

**ASSESSMENT OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAMME (UNDP) IN IMPROVING NATIONAL SECURITY**

**A CASE OF JUBA COUNTY-SOUTH SUDAN.**

**BY**

**ABEL ABUT SAMA**

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## **DECLARATION**

I **Abel Abut Sama** declare that the work presented in this text is my own and original, except where literature reviews had been done. It hadn't been published in any institution of high learning for an academic award. Any part of it can thus, be reproduced for another purpose provided the source is known.

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## APPROVAL

This Dissertation has been written under my supervision and I hereby approve it for submission to the school of social sciences; Nkumba University.

Signature:  .....

Date: 20/09/2018

**Dr. SOLOMON ASIIMWE MUCHWA**

**SUPERVISOR**

## **DEDICATION**

This research is especially dedicated to memory of my grandfather Mr. Lemi Lobojo who among family, friends and village mates was fondly known as Loka; an acknowledgement of his love and true friendship to us all; and my parents Mr. Obadiah Lasu Lemi, Mrs. Mary Konga, Mr. James Pigga, Mr Lado Hillary, Ms. Tebilla Gale and those who helped me in my education struggle. I cannot afford to forget my beloved heart Miss Keji Betty David and friends Mr. Lupai Emmanuel Mr. Kenyi Abraham, Mr. Kenyi Henry Yuggu in both for teaching and guiding me the forgiveness and value of standing up for a principle.

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## ACRONYMS

UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
NS	National Security
NSC	National Security Council
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
DCAF	Democratic Control of Armed Forces
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
EU	European Union
GoRSS	Government of the Republic of South Sudan
WWII	World War II
CW	Cold War
ICSS	Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
INC	Interim National Constitution
NCP	National Congress Party
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
SPLA/M	Sudanese Peoples' Liberation Army/Movement
SSR	Security Sector Reform
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
USA	United States of America

## ABSTRACT

The study examined the contribution of UNDP in improving national security in South Sudan and was guided by the following objectives; to examine the contributions UNDP in improving national security, to investigate the challenges UNDP faces while engaging in the process of improving national security, to find out strategies adopted by UNDP to address challenges to national security.

The study design was descriptive. The study Population was 90 across sectional divide of national security and UNDP , it composed of actual sample size of 84 respondents; purposive sampling was used and these strategies fitted data collection tools such as interview guide and focus group discussion guide.

The findings of the study revealed that UNDP is fully understood by the respondents and therefore its participation in national security is very important since it has made significant contributions such as providing entrepreneurship skill, fostering inclusion, provides loan, engaged in small arms and light weapons control research, strengthening local government capacity, access to justice and supports human right poverty reduction. UNDP faces challenges of protracted civil war, loss of institutional memory, shooting and looting, poor infrastructures and conflict disruption. Possible mechanisms to address these challenges and fasten SSR as Inclusivity, Democracy and participation, supports national dialogue, and community security.

It therefore, recommended that, UNDP in South Sudan should continue to operate in spite of the current crisis and will continue to build the capacity of key institutions of the state and communities to deliver development and to help find solutions to reduce poverty and inadequate respect to rule of law. By focusing on early recovery and long-term sustainable development, It hope to minimize the impact of the crisis, restore livelihoods and support the creation of an enabling environment for the South Sudanese people to sustainably improve their standard of living, and live in dignity, free from fear.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, research objectives, research questions, scope and significance of the study. It includes sub-sections describing the research objectives and sub-questions. The study sought to examine the contributions of UNDP in Improving national security, investigate challenges faces UNDP while engaging in the process of improving national security, and strategies improving national security in Juba County South Sudan.

### **2.0 Background of the study**

The National Security agenda emerged within development and security policy circles in the late 1990s in recognition of the need for a broader approach to security assistance and an alternative way of thinking about the role of the security agencies in the political and economic lives of countries. National security now, is widely accepted as a critical part of the development and security policy landscape. The increasing attention on the security sector is due to the vital role that it plays in the provision of the security of the state and its people, its capacity to support or thwart democratization processes and its contribution in the pursuit of a lasting peace (Arugay, 2007).

National Security used to only be comprised of the armed forces, however, the sector has now expanded to include all those (whether statutory or not) that have an impact in the provision of security in a given country (Hänggi, 2003; 2004).

It departs from the traditional preoccupation of defending the state, as the new focus of security is now every human being in society. In addition, the increasing acceptance of the global norm of democratic civilian control (Diamond and Plattner 1996; Alagappa 2001) has enlarged the national security sector to include the police, the intelligence services, paramilitary organizations, militias, private armed groups as well as civilian oversight institutions, judicial and penal agencies and civil society organizations. National Security seeks a comprehensive and

simultaneous transformation of these institutions and groups in order for them to guarantee the physical security of the people but in doing so also respect democratic principles and human rights.

Scholars, policymakers, multilateral organizations and the donor community all agree that in order to have sustainable development, it is imperative that the national security is governed in accordance with democratic principles while ensuring that they perform their mandated functions in an efficient and effective manner. All those working in the pursuit of human security, democratic consolidation, good governance, human development, and post-conflict peace building all underscore the idea that SSR is a project that must be pursued with firm resolve and commitment among all its stakeholders.

### **1.1 The Theoretical Background of the study**

**Securitization theory;** Radical transformation of security ambient, complete reconfiguration of the system of global relations of power and force at the end of the Cold War and emergence of entirely new security challenges, risks and threats, only added to intensification of the debate on redefinition of the concept of security. The crucial point of the debate was a question on whether and how to broaden and deepen the security concept without bringing its logical coherence into the dispute, how to widen the focus of the research onto the other, nonmilitary sectors, and keep the sole concept meaningful and to analysts a useful tool.

