THE ROLE OF UNITED NATION MISSION IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN SOUTH SUDAN

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Abstract: -

The purpose of the study was to investigate the on the Role of United Nation Mission in Conflict Resolution in South Sudan. The study did not cover entire South Sudan but a number of individuals from selected areas were taken to represent the population. The officials of United Nation Mission were included to established non-governmental organization humanitarian role in peace building and their influence in United Nation Mission in South Sudan.

The issue on how non-governmental organization use scarce resource management method to address conflict were analyzed. The study established mean through which United Nation Mission provide forums for conflicting community in South Sudan to sort out differences.

The study identified the possible ways through which United Nation Mission in South Sudan could facilitate public awareness about peace building in South Sudan. The study established which humanitarian Actors and non-governmental organization play role in peace building and what their influence is among community in South Sudan. The research sought answer on how United Nation Mission provide forum for peace building to communities in South Sudan. The study employed human needs theory developed in 1970 and 1980 as generic or holistic theory of human behavior. It is on hypothesis human have basics needs that have to meet in order to maintain stable societies as John Burton describes.

The research design adapted in this study was survey in which the research went to the field to collect data directly. The sample size in this study was 50 respondents here the researcher employed simple random sampling techniques to select 100 respondents from population. Questionnaires and interviews were used to collect data. Data analysis was presented in tables with emphasis to frequencies and percentages. The study established that United Nation Mission play crucial role in peace building in South Sudan.

The study found out that Humanitarian Assistance provides food, clothing, water and tents in case of calamity. This was attribute to the facts that basics needs and health services are basic for the survival of every community. Through humanitarian assistance like food, relief, clothing, water and tents which are underlying causes of conflicts

Chapter One
1.0. INTRODUCTION:
The intensity of the fighting has varied, with periodic spikes, notably in April 2014, October 2014 and April 2015. Towns and villages have been burned, sometimes with people being burned alive, and torture, extrajudicial killings, child recruitment and incredibly brutal sexual and gender-based violence is widespread. While the capital Juba was affected at the beginning of the 2013 crisis, most of the fighting has taken place in the North-East of the country, in the Greater Upper Nile region – in particular in Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei states. It is estimated that around 1.6 million have been displaced and tens of thousands have been killed since December 2013. Both government and rebel forces perpetrate atrocities, which in many cases may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity. The fighting has also meant that food production has been impossible in the areas affected over the last few years, and that 70% of the areas' schools have closed. This adds other devastating dimensions to the crisis. As a result of the significant upsurge in violence this spring, the UN Security Council extended UNMISS' mandate until the end of November, maintaining the size of the military and police components. It under-scored grave alarm concerning the worsening political, security and humanitarian crisis in South Sudan and expressed grave concern about reports that there are reasonable grounds to believe that war crimes and crimes against humanity are being committed. It reminded the government of its primary responsibility to protect civilians. Protection of Civilian sites. The case of UNMISS represent an unprecedented case in terms of offering protection of civilians in such large numbers within its compounds. The civilians are sheltered in so-called Protection of Civilian sites (PoC sites). Conceptually PoC sites should not be confused with the 'safe havens' of the 1990s, which were larger scale, pre-planned areas designated (but failing) to offer civilians protection, nor with camps for internally displaced people (IDP camps), which provide more substantial humanitarian assistance. The PoC sites are meant to be a temporary last resort and to provide refuge for civilians under immediate threat of physical violence. This was emphasized in UNMISS' original guidelines for protecting civilians at their bases. How-ever, in the aftermath of the December 2013 crisis, these conceptual lines have become blurred. Large numbers of refugees have settled in the PoC sites with uncertain prospects for departure, with the sites also attracting IDPs from other parts of the country. As a result the UN mission has had to adopt a pragmatic view on what its role within these sites should be. Humanitarian assistance was not part of UNMISS's original mandate in South Sudan.

1.1. Background of the Study:
The protection of civilians (PoC) mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), was established in 2011, coinciding with the country's independence. Since then, the public discourse on UNMISS has called into question the capacity of the mission to fully meet the expectations created by this mandate in practice. In this chapter we explore this issue by investigating the following questions: 1) how can the discrepancy between UNMISS and its mandate be understood within the context of international law? 2) what does the quantitative data available on incidents requiring civilian protection indicate regarding who were the actors involved, the frequency and distribution of events, and the extent of documented fatalities?; 3) what does the public discourse (media accounts, academic publications, as well as UN and third-party investigations) reveal about UNMISS and its PoC mandate? To answer these questions, we first present the international legal context in which the mission operates, and identify key areas of concern. We then analyze incidents that took place in the national capital, Juba, as well as the state capitals of Malakal and Bor, to highlight the challenges facing UNMISS in protecting civilians in South Sudan. We make use of data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), concentrating on incidents that occurred in South Sudan between 2011 and 2016. This data is then traced to the public discourse that exists on UNMISS and its mandate. We find that there remain contradictions between the actions of the peacekeeping force and the mandate of UNMISS, the public expectations of the institution, as well as the resources and personnel provided to support its activities. We conclude by proposing that a path forward be created that involves robust and citizen-centered peacekeeping.

The United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) was established by Security Council Resolution 1996 on 8 July 2011, in order to support this fledging state in consolidating peace and security; establishing conditions for development; governing efficiently and democratically; and in establishing good neighborly relations. South Sudan's independence, which was backed by overwhelming popular support (nearly 99%) in a referendum held in January 2011, was the result of a six year long process, set in motion by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). This agreement was signed in January 2005 between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) and ended a war that had spanned more than two decades. However, many issues related to ethnic polarization, inter-communal tensions UNMISS and developments since the December 2013

Although having a broader peacebuilding scope, the initial mandate of UNMISS also stipulated several means by which the mission was to support the South Sudan government in exercising its responsibility for the protection of civilians, including monitoring and reporting on human rights violations and potential threats against the civilian population; advising and assisting the government, military and police in fulfilling its responsibility to protect civilians; deterring violence through proactive deployment and patrols in high risk areas; and, within its capabilities and in its areas of deployment, protecting civilians under imminent threat of physical violence.This was based on the assumption that the government and authorities would be willing partners in enhancing civilian protection and the respect for human rights in the new state. However, this assumption proved to be too optimistic. As events have unfolded, not only non-state actors

but also state authorities, seeking to marginalise ethnic groups and maintain [24 / 2015]3Lamii Moivi Kroma, 'Caught in the Middle: Civilian Protection in South Sudan',

1.2. Statement of the Problem:

United Nation (UN) peacekeeping faces increasingly difficult challenges, including attacks against our peacekeepers, complex mandates, and uneven political support. Seventeen peacekeepers have lost their life due to acts of violence so far this year, compared to 26 in the same period last year. While this represents a significant decrease, we must remain vigilant against continuing threats. In many of our missions, peacekeepers are responding more effectively to threats and attacks. Changing mindsets and enhancing the preparedness of troops is helping to significantly limit casualties during attacks, such as against our base in Timbuktu last April, when the perpetrators were met with a strong response. We are strengthening cooperation with key partners, especially the African Union and European Union. Despite our full commitment towards implementing these initiatives, UN peacekeeping cannot succeed without the engagement of all our partners. Strengthening peacekeeping also means helping countries who provide us with troops and police, including by supporting training needs to ensure we deploy personnel equipped and prepared to accomplish these tasks. Alongside the difficulty of finding a balance between the consent of host states and the doctrine of impartiality, the evolution of the use of force also enters into contradiction with the central pillars of peacekeeping. Growing concern for the protection of civilians following the Rwandan genocide led to a new approach to peacekeeping missions, more robust and willing to undertake all necessary actions required to accomplish U.N.

1.3. Purpose of the Study.

This study can support for peace consolidation and thereby fostering longer-term state building and economic development

* The Government of the Republic of South Sudan in exercising its responsibilities for conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution and protect civilians
* The Government of the Republic of South Sudan in developing its capacity to provide security, to establish rule of law, and to strengthen the security and justice sectors.

