

United Nations Mission and Sustainable Peace in Juba, South Sudan

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Abstract: Deployment of UN peacekeepers during or post conflict is to create buffer zone, monitor cease-fire or support transition to sustainable peace. However, UN Mission deployment in South Sudan since July 8th 2011 saw nothing but outbreaks of wars. This raises critical question on the effect of the United Nations Mission on sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan. The objective of the research was to assess the effect of the United Nations Mission and sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan. The study covers the research design, study population, sample size, sampling techniques, data collection instruments, data sources, data processing, data analysis, ethical considerations, and limitation of the study. The study revealed that for unit increase in United Nations Mission peace consolidation, it increases sustainable peace by 1.376 with (p. value <0.001). It revealed that for every one-unit increase in United Nations Mission longer-term state building, it decreases sustainable peace by -0.222 with (p. value = 0.412). Lastly for every one-unit increase in United Nations Mission training of security forces, it increases sustainable peace by 1.170 with (p. value <0.001). The study concluded that not all supports United Nations Mission provided led to sustainable peace. Evidence showed that United Nations Mission long-term state building alone, does not lead to sustainable peace. The study recommended that UNMISS should bring in holdout groups to join peace process. It recommended that IGAD members' state should unify their divergent. Interests and work for common goal. It further recommended that the UNSC should enforce armed embargo, travel ban and assets freezing imposed on individuals derailing peace efforts.

Keywords: Coalitions, Diplomacy, International Intervention, Peacekeepers, Deployment, United Nations Mission, Truce, Acrimonious Civil War, Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, Resolution, security, Rule of Law, Military, Economic, Armistice, Confrontation, Legitimacy, Cold War, Veto Powers, Embargo, Violence, Reintegration, Recovery, Evacuation, Revitalization, National Interests, Multilateral organizations, Economic, sustainable Peace.

Introduction

The deployment of United Nations peacekeepers in any conflict-affected country can only be done with approval from UN Security Council. The purpose of such deployment in a country coming out from or experiencing acrimonious civil war is to monitor truce or build sustainable peace. In South Sudan, the UN peacekeepers have been experiencing perpetual outbreak of wars contrary to the expected results.

The purpose of the study was to discover the effect of UNMISS in bringing sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan. The area was chosen following resolution 1996 (2011) of the UN Security Council mandating the United Nations Mission to support peace consolidation, foster long term state building and build capacity of South Sudan security sector after 2011 referendum that brought about self-determination (Mesfin, 2018).

This paper focused on examining the effect of UNMISS and sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan achieved through; assessing the effect of the United Nations Mission peace consolidation, United Nations Mission longer-term state building and United Nations Mission training of security forces on sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan. This research document covered information from the period 2013 -2018 because it was during then when the South Sudan Civil War was severe despite presence of UN peacekeepers and their peace building mandates.

Background of the document

United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) is the newest United Nations peacekeeping mission for South Sudan as the newest nation which became independent on 9 July, 2011 (Aly, 2021). United Nations Security Council Resolution 1996 established the United Nations Mission in South Sudan on 8 July 2011 (2011). The stated UN Mission mandates include: Support for peace consolidation and thereby fostering longer-term state building and economic development, support the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in exercising its responsibilities for conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution and protect civilians, support 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.

In recent decades, civil wars across the globe have become the recurrent form of conflict, and most of them are characterized by the active involvement of external intervention (Adam, 2018). These agencies use military, economic or diplomatic means and can be carried out by single states, coalitions or multilateral organizations, taking the form of more or less complex missions (Adams, 2018). He states that one thing all interventions have in common is their intent to alter the conditions of the conflict.

In Africa, historically, the international community's response to conflict in most countries has been too weak, too little, and sometimes too late, such as the case of the delayed international intervention in the Rwandan Genocide 1994 in which about 800,000 people died in 100 days (African Union, 2017)

United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) is the newest UN peacekeeping mission for South Sudan which became independent on 9 July 2011 (Alexander, 2019). UNMISS was created with the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005 to assist in facilitating a path to peace (Aly, 2021).

The first peacekeeping operation was the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), mandated to monitor an armistice between Israel and its Arab neighbors in May 1948. Similarly, the UN deployed observers to India and Pakistan in January 1949 as the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan. These two operations are still running today to prevent incidents from escalating and to provide objective information.

During the Cold War, the confrontation between members of the Security Council resulted in few resolutions to mandate peacekeeping operations. In this period, the veto of the Permanent Five (5) was used frequently, while it has been a measure of last resort since the end of the Cold War (Global Policy Forum). Although these principles were formed gradually, through practice, in the particular constraining circumstances of the Cold War, they have been adopted as the benchmarks of legitimacy for all peacekeeping operations. While these have been treated more flexibly since the end of the Cold War, the three principles are still given serious consideration by the UN Security Council when debating the establishment of a new operation and the end of the Cold War marked the beginning of a new era in UN peacekeeping.

A surge in the number, size and scope of operations and subsequently a reform of methods and approaches continued throughout the 1990s. The collapse of the stalemate between the two Superpowers ended the Council's paralysis. Furthermore, the increase of civil wars and acts of state violence towards civilians provoked a compulsion towards international involvement. Together, these factors led to a rapid increase in the number of peacekeeping operations deployed by the UN (UN, 2021).

The deployment of peacekeepers is to monitor truce as for the case between Israel and Arab neighbors 1948, between India and Pakistan 1949 and to help in rebuilding countries destroyed by years of conflict (Expert briefings 2021). The briefing notes that despite huge deployment of UN peacekeeper with billions of dollars spent on peacekeeping, far less has been achieved in light of sustainable peace.

Contextually, UNMISS was established on July 8, 2011, one day prior to South Sudan independence declaration (Daniel, 2018). At the outset, its mandate focused on helping to build the government's capacity. Soon the situation deteriorated, and when conflict broke out on December 15 2013, the Mission was forced to shift from collaborating with the government and its security forces to protecting civilians fleeing abuses by those same forces.

As violence erupted, the United Nations Mission allowed tens of thousands of civilians into its bases, which eventually led to the establishment of Protection of Civilians (POC) sites that today shelter more than 200,000 people (Diing, 2021). However, the positive initial response masked the reality that the United Nations Mission structures and personnel were often ill placed to deal with the new environment. A civilian unit known as Reintegration, Recovery and Peace building maintained the same acronym, RRP, but changed its name to Relief, Reintegration and Protection as its portfolio went from peace building to managing the POC sites. Troop-contributing countries (TCCs) were asked to confront state and opposition forces as they targeted civilians.

Despite its robust Chapter VII mandate, UNMISS in effect moves when the parties allow it to. Movement restrictions are rooted in problems both outside and within the Mission's control domain (Anine, H. 2020). After the downing of several the United Nations Mission helicopters, countries involved in flying UN aircraft demanded a system of Flight Safety Assurances (FSAs). Without permission from the two sides of the conflict, the United Nations Mission cannot fly. This severely hampers its ability to respond rapidly to threats against civilians; to resupply UN bases and the POC sites; and to evacuate injured peacekeepers. The United Nations Mission has compounded these problems to avoid confrontation with the parties, by at times seeking approval for river and ground movements as well, and by consistently acquiescing when blocked at checkpoints.