Enormous contribution to the contemporary security studies was made by the so-called Copenhagen School of Security Studies which offered a quite innovative, original perspective on a broad spectrum of security issues, perceiving clearly that security dynamics could no longer be reduced only to the military-political relations of the two super powers, however important they might be. In that sense, proponents of the Copenhagen School stand firmly on the wideners` side. However, as shown in the text, the moment one leaves the idea to tie the concept of security only to certain referent objects (such as the state) and to certain kind of security threats (such as military), a question “what quality makes something a security issue” (Buzan, Weaver and de Wilde, 1998: 21) arrives at the very centre of controversy. Without distinctive criteria which separate a security issue from non-security issue, the concept of security is trivial and leaves only confusion behind.

To give an answer to this question, Barry Buzan, one of the representatives of the Copenhagen School, starts with an assertion that undoubtedly presents a traditional view's heritage: security is about survival; it is when an issue, presented as posing an existential threat to a designated referent object, justifies the use of extraordinary measures to handle them (Buzan, Weaver and de Wilde, 1998: 21). However, radical severance from traditional security studies commences with the multispectral, approach to the research on security. Statement of existence of other security sectors, apart from military, allows the possibility of other referent objects different from state and, in accordance with that, existence of much wider scope of security threats, being that their nature is variable in relation with the characteristics of referent object.

On the other hand, the materialist assumption of traditional security studies on the objectivity of security threats, in which they exist independently and outside the discourse, did not remain out of reach of criticism. The Copenhagen School of Security Studies conceptualizes security as a process of social construction of threats which includes securitizing actor, (mostly political elite), who declares certain matter as urgent and a posing threat for the survival of the referent object, that, once accepted with the audience, legitimizes the use of extraordinary measures for neutralization of the threat. Thus, the issue is securitized and removed outside the normal bounds of democratic political procedure and put on the "panic politics" agenda (Buzan, Weaver and de Wilde, 1998: 34). 4 "Security is the move that takes politics beyond the established rules of the game and frames the issue either as a special kind of politics or as above politics" (Buzan, Weaver and de Wilde, 1998: 23). The move mentioned in the previous sentence the theorists of the Copenhagen School call the securitizing move.

In the foundation of such an understanding of security lays social constructivist assumption that security threats do not exist independently from the discourse which marks them as such. Ideas and language as their expression form the reality; therefore, the language exists prior to security. Moreover, security is conceptualized as a speech act in the securitization theory. "In this usage, security is not of interest as a sign that refers to something more real; the utterance itself is the act, by saying the word, something is done" (Weaver, 1995: 55). Therefore, security is not a subjective perception which refers to something more real, externally given, independently existing from this perception; speech act refers only to itself. By verbal labeling an issue a security threat, it becomes one. In that sense, the speech act is, by itself, self-referential structure,



the structure that refers to itself. This way the dichotomy between the subjective and objective definition of security has been put in the brackets. Treating something a security issue is always a matter of choice; political choice (Weaver, 2000: 251). This choice is being actualized through securitizing discursive practice of labeling something a security threat. However, the power of constructing the security issue through speech act shouldn't be put in the single person's hands. Should that be the case, there would be no difference between the speech act and the subjective perception and interpretation of the security threat, and the framework of the dichotomy of the subjective/objective definition of security would remain largely intact.

Securitization is “essentially inter-subjective process” (Buzan, Weaver and de Wilde, 1998: 30). It is the course of the ongoing negotiations between securitizing actor, who puts the issue on the agenda, and the audience, who has a choice of either accepting or declining given agenda.

Securitization cannot be imposed. Only the audience's consent justifies the application of extraordinary measures, which include breaching of regular political procedures, all in order to neutralize the threat, “thus, security (as well all politics) ultimately rests neither with objects nor with subjects but among the subjects” (Buzan, Weaver and de Wilde, 1998: 31). Finally, contrary to normative viewpoint of most of security theoreticians – traditional and alternative-criticizing – who assume that security is something both positive and desirable; the Copenhagen School proponents suggest that security shouldn't be idealize. Securitization of a certain issue leads to the downfall of the regular political process and, liberal democratic procedures and therefore securitization should be perceived negatively and as a necessary evil. As an optimum long-term option, they suggest the opposite process – desecuritization, *ergo* returning certain issues from the domain of urgency, extraordinary, securitized to the domain of regular, public sphere. In that sense, they do not regard their own theory a politically neutral analytical tool. Moreover, whenever possible, they strive to aid desecuritization processes by deconstructing the ongoing securitization discourses.

## **1.2 Historical Perspective of the study**

Throughout history nations did not make a habit of publishing their grand strategy prior to pursuing it. The very thought of practicing a policy that would make a nation's grand strategy public would have surprised Metternich, Bismarck and Lord Salisbury. But seventeen years ago,

the US decided to do just that. So, what is this thing called the national security (N S), which even for the US is a unique and recent phenomenon, and what is its origin? It was not until 1943, during World War II (WWII), that the term “national security” came into full usage in US political discourse. But since the end of WW II, each administration has sought to develop and perfect a reliable set of executive procedures and institutions to manage national security policy. Edward J, (1995).