1.4. Specific/ objectives of the study

i. To access the role of United Nation Mission in South Sudan in conflict resolution
ii. To find out the Challenges facing United Nation Mission in South Sudan in conflict resolution
iii. To identify the possible solutions to challenges facing United Nation Mission in South Sudan in conflict resolution

1.5. Research Question

i. What are the role of United Nation Mission in South Sudan in conflict resolution?
ii. What are the Challenges facing United Nation Mission in South Sudan in conflict resolution?
iv. What are the possible solutions to challenges facing United Nation Mission in South Sudan in conflict resolution**?**

1.6. Scope of Study

The scope of the study was categorized such as the following:

1.6.1. Subject Scope

The research was to identify the role of United Nation Mission in South Sudan in conflict resolution

1.6.2. Geographical Scope.

This is study was carried out at United Nation Mission in South Sudan-Thongping which located in Juba, central equatorial state, South Sudan.

1.6.3. Time Scope

The study was conducted in a period of three months, because it was the period with high mission.

1.7. Significance of the study

1.7.1 The Researcher

The study will benefit the researcher's personal professional knowledge on the subject matter and help him to improve his knowledge on his study.

1.7.2. The government

The study will enable the government in the formulation of recommendation aimed at betting the current situation, and the recommendation will guide the government in policy formulation.

1.7.3. The community

Some community member who will access this information will get to know how to prevent the role of United Nation Mission in South Sudan in conflict resolution, the findings also will benefits. The study will be useful to provide information the influence of United Nation

1.7.4. Academically

The study will be the source or background to the future researchers who express their interest in knowing the role of United Nation Mission in South Sudan in conflict resolution

1.8 Organizations of the Study:

Chapter one; covers the background information of the study, the statement of problem, objectives of the study, research questions, hypothesis, significance of the study, scope and limitations.

Chapter two; focuses on literature review. Various concepts and theories will be evaluated in the process.

Chapter three; covers research methodology and also entails the research design of this study, the methods of data collection and sampling and population.

Chapter four; covers data analysis and results achieved from discussion.

Chapter five; Introduction, Summary, Conclusions, Recommendations and suggestions for further studies.

1.9 Definitions of the Terms:

United Nation Mission in South Sudan: (UNMISS) is a United Nations peacekeeping mission for the recently independentSouth Sudan, which became independent on 9 July 2011. UNMISS

United Nations (**UN**) is an intergovernmental organization that aims to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, achieve international cooperation, and be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations.

Conflict: Isgroups often follows a specific course. Routine group interaction is first disrupted by an initial

Resolution: Refers to the sharpness and clarity of an image. The term is most often used to describe monitors, printers, and bit-mapped graphic images

Peace is a concept of societal friendship and harmony in the absence of hostility and violence. In a social sense.

Peace building: Is an activity that aims to resolve injustice in nonviolent ways and to transform the cultural & structural conditions that generate deadly or destructive conflict. It revolves around developing constructive personal, group, and political relationships across ethnic, religious, class, national, and racial boundaries. This process includes violence prevention; conflict management, resolution, or transformation; and post-conflict reconciliation or trauma healing, i.e., before, during, and after any given case of violence. Peace building is a complex system that consists of multiple short-, medium and long-term programs that simultaneously address both the causes and consequences of a conflict. In the short term, peacebuilding programs assist in stabilizing the peace process and preventing a relapse into violent conflict.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW
2.0. Introduction:
Establishment of United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)

(UNMISS) is the newest United Nations peacekeeping mission for the recently independentSouth Sudan, which became independent on 9 July 2011. UNMISS was established on 8 July 2011 by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1996 (2011).

2013: On 9 April, five Indian UNMISS troops and seven civilian UN employees (two UN staff and five contractors) were killed in a rebel ambush in Jonglei while escorting a UN convoy between Pibor and Bor Nine further UN employees, both military and civilian, were wounded and some remain missing Four of the civilians killed were Kenyan contractors working to drill water boreholes**.**

Coup d'état attempt: Fighting that spread as a result of the 2013 South Sudanese coup d'état attempt led to the deaths of two Indian peacekeepers, while another soldier was wounded in Akobo, Jonglei, on 19 December. On 24 December, the UNSC voted to nearly double the existing 7,600 troops in the mission, with another approximately 6,000 troops to be added.

2014: On Thursday 17 April 2014, 58 people were killed and at least 100 people wounded when an armed mob stormed the UN base in Bor crowd of people who pretended they were visiting the base to present a peaceful petition opened fire on some of the 5,000 civilians who had taken shelter in the UN base. of those killed, 48 werecivilians, while10 were among the attackers

2015: As part of its mandate to conduct human rights reporting, UNMISS released a report in mid-2015 on an alleged campaign of violence by the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and associated armed groups in Unity State. The report cited witness accounts of abductions, rapes and people being killed and burned alive in dwellings.UNMISS continued to struggle to cope with the large populations of internally displaced people living within the 'Protection of Civilians' (PoC) sites in 2015. The mission was accused in May 2015 of failing to secure the perimeter of the Bentiu (PoC) site during an expansion of the site led by the International Organization for Migration.

2016: Ban Ki-moon requested an independent investigation of the deployment be made following reports that on 11 July South Sudanese troops rampaged through the capital, killing and raping civilians and foreign aid workers. The event had occurred following three days of fighting between troops loyal to President Salva Kiir and soldiers aligned with former Vice President Riek Machar that resulted in the deaths of 300 civilians and two UN peacekeepers.

2017: Japanese peacekeepers left South Sudan, ending five years of their mandate under UNMISS. The withdrawals were done in April 2017, followed by two withdrawals in May with Chief Cabinet Sega denying that it was made due to security matters. December 2013 crisis, the humanitarian needs of the South Sudanese population were the focus of the various

humanitarian actors present in the country. As the numbers within the UN gates grew, the need for humanitarian assistance there became increasingly acute. The humanitarian actors, always guarding their image of independence and neutrality, were initially weary of getting involved within the PoC sites as this would mean closer association with the military forces. However, as the humanitarian needs there grew, several actors, such as Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), felt compelled to get involved inside the UN gates due to the humanitarian imperative. As a result, a camp management cluster was established and responsibilities were divided between the UN mission and the humanitarian actors. Naturally, the humanitarian actors were to coordinate the provision of humanitarian assistance whereas UNMISS was to be responsible for security vis á vis external threats and within the camps, as well as for providing logistical support to the humanitarian actors. Nevertheless, when the security situation within the sites has made it too dangerous for the humanitarian actors to operate, UNMISS has had to take on humanitarian responsibilities, such as food and water provision, site management and the building of latrines. The mission's health clinics have also provided medical care to a substantial number of civilians. The living conditions within the PoC sites are very poor. With so many people seeking shelter, the sites are extremely crowded, and this makes it difficult to ensure that the sites adhere to humanitarian standards. In some instances there have been up to ten times as many people per square metre as the so-called Sphere standard prescribes. Represents big sanitation challenges and major health and mortality risks.

2.1. The role of United Nation Mission in South Sudan in conflict resolution:
2.1.1. United Nations Activities:
Since its establishment in 1945, the United Nations has been active in extensive areas including peace-keeping, arms control, the North-South problem, social and human rights issues. Following the progress made in East-West dialogue and other recent changes in the international situation, it has stepped up its activities while its roles and responsibilities are being expanded. In the area of peace-keeping, in particular, the United Nations has played an important role in Namibia achieving independence. - The last colony in Africa - and in the general elections held in Nicaragua in February 1990. The peace-keeping operations of the United Nations, traditionally geared to truce supervision activities, has expanded into more comprehensive activities including observation of elections, as occasioned by its operations in Namibia. In August 1990, the U.N. Security Council decided on comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, for the first time in the past 22 years against Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. At the same time, international cooperation extended through the United Nations and its organizations has become progressively important in dealing with global issues such as drugs and the environment.