A commander of one contingent in Juba said in August that, without permission from the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), his peacekeepers do not leave the base to get water (Jana, 2019). In an attempt to protect civilians in its base, UN peacekeepers found

themselves in real need of protection after two were killed and its failure to rescue 70 civilians including five U.N. personnel and international aid workers trapped just about one kilometer away from its base despite repeated calls for help on July 11, 2016. Some were killed, raped, tortured, and beaten by government troops at Hotel Terrain (Bruke, 2018). This inaction led to the firing of Lieutenant General Johnson Mogoia Kimani Ondieki of Kenya from his post as force commander by UN former chief Ban Ki Moon. The government of Kenya felt humiliated by the decision and withdrew its peacekeepers from South Sudan (Chan, 2016).

Statement of the Problem

UN mission in any war-torn state is governed by the UN Security Council resolutions with mandates prioritizing building sustainable peace, creating buffer zone or monitor truce. For the case of South Sudan, United Nations Mission engaged in peace consolidation, foster longer-term state building, and training of security forces (Blanchard, 2018). Despite this, sustainable peace became figment of citizens' imagination and the outbreak of conflict in 2013 and the hope brought by 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and 2011 referendum that produced South Sudan as a newest nation among the civilized nations went down the drain (Okuk, 2019). The 2013/2016 conflicts which killed about 400,000 people, displaced internally, 214,000 and 4,000,000 sought refuge in the neighboring countries socked the world and shook the foundation of United Nations Mission and sustainable peace drive since 2005 (Maihack, & Reuss, 2019).

The conflicts, which engulfed most parts of the country, could have been avoided if the stated mandates of the United Nations Mission being implemented were translating into sustainable peace (Amnesty International, 2021). This raised question on the effectiveness of the United Nations Mission on sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan (Maihack, & Reuss, 2019).

The United Nations Mission was not quick enough to detect that the power struggle between President Salva Kiir and his vice Riek Machar that started in early 2013 could escalate into a bigger conflict (Seminar report, 2017). Justin and Akshaya, (2017) stated that 2018 peace process did not hold because of exclusion of Riek Machar and putting him under house arrest in South Africa for more than a year. Leveraging on IGAD and AU recommendation of August 2016 the UNSC authorized deployment of 4000 Regional Protection Force (RPF) to protect key installations such as airport and respond to any attacks against civilians regardless of the source of the attack. However, continuous attacks on civilians and intercommunal fighting across the country seem to dilute any efforts of the United Nations Mission for sustainable peace (Policy advisory group seminar report, 2107). In addition, cold war politics within the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, conflict of interest within IGAD member states on unified response strategies marred United Nations Mission peace efforts (Radio Tamazuj August 2021).

Micheale (2020) reveals that IGAD has played a critical role in mediating South Sudan peace process and established peaceful sustainable conflict resolution mechanisms. He argues that the peace agreement signed by the parties in August 2015 was a major contribution to the resolution of the conflict, which outlined a comprehensive plan to end the fighting, frame a post-conflict transition, and to begin the tasks of reconciliation and reform.

Vencenzo & Jessica (2021) found that the deployment of UN peacekeepers in South Sudan reduced negative effect of conflict on households' economic well-being by improving security, which in turn revitalized local economies and households' subjective well-being. He said the improvements ultimately boosted households' consumption, partially countering the negative effect of ongoing civil wars by keeping local communities' economy afloat.

Mats & David (2021) state that the tragic history of South Sudan independent statehood raises critical concerns about the future of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). They said it is impossible for the United Nations Mission alone to bring peace to the country, arguing that for peace to prevail there is need to transform South Sudan's militarized form of governance and political economy.

Leben (2021) contends that the South Sudan conflict was caused by national development efforts pursued by both South Sudanese elites and external actors who concentrated on institutions building and neglected nation building.

No existing literatures focused on United Nations Mission and sustainable peace in Juba South Sudan. However, few studies have been conducted on the causes of conflict in South Sudan and challenges faced by United Nations Mission since 2011. It was due to such information gaps that this study explored the effect of United Nations Mission and sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan to bridge the gap in the literature.

Overall Objective

To examine the effect of UNMISS and sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan

Specific Objectives

- 1) To assess the effect of the United Nations Mission peace consolidation on sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan
- 2) To examine the effect of the United Nations Mission longer-term state building on sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan
- 3) To ascertain the effect of the United Nations Mission training of security forces on sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan

Research Questions

- 1) What is the effect of the United Nations Mission peace consolidation on sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan?
- 2) What is the effect of the United Nations Mission longer-term state building on sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan?
- 3) What is the effect of the United Nations Mission training of security forces on sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan?

LITERATURE REVIEW

This paper applied peace building theory proposed by Paris (1997) to understand sustainable peace in the context of UN mission and sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan). The theory assumes that sustainable peace can be achieved through conflict transformation, which enables warring parties reach political consensus.

Wallenstein asserts that on a global scale, some countries will always be dependent on others and that the relationship of dependence has long been established by a cycle of colonization and subsequent recolonization (Pestano, 2016). World systems theory criticizes theories of modernization, which assert a single, positive direction of economic development for all participating nations. By viewing the world as one system, with a small, powerful group of wealthy core nations dominating other nation-states, Wallenstein overcomes some of the criticisms associated with modernization, especially its unwarranted optimism. Foreign interests aim to change in state's existing policy or continuation of its behavior at different times as they serve the domestic and international strategic objectives (MahendraKumar, 2017).

Peace building theory was first used in Cambodia to underspin a study where the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) engaged in peace building in 1992. The UNTAC conducted elections in the country in 1993, which led to the formation of coalition government between National United Front for an Independent Neutral and Cooperative Cambodia' (FUNCINPEC), and the Cambodian People's Party (CPP) (Paris, 1997). The theory was further applied in Angola, where international mediators secured a ceasefire in 1991 between warring parties, culminating in United Nations led elections in 1992 (Paris, 1997). However, this did not translate in to sustainable peace with the country sliding back into war, as neither got threshold votes necessary for election win and there was no provision made for a coalition agreement (Beate, 2021). Unfortunately, distrust between both parties marred reconciliation effort and led to overthrow of FUNCINPEC from the coalition government (Paris, 1997). The UN tried to coordinate elections again in 1998, but these were widely characterized by intimidation, coercion and violence orchestrated by CPP officials.

