to 2015.

Peace keeping involves the counteractive action, control and end of threats among or inside states using outsider intercession composed and drove globally, by utilization of worldwide powers made up of officers, police and regular people to realize and look after harmony.<sup>1</sup> The performing artists who compose and coordinate the serene outsider intercession powers have impact on the universal framework particularly on the clashing states.<sup>2</sup>

Conflict is a global phenomenon that hinders development and promotes the destruction of societies and poverty. It is especially ruinous because of the way its effects spills over borders and affects millions more people who are not part of the initial conflict. Many African countries among them, South Sudan, the Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, Liberia, Sudan, Burundi and Ivory Coast have been embroiled in large scale conflict for decades.<sup>3</sup> In some cases like Somalia, conflict has caused the collapse of the States such as Somalia. Conflicts as such have been, and continue to be some of the greatest challenges facing Africa. Both inter-state and intra-state conflicts have led to massive losses, destabilized governments and displaced people and general

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<sup>1</sup> Siekmann, R.C.R. "National Contingents in the United Nations Peace-Keeping Forces." Martinus Nijhoff Publishers: London. (1999)pp. 4-17.

<sup>2</sup> Nosiphiwo Mandoyi, Mamokhosi Choane and Chitja Twala. "The Role of the International Multidimensional Peacekeeping Missions in Africa: A Case of Darfur (Sudan)." (2013)pp. 1-12.

<sup>3</sup> King, G. & Lawrence, V. "Africa, a Continent in Crisis: The Economic and Social Implications of Civil War and Unrest Among African Nations." *Journal of Africa studies*,(2005) pp.1-13.

decadence. Civilians are in most cases, the targets in these wars and not accidental victims.<sup>4</sup> The intensity of civil wars globally has necessitated rapid deployment of peacekeepers by the UN.

Some inter conflicts are associated with a continuous risk to lives, for example, those in Democratic Republic Congo and Angola. In Somalia, between the early and late 1990s, political violence, food insecurity and diseases gave way to a situation characterized by depleted household asset bases, lack of social services and poor terms of trade .This study is based on the premise that conflict is not just a sociological problem, but also an unfavorable condition for community development in the society. Consequently, places that experience armed conflicts tend to be destabilized in terms of their level of development to an extent that they become poorer than when there was no conflict. Similarly, analysis indicates that the magnitude and incidences of conflicts in the society is skewed and manifests in various parts of the world differently. Africa with about 11% of the world population represents the greatest burden of conflicts. The United Nations Security Council for instance observed that it spends not less than 75% of its time and money on conflicts and performing humanitarian duties in Africa than other parts of the world.

This study focused on the involvement of Kenya Police Unit under UNMISS in developing practical and sustainable interventions to the 5-year civil war in South Sudan. The main aim was to establish the specific roles they played, the challenges they faced and the achievements realized while in the operation. Though the area of UN involvement in peace operations has widely been studied, the involvement of police in such operations has not received much academic attention. As such, analyses of the challenges and success made by police in peacekeeping operations, especially by Africa police units have not been adequately analyzed. The study used Structural conflict theory in analyzing how weak and inadequate institutional structures have created room for resurgent of conflicts in South Sudan. In so doing, the theory managed to explain how the building of strong institutions by peace building units such as Kenya Police Units could help to improve the humanitarian situation in the country of study. The study

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<sup>4</sup>Miall, H., Ramsbotham, O & Woodhouse, T. “Contemporary conflict resolution. Blackwell Publishers: USA.” (1999) pp. 1-6.

employed a qualitative method of research in narrating the involvement of Kenya police in UNMISS operations in South Sudan.

### **1.1.1 Background to UN Peace Keeping**

The inaugural United Nations peacekeeping mission was prompted by the Arab-Israeli war soon after the end of the Second World War and was code named the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).

This war broke out between the Arab League of Nations and the newly formed state of Israel after about four decades of tensions between the Arabs, Jews and British forces that occupied Palestine following the Balfour Declaration of 1917 and British Mandate of 1920. The unfavorable and widely unpopular British policies in the area precipitated the Arab revolt of 1936-1939 followed by the Jewish insurgency of 1944-1947 that culminated into civil in the same year. That year, the UN resolved to share the lands in Palestine into three areas to accommodate the Arabs, the Jews and a special neutral zone to accommodate the cities of Jerusalem and Bethlehem.

Things deteriorated further in May of 1948 when the declaration of independence by Israel on the 14<sup>th</sup> that escalated the civil war into an all-out war between the new Jewish State and the forces of the United Arab Nations. The fighting brought together the forces from Iraq, Egypt, Jordan and Syria against the forces of the newly established Republic<sup>5</sup>. The region experienced 10 months of fierce hostilities with the fighting majorly concentrated in the regions formerly occupied by the British forces. There were several temporary ceasefires during this period as the warring sides sought a compromise under the mediation and pressure from the international community.<sup>6</sup>

The Arab-Israeli war changed the geopolitical and socioeconomic demographics of the Middle East with Israel taking possession of a large chunk of the regions given for Arab occupancy leading to displacement of hundreds of thousands of Palestinian Arabs that created a significant

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<sup>5</sup> Zeev Maoz. “*Defending the Holy Land*,” University of Michigan Press, (2009) p. 4.

<sup>6</sup> Rogan, E. L. and Avi Shlaim, (eds), *The War for Palestine: Rewriting the History of 1948*. 2nd edition. Cambridge: Cambridge UP, (2007) p. 99.

humanitarian problem in the region.<sup>7</sup> Also, it created Israeli refugees in the Arab countries where they resided leading to a mass exodus of close to a million Jews to their newly formed state.<sup>8</sup> These repatriations increased pace in the three years following the start of hostilities in the region as the diplomatic relations in the area took on a dive for the worse and Arab States in the Middle East became hostile to Jewish residents.<sup>9</sup>

Despite the UN resolution for the creation of a peace initiative in the region through Resolution 194, opposition of its terms by Israel and their outright rejection by the Arab Nations worked to stroke the flames of an already stretched out war. The continuation of the war brought about sending of Peace Keeping Units in 1948. This task involved absolutely military units contributed by a few UN part nations at the time.

Be that as it may, from that point forward, and as a reaction to the necessities on the ground, new ideas and instruments to manage struggle have been produced. The new tasks included political, military, police, helpful, appointive and human rights parts. The significant increment in regional hostilities has compelled the UN to decentralize its roles in peacekeeping to core localized organizations such as the African Union (AU) and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).<sup>10</sup>

In 1960, UN Police were out of the blue conveyed to Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) amid the emergencies that pursued its achievement of freedom. From the 1990s, because of expanded intra-state clashes, peacekeeping missions have been sent in nations where the state bombs in its essential commitments and the Peacekeeping Missions now and then need to moderate against this disappointment by attempting to revamp the state.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Cragg, K. *Palestine. The Prize and Price of Zion*. Cassel. (1997)pp. 57, 116.

<sup>8</sup> Benny M. *The Birth of the Palestinian Refugee Problem Revisited*., Cambridge University Press,(2004) pp. 602–604.

<sup>9</sup> Morris B. *Righteous Victims: A History of the Zionist-Arab Conflict, 1881–2001*. Vintage Books, (2001) pp.259-260.

<sup>10</sup> Khobotlo, S., M. “The Politics of Peacekeeping in Southern Africa.” *Journal of African Politics*, (1998)pp 1-13

<sup>11</sup> Chaizy, G. “African Union/United Nation Hybrid Operation in Darfur.” (2011)pp. 1-9.



In 1998, General Assembly framed the Brahimi Committee to evaluate the performance of the peacekeeping initiatives of the UN. The committee recommended the promotion of the Civil Police Unit created in 1993 into a fully-fledged autonomous division in the UN structures and its steward given the rank of Under Secretary General for Peacekeeping. The committee's findings also advocated for the increase of the division's personnel capacity from 9 to 23 officers to enhance its effectiveness. It also developed a framework that brought together all the policing units in the organization to enhance accountability and increase flexibility and performance. In view of the report, Peace-Keeping Operations were moved from the customary techniques which depended on military staff just in peacekeeping, into more intricate structures whereby the police, regular citizens, and the military assumed correlative jobs.<sup>12</sup>

In 1999, the UN sent its first police unit developed under the 1998 recommendations to a United Nation mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). Later, the same model played an instrumental role in its operations in Yugoslavia. In 2005, the division's name was changed to the United Nations Police (UNIPOL) from the Civilian Police Unit (CIVIPOL). In the same year, the United Nations Standing Police capacity was established by the General Assembly to establish police operations in new missions and help police units in ongoing operations. Since 2007, the Police Division has an integral part of the UN's Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) mandated with ensuring the protection of the rule of law and establishment of effective security institutions.<sup>13</sup>

Thus, since the 1990s, the UN police have been engaged with strengthening and restoring security by cultivating consistence with worldwide human rights and law standards benchmarks. Accordingly, policing units' mandate in the use of orders from the Security Council of the General Assembly has expanded hugely. The point of the UN Police is to help formation of a more secure condition for regular folks. Somewhere in the range of 1995 and 2015, the quantity of UN cops conveyed in Peacekeeping Operations and uncommon political missions has expanded from 5,840 to more than 13,000.

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<sup>12</sup> Lewis Bumgardner, L. J. "A Strategic buffet: What The Brahimi Report Says About UN Peace Operations and the Opportunities It Offers To The Regional U.S. Unified Commanders," Naval War College, US.(2001).

<sup>13</sup> Dorch, J.W. "United Nations Police Evolution, Present Capacity and Future Tasks." *Discussion Paper*: 10-03, GRIPS Policy Research Center, (2010)pp. 1-14.

As per UN Department of Peace Keeping Operations, UN police comprise of police units sent as a feature of a harmony task and UNPOL staff based at the Division's home office. Joined Nations police parts are comprised of individual cops – comprising of customary police with orders to watch, screen struggle circumstances and in addition train nearby police units in nations of their activities; Specialized Police teams (SPTs) which research manslaughters, sexual offenses, human trafficking offenses and transnational wrongdoings; and Formed Police Units (FPUs) which are prepared particularly to counter uproars, secure regular folks or utilize drive in demilitarization, grounding and reintegration.<sup>14</sup> Every one of the parts are specialists in various regions in the mission. The police segments are going by a Head of Police Component (HOPC) - normally a Police Commissioner when in harmony keeping missions, and a Senior Police Adviser when in exceptional political activities. The Police Adviser gives advices and support on all police-related issues to the DPKOs and the Department of Field Support (DFS). He/she is likewise in charge of arrangement of vital bearing and directs policing issues in peacekeeping activities and in political missions.<sup>15</sup>

Following UN ask for, Kenya Police have taken an interest in UN organizations in different parts of the world. Among the activities in which Kenya has sent her police units incorporate; Namibia (UNMIN) in 1989 to 1990, Kosovo (UNMIK) 1999-2002, Cambodia (UNTAC) 1991-1993, Liberia (UNMIL) 2004, Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) 1999-2005, Sudan (UNMIS) 2005-2010, and South Sudan (UNMISS), 2011-date.

In 2005 after a multiyear war between the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army/Movement and the powers of the Khartoum government, a Comprehensive Peace Agreement was marked in which an arrangement for freedom of South Sudan was made. In July 2011 after a submission, South Sudan turned into a free state. In December 2013, war broke out in South Sudan following the sacking of VP Riek Machar a Nuer, and resulting trade of flame between his protectors and those of President Salvar Kiir a Dinka. This immediately deteriorated into a common war between the Dinka and the Nuer separately, with enormous setbacks among the regular folks. This brought

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<sup>14</sup> Dunch, J.W. “United Nations Police Evolution, Present Capacity and Future Tasks. p.4.

<sup>15</sup> Dunch, J.W. “United Nations Police Evolution, Present Capacity and Future Tasks. p.7.

about decimation of property, passings and removals, bringing about the order of the Kenya police units in the nation being extended to incorporate security of regular people.

The focal point of this investigation is on the association of Kenya Police in multi-dimensional Peace Operations of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). The point was to draw out the jobs played, challenges confronted, and accomplishments figured it out.

## **1.2 Statement of the Research Problem**

Police have assumed different roles in UN Peace Keeping missions since 1960 task in the Congo. In 1993, United Nations Civilian Police was set up as a free Peacekeeping Unit separate from the military unforeseen. It was later re-named United Nations Police (UNPOL) in 2005.<sup>16</sup> Since the introduction of police in harmony keeping missions, Kenya Police have been engaged with peacekeeping missions in numerous parts of the globe. They have been associated with harmony missions in Kosovo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Namibia, Sudan, and South Sudan. Like the various UNPOL units, their commands involved adjustment of the warring countries once a truce is come to. They help in preparing of neighborhood police units and reinforce establishments. Kenya Police unit entered South Sudan in 2005 as a component of UNMISS group with the point of watching the execution of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement marked between the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army/Movement and Government of Sudan. In 2011, with the freedom of South Sudan, UNMISS was exchanged and the Kenya police Unit was re-sent to the new mission of UNMISS. Their command included helping South Sudan to manufacture establishments, for example, a police compel vital for keeping up lawfulness.

In spite of the persuasive pretended by Kenya Police in the harmony keeping missions in various parts of the world by and large and South Sudan specifically, almost no insightful work has been done to draw out the difficulties that they experience, the accomplishments acknowledged while in activity, and the changing idea of their jobs inside the UN peacekeeping tasks. In addition the Kenya police are depicted as a corrupt and therefore little to show off as an institution. The current writing by researchers like Khobotlo, Durch, Gabrielle, Chaizy, Rogan and numerous others provide details regarding general association of police units in harmony keeping tasks.

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<sup>16</sup> Durch, J.W. "United Nations Police Evolution, Present Capacity and Future Tasks. P.9.

Consequently, in spite of the commitments made by Kenya police as a unit in UN activities, there exists no particular writing on the jobs, difficulties and accomplishments that they have made in their regions of task incorporating into South Sudan. In that capacity, there is a hole on existing works of writing on multidimensional peacekeeping tasks including Kenya police. This examination plans to address the oversight by concentrating on the association of Kenya police in UNMISS. This absence of specificity in writing on the contribution of Kenya police in peace keeping missions warrants an academic examination.

### **1.3 Key research Questions**

1. What specific roles did Kenya police play in Multi-Dimensional peace-keeping operations in South Sudan?
2. What challenges did the Kenya Police encounter in Multi-Dimensional peace keeping operation in South Sudan?
3. What achievements and impact did the Kenya police have in the UN mission in South Sudan?

### **1.4 Objectives of the Research**

1. To examine the specific roles of Kenya Police in multi-dimensional peace-keeping mission in South Sudan.
2. To assess the challenges that the Kenyan Police Unit has faced in its peace-keeping mission in South Sudan.
3. To explore the achievements and impact realized by Kenya Police Unit the in multi-dimensional peace-keeping mission in South Sudan.

### **1.5 Justification of the Study**

Kenya has been a police troop supporter of UN missions in various parts of the globe since the late 1980s. Be that as it may, regardless of the current proof of the investment of Kenya Police Units in Peacekeeping missions in various parts of the globe, next to no writing particularly addresses the jobs, difficulties and accomplishments they have acknowledged while in the activities. This went for filling the gaps in existing writing on the association of Kenya Police units in UN multi-dimensional activities by and large and in South Sudan specifically by

evaluating their jobs and inheritances acknowledged while in UNMISS task. The discoveries will likewise be valuable in approach making by the UN on future multi-faceted harmony keeping missions. My choice of South Sudan was due to many accolades from the United Nations that the Kenya police got after their mission.

## **1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Research**

The investigation is on jobs, difficulties and encounters of Kenya police unit conveyed in UNMISS from 2005 to 2015. The examination concentrated on officers who served in UNMISS inside the investigation time frame. The time of study is from 2005-2015. 2005 is the year in which a Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) that prompted foundation of South Sudan was marked between SPLM/A and Government of Sudan. 2015 saw the strengthening of the common war between the powers of Riek Machar and those of Salva Kiir following the breakdown of an UN forced Peace Agreement. During the time spent investigation, various difficulties were experienced. These included area of the respondents since various them have resigned and are found in exceptionally spread parts of Kenya and East Africa. These difficulties were defeated using polls to help achieve numerous respondents inside a brief timeframe.

## **1.7 Literature Review**

There exist a few works of writing on the South Sudan struggle and UN Peacekeeping Mission. By 2004, there were in excess of 12,500 UN Police officers conveyed in excess of 90 states the world over. The point of the cops is to achieve a more secure condition, and shield regular citizens from offenders and belligerents. Inside this time, the Police worked all around through 17 distinctive field missions.

### **1.7.1 Causes of Conflicts**

Conflict is a product of people competing for scarce material and non-material products. Conflict is therefore, an inevitable human experience especially during social interaction. According to Mwangi, observed that each side of the two clans acknowledged the existence of conflicts that is widespread to the whole community. It was observed that land and land-related issues like land distribution and boundary disputes were the main causes of conflicts in Kopsiro Division. Politics and more specifically, politicians who take advantage of the existing land problems were

the second major cause of the persistent conflicts in the study area. In fact, politicians fuel or ignite the conflicts for their own interests. Consequently, these have brought about a general feeling of mistrust and insecurity among the members of the two clans.

Samson Wasara, composing on militarization of non-military personnel bunches contends that, the Horn of Africa encounters clashes because of unending securing of ammo by the regular citizen populaces. This has expanded between state and additionally intra-state clashes in the district. The militarization of regular folks is related with the disappointment of states in the locale to embrace discerning strategies that can achieve attachment among the distinctive gatherings. He contends that the two governments and also contradicting political gatherings utilize regular folks as accessories in the contentions. This makes the pattern in which regular citizens are changed into military and paramilitary groups amid such clashes. On account of this condition of disorder, networks have been exploiting the expansion of the guns to arm themselves and draw in steers stirring, and banditry exercises. In this manner, regular citizen populaces partake in military-like exercises in zones influenced by outfitted clashes.<sup>17</sup> Wasara contends that prospects for tending to regular citizen militarization relies upon persistent weight by common society gatherings and the worldwide network on nations and outfitted gatherings to look for tranquil goals of contentions. As per him, parties in struggle ought to be influenced to elevate exchange clearing approach to quiet assentions, grounding of ex-soldiers and demilitarization of regular citizen populaces

### **1.7.2 Role of UN in Peace Keeping**

As indicated by Yilmaz Ercan, the post-Second World War period has seen a quick decrease in conventional interstate clashes, and a tantamount ascent in inner ones. One of only a handful couple of clear parts of the post-Cold War world is the pervasiveness of hardship inside nations or between those simply made autonomous. Here and there, the battling is between gatherings characterized by ethnicity. Now and again the administration, or its absence, is the principle issue. Regardless, the outcome is struggle that bears a large number of the qualities of common war, for example, the nonappearance of a reasonable war zone, no sharp line among warriors and

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<sup>17</sup> Wasara, S.S. “ Conflict and State Security in the Horn of Africa: Militarization of Civilian Groups.” *African Journal of Political Science*, Vol 7 No. 2. (2000) p.2.

non-military personnel, different gatherings with uneven power, and profound question that make the battling proceed. A significant number of the ongoing precedents incorporate clash in Somalia, Rwanda, the Congo, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Sudan. At the point when common war-like clashes happen, it is normal to expect that the gatherings should settle their very own contention, since this is their worry, their business. Be that as it may, more often than not, due to uncontrolled heightening, and the mental segments of contention (e.g., the pressure of antagonistic vibe, the absence of trust, the common doubt, the motivation to mystery, the one-sided correspondence, et cetera), clashing gatherings are the minimum prepared to quit battling and plan an answer without anyone else's input. Along these lines, outsider intercession regularly turns into a need during the time spent compromise and peace-making.<sup>18</sup> Given the expanded unmistakable quality of ethnic clash as of late, it is sensible to expect that the universal association accused of the support of worldwide harmony and security, the United Nations, would intercede to encourage the settlement and goals of contentions.<sup>19</sup>

As indicated by Thakur Ramesh, it is a result of such ineptitudes of gatherings in common wars to determine their disparities that have prompted heightening of ethnic clashes consequently the UN to intercession by military and police units in the contentions. This is the situation with South Sudan where Salva Kiir and Riek Machar have over and again revoked harmony assentions prompting UN intercession through UNMISS. Yilmaz and Ramesh don't anyway particularize his investigation to a solitary contextual investigation consequently don't center around the job of Kenya Police in UNMISS task.

Harsh Ernest, follows the most punctual UN association in Peacekeeping to 1948 in the Middle East. The point of the mission was to watch and keep up a truce among Israel and Syria and Lebanon amid the War of 1948. From that point, UN peacekeepers have been dynamic all inclusive. The 1990s saw a move in UN regard for clashes identified with massacres and ethnic purifying. Harsh sees that both the Rwandan common war (1994) and the deterioration of Yugoslavia (1991-1992) brought about far reaching ethnic savagery and outrages requiring

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<sup>18</sup> Yilmaz, E.M. "UN Peacekeeping in the Post-Cold War Era." *International Journal on World Peace* Vol. 22 No. 2, (2005)pp. 13-14.

<sup>19</sup> Ramesh, T. and Schnabel, A. "United Nations Peace Keeping Operations: Ad Hoc Missions, Permanent Engagements." United Nations University Press (2001)p 50.

inclusion of the UN and denoting another age in UN peacekeeping as ethnic conflicts turned into a region of worry to UN. The work by Harcsh, however, not specifically tending to the UN mediation in South Sudan, clarifies the premise of the development of ethnic abominations of the 1990s, and ensuing UN enthusiasm for intra-state clashes. It is on such foundation that the UN has mediated in the contention in South Sudan. The thoughts by Harcsh were helpful in building up how police units' toll in multidimensional harmony activities in South Sudan.

Walter Dorn, talking about the advancement of peacekeeping activities contends that harmony keeping, harmony bolster task and security activity have required a multidimensional methodology comprising of police, military, philanthropic, legal, social, recreation and monetary objectives. He contends that the police help in compassionate help, watch decisions, demilitarization, deactivation, jobs that couldn't be refined in an unadulterated military-based harmony and steadiness mission.<sup>20</sup> Dorn's work draws out the need of multi-dimensional methodology in peacekeeping particularly polite wars. These thoughts were essential in managing this investigation in building up the job that the Kenya police have played in achieving what a simply military peacekeeping task couldn't accomplish in South Sudan.

Richard, J. et al, contend that the objective of conveying harmony keeping powers in zones of contention, or post-struggle zones is to enhance harmony making forms. They see that where peacekeepers, including police units, can keep up a truce among the clashing gatherings, the likelihood of landing at an effective harmony understanding increments. They additionally contend that arrangement of post-strife peacekeepers gives soundness expected to the advancement of a steady and safe government. Be that as it may, despite the great execution record and the sound aims of peacekeeping tasks, harmony keeping powers have been blamed for participating in criminal exercises in their territories of activity, among them, contribution in sexual maltreatment, violations against ladies and youngsters, and inclusion with kid prostitution.<sup>21</sup> Their thoughts convey out shortcomings of peacekeeping missions to the neighbourhood populace. In any case, the work does not address the difficulties that the

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<sup>20</sup> Walter, D. "The Evolution of Peace and Stability Operations: Joint Command and Staff Operation." 37, (2001) pp 3-57.

<sup>21</sup> Richard, J., & Emily, H. "Human Rights Violations by Peacekeeping Forces in Somalia. Human Rights Brief," Volume 21 | Issue 2:2- (2014)p11.



peacekeepers experience while in the field. This examination elucidated the shortcoming of peacekeeping missions as talked about by Richard and Emily to build up the difficulties looked by the peacekeepers.

Adekeye Adebajo, sees that of all UN peacekeeping missions, around 40 percent have been in Africa. He contends that the UN mission in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) which started in mid 2000 is the greatest and generally costly. The task required more than 20,000 troops and police segments. The creator emphasizes that activities in Africa could be made effective by various conditions. The primary vital condition for progress is the sponsorship of the changeless individuals from the UN Security Council as this expands the possibility of harmony keeping tasks to anchor budgetary assets and discretionary help. Besides, the harmony guardians particularly the police segments working straightforwardly with nearby populaces must collaborate with neighborhood combative gatherings in order to kill potential spoilers. In conclusion, neighboring nations and territorial forces could expand the likelihood of accomplishment through arrangement of strategic, military and police help to harmony keeping endeavors. The three conditions barely exist together prompting disappointment of most UN missions in Africa.<sup>22</sup> The creator features a portion of the necessities for a fruitful harmony task in an African nation, much the same as South Sudan. His work guided this investigation in understanding components that have encouraged or prevented the achievement of Kenya police in the South Sudan mission.

Chiyuki Aoi sees that other than profiting the influenced populaces, harmony activities can likewise have negatives. They can prompt expanded defilement and criminal acts like medication trafficking. Peacekeeping missions twist the economy of host countries, cause increment in demonstrations of sexual maltreatment against ladies, and kids and prompts boundless of AIDS. Aoi contends that each mediation exertion in an intricate framework like a human culture will undoubtedly have in excess of one impact. Any endeavor to make change in an unpredictable framework prompts response in various ways. Some of the responses might be planned as in the intercession was intended to acknowledge such changes. Different responses are unintended as in

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<sup>22</sup> Adebajo, A. "UN Peacekeeping in Africa: From the Suez Crisis to the Sudan Conflicts." *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 91, No. 3,(2014) p. 194; Council on Foreign Relations. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23218026>. Accessed: 31-01-2017 11:07 UTC.

those arranging the mediation did not mean or anticipate these responses to occur. Generally, harmony tasks focussed on the expected results.<sup>23</sup> Aoi talks about the probable negative results related with harmony keeping activities. His thoughts helped this investigation in setting up whether such cases have been seen in South Sudan, and how they have identified with the achievement or disappointment of Kenya police units in UNMISS.