2.1.2. Political Activities:
2.1.2.1. Namibia
In January 1989, the U.N. Security Council passed a resolution to implement in April the resolution to establish the U.N. Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) and called for material and personnel support from member countries. In November, a constitutional assembly election was held under observation of the UNTAG. As a result, Namibia became independent in March 1990 and joined the United Nations in April. Japan provided a $46 million special contribution to the UN-TAG as well as a $13,550,000 voluntary contribution as startup costs to purchase automobiles and other equipment. Also, Japan dispatched 27 election observers and a supporting staff. Japan's supply of personnel was highly rated by the international community as representing the country's initiation of its full-scale assistance in the U.N. peacekeeping operations.

2.1.2.2. Central America:
Conflicts in Central America made major progress toward a peaceful settlement thanks to an active role played by the United Nations. A general election was held on February 25, 1990. And, the Committee on International Assistance and Verification (CIAV), which was established by the United Nations and the Organization of-American States (OAS) in September 1989 in response to a request by Central American countries, started its activity to ensure the dissolution and repatriation of the anti-government guerrillas "Contras." Furthermore, the United Nations Observation Mission for Central America (ONUCA), established as a security verification mechanism at the U.N. Security Council in September 1989, disarmed the Contras under an agreement in May 1990 and is keeping watch on border areas. Under these circumstances, the U.N.

2.1.2.3. Cambodia:
The U.N. General Assembly again adopted, by an overwhelming majority of 124 to 17 votes, a resolution initiated by ASEAN countries (Japan cosponsored the proposal) calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops, the establishment of an interim government, and promotion of national reconciliation under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk. While 1989 witnessed major developments related to the problem - the International Conference in Paris and the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops - Vietnam failed to break the unity of the ASEAN countries during the deliberations at the 44th session of the General Assembly.

2.1.2.4. The Middle East:

The situation in the occupied territories, which worsened, became a major focus of the Middle East discussions at the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council. The 44th session of the General Assembly in 1989 passed, by a majority vote, an "intifada" (uprising) resolution denouncing Israel's policy on the occupied territories, an action which attested to a high degree of concern among countries about this issue.

2.1.2.5. Iran-Iraq:

After the cease-fire in August 1988, the U.N. Secretary-General has hosted four Iran-Iraqi Foreign Ministers meetings in 1988 and 1989, but no significant progress has been made. During the peace negotiations, over which the U.N. Secretary-General presided, practically no debate took place on the issue at the General Assembly and Security Council. In February 1990, however, the Chairman of the Security Council issued a statement in support of the peace efforts by the Secretary-General.

2.1.2.6. South Africa:

At its 44th session of the U.N. General Assembly in 1989, 12 resolutions related to apartheid were submitted to a vote and were adopted by an overwhelming majority as they had been in the previous years. A resolution seeking comprehensive sanctions, which censured the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) by name, was adopted over Japan's and other countries' opposition.

2.1.2.7. Western Sahara:

Regarding a conflict between Morocco which claims territorial rights over the Western Sahara and the Polisario Front which demands secession from Morocco, the U.N. Secretary-General has been making mediation efforts since August 1988. In June 1990, on the basis of a peace proposal by the Secretary-General calling for direct talks for implementing a cease-fire and the holding of a U.N.-supervised referendum on the fate of the area, a meeting to ascertain the voters' register for the referendum was held.

2.1.3. Economic Activities.
2.1.3.1. Special Session of the General Assembly:

The "18th Session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic cooperation, in particular the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries" was held in April 1990. With representatives including more than 60 prime ministers and cabinet ministers in attendance, the session passed, a declaration with consensus. The first special session held on economic problems in 10 years since 1980 served to charter a direction of the North-South dialogue at the United Nations during the 1900s.

2.1.3.2. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction:

Regarding the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, in which Japan plays a central role, the 44th U.N. General Assembly adopted, by consensus, a resolution on International Framework of Action. The resolution cosponsored by as many as 155 out of a total of 159 member countries declared the start of the decade as of January 1990, provided for the establishment of a special high-level council, a scientific and technological committee, a secretariat, and a trust fund,

2.2.3.3. Drift-Net Fishing Problem:

Recently, indiscriminate catching of marine resources by large-scale drift-net fishing of cuttlefish in the Northern Pacific and albacore in the Southern Pacific has become an international issue. At the 44th U.N. General Assembly, draft resolutions were proposed by the United States and Japan: the U.S. resolution called for suspension of drift-net fishing after the lapse of a certain period of time, and Japanese resolution offered to take such measures if needed on the basis of scientific evidence.

2.1.4. Human Rights Activities:

Japan, maintaining a basic position that human rights possess a universal value of mankind and that they form the basis of the world's peace and stability, has actively taken part in U.N. activities related to human rights for the protection and promotion of human rights in the world. In May 1990, Japan was re-elected as a member of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

2.1.5. Administrative and Financial Problems
2.1.5.1. Administrative and Financial Reforms:

The administrative and financial reforms recommended in a report of the Group of High-level Inter-governmental Experts, which was established under Japan's initiative, were carried out over a period of three years and a final report was submitted to the 44th General Assembly in 1989. The report noted that, over the three-year period, some progress had been made in some areas, such as introduction of a consensus formula in the budget deciding process, and a 12.1% reduction of the U.N. staff.

2.1.5.2. Financial Crisis:

The United Nations is in chronic financial difficulties. As of the end of 1989, the total amount of assessed contributions in arrears was approximately $46,116,000, which accounted for nearly 40% of the U.N. general budget. The Soviet Union, which had accumulated a large amount of contributions in arrears, has gradually changed its policy and has begun paying off the arrears in stages. In contrast, the default by the United States continued and accounted for about 80% of the total amount of the contributions in arrears to the U.N.

2.1.5.3. U.N. General Budget for Fiscal 1990/91

The 44th General Assembly in 1989 decided the U.N. general budget for fiscal 1990/91 (Note) amounting to $1974, 630,000, a 10.4% increase over the previous fiscal year. With its contribution rate of 11.38% (the second largest share next to the United States), Japan's assessed contribution in 1990 amounted to around $90 million.

2.2. The Challenges facing United Nation Mission in South Sudan in conflict resolution:

2.2.1. Geopolitical Aggression and Intransigence:

 Conflicts are becoming protracted by intense rivalries between global powers and regional powers as they support proxies to wage war overseas. The wars in Syria and Yemen are prime examples.

2.2.2. The Practice of Relabeling Conflicts as Counter-Terror Struggles:

This tendency leads to the neglect of the factors and actors driving conflict and the erosion of space needed to build peace. We've seen this occur in high-profile cases like Syria, but also in Egypt, Turkey and elsewhere. When leaders use the pretext of counter-terror to crush dissent and political opposition, it escalates violent conflict rather than reducing it.

2.2.3. Legacies of Military Intervention and Regime Change:

Framed as Interventions o Counter terror, save civilians or remove rogue regimes, in case after case military intervention and regime change have failed to bring lasting stability or to defeat fundamentalist groups. On the one hand this has brought deep distrust of interventionism – but at the same time there are huge risks in simply giving up on supporting constructive, peaceful change in the face of repression.

2.2.4. Struggling Humanitarianism:

Undoubtedly humanitarians have a tough job. The UN and others are making enormous efforts, with inadequate resources, to assist the victims of conflict. But they are not yet good enough at defending humanitarian values, working for prevention during crisis or empowering those affected by humanitarian crises to take the initiative. And if UN Security Council members – either directly or through allies they support continue to bomb hospitals or attack humanitarian convoys, we are unlikely to see this change.

2.2.5. Standing with refugees and migrants: According to the UN, we are facing the biggest refugee and migrant crisis of our time, and the international community must step up its efforts to more effectively respond. During the UN General Assembly, world leaders will gather at two high-level events to find ways to make progress on this crisis so no one is left behind. On September 19, the UN's High-level Meeting on Refugees and Migrants will bring countries together to coordinate a more humane approach. On September 20, U.S. President Barack Obama, alongside other six countries, will host the Leaders' Summit on Refugees in an effort to encourage new commitments to support refugees.