Congress stepped into the debate by passing the National Security Act of July 26, 1947, which in among other things created the National Security Council (NSC) under the chairmanship of the President to coordinate foreign policy and defense policy, and to reconcile diplomatic and military commitments and requirements. Proponents of the reform realized that no institutional means for coordination of foreign and defense policy existed, and that the informal management techniques employed by President Roosevelt during WW II and President Truman after the war were not suitable for the long haul. The Congressional logic was simple. The US was one of two super powers left after WWII and without a process and institution in place to coordinate national security; the nation faced the real threat of heading down the wrong path. (Ibid)

National security is the safekeeping of the nation. Its highest order of business is the protection of the nation and its people from attack and other external dangers by maintaining armed forces and guarding state secrets. For example, since the attacks of September 11, 2001, the defense of the homeland from terrorist and other attacks, broadly understood as homeland security, has risen as a major national security concern, because national security entails both national defense and the protection of a series of geopolitical, economic, and other interests. It affects not only defense policy, but foreign and other policies as well. Foreign and defense policies should be mutually reinforcing, not as zero-sum trade-offs in budgetary fights. While hard choices will indeed have to be made in national security spending, they should be decided by realities, not by fatuous comparisons or incoherent and tendentious concepts. (National Security Strategy, 2010, p. 34)

Security defined as a protective condition which statesmen either try to acquire or preserve, to guard the various components of their polities from either external or internal threats (Cohen and Tuttle, 1972, P. 1) most Americans have been accustomed to regard national security as

something having to do with military defense of the Country against a military enemy, and this is responsibility primarily of the armed forces. To remove past ambiguities and recognize the widened spectrum of threats to the security, we should recognize the adequate protection in the future, must embrace all important valuable, tangible, or otherwise in form of assets, national interest or sources of future strength. (Taylor, 1976, pp. 3-4) however, the first thing that becomes apparent is that security is a value and normally serves as an instrumental value, one desires security to enjoy the products or outcomes of some other value(s). Occasionally, individual or groups act as though security were an ultimate value, but even then, they appear to be advocating security to protect something else; the physical survival of themselves or of some collectivity (Smokes' 1975, p.247) reference to "the protection of citizens' physical security".

In 1994 United Nations development program (UNDP) human development report defined human security according to seven dimensions, personal, environmental, economic, political, community, health, and food security. The report adopted a people centric security concept as its focus instead of traditional state centered concept. Due to conflicts in the world, basic infrastructure such as education and development is affected with people's lives threatened as wars caused refugee problems in neighboring societies with pressure on education/health facilities.

Roland (2001) stressed that, the emergence of human security discourse was the product of a convergence of factors at the end of the Cold War. These challenged the dominance of the neorealist paradigm's focus on state military security and briefly enabled a broader concept of security to emerge. The increasingly rapid pace of globalization, the reduced threat of nuclear war between the superpowers and exponential rise in the spread and consolidation of democratization and international human rights norms opened a space in which both development and concepts of security could be reconsidered. Critically Roland asserts that, the concept is vague and undermined its effectiveness and that it has become little more than a vehicle for activists wishing to promote certain causes and that it does not help the community to understand how security help decision makers to formulate good policies while the interest of the state has continued to overshadow the interest of the people.

### **1.1.2 The Context Background**

South Sudan was in a state of civil war for two decades after the collapse of the Addis Ababa Agreement in 1983. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), signed by the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) on January 9, 2005, put a halt to the conflict. The CPA, the Interim National Constitution (INC), the Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan (ICSS) and related foundational documents set out several commitments and key ingredients concerning National Security in Sudan and particularly in Southern Sudan. These include the integration of all armed groups into the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) or the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF); the transformation of the police, intelligence service, and prison system into efficient, effective and rights respecting services; the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of former combatants who, for various reasons, could not serve in the SPLA or the SAF; and the general disarmament of the civilian population.

Since the signing of the CPA, security has been a major problem in Southern Sudan. The process of political transition under the Government of Southern Sudan (GoRSS) has occasionally been marred by what the UN has called "*persistent, localized conflict*" (Miraya FM, 2009). The civil war destroyed much of Southern Sudan's public and community-based security institutions, leaving the GoRSS ill-equipped to respond to emerging security problems. Much of the national security agenda in South Sudan has focused on the restoration of infrastructure damaged or destroyed during the civil war. The violent conflict that erupted across South Sudan on 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2013 between President Salva Kiir and rebels loyal to his former Vice President Riek Machar has dashed hopes of a successful and comprehensive SSR agenda. (IGAD communiqué 9/5/2014).

UNDP in South Sudan has continued to operate despite the current crisis and will continue to build the capacity of key institutions of the state and communities to deliver development and to help find solutions to end poverty and insecurity. By focusing on early recovery and long-term sustainable development, we hope to minimize the impact of the crisis, restore livelihoods and support the creation of an enabling environment for the South Sudanese people to sustainably improve their standard of living, security institutions, community participation national agenda UNDP (2017) and live in dignity, free from fear. Dialogue on peace and reconciliation has already commenced at the national level, with UNDP support. But the crisis also had a

significant impact at community level. As such, UNDP in South Sudan intends to prioritize programmes in peace building and reconciliation at the grassroots between and amongst communities; and support early recovery for livelihoods and reintegration of displaced communities. UNDP continues to support peace champions and accountability institutions to engage in the peace building process and to deepen democracy through strengthened political governance. The resulting inclusive and effective national peace and reconciliation process can substantively contribute to the success of the Addis Peace Talks. While on the other side encourages democracy, governance, Rule of Law Civic education outreach, transitional justice and legal aid, civil protection units facilitate community security in return location for IDPs; long-term focus on transitional justice and rebuilding Rule of Law institutions in South Sudan, (UNDP Annual Report 2013, P, 6, 7)

### **1.3 Statement of the Problem**

The institutions in the country are seriously failing in services delivery, respect of rule of law, economic decline and consequently has undermined people's access to basic needs. Long gaps and inconsistency in salary payment to civil servants and security forces have impacted the provision of health-care, education, and food security yet UNDP help in capacity building of different institutions especially in respect of rule of law and economic development, but still the cost of living and number of crimes have escalated significantly, for instance armed robberies, killing, compound intrusions, and carjacking are the most common type of violent crime to affect civilian. These crimes generally occur during night time hours and often involve multiple perpetrators who, in some cases, wear service uniforms, carry weapons, and use check points. However, daylight, usually non-violent petty theft such as pickpocketing, theft of items from vehicles, drive-by muggings, and fraudulent currency exchanges are prevalent and often directed at targets of opportunity. Therefore, the need for this research.