Donald C.F. Daniel, contends that the connection between the UN and non-UN peacekeepers is generally correlative. As per him, peacekeeping missions much of the time assume a critical job in early harmony building. The orders of multi-dimensional harmony missions including police and military parts involve incapacitating, grounding and reintegrating ex-warriors, transforming the security segment and supporting the constituent procedure.<sup>24</sup> Donald brings up the jobs related with the peacekeeping missions. His thoughts were of assistance to this examination in setting up the jobs that the Kenya police have played in South Sudan and the accomplishments they made. The examination at that point explored difficulties experienced by the police unit in the task. Besides, the harmony guardians particularly the police segments working straightforwardly with nearby populaces must collaborate with neighborhood combative gatherings in order to kill potential spoilers. In conclusion, neighboring nations and territorial forces could expand the likelihood of accomplishment through arrangement of strategic, military and police help to harmony keeping endeavors. The three conditions barely exist together prompting disappointment of most UN missions in Africa.<sup>25</sup> The creator features a portion of the necessities for a fruitful harmony task in an African nation, much the same as South Sudan. His work guided this investigation in understanding components that have encouraged or prevented the achievement of Kenya police in the South Sudan mission.

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<sup>23</sup> Chiyuki, A. Cedric, Coning., & Ramesh T. "Unintended Consequences, Complex Peace Operations and Peace-building systems." *International law, International Relations, Peace Studies, Political science and Security studies*; United Nations University Press, (2007) pp. 1-12.

<sup>24</sup> Donald C., F. D, et al. "Whither Peace Operations?": *The United States Institute of Peace (USIP)* (2008) pp 2-6.

<sup>25</sup> Adebajo, A. "UN Peacekeeping in Africa: From the Suez Crisis to the Sudan Conflicts." *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 91, No. 3, p. 194; Council on Foreign Relations. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23218026>. Accessed: 31-01-2017 11:07 UTC.

Krasno, contends that Peacekeeping is a valuable instrument to oversee universal clash and look after *détentes*, yet it can just work in a thin scope of conditions. Peacekeepers for example, can arrange reformatory airstrikes, dismiss chosen pioneers, decimate framework, and authorize harmony agrees not drafted by the warring gatherings. As per him, the peacekeepers have exceeded their limits and peacekeeping is currently regularly a code word for any multilateral military activity. The creator anyway sees that activities by the United Nations and part states in harmony tasks have offered would like to a huge number of individuals around the globe. He underscores the vital job of the UN in giving authenticity and specialized limit in harmony activities, and recommends a system for coordination among part states and different performers to most adequately practice use.<sup>26</sup> While basic the shortcomings and accomplishment of harmony tasks, the creator does not center around police units, subsequently, does not draw out their victories and difficulties in different harmony activities.

### **1.7.3 Conflict in Eastern Africa**

As indicated by Wick and Bulte, the contention in Sudan results from battle for characteristic assets. They contend that climate changes influence normal asset accessibility giving both the motivation and in addition the monetary stimulus for fuelling the contention.<sup>27</sup> The assets being referred to incorporate oil, minerals, and farming items. Mineral assets fill in as both the reason and the mean for pursuing viciousness Wick and Bulte's contentions identify with this investigation in that they value the linkage among strife and common assets. The craving by the warring gatherings in South Sudan to control oil fields and farming rich territories is the fundamental inspiration for the contention. In any case, the creators' attention is on the connection among assets and strife and they don't investigate peacekeeping tasks as a reaction to the contention. Along these lines, the difficulties and inheritances of Kenya police units in South Sudan got no consideration.

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<sup>26</sup> Krasno, J. 2003. "Leveraging for Success in United Nations Peace Operations." Praeger, Westport, (2003)pp. 2-33.

<sup>27</sup> Wick A. & Bulte, E. "Contesting Resources, Rent Seeking, Conflict and the Natural Resource Curse: Public Choice," 128: (2006)pp 457-476.

Samson Wasara, composing on militarization of non-military personnel bunches contends that, the Horn of Africa encounters clashes because of unending securing of ammo by the regular citizen populaces. This has expanded between state and additionally intra-state clashes in the district. The militarization of regular folks is related with the disappointment of states in the locale to embrace discerning strategies that can achieve attachment among the distinctive gatherings. He contends that the two governments and also contradicting political gatherings utilize regular folks as accessories in the contentions. This makes the pattern in which regular citizens are changed into military and paramilitary groups amid such clashes. On account of this condition of disorder, networks have been exploiting the expansion of the guns to arm themselves and draw in steers stirring, and banditry exercises. In this manner, regular citizen populaces partake in military-like exercises in zones influenced by outfitted clashes.<sup>28</sup> Wasara contends that prospects for tending to regular citizen militarization relies upon persistent weight by common society gatherings and the worldwide network on nations and outfitted gatherings to look for tranquil goals of contentions. As per him, parties in struggle ought to be influenced to elevate exchange clearing approach to quiet assentions, grounding of ex-soldiers and demilitarization of regular citizen populaces. Wasara's thoughts draw out the idea of contentions in Africa and the pretended by local armies and regular citizens in such clashes. This investigation however not particular on South Sudan, brings out fascinating issues like militarization of regular folks, an issue that South Sudan has looked since its freedom. These thoughts guided the examination in setting up how Kenya police segment of UNMISS have helped change them.

Sarkin, contends that 160 million individuals in Africa were influenced by common wars in the most recent decade of the twentieth century; 3 million of these kicked the bucket over the span of the viciousness. Common wars like these made up 79 of the 82 clashes in the mainland around then. Sarkin sees that of 32 intra-state clashes that happened all inclusive since 2004, about half have occurred in the African alone. Amid common wars, kids endure the worst part of the brutality as they are frequently utilized as troopers in the contentions. He assesses that by 2009, approximately 300,000 youngsters were utilized as troopers in 21 furnished clashes far and wide.

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<sup>28</sup> Wasara, S.S. "Conflict and State Security in the Horn of Africa: Militarization of Civilian Groups." *African Journal of Political Science*, Vol 7 No. 2. (2002).p.2.

Around 2 million youngsters were slaughtered and 6 million injured because of the contention in the years somewhere in the range of 1994 and 2004. Different advances have been embraced by partners to address the contentions. These incorporate the sending of harmony keeping powers in the contention zones. The quantity of AU peacekeepers conveyed in Africa developed from 31000 preceding 2005 to around 60000 by 2007. In the twentieth century, the regulations of non-mediation and state sway blocked a state's intercession into another state. Nonetheless, the standards of philanthropic mediation, the obligation to ensure regular citizens and Convention on the aversion and discipline of the wrongdoing of slaughter made it important to intercede in inner undertakings of another state.<sup>29</sup> The creator features the premise of intercession in intra-state struggle. It is based on helpful intercession examined by Sarkin that Kenya police were conveyed to South Sudan. Be that as it may, there is have to draw out the jobs and the difficulties looked by Kenyan police peacekeepers, and how they have surmounted.

#### **1.7.4 Changing Nature of UN Peace Keeping**

As indicated by Majinge Richard, despite the fact that it has been the duty of the United Nations to lead peacekeeping tasks in Africa, the pattern has bit by bit changed. AU and its local associations have of late accepted the accountability of anchoring harmony and steadiness on the landmass. This is a direct result of the disappointment of the United Nations Security Council and the created countries to react opportune and sufficiently to forestall compassionate emergencies as it occurred in Sierra Leone, Rwanda, and Southern Sudan. Besides, there is the craving by Africa to find a way to address its own issues without intensely depending on help from the universal network whose accessibility is neither guaranteed nor adequate.<sup>30</sup> Majinge ponders the current pattern in which Africa feels like the UN has not done what's necessary to keep harmony at whatever point clashes happen. The creator however talking about peacekeeping in Africa does not indicate the difficulties that peacekeepers face and which could hamper her very own exertion of giving nearby answers for neighborhood issues. The creator does not additionally talk about how Africa would like to subsidize the inside compromise

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<sup>29</sup> Sarkin, J.. "The Role of the United Nations, the African Union and Africa's Sub-Regional Organizations in Dealing with Africa's Human Rights Problems: Connecting Humanitarian Intervention and the Responsibility to Protect." *Journal of African Law; School of Oriental and African Studies* Vol. 53, No. 1, (2009)pp. 1-33.

<sup>30</sup> Majinge. C. R., 2010. "The Future of Peacekeeping in Africa and the Normative Role of the African Union." *Goettingen Journal of International Law* 2, (2010)pp463-500.

endeavors it yearns for. This examination evaluated how the Kenya police unit work nearby other African peacekeeping Police Units, for example, the Rwandese Police.

Likewise scrutinizing the direct of western and US peacekeeping missions are Antony and Manwaring, who see that the political routine with regards to 'proclaiming triumph and returning home' has given a false and hazardous residential impression of extraordinary accomplishment for U.S. one-sided and multilateral mediations in falling flat and fizzled states far and wide. The truth of such unreliability is that the main drivers and the fierce results of contemporary intra-national clash are left to seethe and reignite at a later date with the going with human and physical waste. It is, along these lines, occupant on the universal network and individual forces engaged with managing the confusion of the post-Cold War world to comprehend that such activity requires a long haul, all encompassing, and key methodology.<sup>31</sup>

The creators contend that the aim of such a methodology is to make and set up the demonstrated inside conditions that can prompt an ordered harmony and steadiness with equity. The key components that characterize those conditions at the key dimension incorporate the physical foundation of request and the standard of law, the disconnection of belligerents, the recovery of the economy, the molding of political assent, cultivating tranquil compromise forms, accomplishing a total solidarity of exertion toward strength and foundation and upkeep of an authentic common society. These basic components of contemporary worldwide security and solidness prerequisites involve another worldview that should start the way toward reconsidering both issue and reaction. The creators feature a portion of the impediments of peacekeeping activities directed by the US which in the long run outcome in the backslide to clashes<sup>32</sup>. The creators be that as it may, don't examine particular factors of peacekeepers like police units et cetera. This examination brought out how the police and particularly Kenya Police Unit help redress the errors directed by western peacekeepers in African harmony missions.

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<sup>31</sup> Joe, A. and Manwaring, M. "Beyond Declaring Victory and Coming Home: The Challenges of Peace and Stability Operations First Edition Edition." United Nations University Press, (2000)pp 1-3.

<sup>32</sup> Joe, A. and Manwaring, M. "Beyond Declaring Victory and Coming Home. p.2.

## 1.8 Theoretical Framework

The study was based on Structural Conflict and Institutional theories. Auxiliary Conflict Theory sees struggle as a result of the pressure that happens because of rivalry for rare resources by various gatherings. The hypothesis is a preview that depicts the states of a general public. The contention is that the wellspring of contention in the public eye exists in the structures of society. The contention could be peaceful for quite a while however when an occasion triggers it, it quickly receives a savage methodology. The basic wasteful aspects may incorporate imbalance, minimization and types of rejections of a few gatherings from access to specific necessities. In this manner, social orders require appropriate organizing with the end goal to deflect clashes.<sup>33</sup> This incorporates having foundations to oversee contrasts. The advocate of the hypothesis is Max Weber.

Weber constructed the hypothesis dependent on his perception of social orders. He noticed that contention happened among gatherings and that bunches had structures which characterize them as unmistakable gatherings. He contended that to hold authenticity, structures need to develop calmly generally strife would result.<sup>34</sup> Where a general public has diverse gatherings with contrary interests, clashes are very plausible. Subsequently, there is requirement for advancement of foundations to deal with the basic clashes radiating out of the distinctive gatherings with incongruent interests.<sup>35</sup>

Auxiliary hypothesis has been utilized to show struggle in the public arena differently. David Klein and Michael White utilizing the hypothesis contend that by and large, people are spurred in their communications without anyone else's input advantages. Thusly, struggle is endemic in social gatherings. To address the contention idea of man and social gatherings require advancement of foundations that oversee access to basic assets of enthusiasm since strife in social gatherings is related with asset designation and contending social structures. They contend that the institutional structures set up are to go about as a type of peace promotion. By so doing,

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<sup>33</sup> Structural Theory of Conflict. <http://targetedoutrage.blogspot.co.ke/2005/09/structural-theory-of-conflict.html>. Accessed, Tuesday, September 27, 2005.

<sup>34</sup> Mondal, P. "Top 5 Theories of Social Change." (2015) pp. 1-7.

<sup>35</sup> Mondal, P. "Top 5 Theories of Social Change." (2015). P.6.

solid establishments don't simply disperse the mutual assets, yet in addition address basic clashes that may emerge with time among the different social gatherings.<sup>36</sup>

Institutional hypothesis then again, depends on the start that social organizations are tough social structures that administer conduct. This view rejects contentions that human conduct is constantly clarified by individual decision dependent on objective figuring, and recommends rather, that much conduct is represented by propensity and social tradition.<sup>37</sup> Organizations are socially built and comprise of emblematic components, examples of practices, rules, schedules, social exercises, and underestimated suspicions. Social organizations characterize the manner in which the world is and ought to be. They give diagrams to arranging by indicating the structures and methodology an association/society of a specific sort ought to embrace on the off chance that it is to be viewed as an adequate part inside a given class of associations or social orders.<sup>38</sup> The hypothesis contends that associations and social orders are affected by institutional condition and especially by elements inside the foundations.

As per institutional hypothesis, survival is the essential objective of an element. All together for a general public to make due, with the end goal to acquire the material assets and specialized data required for progress and strength, it requires authenticity inside its institutional condition as social worthiness and validity. Substances keep up their authenticity by taking part in the practices, schedules, and exercises that are the standard inside nature of their reality. This intermingling and conformance to winning standards and conviction frameworks is accomplished through three kinds of systems: coercive (constrained by legitimate or different authorizations), standardizing (on account of shared qualities), and mimetic (emulating practices or activities). Foundations must progress both the good and commonsense authenticity through unmistakably set out institutional practices, guidelines, and social structures.<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> Klein, D.M. & White, J.M. "Family Theories: An Introduction." Sage Publication International Educational and Professional Publisher, Thousand Oaks, London, New Delhi, (1996)pp.2-5.

<sup>37</sup> Scott, W. R. "Institutions and Organizations, 2nd Edition." Sage Publications, Thousand Oaks, CA. (2001)p.3.

<sup>38</sup> Barley, S. R. and P. S. Tolber. "Institutionalization and Structuration: Studying the Links Between Action and Institution," *Organization Studies*." 18(1), (1997)pp93-94.

<sup>39</sup> Westermann-Behaylo, M. "Institutionalizing Peace through Commerce: Engagement or Divestment in South African and Sudan." *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 89, Supplement 4: Peace through Commerce: A Multi-sectoral Approach, (2009)p. 418.



Basic clash and institutional speculations were utilized in breaking down the contention in South Sudan and how fortifying of institutional can realize an enduring harmony. The contention in South Sudan has been credited to frail and lacking institutional structures that could viably address the financial, political (control) and socio-social contrasts that have influenced the nation since her freedom in 2011. The insufficiency of solid legal frameworks, solid and unprejudiced security requirement device like the police and military and additionally frail and ethnic-disapproved of government have cooperated to render South Sudan shaky and struggle inclined. It is in this line the UN has had its Unit of Police situated in South Sudan to encourage fabricate and reinforce foundations and structures in an offer to end the cycle of brutality. This investigation seen that as per Structural clash and Institutional hypotheses, the guide to a serene and effective South Sudan is through the working of new or transforming of existing establishments in the nation to achieve solid, open acknowledged, real and free organizations, with obviously spread out practices and decides that could demonstration unbiasedly to address ethnic contrasts and arraign culprits without dread or support. This job is happened by an outsider, for example, UN through the police units whose job inside the UN involves reproduction of establishments in fizzled or states rising up out of contentions.

The section of Kenya police as a component of UNMISS is in this manner in accordance with the bigger UNPOL approach which incorporates building and fortifying of establishments. The speculations, in this manner, were valuable in investigating how the deficiency of solid national foundations like legal, police and a nationalistic military have brought about the common war in South Sudan. The speculations likewise helped in examining how Kenya police units in the nation have helped in reinforcing organizations fit for continuing harmony. The speculations were along these lines, valuable in giving a connection between powerless organizations, episode of common wars and peacekeeping tasks in South Sudan.

### **1.9 Research Hypotheses**

This study investigated the assumptions that:

1. The Kenya police was vital in peace keeping mission in south Sudan.
2. As part of UNMISS, Kenya police encountered challenges while in operation.

3. The Kenya police have registered achievements and had positive impact in the course of their duties in South Sudan mission.

### **1.10 Methodology**

My study used both secondary and primary data. Secondary data were books and journal articles written about peace mission in the globe and Africa in specific. This served as my basis to understand what other mission were like. My primary data involved reading daily newspapers like the New York Times, daily monitor and both of South Sudan and Kenya for the usually reported about the ongoing mission in South Sudan. Similarly I read reports about the peace agreements and issues pertaining South Sudan. To strengthen up my primary sources I also interviewed former police officers both senior and junior who participated in the mission. The investigation utilized a spellbinding exploration plan since a significant part of the information gathered was expressive accounts of encounters of officers who were in the field. These are stories of Kenyan officers who served in South Sudan by 2015. The focused on respondents were Police officers who served in South Sudan somewhere in the range of 2005 and 2015. UN Police boss in South Sudan were additionally focused on. The investigation was done in Kenya.

The examination utilized both auxiliary and essential information. Auxiliary information involves distributed materials gathered through survey of archives on the subject of study. The materials checked on incorporate books, parts in books, digital books, diary articles, daily papers, magazines, web, and some other pertinent materials. The investigation made utilization of libraries like Jomo Kenyatta Memorial library, and Kenya National Library Service. Government and UN records and UN workplaces were likewise utilized.

Essential information is the oral data from hands on work and in addition information from unpublished reports gathered while in the field and survey of unpublished records on the examination subject. It involved for the most part oral explanations from the chosen officers. Essential information enhanced the auxiliary information got from distributed works. Interviewees for essential information were situated from the UN database and from lead respondents.

The investigation made utilization of a purposive technique for inspecting beginning with the respondents definitely known by the analyst. This depends on his insight into a portion of the sources having worked in South Sudan previously. From the Police Head Quarters at Vigilance House, the specialist likewise found respondents from the Data of Police officers who served in the UNMISS inside the investigation time frame. This is a work area commanded for sending, re-organization and pre-choice of officers continuing, serving or have served in UN Missions. This keeps up an information base on different UN police organizations demonstrating names, contacts, and areas of all officers that have served or are as of now serving in different UN peacekeeping tasks inside the nation. It is from this database that the specialist inferred the contacts of the objective respondents. The examination talked with 26 Police officers who served inside the period, 2013-2015.

Instruments, for example, casual center gathering exchanges and direct meetings with respondents were utilized. Where assent was given by the respondent, a recording device was utilized to store the gathered information for further survey and examination. In any case, by and large, a great part of the information was note-taken while in the field. Information examination was subjective using illustrative accounts.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **SOUTH SUDAN: THE CIVIL WAR AND PEACE OPERATIONS**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

The war in Sudan and later south Sudan has been studied for a very long period. Many of the findings about the causes of those wars has varied over time. Some scholars have argued that it was due to the militarization of the population, resource conflict (oil), land, unemployment, racial discrimination, dictatorship, while others have opined that it is due to the Anglo- Egyptian regime that introduced a divide and rule mechanisms. This chapter analyses the historical background to conflict in South Sudan, starting with the racial and religious conflicts of the 1950s. The chapter then brings out the role that UNMISS has played in addressing the current civil war in the country.

#### **2.2 South Sudan: A History**

Before 1956, the lands currently making the Sudan and South Sudan were under the jurisdiction of Egypt under the Mohammad Ali Dynasty. They then fell under the purview of the joint force of the Egyptians and their English counterparts up until their independence in 1956. The region then experienced a civil war that resulted in the creation of the Southern Sudanese Autonomous Region around half a century ago that lasted for a decade thereafter. The region experienced a second civil war that lasted for the better part of three decades and only coming down to a halt with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 13 years ago. The South got its autonomy in the same year with the formation of the independent government of South Sudan.

The people of South Sudan (Acholi, Dinka, Shilluk, Kaligi (also known as Feroqhe in Arabic), Anyuak, Zande, Bari etc.) are largely Nilotic and are believed to have migrated into their presented area of habitation around the 10<sup>th</sup> Century. The migration of these people followed different paths resulting in some taking up homage in the equatorial areas of the country while the others took up in the areas along and around the Nile. It is also established that the inhabitants that came in from the south (the Azande, Baka, Avukaya and Mundu) are credited for the creation of the largest state in the Equatoria region.

The largest tribes by their population in South Sudan are the Dinka, the Nuer, the Zande and the Bari respectively. They mainly inhabit the areas around the tropical rainforest belt in the western part of the Equatoria regions of the country (Maridi, Yambio and Tombura districts). The Adio of Azande are concentrated in the areas around central Equatoria and to the west of the Bahr el Ghazal. The Azandes were ruled by the Avungara well into the 20<sup>th</sup> Century

The country's topography and geography contributed significantly to the slow spread of Islam in the southern regions of the regions of South Sudan. Coupled with the British presence in the region for the most part of its existence, the country experienced a higher influx of Christian missionaries which contributed considerably to a majority of its people retaining their social and cultural structures, systems and heritage.

The underdevelopment of the south is directly linked to the British policies that focused development and investment in the Arab North at the expense of the majority Black South. After its independence, the neglect of the south continued under the largely Arab rule from the majorly Arabic governments that concentrated development and investments north of Khartoum leading to many uprisings by the Southerners. These revolts culminated into the longest civil war ever experienced in Africa and was based around the issues of better schools, healthcare and transport infrastructure.<sup>40</sup> Starting at 2012, people groups of South Sudan included Acholi, Anyuak, Azande, Baka, Balanda Bviri, Bari, Boya, Didinga, Dinka, Jiye, Kaligi (Arabic Faroghe), Kuku, Lotuka, Mundari, Murle, Nilotic, Nuer, Shilluk, Toposa and Zande.<sup>41</sup>

The Chinese have considerable interests in the oil industry in South Sudan through their national oil company the China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC). However, despite the vastness of its oil resources, the country is fighting against time to diversify its economic portfolio or risk ruin when its reserves fall below their halfway mark which is estimated to happen by the year 2020 according to International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates. The IMF also puts the

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<sup>40</sup> LeRiche, M., Matthew A. "South Sudan: From Revolution to Independence." Columbia University Press. New York. (2012). p.22.

<sup>41</sup> Cockett, R. "Sudan: Darfur and the Failure of an African state." Hobbs the Printers Ltd., Totten, Hampshire. (2010).p.17.

country's shared (cumulative debt of both South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan) sovereign debt for the past five decades at approximately \$38 billion dollars.

Also, Sudan's history is filled with the use of and promotion of slavery and slave trade.<sup>42</sup> The trade of slaves continued unhindered in the Sudan into the 19<sup>th</sup> Century even after the British largely turned their back on the practice in the larger Sub-Saharan regions of the continent. It was also fueled by the frequent Islamic slave raids by the Northerners that led to the capture of thousands of Black South Sudanese instigating conflicts in the region and resulting in the instability of the region, therefore, affecting its socioeconomic balance.

### **2.3 South Sudan as a Country**

South Sudan is the youngest country in Africa located in the hinterlands of the East African region formed through the popular choice for cessation from the Sudan in a referendum carried out in 2011.<sup>43</sup> The country is headquartered in Juba, the largest city in the new republic after efforts to move it to the more central city of Ramciel were disrupted by the continuing unrest around the region. The country is home to the vast marshlands of the Sudd region, known as Bahr al Jabal by the locals and is surrounded by the Sudan, the Congo, Ethiopia, Uganda and the Central African Republic to the north, the southwest, the east, the south and the west respectively.

South Sudan is a signatory to the UN Charter, the AU Assembly, the East African Community Charter and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development. The country joined the Geneva Conventions in July of 2012 after it ratified its charters.<sup>44</sup> The nation has an expected populace of 8 million, at the same time, given the absence of a statistics in a very long while, these figures are not considered as very accurate. The economy is predominantly subsistence and underdeveloped with the majority of the population living in the rural areas. However, the

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<sup>42</sup> LeRiche, M., Matthew A. "South Sudan: From Revolution to Independence. Ethnic Groups and Flashpoints." Columbia University Press. New York.(2012)p.15.

<sup>43</sup> "South Sudan". The World Factbook. CIA. 11 July 2011. Retrieved 14 July 2011 [https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the\\_worldfactbook/geos/od.html](https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the_worldfactbook/geos/od.html).

<sup>44</sup> Levering L.D. "The Race to Fashoda." New York: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, (1995).pp. 1-23.

country's urban centers have witnessed tremendous growth since 2005 resulting in a marked increase in economic transformation through infrastructural development and trade.<sup>45</sup>

## **2.4 Geography of South Sudan**

South Sudan lies 3° and 13° N, and 24° and 36°E of the equator which gives it a variety of vegetation ranging from tropical forests, marsh and grasslands, and climate zones ranging from dry deserts to warm equatorial climate zones. It has rich rivers with the major one, the White Nile, cutting across the nation through its capital (Juba). The country is also home to the second-largest wildlife migration site in the world in its Bandingilo National Park. The country also hosts a variety of wildlife in its many forest reserves including bongos, giant forest boars, river swine species, elephants, a variety of antelopes and gazelles and a choice of big cats such as lions. The country also has a variety of vegetation areas ranging from the plateaus and escarpments in the highlands, the lush grasslands in its lowlands, the woodlands of its sloppy mountainous regions and the flood plains and wetlands of its lowlands and river basins.<sup>46</sup>

South Sudan experiences equatorial climatic conditions because of the effects of the White Nile as it snakes its way through the vast country. As such, it has dual seasons; of high rainfall and humidity punctuated by relatively drier seasons that experience little to no rainfall at all. Its wettest months begin in May and end in October though they sometimes begin as early as April and extend till the end of the year. Regardless, most precipitation is often recorded in May. In addition, it experiences relatively sustainable high temperatures throughout the year with the coldest month recording average lows of around 25°C (65°F) and the hottest month recording averages of 30°C (80°F). The seasons in the country are brought about by its proximity to the equator that makes the country susceptible to the yearly changes in the inter-tropical zone caused by the changes in the wind patterns in the south blowing winds. These changes bring about a decrease in temperatures that encourages cloud formation and as a result, rainfall.<sup>47</sup>

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<sup>45</sup> Ross, Will (9 January 2011). "Southern Sudan votes on independence". BBC. Retrieved 2 April 2011 <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa12144675>.

<sup>46</sup> Ross, Will (9 January 2011). "Southern Sudan votes on independence".