2.2.6. Acting on climate change: Last year, world leaders reached the historic Paris Agreement on climate change, and now the effort to address this global threat continues at the UN General Assembly. Reaching the agreement in Paris was an important milestone; but the next step is for countries to formally join on to the agreement and for the agreement to enter into force. On September 21, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon will bring together world leaders for an event to demonstrate progress and build momentum for the Paris Agreement to enter into force this year.

2.2.7. Making progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: This year's UN General Assembly will mark one year since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals, the world's agenda to end extreme poverty, fight inequality, and protect the planet. Throughout the opening of the General Assembly and at events surrounding it, leaders from across sectors will share ideas and discuss what needs to be done to achieve the promise of the goals to leave no one behind and create a world of dignity and opportunity for all.

2.2.8. Strengthening global health: Today's health challenges don't stop at borders, which is why global cooperation is more important than ever. On September 21, the President of the UN General Assembly will convene a high-level meeting on Antimicrobial Resistance to increase awareness of this important public health challenge, garner political commitment, and discuss the need for coordination among sectors.

2.2.9. Advancing gender equality: We will not achieve gender equality without data equality. Data drives decisions around the world, but most data about girls and women is incomplete or missing altogether, which inhibits our ability to

design policies for a world where girls and women can thrive. During the General Assembly, Data2X will elevate the issue on the global agenda as a co-host with UN Women, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and the Government of Australia at the launch of UN Women's "Making Every Woman and Girl Count" initiative on gender statistics.

2.2.6. Harnessing innovation for sustainable development: To leverage creative ideas and innovations to solve global problems, the UN Foundation and partners are hosting two events. The [Social Good Summit](#) will take place September 18-19 to open the conversations at the UN General Assembly to the world and to discuss how innovation and technology can help solve global challenges. The summit will feature U.S. Vice President Joe Biden, UN agency heads, and leading change makers.

2.2.10. Leveraging data for sustainable development: To leave no one behind and achieve sustainable development, we need to ensure that everyone is counted. Today, too many people – especially girls and women – are invisible due to poor, absent, or inaccessible data. But a data revolution is taking shape, providing an opportunity to work together to close data gaps, improve data collection, and advance sustainable development. In addition to the gender data event mentioned earlier, on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly, the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data and partners will hold events to highlight the need to create an enabling environment to harness the data revolution to achieve sustainable development.

2.2.11 investing in peace: Peace and security issues will be discussed throughout the UN General Assembly. This will include a pledging conference on September 21 for the Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund, which is "the UN system's financing tool of first resort to help sustain peace in fragile nations." As the UN notes, "Focus must not only be given to preventing the recurrence of violent conflict, but to preventing conflict from breaking out in the first place, by investing in sustaining peace."

2.2.12. Engaging the private sector in global solutions: People usually associate the UN General Assembly with heads of state, but the annual session also increasingly engages private sector leaders. It's simple: We need the private sector at the table to achieve change on the scale we need. A number of events, including the UN Private Sector Forum, will focus on how businesses can get involved in sustainable development and global solutions.

2.2.13. Legacies of military intervention and regime change: Framed as interventions to counter terror, save civilians or remove rogue regimes, in case after case military intervention and regime change have failed to bring lasting stability or to defeat fundamentalist groups. On the one hand this has brought deep distrust of interventionism but at the same time there are huge risks in simply giving up on supporting constructive, peaceful change in the face of repression.

 2.2.14. Struggling humanitarianism: Undoubtedly humanitarians have a tough job. The United Nation (UN) and others are making enormous efforts, with inadequate resources, to assist the victims of conflict. But they are not yet good enough at defending humanitarian values, working for prevention during crisis or empowering those affected by humanitarian crises to take the initiative. UN Security Council members either [directly](#) or [through allies](#) they support continue to bomb hospitals or attack humanitarian convoys, we are unlikely to see this change.

2.2.15. Poor Infrastructure
I'll just focus on the roads. If you've ever driven anywhere in South Sudan, you'll know the road network is bad. I mean really bad. Not only do these bumpy dirt tracks restrict access from one region to another, but they cost businesses money to use – and I'm not talking about those illegal 'tax' checkpoints either

2.2.16. Looting
Aid looting has long been a problem in South Sudan. In May 2013, suspected members of the rebel group SPLA raided warehouses and offices with humanitarian supplies in Pibor, Jonglei. This is particularly concerning in the current situation, with so many displaced people and with supplies potentially running low for some aid groups.

2.2.17. Made in fighting war: and looking instead to increasing efforts to support peace.
2.3. The Possible Solutions to the Challenges facing United Nation Mission in South Sudan in conflict resolution
1 Visionary and transformative leadership by the South
Sudanese ruling elite that prioritizes inclusive state-building and peacebuilding is an imperative. Traditional authorities can play a critical role in this endeavor, but need to move away from ethnic exclusivism. Efforts should be made to encourage the creation of a National Council that brings together ethnic-based institutions, such as the Dinka and Nuer Councils of Elders, and aims to promote inclusivity and unity, while exerting a positive influence on the conduct of SPLA and SPLA-IO soldiers, as well as militia fighters.
2. African leaders and organizations, including, in particular, IGAD and the AU, need to engage South Sudan's political leadership in constructive dialogue for greater accountability for the protection and promotion of human rights, as well as respect for international humanitarian law.

3. The AU Commission needs, as a matter of urgency, to establish the Hybrid Court of South Sudan, as envisaged in the Addis Ababa peace agreement, to investigate and prosecute the perpetrators of atrocities, and end impunity for crimes against humanity, war crimes, and other serious crimes under international and South Sudanese law including sexual and gender-based violence.

4. Conflict analysis and peacebuilding interventions need to address both notions of masculinities and women's issues, for a holistic approach to achieving gender equality in South Sudan. Civil society organizations need also to be innovative in designing and implementing programmed that address patriarchy and gender inequities in South Sudan, while key external actors – including the UN as well as major donors such as the US and the EU – must seek to continually assess that their interventions do not inadvertently promote gender inequality.

5. It is vital for South Sudanese civil society organizations to focus on becoming more professional and to avoid being seen as partisan actors, in order to (re-)gain their legitimacy in the eyes of the communities that they engage with and to have an impactful role at the grassroots level. Civil society and faith-based groups also need to make more effective use of coordinating bodies, such as the South Sudan NGO Forum and the South Sudan Council of Churches, to avoid conflict and competition; and to be able to have greater influence at the national level.

6. There is a need for closer coordination between IGAD, the AU, the UN Security Council, and the Troika, as well as other relevant actors including China, on the situation in South Sudan and on strategies to restore order and stability in the conflict-affected country.

7. The deployment of a Regional Protection Force has to be treated as a matter of priority for the restoration of law and order in Juba, with more careful consideration given to the timing and potential impact of an arms embargo and sanctions.

8. The United Nations Mission in South Sudan must take greater responsibility for the provision of security to internally displaced persons under its protection and in its protection of civilian camps. In this regard, UNMISS should further consider initiating dialogue and educational programmed to promote human rights among, and provide conflict management skills to, IDPs to limit violent clashes.

9. Once the situation in South Sudan stabilizes, peacebuilding efforts should focus on improving economic conditions, particularly in the agricultural sector, to strengthen community resilience; improve food security; and reduce the vulnerability of ordinary South Sudanese to conflict. Just as important, civil society must be supported in its efforts to combat corruption and address the nexus between conflict and oil-based patronage more effectively.

10. It is vital that security arrangements – including, in particular, issues related to the integration of armed militias – are properly addressed in the peace process in South Sudan, with a view to transforming the SPLA into a professional conventional national army, with a shared institutional culture, that is less likely to fragment along ethnic lines during political crises.

11-Tune into the live webcast of the events at webtv.un.org, and join the online conversation around the UN's Refugees

12. More details on the event can be found here, and to learn more about the Paris Agreement on climate change, read our blog post.

13- Additionally, partners of the *Every Woman Every Child* movement launched by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon will host several events to strengthen the health of women, children, and adolescents, including in humanitarian settings.