Conceptual Framework showing independent and dependent variables

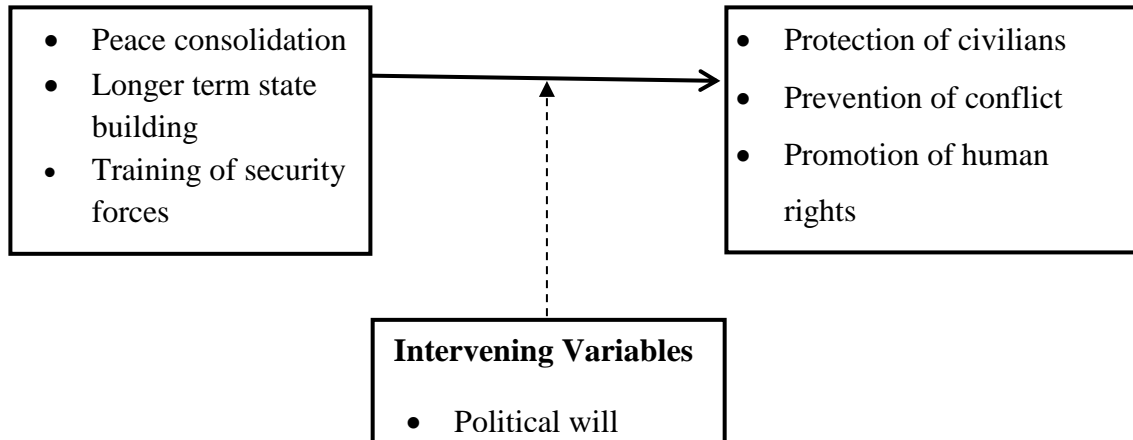
The conceptual framework diagrammatically shows the effect of the different variables in this paper. The independent variable is perceived as United Nations Mission and dependent variable is Sustainable Peace.

Independent Variable

Dependent Variable

United Nations Mission

Sustainable Peace



Source: Adapted and adopted from Aly, (2020) and modified by the researcher, 2021.

In this conceptual framework of the study, the independent variable was United Nations Mission and this focused on peace consolidation, fostering longer-term state building and training of security forces and whereas the dependent variable was sustainable peace which comprised of protection of civilians, prevention of conflict and promotion of human rights. Intervening variable was political will. If the warring parties do not have political will, there is possibility that sustainable peace could not be achieved even if the United Nations Mission exerts its effort toward that end. On the other hand, if there is political will from the warring parties, it means there is cooperation and compromise between the conflict parties. Political will therefore affects the variables under study.

Research gap

There are numerous studies conducted on the effect of United Nations Mission and sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan. However hardly any of them explicitly examines how United Nations Mission and sustainable peace are interlinked, and or influence each other. For instance, Born, and Adam (2017) note that the United Nations Mission’s mandate in 2013 was changed to; protection of civilians (PoC), facilitation of humanitarian delivery, promotion of human rights, and support to the peace process. While, Young, (2017) contends that, as a large, multidimensional peacekeeping operation with 17,000 troops, 2,000 police and 2,000 civilians the United Nations Mission has been provided with significant resources and an extraordinarily ambitious mandate. Assessing the match between resources and mandate, and the ways the Mission has adapted its approaches to be effective is extremely challenging.

Young, (2017) with the work title “Isolation and endurance: Riek Machar and the SPLM-IO in 2016-17” stated that the tragic history of South Sudan independent statehood raises critical concerns about the future of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan. He said it is impossible for the UN Mission alone to bring peace to the country. For peace to prevail there is need to transform South Sudan's militarized form of governance and political economy. Young (2017) said the United Nations Mission must focus on reducing hyperactive local and sub-national violence and help safe the elusive 2018 peace agreement. Leben (2021) with work title “South Sudan after secession. The failure as a new state and the outbreak of war since 2013” argues that, to a great extent, the conflict in South Sudan has been caused by national development efforts pursued by South Sudanese elites and external actors prior to, and after, independence that concentrated on institutions building and neglected nation building as well as elite manipulation of ethnicity for selfish reasons. The document therefore addresses the gap in the literature and brings to light the effectiveness of the United Nations Mission and sustainable peace in Juba South Sudan.

METHODOLOGY

The paper used a cross-correlational research design. That is it employed both quantitative and qualitative approaches to aid in collection of quality data. This paper design approach was used because it brings out clearly the effect of the two variables. The paper was specifically non-experimental because the researcher wanted to describe and make observations of what the real results would be for purposes of making decisions based on the facts to improve the situation.

Paper population

According to Ligthelm and Van (2005), Target population refers to the cumulative elements of study from an environment in which information is gathered.

The document target population was 450,000 inhabitants (UNMISS Report, 2018). However, the researcher purposefully targeted a population of 150 respondents and these included; 15 UN staff; 10 staff from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 25 respondents from Ministry of Defense and Veteran Affairs; 10 political analysts; 10 from Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs; 50 students and 5 lectures from University of Juba; department of international relations and 25 journalists. These respondents were involved because they were believed to have adequate information on the study topic.

Data analysis

Data was acquired from respondents through only questionnaires that was raw in nature that was sorted, arranged, coded and organized to make meaningful information for the document purposes. The coded data was entered into Computer using the statistical package for social scientists (SPSS) software package 23 for descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive analysis was applied to describe the primary variable and associated indicator items related to the paper objectives. In addition, the results obtained were presented inform of tables then discussed in relation to existing literature. Though the results were also used to test the relationships between the different variables was Pearson correlation coefficient analysis. In this document, the correlation test were used to identify if there were any relationships between the key variables of the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This section presents the Demographic features of the Respondents including, gender, age, and level of education of the respondents as discussed here under:

Demographic characteristics of respondents

The socio-demographic characteristics of respondents below are presented in table form as frequency and percentage, showing age, sex and education level.

Table 4.1: The frequency of demographic characteristics of the respondents

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	90	64.3
	Female	50	35.7
	Total	140	100
Age	19-25 years old	16	11.4
	26-30 Years old	34	24.3
	31-35 years old	30	21.4
	36-40 years old	35	25.0
	41 and above	25	17.9
	Total	140	100
Education level	Secondary level	11	7.9
	Certificate	13	9.3
	Diploma	38	27.1
	Degree	62	44.3
	Master’s degree	16	11.4
	Total	140	100

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Description of the table

Gender: Results in Table 4.4 above show that 64.3 percent representing 90 study participants were males while 35.7 percent representing 50 study participants were females respectively.

Age: In Table 4.4, the study revealed that majority of the respondents fall between the age group of 36-40 who were 35 representing 25% of the total respondents. Additionally, 16(11.9%) were between 19-25 years, 34(24.3) were between 26-30 Years, 30(21.4%)

were 31-35 years old, and finally 25(17.9%) were 41 and above. This means that most of the respondents were still young and active in work force in the various sectors.

Education: Results in Table 4.4 above indicates that majority 62 participants representing 44.3 percent of the respondents were bachelor’s degree holders, 38 participants representing 27.1 percent of the respondents were diploma holders, 16 participants representing 11.4 percent were holding masters, while the minority 13 participants representing 9.3 percent had attained secondary level certificates. 11 participants representing 7.9 percent were secondary school leavers. This means that majority of the respondents were educated and thus, had the required knowledge to answer the questionnaires.