<sup>47</sup> Roach, P. "Cambridge English Pronouncing Dictionary (18th ed.), Cambridge:" Cambridge University Press(2011),p18.

## **2.5 The Socio-Economic Organization of South Sudan**

South Sudan changed its education system from the initial one adapted from the Republic of Sudan 28 years ago to an 8-4-4 system similar to the one used in Kenya a few years back which took learners through 8 years of formative education in primary school, 4 in high school (also known as secondary school) and another 4 years in a tertiary institution before they are considered ready for the job market. However, despite the model similarities between its education system and that of the Republic of Sudan, English is the primary language of instruction unlike Arabic in their former republic. The country formally adopted English as an official language of communication in 2007 to complement its education system.

South Sudan has a diversity of local languages spoken among its people with most falling under the Nilo-Saharan language category. These languages can be divided into two broad categories based on their similarities; Nile Sudanic and Central Sudanic languages. Also, there is an unaccounted population of people living around the state of Bahr Al Ghazal consisting mainly of people with roots in West Africa. These people settled in the area on their way from their pilgrimage in Mecca and adopted a largely nomadic lifestyle with some residing in the region seasonally while others are there on a more permanent basis. They mainly speak languages originally from Chad and can primarily be found in the regions to the lower regions of Kordofan and Darfur.

The people of South Sudan also have a diversity of religions with some practicing traditional religious customs, others practicing Christianity and Islam. According to a census carried out over half a century ago, majority of people in South Sudan followed traditional religious customs and Christianity with Islam accounting for only 18% of the total represented population. Currently, majority of the population in South Sudan still practice traditional indigenous religions which are also known as animalist religious practices with Christianity accounting for only a small part of the population making the country largely traditional indigenous religion



state.<sup>48</sup> However, statistics from the US State Department's report on Religious Freedom of 2012 indicates that the people of South Sudan are majorly Christian.<sup>49</sup>

The culture of the people in the country is mainly influenced by the cultures of their neighbors making the country have a very diverse culture across the country depending on the immediate neighbors because of the incessant civil war that has ravaged the country for the better part of the recent decades. The culture exchange was further accelerated when natives fleeing from the war got assimilated in the cultures and languages of the lands that provided them with sanctuary such as Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda. Those that remained moved further inland and assimilated the Arabic culture of the people of the Republic of Sudan and Egypt.

The economy of South Sudan is still years behind in the region in part because of the poor infrastructural state of the country which increases the difficulties in production, education and healthcare with the women in the country bearing the brunt of the problem.<sup>50</sup> As such, though the country has vast natural resources such as timber, petroleum, iron ore, limestone and other metals, getting them to their international markets often poses a great challenge for the young nation. The country also produces electricity from its rivers. However, despite the expansiveness of its natural resources, South Sudan is still heavily reliant on agriculture for its economic growth. Its industrial landscape is majorly dominated by resource-based companies apart from the SABMiller subsidiary, Southern Sudan Beverages Limited.

Crude oil is also a mainstay of the economy of South Sudan making the oilfields in South Sudan a critical component of the country's financial performance and influencing planning significantly. The country is estimated to have the third largest oil reserves of any country in Sub-Saharan Africa which contributed considerably to the disagreements between the North and the South after the latter attained its independence in 2011 because of the revenues involved.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>48</sup> Arnold, G. Book Review: Douglas H. Johnson, *The Root Causes of Sudan's Civil Wars*. *African Journal of Political Science*. 8 (1): (2003)p147.

<sup>49</sup> "International Religious Freedom Report– South Sudan". U.S. Department of State.(2012). Retrieved 2013-07-09.<http://www.state.gov/jdrl/rls/irf/religiousfreedom/index.htm>.

<sup>50</sup> Elbagir, Nima; Karimi, Faith (9 July 2011). "South Sudanese celebrate the birth of their nation". CNN. Retrieved 9 July 2011.

<sup>51</sup> Gettleman, Jeffrey (9 July 2011). "After Years of Struggle, South Sudan Becomes a New Nation". *New York Times*. <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/10/world/africa10sudan.html>.

Since studies placed the deposits in the South at four times the amounts of those in the North, both sides came to an agreement providing for the equal splitting of the proceeds equally for the duration of the negotiations and peace agreement.<sup>52</sup> This revenue sharing agreement was arrived at because of the critical role the infrastructure (pipelines, refineries and ports) in the North plays in getting the oil to market<sup>53</sup>. This arrangement stayed in force even after the South's independence but later went sour when the South took issue with paying the \$34 the North was charging them for the use of their infrastructure to transport crude to the port leading to production suspension in 2012. The argument was that at 30,000 barrels per day, the daily bill of at least \$1,000,000 was both impractical and unsustainable. The results of the suspension were catastrophic to the livelihoods and living standards of the people as the acute shortage of petroleum products brought about an increase in the prices of everyday goods, such as food, by more than 120%. As a result, coupled with its internal power wrangles, the country continues to be plagued by an inability to develop new and practical infrastructure to help it grow despite the vast wealth it holds.

The Chinese have considerable interests in the oil industry in South Sudan through their national oil company the China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC). However, despite the vastness of its oil resources, the country is fighting against time to diversify its economic portfolio or risk ruin when its reserves fall below their halfway mark which is estimated to happen by the year 2020 according to International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates. The IMF also puts the country's shared (cumulative debt of both South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan) sovereign debt for the past five decades at approximately \$38 billion dollars.<sup>54</sup>

The country has the worst developed healthcare system with the lowest ever recorded health indicators especially in child health and maternal health with the former having mortality rates of around 1 in 7 in children under the age of 5 years and the latter ranging at 1 in 50 live births. The country also suffers from inadequate healthcare infrastructure with it having only three hospitals that were up to code and three surgeons back in 2004 with most of the country having to make

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<sup>52</sup> Hamilton, R., *Southern Sudanese Independence: High Hopes, Huge Obstacles*". Pulitzer Center.

<sup>53</sup> Trivett, Vincent (8 July 2011). "Oil-Rich South Sudan Has Hours To Choose Between North Sudan, China And The U.S". Business Insider. Retrieved 9 July 2011.

<sup>54</sup> Badawi, Ahmad (3 October 2011). "A Greek Tragedy is Sudan's Woe: Sudan Must be Relieved of Foreign Debt Quickly". African Arguments.

due with a single doctor for populations larger than half a million. In addition, the country also has the highest recorded prevalence of malaria in the region but has a relatively low prevalence of HIV/AIDS (around 3.1%). The country is also the only region where cases of the guinea worm disease are still reported at a higher frequency.<sup>55</sup>

The lack of infrastructure extends to the country's essential services that leaves more than half of its people without access to improved water sources (protected wells, piped water etc.). Those that do have access to piped water often face problems with the reliability and consistency of their supply and availability because of the largely dilapidated water and sanitation infrastructure from under investment in modernization and capacity building. This strain increased considerably with the influx of previously displaced back into the country after its independence.

Despite most of its people having had to seek asylum in neighboring countries, South Sudan has also been a safe haven for hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing war and instability in the backyards. Majority of the refugees in the countries come from Sudan following the unrests witnessed in Darfur, Ethiopia, the Congo and the Central African Republic. The country also has close to a million internally displaced persons (IDPs) living within its borders because of the decades of civil war that they have witnessed making it an important humanitarian partner in the region.

## **2.6 Conflict between the South and North**

The woes of the nation of South Sudan can be traced back to its creation and it attaining its autonomy. During the reign of the English and the Egyptians, the Arabic North and the Christian and animist South were divided into two distinct regions for the ease of administration. However, the colonial policies favored the development and investment in the North because of its proximity to the coast and, therefore, being important to trade. As a result, the North developed and modernized faster than the south creating social and economic disparities between the two regions. The move to unify them in 1947 gave the North more control and power in the country naturally because of its advancements in infrastructure and socioeconomic structure and

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<sup>55</sup> Visser, B.J. "Dracunculiasis Eradication--finishing the Job Before Surprises Arise." *Asian Pacific Journal Tropical Medicine*. 5 (7): (2012)pp505-10.

policies upon the country's independence 9 years later. Despite the provision for the creation of a federal system of governance after its independence, the neglected Southerners were wary of being strong armed by their well-off Northern Arabic counterparts who controlled most of the country's revenue generating machinery. The differences in religious beliefs and culture also played a significant role in increasing the distrust between the two groups.

As Sudan drew closer to attaining its independence from the Anglo-Egyptian colonial rule, the leaders of the Southern communities accused the newly established administration in Khartoum of renegeing on the pacts made between the two regions. The culmination of these disagreements came in 1955 when the army chiefs in the majority Black South took up arms against the government based in Khartoum and leading to the start of the civil war in the region. These hostilities only stopped after the coming to force of the Peace Pact of 1972 signed in Addis Ababa that acknowledged the right to autonomy by the South.

However, this peace was short lived as nearly a decade later the country plunged back into instability when the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) took up arms to hold Khartoum accountable to the stipulations of the Addis Ababa treaty. Coupled with the struggles over the control over the country's vast natural resources and the revenues they generate and the intricacies that religion plays in the socioeconomic and political processes and performance of the region, the region was embroiled in a fresh 2-year war between the Sudanese government and the SPLA/M. This war was responsible for the deaths of more than 2.5 million Sudanese citizens and the displacement of more than twice that amount to the larger region.

However, in the early 2000s, mounting international pressure prompted by the 1997 US sanctions decision that classified Sudan as a regime promoting terrorism due to the instability it was causing in the region led to a truce being called between the North and South. The cessation of hostilities paved the way for mediation by the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) with support from the US State Department that helped Khartoum and the SPLA/M to

develop practical frameworks to finding lasting peace in the country<sup>56</sup>. The culmination of these talks came in 2005 with the signing into force of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) by the President of the Sudan (H.E. Bashir) and the SPLM/A leadership on behalf of their parties and brought an end to the civil war in the country.

The CPA explicitly recognized the regional autonomy of the South and made provisions for it to have representation in the national power-sharing government. The agreement further made provisions for the carrying out of a referendum in the South upon its independence six years later to settle the issue of complete autonomy (cessation). The people in the South voted unanimously for a split from the North and became the newest country on the globe.

The country operates under the purview of the constitution passed by the now defunct Legislative Assembly of Southern Sudan just before the country's independence and was signed into being by the president on Independence Day taking over the Interim Constitution of 2005<sup>57</sup>. In it is contained the provisions for the formation of a mixed presidential system of government headed by the president who is also the de facto head of government and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. It also made provisions for the formation of two levels (houses) of the legislature through the election of representatives (the National Legislative Assembly) and one comprising of state representatives (Council of States).

John Garang took the helm of country naturally on its independence being the founder of the SPLA/M and was succeeded by his deputy Salva Kiir Mayardit upon his death in July of 2005. The vacancy of Vice President he left on ascension to the Presidency on the 11 of August 2005 was filled by Riek Machar. The Constitution places the burden of creating laws on the government and the two houses of the Legislature while it makes provisions for the establishment of an independent judiciary with a supreme court at its apex.<sup>58</sup>

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<sup>56</sup> LeRiche, M., Matthew A. "South Sudan: From Revolution to Independence. Ethnic Groups and Flashpoints." Columbia University Press. New York. (2012)p15.

<sup>57</sup> "The Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan of 2005". Archived from the original *on 2011-07-20*. <http://www.web.archive.org/web>.

<sup>58</sup> Roach, P. Cambridge English Pronouncing Dictionary (18th ed.), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (2011).

Even after the independence of South Sudan, rivalry with the North raged on. Other than the oil resources in the country, both sides continue to have frequent disputes over the demarcation of their territories leading to border disputes. These disputes are especially more pronounced in Abyei where there have been delays in the carrying out of a referendum because of the ineligibility of its inhabitants to vote. The rich lands of Abyei are in contention between the majority Southern Dinka Ngok people and the Arbaic Misseriya tribesmen from the North. The Nuba Mountainous region is also a ripe area for conflict because of the presence of conflicting religious and political groups in the area coupled by a strong presence of Northern government forces since its independence. The high tensions in South Sudan have caused a lot of bloodshed and displacements of people especially through traditional socioeconomic practices and activities such as cattle raids.<sup>59</sup>

Also, the partial implementation of the statutes of the CPA that address the frameworks of resolving disputes on lands and borders under challenge is a major contributor to the continued hostilities in the country and with its former Northern counterpart. Coupled with the primary issues of resource and revenue sharing still remaining largely unresolved, relations between the two countries still remain largely strained.

South Sudan is rife with interethnic and cross border strife that is even older than the wars for its independence and autonomy from colonialization and subjugation from the North. For instance, in December of 2011, the conflicts between the Nuer and the Murle intensified.<sup>60</sup> The White Army of the Nuers' threatened to annihilate their neighbors and any forces that would dare to come to their aid. The SPLA/M also has a bad track record of rights abuse following evidence of the wake of destruction they leave behind in their quest to uproot rebellion. Their forces are accused of committing significant human rights violations including the raping of women and children and the burning of scores of villages in their pursuit of revolters in the regions of Shilluk and Murle. They are also accused of the murder of countless of civilians in the country.

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<sup>59</sup> South Sudan Country profile, BBC News Africa <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14069082>..., 10 January 2017.

<sup>60</sup> "Thousands flee South Sudan tribal conflict". Al Jazeera English. 3 January 2012. Retrieved 3 January 2012. <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/africa/2012>.

It is alleged that 7 years ago the army wing of the popular governing party set ablaze close to 10,000 houses in the State of Unity while a year later it faced further accusations of underhandedly seizing the shared oil fields of Heglig that are located in the areas Kordofan. The North responded by sending in its troops into the area to secure it only a few days after the SPLA forces withdrew from the area in March 20.

## **2.7 The Civil War in South Sudan**

The referendum of January 9<sup>th</sup> was used by the South Sudanese people as a tool to reclaim their Africanness which had long been drowned by the Arabic identity the country carried because of the largely Northern oriented leadership in the country for a long time. It also gave them the opportunity to reclaim their dignity from the North's policies and structures that did very little to improve the lives of the Southerners despite the contribution of their lands to the revenues of the country. However, despite the split from the parent country, South Sudan still continues to face pretty much similar challenges as the original Sudan because of its close proximity and their shared history perhaps. As such, they still have to come up with lasting solutions to diversity and inclusion, enhancing the democracy and accountability of governance and enhancing their policing units' efficiency to deal with the numerous security threats the country faces. As such, despite the significance of the 2011 Independence Day, the country still has a long way to go to ensure that the things they fought for so fiercely for so long come to fruition particularly since they have to begin from scratch with developing new infrastructure. In fact, a high ranking minister once remarked that the country was nothing more than a sketch on a map to emphasize the large task the government had ahead of it.<sup>61</sup>

Since freedom, security in South Sudan remained a test for its administration and armed force, with the expansion of local armies, between shared savagery, and the armed force itself proceeding to compromise the non-military personnel populace. Notwithstanding South Sudan's effective withdrawal, basic parts of the CPA remained unimplemented, including those accommodating the Abyei Area Referendum and the mainstream counsel forms in South

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<sup>61</sup> Marie-Joëlle Z. A Journey of a Thousand Steps: The Challenges of State and Nation Building in South Sudan. Middle East Report, No. 259, North Africa: The Political Economy of Revolt, *Middle East Research and Information Project, Inc* (2011)pp. 36-39.

Kordofan and Blue Nile states, presenting massive difficulties between the two countries and inside South Sudan.

In December 2013, disagreements between the president and his deputy caused a fresh spate of unrest that degenerated into another civil war following the dismissal of Riek Machar from the second largest tribe in the country by Kiir a son of the largest tribe. These changes were prompted by intelligence on the possibility of a coup plot that led the president to seek to insulate himself and his seat. The president's unilateral decision to dissolve the SPLM leadership citing its obsolescence did not go down well and coupled with his accusations of the coup plot by his deputy in the same year heightened tensions in the already volatile country. Due to the popularity of both leaders and the high armament in the country, the country degenerated into chaos as factions loyal to both leaders sought retribution against one another especially in the areas where the two major tribes were known to inhabit. As such, the Dinka and the Nuer went after each other incessantly a move that only worked to fan the embers of mistrust within the diverse country.

According to Ambassador Princeton Lyman,<sup>62</sup> the problem started with the feelings of exclusion of others in government by the president whom they felt was running the country as a one-man's- show with the input of a select number of advisors drawn from his Dinka tribe. Kiir's unilateral decision making did not auger well with them as the president ignored direction from cabinet and the legislature on matters that affected the nation's development. In addition, the growing incidents of human rights violations by the government and its organs precipitated great unrest especially when the cases started involving members of the fourth estate, humanitarian and rights advocacy personnel.

While this crisis was unfolding, another problem was brewing within the rank and file of the ruling party that threatened to undo the peace the new country had promised its people. Machar, the then deputy president, declared his intention to challenge Kirr, the President, for both the leadership of the SPLM party and the seat of President in the country's next general elections to

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<sup>62</sup> Lyman is a senior advisor to the president of the U.S. Institute of Peace and a former U.S. special envoy for Sudan and South Sudan. The Conflict in South Sudan: The Political Context Testimony prepared for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. January 9, 2014. <http://www.v-spanvideo.org/program/southsudan>.



be held in four years. Machar's history with the party further complicated things because of the atrocities he carried out on the Dinka people during the civil war when he split from the SPLM and founded his own outfit largely composed of his Nuer tribesmen. Therefore, despite him rejoining the ruling party and being given the second highest seat in the land, his appointment was majorly ceremonial and aimed to quell tensions across the country and allow the country to focus on development rather than waste resources in fighting insurgencies from powerful leaders with substantial armies and stockpiles of weapons.<sup>63</sup>

As such, Machar's ambitions did not go down well with the establishment of the ruling party but because of his popularity and support by militias the SPLM had to handle the matter with a lot of diplomacy or risk a collapse in government and in the country. Machar's heritage as a son of the second most populous tribe in the country posed a problem on two fronts; first, he could break away from the SPLM and form an opposition outfit and contest for the presidency on that party's ticket reducing the ruling party's ability to ensure it stays in power. Second, he could call out his tribesmen to arms and launch an offensive against the government's forces, therefore, destabilizing the country's already shaky social and political fabric. The party could also not give him a direct ticket to the presidency as that would be very unpopular within the party and across the country because of the atrocities he carried out against the majority Dinkas during the civil war. The president was also reluctant to engage the party's internal mechanisms to mediate on the problem and develop a solution that would be acceptable to all parties and later dismissed Machar and his cabinet with some facing investigations for various charges especially incitement.<sup>64</sup>

With these developments, the leadership in the SPLM that felt ostracized by Kiir moved to support Machar with the aim of forcing the party to be more democratic and inclusive. As such, Machar's side garnered a diverse lineup of influential politicians and figures from the republic and, therefore, posed a significant threat to the rule of Kiir. Most notable to side with Machar was probably the wife of the former leader of the new country because of the credibility her

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<sup>63</sup> Marie-Joëlle Z. A Journey of a Thousand Steps: The Challenges of State and Nation Building in South Sudan. Middle East Report, No. 259, North Africa: The Political Economy of Revolt, *Middle East Research and Information Project, Inc* (2011)pp. 36-39.

<sup>64</sup> Marie-Joëlle Z. A Journey of a Thousand Steps. p.38.

support gave his outfit and is probably the reason Kiir felt that all his dissenters harbored presidential ambitions.

The civil war started on December 15<sup>th</sup> when an exchange of fire between soldiers loyal to Kiir and Machar went uncontained and spread over most of the regions within and around the country's capital. Within a month, reports indicated that the war had resulted in the displacement of more than 200,000 people within the country and caused the estimated deaths of close to 2000. The report also indicated that the areas along and around the Greater Upper Nile were the hotbeds of the hostilities brought about by the fresh wave of hostilities in the country.<sup>65</sup> Machar and his forces also claimed to have taken control over vital oil production sites in the country which posed a major threat to the government's ability to generate revenues. In the four years leading to the signing of the ceasefire in 2015, the war claimed tens of thousands of lives and displaced millions more due to the threat of hostilities and out of search for food because of the famine that struck the country from continued years of not producing food or farming due to the unrest. However, despite the signing of the ceasefire agreement, the country still continues to experience runaway violence and hostilities across its lands.

South Sudan's population is as ethnically diverse as when the country was still part of the larger Sudan with its 70 tribes. This diversity has contributed significantly to the hostilities that the country has witnessed through the years because of the disputes within and among the different communities. The violence is often carried out by the youth who are energetic and uneducated which compromises their ability to think things through. Coupled with the ease of accessing small arms and guns, and the scarcity of resources especially in the areas that experience droughts, they resort to the use of violence as their primary tool of solving their problems. The tribal pride also makes ethnicity a major tool for political advancement and gain and is a major contributor to the continuation of hostilities in the country especially for the larger tribes.<sup>66</sup>

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<sup>65</sup> Zambakari, Z., & Kang, T.K., (January 5, 2014). "Understanding the South Sudan Conflict Outside the Ethnic Box." <http://www.monitor.co.ug/Magazines/PeoplePower/Understanding-the-South-Sudan---conflict-outside-the-ethnic-box/689844-2134208-yvk1k6z/index.html>.

<sup>66</sup> Schomerus, M., and Tim Allen et al. "Southern Sudan at Odds with Itself: Dynamics of Conflict and Predicaments of Peace." London: Development Studies Institute, , (2010)pp. 20-25.

In addition, there is a wide perception amongst the masses that the Dinkas control the government because at the time of the struggle for autonomy against the North, the Dinka were the founders of the SLPA/M. These perceptions have transfused to locals outside Juba who believe that the behaviors of their Dinka neighbors are influenced by their dominance of government. For instance, disputes between the Ndogo and the Dinka over grazing lands was associated with their control in the SPLA making them untouchable.<sup>67</sup>

When hostilities commenced in the country, Ugandan forces came in to complement the South Sudan government's offensive against the insurgent forces. Coupled with the presence of the allied forces of the UN in the country under the UNMISS program, South Sudan has a high number of armed personnel within its borders making it the most militarized country in the region. The road to peace in the country has been punctuated with several ceasefires negotiated under the guidance of internal and regional institutions to bring the differing sides of the SPLM to make concessions to each other for a compromise to be reached. However, both sides always reneged on their truce and resumed hostilities with each other which can be attributed to the poor infrastructure in the country that increases the difficulties of disseminating information and the poor education levels in the country that reduce the ability and capacity of the masses to understand information passed down to them. However, 3 years ago under the imminent threat of serious sanctions from the UN, both sides came to an agreement in Addis Ababa that saw the return and reinstatement of Machar as Deputy President. However, a subsequent eruption of hostilities in the capital caused the popular Nuer leader to flee from the country.<sup>68</sup>

This new wave of fighting resulted in the deaths of more than a quarter million South Sudanese people and some of the worst recorded atrocities against humanity. In addition, this spate was characterized by a lot of tribal profiling with the forces allied to Machar targeting and executing largely Dinka communities while the government, under the command of Kiir actively targeted and killed members of the Nuer community. The rebels further captured key towns like Bentia that are instrumental in the economic growth of the country probably because of the bargaining power they could offer them during negotiations with the government. The area is also strategic

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<sup>67</sup> Schomerus, M., and Tim Allen et al. "Southern Sudan at Odds with Itself. p.21.

<sup>68</sup> "South Sudan conflict: Sacked VP Riek Machar goes into exile". [bbcnews.com](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa37116862). 18 August 2016.  
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa37116862> Retrieved 19 August 2016.

to the rebels because of the abundance of small arms and ammunition from the longstanding hostilities that the region has experienced over the history of the country. The problems of South Sudan are further compounded by the divisive politics that most political leaders have employed over the years to ensure that they hold on to their positions. As a result, millions of people were displaced and continue to be displaced within the country while others have sought refuge within the borders of their neighbors and live as refugees.

The country is also notorious for recruiting children to fight in their wars according to a damning UN report released in 2014. As a result of the conscription, the country also records very high cases child marriages (52%) and pregnancies (60%) with the majority of pregnancies being the result of sexual assault. The humanitarian situation in South Sudan has baffled many rights advocacy groups especially because of the laissez-faire attitude to which both sides approach to the treatment of their armies and the communities around them. Soldiers are mostly left to fend for themselves through raids and looting which contributes to the killing of innocent villagers that live in the paths of these militia whenever they resist or even question their actions. Both sides also allow soldiers to have their way with the women they encounter on their missions as a form of payment in an arrangement generally allows them to do and take whatever they want without question. The army is also reported to have directly caused the deaths of close to 100 people when they held them captive in a shipping container because they held varying views to those of the ruling regime.<sup>69</sup>

The mounting international pressure brought both sides to a ceasefire and paved the way for the development of practical and sustainable frameworks to resolve the conflicts in the country once and for all. The peace pact further made provisions for the creation of an interim government as the country undergoes the process of developing a new constitution that would allow the carrying out of fresh credible elections. The hostilities over the years have also made the country have the poorest malnutrition indicators in the world because of the little food production taking place and the embargoes relief foods and relief workers have to put up within the commission of their

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<sup>69</sup> [http://www.npr.org/sections/goatsandsoda/2016/03/10/469971475/amnesty-international-says-south-sudan-soldiers-suffocated-60-plus-men-and-boys?utm\\_source=facebook.com&utm\\_medium=social&utm\\_campaign=npr&utm\\_term=nprnews&utm\\_content=20160310](http://www.npr.org/sections/goatsandsoda/2016/03/10/469971475/amnesty-international-says-south-sudan-soldiers-suffocated-60-plus-men-and-boys?utm_source=facebook.com&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=npr&utm_term=nprnews&utm_content=20160310).

work. As a result, instead of reaching a point where there is a reduction in the militarization of the country, the UN is still appealing for the increase of troops to boost its efforts to protect civilians over the large area the country covers.<sup>70</sup>

The war crimes in South Sudan are documented comprehensively in the reports published periodically by the UN and indicate the systemic promotion of abductions, killings, rape and assault on innocent civilians as well as members of warring factions. The most inhumane acts are considered to be the burning alive of people in their houses which is a mainstay of the country.