### **1.4 General Objective**

The study aimed at assessing the contributions of UNDP in improving National Security of Juba County- South Sudan 2015-2017

### **1.4.1 Specific Objective of the Study**

- i) To examine the contribution of UNDP in improving National Security of Juba County
- ii) To investigate the challenges UNDP faces while engaging in the process of improving National Security of Juba County
- iii) To find out strategies adapted by UNDP to address challenges to National Security of Juba County

### **1.5 Research Question**

- i) What are the contributions of United Nation Development Program in improving national security in Juba County?
- ii) What are the challenges of United Nation Development Program in improving national security in Juba County?
- iii) What are the strategies to address national security in Juba County?

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

This study result will be used by other researchers to carry out more study on the contributions of United Nation Development Program to ensure national security (2015-2017) and will help researchers to come up with some of the workable solutions to national security.

Data collected will be of excellent value to policy makers, government, community-based organization and non-governmental organization presently engaged in designing appropriate peace and security measures to help improve state security in South Sudan.

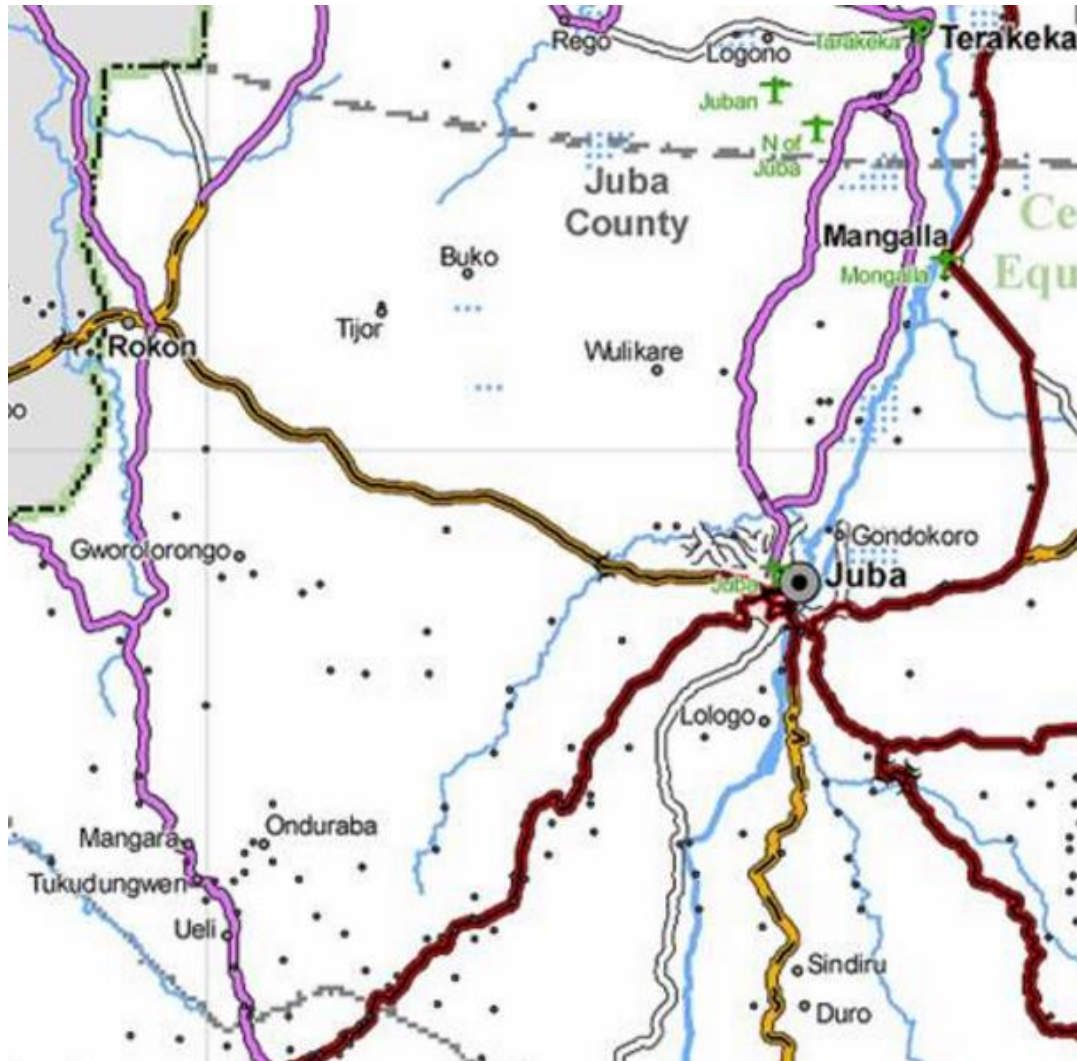
### **1.7 Scope of the study**

#### **1.7.1 Content Scope**

The study was confined to UNDP in improving national security in Juba. It undertook government and private institutions with 80 respondents within Juba. The categories of respondents included UNDP officers, local people, University students, government officials and

internal security in Juba. The people interviewed were taken from age bracket (18-60) years within period of three month.

### 1.7.2. Geographical Scope



The research was carried out in Juba capital of the republic of South Sudan mainly within different institutions in the country and other actors. Juba city is the national seat for the government of the republic of south Sudan; it is also a capital city of all the thirty four (34) states and with a population of 1,103,592. According to estimation by state ministry of finance and economic development planning. Many communities migrated to Juba city to look for employment, business activities, education, health and other social amenities.