Descriptive statistics for sustainability of peace in Juba, South Sudan

Table 4.2: Responses of participants regarding sustainability of peace in Juba, South Sudan

Statement	SD No. (%)	D No. (%)	NS No. (%)	A No. (%)	SA No. (%)
Sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
United Nations Mission peacekeeping operations are deployed with the consent of the main parties to the conflict.	24 (17.1)	19 (13.6)	19 (13.6)	22 (15.7)	56 (40)
United Nations Mission peacekeepers should be impartial in their dealings with the parties to the conflict, but not neutral in the execution of their mandate	19 (13.6)	14 (10.0)	17 (12.1)	35 (25.0)	55 (39.3)
United Nations Mission identifies and examines effects involves assessing whether a peace operation prevents violent episodes.	12 (8.6)	14 (10.0)	37 (26.4)	24 (17.1)	53 (37.9)
United Nations Mission increases stability, protects civilians, reduces sexual and gender-based violence, or builds and fosters sustainable peace, if so mandated	15 (10.7)	18 (12.9)	12 (8.6)	38 (27.1)	57 (40.7)
United Nations Mission peacekeeping operation should only use force as a measure of last resort.	28 (20.0)	18 (12.9)	28 (20.0)	14 (10.0)	52 (37.1)
The use of force by the United Nations Mission peacekeeping operation always has political implications and can often give rise to unforeseen circumstances	28 (20.0)	23 (16.4)	15 (10.7)	28 (20.0)	46 (32.9)

Source: Primary data, 2021

Description of the findings presented in the table

United Nations Mission peacekeeping operations are deployed with the consent of the main parties to the conflict, out of 140 participants, 24 (17.1%) strongly disagree, 19 (13.6%) disagree, meaning in total, 43(30.7%) disagreed with the statement. On the same note, 22 (15.7 %) and 56 (40%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively to the statement. In general, 78 (55.7%) of the participants agreed to the statement while 19 (13.6%) were not sure of the statement. This means that South Sudan government is aware of the deployment of the peacekeepers as it signed Status of Force Agreement (SOFA) prior to the deployment of the Mission. On another note, 43(30.7%) of the respondents disagreed to the statement. This simply meant they are not sensitized on the existing agreement between the United Nations Mission and the government basing on the fact that the United Nations Mission was deployed in 2011 while the conflict erupted in 2013. While 19(13.6%) neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement. This could mean they did not know requirement for deploying peacekeepers in a given country.

The United Nations Mission peacekeepers should be impartial in their dealings with the parties to the conflict, but not neutral in the execution of their mandate, 19 (13.6%) and 14 (10%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively to the statement. On different note, 35 (25%) and 55 (39.3%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively. In general, 33 (23.6%) disagreed and 90 (64.3%) agreed to the statement. Also 17 (12.1%) were neutral to the statement. Further, 90(64.3%) of the respondents agreed to the statement. This could mean that impartiality is paramount to the United Nations Mission to avoid being bias. Which means the United Nations Mission is expected to treat parties to the conflict equally to encourage cooperation and avoid sliding into chaos with them.

On different note 33(23.6%) disagreed and could indicate time for the United Nations Mission to stand up boldly and be specific to tell which party is obstructing the peace process instead of being more abstract when things are not moving in the right direction. Additionally, 17(12.1%) respondents neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement. This implies that they had no idea about how the United Nations Mission could conduct itself in discharging its mandate. On the fact that, the United Nations Mission identifies and examines effects involve in assessing whether a peace operation prevents violent episodes, 12 (8.6%) and 14 (10%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively to the statement. Meanwhile, 24 (17.1%) and 53 (37.9%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively to the statement. In general, 26 (18.6%) disagreed while 77 (55%) agreed to the statement. It should be noted that 37 (26.4%) were neutral to the statement. 77 (55%) who agreed could point to several assessments and investigations conducted by the mission in determining whether the mission is doing enough to deliver what is expected of it. Civilians were killed and raped in Terrain Hotel about 2 kilometers from its base and this led to the dismissal of its force Commander Lieutenant General Johnson Mogoa Kimani Ondieki by the UN former chief Ban Ki Moon conducted one of the investigations in 2016, which revealed that the Mission ignored rescue calls.

Meanwhile 26(18.6%) disagreed. This could imply the United Nations Mission did not conduct any assessment to evaluate its performance in preventing violence as more violence conflicts continued in Central Equatoria state displacing hundreds of civilians. Also 37(26.4%) neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement. This could mean they were not aware if the United Nations Mission evaluates its own operation in preventing violence in the country.

The United Nations Mission increased stability, protected civilians, reduced sexual and gender-based violence, or builds and fosters sustainable peace, if so mandated, 15 (10.7%) and 18 (12.9%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively with the statement. Meanwhile, 38 (27.1%) and 57 (40.7%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively to the statement. In general, 33 (23.6%) disagreed and 95 (67.9) agreed to the statement. On the same note, 12 (8.6%) were neutral to the statement given to them. Thus, 95(67.9%) who agreed could imply the United Nations Mission's current provision of protection to civilians in its bases helped in reducing violence against civilians which in turn could lead to sustainable peace in the country. While 33(23.6%) disagreed to the statement. This could indicate ongoing fighting in parts of Equatoria, Bentiu and Malakal where women and girls were subjected to sexual violence and abuses perpetrated by parties to the conflict. 12(8.6%) were neutral. This could mean that they were not sensitized on the United Nations Mission mandate.

The United Nations Mission peacekeeping operation should only use force as a measure of last resort, 28 (20%) and 18(12.9%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively with the statement. Meanwhile, 14 (10%) and 52(37.1%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively with the statement. Generally, 46 (32.9%) disagreed and 66 (47.1%) agreed. At the same time, 28 (20%) neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement. That's to say, 66(47.1%) who disagreed to the statement could mean that the United Nations Mission would not be able to provide the necessary protection to civilians under eminent threat of attacks and would not be able to deter attackers if not fully mandated to use force whenever it sees fit to execute its fundamental duty of protecting civilians. Further, in all these the United Nations Mission has not been able to respond timely to threats, attacks against civilians both inside, and outside its sanctuaries as it has to seek approval from its headquarters in New York before responding. Meanwhile 46(32.9%) agreed to the statement. This indicates that peacekeepers should only use force in self-defense to avoid being bias. Also 28(20%) who neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement could mean they did not know elements of the United Nations Mission's mandate and the condition under which chapter VII is applied.

The use of force by the United Nations Mission peacekeeping operation always has political implications and can often give rise to unforeseen circumstances, 28 (20%) and 23 (16.4%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively with the statement. At the same time, 28 (20%) and 46 (32.9%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively. In general term, 51 (36.4%) and 74 (52.9%) disagreed and agreed respectively with the statement meanwhile, 15 (10.7%) neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement. 74(52.9%) of respondents who agreed to the statement could mean that the United Nations Mission is operating under chapter seven approved by the Security Council in its resolution 2155 (2014) and application of the use of force does not have political implication as it has been authorized by the UN Security Council.