14- Then on September 21, the UN Foundation and partners will host the second annual Solutions Summit to highlight exceptional innovators who are developing solutions to address the Sustainable Development Goals. The summit also aims to connect these innovators with resources to move solutions forward.

15- Additionally, to help expand economic opportunities for women, the Secretary-General's High-Level Panel for Women's Economic Empowerment will present a report with recommendations on how accelerate progress for women as part of the Sustainable Development Goals.

16-All of these important issues are linked, and we can't achieve one without addressing the others. The UN General Assembly will be an opportunity for cooperation and action on the connected issues that matter to us all and to the future. Follow the UN and UN Foundation for the latest news and for ways you can help.

2.4. Types of United Nation

2.4.1. The UN General Assembly:

The General Assembly is the highest deliberative organ of the UN. It is also called the World Parliament of Nations. Each member state sends five representatives to it but each state has only one vote. The session of the General Assembly is convened on third Tuesday in the month of September every year.

The opening day of the session stands designated as the International Day of Peace. The UN General Assembly holds deliberations on all issues which are related to the Charter of the United Nations. It also approves the annual budget of the UN. It's Headquarter is located at New York (the USA).

2.4.2. The UN Security Council:

The Security Council is the executive body of the UN. It is called "the Power House" of the UN. It is made up of 15 members out of whom 5 are permanent members, each with a veto power. These are the USA, Russia, China, France and United Kingdom. Remaining 10 are non-permanent members who are elected by the General Assembly by a 2/3 majority for a term of two years.

The decisions of the Security Council are taken by a majority and vote but each of its five permanent members has the right to veto its decisions. Under the "uniting for peace resolution" adopted in November 1950, the UN General Assembly can direct the Security Council to act for meeting any threat to international peace by taking collective security action against aggression. The Security Council is a powerful organ of the UN. It's Headquarter is located at New York in USA. India now wants to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

2.4.3. The Economic and Social Council:

The Economic and Social Council has 54 members, they are elected by the UN General Assembly for a term of three years. One-third members (18) out of these retire every year and, in their place, new members are elected. This Council helps the UN in solving the economic and social problems of the world. It also supervises the work of some other UN bodies. It's Headquarter is located at New York in the USA.

2.4.4. The Trusteeship Council:

The Trusteeship Council supervises the administration of those backward and disputed territories, the responsibility for the development of which has been taken over by the UNO. Apart from the permanent members of the Security Council, the administering countries of the trust territories are its members. These are elected for three years by the UN General Assembly the Trusteeship Council monitors the development of trust territories.

2.4.5. The International Court of Justice (ICJ):

It is the chief judicial body of the UN. It is also called "the World Court." It consists of 15 judges who are elected by the General Assembly on the recommendations of the UN Security Council; each judge of ICJ holds a tenure of 9 years. It's one third judges retire after three years and in their place new judges are elected.

The International Court of Justice gives its verdict on such disputes/cases which are brought to it by the concerned states by their mutual consent. It gives advisory opinion on legal matters to the organs and special agencies of the UN when solicited. It's Headquarter is located at The Hague (Netherlands).

2.4.6. The UN Secretariat:

Secretariat is the administrative organ of the UN. It implements the policies and decisions taken up by organs of the UN. It consists of international civil servants who, while serving the UN, must forget their national loyalties and work for securing the interests of the UN. There are about 4000 employees of the UN Secretariat.

2.5. Types of Peace:

2.5.1. Negative Peace: Direct Violence:

Refers to the absence of direct, or "hot" violence, which refers to acts that impose immediate harm on a given subject or group.

2.5.2. Positive Peace; Structural Violence:

Refers to the absence of both direct violence as well as structural violence. Structural violence refers to the ways that systems & institutions in society cause, reinforce, or perpetuate direct violence.

2.5.3. Just Peace: Cultural Violence:

Refers to the absence of all three types of violence enumerated above: direct, structural, & cultural. Cultural violence refers to aspects of culture that can be used to justify or legitimize direct or structural violence the ways in which direct or structural violence look or feel "right" according to the moral fabric of society.

2.5.4. Intrapersonal Peace:

The state of peace within man himself that means there is no conflict inside one 's mind.

2.5.5. Interpersonal Peace:

The state of peace between a man and men; there are no conflicts between a man and men or one another.

2.5.6 Intragroup Peace;

The state of peace within groups; the state of having no conflicts in groups.

2.5.7. Intergroup Peace:

The state of peace between group and group; the state of having no conflicts among groups.

2.5.8. Interracial Peace:

The state of peace within race; the state of having no conflicts in each race.

2.5.9. Interracial Peace:

The state of peace between race and races; the state of having no conflicts among races.

2.5.10. International Peace:

The state of peace within nations or countries; the state of having no conflicts in each nation or country.

2.6. Components of Peacebuilding
2.6.1. Safe and Secure Environment:
Ability of the people to conduct their daily lives without fear of systematic or large-scale violence.
2.6.2. Rule of Law:
Ability of the people to have equal access to just laws and a trusted system of justice that holds all persons accountable, protects their human rights, and ensures their safety and security.
2.6.3. Stable Governance:
Ability of the people to share, access, or compete for power through nonviolent political processes and to enjoy the collective benefits and services of the state.
2.6.4. Sustainable Economy:
Ability of the people to pursue opportunities for livelihoods in a system of economic governance bound by law.
2.6.5. Social Well-Being:
Ability of the people to be free from want of basic needs and to coexist peacefully in communities with opportunities for advancement.
2.6.6. Political Primacy:
Demands that a political settlement be the cornerstone of a sustainable peace. Every decision and every action have an impact on the possibility of forging political agreement.
2.6.7. Legitimacy:
Has three facets: the degree to which (1) the host-nation population accepts the mission and its mandate or the government and its actions; (2) the government is accountable to its people; and (3) regional neighbors and the broader international community accept the mission mandate and the host-nation government.
2.6.8. Unity of Effort:
Begins with a shared understanding of the conditions. It refers to cooperation toward common objectives over the short and long.
2.6.9. Security:
Is a cross-cutting prerequisite for peace and creates the enabling environment for development. The lack of security is what prompts an S&R mission to begin with.
2.6.10. Conflict Transformation:
Guides the strategy to transition from violent to peaceful means of conflict resolution. It requires reducing drivers and strengthening mitigators of conflict across political, security, rule of law, economic, and social spheres, while building the host nation's capacity to manage political and economic competition through peaceful means.
2.6.11. Regional Engagement:
Entails encouraging the host nation, its neighboring countries, and other key states in the region to partner in promoting both the host nation's and the region's security and economic and political development. It has three components: comprehensive regional diplomacy, a shared regional vision, and cooperation.
2.7. Function of United Nation Mission in South Sudan:
2.7.1. Monitoring an Organization's Clarity of Mission:
This involves evaluating an organization's goals and how well those goals are understood throughout the organization.
2.7.2. Monitoring an Organization's Leadership:
This involves evaluating how the organization's empowered leadership is-how well the leadership encourages experimentation, self-reflection, changes in team structures and approaches.
2.7.3. Monitoring an organization's learning:
This involves evaluating how often an organization participates in effective self-reflection, and self-assessment. It also involves how well an organization "learns from experience" and if the organization promotes the idea of learning from experience.
2.7.4. Monitoring an Organization's Emphasis on The-Job-Development:
This involves evaluating how well an organization encourages continued learning, specifically through hands-on approaches.
2.7.4. Monitoring an Organization's Monitoring Processes:
2.7.5.   this involves evaluating how well an organization participates in self-monitoring. It looks at whether or not an organization encourages growth through learning from mistakes.

2.8. Four Key Aspects of Achieving and Conserving Peace.
2.8.1. Preventive diplomacy:
Is action to prevent disputes from arising between parties, to limit the spread of the latter when they occur.
2.8.2. Peacemaking:
Is action to bring hostile parties to agreement, essentially through such peaceful means as those foreseen in Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations.

2.8.3. Peace-keeping:

The deployment of a United Nations presence in the field, hitherto with the consent of all the parties concerned, normally involving United Nations military or police personnel and frequently civilians as well.