### **1.7.3 Time scope**

The time scope of the study was limited to 4 years (2015 -2017) that was the post-independence period for that needed to address national security efforts since the CPA due to the time demands as well as the national security efforts before independence were minimal as the government and UNDP was under-resourced and distracted by politics and management of South Sudan's internal conflicts. This timeline was developed to illustrate the various initiatives taken at various levels in the process of national security.

### **1.8 limitations**

There was language barrier between the interviewer and the respondents in juba since majority of them speak local language which the researcher had to translate.

The researcher also faced hostility from the area in which the research took place as some respondents were psychologically affected by death of their relatives during the conflict.

The study was also very expensive for the researcher in terms of transport, designing questionnaires, making follow up of respondents concerning the questionnaire, employing translators and helpers among others.

The researcher also faced challenge of time which was not enough to conduct the research appropriately as time frame was short and it affected collection of more data from areas of study.

#### **1.8.1 Delimitations**

The researcher hired people who knew the local language that helped in translation to get actual information from the field.

The researcher convinced respondents that the research was purely for academic purpose hence getting positive responses which encouraged the respondents to cooperate.

The researcher got some people who helped in distribution and collections of questionnaires which saved much time and reduced hindrance in picking up information.



The researcher ensured that the research was done early within the time scope which minimized the challenge of time.

### **1.8.2 Ethical considerations**

Ethical considerations are good code of conducts the researcher observed while carrying out the research and made success of it. It included getting a letter of introduction from the school for easy identification in the field, getting instructions from the supervisor that encouraged respondents to cooperate in the field. The researcher also maintained Smartness, objectivity of the research, honesty in designing questionnaire and interview guide, following instructions from supervisor and getting authority from the area where the research took place. Compiling the findings and submit to the necessary school authority with approval from the supervisor and other ethical issues that needed to be observed.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This section includes reviewing literature of similar topic from global, regional and area of study such as work of other researchers, conferences and reports in respect to a topic like or has bearing into the research as study undertaken. It involved work from other research sources such as magazines, journals and books written by different authors on similar topic. For this chapter the researcher reviewed various literatures on roles, challenges and factors in improving national security in Juba South Sudan.

#### **2.1 Literature Survey**

No study by scholars, or students for submitting for dissertation or for any other reason have written about the improvement of National security in South Sudan. However, a widely accepted assumption by security reform analysts, articulated by Wulf (2004, p. 5), is that a country's security situation is a central prerequisite for the successful implementation of reforms as important as the will of the relevant partners to institute national security. According to Wulf, the two prerequisites are linked: there is rarely broad-based will for reform in countries experiencing war and violent conflict. Only in the absence of violent conflict can reforms, like civil control of the military and DDR, be pursued to a significant degree (ibid.). This section outlines the security issues facing South Sudan and explores whether the basic security prerequisites needed for reform are being improve.

#### **2.2 Theoretical review**

##### **The Copenhagen School: Securitization**

According to the Copenhagen School, security is about survival. Copenhagen School theorists argue that in international relations something becomes a security issue when it is presented as posing an existential threat to some object; a threat that needs to be dealt with immediately and with extraordinary measures. Apart from sharing this traditional military understanding of

security with traditional security scholars, the conceptual apparatus of the Copenhagen School theorizes a mix of neorealist and social constructivist concepts differs immensely from their traditional colleagues. Three conceptual tools of analysis can be distinguished here: sectors of security, regional security complex theory and securitization theory. Nevertheless, although sectors are used in this paper, it will concentrate on the innovative and influential securitization theory as well as on the under-theorized de-securitization theory (Huysmans 1999).

The main argument of securitization theory is that in international relations an issue becomes a security issue not because something constitutes an objective threat to the state (or another referent object), but rather because an actor has defined something as existential threat to some object's survival. By doing that, the actor has claimed the right to handle the issue through extraordinary means to ensure the referent object's survival. Security is thus a self-referential practice: an issue becomes a security issue only by being labeled as one. However, the fact that security is a social and inter-subjective construct does not mean that everything can become easily securitized. To successfully securitize an issue, a securitizing actor must perform a securitizing move (present something as an existential threat to a referent object) which must be accepted by a targeted audience. Only by gaining acceptance from the audience, the issue can be moved above the sphere of normal politics, allowing elites to break normal procedures and rules and implement emergency measures. However, it is important to note that for the Copenhagen School, "security should be seen as a negative, as a failure to deal with issues of normal politics". Therefore, the Copenhagen School prefers de-securitization, whereby issues are moved out of the sphere of exceptionality and into the ordinary public sphere.

Therefore, National security, can broadly be defined as a process of rebuilding, reforming or reconfiguring the institutions, or agencies of a state's security apparatus (or sector), especially where such structures are non-existent or dysfunctional and consequently unable to secure the state and its people effectively or in accordance with principles of democratic governance. Simply put, national security is essentially aimed at the efficient and effective provision of State and Human Security within a framework of democratic governance.

In practice, the national security has experienced various challenges such as lack of political will by the ruling class to develop the process (Sedra 2010:17 cited in Hendricks). In South Sudan,

corruption, the internal feuding (fighting) within the ruling party (SPLM), inter-ethnic conflicts, arms proliferation, and the human rights abuses by the security agencies has slowed the process of development. Correspondingly, the exclusion of local actors and civil society undermines local ownership of the process.

Unpacking national security therefore demands for situating it within its origins and the wider discourses of democratization (Sedra, 2010:104). Equally important, national Security sector is central to state building (Jackson, 2011:1803) and it seeks to entrench Weberian form of state, a situation where security institutions reclaim the ‘monopoly of coercive force’ (Sedra 2010:16, Andersen, 2012:103, Jackson, 2011:184).

Ideally, when a state has a functional security sector, it is bound to realize stability, security and sustainable peace (Andersen 2012:109, Mobekk 2010:279, Jackson 2011:1803). Employed in different post-conflict contexts, the objective of Security Sector Development is to achieve the transformation of all the actors of the security sector. It is assumed the security sector has some defects and therefore, the need for an accountable, transparent and democratic security sector (Mobekk 2010:279).