On different note, 51(36.4%) disagreed. This implies deteriorating relations between the United Nations Mission and warring parties, which could jeopardize implementation of its mandate and could face movement restrictions within the country or declaration of

persona non grata of its leaders. Among the respondents 15(10.7%) neither agreed nor disagreed. This could mean they were not well informed about the rule of engagement between the United Nations Mission and the warring parties.

Descriptive statistics for United Nations Mission peace consolidation on sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan

The first objective sought to understand the effects of the United Nations Mission peace consolidation on sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan. Respondents were given a set of statements to which they were to respond, with the answers ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree. Scale of 1-5 was used whereby, 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = not sure, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree. At the end of the all statements, respondents were asked to rate the effect of the United Nations Mission peace consolidation in Juba, South Sudan. The rate sustainable means there are more than 50% chance that the peace will hold and Unsustainable means there is more than 50% chance that the peace will hold.

Table 4.3. Results of responses of participants to the effect of the United Nations Mission peace consolidation on sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan

Statement	SD No. (%)	D No. (%)	NS No. (%)	A No. (%)	SA No. (%)
The United Nations Mission peace consolidation	1	2	3	4	5
The United Nations Mission can be considered one contributor among many working together to end the civil war and lay the foundations for durable peace	15 (10.7)	9 (6.4)	8 (5.7)	54 (38.6)	54 (38.6)
Throughout its existence, the United Nations Mission encourages conflicting parties to enter into a meaningful peace process	14 (10)	16 (11.4)	16 (11.4)	46 (32.9)	48 (34.3)
The United Nations Mission has been a paramount element in the upkeep of peace in South Sudan	14 (10)	21 (15.0)	18 (12.9)	37 (26.4)	50 (35.7)
Without the United Nations Mission involvement, the South Sudanese civil war would have spread to all parts of the country	26 (18.6)	30 (21.4)	12 (8.6)	24 (17.1)	48 (34.3)
It is in partnership with the United Nations Mission, that South Sudan can promote the country's national interests and keep ties with other countries open	40 (28.6)	20 (14.3)	13 (9.3)	30 (21.4)	37 (26.4)

Description of the findings presented in the table

The United Nations Mission can be considered one contributor among many working together to end the civil war and lay the foundations for durable peace, 15 (10.7%) and 9 (6.4%) had strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively with the statement and 54 (38.6%) each for both agreed and strongly agreed while 8 (5.7%) neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement. In general, 24(17.1%) disagreed while majority, 108 (77.2%) agreed. Those who agreed 108(77.2%) could mean the initiative taken by the United Nations Mission to set up County Support Bases (CSBs) in all the ten states, which prioritized conflict management, reconciliation, and social cohesion and provision of early warning and situational awareness among communities. While 24(17.1%) who disagreed could look at the peace agreement as fragile drawing scenario from 2016 where Unity government formed lasted for only three months and collapsed. In addition, exclusion of holdout groups from the peace process could imply fragile peace, couple with abrogation of Rome peace talks and absorption incentivization of SPLA-IO defectors by Salva Kiir's government.

On another note, 8(5.7%) respondents neither agreed nor disagreed. This could indicate they were not familiar with the United Nations Mission roles and responsibilities about peace consolidation. Throughout its existence, the United Nations Mission encourages conflicting parties to enter into a meaningful peace process, 14 (10.0%) and 16 (11.4%) strongly disagreed and disagreed to the statement, while 46 (32.9%) and 48(34.3%) agreed and strongly agreed with the statement. In general, 30 (21.4%) and 94 (67.1%) disagreed and agreed respectively to the statement. Only 16 (11.4%) neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement. 94(67.1%) agreed to the statement. This result could indicate pressure exerted by the United Nations Mission to bring the warring parties to negotiation table and provision of good offices. It could also include targeted sanctions ranging from travel ban, assets freezing, and armed embargo imposed on warring parties to force them reshape their political agenda and prioritize peace. 16(11.4%) neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement. This could indicate lack of understanding about what the United Nations Mission could offer for sustainable peace in South Sudan. The United Nations Mission has been a paramount element in the upkeep of peace

in South Sudan, 14 (10.0%) and 21 (15.0%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively to the statement while 18 (12.9%) neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement. On another note, 37 (26.4%) and 50 (35.7%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively to the statement. In general terms 87(62.1%) agreed while 35 (25.0%) disagreed to the statement. 87(62.1%) who agreed could mean several peace-building workshops, community dialogues, peace campaigns, dissemination of local and national peace agreements conducted by the United Nations Mission at the grass-root levels.

However, 35(26.1%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement indicating ongoing fighting among parties to the conflict in areas of Malakal, Unity and Central Equatoria states and slow pace in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan. On the other hand, 18(12.9%) neither agreed nor disagreed. This could indicate limited understanding of the United Nations Mission’s role in supporting peace process since it did not directly involve in mediation process between the warring parties.

Without the United Nations Mission involvement, the South Sudanese civil war would have spread to all parts of the country, 26(18.6% and 30(21.4%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively to the statement while 12 (8.6) were neutral to the statement. On the same note, 24(17.1%) and 48(34.3%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively to the statement. This means that majority 72(51.4%) agreed to the statement while 56 (40.0%) did not agree to the statement. The 72(51.4%) who agreed to the statement could mean the effort exerted by the United Nations Mission to deter violence through proactive deployment and patrols in areas of high risk of conflict to protect civilians under imminent threat of attack by parties to the conflict and constant engagement of the warring parties to return to the negotiation table.

On another note, 56(40.0%) who disagreed might imply that the United Nations Mission peacekeepers 12,500 forces considering geographical size of South Sudan could not contain the spread of the conflict. This implies that the limited number of peacekeepers could not play a protective role against government pursuit of rebels and thus the need for the rebels to stay mobile for survival, hence spread of the conflict.

Meanwhile 12 (8.6) were neutral implying that they were not sure of the United Nations Mission capability if it could contain the spread of conflict or not. It is in partnership with the United Nations Mission that South Sudan can promote the country’s national interests and keep ties with other countries open, 40 (28.6%) and 20 (14.3%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively to the statement while 13 (9.3% were neutral. Similarly, 30 (21.4%) and 37 (26.4%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively to the statement. In general, majority 67 (47.8%) agreed while 60 (42.9%) disagreed. The 64(47.7%) who agreed could mean existing cooperation between the United Nations Mission and South Sudan government made it possible for South Sudan to create mutual relations with its neighbors, regional bodies and international partners such as EU, Troika, IGAD, AU and promote its national interest. While 60(42.9%) who disagreed implies armed embargos imposed on South Sudan by UN might sabotage South Sudan’s attempt to improve its defensive capability in the region. Also 13(9.3%) were neutral to the statement. This implies that they did not understand what it takes to promote national interest.