## **2.7 UN Peacekeeping**

The disappointment of the League of Nations to keep the contentions of the 1920-1930s, lastly the episode of the Second World War required the requirement for development of a world body that could keep the repeat of world wars. This brought about the development of UN in mid-1940s. The point was to ensure world harmony and security and counteract event of a third world war. Not long after appropriation of the UN Charter, it turned out to be evident that harmony and security couldn't be ensured without the detailing of strategies in regards to harmony keeping. The wars in the Middle East in late 1940s, the Korean war of 1952, and the wars in African nations like DR Congo among numerous different clashes of the time made it impulsive for UN to get associated with inner undertakings of sovereign states through Peace Missions.

The head peacekeeping organ of the UN is Security Council. Inside the UNSC, the ideas of assent and participation are exceptionally significant. This is so on the grounds that UN does not have a standing armed force of its own but rather relies upon commitments from part state for troops. Consequently, peacekeeping task is set up with the assent and collaboration of the fundamental gatherings engaged with the contention. The assent is an inborn necessity for the foundation of the power as well as for the heading of the power in executing its command. In the mission region, the agree alludes to the acknowledgment of exercises of the United Nations constrain by every perceived gathering to the contention (such as opportunity of development). As the unpredictability of a peacekeeping mission builds, all-inclusiveness of assent turns out to

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<sup>70</sup> Sudan: What is the Fighting About, 20 may, 2014 retrieved from <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-37779124> on 20th June 2018.

be less likely. Looking for and advancing assent is, in this way, a critical movement in which all staff can lock in. UN has led various peacekeeping missions comprehensively. Pretty much every landmass has felt the nearness of UN Peacekeeping Operations in the last 60-70 years.<sup>71</sup>

### **2.7.1 The United Nations System**

The UN system entails actors who make up what is called the UN which is divided into the “Central” United Nations and two categories of specialized agencies; the major and the technical agencies. The “Central” United Nations comprises of principal organs, commissions, programs and funds. Organs refer to the International Court of Justice (ICJ), General Assembly (GA), Security Council (SC), Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), Trustee Council and the Secretariat which form the backbone of the United Nations system.<sup>72</sup> The organizations articles of establishment also give these six bodies the autonomy to create other structures and bodies to enhance their efficiency to deliver on their mandate or to carry out one of their objectives effectively. These core organs are headquartered in New York apart from the ICJ that is based in The Hague, the United Nations Offices in Nairobi (UNON), the United Nations Offices in Vienna (UNOV) and the United Nations Offices in Geneva (UNOG). The UNOG occupies the building that housed the now defunct League of Nations and it together with the other locations are considered as annexes of the UN headquarters.<sup>73</sup>

The objectives and principles of the organization are outlined in the Articles 1 and 2 with the former outlining the organizations mission which is to function to promote peace in the world. As such, the charter makes provisions for the body to take on any undertaking or actions that can help it to restore calm to any region of the globe that is under conflict or the threat of imminent unrest while ensuring it maintains high standards of impartiality and equity which are instrumental to maintaining its objectivity. The article also carries the instructions on how the firm is to engage with its external publics (the countries of the world) so as to increase its attainment of its goals and facilitate its missions across the globe especially with its other programs that seek to improve the living standards of the people of the world. Therefore, by acting as a hub for the diversity that is present in the world, the organization acts as a hub for the

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<sup>71</sup> Gachie, L.M. “Peace Keeping Operations in Africa: Conceptualization and the Realities.” Nairobi, (2009)pp. 5-7.

<sup>72</sup> Gachie, L.M. “Peace Keeping Operations in Africa. p.6.

<sup>73</sup> Gachie, L.M. “Peace Keeping Operations in Africa.p.6.

different cultures and peoples of the world which promotes socioeconomic and political development through better knowledge dissemination.<sup>74</sup>

Article 2 outlines the protocols the organization and its members should follow when they are in the commission of their objectives stated in Article 1. As such, the article is developed under the spirit of the goodwill of its member states to settle their obligations with the organization and its functions through good faith. As such, it also outlines recommendations on how countries are to interact with each other to ensure the promotion of peace and harmony across the globe. In addition, it makes provisions for the peaceful resolution of disputes and conflicts as and when they occur anywhere in the world and the members will act in concert with the organization. That is to say that members have to lend the organization a hand when and where they can and they should not take a contrary position to that of the UN when it is carrying out its mandate especially in times of unrest and war. The article also exempts the UN from being pulled in to intervene in the internal structures and processes of any nation except where they threaten its effectiveness in attaining its objectives or carrying out its missions and programs especially during times of enforcement.

The Charter also gives the Security Council the task of finding ways of staying ahead of crises and unrest across the globe by actively monitoring and modeling security challenges to increase its ease of developing peace initiatives when need be (Art. 24). To that end, it also has the powers to intervene in any conflict anywhere in the world to ensure a speedy resolution (Art. 33-38). It is also responsible for taking any measures it deems fit for the restoration of peace and stability in areas where it either predicts to erupt in violence or in those where hostilities have already begun (Art. 39-51). To accomplish this goal, the organization has access to several tools including authorizing the use of military options to settle disputes and protect innocent civilians, imposing sanctions and embargoes on the processes and activities of errant nations (Art. 42). The organ is also the only entity that has the power to act unilaterally in the structure of the UN in the execution of its mandate and the discharge of its roles and responsibilities. It can do this because it acts as an agent of all members party to the Charter of the international body. The Council can

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<sup>74</sup> Gachie, L.M. "Peace Keeping Operations in Africa.p.6.

also establish extra entities (Art. 29) to increase its ability to respond to the changes in the global peace and security factors and enablers (Art. 25).<sup>75</sup>

The Security Council is organized to function continuously. Although most of its meetings are during normal working hours, there are provisions for convening emergency sittings of the Council done in a hour at any time of the year. The constitution of the Council includes 5 countries that hold permanent seats (Russia, France, United States, United Kingdom and China) and 10 seats to which different states are elected to take up the spots on a 2-year term limit annually by the General Assembly (Art. 23). The council is headed by a President who is elected monthly from among the members of the Council and is responsible for guiding the business of the Council.

Business in the Council takes place through the casting of votes by the 10 temporary seating members of the council. For a motion to pass in the Council, it must garner 90% of the total votes cast and also have a unanimous agreement from the 5 permanent members. A unanimous agreement occurs when all the five members vote in agreement with the majority vote from the 10-member seats as per the recommendations of Article 27 of the organization's Charter especially on matters of global great importance. A single "No" vote results in the vetoing of the resolution under consideration by the Council and blocks its adoption into practice or action. Under the temporary guidelines of the Security Council, the different substances are built up which incorporate the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKOs).<sup>76</sup>

The United Nations has developed several tools to enhance its peace efforts that focus around the various stages of conflict and peace lifecycles. In areas that show volatility the Council employs preventive actions to keep the situation from boiling over and erupting into a fully-fledged conflict. It employs peacekeeping strategies in areas where hostilities have already started to ensure the protection of the civilian and containment of hostilities as sustainable solutions are sought. It also employs peacebuilding strategies in the areas where they intervene to restore peace to promote activities that encourage people to move away from conflicts and onto more

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<sup>75</sup>Hurd, Ian. *After anarchy: legitimacy and power in the United Nations Security Council*. Princeton University Press, 2008.

<sup>76</sup> Hurd, Ian. *After anarchy*.p.35.



positive activities that promote peace and development. The Council also handles disarmament which involves the mopping up of arms when installing peace in areas of ridden with conflict to reduce the chances of a relapse and to increase the ease of policing these areas by policing units.<sup>77</sup> It uses sanctions to stop the movement of arms into conflict ridden areas to force a cease fire and bring warring factions to the negotiating table. Sanctions are also important in reducing the funding that finances the hostilities in a conflict because wars are expensive endeavors. It also uses peace enforcement measures such as military offensives and restricting the travel of war generals so that they too experience the effects of their actions. In addition, the Council carries out peace supporting operations in their areas of intervention to restore normalcy to the lives of the citizens living in those areas.

Preventive activity plans to reduce debate from creating between gatherings, to keep existing question from growing into clashes, and to restrict the development of contentions when they happen. Preventive activities can be done as preventive tact, organization of troops, or mixes of both. Peacemaking then again is a conciliatory activity to bring antagonistic gatherings to arrange a settlement of their question through such quiet means (territorial courses of action) of the United Nations Charter. In that capacity, peacemaking is vital to all harmony forms and, when all is said in done, is led by the conciliatory network.<sup>78</sup>

As per Leiyen, peacekeeping is a United Nations nearness in the field (ordinarily including military, police and regular citizen work force) with the assent of the clashing gatherings. The reason for peacekeeping is to actualize or screen the execution of courses of action identifying with the control of contentions (truce, partition of powers, and so on.) and to determine or to guarantee the protected conveyance of philanthropic help.<sup>79</sup>

Harmony building incorporates the ID and support of measures and structures which advance harmony and construct trust and association among previous clashing gatherings, with the end goal to evade a backslide into struggle. Demobilization alludes basically to the decrease and inevitable end of weapons of mass obliteration, for example, atomic, substance and natural

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<sup>77</sup> Daws, Sam, and Sydney D. Bailey. *The procedure of the UN Security Council*. Clarendon Press, 1998.

<sup>78</sup> Daws, Sam, and Sydney D. Bailey. *The procedure of the UN Security Council*. p.25.

<sup>79</sup> Oral interview, Anthony Kashu Leiyen, Traffic Police Headquarters, 19/07/2018.

weapons. The new political realities have additionally prompted constraints of different regular deadly implements, for example, little arms and the utilization of landmines. Demilitarization additionally alludes to part of a deactivation procedure frequently observed by a universal association. Endorses and embargoes are requirement devices which are accustomed to expedite financial weight an objective state or element to conform to the goals set by the Security Council. The specialist for implementation is given in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.<sup>80</sup>

## **2.8 Post-Cold-War Era and the Evolution of the UN**

The support of worldwide harmony and security is the focal piece of United Nations exercises. Throughout the years, the Organization has built up an extensive variety of instruments, which by and large give a reasonable system that reacts well to the different security challenges the global network may experience. Albeit peacekeeping is one of the implies that has demonstrated useful, it is just a single piece of what today is called harmony tasks. Different issues like the global atmosphere require critical thinking measures, as well as an assortment of devices for advancing enduring harmony and security.

With the finish of the Cold War came a modified political condition. Superpower contention stopped and the universal network ended up anxious to advance another worldwide security framework dependent on balance, the person's rights, and social and financial improvements. Be that as it may, regardless of this change, viciousness still won. The between state clashes diminished, yet rather the world saw a sensational increment of intra-state clashes. Out of the 110 clashes somewhere in the range of 1988 and 2002, just 10 % might be alluded to as clashes of interstate character and the rest as intra-state clashes.<sup>81</sup> Therefore, the global network, additionally changed by geo-political, financial, mechanical and ecological changes, gotten itself more worried about the significant reasons for fundamental and obstinate fierce clash, for example, ethnic, religious and financial variables with less accentuation on counteracting or containing clashes between countries. Furthermore, the occasions of September 11, 2001

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<sup>80</sup> De Wet, Erika. *The Chapter VII Powers of the United Nations Security Council*. Hart Publishing, 2004.

<sup>81</sup> Danzger, M. Herbert. "Validating conflict data." *American Sociological Review* (1975): 570-584.

conveyed another measurement to the political condition and the job of the military as the customary assurance of a common security idea has been rethought.

This has brought about another political setting that requires an expansive and collective methodology, which thusly calls for new creative thoughts of military and non-military security, alongside the financial advancement of countries and people groups included. In spite of the fact that the military keeps on assuming a vital job, agreeable non-military strategies in avoiding clashes, arms control, and demilitarization, alongside the foundation of generally acknowledged standards and qualities among regular citizen and military social orders, turned into a portion of the main thrusts in building certainty among countries and structures. Be that as it may, the exercises gained from the previous years have cultivated another time where relationship, globalization and human rights are the establishment for the future difficulties. The new worldwide security is never again restricted to the inquiries of land, weapons and the way of life of response.<sup>82</sup> Rather, it underscores the way of life of early counteractive action where issues, for example, the prosperity of people and the social and monetary improvement in and between states are the methods for taking care of the wellsprings of contentions. Sound social conditions and conveyance of riches that will fortify the social and financial textures and create further assets for a manageable advancement ought to advance the support of harmony and dependability.

Along these lines, harmony and security and improvement can never again be managed as discrete issues. They are interrelated and should be tended to at the same time. This, thus, requires a culture of weight sharing endeavors on a few tracks that serve to expand the instruments of compromise and certainty working, and additionally to give chances to screen show or dormant clashes. Accordingly, the United Nations is progressively coordinating with provincial and national associations, foundations, NGOs and others engaged with acting with regards to the normal humankind. In any case, the issues of global Terrorism have conveyed another measurement to harmony and security where the worries for human security have gone to the front line of consideration. Rather than tending to the underlying drivers, the thoughts of

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<sup>82</sup> Danzger, M. Herbert. "Validating conflict data."p.576.

pre-emptive mediation with the end goal to take out potential dangers as means for counteractive action have picked up unmistakable quality.

Peacekeeping is as of now significantly more intricate and includes exercises, which are typically just alluded to as "peacekeeping." The present part of "peacekeeping" is viewed as not just the division and perception of military powers, yet additionally to a greater degree an extensive variety of exercises that extend preventive activities and refereeing to post-emergency exercises of which peacekeeping is just a single part. In this manner, it very well may be expressed that all activities directed under or potentially as per the United Nations Charter (with the reason for keeping up or reestablishing harmony) can be recognized as harmony tasks. The term harmony tasks include political exercises with the end goal to accomplish harmony (peacemaking), and also post-emergency exercises with the reason to assemble an economical (harmony building). The military inclusion in these tasks is, in this manner, considered as supporting exercises, and, subsequently, the military contribution inside this setting is known as a harmony bolster activity. In this manner, Department of Peacekeeping Operations has built up a multi-dimensional way to deal with harmony activities including the military, the regular citizens and the police units.<sup>83</sup>

The classifications of regular people, police and the military work force have a place with different nationalities with various culture, proficient foundation, and points of view of the activity. Be that as it may, paying little respect to the assorted variety, a peacekeeping power must go about as a coordinated unit, mirroring the desire of the worldwide network all in all. This makes the activity powerful and members responsible. Subsequently, a bound together order and information of the command and the operational rules that must be reflected at each dimension of the power are the requirements for an effective task.<sup>84</sup>

## **2.9 UN Peace Keeping in South Sudan**

UNMISS is the most recent peacekeeping initiative by the United Nations in the regions of South Sudan having been established in July of 2011 with an initial scope of 12 months with the

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<sup>83</sup> Druckman, Daniel, and Paul C. Stern. "Evaluating peacekeeping missions." *Mershon International Studies Review* 41.1 (1997): 151-165.

<sup>84</sup> Druckman, Daniel, and Paul C. Stern. "Evaluating peacekeeping missions." p.157.

possibility of extension if the need arises.<sup>85</sup> The initiative took over from the previous UNMIS (United Nations Mission in Sudan) that was active when the Sudan was a unified country with both the North and the South in tow. The initiative of UNMISS was to enhance peace in the region and fast track the establishment of structures and frameworks to encourage the increase of peace and security organically so that the country stabilizes. It also sought to create a condition stable enough to encourage development and growth of the country's socioeconomic and political facets. Its objectives were aimed at giving the new government enough time to do its housekeeping and settle in to its new role and hit the ground round running with the establishment of diplomatic relations with its neighbours.<sup>86</sup>

The UN's mission in the Sudan was established through the Resolution number 1996 and had its mandate term extended to 2013 through Resolution number 2057. Because its principal mandate was to protect the civilian population in South Sudan, its troops were in no way obligated to protect the sovereignty of its borders or boundaries. To boost the efforts of the mission in the area, the United Nation's passed the increase of troops to 12500 and enlisted the help of policing units with a force of 1300 officers through the adoption of Resolution number 2132 of December of 2013. The mission is based in Juba, the capital of the new country and a combined force of 12500 officers drawn from the military and police.<sup>87</sup>

The policing units in the UN's mission in South Sudan were gotten courtesy of the goodwill from its member states including Albania, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, China, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, India, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United States, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Kenya.<sup>88</sup>

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<sup>85</sup>United Nations Mission in South Sudan retrieved from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Nations\\_Mission\\_in\\_South\\_Sudan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Mission_in_South_Sudan).

<sup>86</sup> "UNMISS Facts and Figures – United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan". <http://www.um.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmiss/facts.shtml> UN. Retrieved 23 January 2012.

<sup>87</sup> "UNMISS Facts and Figures – United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan". <http://www.um.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmiss/facts.shtml> UN. Retrieved 23 January 2012.

<sup>88</sup> "UNMISS Facts and Figures". UNMISS. <http://www.um.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmiss/facts.shtml> Retrieved 21 April 2014.

Following the crisis which broke out, the UN reviewed the mandate of its peacekeeping mission in South Sudan to actively work on protecting the civilians that were caught in between the fighting through Resolution number 2155. With the reduction in its scope, the limited forces at the disposal of the mission were better able to carry out their protection duties in more areas of the vast country. Previously, the spill over of the mandate of the UNMIS that included supporting the creation process of the interim government and ensuring that the terms of the CPA were upheld by all parties.

The start of hostilities in the country's capital, Juba, at the close of 2013 plunged the entire country into turmoil and crippled its political and security frameworks and structures considerably. 70% of the country had their activities interrupted with the areas around Jonglei, Unity and the Upper Nile bearing the brunt of the fighting and hostilities. The new war had significant humanitarian impacts on the country that resulted in human rights problems across the country especially in the areas where the fighting was heavy. The mission's reports recorded thousands of deaths being directly linked to the fighting that followed the deterioration of relations in South Sudan with the both sides of the war being involved in ethnically targeted violence especially on civilian populations.<sup>89</sup>

The country also faced a terrible humanitarian problem because of the war as the number of displaced people rose to more than half a million people in less than a month of the start of hostilities. In addition, the conflict increased the strain on the resources of the region as refugees sought asylum in the neighboring countries. The numbers grew at a high rate and within two months of the start of offensives the number of IDPs in the country had grown to more than a million people. In addition, majority of the people in the country were going through severely malnutrition because of the scarcity of food brought about by the famine following the war. Coupled with the lack of socioeconomic activities in the country due to the insecurity in the country, there was no food security in the country and the little that was available was often taken over by the soldiers from both factions.<sup>90</sup>

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<sup>89</sup>Badiey, Naseem. *The State of Post-conflict Reconstruction: land, urban development and state-building in Juba, Southern Sudan*. Boydell & Brewer Ltd, 2014.

<sup>90</sup> "UNMISS Facts and Figures". UNMISS. From <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmiss/facts.shtml> Retrieved 21 April 2014.

## 2.10 Reinforcement of UNMISS

Majority of the IDPs in South Sudan were concentrated in Juba, Bor, Akobo, Bentiu, Malakal and Melut because of the heavy presence of UNMISS forces in these areas after fleeing from the persecution that the war often brought to their doorsteps. The mission took in the IDPs and worked with its engineers to create shelters and barricades to ensure the safety of the people under their charge. The mission took in close to 100,000 IDPs despite having limited resources and space in its camps across the country and ensured their safety from external threats.<sup>91</sup>

Since the mission was overstretched, it leveraged its connections with other humanitarian organizations to provide the asylum seekers with adequate living conditions while it concentrated with maintaining security in and around the camps. As a result, the mission was able to take care of hundreds of thousands of displaced persons and offer protection to millions more both directly and indirectly.

The Security Council passed another resolution (number 2132) to boost the mission's ability and capacity to handle the developing situation in the area by adding the number of forces on the ground to increase the scope of their protection. The number of troops increased to more than 12500 which included a contingent of policing units drawn from policing units of member states to the Statutes of the UN Convention. The urgency of the situation in South Sudan also pushed the Security Council to relocate some of their military forces from other relatively stable parts of the globe to arrest the fighting in the new country. The Security Council also approved a significant budget to enable the mission to acquire the equipment necessary for the effective attainment of its goals and objectives and to cover all the additional logistics that were involved in the coordination of the forces of the Council's peacekeeping forces.<sup>92</sup>

The mission made recommendations for the extension of their activities in South Sudan to the Security Council following its assessment of the plight of the IDPs that were camped in their compounds. The period was intended to give the country sufficient time to come up with adequate structures to ensure the safety of its citizens and also to give the war time to calm down

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<sup>91</sup> "UNMISS Facts and Figures".

<sup>92</sup> "UNMISS Facts and Figures". UNMISS. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmiss/facts.shtml> Retrieved 21 April 2014.

so that the IDPs could resettle back into their homes and original areas of settlement. The mission also made recommendations for the review of the cap placed on the UN peacekeeping forces in the country depending on the performance of the peace talks between the two groups involved.

In May of 2014, therefore, the Security Council adopted a new resolution (Number 2155) that changed the scope of the South Sudanese mission to focus on civilian protection actively. It made preparations for the increase of its forces to 12500 members on ground and facilitated the negotiations of the two warring factions through IGAD's guidance that promoted the protection of civilians and established a monitoring and evaluation framework for the management of the processes aimed at developing the ceasefire formula.

## **2.11 Conclusion**

This chapter examined the war in Sudan and later south Sudan. The chapter showed how various studies have been carried over a period. Many of the findings about the causes of those wars has varied over time. Some scholars have argued that it was due to the militarization of the population, resource conflict (oil), land, unemployment, racial discrimination, dictatorship, while others have opined that it is due to the Anglo- Egyptian regime that introduced a divide and rule mechanisms. This chapter analyzed the historical background to conflict in South Sudan, starting with the racial and religious conflicts of the 1950s. The chapter then brought out the role that UNMISS played in addressing the civil war in the country under the UN Peacekeeping where somewhere close to the conciliatory arrangements and the military measures. Despite the fact that the expression "peacekeeping" does not exist in the UN Charter, the foundation of peace (keeping) activity through a Security Council Resolution gives the essential lawful expert.



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.0 ROLE OF KENYA POLICE IN UN PEACE-KEEPING MISSION IN SOUTH SUDAN**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

Since the 1990s, there have been expanded UN harmony keeping arrangements because of expanded intra-state common endeavors that described the post-Cold War period. An expected 528,000 military, police and regular citizen faculty have served under the banner of the United Nations since the mid-1993, with the primary UNPOL multidimensional UN Mission sending in Africa occurring in DRC. This part aims to examine the job of Kenya Police Unit under the UN's multidimensional Peacekeeping Mission in South Sudan.

#### **3.2 Involvement of Police in UN Peacekeeping Missions**

The requirement for foundation of a United Nations Police Service was first specified by UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie in 1948. This was following the holes that developed in military commanded peacekeeping tasks in the Middle East clash among Israel and the Arab nations. The requirement for institutional building – a non-military obligation constrained Lie to mull over setting up a police benefit, something that was acknowledged twelve years after the fact. In 1960, United Nations Police conveyed out of the blue to the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC).<sup>93</sup>

Because of the expansion in residential clashes during the 1990s, the quantity of United Nations peacekeeping tasks expanded and United Nations Police parts were conveyed in United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) and among numerous others.

In 1999, there was the principal Formed Police Unit (FPU) in peacekeeping tasks, sent to the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). In December 1999, 4,613 United Nations Police were conveyed in 11 United Nations peacekeeping activities. The year 2000, saw the arrival of the Barhimi Report which sharpened on the requirement for expanded and enhanced nearness of

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<sup>93</sup> United Nations Operation in Congo (UNOC). Available at:<https://peacekeeping.un.org/mission/past/onuc.htm>.

Police inside the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The United Nations Panel on Peace Operations called for, in addition to other things, a doctrinal move in the utilization of police and other guideline of law components. The Civilian Police Unit, made in 1993 turned into the DPKO Police Division.

In 2005, the DPKOs shaped a Standing Police Capacity. Following the Brahimi Report, the General Assembly made the United Nations Standing Police Capacity to fire up police segments in new missions and help police parts in existing missions, which wound up operational in October 2007. Cops and staff were quickly conveyed to enable set to up the United Nations Police segment in the United Nations Mission in Chad (MINURCAT). The United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) was built up with an official order for United Nations Police. Likewise, since 2007, the DPKO Division frames some portion of the DPKO Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions.<sup>94</sup>

2009 was the year in which UN thought of a strategy that expanded the quantity of female cop to serve in missions because of the expanded instances of sex related brutality. In August that year, the United Nations propelled a worldwide exertion to expand the cooperation of female cops in national police administrations and, consequently, in United Nations harmony activities around the globe. The objective of the United Nations was to have 20 percent of its police being female officers. The primary all-female shaped police unit was conveyed from India to the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in January 2007. 2010 accomplished the pinnacle of approved police organizations, with more than 14,669 Police sent.<sup>95</sup>

In November 2011, the Secretary General's Office discharged a write about field activities. The report showed the developing significance of the United Nations Police as a focal component in the accomplishment of feasible harmony and security, challenges confronted and to more readily react to those difficulties utilizing rare worldwide assets in the most effective way. The finishing

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<sup>94</sup> Dunch, William J., et al. *The Brahimi Report and the Future of the UN Peace Operations*. Henri L. Stimson Center, 2003.

<sup>95</sup> Spencer, Sarah W. "Making peace: Preventing and responding to sexual exploitation by United Nations peacekeepers." *Journal of Public and International Affairs* 16.1 (2005): 167-81.

of the command of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste in December 2012 uncovered various accepted procedures, including the use of regular citizen police specialists as a supplement to the current organization modalities of individual police specialists and shaped police units.

Consequently, United Nations Police (UNPOL) is a vital piece of the United Nations harmony activities. At present, around 12,500 UN Police officers from more than 90 nations are conveyed in 12 UN peacekeeping and UN-driven Special Political Missions.<sup>96</sup> The principle mission of the UN Police is to improve universal harmony and security by supporting Member States in strife, post-struggle and different emergency circumstances to acknowledge powerful, effective, delegate, responsive and responsible police benefits that serve and ensure the populace.