The central emphasis of the national security is governance and coordination. Owing to the nature of the assistance drawn from external actors, there is a need for an efficient and effective coordination mechanism in all the sectors (Heupel, 2012:167). These include the ‘traditional’ security actors (Defence forces, police, border guards, intelligence services), justice institutions (judiciary, prosecution services), non state security and justice actors (private security companies, traditional justice mechanisms), and management and oversight bodies (Ministries, Parliament)’ (Mobekk, 2010:279).

## **2.3 Roles of UNDP in improving national security**

### **2.3.1 Engaging in Small Arms and Light Weapons Control (SALW).**

Small arms proliferation among civilians in Juba has long been thought widespread but there have been no reliable estimates of civilian weapon stocks to date. The deliberate arming of Southern communities during the first and second civil wars and the continuation of both authorized and covert conventional weapons transfers to Juba; illicit

cross-border trafficking; and proxy arming of rebel groups by external actors has been extensively rapid but not illuminated the scale of civilian stockpile. Garfield, Richard, (2007)

UNDP in Juba has supported the Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control (BCSSAC) to develop projects and programs to assess and address community security in South Sudan, including related to the role of small arms and light weapons. As part of this support, the Small Arms Survey undertook a National Small Arms Assessment in the country (NSAASS) to estimate the scale of arms in civilian hands across the country, self-reported motivations for arming, and recent experiences of violence victimization. NSAASS, (2016)

The argument here is that, what the government should do to ensure all these huge arms are handed and stockpile, despite the significant armed violence and insecurity in communities, civilian disarmament should probably not proceed without an inclusive settlement to the national political crisis, and only then in close consultations with local community leaders, NGOs, and other stakeholders. The fact that national armed forces are identified as a threat in some communities is evidence that government action to reduce civilian arms is likely to be perceived as biased and repressive in some areas.

According to Klare's assessment of the state of knowledge was far off the mark. We knew enough to say something should be done about the negative effects of the proliferation, availability and misuse, but little more. Also, Klare came from a tradition of focusing on the trade as the primary cause of these negative effects. But he ignored his own "diffusion" model which correctly focuses on weapons already in place in a conflict zone. And, like most of the epistemic community at that time (1998), we had not made a dent in addressing the other causal factors of armed violence, especially the demand for SALW as a focus of policy work.

A project for 'weapons in exchange for development' in Albania was initiated that same year with support from UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Department for Disarmament Affairs (DDA) and UNDP. From this starting point, UNDP support for small arms programmes was gradually expanded both in number and scope, particularly as curbing the availability and misuse of small arms emerged as one of the key priorities in crisis prevention and recovery. This

expansion was also accompanied by an evolution in the conceptual scope and definition of program strategies, which increasingly recognized small arms control as a component within a broader armed violence reduction approach to addressing human security issues and development (Edward J. Laurence 2010). This approach then led to similar Arms for Development programmes in Liberia, Sierra Leone and other places.

### **2.3.2 Strengthening local institutions**

The macroeconomic and public expenditure reforms, where experience has yielded clear lessons, guidelines, and benchmarks for progress, institutional reform and capacity building remain areas where there are plenty of diagnoses of the problems and failures of weak institutions, but an absence of standard prescriptions for reform. Numerous studies highlight the role of pervasive corruption and weak governance, for example, is undermining the best-intentioned economic reform efforts. Yet UNDP rarely make some follow up for the activities that they have provided in strengthening local institutions, hence the efforts injected by them ends without proper results. Other studies, such as the World Bank's 2001 World Development Report, highlight the role of institutions in determining the ability of markets to function efficiently. An important first step in developing feasible reform strategies is defining institutional functions and failures, to better understand where reform efforts should focus for a taxonomy of institutional failures Robert E, (2002).

### **2.3.3 Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR)**

DDR is the classic security and development program. It involves creating a secure situation, normally because of a peace agreement, the Nairobi Communiqué (2007) which allows ex-combatants to come to a location and turn in their tools of violence, be demobilized and become a civilian, and then reintegrate into civil society. Ex-combatants are a threat to development because "demobilized fighters (who almost never fully disarm) will tend to return to a life of violence if they find no legitimate livelihood, that is, if they are not "reintegrated" into the local economy.

According Unddr, (2006) there are integration standards that to be followed for potential support to ex-combatants like food, shelter, sanitation, medical examinations and care, basic education,

leisure activities, pre-charge orientation (for both combatant and spouses) assistance to child soldiers, census, discharge documents, these standards procedures were undermined leading to the denial of some ex-combatants to integrated.

### **2.3.3 Engage in security reform**

UNDP has been engaged in security sector reform (SSR) since 2002. UNDP defines the aims of SSR as institutionalizing a “professional security sector that is effective, responsive, efficient, legitimate, apolitical and accountable to the citizens whom it is duty-bound to protect...Put differently, security sector reform is at its core an attempt to make the military and police accountable to laws, democratic oversight and checks and balances, rather than subject to the discretion of individual commanders or police chiefs. Impunity in the security sector weakens legitimacy and perpetuates human rights violations (UNDP Pacific Centre 2010). In most fragile Nations such as Salvador that emerged from conflict, the UNDP established itself as a credible and effective provider of security sector transformation, through the specific technical assistance. UNDP and OHCHR have devoted enormous resources and much time to training, creating modules and helping local police leadership develop police doctrine.