2.8.4. Post-Conflict Peace-Building:

is action to identify and support structures which will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict

2.9. Generation peacekeeping in South Sudan.

First generation:

Strategies involve NGOs in direct and immediate delivery of goods and services such as food, health care, relief materials to victim of war and natural calamities, starving children

Second generation:

Strategies NGOs work in cooperatives ways with local communities to manage community self-help projects, NGOs role is to mobiliser of local communities for management of human and materials resources for the community welfare.

Third generation:

Strategies have broader orientation as they look beyond individual's community and seek changes in specific policies and institution at local, national and global levels

Fourth generation:

Strategies focus on people's movement towards the inadequacy mobilization of vision. In this generation the scope of function of NGOs become more pervasive and abroad covering everything from national to global horizons

2.10. Ways of Resolution the Conflict

2.10.1. Avoiding

Someone who uses a strategy of "avoiding" mostly tries to ignore or sidestep the conflict, hoping it will resolve itself or dissipate.

2.10.2. Accommodating

Using the strategy of "accommodating" to resolve conflict essentially involves taking steps to satisfy the other party's concerns or demands at the expense of your own needs or desires.

2.10.3. Compromising

The strategy of "compromising" involves finding an acceptable resolution that will partly, but not entirely, satisfy the concerns of all parties involved.

2.10.4. Competing

Someone who uses the conflict resolution strategy of "competing" tries to satisfy their own desires at the expense of the other parties involved.

2.10.5. Collaborating

Using "collaborating" involves finding a solution that entirely satisfies the concerns of all involved parties.

The Thomas-Kilmann model identifies two dimensions people fall into when choosing a conflict resolution strategy: assertiveness and cooperativeness. Assertiveness involves taking action to satisfy your own needs, while cooperativeness involves taking action to satisfy the other's needs.

2.11. The causes for conflict in South Sudan:-

2.11.1. Corruption and Indemnity - Since independence, the government has exercised political power to secure wealth. (International Crisis Group, 2014).

2.11.2. Military Expansion With the rise of conflict in South Sudan there has been an increase in the military expenditure.. (Small Arm Survey, 2014).

2.11.3. Lack of Strong Institution - Another reason behind the conflict is the existence of weak institutions in South Sudan.

2.11.4. Organizing Ethnic Identities - Ethnicity is an instrument used to protect the political, social and cultural positions, as it has control beyond our likeness and choices..

2.11.5.Lack of Participation of State Apparatus There has been lack of participation of the government in South Sudan, which has led to sharp contradictions between constitutional provisions and existent practices (Radon and Logan, 2014)..

2.11.6. Lack of Devotion towards Nation Building In 2005, the struggle for independence ended through a negotiated Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), aiming at democratic transition and self-determination for the people of South Sudan (Debay,

2.11.7. Oil as a Major Reason for Conflict in the Region – In South Sudan, eighty percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Ninety-eight percent of the government annual operating budget is dependent on oil

CHAPTER THREE
Research Methodology
3.0. Introduction:
This chapter focuses on research methods which are intended to collect the data on the role of United Nation Mission in South Sudan in Conflict Resolution. The study focuses on research methods, research design; target population, sampling design, sample size, data collection instruments, source of secondary data, source of primary data and analysis of data.

3.1. Research methods:
The study will use simple random sampling procedure that selects all possible sub-sets of a population (more accurately, of a sampling frame) are given an equal opportunity of being selected. The probability of selecting any set of n units in a sampling frame. Hence, sample statistics are unbiased estimates of population parameters, without weighting. Simple random sampling involves randomly selecting respondents from a sampling frame, but with large sampling frames, usually a table of random numbers or a computerized random number generator is used. It describes the research design, simple random sampling technique, open-ended and closed-questionnaires, analysis of data through frequency tables and percentages.

3.2. Research Design:
The research study is designed to gather information about primary data to test the validity of secondary data. [3]Research design deals with a logical problem and not a logistical problem' (Yin, 1989). Before a builder or architect can develop a work plan or order materials they must first establish the type of building required, its uses and the needs of the occupants. [4]The work plan flows from this. Similarly, in social research the issues of sampling, method of data collection (e.g. questionnaire, observation, and document analysis), and design of questions, (Yin, 1989).

3.3. Target population:
 is group of individuals in a study. In a clinical trial, the participants make up the study population.
Is the subset of people for whom the program is designed, that you will actively recruit and retain, and for whom you will hold yourselves accountable for achieving outcomes. Therefore, the researcher conducted a research using target population of 60 people in Directorate of Taxation Authority. **In (1989)** Research design deals with a logical problem and not a logistical problem'.

3.4. Sampling Design:
Is a process or technique of choosing a sub-group from a population to participate in the study; it is the process of selecting a number of individuals for a study in such a way that the individuals selected represent the large group from which they were selected.
The sampling will be done in a simple random sampling technique in role of United Nation Mission in South Sudan in order to get respondents that could respond to questionnaires.

3.5. Sample size:
Is a count of individual *samples* or observations in any statistical setting, such as a scientific experiment or a public opinion survey. Sample size is a number of individual samples measured or observations used in a survey or experiment. Here, the researcher used Taro Yamane formula to calculate sample size for this study .The formula was formulated by Statistician Taro Yamane in 1967 to determine the sample size from given population. The research study will use a sample size of 50 people from the field study when collecting the data on the role of United Nation Mission in South Sudan in Conflict Resolution
Target population is 100
Using Taro Yamane Formula Method
n=N/1+N (e)2
When n=sample size
N=finite population or target population
E=Margin error= (10/100)2= (0.1)2
I=Constant

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)2}$$
$$n = \frac{100}{1 + 100(0.1)2}$$
$$n = \frac{100}{1 + 100(0.01)}$$
$$n = \frac{100}{1 + 1}$$

n=50
 Sample size =50.
The research study used a sample size of 50 people from the field study when collected the data on the role of United Nation Mission in South Sudan in conflict resolution**.**

3.6. Data collection instrument:

The researcher employed research tools such as structured questionnaires to collect the data on the role of United Nation Mission in South Sudan in Conflict resolution

3.6. Source of primary data:

The primary data will be collected from the in United Nation Mission in South Sudan Tongping which is the case study of the researcher. The respondents will give their different responses to questionnaires in order to obtain the information about the research topic.

3.7. Source of secondary data:

The data came from books, journals and articles for writing this research with regard to impact of financial management on commercial bank system. These sources were used to test the validity of the findings from the field study where respondents gave their different responses about the questions.

3.8. Data Analysis:

The analysis of data will be done in tables using percentages and frequencies to show results about role of United Nation Mission in South Sudan in Conflict Resolution to policy makers, academicians and researchers.

3.8.1 Questionnaires:

The questionnaires were systematic such that one question follows one another in order of sequence, the study had both structured and unstructured questionnaires so as to ascertain the validity and reliability by permitting the collection of preconceived responses but also responses that were subjected to nuances. The questionnaires were designed in such a way that they captured both qualitative and quantitative data.

3.8.2 Interviews:

This instrument were used in collecting the data as well-structured interview guide were followed while interviewing the respondents, and the interviews are very good data collection instrument. Interview guide with open ended administered to the respondents as to enable them give their views freely.

3.9. Validity and reliability of studies instrument:

Reliability and validity are importance instruments in any research. Researchers are expected to properly consideration designing and judging the quality of the study.

Reliability refers to the degree which measures are free from random error and therefore yield consistent results.

Validity the validity of the instrument will be established by use of professional expert of the supervisor, the instrument will be submitted in to the supervisor who will suggest some importance adjustments that cover all the importance aspects of the study under investigation of Stakeholder Perception on the Role of Community Development Corporation Resident Participation.

Validity of research instrument a degree to which a test measures what it was supposed to measure while reliability of the research instrument is concern with the extent to which the instrument yields the same results on a repeated trials, it was the tendency towards consistency found in repeated measurements. Data collection instruments had been measure by designed to measure and are reliable if repeating measurement within the short time span produces the same results.