Since the 1960s, it has been an obligation of United Nations Member States to contributed cops to United Nations Peacekeeping activities. The policing undertakings of these tasks were initially restricted to checking, watching and detailing, however by the mid-1990s, prompting, coaching and preparing of these work forces were received into the exercises of the harmony activities. UN Police assemble and bolster or where commanded, goes about as a substitute or incomplete substitute for host-state police ability to counteract and identify wrongdoing, ensure life and property and keep up open request and security in adherence to the standard of law and universal human rights law.<sup>97</sup>

Through Formed Police Units, Individual Police Officers, particular groups and regular citizen specialists, UN police seek after network situated and insight drove policing ways to deal with add to the assurance of regular people and human rights; address, among others, sexual and sex based brutality, strife related sexual savagery and genuine and sorted out wrongdoing; and direct examinations, unique tasks and constituent security.<sup>98</sup>

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<sup>96</sup> Das, Dilip K., and Arvind Verma. "Teaching police officers human rights." *The International Journal of Human Rights* 6.2 (2002)pp 35-48.

<sup>97</sup> Oral interview, Petronila Jesang Kipchoge, Bruce House, Nairobi, 20/07/2018.

<sup>98</sup> Oral interview, Petronila Jesang Kipchoge, Bruce House, Nairobi, 20/07/2018.

Also, UN Police are in sure conditions given an official command to protect peace while encouraging the dispatch of another local police benefit. The UN Police mission subsequently builds up national police for the States rising up out of contention. Since the 1990s, the quantity of United Nations Police officers in real life has altogether expanded from 5,233 in March 1993 to 14,703 conveyed in March 2011.<sup>99</sup>

The UN Police can be conveyed close by military staff or autonomously. Through the Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections, United Nations Police officers from the United Nations Police Division Standing Police Capacity likewise help UN nation groups, guided by the UN Resident Coordinator. The obligations and jobs of the UN Police (UNPOL) segment in a Peacekeeping Operation or in a Special Political Mission may differ contingent upon every mission's existence.<sup>100</sup>

The host-State policing establishments are, frequently, fundamentally in charge of the connection between the legislature and security issues. Hence, UNPOL assume a critical job on building the limit of the host government policing organizations and other law authorization offices, particularly in struggle and post strife circumstances, including specialized help, co-area, preparing and coaching programs where commanded.<sup>101</sup>

Basically, there are three unique classes to work in United Nations Police Component. First as an Individual Police Officer (IPO) An IPO is brief supported, separately, to work inside United Nations and offer his/her insight with the host-State policing organizations. Joined Nations endeavors are to convey high concentrated officers to mission regions. A portion of the necessities to fill in as an Individual Police Officer, for example, are to be something like 25 years of age, most extreme 62, with a base police-related working knowledge of 5 years. The second segment in which one can work in is as a feature of a Formed Police Unit (FPU) segment. FPU jobs incorporate group control and insurance of UN resources. The entire part is surveyed as a unit before being conveyed to a peacekeeping activity. The third part to work in is as an

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<sup>99</sup> Oral interview, Petronila Jesang Kipchoge, Bruce House, Nairobi, 20/07/2018.

<sup>100</sup> Oral interview, Petronila Jesang Kipchoge, Bruce House, Nairobi, 20/07/2018.

<sup>101</sup> United Nations, 'UN Police Division Minimum Recruitment Requirements', <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/sites/police/requirements.shtml>.

expert and higher classifications staff. This sort of arrangement may enable one to start a vocation in United Nations and frequently a graduate degree or advanced education is required. The compensations are higher and this incorporates uncommon capacities in a mission like Chiefs and Senior Police Advisers.<sup>102</sup>

### **3.3 Core Elements of the System for Recruitment, Selection and Training of UN Police**

The UN's enrollment framework for peacekeeping tasks contrasts for every part. Non military personnel work force are selected separately, while military contingents are enrolled all in all as shaped units. Police are enlisted under the two models – all in all as FPU's and SPTs, and separately as IPOs. The greater part of police work force are named by their legislatures and favored or credited to the UN Police Division for a time of a half year to one-year. Few individual police are selected through expert posts that are promoted on the UN site.<sup>103</sup>

As per General Assembly Resolution 49/37 of 1995, the UN Secretariat is in charge of pre-organization preparing of non-military personnel staff while UN Member States hold the essential obligation regarding pre-arrangement preparing of their formally dressed police faculty in peacekeeping tasks<sup>104</sup>. As per Lihemo, Kenya has built up a national arrangement of pre-sending preparing for police and has constructed the educational module with respect to UN gauges and materials. What's more, Kenya houses Humanitarian and Peace Support School that trains peacekeepers from around East Africa.<sup>105</sup>

The obligation regarding handling staff with the expected abilities to satisfy the police segment's duties under the mission command is shared between the Police Division, which sets out fundamental aptitudes and principles for police work force (and gives acceptance and in-benefit preparing once the police have touched base in mission), and police-contributing nations, which select cops who meet choice criteria set out by DPKO, and are in charge of pre-sending preparing (and on account of FPU's, preparing and preparing) of faculty to be sent.

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<sup>102</sup> Oral interview, Geoffrey Nyongesa, Bruce House, Nairobi, 20/07/2018.

<sup>103</sup> UN, 'UNPOL: Getting Involved' <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/sites/police/recruitment.shtml>

<sup>104</sup> General Assembly resolution 49/37 (1995).

<sup>105</sup> Oral interview, Joseph Wendo Lihemo, Parklands Sports Club, Nairobi, 27/07/018.

### 3.4 Qualification for Deployment

The UN Police Division sets the essential least enlistment prerequisites for UN police. A police peacekeeping hopeful must be between 25-62 years of age, must have five years of expert police encounter barring preparing; must be capable in the mission dialect of activity (fundamentally French or English); must be in control of a substantial national driving permit for no less than one year; must have one year of ongoing driving knowledge; and must be capable in the utilization of guns. In Kenya, hopefuls' dialect and driving abilities are tried by a Selection Assistance and Assessment Team (SAAT) send from the UN preceding arrangement, and they should breeze through another in-mission driving test once they have been sent.<sup>106</sup>

Preparing for peacekeepers in Kenya is directed at Humanitarian Peace Support and Training Center and School (HPSS) in Embakasi and at International Peace Support Training Center (IPSTC) in Karen. Be that as it may, IPSTC harps generally on scholastic parts of peacekeeping, for example, issues to do with sexual orientation-based brutality, human rights and operational capacities. Then again, HPSS trains officers who are booked for harmony keeping organization prevalently known as pre-sending preparing. These focuses are rotational and are situated in Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda. The officers prepared are the individuals who are to be sent to UN and AU. The workplace managing harmony keeping tasks in Kenya is based at Vigilance House, under Office of Personnel. There is a paradigm for choice and those officers who meet the set criteria are exposed to SAAT (Selection evaluation help test) done by the officers from the UN. The individuals who qualify are held on the arrangement program. The legitimacy of the test is two years.<sup>107</sup>

Pre-organization preparing gives imperative foundation and more extensive logical data about the peacekeeping mission to formally dressed work force who are to be conveyed on mission, and presents UN esteems and certain abilities that will be expected of them, in this manner teaching them about principles of fitting behavior while on mission. Pre-sending preparing empowers formally dressed faculty to adjust all the more rapidly to the mission condition, which

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<sup>106</sup> United Nations, 'UN Police Division Minimum Recruitment Requirements', <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/sites/police/requirements.shtml>.

<sup>107</sup> Oral interview, Sadika Ashako Adan, Parklands Sports Club, Nairobi, 25/07/2018.

is considered to make them more successful in satisfying their capacities.<sup>108</sup> As indicated by Edwin Cheruiyot:

Singular cops (IPOs) who have not gotten pre-organization preparing take more time to adapt to the mission, and have information holes that may influence their execution. These holes may should be filled to a limited extent by altering in-mission acceptance preparing, redirecting time and assets from customary enlistment preparing.<sup>109</sup>

As of late, the UN has likewise acquainted two extra measures with guarantee that competitors meet uprightness guidelines. Police Contributing Countries (PCCs) must ensure that cops they second to Police Division have a perfect criminal, human rights, and disciplinary record. Furthermore, second, the Police Division screens all police contender to check whether they were liable to managerial measures for wrongdoing in past UN assignments. Any UN Police officer who has been repatriated because of unfortunate behavior is ineligible for future organizations.<sup>110</sup>

### **3.5 Activities of Kenya Police in South Sudan Peacekeeping Mission**

South Sudan is a nation with a populace of more than 12 million occupants, sandwiched among Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia and Chad. It is a nation with a rich history of contention and war, going back to the 1950s. Dominant part, if not every one of the contentions previously 2011 were racial based, led between the southern, essentially dark Christians and the northern generally Arabic Muslims. Contrasts in race, religion and land separate between these gatherings possessing the then Sudan had seemed some time before freedom. Land boundaries, including the swamplands along the White Nile and the British inclination for sending Christian preachers toward the southern areas, including its Closed District Ordinance of 1922 kept the spread of Islam toward the southerners, in this manner empowering them to hold their social and social legacy, and also their political and religious establishments. In spite of this, the British had an arrangement

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<sup>108</sup> Chris Michelsen Institute in Association with *Itad*, Building Blocks for Peace: An Evaluation of the Training for Peace in Africa Programme (Oslo: NORAD, November 2014), p. xix.

<sup>109</sup> Oral interview, Edwin Cheruiyot, Vigilance House, Nairobi, 31/07/2018.

<sup>110</sup> Overview of Recruitment', UN Police Magazine 9<sup>th</sup> edition, July 2012, p. 10.

inclination toward building up the Arab north and overlooking the Black south, something that laid the reason for post-autonomy north-south clashes.

Additionally, at the core of the competition between the north and the south was a long history of oppression of the southern Blacks by the northern Arabs. Bondage had been an organization of Sudanese life since the beginning. The slave exchanges in the south strengthened in the nineteenth century, and proceeded even after the British had smothered bondage in a lot of sub-Saharan Africa. Yearly Sudanese slave assaults into non-Muslim regions brought about the catch of endless a large number of southern Sudanese, and the obliteration of the district's soundness and economy.<sup>111</sup>

After Sudan's first free decisions in 1958, the kept disregarding of the south by Khartoum, exemplified by absence of schools, streets and extensions prompted uprisings, revolt, and the longest thoughtful war on the African landmass. The area was contrarily influenced by two common wars that held the bigger Sudan since autonomy. From 1955 to 1972, the Sudanese government battled the Anyanya revolt armed force (Any-Nya is a term in the Madi dialect which signifies 'wind venom') amid the First Sudanese Civil War, trailed by the Sudan People's Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M) in the Second Sudanese Civil War that began in 1983 and finished in 2005. Thus, the nation endured genuine disregard, an absence of infrastructural advancement, and significant pulverization and relocation. More than 2.5 million individuals were murdered and millions more progressed toward becoming outcasts and IDPs.<sup>112</sup>

A few harmony arrangements were made and different Peace Agreements were marked, annulled upon and war continued from that point. Lion's share of such harmony endeavors were driven by IGAAD and later IGAD. In the wake of acknowledging absence of advancement by the local bodies in conveying the contention to an end, the UN, AU and the US put weight on the Government of Sudan and the SPLM/An authority to locate an enduring arrangement. This brought about the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) that required the 2011 choice.<sup>113</sup>

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<sup>111</sup> Oral interview, James Akueth Lul, University of Nairobi, 18/07/2018.

<sup>112</sup> Oral interview, Michael Mading, University of Nairobi, 18/07/2018.

<sup>113</sup> Brosché, Johan. "CPA—New Sudan, old Sudan or two Sudans? A review of the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement." *Dahre, UJ Ed., Post-Conflict Peace-Building in the Horn of Africa*. 2008.



Somewhere in the range of 9 and 15 January 2011, a choice was held to decide if South Sudan ought to wind up a free nation and separate from Sudan. 98.83% of the populace voted in favor of autonomy. On 9 July 2011, South Sudan turned into the 54th free nation in Africa and since 14 July 2011, South Sudan is the 193rd individual from the United Nations.

Only months after freedom, South Sudan government confronted questionable future as equipped gatherings developed testing its supposed want to stay in power inconclusively. To confound matters, Joseph Kony's Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) likewise worked in a wide territory that included South Sudan. Between ethnic fighting wound up across the board in ensuing months as supporters of President Salva Kiir went to his barrier. The vast majority of these included Dinka – the President's ethnic gathering. In December 2011, innate conflicts in Jonglei heightened between the Nuer White Army of the Lou Nuer and the Murle.

In December 2013, a political power battle broke out between President Kiir and his previous appointee Riek Machar. The UN peacekeepers that had been positioned there incidentally to administer the change of South Sudan into a Republic had their order and time of remain extended as a major aspect of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). Up to 300,000 individuals are assessed to have been slaughtered in the war, including remarkable abominations, for example, the 2014 Bentiu slaughter. Battling in South Sudan's thoughtful war has been shared, with revolutionaries focusing on individuals from Kiir's Dinka ethnic gathering and government warriors assaulting Nuers. Around 3 million individuals have been dislodged, with around 2 million inside uprooted.

### **3.6 Specific Duties of Kenya Police in UNMISS**

Kenya Police have and keeps on being engaged with Peacekeeping Operations in nations looked with common difficulty. They take an interest in UN's mediation with an end goal to counteract heightening of war or give helpful help to regular folks, guarantee the rebuilding of lawfulness in the concerned nation and also give steadiness. In such manner, Kenya Police Officers keep on being chosen through a straightforward and very much figured framework dependent on UN

Mission organization approaches wherever a demand is gotten for arrangement from the DPKOs.<sup>114</sup>

Kenya Police in South Sudan work under UNMISS, built up on 8 July 2011 by United NSCR 1996 (2011). As of August 2015, UNMISS made out of 12,523 aggregate faculty (11,350 military and 1,173 police). The mission was set up by Security Council Resolution 1996 and reached out to 15 July 2013 by Resolution 2057. It is headquartered in the South Sudanese capital of Juba. The troop is comprised of both police and military work force. By 2014, there were around 200 Kenyan Police Officers working under UNMISS.<sup>115</sup>

These officers have been engaged with different mission exercises in South Sudan. For the most part, their jobs after entering UNMISS involve bolster for harmony combination and along these lines encouraging longer-term state building and financial improvement; bolster the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in practicing its obligations regarding strife anticipation, moderation and goals and ensure regular citizens; bolster the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in building up its ability to give security, to set up standard of law, and to reinforce the security and equity divisions. The particular obligations that Kenya Police have been associated with include:

### **3.6.1 Protection of Civilians**

The Kenyan Police peacekeepers are likewise worried about the insurance of regular citizens according to Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and are not ordered to take part in security of South Sudan's region or the power of that region. Both the administration and dissidents have been blamed for human violations coordinated at the regular people as far as anyone knows supporting the distinctive groups. The administration of South Sudan has been blamed by the US and help bunches among others of utilizing starvation as a strategy of accumulation discipline for populaces that help revolts by deliberately blocking help.<sup>116</sup> In

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<sup>114</sup> Caluto Kipkemboi Nicholas, "Report on Kenyan Contingent to United Nations Mission in Liberia, 29<sup>th</sup> December, 2012.

<sup>115</sup> Oral interview, James Limo, Parklands Sports Club, 26/07/2018.

<sup>116</sup> Washington Post Reporter, "South Sudan's people are starving, and fighters are blocking aid". *Washington Post*. 31 March 2017. Retrieved 8 July 2017. Available at, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/Africa/south-sudan-people-are-starving-and-fighters-are-blocking-aid>.

December 2013, revolt troops purportedly went into the doctor's facility in the town of Bor and butchered 126 out of 127 patients. Evidently an elderly man was visually impaired and revolts saved him<sup>117</sup>. On January 31, 2014 infringing upon the truce assention, the marked Government troops assaulted town of Leer in Unity State, driving 240 Staff and patients of Doctors without Borders to escape into the bramble. A large number of regular citizens likewise fled to the bramble. Specialists without Borders lost contact with 66% of its staff in the past situated in Leer<sup>118</sup>. It is trusted that the town was assaulted by government troops as it is the home of previous Vice President Riek Machar.

On Thursday 17 April 2014, somewhere around 58 individuals were killed and in excess of 100 injured when an outfitted crowd raged the UN base in Bor. A horde of individuals who imagined they were visiting the base to exhibit a tranquil request of opened fire on a portion of the 5,000 regular citizens who had taken haven in the UN construct murdering 58 in light of the spot. Of those murdered, 48 were regular citizens, while 10 were among the assailants. The brutality reflected strain between the ethnic Dinka and Nuer individuals. Prior to the assault, a horde of nearby Dinkas had requested a large number of Nuer shielding in the camp be moved somewhere else<sup>119</sup>. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon underlined that any assault on UN peacekeepers comprised "an atrocity."<sup>120</sup> In late 2016, in an administration assault on Yei, three towns were pulverized with 3,000 homes consumed in a solitary town. This shows how the common war in South Sudan has been a fiasco to honest regular folks. This has made security of regular people particularly in IDP camps a noteworthy need of the Kenya police in the mission focuses.

The police are associated with assurance of regular citizens evaluated to be under risk of physical savagery. This incorporates those focused by the administration powers and those focused by revolutionaries. Particular security for ladies and kids has additionally been authorized dependent on Resolution No. 1325. Ladies from minority bunches implied to agree with any group are

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<sup>117</sup> Odera, Carl (22 January 2014). "South Sudan accuses rebels of massacring 127 hospital patients". *The Daily Star*. <https://www.daystar.com.lb/News/Middle-East/2014/Jan-22244945>.

<sup>118</sup> South Sudan insecurity at Leer has devastating consequences for those hiding in bush, *Doctors without borders*. Available at, [https://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/article\\_South-Sudan-insecurity-at-Leer-has-devastating-consequences-for-those-hiding-in-bush](https://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/article_South-Sudan-insecurity-at-Leer-has-devastating-consequences-for-those-hiding-in-bush).

<sup>119</sup> Lederer, Edith M (18 April 2014). "UN Says 58 Killed in Attack on UN Base in Sudan". Posted Online 18 April 2014. [www.abcnews.go.com/US/wireStory/58-killed-attack-base-ssudan-23384020](http://www.abcnews.go.com/US/wireStory/58-killed-attack-base-ssudan-23384020).

<sup>120</sup> Lederer, Edith M (18 April 2014).

focused for rape and subjugation by the restricting sides. This is frequently a strategic move to ingrain fear into their spouses, children and fathers into surrendering or forsaking. Accordingly, ladies in camps and towns under agitator control or even under government control in dissident fortifications are attacked and compelled to work for their captors. Perceiving the pressing requirement for the general use of the rights and standards of ladies as to security, freedom, and respect of every single person, the police have been conveyed in such zones to direct camp assurance. As per Janet Lusula, a Kenyan Police Officer who served in South Sudan:

In South Sudan, gatherings of individuals, for example, ladies having a place with minority gatherings, dislodged ladies, ladies in establishments or in detainment, female kids, ladies with handicaps, elderly, and ladies got in fight zones are particularly helpless against viciousness.<sup>121</sup>

The Police are likewise associated with distinguishing proof of dangers and assaults to non-soldier populaces. This incorporates regular citizen populace in regions at high danger of contention including, Schools, spots of warship, healing facilities and oil establishments, particularly, when the legislature of the Republic of South Sudan can't or neglecting to give such security. This is done through normal communication with the non-military personnel populace, with compassionate, Human Rights and different associations.

They additionally execute a mission wide early cautioning methodology. The point is to anticipate assaults against regular citizens and to get ready for further potential assaults on UN work force and offices. Shortcoming in knowledge assembling in such manner could be cataclysmic similar to the assault in Bor that brought about 58 passings. Planning for potential assaults is done through data gathering, observing, information confirmation, early cautioning and spread and reaction instruments. This empowers the harmony attendants to envision and plan knowing the foe's potential limit. It additionally helps in readiness including moving the jeopardized gathering, for example, UN Civilian work force to safe zones. From that point onward, Formed Police Units are conveyed to give open wellbeing and security in the set-up zones.

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<sup>121</sup> Oral interview, Janet Nasumbula Lusula, Parklands Sports Club, Nairobi, 26/07/2018.

The Kenya Police unforeseen inside UNMISS have additionally been associated with exercise great workplaces, certainty building and help support of the mission's insurance system. What's more, they encourage between shared compromises. This is particularly, as to ladies and youngsters. Assurance of youngsters is principal as it encourages them to continue continuous with training and different projects. This additionally helps in getting to such offices as medicinal services for moms and youngsters. Because of congestion in camps, there is wild flare-up and spread of sicknesses in this manner requiring access to wellbeing administrations. To get to this, one may need to escape the camps. The police now and again need to go with such gatherings to shield them from ambushes by renegades and government sympathizers. Between common compromise is directed in regions with high danger of viciousness. This includes regions occupied by a few ethnic gatherings with fluctuating political loyalties. To keep struggle from happening or reoccurring, the Kenya Police are sent in such regions to do harmony making. Vincent Kitili, working in a Juba IDP camp notes that:

Sexual orientation, Child and Vulnerable People Protection (GCVPP) are basic issues which we consider continually when managing Internally Displaced Persons and partners. We receive Community Policing in all that we do. This is the policing style of decision and it is planned to set a precedent on how policing can bolster the networks it serves. The point is to impart comparable ways to deal with our South Sudanese siblings who will one day need to manage without our immediate support.<sup>122</sup>

Concurring Lusula, Kenya Police unforeseen in South Sudan can perform non-military personnel assurance obligations superior to police from alternate nations in view of the nearby ties and solid history of connection between the Kenyans and South Sudanese populace. Numerous South Sudanese have truly lived in Kenya at one point in time following the long wars of SPLM/A. A large portion of them comprehend Kenyan dialect, culture and are in this manner more liberated with Kenyans than other Peace keeping units from different nations<sup>123</sup>.

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<sup>122</sup> Oral interview, Vincent Kitili, Parklands Sports Club, Nairobi, 26/07/2018.

<sup>123</sup> Oral interview, Janet Nasumbula Lusula, Parklands Sports Club, Nairobi, 26/07/2018.

### 3.6.2 Monitoring and Investigating Human Rights

Human rights infringement is across the board in war situations. A large portion of the battling bunches regularly depend on such exercises as to prevent the populace from joining the rivals or similarly as a course in the lead of threats.

Despite the fact that confidence in the sacredness of human life has antiquated points of reference in numerous religions of the world the possibility of human rights, that is the thought that an individual has an arrangement of sacred rights basically on grounds of being human. This thought started amid the time of renaissance in the early present-day time frame. The European wars of religion and the common wars of seventeenth-century England offered ascend to the reasoning of radicalism and faith in human rights. The world wars of the twentieth century prompted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights during the 1960s, something that has kept on directing task of peacekeepers in the field. Monitoring and exploring wrongdoings to punish culprits with regards to struggle is vital as in ingrains certainty in favor of the people in question.<sup>124</sup>

The rights and standards of ladies are revered in global instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. UN perceives that the compelling execution of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women would add to the disposal of brutality against ladies and that the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, put forward in goals 1325, will reinforce and supplement the procedure. The worry is that viciousness against ladies is a deterrent to the accomplishment of improvement and harmony. Assaults on ladies and kids frequently prompt

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<sup>124</sup> Lokuji, Alfred Sebit, Abraham Sewonet Abatneh, and Chaplain Kenyi Wani. *Police Reform in Southern Sudan*. North-South Institute, 2009.

counter assaults and reprisal which makes a cycle of savagery. In this way, ensuring ladies is one method for anticipating backslide into more brutality.<sup>125</sup>

Kitili contends that Kenya Police Officers in South Sudan screen, examine, check and report cases identified with infringement and maltreatment on Human Rights and infringement on International compassionate law. The emphasis is on those wrongdoings that may add up to atrocities or violations against humankind. They examine infringement and misuses submitted against kids and ladies including all types of sexual and sex-based savagery. This is finished by quickening the usage of observing investigations and detailing game plans on struggle related sexual savagery and by fortifying the checking and revealing instrument for grave infringement against kids. He sees that:

We likewise arrange with, and offer specialized help to the African Union's Commission of request for South Sudan. The Commission archives instances of human rights maltreatment in South Sudan submitted by both the focal government and additionally activist gatherings.<sup>126</sup>

### **3.6.3 Create Conditions for Delivery of Humanitarian Assistance**

Amid clashes, conveyance of compassionate help is regularly shortened by frailty presented to Aid Agencies. Most equipped gatherings in South Sudan, as is in most African clashes have taken it to blocking philanthropic help from achieving the apparent foe regions. The point is to cause starvations and starve the adversary after which assaulting the debilitated rival turns out to be simple. A few guide offices have been assaulted in South Sudan and a significant number of the faculty came up short on the region. A greater part winds up in timberlands for a considerable length of time before they are picked and emptied. There are a few reports of staff from help offices and associations being murdered. In 2014, the then UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon communicated nauseate at the slaughtering of UN work force giving support of the malnourished South Sudanese. The UN in this way, through the UNPOL has been sending Kenya Police Unit to encourage help conveyance to require zones.

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<sup>125</sup> Oral interview, Janet Nasumbula Lusula, Parklands Sports Club, Nairobi, 26/07/2018.

<sup>126</sup> Oral interview, Vincent Kitili, Parklands Sports Club, Nairobi, 26/07/2018.

Fredrick Ikaal noticed that the police unit adds to the production of the conditions for the conveyance of compassionate help. He says that:

We guarantee sheltered and unhindered access for help work force to every one of those in need in South Sudan. For convenient conveyance of helpful help, specifically to Internally Displaced Persons in camps, security is essential. We additionally help in setting up the important security conditions, certainty building and assistance. The point is to guarantee the security and opportunity of development of the helpful supplies and office faculty. To accomplish this, we have introduced types of gear essential for satisfaction of these undertakings.<sup>127</sup>

#### **3.6.4 Supporting the Implementation of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities**

South Sudan strife started in 2010 and developed in common war in December 2013. From that point forward, battling has been going ahead with more than 300,000 individuals detailed dead by 2015. A huge number of others have been dislodged. Help office work force and UN staff have additionally been casualties of the war. Accordingly, a few Peace Agreements have been come to. In any case, a few have additionally been revoked. The primary explanation behind this is because of absence of checking of the usage procedure.