They have produced key documents, including a Code of Conduct, Operating Procedures for various specialist police divisions (Border Police, Ports and Airports, Interpol Division, Mounted Police, Technical and Scientific Police, Public Order or “Riot” Police), Citizen Complaint Forms for instances of alleged police misconduct and Forms for Police Units to record and pursue citizens’ complaints. This reflects an emphasis on “capacity building” to enable the prime “duty bearers” to fulfill obligations to respect human rights. Training trainers and enhancing the knowledge base at the police academy- both the trainers and the library and other pedagogical tools- received much attention from the UN and other actors.” (William, 2005).

### **2.3.5 Access to Justice**

The immediate needs of a post-conflict country relating to access to justice can vary significantly depending, inter alia, on whether an acceptable legal and institutional framework is in place; whether trained and experienced personnel are available within the country; whether the physical infrastructure exists; whether weaknesses of the justice and security sector was among the causes

of insecurity and instability; and most importantly, whether laws and institutions are themselves under contestation and therefore need to be considered as part of a political solution to the conflict according to James M. Cooper, (2000). This helps encompass both formal and informal justice mechanisms, particularly examining the role of traditional structures in enhancing access to justice where formal institutions are not available to most of the population. Rebuilding the capacity of local human rights organizations, institutions and agencies and supporting them to investigate, document and report instances of killings, physical injury, abductions, arbitrary arrest and detention, torture, etc.

Facilitating coordination between institutions that comprise the criminal justice system. The lack of coordination between the police, the courts, the prosecutors and the prisons can often result in people “falling through the cracks” and being illegally detained for extended periods and ensuring physical access to courts. This may be particularly difficult where the conflict has wiped out the human and physical resources in the sector. Therefore, training of core personnel and the provision of basic equipment are usually a high priority. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, Vol. 18, July-Sept 1976.

Examining the potential of traditional mechanisms of justice. Traditional systems of justice have been largely overlooked by most reform agendas in post-conflict countries. Exploring the potential of indigenous and traditional systems to enhance access to justice, particularly in post-conflict contexts, and examining how they can link to formal systems and how human rights standards and principles can be introduced may often be useful entry points. Michael Anderson, (1999) the two working in tandem is critical in post-conflict settings where the formal system is often in an embryonic stage and unable to handle a colossal caseload.

This practice note is intended to suggest strategies for UNDP support to access to justice, particularly for the poor and disadvantaged, including women, children, minorities, persons living with HIV/AIDS and disabilities. To emphasize the need to focus on capacities to seek and provide remedies for injustice and outlines the normative principles that provide the framework within which these capacities can be developed and note sets out principles for action, approaches and techniques that can be used by UNDP practitioners involved in access to justice programming. Practice Note ‘access to justice’ (3, 2004).



### **2.3.6 Engaging in dialogue**

In 2008, UNDP had some pillars of work in preventing managing and reducing violent conflicts taking place in 26 countries: preventing electoral violence and supporting political transitions, engaging in dialogue and peace building; and promoting conflict analysis and conflict-sensitive programming. UNDP's assistance includes improving local capacities to resolve conflict through both traditional and modern mediation mechanisms; facilitating dialogues to help build consensus on divisive issues; strengthening the skills of key stakeholders for negotiation and consensus building; ensuring higher education institutes can teach this area of work; and supporting women's networks engaged in peace building activities.

The perception of threat, or actual occurrence of conflict, is necessary for the initiation of conflict prevention or management measures, and hence it is essential to address the concept of conflict before exploring how to prevent and manage such occurrences. The first step is to understand what a conflict is made up by exactly. Paderborn: Schöningh, (1981), 198-203. The starting point for this is the traditional definitions of conflicts, which a conflict is the result of opposing interests involving scarce resources, goal divergence and frustration. Then addresses more recent perceptions of the conflict concept. Researcher suggest that conflicts should not be defined simply in terms of violence (behavior) or hostility (attitudes), but also include incompatibility or "differences in issue position" (Position difference) such a definition is designed to include conflicts outside the traditional military sphere and is based on behavioral dimensions.

To addressing the concept of conflict, perception should be included as a central concept since the conflicts and the opponent's intentions often are defined according to subjective perceptions. There could be an abundance of space for agreement in a conflict, but if the parties perceive the conflict as being impossible to resolve or the opponent to be untrustworthy this might not help in resolving the conflict. Peter Wallensteen, (2002) 16-17 the normative disputes (often subjectively defined) are also left out of the rational definitions. These disputes involve religion, values and beliefs and do not always have a military outcome. Hence the UNDP should help in addressing of the course rather than the effect of the conflict.

## **2.4 Challenges of improving National Security**

### **2.4.1 Unaccountable security sector.**

In many countries where UNDP works, citizens do not trust the state to ensure their safety and provide justice. In some contexts, this may be because the state lacks the capacity to control its borders or significant parts of its territory. In others, it may be because one or more social groups are systematically subjected to violence or deliberately not provided with security by the state. While the breakdown of the rule of law may be a direct consequence of conflict or criminal violence, it also creates and amplifies existing security dilemmas within societies. The absence of the rule of law is a security threat. Without physical and legal protection, or mechanisms to manage conflicts, grievances are more likely to be resolved by violent means. And in contexts of insecurity, state responses often become increasingly repressive. Research shows that in many fragile states, non-state systems are the main providers of justice and security for up to 80-90 percent of the population. In some cases, non-state systems may be more effective, accessible and cheaper for citizens. However, in others they may be corrupt, abusive and discriminatory (*OECD 2007*).

### **2.4.2 Organized crime, corruption and war economies**

The presence of armed groups and an increase in economic motivations for crime make peace and conflict mediation efforts more complex and undermines traditional dispute resolution and local governance mechanisms. The emergence of a criminalized infrastructure of violence can serve to *institutionalize* insecurity within a society by capturing the traditional and local governance mechanisms or replacing them. For instance, Taylor, (1990) commented that gangs are organized entrepreneurs who reinvest profits into the gang, these structured organizations market their illicit goods and services to make huge profits. However, his thoughts are correct because in Juba gangs are powerful with their activities and threaten the society and undermine the law enforcement.