Descriptive statistics for United Nations Mission longer-term state building on sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan

Table 4.4: Participants’ responses to the effect of the United Nations Mission longer -term state building on sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan

Statement	SD No. (%)	D No. (%)	NS No. (%)	A No. (%)	SA No. (%)
The United Nations Mission longer-term state building	1	2	3	4	5
The United Nations Mission enhances state capacity (with a focus on personnel capacity building and physical infrastructure) and extends state legitimacy	11 (7.9)	19 (13.6)	14 (10.0)	59 (42.1)	37 (26.4)
The United Nations Mission helps in fostering longer-term state building in South Sudan	5 (3.6)	18 (12.9)	28 (20.0)	66 (47.1)	23 (16.4)
The United Nations Mission aims at creating a safe environment in order to make wider political and economic development possible	9 (6.4)	16 (11.4)	22 (15.7)	53 (37.9)	40 (28.6)

The United Nations Mission encourages good governance as instrument to formulate state building	9 (6.4)	13 (9.3)	22 (15.7)	35 (25.0)	61 (43.6)
The United Nations Mission formulates capabilities to protect stable property rights in South Sudan	21 (15.0)	17 (12.1)	21 (15.0)	35 (25.)	46 (32.9)
The United Nations Mission also encourages the enforcement of the rule of law in South Sudan.	21 (15.0)	19 (13.6)	18 (12.9)	37 (26.4)	45 (32.1)
The United Nations Mission supports the government to effectively implement anti-corruption policies and achieve government accountability	19 (13.6)	15 (10.7)	24 (17.1)	28 (20.0)	54 (38.6)

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Description from the table of results

The United Nations Mission enhances state capacity (with a focus on personnel capacity building and physical infrastructure) and extends state legitimacy, 11(7.9%) and 19 (13.6%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively to the statement while 14 (10.0%) were neutral. Similarly, 59 (42.1%) and 37 (26.4%) strongly agreed and agreed respectively to the statement. This means that 96(68.6%) agreed and 30(21.4%) disagreed to the statement. 96(68.6%) who agreed to the statement could imply the United Nations Mission’s mandate to build capacities of South Sudan police and law enforcement agencies and working with grass root population in peace building, conflict mitigation and reconciliation among divided societies.

On the other hand, 30(21.4%) disagreed to the statement could mean that the United Nations Mission has not been so keen to foresee the looming conflict and take proactive measures to prevent its outbreak. 14(10.0%) were neutral. This could mean they had no information about what the United Nations Mission was doing in the country. The United Nations Mission helps in fostering longer-term state building in South Sudan, 5 (3.6%) and 18 (12.9%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively to the statement while 28 (20.0%) were neutral. On another note, 66 (47.1%) and 23 (16.4%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively to the statement meaning that majority 89(63.5%) agreed while 23(16.5%) disagreed to the statement.

Majority who agreed to the statement 89(63.6%) could mean the expanded role of the United Nations Mission which aimed to support the newly established government of South Sudan in fostering development, security, institution building, and rule of law.

While 23(16.4%) who disagreed to the statement could look at the ambitious the United Nations Mission mandate with merger resources and poorly equipped to foster longer-term state building. While 28(20.0%) who neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement could mean they were not sensitized on the area of support the United Nations Mission would provide as part of its contribution. The United Nations Mission aims at creating a safe environment in order to make wider political and economic development possible, 9(6.4%) and 16(11.4%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively to the statement while 22 (15.7%) were neutral. Similarly, 53 (37.9%), and 40 (28.6%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively to the statement. In general, 93 (66.4%) agreed while 25 (17.9%) disagreed to the statement. 93(66.4%) who agreed to the statement could imply authorization of the United Nations Mission by the UN Security Council under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, to use force to protect civilians facing threat of physical violence and establish conditions necessary for stability in South Sudan.

While 25(17.9%) who disagreed to the statement could indicate inability of the United Nations Mission to end continuous fighting in the country and its inability to protect civilians sheltering in its bases who were attached during 2013 and 2016 conflicts in Juba. Also, 22 (15.7%) of the respondents were neutral. This might imply that they were not oriented on the United Nations Mission mandate and its capabilities. The United Nations Mission encourages good governance as instrument to formulate state building, 9 (6.4%) and 13(9.3%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively to the statement while 22 (15.7%) neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement. Similarly, 35 (25.0%) and 61 (43.6%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively to the statement. This means that majority 96 (68.6%) agreed while 22 (15.7%) disagreed. 96(68.6%) who agreed to the statement could imply steps taken by the United Nations Mission to train government officials at both national and state governments on good governance with the objective to promote development and support implementation of the revitalized peace agreement.

On another note, 22(15.7%) who disagreed to the statement could be looking at the existing state practice such as arbitrary arrest, tortures, forced disappearances and long detentions without trials, corruptions, and suppression of dissident voices. The response could mean the United Nations Mission did not do enough to promote good governance. Meanwhile 22(15.7%) neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement. This might indicate that they did not know what the United Nations Mission was doing to promote good governance. The United Nations Mission formulates capabilities to protect property rights in South Sudan, 21 (15.0%) and 17

(12.1%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively to the statement while another 21 (15.0%) were neutral. On the same note, 35 (25.0%) and 46 (32.9%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively to the statement, meaning 81 (57.9%) agreed while 38 (27.1%) disagreed. 81(57.9%) who agreed to the statement could imply increase in the United Nations Mission forces from 7000 when the Mission was established to 19101 in 2021, thereby boosting its capability to protect civilians. While 38(27.1%) who disagreed to the statement could indicate the United Nations Mission’s inability to advocate for the return of individual houses occupied and plots grabbed by those in uniform to their rightful owners. 21(15.0%) were neutral. This could mean they were not aware. The United Nations Mission encourages the enforcement of the rule of law in South Sudan, 21 (15.0%) and 19 (13.6%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively to the statement while 18 (12.9%) were neutral. Similarly, 37 (26.4%) and 45 (32.1%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively to the statement, meaning that 82 (58.6%) agreed while 39 (28.9%) disagreed to the statement. 82(58.6) who agreed to the statement could mean the United Nations Mission continuous engagement with South Sudan police force through trainings on the rule of law.

While those who disagreed to the statement 40(28.6%) could imply continuous arbitrary arrest by national security agents without following due legal process. 18(12.9%) of the respondents neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement. This could mean they were not informed about the support and mandate of the United Nations Mission regarding enforcement of the rule of law. The United Nations Mission supports the government to effectively implement anti-corruption policies and achieve government accountability, 19 (13.6%) and 15 (10.7%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively to the statement while 24 (17.1%) neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement. At the same time, 82(58.6%) agreed while 34 (24.3%) strongly agreed to the statement.