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA AND DISCUSSION OF INTERPRETATION
4.0 Introduction

This chapter four present data analysis and facts of finding collected from literature review

Before analysis all the instruments were well scored according to the specification for scoring each instruments. All results of targeted were combined in the analysis the percentage technique was used to scrutinize the data. Mean and range were calculated for each variables. The data of this study was checked by its frequencies that either it is normal distributed or not including bar charts for the diagrammatic representation.

In case of open ended questions, answers having more frequencies were selected and their percentages were calculated

The study was guided by the specify objectives that include challenges facing United Nation Mission in conflict resolution ,which United Nation Mission used in conflict resolution, to evaluate the influence of service deliver by United Nation Mission in South Sudan. Based on 50 Questionnaires that where distributed in all level of employees, the staff where interviewed by the researcher and the table and figures were used to contained outcome.

Based on 50 Questionnaires that where distributed in all level of employees, the staff where interviewed by the researcher and the following table contained outcome

4.1 Table (1) Frequency Distribution and Percentage showing Gender of Respondents:--

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	30	60%
Female	20	40%
Total	**50**	**100%**

Source: Primary Data

Figure 4.1. Showing gender of respondent

In the above table **(4.1)** show gender of respondent, in which 60% of respondents were male while 40% of respondents were female. From this study it was concluded that the number of male was high compared to the number of female

participated in the study and budgeting activities as whole. This can be attributed by cultural issues that women are not supposed to be educated, early pregnancy as well as early marriages are among the factors which lead to this situation. This concur with Lenders and Flynn(2006)that women who are not educated do not have the skills and knowledge's to obtain the higher wage earning jobs.

4.2 Table (2) Frequency Distribution and Percentage showing Age of Respondents:--

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18-25 Years	15	30%
26-35 Years	17	34%
31-40 Years	13	26%
40-above Years	5	10%
Total	**50**	**100%**

Source: Primary data:

Figure 4.2. Showing Age of Respondents

The table (4.2) implied that age of respondent,30% of respondents were age range from 18-25 years old,34%were between 26-35 years old, 26% were between 31-40 years and final 10% were between 40-above.This shows that majority of respondents are within the age group of 26-35years (34%).This situation shows that the majority of their respondents are young to physical efforts to the organization. who observed that active aging reflects the desire and ability of many to remain engaged in economically and socially productive activities while the risks of chronic illness and disability increase or goes with age, means that it have direct relationship.

4.3. Table (3) Frequency Distribution and Percentage showing Marital Status of Respondents:--

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	36	72%
Married	11	22%
Divorced	3	6%
Total	50	100%

Source: Primary data:

Figure 4.3. Showing Marital Status of Respondents: -

According to the table (**4.3**) showingMarital Status of Respondents**,**72% of the respondents were Single respondents, 22% of the respondents were married and 6% of the respondents were divorced. Based on the above, analysis, not married respondents were ranked to be having the highest percentage of 56% participants. Therefore, majority of the respondents were single.

72% of the respondents were Single respondents, 22% of the respondents were married and 6% of the respondents were divorced. Based on the above, analysis, not married respondents were ranked to be having the highest percentage of 56% participants. Therefore, majority of the respondents were single.

4.4. Table (4) Frequency Distribution and Percentage showing Level of Education of Respondents:--

Education level	Frequency	Percentages %
Primary level	6	12%
Secondary level	5	10%
University	29	58%
Postgraduate	10	20%
Total	**50**	**100%**

Source: Primary data

Figure 4.4. Showing Level of Education of Respondents:--

The results in table (4.4) show that the majority of the respondents 58% of participants were university level holders , 20% of the respondents were postgraduate,12% of respondent were primary level and final 10% of the respondents were Secondary level, others ,zero% of respondents were Basic primary level holders. This shows that their respondents are quite high to perform relies but also to respond effectively to the questionnaires provided. Education level of community determines his/her ability in day to day activities.

4.5. Table (5) Frequency Distribution and Percentage Showing Occupational of Respondents:--

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage%
Student	30	60%
Civil Servant	7	14%
Farmers	5	10%
Business person	8	16%
Total	50	100%

Source: Primary data

Figure 4.5.showing Occupational of Respondents

In above table (4.5) show that the majority of the respondents 60% of the respondents were students, 16% of respondent were businessperson, 14% of respondent were civil servant In this case, the majority of the respondents were students having the highest percentage of 60% followed by those businessperson Therefore, this shows majority of the respondents who answered these questionnaires were those who are student that still learning.

4.6 Table (6) Frequency Distribution and Percentage Showing Duration of Work: ---

Duration of Work	Frequency	Percentage
1-2 Years	11	22%
2-3 Years	17	34%
4-5 Years	14	28%
5 Years	8	16%
Total	50	100%

Source: Primary data

Figure 4.6. Showing duration of work

In table (4.6) show duration of the respondents, the results of the findings were that 34% respondents were range from 2-3 years, 22% of respondent were range from 1-2 years, 20% of respondent were range from 4-5 years and final 16% of respondent were range from 5 years only.

4.7 Table (7) Frequency Distribution of Percentages Showing the department of work

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Human Resource	10	20%
Information Technology Communication	20	40%
Procurement and Logistic	5	10%
Others	15	30%
Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

Figure showing Department of Work

The results in table (4.7) show that the majority of the respondents were asked to give their views on whether or not the participation in department of work were that 40% of the respondents were from information Technology and Communication, 30% of the respondents were from others, 20% of respondent were from Human Resource and final 10% of the respondent were from procurement and logistic. Confirming to the researcher that they department of work are improved, therefore majority of the respondents said there has been no problem with their department of work

4.8 Table (8) Frequency Distribution and Percentage Showing Peace building is activities that aims to resolve injustice in non-violent ways and to transform the cultural and structural conditions

Response	Frequency	Percentage%
Agree	15	30%
Strongly agree	20	40%
Disagree	10	20%
Strongly disagree	5	10%
Total	50	

Source: Primary Data

Figure 4.8. Showing peace building

The results in table (4.8) show Peace building is activities that aims to resolve injustice in non-violent ways and to transform the cultural and structural conditions look for best channel which promote gender equality and the results of the findings were 40% of respondents were from strongly agree, 30% of respondent were agree, 20% of respondents were disagree, 10% of respondents were from strongly disagree. In the above analysis, one can conclude that majority of the respondents were strongly agree, that Peace building have many activities that aims to resolve injustice in entire South Sudan and people will have freedom of movement ,freedom of justice, freedom of speech and free education to all students in Public Universities in South Sudan.

4.9 Table (9) Frequency Distribution and Percentage Showing United Nation Mission in South Sudan

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	15	30%
Strongly agree	30	60%
Disagree	5	10%
Strongly disagree	0	0%
Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

Figure 4.9. Showing United Nation Mission in South Sudan

The results in table (4.9) show United Nation Mission in South Sudanand their views were 60% of respondents said were strongly agree,30%of respondents were agree,10% of respondent were disagree. Majority of the respondent are those who strongly agree that United Nation Mission in South Sudanare concerning about the peace and Reconciliation in order to stop the conflict that occur in two parties with in South Sudan

4.10. Table (10) Frequency Distribution and Percentage Showing the main Human right activities

Response	Frequency	Percentage%
Agree	28	56%
Strongly agree	12	24%
Disagree	10	20%
Strongly disagree	0	0%
Total	50	100%

Source: Primary data

Figure 4.10.showing the main Human right activities

The results in table (4.10) show the main Human right activitiesand their views were 56% of respondents were agree,24%of respondents were strongly agree,20% of respondent were disagree Majority of the respondent are those from agree

4.11. Table (9) Frequency Distribution and Percentage Showing United Nation Mission must take greater responsibility for provision of security to internally displaced persons

Response	Frequency	Percentage%
Agree	10	20%
Strongly agree	32	64%
Disagree	0	0%
Strongly disagree	8	16%
Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

Figure 4.11.showing United Nation Mission must take greater responsibility for provision of security to internally displaced persons

The results in table (4.11) show United Nation Mission must take greater responsibility for provision of security to internally displaced persons 64% of respondents were strongly agree,20%of respondents were agree.