The pretended by the Kenya Police unexpected is to guarantee legitimate coordination of the harmony assention exercises. They cooperate with the Joint Technical Committee (JTC) and Monitoring and Verification group (MVM). The police offer help to crafted by the MVM who screens the usage of the Peace Agreements. The police additionally give versatile and devoted settled site security to IGAD's MVM as built up in accordance with the choices of gatherings of the IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

What's more, the police assume the job of exhorting neighborhood police organizations in South Sudan on security matters. They likewise direct watches, do network policing and evaluate the dimension of status of neighborhood establishments to continue themselves. They additionally

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<sup>127</sup> Oral interview, Fredrick Ikaal, Parklands Sports Club, Nairobi, 27/07/2018.



have sexual orientation groups that investigate issues of ladies and kids. This, they do it along the Rwandese unforeseen which has the biggest female officers on the ground. They likewise man the Joint Operational and Tactical Operational Centers. These focuses give coordination to operational exercises in the contention zones. UNPOL Units on the ground are comprised of Reporting officers, Training/Induction, Personnel, Logistic, Rotation officers, PIO (Press data Officer), PC office, and so on. Kenya officers are a piece of these units.

As per Obongo, a Police Induction Trainer, Kenya police coaches help in arranging, readiness, booking and planning all enlistment trainings. Obongo – a senior Police Officer with Kenya National Police Service gets ready Training Programs and fundamental materials for fresh debuts in South Sudan. He likewise facilitates and leads addresses to fresh introductions and assesses the Inductees. Guaranteed SAAT Instructors do in-mission SAAT tests; liaises with other IMTC Components for the smooth use of Training offices and to maintain a strategic distance from duplication of same introductions.<sup>128</sup>

Obongo notes:

What we do consider the image of the United Nations. The people group gets the chance to comprehend our significance, jobs et cetera. It is additionally an exercise toward the South Sudanese Police on the best way to direct policing exercises later on. We accept each open door we get with IDPs amid Community Policing way to deal with sharpen local people on the significance of harmony. It isn't our significant command to do discretion, however we welcome the significance of the general population understanding that harmony is an individual thing. It begins at individual dimension. As Kenyans, we comprehend this so well, as we have encountered our very own few clashes.<sup>129</sup>

### **3.7 Conclusion**

In the consequence of the First World War, the League of Nations was built up. Be that as it may, the association was never completely perceived and subsequently, neglected to turn away the Second World War. The United Nations was set up in the shadow of two worldwide clashes

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<sup>128</sup> Oral interview, Albert Obongo, Parklands Sports Club, Nairobi, 26/07/2018.

<sup>129</sup> Oral interview, Albert Obongo, Parklands Sports Club, Nairobi, 26/07/2018.

with the real reason to keep a rehash of the disasters of wars. Somewhere in the range of 1941 and 1944, four gatherings were held at which the partners talked about the foundation of another global association with the significant reason to keep up worldwide harmony and security. In spite of the fact that the pivotal inquiry of intensity sharing was settled at the Yalta meeting in 1944, it was not until the San Francisco gathering in April 1945, with the interest of fifty expresses that the Charter was formally drafted.<sup>130</sup> On June 26, 1945, the Charter was marked by every single taking an interest country and on October 24, 1945, it was approved by the partners' five noteworthy forces (the present five lasting individuals from the Security Council) and by a lion's share of the signatory States.

As far back as the 1960s, UNPOL have assumed a vital job in UN Peacekeeping missions. Kenya Police have been dynamic donors since the late 1980s. From 2011, Kenya police units have been squatted in South Sudan where they have assumed different jobs from preparing South Sudanese police, to encouraging development of helpful organizations' staff and products. The job they play has helped ease weight on the vanquished South Sudanese populace.

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<sup>130</sup> <http://www.un.org/aboutun/charter/index.html>.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4.0 CHALLENGES FACED BY KENYA POLICE IN UN MISSION IN SOUTH SUDAN**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

In the previous two decades, United Nations police have turned into an undeniably obvious and imperative piece of UN peacekeeping. Second just to military peacekeepers in numbers, around 12,600 UN police served in UN harmony activities in mid-2013. Their jobs have advanced throughout the decades from watching and answering to coaching, preparing, improving, working nearby and periodically remaining in for neighborhood police when a post-war government is being restored, regularly with worldwide help. In spite of their history inside the UN going back to the 1960s, it is just since the finish of the Cold War that their jobs have reliably included modifying, and rebuilding host state police benefit, offering them strategic and operational-level help and at times steering of law implementation themselves.

In customary police peacekeeping activities, unarmed individual cops checked the conduct of residential law implementation officers and investigated human rights infringement. They were proposed as a certainty building measure, offering some consolation to a damaged populace that maltreatment by residential police would be diminished. Such activities were minimum meddlesome and were embodied by UN tasks in the mid-1990s where police segments checked neighborhood partners. Approved quantities of UN police expanded by no less than 25 percent for each year from 2003 through 2007. The quick changes inside the UNPOL have tested UN Police since the mid-1990s and difficulties quickened toward the start of the 21st century, at first as perplexing and equivocal orders. This section examines the particular difficulties that confront UN Police Units in operational territory. The attention is on Kenya Police in South Sudan Mission. It likewise takes a gander at the center components relating to methods for dealing with stress connected by the police parts in operational regions.

#### **4.2 Challenges Faced by UN Operation in South Sudan**

By October 2014, not exactly a year since the flare-up of the common war in South Sudan, more than 100,000 individuals were harboring inside UN peacekeeping bases, looking for safe house

from savagery.<sup>131</sup> This was only a small amount of the 1.4 million individuals that had been uprooted inside the nation's outskirts and the about 500,000 that had fled to neighboring nations.<sup>132</sup> Many have encountered terrible types of brutality including killings, assault, torment and the obliteration of non military personnel property including homes, clinics and markets that give the fundamental administrations expected to survival. The savagery has likewise disturbed rural exercises diving in excess of two million individuals into extreme nourishment uncertainty.<sup>133</sup>

These are the present setback figures of a common war that emitted on December 15, 2013 and proceeds with little seek after a fast goals. The war was activated by long stretches of mounting political strains inside the decision Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) party, as of late setting President Salva Kiir against his previous Vice President. Dr. Riek Machar. Machar saw Kiir's initiative as progressively exclusionary and undermined to unseat him. Be that as it may, the reasons for the contention are considerably more mind boggling than the ongoing political emergency. They are established in divisions and complaints persisted from Sudan's second affable war (1983-2005) and the ensuing failure of the administration and universal partners to address them. This contention was likewise fanned by youth's boundless disillusionment in the administration for its inability to convey essential products and ventures that were required to appear after freedom.

In the midst of this savagery, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) endeavored to intervene a harmony understanding essentially between Kiir's legislature and Machar's supporters. The discussions started in January 2014 gained little ground and were suspended various occasions over different issues. Political gatherings, common society associations and religious gatherings—whose cooperation was frequently blocked and jobs stay constrained — communicated stress that a harmony procedure including just the warring

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<sup>131</sup> “UNMISS Protection of Civilians (POC) Sites Update,” UNMISS Media and Spokesperson Unit and Communications and Public Information Office, 23 October 2014.

<http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/14-10-Update%20%2046.pdf>.

<sup>132</sup> South Sudan Crisis Situation Report No. 59,” OCHA South Sudan, 23 October 2014,

[http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/South\\_Sudan\\_Crisis\\_Situation\\_Report\\_54\\_.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/South_Sudan_Crisis_Situation_Report_54_.pdf)

<sup>133</sup> “From Crisis to Catastrophe,” Oxfam GB et al., 6 October 2014,

[http://foodsecuritycluster.net/sites/default/files/bn-from-crisisto-catastrophe-food-security-south-sudan\\_06-10-14-en.pdf](http://foodsecuritycluster.net/sites/default/files/bn-from-crisisto-catastrophe-food-security-south-sudan_06-10-14-en.pdf).

gatherings would center exclusively around reestablishing the outfitted gatherings to control, overlooking issues of equity, responsibility and compromise. They communicated worries that the resultant harmony understanding would not handle the underlying drivers of the contention. The harmony procedure finished in the consenting to of a harmony arrangement in 2015 under outer weight from western forces and the USA. The understanding – similarly as the common social orders had forecasted never tended to the main drivers to the issues in the nation and was in the end repealed, only months after the marking. War continued in later 2015.

### **4.3 Challenges Faced by the Kenya Police in UNMISS**

Harmony activities in Africa confront a scope of vital and operational difficulties that have left a large number of them attempting to accomplish their commands. These enduring issues feature the diligent nonappearance of continued political help and in addition the propensity to twist the peacekeeping initiative.<sup>134</sup> Most critical, harmony activities are instruments not systems. To succeed, they require solid political help and a feasible methodology for compromise and compromise. Without a feasible methodology, peacekeepers may stem a portion of the most exceedingly awful manifestations of a specific emergency, yet they won't resolve the major drivers of savagery and precariousness. This has been an issue in South Sudan.

To be compelling, harmony activities should be a piece of a more extensive tool kit of peace making instruments for the United Nations and different performing artists to utilize. For instance, harmony tasks are not constantly suitable devices to convey fruitful high– level harmony negotiations.<sup>135</sup> The United Nations, the AU, and different on-screen characters ought to thus not center exclusively around preparing, preparing, and sending peacekeepers, yet rather create more extensive capacities to track and evaluate slants in sorted out savagery, help out preventive strategy and intervention through emissaries and unique political missions, force focused on assents, and advance harmony building and compromise activities.

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<sup>134</sup> Carment, D. and Schnabel, A. *Conflict Prevention: Path to Peace or Grand Illusion?* Tokyo: United Nations University Press. (2003).

<sup>135</sup> Cilliers, J. and Sturman, K. Challenges Facing the AU's Peace and Security Council, *African Security Review* 13 (1), pp. (2004)97-104.

The UN has had a nearness in South Sudan since its autonomy in 2011. UNMISS, as most contemporary UN peacekeeping activities, had a wide order with various assignments before the emergency. UNMISS's underlying duties could be condensed as to "solidify harmony and security, and to help set up the conditions for improvement in the Republic of South Sudan, with a view to fortifying the limit of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to oversee successfully and equitably and build up great relations with its neighbors." This order depended on UN Security Council, Resolution of 8 July 2011, S/RES/1996.

Following the brutality in December 2013, the UN Security Council perceived that there was no harmony to keep amidst common war and that the outrageous savagery focused against regular people, including by the state, would require an alternate methodology. The Council made an extreme stride and altogether diminished UNMISS's duties to center around four errands: ensure regular people under risk of physical viciousness, screen and research human rights infringement, make the conditions for the conveyance of compassionate help, and bolster the usage of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement.<sup>136</sup> In spite of the push to understand its objectives, UNMISS has naturally attempted to meet the desires that its remarkable and basic job in South Sudan makes. UNMISS has been attempting to utilize the UNPOL segment in understanding its commands in South Sudan. Of the UNPOL units, Kenya Police segment have assumed a basic job in the allotted jobs because of the nearby contact that South Sudanese people have had with Kenya for a considerable length of time. The way that huge numbers of the troopers and agitators have relatives and family in Kenya have helped the circumstance as trust between Kenyans in UNPOL and South Sudanese Police, fighters and revolutionaries has effectively created. There is likewise the benefit of dialect, as various South Sudanese individuals can speak Kiswahili dialect gained from Kenyan schools. Be that as it may, as other outside assurance on-screen characters, Kenya Police confront numerous difficulties in the present South Sudan emergency. These incorporate;

#### **4.3.1 Opposition toward Peace**

To begin with, the underlying foundations of this contention are implanted in the social and political texture of numerous networks. The divisions between the heroes in the contention

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<sup>136</sup> Resolution 2155 (2014), UN Security Council, 27 May 2014, S/RES/2155.

started during the 1990s amid Sudan's second considerate war and were never completely settled. Besides, the present administration effectively took an interest in that second thoughtful war utilizing merciless strategies that regularly part individuals along ethnic or between common lines. The war exacerbated existing strains or made new complaints among networks and these divisions have held on and are being misused in the present clash. While it might be conceivable to accomplish a political settlement that accommodates the major political performing artists through the progressing IGAD-driven process, such an assertion would not deliver supportable harmony among the war-influenced networks.

#### **4.3.2 Increased Vulnerability Around and Within UN Bases**

Inside the initial two months of the emergency, in excess of 80,000 individuals had just fled to the UNMISS bases for insurance. In spite of the fact that the number changes, by October 2014, it remained at 100,298<sup>137</sup>. This scale is extraordinary. At no other time have such huge numbers of individuals looked for wellbeing inside peacekeeping bases for such quite a while. Despite the fact that exertion has been made to recognize strong answers for move IDPs securely out of its bases, there are relatively few practical arrangements in sight. This makes dangers for the regular people looking for assurance inside the bases and also for the Police units' peacekeeping activities. Charles Kitur who was a piece of UNMISS contends that notwithstanding the physical security hazards, the swarming of such substantial quantities of IDPs onto the bases has likewise made genuine wellbeing security dangers to the base tenants.<sup>138</sup>

For instance, on December 19, 2013, only days into the emergency, around 2,000 youth accepted to be Lou Nuer assaulted an UNMISS base in Akobo, Jonglei. Two peacekeepers were murdered alongside no less than 11 regular people of the Dinka clan. One peacekeeper was likewise injured and military resources were taken from the base. On April 17, 2014, UN peacekeepers fended off a huge gathering of young people that assaulted the UNMISS base in Bor. Before they

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<sup>137</sup>“UNMISS Protection of Civilians (POC) Sites Update,” UNMISS Media and Spokesperson Unit and Communications and Public Information Office, 23 October 2014, <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/14-10-Update%20%2046.pdf>.

<sup>138</sup> Oral interview, Charles Kitur, Bruce House Nairobi, 1/08/2018.

figured out how to repulse this gathering, the adolescents prevailing with regards to slaughtering 58 and harming 100 individuals shielding inside the base.<sup>139</sup>

The dread of assault stays obvious for individuals looking for asylum inside the base. In the Protection of Civilian (POC) destinations in Juba, the dread of an assault is broad as dangers proceed. The latest danger happened on October 2, when near twelve outfitted SPLA fighters moved toward the POC site in Bentiu. UNMISS rejected them section and the circumstance finished without savagery. In any case, it is an update that the camps stay helpless. Paul Omwanda, sees that an effective assault on an UNMISS base would have real results. The best concern is for the substantial number of individuals thought inside — those looking for haven inside the base and those working for UNMISS or philanthropic organizations — who could be executed, assaulted, harmed, unlawfully kept or compelled to vanish. Another worry is that an effective assault would undermine the believability of the UN and its capacity to battle off future difficulties. Moreover, an assault would undermine the authenticity of the UN and peacekeeping by and large, similarly as the UN's disappointments to ensure individuals in Rwanda and Srebrenica did during the 1990s. This regularly influences the resolve for the officers (Police who are qualified for secure the regular citizens).<sup>140</sup>

#### **4.3.3 Inadequate Police Capacity Building**

Despite the fact that UNPOL and the compassionate network are attempting to give fundamental administrations to IDPs inside the bases, their requirements surpass accessible assets. Individuals thusly leave the bases to get to fundamental merchandise, for example, water, charcoal and garments, and additionally administrations, for example, doctor's facilities, banks and schools. The purposes behind IDPs to leave might be diverse in each site. For instance, at the POC site in Bentiu, there are 47,000 individuals protecting inside and ladies make a trip an extensive separation to gather water, kindling, shield materials, and so on.<sup>141</sup> In the UN House base in Juba, which is isolated into three separate locales, a few people leave the base essentially to visit

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<sup>139</sup> “UN Continues to Offer Conflicting Numbers in Akobo Massacre Death Toll,” Radio Tamazuj, 18 March 2012, <https://radiotamazuj.org/en/article/un-continues-offer-conflicting-numbers-akobo-massacre-death-toll>.

<sup>140</sup> Oral interview, Paul Omwanda, Bruce House Nairobi, 1/08/2018.

<sup>141</sup> *Gender Based Violence Rapid Assessment: Bentiu, South Sudan*, New York: International Rescue Committee, 2014.



their relatives housed in different destinations inside a similar base. Nuer understudies going to the University of Juba need to arrange their everyday entry between the POC site and the grounds to go to classes.<sup>142</sup>

Omwanda takes note of that generally ladies leave the bases rather than men, as some trust that ladies might be more averse to be executed. Notwithstanding, ladies have detailed killings, beatings, snatchings and assault. In Juba, a few IDPs revealed that ladies who had left the base to go to the market had been slaughtered or assaulted by officers. UNMISS faces various choices while deciding how to secure individuals as they leave the bases.

In the first place, UNMISS needs to figure out who is undermining the people, why how and where the dangers happen. Second, it needs to decide if some discouragement component, for example, watches, would be viable at counteracting brutality in various hotspots. This raises the test of troop numbers. UNMISS has just started watching around the borders of some POC destinations; in Bentiu, for instance, UNMISS has been utilizing foot watches in hotspot regions since August 2014 and has expanded vehicle watches not exclusively to discourage viciousness, yet in addition to give a route to those influenced by brutality to report episodes.

Kenya being involved with UN has been sending powers to South Sudan over and over. The Police should serve there for a year or two after which they are turned. Be that as it may, the quantities of police sent in South Sudan versus the remaining task at hand is lacking. Kenya Police in South Sudan are engaged with knowledge gathering exercises, swarm controls, averting general violations, preparing South Sudanese police and keeping an eye on organizations including IDP camps. However at some random time, the quantity of police in task in the nation is now and again under forty. In this manner, the faculty on the ground are exhausted. This has burdened on their confidence.<sup>143</sup>

Makumbi takes note of that in spite of the basic pretended by police in peacekeeping and Peace-fabricating, the UN faces a ceaseless bungle among free market activity for UN police. This

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<sup>142</sup> Oral interview, Paul Omwanda, Bruce House Nairobi, 1/08/2018.

<sup>143</sup> Oral interview, Alex Kobi, Parklands Sports Club, Nairobi, 27/07/2018.

demonstrates the supply of the police is regularly lower than the interest. There are a few components adding to this hole among free market activity. As opposed to the standing military limits that exist in Kenya, police are effectively utilized in policing and police experts are in this manner, frequently hesitant to discharge experienced cops for global administration notwithstanding residential policing needs. This is considerably more the case for cops having specific ability and aptitudes that are esteemed at home, and that have moved toward becoming progressively sought after in peacekeeping missions –, for example, in countering sorted out wrongdoing. Accordingly, Kenya has handled couple of officers in South Sudan as the issue of Al Shabaab psychological warfare and expanded brutality in territories of the waterfront belt, the north-west Kenya and between ethnic clashes keep on weighing vigorously on the accessibility of police for sending<sup>144</sup>.

The other component of the ineffectiveness of Kenya Police organization in South Sudan concerns the test of sending sufficient quantities of female cops. In 2009 the UN set out the objective to accomplish 20 percent female cops by 2014. To accomplish this the UN built up an all-female Selection Assistance and Assessment Team (SAAT) Training Project to get ready and assess female police preceding sending, bringing about the pilot stage a multiplying of the quantity of African female officers who passed the SAAT.<sup>145</sup> All things considered the 20 percent target has not been anything but difficult to meet.<sup>146</sup> Female cops are likewise under-spoke to in police order jobs, and as far as investment in PDT courses.<sup>147</sup>

The consideration of lady officers in the police part of harmony tasks is basic for peacekeeping execution. Female police make UN Police all the more operationally viable at its ordered assignments, including the security of regular citizens, and particularly as to ladies and kids. Ladies officers are particularly imperative in missions occurring in social settings where relations

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<sup>144</sup> Oral interview, Bernard Makumbi, Bruce House, Nairobi, 22/07/2018.

<sup>145</sup> Charles Hurlbur and Dennis Tikhomirov, 'First Ever all Female Training Course for UNPOL Candidates Launched', UN News Centre, 20 October 2014.  
<https://www.un.int/news/first-ever-all-female-training-course-unpol-candidates-launched>

<sup>146</sup> UN Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations Policing, S/2016/952, 10 November 2016, paragraph. 10. Henceforth 'SG Report on policing, 2016'.

<sup>147</sup> Global Public Policy Institute, The Right Capacities for New Challenges: Making International Police Peacekeeping More Effective for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (November 2013). *Report of the High-Level Conference on International Police Peacekeeping*, 10-11 October 2012, Berlin, p. 20.

among people are entirely managed by religious or social standards, and ladies are probably not going to approach or collaborate with male police peacekeepers. Expanding the quantities of female police peacekeepers additionally is elevated to empower a superior reaction to sexual and sex-based savagery (SGBV) in the mission territory, and to different wrongdoings against ladies and young ladies. Female UNPOL individuals are likewise said to fill in as good examples for nearby ladies and young ladies in urging them to consider policing as conceivable profession ways, loaning further help to the UN's central goal of supporting the improvement of viable, comprehensive and responsible police associations<sup>148</sup>. The under-portrayal of ladies officers in the police segment of UN mission in South Sudan has lessened the viability of UNPOL in playing out some of its commanded jobs. Mukumbi noticed that:

The jobs played by female segments are unmistakable and delicate. Instances of assault and infringement of ladies are uncontrolled in South Sudan. In a large portion of the cases, Sudanese ladies, as are ladies in other clash circumstances are not extremely open to male UNPOL officers. South Sudan individuals are socially touchy and the hole among people is broadly drawn. Hence, to completely address everyday difficulties that they confront, there is requirement for female officers. Notwithstanding, the quantity of female officers is little. Just Rwanda has a huge part of ladies however South Sudanese trust Kenyans more. So, the nearness of Rwandese doesn't have much effect.<sup>149</sup>

Inside days of the flare-up of viciousness, the UN Security Council approved an expansion in UNMISS troops and resources from 7,000 troops and 900 regular folks to 12,500 troops and a police segment, including Formed Police Units up to 1,323. In May of 2014, the Council asked for that UNMISS reconfigure and center its military, police and non military personnel parts on accomplishing the mission's command to secure regular citizens. While these means were important to reinforce UNMISS with the end goal to manage the circumstance, the size and limits of the mission are as yet deficient given the size of the emergency, the geographic region

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<sup>148</sup> UN 'Women in Peacekeeping', <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/issues/women/womeninpk.shtml>.

<sup>149</sup> Oral interview, Bernard Makumbi, Bruce House, Nairobi, 22/07/2018.

and troublesome landscape in South Sudan. Also, a portion of the expanded capacities were yet to be conveyed by mid-2015.<sup>150</sup>

#### **4.3.4 Inadequate Facilities for the UNPOL and IDPs in the Camps**

The congestion inside UN IDP tops has presented different difficulties to peacekeepers and philanthropic offices in South Sudan. In spite of the fact that individuals feel more secure inside than outside the bases and camps, there are still dangers of brutality inside the bases.<sup>151</sup> Ladies inside the UNMISS POC site in Bentiu confront the dangers of sexual brutality. The absence of sufficient sanitation offices is in any case, of specific concern. As indicated by UN OCHA, toward the finish of September 2014, there was just a single restroom for each 71 individuals in the Bentiu POC site, (Global crisis guidelines for lavatories attest that one lavatory ought to be accessible for each 50 individuals.)<sup>152</sup> and in June, IRC detailed that the ladies' toilets in numerous POC locales were found straightforwardly by the men's, making ladies defenseless while lining for the restroom or when they were looking for options in contrast to utilizing the toilet amid the day<sup>153</sup>. In packed Juba camps, there is viciousness between occupants of the POC locales, fuelled by liquor misuse or by injury.

Making safe conditions inside the bases shows quite certain difficulties for UNPOL. Criminal movement that happens inside the bases, for example, murder, assault and ambush, undermines the security of the general population looking for safe house at POC destinations. Casual equity systems can't legitimately address these violations and UNPOL has no lawful ward, foundation or instruments to arraign denounced culprits. Detainment offices have been developed at a few bases, including at UN House POC site in Juba and at the Bentiu and Malakal POC destinations to isolate charged rough guilty parties from the all inclusive community, however these people can't be held inconclusively without fair treatment. In the meantime, UNPOL can't hand some denounced guilty parties over toward the South Sudanese government to be indicted for dread

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<sup>150</sup> Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan, UN Security Council, 6 March 2014, S/2014/158.

<sup>151</sup> *Gender Based Violence Rapid Assessment: Bentiu, South Sudan*, New York: International Rescue Committee, 2014.

<sup>152</sup> "South Sudan Crisis Situation Report No. 56," OCHA, 2 October 2014, <http://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-crisis-situation-report-no-56-2-october-2014>.

<sup>153</sup> *Gender Based Violence Rapid Assessment: Bentiu, South Sudan*, New York: International Rescue Committee, 2014.

that the blamed—especially in zones of the nation that are government controlled, where IDPs looking for sanctuary at UN bases fear viciousness executed by the administration — might be abused.

Absence of instrument for the sheltered exchange of individual guilty parties toward the South Sudanese equity framework and the difficulties associated with shielding the charged from human rights manhandles have made discipline of wrongdoers in the camps troublesome. There are likewise huge difficulties in moving the individuals who are vindicated and in encouraging observer declaration the same number of decline to leave the base notwithstanding confusing the circumstance further. This implies criminals inside the swarmed camps regularly go unpunished.

Valentine Sang takes note of that:

Drawing in individuals into UNMISS mixes isn't the long-haul arrangement. The mission ought not go for that. Peacekeeping activity ought to be out there making a safe domain for individuals to remain where they are or go home where they originated from. To carry them to packed camps with poor conditions is simply one more type of barbarism.<sup>154</sup>

On the off chance that the difficulties to in-camp and zones around camps are insufficient, the UNPOL unexpected are additionally associated with obligations of finding and securing regular citizens stowing away in brambles and woodlands. IDPs shielding inside UN POC destinations speak to just around five percent of the general populace uprooted by viciousness. A portion of the inside dislodged have assembled in regions of unconstrained settlement and can be come to by help offices yet numerous others are difficult to get to. These uprooted people move to either government or resistance held territories dependent on their best estimation of where they will be most secure. In any case, they are as yet defenseless against assault, particularly when towns or different regions change hands. In a few zones, help organizations don't realize where individuals have fled to and will be unable to contact them because of weakness, poor framework and

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<sup>154</sup> Oral interview, Anonymous Peacekeeper, Bruce House, Nairobi, 1/08/2018.

lacking assets. Such sort of obligations frequently overpowers the police or the inability to contact such helpless people may result in injury.<sup>155</sup>

#### **4.3.5 Inadequate Training on Protection**

The issue identifying with PDT preparing is that the data and abilities that are the subject of PDT are not adequate for the more mind boggling errands that UNPOL are relied upon to satisfy in a mission. The scope of themes effectively shrouded in the current institutionalized PDT educational modules considered important to plan police for arrangement in harmony tasks is broad, including complex issues, for example, human rights, global philanthropic law, security of regular folks, Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), and youngster insurance. The current PDT main subjects traverses a base preparing time of about fourteen days. This is viewed as too short to cover the essential material in adequate profundity. Themes, for example, wrongdoing examination, unfortunate casualty rights, and highly sensitive situations are not tended to satisfactorily in the present educational modules contained in the Specialized Training Materials for police.