For 82(58.6%) who agreed to the statement could mean trainings the United Nations Mission organized for journalists, civil society groups and national bodies responsible for scrutinizing public institutions on access to information and information dissemination regarding financial expenditure records to promote transparency in public domain. While 34(24.3%) who disagreed to the statement could be basing on the fact that corruption, freedom of expression and access to information remain a challenge in the country.

On another note, 24(17.1%) neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement. And this could be because of lack of understanding and the extent to which the United Nations Mission involved in South Sudan internal affairs.

Descriptive statistics for United Nations Mission training of security forces on sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan

Table 4.5: Responses of the participants on the effect of the United Nations Mission training of security forces on sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan

Statement	SD No. (%)	D No. (%)	NS No. (%)	A No. (%)	SA No. (%)
The United Nations Mission training of security forces	1	2	3	4	5
The United Nations Mission helps in maintaining peace and security in South Sudan	13 (9.3)	7 (5.0)	11 (7.9)	38 (27.1)	71 (50.7)
The United Nations Mission helps to support the Government of South Sudan in developing its capacity to provide security and to strengthen the security	16 (11.4)	10 (7.1)	19 (13.6)	39 (27.9)	56 (40.0)
In South Sudan, the United Nations Mission supports the Government in exercising its responsibilities for conflict prevention and resolution through training South Sudanese security forces.	13 (9.3)	21 (15.0)	18 (12.9)	38 (27.1)	50 (35.7)
The United Nations Mission helps in training South Sudanese security forces in public order policing; as specialized teams; or, as individual police officers.	18 (12.9)	17 (12.1)	20 (14.3)	44 (31.4)	41 (29.3)

The United Nations Mission trains Security Officers to neutralize any perceived threat while maintaining a working order within the system.	18 (12.9)	16 (11.4)	30 (21.4)	40 (28.6)	36 (25.7)
The United Nations Mission is responsible for overseeing the training of the South Sudanese Police Special Units	34 (24.3)	13 (9.3)	20 (14.3)	28 (20.0)	45 (32.1)

Source: Primary data, 2021

Description of the table results;

The United Nations Mission helps to assist in maintaining peace and security in South Sudan, 13 (9.3%) and 7 (5.0%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively to the statement while 11 (7.9%) neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement. At the same time, 38 (27.1%) and 71 (50.7%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively to the statement. This means that 109 (77.9%) agreed while 20 (14.3%) disagreed to the statement. 109(77.9%) of the respondents agreed. This indicates continuous patrols being conducted by the Mission peacekeepers in high-risk areas where displaced people are returning and its support to the implementation of Revitalized Peace Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan as one of its core mandates. On another note, 20(14.3%) disagreed to the statement. This could imply ongoing conflicts between the parties to the agreement despite formation of government of national unity and between the government and the holdout groups.

Meanwhile 11(7.9%) did not respond to the statement. This could indicate lack of understanding about the role of the United Nations Mission in the peace process. The United Nations Mission helps to support the Government of South Sudan in developing its capacity to provide and strengthen the security, 16 (11.4%) and 10 (7.1%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively to the statement while 19 (13.9%) were neutral. Similarly, 39 (27.9%) and 56 (40.0%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively to the statement, meaning in general, 95 (67.9%) agreed while 26 (18.6%) disagreed to the statement. 95(67.9%) who agreed could imply series of trainings and workshops organized or supported by the United Nations Mission targeting South Sudan law enforcement agencies to equip them with knowledge and skills to provide security to civilians. Meanwhile 26 (18.6%) disagreed to the statement. This could mean they did not see any meaningful peace the United Nations Mission was helping to maintain in South Sudan. While 19(13.6%) were neutral. This could mean they were green about the United Nations Mission intervention in the peace process.

In South Sudan, the United Nations Mission supports the government in exercising its responsibilities for conflict prevention and resolution through training South Sudanese security forces, 13 (9.3%) and 21 (15.0%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively to the statement while 18 (12.9%) neither agreed nor disagreed. Similarly, 38 (27.1%) and 50 (35.7%) agreed and strongly agreed to the statement. This means therefore, that 88 (67.1%) agreed while 34 (24.3%) disagreed with the statement. 88(62.9%) of the respondents agreed. This could mean redeployment of United Nations peacekeepers to some conflict-ridden like Lakes state to deter violence. It could also mean workshops organized with participation of community, youth, women and political leaders seeking amicable solution to intercommunal conflict.

On another note, 34(24.3%) disagreed to the statement. This could imply outbreaks of conflicts in 2013 and 2016 in Juba, which occurred in the presence of the United Nations Mission, but it could not do anything to stop them. Meanwhile 18(12.9%) neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement. This could mean they did not understand whether the United Nations Mission was working together with the government in preventing outbreak of conflict or not.

The United Nations Mission helps in training South Sudanese security forces in public order policing; as specialized teams; or, as individual police officers, 18 (12.9%) and 17 (12.1%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively to the statement while 20 (14.3%) were neutral. On similar note, 44 (31.4%) and 41(29.3%) agreed and strongly agreed, meaning, therefore that, 85 (60.7%) agreed while 35 (25.0%) disagreed. 85(60.7%) who agreed to the statement could mean commitment by the United Nations Mission to train South Sudan police officers on democratic policing, crime prevention, leadership and mentorship management, law and order. While 35(25.0%) disagreed. This could indicate lack of military discipline among security force couple with poor civil-military relations, which could imply they were not trained.

Also 20(14.3%) of the respondents did not respond to the statement. This could mean they were not aware whether the United Nations Mission actually trained South Sudanese security forces or not. The United Nations Mission trains security officers to neutralize any perceived threat while maintaining a working order within the system, 18(12.9%) and 16 (11.4%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively to the statement while 30 (21.4%) were neutral. Similarly,40 (28.6%) and 36 (25.7%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively to the statement. This means generally that 76 (54.3%) agreed while 34 (24.3%) disagreed to the statement. 76(54.3%) who agreed to the statement could imply a number of trainings conducted by the United Nations Mission for prison officers at the national and state levels on protecting the human rights of inmates, crime detection and response, while respecting

South Sudan sovereignty as spelt out in the Status of Force Agreement (SOFA). On another note, 34(24.3%) disagreed to the statement. This could mean persistent life-threatening situations such as inter communal violence in the country implies that the training might have not yielded positive impacts.