4.12. Table (12) Frequency Distribution and Percentage Showing stable governance is ability of the people to share, access for power through non-violent political process and to enjoy the collective benefits.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	26	52%
Strongly agree	20	40%
Disagree	0	0%
Strongly disagree	4	8%
Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

Figure 4.12.showing stable governance is ability of the people to share, access for power through non-violent political process and to enjoy the collective benefits.

The results in table (4.12) show about stable governance is ability of the people to share, access for power through non-violent political process and to enjoy the collective benefits. And their views were 52% of respondents were agree,40% of respondents were strongly agree,8% of respondent were strongly disagree and final 0% of respondent were disagree , the majority of the respondent were agree that government will have political process and to enjoy the collective benefits and stop non-violent.

4.13. These are the role of United Nation Mission in Conflict Resolution South Sudan
1. To bring displaced people of South Sudanese back to their home land by provision of food and security.
2. United Nation Mission should provide security to the entire South Sudan
3. United Nation Mission should be stable in order to adopt Human right value of all mankind
4. There isprovision of humanitarian services to the citizen in South Sudan
5. Government should maintain political stability of national and state to avoid disputes among parties.
6. Monitoring an Organization's Clarity of Mission can be established to evaluate an organization's goals and how well those goals are understood throughout the organization.
7. There is an Organization's Leadership that will involves evaluating on how the organization's empowered leadership is-how well the leadership encourages

4.14. The following are the Challenges facing United Nation Mission in Conflict Resolution in South Sudan
1. Lack of political will among South Sudanese political leaders Poor governance system is the major main challenges that affect South Sudan
2. Political instability that affect all South Sudanese, parties within the country
3. There is limited funds to resolve the conflict among South Sudanese
4. Lack of adequate knowledge and languages barriers tothe entire citizens in South Sudan
5. Poor infrastructures in South Sudan can affect the entire nation and this, will cause low income
6. Greedy for powers among the leader who were the causes of civil war in the country.

4.15. These are the possible solutions to the challenges facing United Nation Mission in Conflict Resolution in South Sudan
1. Government should carry out massive awareness about the dangers of tribalism among differences parties in South Sudan.
2. South Sudan government should worked in hand with the United Nation in protect the civilians
3. United Nation should construct roads to connect city and states in the South Sudan.
4. Government should provide full security control to entire South Sudan.
5. United Nation Mission in South Sudan will improved physical infrastructures such as, roads, railways.
6. The leaders in power should share the power between differences parties and should have stable governance.
7. There should be dialogue among the warrior parties so that civilians should return to their homes.

4.16. The following are the main purpose of United Nation Mission in Conflict Resolution in South Sudan
1. United Nation Mission in South Sudan should maintain peace-keeping and deviated from its goals and objectives interfering with the affair of the country.
2. United Nation Mission in South Sudan will promote peace and Reconciliation among South Sudanese.
3. To promote human rights rules of international laws that governance the South Sudan System
4. To protect civilians and promote humanitarian services to the entire South Sudan.

CHAPTER FIVE
Summary, important results of the study ,Conclusion as well as recommendations and Suggestion for further Study.

5.0. Introduction:
This chapter is composed of Summary, important results, of the study as well as recommendations.

5.1. Summary:
The protection of civilians (PoC) mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), was established in 2011, coinciding with the country's independence. Since then, the public discourse on UNMISS has called into question the capacity of the mission to fully meet the expectations created by this mandate in practice. In this chapter we explore this issue by investigating the following questions: 1) how can the discrepancy between UNMISS and its mandate be understood within the context of international law? 2) what does the quantitative data available on incidents requiring civilian protection indicate regarding who were the actors involved, the frequency and distribution of events, and the

extent of documented fatalities?; 3) what does the public discourse (media accounts, academic publications, as well as UN and third-party investigations) reveal about UNMISS and its PoC mandate

United Nation Mission in South Sudanand their views of respondents said were strongly. Majority of the respondent are those who strongly agree that United Nation Mission in South Sudanare concerning about the peace and Reconciliation in order to stop the conflict that occur in two parties with in South Sudan.

Peace building is activities that aims to resolve injustice in non-violent ways and to transform the cultural and structural conditions look for best channel which promote gender equality and the results of the findings were based on respondents were from the above analysis, one can conclude that majority of the respondents were strongly agree, that Peace building have many activities that aims to resolve injustice in entire South Sudan and people will have freedom of movement ,freedom of justice, freedom of speech and free education to all students in Public Universities in South Sudan.

5.2. Important Results:
5.2.1 Gender of Respondents
In which 60% of respondents were male while 40% of respondents were female. From this study it was concluded that the number of male was high compared to the number of female participated in the study and budgeting activities as whole. This can be attributed by cultural issues that women are not supposed to be educated, early pregnancy as well as early marriages are among the factors which lead to this situation. This concur with Lenders and Flynn(2006)that women who are not educated do not have the skills and knowledge's to obtain the higher wage earning jobs.

5.2.2 Age of Respondents:--
Its implied that age of respondent,30% of respondents were age range from 18-25 years old,34%were between 26-35 years old, 26% were between 31-40 years.This shows that majority of respondents are within the age group of 26-35years (34%).This situation shows that the majority of their respondents are young to physical efforts to the organization. who observed that active aging reflects the desire and ability of many to remain engaged in economically and socially productive activities while the risks of chronic illness and disability increase or goes with age, means that it have direct relationship.

5.2.3. Marital Status of Respondents:--
, 72% of the respondents were Single respondents, based on the above, analysis, not married respondents were ranked to be having the highest percentage of 56% participants. Therefore, majority of the respondents were single.

5.2.4. Level of Education of Respondents:--
The results in table (4.4) show that the majority of the respondents 58% of participants were university level holders ,this shows that their respondents are quite high to perform relies but also to respond effectively to the questionnaires provided. Education level of community determines his/her ability in day to day activities.

5.3. Conclusion
1. This can be attributed by cultural issues that women are not supposed to be educated, early pregnancy as well as early marriages are among the factors which lead to this situation.
2. Women who educated will have the skills and knowledge's to obtain the higher wage earning jobs
3. United Nation Mission in South Sudan should maintain peace-keeping and deviated from its goals and objectives interfering with the affair of the country.
4. United Nation Mission in South Sudan will promote peace and Reconciliation among South Sudanese.
5. Government should promote human rights rules of international laws that governance the South Sudan System
6. Government should protect civilians and promote humanitarian services to the entire South Sudan.
7. Government should maintain political stability of national and state to avoid disputes among parties.
8. Monitoring an Organization's Clarity of Mission can be established to evaluate an organization's goals and how well those goals are understood throughout the organization.
9. Some Organization's Leadership that will involves evaluating on how the organization's empowered leadership is-how well the leadership encourages
10. Government will have political process and to enjoy the collective benefits and stop non-violent.

5.4. Recommendations:

1. Government should carry out massive awareness about the dangers of tribalism among differences parties in South Sudan.
2. South Sudan government should worked in hand with the United Nation in protect the civilians
3. United Nation should construct roads to connect city and states in the South Sudan.
4. Government should provide full security control to entire South Sudan.
5. United Nation Mission in South Sudan will improved physical infrastructures such as, roads, railways.
6. The leaders in power should share the power between differences parties and should have stable governance.
7. There should be dialogue among the warrior parties so that civilians should return to their homes.

5.5. Suggestions for Further Research:

1. Government should mobilized many.Non-Governmental Organization have taken lead in provision of basics service like medical and education which are important in wellbeing of the society, education is very important such that educated individuals, refrain from partaking history-cultural practice like cattle rustling.
2. United Nation Mission should. Coordinated with Non-Governmental Organization are important especially those champion for scarce resources management.in areas with non-governmental organization with initiative have well established pasture enclosure, dams, water supply in general and population leaves in peace as compared with areas without.
3. -Government should have been taken the initiative of drilling of boreholes to provide enough water points for livestock and people.

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