Another dangerous zone connected to a foundational hole in preparing is that of power insurance abilities among police contingents. While now and again this involves inadequate guard material, in others it is because of the disappointment of contingents to regard drive security as a need. UN Police contingents are not sufficiently arranged for ad libbed unstable gadgets, however these gadgets are progressively a risk in operational conditions.<sup>156</sup> This influences their task in unsafe condition like South Sudan in which renegades and state army are progressively contriving components for assaulting rivals including UN focuses, for example, IDP zones. The hole in preparing has been distinguished by the UN's Office for Peacekeeping Strategic Partnerships (OPSP) that has discovered that FPUs need to get pre-organization preparing particularly in assurance of regular people in the particular setting of the mission to which they are sent. Preparing in basic territories, for example, order and control, swarm administration, capture and detainment techniques, checkpoints, weapons dealing with and human rights is restricted and

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<sup>155</sup> *Gender Based Violence Rapid Assessment: Bentiu, South Sudan*, New York: International Rescue Committee, 2014.

<sup>156</sup> Luiz G. and Cruz, P. (Director, Office for Peacekeeping Strategic Partnership), 'Mission Evaluation', Presentation at IAPTC's 21<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference, Brazilia, Brazil, 30 September 2015, paragraphs 31, 35.

PDTs are scarcely modified to the working condition of the specific mission similar to the case in South Sudan.<sup>157</sup> Accordingly, there have been a few instances of fruitful assaults by radicals on UN constructs just like the case in light of Bor in 2014 in which more than 50 individuals kicked the bucket. This keeps on presenting difficulties to the 'ensured IDPs' and the peacekeepers. It has likewise prompted addressing of the functional significance of the nearness of peacekeepers in South Sudan since they can't guarantee the regular folks in their bases of their security.

Insufficient applicable preparing has been featured in assessments of ongoing PoC disappointments in South Sudan. Preparing holes have incited calls to enhance guidelines for checking the preparation and availability of Police units Protection of Civilians and after sending, assessing their operational execution.<sup>158</sup>

The other test confronted incorporate dialect obstruction. Dominant part of South Sudanese populace is uneducated, with lack of education rate of over 70%. This has made correspondence among them and the peacekeepers trouble. The failure to impart suggests that the compelling task of the police is obliged. Accordingly, the police are compelled to depend on mediators to pass on messages with the people in question. This has ended up being a test particularly for watch units which work in regions where translators aren't permitted.

#### **4.6 Coping Mechanisms Adopted by the Police in the Field**

The difficulties that the police have looked in the field have required advancement of ways of dealing with stress. To endure, the police have needed to grow close working relations with the nearby populace with whom they direct observation watches and accumulate data on looming adversary assaults. This has been useful as it has definitely lessened cases of ambushes on regular citizen insurance destinations. Furthermore, the police have regularly created working relations with compassionate offices in the zone which help in finding dislodged people in the

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<sup>157</sup> Luiz G. and Cruz, P. (Director, Office for Peacekeeping Strategic Partnership), 'Mission Evaluation', Presentation at IAPTC's 21<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference, Brazilia, Brazil, 30 September 2015, paragraphs 31, 35, paragraphs 37, 38.

<sup>158</sup> Executive Summary of the Independent Special Investigation into the Violence Which Occurred in Juba 2016 and UNMISS Response', 1 November 2016, pp. 8-10.

outskirts needing assistance. This has rescued numerous individuals who are then taken to UNPOL camps for consideration.

By nearly teaming up with different offices and regular folks in the territory, the Kenya police individuals from the UNMISS have announced relatively smooth activity instead of the early long periods of the mission when doubt and doubt made it hard to gather insight from local people.

#### **4.7 Conclusion**

The United Nations faces a phenomenal test in South Sudan. The nation has been crushed by the common war that broke out in December 2013 - only over two years after it picked up its autonomy from Sudan. Equipped performing artists on the two sides have submitted horrendous maltreatment against regular folks dependent on ethnic or political association. Since the beginning of the contention, the UN peacekeeping task has endeavored to adapt to difficulties for which it was not intended for or prepared to. Peacekeepers have attempted to figure out how to ensure the a large number of individuals who have fled to UN peacekeeping bases the nation over and the millions progressively that stay helpless against viciousness outside the range of peacekeepers and compassionate laborers. In spite of its endeavors, UNMISS faces a remarkable test. Issues with swarming, insufficient offices and dialect boundary keep on constraining the usefulness of Kenya Police parts of the UNPOL.



## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5.0 ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT OF KENYA POLICE IN THE UN MISSION IN SOUTH SUDAN

#### 5.1 Introduction

The year 2015 stamped 2 years of a political unrest in a free South Sudan. This has finished in the nation's far reaching uncertainty, an unmatched compassionate catastrophe and an increasing financial misery. This wretchedness extends as a large group of endeavors to stamp the precariousness keeps on vacillating consistently. This has required the organization of harmony guardians, among them Kenya Police Units. This section analyzed the endeavors made to determine the contention, the accomplishments and the effect made by the police in the mission. For collective responsibilities, a contingent (23) of Kenyan police officers ( many of whom women) serving in the UN Mission were praised by David Shearer (Special Representative of the Secretary- General as he awaaded) for their professional and distinguished services including community policing and protection of displaced people.<sup>159</sup>

#### 5.2 Conflict Resolution Efforts Made in South Sudan

Since 2014, a few political settlements have been come to and almost every one of them have bombed discount. The ongoing assertion is IGAD's High-Level Revitalization Forum's (HLRF) Agreement for the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan, prevalently known as the ARCSS. The ARCSS, marked in 2015, focused on tending to a political complaint essentially among SPLM fragmented gatherings—SPLM-IG ( In Government), SPLM-IO (In Opposition), and Former Detainees.

The gatherings to Agreement for resolution of conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS) have since occupied with a discussion about whether ARCSS is dead, in a comma or alive. The Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) which was entrusted with executing the assention has been not able actualize it, however it proposes that the understanding is as yet alive. In any case, the restriction bunches have demanded that ARCSS is dead and must be renegotiated. This has

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<sup>159</sup> United Nations Peacekeeping. "Kenyan police officers awarded Un medals for distinguished service in South Sudan." 26 June 2018. Retrieved from <https://unmiss.unmissions.org/kenyan-police-officers-awarded-un-medals-distinguished> on November 3, 2019.

raised odds of resurgence to struggle only months after the marking. In spite of the failure to convey the contention to an end, the centrality of the nearness of UN units particularly the Police has been noted. The jobs they have played in encouraging development of philanthropic guide, security of regular people and managing suspension of threats has cleared path for invalidation of various Peace Agreements (PA). There significance is to such an extent that the administration of South Sudan and renegade groups consented to arrange obligatory sharpening and preparing of all security organs on the UNMISS order, the status of powers assention, benefits and insusceptibilities of United Nations work force and South Sudan's commitments under pertinent universal lawful instruments, including those relating to human rights. By so doing, they reduce likely assaults on UN work force.

### **5.3 Achievements of Kenya Police in UN Mission in South Sudan**

Kenya Police unexpected in South Sudan work under UPOL. Their obligations and duties are dictated by UNMISS order of December 2013. The they work and are controlled by the UNMISS containing a few different players, they have wound up engaged with more capacities because of favorable circumstances of nearness to South Sudan and the great relations between South Sudanese and Kenyans throughout the years. Among the accomplishments to which they have eminently taken an interest in include:

#### **5.3.1 Creating Learning and Development Opportunities for the Local Women**

The United Nations Mission in South Sudan has recorded its accomplishment in the Republic of South Sudan on effort in every one of the 10 States to advance command sharpening, while additionally captivating the media.<sup>160</sup> They built up a United Nations Radio - Radio Miraya which has additionally extended gathering of its communicates to contact more extensive groups of onlookers in various new networks. The mission has likewise co-found Radio Miraya

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<sup>160</sup> Zambakari, Christopher, Tarnjeet K. Kang, and Robert Sanders. "The role of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) in protecting civilians." *Zambakari, C., Kang, TK, & Sanders, RA (2018). The Role of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) in Protecting Civilians. In SC Roach & DK Hudson (Eds.), The Challenge of Governance in South Sudan: Corruption, Peacebuilding, and Foreign Intervention (1 ed.). London, New York: Routledge (2018).*

transmitters on cell phone towers to empower more noteworthy maintainability of communicated transmissions. <sup>161</sup>

UNMISS has likewise extended its learning and improvement open doors for national staff. More than 1,500 national staff have been prepared in administration, organization, initiative and other specialized and substantive subjects. UNMISS through the police segments has been engaged with serious mindfulness raising projects on sexual misuse and misuse. Amid a time of seven weeks, 3,636 regular citizens were prepared in every one of the 10 States, alongside 588 delegates from the United Nations nation group, the Government and common society, who thus train others to advance more extensive consciousness of sexual misuse and misuse. The mission given specialized help to ladies' associations assessing the Transitional Constitution and making proposals to the National Constitutional Review Commission in regards to ladies' entrance, control and legacy of property, consideration of the eligible age for young ladies in the last constitution and the need to orchestrate standard and statutory laws to secure the privileges of ladies and young ladies. <sup>162</sup>

The UNMISS ladies have kept on giving preparing to Government and security benefits on sexual orientation mainstreaming and support to the Government to execute Security Council goals 1325 (2000). As a component of its accomplishments, the Mission prepared 275 national change specialists and proceeded with its effort through HIV/AIDS mindfulness battles, achieving in excess of 46,000 government and formally dressed faculty by March 2013. The United Nations Joint Program on HIV and AIDS proceeds with its ability building backing to the Government. <sup>163</sup>

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<sup>161</sup> Lokuji, Alfred Sebit, Abraham Sewonet Abatneh, and Chaplain Kenyi Wani. *Police Reform in Southern Sudan*. North-South Institute, 2009.

<sup>162</sup> Rolandsen, Øystein H. "Small and far between: peacekeeping economies in South Sudan." *Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding* 9.3 (2015): 353-371.

<sup>163</sup> "Bringing South Sudan Together: UN Records Achievements in South Sudan" 27 March 2013 <http://www.gurtong.net/ECM/Editorial/tabid/124/ctl/ArticleView/mid/519/articleId/10350/UNMISS-Records-Achievements-In-South-Sudan.aspx>.

In any case, the UNMISS report remorsefully takes note of that in spite of endeavors to guarantee the nation sustains calmly, the unstable security circumstance in the northern outskirts zones and the proceeded with exercises of outfitted gatherings in Jonglei State presented dangers for United Nations staff, as did the expansion in culpability, especially equipped burglaries and hijackings in some urban focuses in the nation. Following the shooting down of its helicopter on 21 December, UNMISS direly inspected and further fortified air wellbeing measures.<sup>164</sup> On 18 February 2013, four military team individuals and a helicopter of the Rwandan Aviation Unit that arrived in Yei, Central Equatoria State, were compromised and kept for two and half hours by individuals from the Sudan People's Liberation Army and the County Commissioner, regardless of the Mission having composed with the Sudan People's Liberation Army before the flight. The team was discharged after mediation by Sudan People's Liberation Army Headquarters.

In spite of its work, UNMISS has been blamed for inclination. In a discharged press proclamation, SPLA I/O blamed UNMISS for encouraging government tasks against the SPLA in Opposition in South Sudan. Accordingly, one of the key exercises from UNMISS since 2013 has spun around impression of lack of bias and the ramifications of view of predisposition on connections. This emerges out of problem that UNPOL and UNMISS as a rule faces which spins around the way that on one hand UNMISS should work as an inseparable unit with the legislature of South Sudan to determine the common clash. On the hand, the UNPOL needs to consider the administration in charge of the abominations it submits against non military personnel populace from the restriction regions.

The 2014 command calls for progressing PoC through bury alia "normal collaboration with the non military personnel populace and intimately with helpful, human rights and advancement associations, in zones at high danger of contention including schools, spots of love, clinics and the oil establishments"<sup>165</sup>. Sharing data with UNMISS in the past was synonymous with imparting data to the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and SPLA. The nearby

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<sup>164</sup>Stensland, Andreas Oien, and Ingrid Marie Breidlid. "The UN Mission and local churches in South Sudan: opportunities for partnerships in local peacebuilding." *conflict trends* 2011.3 (2011): 29-36.

<sup>165</sup> Office of Internal Oversight Services 2013. Audit Report 2013/064. Audit of Air Transportation Management in the United Nations Mission in South Sudan. 7 August 2013.  
Online at [http://www.un.org/depts/oios/pages/other\\_oios\\_reports.html](http://www.un.org/depts/oios/pages/other_oios_reports.html).

working connection among UNMISS and territorial truce observing powers has brought about indistinguishable test from some local performing artists have personal stakes in the South Sudan emergency<sup>166</sup>. The enthusiasm of neighboring nations in the contention has made it essential and troublesome for UNMISS to separate to the counter government supporters the distinctions in job, command and duties of the local power.<sup>167</sup> The apparent parallel enthusiasm of neighboring states in the contention has made Riek Machar to freely contradict the nearness of a provincial power in South Sudan. In spite of the fact that the fundamental guilty party has been Uganda whose powers battle along government powers – giving flying help. Machar's group has communicated disdain to all territorial power, something that has influenced the task of Kenyans in South Sudan. They are seen with doubt by the SPLA/IO and its supporters. Networks and non military personnel populaces in South Sudan have been wary of closer associations with the security powers of the neighboring states.

### **5.3.2 Protection and Inculcation of Women in Peace Processes**

In the midst of equipped clash, ladies and young ladies with handicaps are placed in especially powerless circumstances because of the consolidated hazard elements of sex and incapacity. They confront high dangers of viciousness, provocation, disregard, abuse and mental injury. Ladies and young ladies with incapacities are more averse to approach basic wellbeing data and to have the capacity to shield themselves or look for assurance from up and coming risk. Amid struggle, they additionally risk procuring new types of hindrance, given the need or loss of particular assistive gadgets and versatility helps and disturbances in consideration giving frameworks.<sup>168</sup> Since they don't have the equivalent political rights, specialist, assets or

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<sup>166</sup> <sup>166</sup> Of particular importance is the regional transport and oil and natural gas extraction. Being a land-locked country makes South Sudan particularly vulnerable to the influence of neighbouring states for export-import requirements. South Sudan has forged regional transport networks with Uganda and Kenya and is preparing for inclusion in the new regional oil exporting pipeline project by connecting either via Uganda and Kenya or Ethiopia to ports in Lamu or Djibouti respectively.

<sup>167</sup> The Ugandan People's Defence Force (UPDF) has been fighting alongside the SPLA and pro-government forces since the start of the conflict providing critical air support as well as increased military capacity for the embattled regime. Riek Machar has publicly stated his opposition to the regional force.

<sup>168</sup> Zambakari, Christopher, Tarnjeet K. Kang, and Robert Sanders. "The role of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) in protecting civilians." *Zambakari, C., Kang, TK, & Sanders, RA (2018). The Role of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) in Protecting Civilians. In SC Roach & DK Hudson (Eds.), The Challenge of Governance in South Sudan: Corruption, Peacebuilding, and Foreign Intervention (1 ed.). London, New York: Routledge (2018).*

command over their condition and needs, most classifications of ladies endure an expansion in aggressive behavior at home amid and after clash, which is regularly identified with moving sexual orientation jobs.

Under UNSCR 1325, the Security Council strengthens the way that in every furnished clash ladies ought not simply be taken a gander at as powerless casualties of war and brutality, yet they ought to be completely perceived as having dynamic and basic jobs as warriors, harmony developers, legislators, network pioneers and activists and ought to be effectively engaged with all harmony goals and recreation forms. By barring ladies from harmony building forms their capacity to recuperate from struggle and viably take an interest in the remaking of their networks and nations is incredibly undermined and the manageability of harmony and security in nations rising out of contention is extremely traded off.

Exercises of UNPOL identified with insurance of ladies depend on the command of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and the exercises to be executed fall under the four mainstays of the goals which include:

- a) Prevention: This includes decrease in struggle and all types of basic and physical brutality against ladies, especially sexual and sex based viciousness;
- b) Participation: Inclusion of ladies and ladies' interests in basic leadership forms identified with the avoidance, administration and goals of contentions;
- c) Protection: This goes for guaranteeing that ladies' wellbeing, physical and emotional well-being and monetary security are guaranteed and their human rights regarded; and
- d) Relief and recuperation: UNPOL is ordered to encourage and guarantee that ladies' particular needs are met in struggle and post-strife circumstances.

A few endeavors have been made to guarantee that these columns are acknowledged as per UNSCR 1325. Kenya Police as per UN commands move around gathering knowledge on territories in which ladies are probably going to be influenced by auxiliary savagery beginning from the continuous common war. Such ladies are moved to safe zones, especially, UN bases and IDP camps from where they are breast fed, advised and instructed essential security plans.

Workshops are held where ladies are sharpened on security circumstance outside camps and risks are they prone to confront when presented to such conditions. Monetary security is acknowledged through arrangement of required offices and assets whose appropriation is encouraged by UNPOL.<sup>169</sup>

Cheruiyot, an officer who served in South Sudan between June 2016 and December 2017 notes that:

I am glad that my whole unexpected returned home securely, with nobody hurt. We came back with our nobility flawless, having achieved the errand our nation sent us to do, which is securing and guaranteeing wellbeing of those influenced by clashes in South Sudan. Serving my nation and the influenced populace in South Sudan is an exceptionally satisfying knowledge.<sup>170</sup>

Because of their great work, an unforeseen of Kenyan cops was commended for their expert and recognized support of the United Nations and the general population of South Sudan and granted awards amid a function in the capital Juba. The 23 officers had presented with the UN Mission in South Sudan for a year, completing an assortment of obligations including network policing and ensuring dislodged individuals in Protection of Civilian destinations, huge numbers of whom are ladies and kids. Their nearby connection with the defenseless regular folks was the premise of their fulfilling. As per Chief Inspector Irene Kerubo, a Police Officer who served amid this period:

It has been a significant affair figuring out how the contention has influenced them and getting a chance to converse with them, to guide and insight them about general life and everything they can do on an individual dimension to get by in the Protection of Civilian locales (PoC). I have additionally delighted in conversing with the ladies about existence after the POCs when, at long last,

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<sup>169</sup> Oral interview, David Cheruiyot, Bruce House Nairobi, August 4<sup>th</sup> 2018.

<sup>170</sup> Oral interview, David Cheruiyot, Bruce House Nairobi, August 4<sup>th</sup> 2018.

South Sudan gets harmony and also reassuring the youngsters to comprehend that the POC isn't the finish of life, they have an actual existence after that<sup>171</sup>.

As he granted the UN Medal to the officers, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, David Shearer, lauded the officers for performing professionally and with uprightness and said that their families and nation ought to be glad for them. He noticed that they had worked in numerous hazardous and remote areas the nation over during an era of progressing viciousness. He portrayed that:

I needed just to recognize the condition that you are working in and the commitment and the administration that you are giving in those situations. They are difficult spots to be and when you're in those conditions you understand how far from your friends and family and relatives also."

The Kenya Police Officers noticed that their lives have been advanced by their time working close by UN partners from a wide range of societies and also the general population of South Sudan. They affirmed to have returned home glad for their administration, sure they had any kind of effect. Key among their triumphs has been the capacity to inspire ladies to take part in harmony forms. The fact of the matter is that ladies in South Sudan are the greatest casualties of the common war. Notwithstanding passings, misfortune to property and uprooting, the ladies additionally endure sexual orientation based brutality including assault. In light of their all the more needs, when contrasted with men, ladies regularly confront huge deficiency of offices and different needs even in seen safe security camps. In this manner, they are the practical objectives of harmony forms as the supposition is that they are probably going to acknowledge harmony effectively because of the numerous difficulties they look from the war. Through casual ladies gatherings, the UNPOL have possessed the capacity to infiltrate the inside, regularly unreliable zones from where they empty potential unfortunate casualties to safe zones. Ladies additionally help in directing little gathering harmony talks. It's from such gatherings that groups of onlookers for substantial gatherings are determined.

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<sup>171</sup> United Nations Peace Keeping, "Kenyan Police Officers Awarded UN Medals for Distinguished Service in South Sudan." Source: <https://unmiss.unmissions.org/kenyan-police-officers-awarded-un-medals-distinguished-service-south-sudan>.



Peacekeeping activities in South Sudan have demonstrated that they can work all the more effectively with UN improvement organizations on network commitment and compromise activities. For instance in August, UNMISS and UNDP upheld a compromise activity driven by Dinka and Nuer ministers that united Dinka ladies from the more noteworthy Bor region and Nuer ladies looking for insurance at the UNMISS base in Bor. The contribution of ladies supposedly had more effect as ladies are accepted to have more impact on their families, especially young people. In this manner, through them, harmony effortlessly spreads far and wide<sup>172</sup>.

### **5.3.3 Access to Justice and Rule of Law**

There keeps on being across the board viciousness and wilderness in South Sudan, joined by an absence of institutional ability to address appropriate issues. The peacekeepers related to United Nations Development Program (UNDP) have propelled venture pointed that elevates access to equity and reinforces principle of law establishments through mediations at the institutional and network level through a segment wide, comprehensive methodology intended to build the accessibility, versatility, and agreeableness of equity benefits in South Sudan. The National Prisons Service of South Sudan (NPSSS) feted the graduation of the principal clump of 226 detainees and jail staff prepared in eight exchanges at the Vocational Training Center in Juba Central Prison. The preparation was led by UNPOL unexpected.<sup>173</sup>

This methodology looked for a positive harmony among free market activity side intercessions to guarantee that changes are receptive to the developing needs of networks served. This iterative procedure requires proof based programming and in this manner satisfactory interest in wrongdoing insights, court case administration, recidivism rates and jail congestion to encourage arrangement leaders to send assets productively and successfully.

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<sup>172</sup> "Dinka and Nuer Women Meet for Peace in Bor," Radio Tamazuj, 2 August

2014, <https://radiotamazuj.org/en/article/dinka-and-nuer-women-meet-peace-bor>.

<sup>173</sup> Zambakari, Christopher, Tarnjeet K. Kang, and Robert Sanders. "The role of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) in protecting civilians." *Zambakari, C., Kang, TK, & Sanders, RA (2018). The Role of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) in Protecting Civilians. In SC Roach & DK Hudson (Eds.), The Challenge of Governance in South Sudan: Corruption, Peacebuilding, and Foreign Intervention (1 ed.). London, New York: Routledge (2018).*

In supplement, end client studies to evaluate the view of individual wellbeing and security and the propriety of administrations gave was directed to advance resident commitment in the state building process.<sup>174</sup>

The point of the institutional building program was to guarantee that limit of Police, Prisons, Ministry of Justice, Judiciary and lawful guide administrations was reinforced. It was additionally intended to expanded access to equity to subjects of South Sudan with an uncommon spotlight on powerless gatherings and ladies; lessen case build-up and drawn out and self-assertive detainment at state level; and cultivate ascertainment of standard law through nonstop research.<sup>175</sup> To understand this, one hundred and sixty-one defenseless individuals (67 female) in seven states got lawful guidance, directing, referrals, intervention administrations and court observing. One hundred and thirty-eight (38 percent female) members (80 police work force and 58 network individuals) were prepared on network policing everywhere throughout the nation. Pre-and post-preparing evaluations indicated an expanded comprehension and information of issues secured amid the trainings. Joint night watches including police and local people were figured to take care of distinguished wrongdoing hotspots.

The South Sudan National Police Service's quarterly wrongdoing insights reports demonstrate that detailed occurrences of wrongdoing in seven focused on states lessened from 38,328 of every 2014 to 33,005 of every 2015, showing a general increment in network security in zones where UNPOL-UNDP ventures were directed. UNDP underpins the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) and NPSSS in delivering the insights reports to break down wrongdoing examples and areas with the end goal to lessen wrongdoing. The UNPOL trains the SSNPS in fighting wrongdoing in influenced territories. Sixteen percent of an expected 38,079 police work force were issued personality cards after a thorough check practice where 23,022 (3,348 female) were confirmed and affirmed. The check procedure guarantees SSNPS chooses qualified police

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<sup>174</sup> Zambakari, Christopher, Tarnjeet K. Kang, and Robert Sanders. "The role of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) in protecting civilians."

<sup>175</sup> UNDP, "South Sudan: Democratic Governance, Stabilization, Support to Access to Justice and Rule of Law." [http://www.ss.undp.org/content/south\\_sudan/en/home/ourwork/democraticgovernance/access\\_to\\_justice\\_rule\\_of\\_law.html](http://www.ss.undp.org/content/south_sudan/en/home/ourwork/democraticgovernance/access_to_justice_rule_of_law.html).

work force to be conveyed in the Joint Integrated Police for the Implementation of Peace Agreement.<sup>176</sup>

To enhance reaction productivity to crises, the task teamed up with Juba City Council to name and introduce 300 road signs in Juba city. The point is to encourage responders to catch culprits engaged with criminal exercises and hand them over to the concerned police divisions for further lawful activity. In organization with UNMISS, 32 investigators (five female) were prepared on human rights, examinations, observing and detailing and 40 faculty from the Ministry of Justice, NPSSS and SSNPS (among them eight females) were prepared.