Meanwhile 30(21.4%) were neutral. This could imply that they were not aware if the United Nations Mission trained South Sudan security office to neutralize perceived threat or not. The United Nations Mission is responsible for overseeing the training of the South Sudanese Police Special Units, 34 (24.3%) and 13(9.3%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively to the statement while 20(14.3%) neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement. Similarly, 28 (20.0%) and 45 (32.1%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively to the statement, meaning that 73 (52.1%) generally agreed and 47(33.6%) disagreed. 73(52.1%) of the respondents agreed to the statement. This indicates trainings organized by mission special protection unit for South Sudan police special unit on how to interview minors who have survived sexual or gender-based violence while being sensitive to their psychosocial needs. Meanwhile 47(33.6%) disagreed. This could mean the United Nations Mission is a peacekeeping mission and could not possibly be responsible for overseeing training of South Sudanese police special Unit. Also 20(14.3%) neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement. This could indicate they did not know if the United Nations Mission was responsible for training South Sudan police special unit or not

Findings on relationship between variables

Table 4.6: Spearman's rho correlation analysis results between the dependent and independent variables

CORRELATIONS

		PC	SLT	STF	SUS
Spearman's rho	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.707**	.703**	.622**
	PC Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.000	.000
	N	140	140	140	140
	Correlation Coefficient	.707**	1.000	.663**	.475**
	SLT Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.000	.000
	N	140	140	140	140
	Correlation Coefficient	.703**	.663**	1.000	.634**
	STF Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.	.000
	N	140	140	140	140
	Correlation Coefficient	.622**	.475**	.634**	1.000
	SUS Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.
	N	140	140	140	140

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

For the effects of the United Nations Mission peace consolidation on sustainable peace the results show evidence of a moderate, positive, statistically significant association ($r = 0.622, P < 0.001$). Similar trend is observed with effects of United Nations Mission training of security forces ($r = 0.634, P < 0.001$) with sustainable peace. For the effect of the United Nations Mission longer-term state building, however, shows evidence of a weak, positive, statistically significant association ($r = 0.475, P < 0.001$), with sustainable peace. This suggests that United Nations Mission peace consolidation, training of security forces and longer-term state building translate into sustainable peace. However, United Nations Mission longer-term state building has weak association with sustainable peace.

Table 4.7: Model fitting information

Model	-2 Log Likelihood	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Intercept Only	799.547			
Final	697.964	101.583	3	.000

Link function: Logit.

The table shows the model fitting information, which is statistically significant with the P-value < 0.001 . This indicates that the model fits the data well.

Table 4.8: Goodness-of-Fit

	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Pearson	780.337	1102	1.000
Deviance	412.304	1102	1.000

Link function: Logit.

The table 4.12 above shows the result for the goodness-of-fit, which is not statistically significant in both Pearson and deviance. This again means that the model fits the data well. $df (1102) = 780.337, P \text{ value} = 1.000$.

Table 4.9: Pseudo R-Square

Cox and Snell	.531
Nagelkerke	.533
McFadden	.127

Link function: Logit.

The results of the Pseudo R-square in the table above show that Nagelkerke value is 0.533, indicating that 53.3% of sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan is attributed to the United Nations Mission's support for sustainable peace in Juba, South Sudan.

Table 4.10: Parameter estimates

	Estimate	Std. Error	Wald	Df	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
[sus = 1.00]	2.235	.925	5.841	1	.016	.422	4.047

	[sus = 1.17]	2.623	.871	9.065	1	.003	.916	4.331
	[sus = 1.50]	2.974	.839	12.573	1	.000	1.330	4.617
	[sus = 1.67]	3.263	.821	15.811	1	.000	1.654	4.871
	[sus = 1.83]	3.949	.802	24.265	1	.000	2.378	5.520
	[sus = 2.00]	4.471	.803	31.035	1	.000	2.898	6.044
	[sus = 2.17]	4.751	.807	34.680	1	.000	3.170	6.332
	[sus = 2.33]	5.110	.815	39.314	1	.000	3.513	6.708
	[sus = 2.50]	5.874	.842	48.710	1	.000	4.224	7.523
	[sus = 2.67]	6.319	.860	53.937	1	.000	4.633	8.006
	[sus = 2.80]	6.385	.863	54.693	1	.000	4.693	8.077
threshold	[sus = 2.83]	6.570	.872	56.789	1	.000	4.861	8.279
	[sus = 3.00]	6.916	.889	60.592	1	.000	5.175	8.658
	[sus = 3.17]	7.375	.912	65.419	1	.000	5.588	9.162
	[sus = 3.33]	7.866	.938	70.356	1	.000	6.028	9.704
	[sus = 3.50]	8.348	.964	75.052	1	.000	6.459	10.236
	[sus = 3.67]	8.671	.981	78.181	1	.000	6.749	10.594
	[sus = 3.83]	8.818	.988	79.601	1	.000	6.881	10.755
	[sus = 4.00]	9.219	1.009	83.484	1	.000	7.241	11.196
	[sus = 4.17]	9.777	1.036	88.999	1	.000	7.746	11.808
	[sus = 4.33]	10.442	1.067	95.763	1	.000	8.351	12.534
	[sus = 4.50]	11.061	1.095	102.067	1	.000	8.915	13.207
	[sus = 4.67]	11.564	1.119	106.812	1	.000	9.371	13.757
	[sus = 4.83]	11.689	1.125	107.878	1	.000	9.483	13.894
Location	pc	1.376	.299	21.131	1	.000	.789	1.963
	Slr	-.222	.271	.674	1	.412	-.752	.308
	Stf	1.170	.263	19.732	1	.000	.654	1.686

Before interpreting the results in the parameter estimate, a test of parallel lines was considered to check whether the assumption for the proportional odds was violated. The assumption is that if the test of parallel lines with P value <0.05 it indicates the violation of the rule and ordinal regression will not be the best tool to apply.

Table 4.11: A test of parallel lines for violation of proportional odds

Test of Parallel Lines^a

Model	-2 Log Likelihood	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Null Hypothesis General	697.964 606.072b	91.893c	69	.054

The null hypothesis states that the location parameters (slope coefficients) are the same across response categories.

- a. Link function: Logit.
- b. The log-likelihood value cannot be further increased after maximum number of step halving.
- c. The Chi-Square statistic is computed based on the log-likelihood value of the last iteration of the general model. Validity of the test is uncertain

The result shows a non-significant test for the violation of the proportional odds with P value of .054. The result indicated that the assumption has not been violated. Therefore, we can go ahead and interpret the results of the parameter estimate

Recommendations

The United Nations Mission should engage the warring parties in trust and confidence- building initiative to ensure the peace agreement is implemented in Letter and Spirit. The United Nations Mission should ensure holdout groups be brought on board to ensure sustainability of the peace. The United Nations Mission should implement chapter VII to protect civilians sheltering in its bases.

The United Nations Mission should allocate more resources for supporting peace consolidation and training of security forces instead of supporting long-term state building, which increases sustainable peace.

It further recommends that it is time for five permanent members of the UNSC to ride above the cold war politics and use their veto powers to enforce world peace especially if it comes to armed embargo and implementation of sanctions imposed on officials from the parties to the conflict seen to be blocking peace process.

The United Nations Mission needs to ensure that its role of protecting human rights is not compromised. The United Nations Mission should work hand in hand with the government, oppositions, women, youth, community leaders, eminent personalities, and faith-based groups to de-escalate inter-communal conflict.

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