#### **5.4 Impact of Kenya Police in Multidimensional UN Peace Operation in South Sudan**

Notwithstanding prominent intercession endeavors by numerous African and Western governments, SPLM and SPLM-IO have declined to end the contention that has so far undermined advancement gains accomplished since freedom and intensified the compassionate circumstance. The keeping battling has murdered more than 10,000 and dislodged 1.5 million individuals from their homes while a helpful emergency undermine millions more. The most noticeably awful battling has occurred in the oil rich town of Bentiu in Unity State, where many unarmed regular people have been killed and their properties either devastated or plundered. Adding to these catastrophes is a developing weakness across the nation. The United Nations has severally undermined to force endorses on the two sides as they are blameworthy of the utilization of kid troopers and slaughter of regular citizens, however the dangers have not had any critical effect on the warring SPLM pioneers.<sup>177</sup> Instances of sexual brutality against ladies in contradicting groups are likewise uncontrolled. Ladies are focused for assault and snatchings.

The common war in South Sudan has had significant repercussions on the officially battling economy. The financial future to a great extent relies upon the result of the common war and its considerable demonstrated oil saves. From the earliest starting point of the contention until the finish of January 2014, oil generation dropped by 20%, which highly affected world markets. Whenever Kiir and Machar did not maintain the harmony assertion of 2015, the generation

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<sup>176</sup> Schia, Niels Nagelhus, and John Karlsrud. "Where the rubber meets the road?: Friction sites and local-level peacebuilding in Haiti, Liberia and South Sudan." *International Peacekeeping* 20.2 (2013): 233-248.

<sup>177</sup> Oral interview Julia Munini, Police Headquarters Nairobi, 4<sup>th</sup> August 2018.

diminished considerably more and the economy kept on battling. The Juba routine determines about 98% of its spending incomes from oil. Not just has the common war effectively affected oil creation, yet in addition South Sudan's association with the previous provincial ace vigorously impacts its national economy.<sup>178</sup>

Past oil, the economy of South Sudan relies on farming and peaceful exercises. South Sudan is one of the most extravagant rural territories with its fruitful soil and bottomless water supply. Rural action is principally peaceful, with the principle household domesticated animals being cows, alongside littler domesticated animals, for example, sheep, goats, camels and chickens. The focal monetary inquiry identifies with the length of the contention as up until now. The war has extraordinarily impacted rural generation through disturbances as agriculturists are dislodged and their produces and domesticated animals assaulted, demolished down and plundered.<sup>179</sup>

Notwithstanding its bounty of regular assets, South Sudan stays a standout amongst the most immature nations on the planet. For instance, just 15% of South Sudanese claimed a cell phone by 2014. Before battling broke out in late 2013, the nation hoped to embrace numerous improvement ventures including railroad ventures, landing area key streets, redevelopment of the port at Lamu and hydroelectric dam. For these enormous monetary tasks to remove, a serene domain was direly required, particularly as it was still crisp in the brain of numerous on how the 1983-2005 North-South clash had influenced advance in the south. Entrepreneurs have likewise been influenced by the warring condition. Clients have fled the impacts of the war hindering business and sending numerous back to joblessness. Rebuilding of harmony is in this manner, the most essential present that Kiir and Machar can give lion's share of the quiet and financial aspiring South Sudanese. The economy has felt noteworthy negative impacts from the contention. Indeed, even before the contention, South Sudan experienced far reaching neediness and as of late. As indicated by the UN, 3.7 million individuals need nourishment help because of the uprooting of thousands of South Sudanese and expanded neediness.

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<sup>178</sup> John Juac Deng, "The Catastrophic Consequences of South Sudan's Civil War". Source: <http://www.southsudannation.com/the-catastrophic-consequences-of-south-sudans-civil-war/> Accessed 11 February, 2018.

<sup>179</sup> Oral interview, Edwin Kimaru, Police Headquarters, Nairobi, 4<sup>th</sup> August 2018.

The current clash in South Sudan has prompted an awful human butcher, most exceedingly bad philanthropic and financial emergencies and escalated banter over SPLM's ability and appropriateness to oversee South Sudan. The strengthening of personality legislative issues has influenced the political requests on the resistance and limited the scope of conceivable answers for the contention. In the most dire outcome imaginable, it may harm the respectability of South Sudan as a political unit; a honesty which was delicate from the begin. The contention has influenced every one of the circles of economy and public activity of the general population. It has uplifted ethnic pressures, trust and influenced the limit of youngsters from various networks particularly from the Nuer and the Dinka to connect unreservedly through relational unions and other social exercises.

### **5.5 UNMISS Performance Record in South Sudan**

The UN Peace mission in South Sudan has confronted different difficulties and enlisted blended record. Maybe most indefensibly, UNMISS troops are requested to place themselves in damage's way without confirmations that should they be injured, they will get expeditious consideration. At the point when Chinese peacekeepers were hit by a RPG amid a battle in Juba, there was no careful group or blood donation center nearby at the Mission's greatest base. UNMISS was neither ready to anchor SPLA bolster for clearing, nor willing to transport the setbacks without that endorsement. Two peacekeepers kicked the bucket. The effect on peacekeepers' resolve was decimating.

In any case, notwithstanding considering the insufficient help it has gotten, the Mission has missed the mark in ensuring regular people and encouraging compassionate access. While able early cautioning components have been produced, they have frequently not converted into viable possibility arranging and planning. In February 2016, there were signs that the circumstance was crumbling in Malakal, including inside the POC site. Helpful people asked the Mission's office there to set up a hazard alleviation plan, yet UNMISS authorities disputed. At the point when public viciousness inside the POC site declined into an assault on the camp by SPLA powers, the Mission was gotten not well arranged and reacted feebly and simply after a huge deferral. In the

UN's lawn, no less than 30 regular people were slaughtered and around 33% of the camp was set on fire.<sup>180</sup>

Notwithstanding lack of foresight, the record of particular contingents is blended. Certain units, especially the Mongolians, are regarded by help laborers and South Sudanese regular citizens for their readiness to send to high-chance situations and utilize compel when important to secure regular people. Others have performed insufficiently, some reliably so. As the Malakal brutality unfurled, one peacekeeping unforeseen relinquished its posts along the border, permitting SPLA warriors to enter. In Juba, peacekeepers neglected to react notwithstanding when they saw a lady's snatching outside the POC site.<sup>181</sup>

Numerous issues come from feeble order and control, a test not one of a kind to UNMISS. UN examinations concerning Malakal and Juba have demonstrated a repeat of different issues, including insufficient network commitment; permeable POC site fencing; troops' misconception of UNMISS tenets of commitment; and officers' refusal to pursue orders.

UNMISS's security troubles have influenced philanthropic activities. In territories around the POC destinations where UNMISS does not watch, associations like Nonviolent Peace compel have needed to fill the hole by going with ladies gathering kindling. All the more for the most part, the Mission's powerlessness to extend constrain outside the POC locales has expanded the requirement for regular folks to look for shelter inside. Helpful help has, thusly, regularly focused disproportionately on these locales, despite the fact that by far most of uprooted individuals, including the most defenseless, are somewhere else.

Helpful associations' failure to depend on UNMISS was revealed when, on 11 July, SPLA officers raged the Terrain compound, which housed staff from a few associations. The warriors continued to explicitly and physically attack universal guide laborers and to execute a South Sudanese writer. An UN-ordered examination discovered that UNMISS gotten data about the assault soon after it started. Requests were given coordinating Quick Reaction Forces (QRF) to

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<sup>180</sup> Matt Wells, "The Mixed Record of UN Peacekeeping in South Sudan". Humanitarian Practice Network. Source: <https://odihpn.org/magazine/the-mixed-record-of-un-peacekeeping-in-south-sudan>.

<sup>181</sup> Matt Wells, "The Mixed Record of UN Peacekeeping in South Sudan".

react, however no QRF at any point left the UNMISS base, regardless of Terrain's area just a kilometer away. While the hesitance was at first faultless – SPLA tanks obstructed the way, and the Mission's medicinal consideration and departure issues had been uncovered – contingents declined to react even after UNMISS anchored SPLA help to explore the street. More terrible, UNMISS raised desires now and again that it would intercede, undermining the quest for options. The occurrence extended divisions between the Mission and helpful people and constrained associations to upgrade emergency courses of action.

There have additionally been instances of rape by the UN Peace Keepers. For example, in February, Reuters revealed that the U.N. peacekeeping mission in South Sudan had reviewed a Ghanaian police unit working at one of its security camps while it researches charges that some of them were engaged with sexual maltreatment. The UNMISS, it was accounted for, had asked the 46-part unit to come back to the capital Juba from its Protection of Civilians site in Wau, northwest of Juba, after an examination was propelled into a dissension that individuals from the unit were having sexual relations with ladies living at the camp.<sup>182</sup> This has seriously messed with the connection between local people and the UN. Local people give a significant part of the crude knowledge whereupon UN Early cautioning and reaction frameworks are based.

Because of its lead in the task, UNMISS has gone under much feedback for its execution, however it has time and again been a substitute as the gatherings to the contention, South Sudan's local neighbors and the Security Council have been reluctant or unfit to stop monstrosities or consider responsible those mindful. The Juba viciousness, and UNMISS's powerlessness to move outside its bases amid that period, justifiably prompted profound worry inside the compassionate network about UN peacekeeping. In any case, numerous regular folks in South Sudan would be in a much more regrettable position without the Mission's quality. With progressing savagery against regular folks and the potential for further decay, the Mission require both to get more help and to straightforwardly address its shortcomings.

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<sup>182</sup> George Obulutsa, Nairobi, “U.N. South Sudan Mission Recalls Police Unit Over Sex Abuse Allegations”. February 24, 2018. Available at: <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-southsudan-unrest/u-n-south-sudan-mission-recalls-police-unit-over-sex-abuse-allegations-idUSKCN1G80LC>.

## **5.6 Specific Impact of Kenya Police Unit in the South Sudan Mission**

Notwithstanding, the disappointments of UNMISS task by and large, a few victories has been recorded by Kenyan police in South Sudan. The Officers and youngsters were feted by the UN for recognized work. This depends on their eagerness to take part in regularly additional exercises outside their orders of guarding the POC destinations. Furthermore, Kenyan Police in South Sudan have from the beginning exhibited polished methodology in their collaboration with local people. Instances of unfortunate behavior as are with different units have not been recorded, and the police are known to have great relations with local people. Kenya police, particularly ladies, give directing and guiding to Sudanese ladies harrowed by brutality on family and life matters.

Be that as it may, it is difficult to perhaps sum up the inclusion of the police in the UN Mission as a win, since up until this point, the UN Mission is to a greater degree a disappointment than a win. In spite of being trusted with the duty to secure life, a great many South Sudanese regular folks keep on dieing, some in full perspective of harmony guardians in POC campgrounds, The failure of the Mission to convey the contention to a stop makes it unthinkable for any Unit associated with the task to sort its inclusion as a win, particularly in the general feeling of the term.

## **5.7 Conclusion**

Joint Nations missions unite peacekeepers from various nations however with a similar motivation behind reestablishing and looking after wellbeing, security, steadiness and harmony. Kenya has assumed a critical job in harmony working in South Sudan both as a harmony keeping troop benefactor and in harmony talks between its pioneers.

This section concentrated on the accomplishments and effect that Kenya Police as a Unit inside UNPOL have made in the United Nations-drove UNMISS task. Joined Nations Mission in South Sudan was set up to help the legislature of South Sudan in the solidification of harmony and security. Amid its first years, UNMISS attempted to locate a dependable harmony between its, now and again, clashing orders to: bolster the administration, consider it responsible, and ensure civilians. However, its segments, especially, police have figured out how to rescue some pride



through their inclusion in insurance of non-military personnel, refinement of ladies on their rights and association in harmony forms. Kenya police, on account of their nearby relations with South Sudanese, have assumed a basic job in every one of these commands. Regardless of the general shortcoming of UNMISS, a portion of its parts, including Kenya Police Unit have assumed a honorable job of encouraging arrangement of help and guarding POC destinations subsequently lessening the effect of the viciousness on the regular citizens.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **6.0 CONCLUSION**

This investigation tried to survey the job, difficulties, accomplishments and effect of the association of Kenya Police Component in the multidimensional UN Peace Keeping Mission in South Sudan, propelled in 2013. To accomplish this, the examination made utilization of both optional documentations and essential - field-work based materials.

The investigation set up that in December 2013, South Sudan dropped into viciousness as the early state was overwhelmed by a power battle between President Salva Kiir and the previous Vice President, Riek Machar. All through 2013, Salva Kiir – leader of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GRSS), executive of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), and pioneer of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) – confronted expanding difficulties to his capacity. In March of that year, Kiir's Vice President, Riek Machar freely declared his goal to end up the pioneer of the SPLM. Therefore and other seen dangers to his initiative, Kiir started to lessen Machar's forces and expel others from key positions at the national and state level. The progressions finished in Kiir's expulsion of his whole bureau, including Machar, in July of that year.

On December 6, 2013, Machar and a gathering of people that had been expelled by Kiir held a public interview acquainting a plan with democratize the SPLM and requiring a gathering of the SPLM's Political Bureau, the gathering's most astounding official body. The expelled government officials still held positions in the SPLM – Machar, for instance, remained the Deputy Chairman of the SPLM – and trusted that they could direction a larger part in the Political Bureau. Kiir opposed the requires a gathering of the Political Bureau and rather assembled a conference of the National Liberation Council (NLC), the gathering's authoritative organ.

In spite of calls by the expelled government officials for a deferral, Kiir held the NLC meeting on December 14 and 15. Kiir opened the gathering by making a dubious reference to Machar's endeavor to remove the SPLM initiative in 1991. The gathering at that point considered records

that would decide how the gathering authority, including the administrator, was chosen or named. The disagreeing voices of Machar and others were disregarded. In challenge, Machar and others restricting Kiir's initiative and the bearing of the SPLM did not go to the second day of the NLC meeting. The contention turned fierce on the night of December 15 as battling broke out inside the presidential monitor. Battling at that point spread to the Giyada neighborhood of Juba and the SPLA Headquarters at Bilpam. On December 16, Kiir blamed Machar for an endeavor upset and requested the capture of some of the people associated with restricting him. Machar gotten away capture and denied that his aim was to expel Kiir in an upset. The battling spread to army bases crosswise over Juba and built up an ethnic component – a considerable lot of the powers faithful to Kiir had a place, as Kiir, to the Dinka ethnic gathering, while a significant number of the powers that upheld Machar were Nuer.

In merely days, the viciousness changed in two disturbing ways. To start with, rather than being constrained to security drives, it started to spread to the non-military personnel populace. Troopers on each side started to target regular folks of the other clan – government powers, for instance, allegedly travelled through Nuer-lion's share neighborhoods, slaughtering or stealing Nuer men. Dinka and Nuer regular folks additionally started to assault each other, out of dread or in countering. Second, the viciousness spread to different parts of the nation, at first Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. On-screen characters faithful to Machar or looking for vengeance for the outrages in Juba conflicted with warriors faithful to Kiir. In a little more than seven days, Machar's supporters had assumed control over the capitals of these three states. As the emergency drew on, the towns changed hands a few times, each time causing dread and change among regular people. Powers on each side likewise purposely focused on regular citizens based on clan, including through way to-entryway inquiries and assaults on houses of worship, mosques and healing centers.

In attempt to understanding the inter-clan conflicts division collective action theory was used. According to the collective action theory historical information and present day society reveal occasional, intermitted or incessant, spontaneous and fluid actions by different groups, for example, there have been riots, mass demonstrations and pressure for social change. This was a typical example of what the researcher found out in the study area. That, members of the two

clans act in solidarity. They also demonstrated solidarity in their settlement patterns and the way they accommodate those displaced by conflicts.

Marx was a proponent of conflict theory focusing on class struggle. As such, the proposition of the theory in this study is that collective action originates from mal-distribution of resources. Hence, collective actions is relatively fluid, unstructured, unpredictable and sometimes violent. This was also observed in the study. While addressing the first objective of the study, the researcher found that land and land-related issues were the main causes of the conflicts. In fact, findings highlight boundary disputes in particular and irregular allocation of land to people that were not supposed to get, as the main causes of violent conflicts in the study area.

However, the researcher observed that given the mitigation effort that the researcher highlighted, not all the members of the clans were acting in solidarity with their clansmen/women. For instances, religious organizations brought together pastors and elders from both clans to preach peace and reconciliation for the clans. Therefore, the act of being neutral actors was vital in mitigating violence and managing conflict situation. This means that the theory then is limited depending on the individual roles of the members of the clans. Basing on the findings in objective one, the researcher concludes that the persistent conflicts in Sudan are triggered mainly by factors from within the clans – particularly land-related issues, and partly, by factors beyond control of those clans, especially when the whole land issues is politicized and sides are taken. In regard to the second objective, the researcher concludes that the inter-clan conflicts among the people have had both positive and negative implications on the households in the study area. However, in terms of household's socio-economic development status, the conflicts have compromised the household's livelihood opportunities for majority of the residents. The researcher basing on the findings concludes that conflicts cannot be resolved by one major stakeholder. It is a team and all-inclusive process that involves the participation of various actors. However, given its mandate, the government must lead the talk and action for the rest to be successful in their efforts.

Machar and his supporters shaped the SPLM/An In Opposition (SPLM/An IO) to battle transparently against the SPLM/An and the GRSS. The battling in the long run spread to seven

of South Sudan's ten states. What started as conflicts between units of the Presidential Guard spread into real battling past the capital that went up against an ethnic measurement. Multi month after the battling started, the International Crisis Group evaluated that 10,000 individuals had been killed. In February 2014, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs announced that 900,000 individuals had been uprooted from their homes, with 190,000 escaping to neighboring nations and in excess of 75,000 regular people looking for wellbeing in United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) mixes. Before the finish of May, figures had hopped to in excess of 360 000 South Sudanese evacuees in neighboring states, more than 1 million inside dislodged individuals and in excess of 95 000 regular citizens protecting in UN bases.<sup>183</sup>

UNMISS was made off the back of the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) which worked from 2005 to help and screen the execution of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the South Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A). To supplement southern autonomy, accomplished in July 2011, UNMISS was framed and entrusted to help merge harmony and security and cultivate conditions for advancement in the new state. The mission was framed under an order rationale of harmony solidification through state-building. An unequivocally political mission, UNMISS was to help GRSS expand state specialist over a significantly immature region and to help security area change through police preparing and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR). In the meantime, UNMISS was built up under a hearty Chapter VII command, allowing it to take every fundamental activity to secure regular citizens, including using power, and was staffed with a huge human rights segment with a second announcing line to the free United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. While other UN missions more often than not position state building, democratization and security division change as a major aspect of their leave procedures, UNMISS situated state arrangement as a passage point for vital commitment and programming.

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<sup>183</sup> Hutton, L. "Prolonging the Agony of UNMISS: The Implementation Challenges of a New Mandate During a Civil War." CRU Report, Netherland Institute of International Relations, (2014)p. 6.

UNMISS, as most contemporary UN peacekeeping activities, had an expansive command with various errands before the emergency. Following the ejection of brutality in December 2013, the UNSC perceived that there was no harmony to keep amidst common war and that the outrageous savagery focused against regular citizens, including by the state, would require an alternate methodology. The UN Security Council made an extreme stride and fundamentally lessened UNMISS's obligations to center around four undertakings: ensure regular people under danger of physical savagery, screen and explore human rights infringement, make the conditions for the conveyance of helpful help, and bolster the execution of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement.

The focal point of UNMISS commitment with the security area was reframed for insurance. Among June and November 2013 UNMISS sent an aggregate of 127 non military personnel field missions and 130 coordinated groups of regular citizen (Police) and military staff to screen assurance issues the nation over, and directed 37 instructional courses on principle of-law issues, 27 instructional classes on human rights and 323 instructional classes for the National Police Service on insurance of-non military personnel issues. UN police counsels (UNPOL) essentially take part in preparing and checking exercises. UNPOLs visit police posts around the nation and set up an instructional meeting, purported 'day by day themes'. These sessions incorporate standard UN modules identified with issues, for example, sex, human rights, police detailing, movement control, and network policing.

Since the beginning of the contention, the UN peacekeeping activity in South Sudan has endeavored to adapt to difficulties for which it was not structured or prepared. Peacekeepers have attempted to figure out how to ensure the a large number of individuals who have fled to UN peacekeeping bases the nation over and remained there, and the millions increasingly that stay defenseless against savagery outside the compass of peacekeepers and helpful specialists. In South Sudan, more than 100,000 individuals were harboring inside UN peacekeeping bases, looking for asylum from viciousness by November 2014. This is only a small amount of the 1.4 million individuals that have been dislodged inside the nation's outskirts and the about 500,000 that have fled to neighboring nations. Many have encountered terrible types of brutality including slaughtering, assault, torment and the demolition of regular citizen property including homes, healing facilities and markets that give the fundamental administrations expected to

survival. The savagery has likewise disturbed horticultural exercises, diving in excess of two million individuals into serious nourishment weakness.

Outside assurance performers confront numerous difficulties in the present emergency in South Sudan. To start with, the underlying foundations of this contention are installed in the social and political texture of numerous networks. The divisions between the present heroes of this contention started during the 1990s amid Sudan's second affable war and were never completely settled. Additionally, the present authority effectively partook in that second polite war utilizing merciless strategies that frequently part individuals along ethnic or between common lines. Amid the 1990-1991 split inside SPLA, Salva Kiir upheld John Garang while Riek Machar obliged Lam Akol. The war exacerbated existing strains or made new complaints among networks and these divisions have held on and are being abused in the current clash. While it might be conceivable to accomplish a political settlement that accommodates the major political on-screen characters through the continuous IGAD-driven process, such an understanding would not create economical harmony among the war-influenced networks.

Past the test of handling a manageable harmony between the two principle parties, the ethnic element of the contention has turned numerous networks against one another and enflamed recorded pressures. These divisions might be hard to accommodate. Before the finish of the 1990s, Garang's powers and also those under Machar's and Akol's control had part into various furnished gatherings vieing for power and assets. The different gatherings redirected help supplies, remove networks' entrance to basic administrations and focused on regular people apparent to be lined up with different groups, frequently based on ethnicity. The 1991 Bor slaughter was only one precedent. The greater part of Machar's powers, which completed the slaughter, were of Nuer birthplace and the setbacks were mostly Dinka regular people. In 2011, Machar apologized for the Bor slaughter, yet numerous individuals did not view his statement of regret as earnest and have not overlooked the episode.

When battling broke out in Juba in December 2013, security powers, fundamentally of the Dinka clan, submitted far reaching killings and different maltreatment against the principally Nuer inhabitants of Juba. The brutality driven countless individuals, for the most part Nuer, to escape

into UNMISS bases in Juba. Regular people have stayed in Juba insurance of regular folks (POC) destinations in dread of further assaults. The wrongdoings additionally remain a spurring factor for others' retaliatory savagery. Indeed, even by and by, an assault against somebody of a specific ethnicity in one a player in the nation can cause vindicate assaults in another piece of the nation.

Moreover, there still does not appear to be a vital way to deal with preparing and coaching of the South Sudan Police Service with a huge variety relying upon identity and aptitudes of UNPOLs. There is additionally no unequivocal linkage between what preparing UNPOLs convey every day and what other globally supported preparing programs convey and how these preparation endeavors connect to a general police change program. The effect of preparing on police execution is something that needs target assessment.

In United Nation's Mission in South Sudan, dominant part of the ordered outcomes falls inside the Police segment (UNPOL). In December 2013, UN Security Council goals 2132 approved a military segment of up to 12,500 troops, and a police segment of up to 1,323. As of August 2015, it is made out of 12,523 aggregate faculty, 11,350 military, and 1,173 police work force. It is headquartered in the South Sudanese capital Juba.<sup>184</sup>The police segment in South Sudan is collected from various nations. Kenya is one of the contributing states and has had a nearness there since 2011. Kenyan police Unit is associated with plot UN commanded obligations of non military personnel insurance and keeping up truce and end of threatening vibe understandings. In spite of this, there are likewise engaged with preparing of SSPS. Due to the notable connection among Kenya and South Sudan, Kenyan unforeseen is supported as some Sudanese nationals can speak Kenyan dialects consequently improving correspondence. The Police hence help in elucidations and different obligations.

The Kenya police confront different difficulties in the conveyance of their obligations in South Sudan. Initially, there are few quantities of Kenyan officers in South Sudan in contrast with the obligations they are required to play. The idea of the contention has likewise influenced their

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<sup>184</sup> "UNMISS Facts and Figures – United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan". <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmiss/facts.shtml> UN. Retrieved 23 January 2012.



task. The way that the administration powers are involved with the contention has made it needed to uphold harmony. Working with the administration of South Sudan additionally negates operational morals as the legislature is a functioning member in the demonstrations of viciousness against the regular people and restriction individuals. The contention is likewise ethnically led and the dimension of certainty on UNPOL and UNMISS when all is said in done is low as both the administration and SPLA-IO have communicated dismay with the activity of the harmony attendants.

In spite of the difficulties they have confronted, the Kenya Police officers have made a few victories. This has brought about them being granted awards in Juba for employment well done. In spite of their prosperity notwithstanding, acknowledgment of harmony, a definitive objective for harmony activities in South Sudan is still a long way from being figured it out. The present emergency is reminiscent of the 1991 part. Both the SPLM/A, driven by Kiir, and the SPLM/An IO, driven by Machar, affirm they are battling for vote based system and human rights, yet keep on damaging truces, dismiss human rights and philanthropic law, and miss settled upon objectives to build up a transitional government. The gatherings' activities appear to demonstrate that they are more inspired by close to home gain than in harmony. Given their past activities, individual complaints and enthusiasm for solidifying their hang on power in any new government, it could be exceptionally hard to achieve a reasonable assertion at any point in the near future. With regard to objective one of the study, the researcher recommends that: The government of Sudan should extent its political will to the people by being committed to resolve the pending land-related issues in the study area and finalize the resettlement process. This with be important because: It is mainly the government that has the absolute mandate, obligation and all that it takes to make the final decision on how to resolve the persistent inter-clan conflicts in the study area. Those households that were displaced or are still unsettled will be settled. Politicians should stop using the sensitive issues of land and land-related matters in pursuing their own political interests. This is because political interference has been cited as one of the main triggers of violent conflicts and corruption in Land allocation process.

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