A growth in trans-national crime such as drug or people trafficking also fuels insecurity for example this means unlawful activities of the members of a highly organized, disciplined, association engaged in supplying illegal goods and services including, but not limited to,

gambling, prostitution, loan-sharking, narcotics, labor racketeering and other activities according to (Omnibus crime control and safe streets Act 1968) South Sudan where UNDP is working. In societies where the economy is highly criminalized, efforts to formalize the economy and establish the rule of law will pose a threat to actors that benefit from the insecurity and may meet opposition from citizens who have become engaged in the criminal economy.

### **2.4.3 Breakdown of governance**

The increased penetration of society by organized crime and corruption has a serious impact on National Security (NS) and governance. When state agencies become linked to illicit economic activities it can undermine the capacity of the state to deliver services and to protect communities. Where criminal elites emerge to challenge state power it breaks the state's monopoly on the use of force. In some contexts, the state is not present in many communities where organized criminal leaders run an alternative system of local governance. This can increase the insecurity of communities and, in extreme forms, can lead to the collapse of the state and new forms of civil strife. Non-state actors who have taken over, and profit from, state functions may attempt to halt or spoil any effort at re-establishing formal governance structures. Effective states are capable, accountable and responsive. When processes to manage the relations between state and society break down or become exclusionary, then community security and social cohesion are threatened (*DFID 2008*). All these undermine UNDP ability to deliver as manifested states such as Somalia.

### **2.4.4 Inadequate opportunities for young people**

Young men aged 15-24 are both the main victims and the main perpetrators of armed violence in most countries. A critical trend impacting on the security of communities is the growth in size and proportion of the youth population. Some 48 percent of the world population is under the age of 24. Eighty six percent of 10-24-year old live in less developed countries. (*Urdal 2004*) bulge in the youth population in a context of high unemployment and lack of social and economic opportunities presents a significant risk factor. Research shows that crime and violence are often strongly associated with the growth and proportion of youthful populations, especially young males.

A large youth population does not automatically lead to increased violence, but this is a group particularly affected by socio-political troubles, especially when other risk factors are present. In many countries, conservative and hierarchical social structures exclude youth from participating in decision-making, both in the family and in the public sphere. When faced with few options for legitimate empowerment, there is an increased risk that youth can fall prey to criminal gangs, warlords, fundamentalist associations and identity politics, and be mobilized for destructive ends. Although more at-risk, it is important to ensure that youth are not inadvertently criminalized or stigmatized (*UNDP Programme Review 2007*).

#### **2.4.5 Population movement**

Population movement is another trend that is increasing the insecurity of communities and undermining social cohesion. This is true of both internally displaced people in conflict contexts and the influx of rural populations to cities in non-conflict contexts. The characteristics of rapid urbanization place in sharp contrast certain challenges and grievances, including gaps between extreme poverty and wealth. Since 2008, and for the first time in history, most of the world's population lives in urban areas. All the population growth expected over the next four decades is predicted to happen in urban areas, which at the same time will continue to attract migrants from rural areas. UN-Habitat's research has shown a relationship between city size, density and crime incidence. Population growth and rural-urban migration frequently results in the growth of slum cities on the fringes of urban centers where diverse social groups, each with their own social norms and traditional governance mechanisms, coexist. The lack of basic public infrastructure in these settlements and the competition for scarce resources can increase the risk factors for armed violence. Poor urban planning, design and management play a role in shaping urban environments that put citizens and property at risk. The physical fabric and layout of cities have a bearing on the routine movements of offenders and victims and on opportunities for crime and violence.

#### **2.5 Strategies to address challenges to National Security**

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) acknowledges that there is no single pathway to engineering resilience in the face of fragility, conflict and violence. Therefore, responding to today's challenges, the UNDP Strategic Plan (2014-2017) calls for the seamless

integration of democratic governance, conflict prevention and peace-building interventions. This integrated approach is applied across all settings: investments in human rights, accountable institutions and rule of law; all geared towards building social cohesion and preventing conflict, and vice versa. Investments in social cohesion, national dialogue and mediation capacities lay the foundations for sustaining peace, even in seemingly peaceful settings.

### **2.5.1 Community security strategy**

UNDP put this strategy that seeks to put into practice human security, human development and state- building paradigms at the local level. Community security, narrowly defined, includes both group and personal security. The approach focuses on ensuring that communities and their members are ‘free from fear’. Yet a broader understanding also includes action on a wider range of social issues to ensure ‘freedom from want’. According to Malone (2008), community security promotes a multi-stakeholder approach, driven by an analysis of local needs. At its core is the objective of developing effective States that are accountable to citizens for the effective delivery of services. A key focus is on developing inclusive political processes to manage State-society relations. By emphasizing the ‘community’ aspect it seeks to embrace both cultures and contexts that may be ‘individual-oriented’ and/or ‘group oriented’.

Kong and MacFarlane (2006) also identify that the norm of human security may be ineffective even though there is an international consensus in recognizing the threat if that directly contradicts with national security interest. For example, the UN has drafted and adopted a convention aiming to control the illicit trade in small arms and light arms in 2001 that is regarded necessary to enhance community/human security threatened by the unrestrained use of such weapons especially in the conflict situations. This contradicts with national security interest in that small arms and light weapons have significant law-enforcement, recreational and, in some societies, economic usages (p.199). The relevance of small arms and light weapons to national security interest and culture impedes the effectiveness of the convention, while the absence of such links with land mine renders success.

### **2.5.2 Democracy and participation strategy.**

UNDP supported civil society, media, and faith-based organizations to establish mechanisms for discourse on a national vision, civil rights and political governance in the context of constitutional review and deepening democratic governance. Review and adoption of a people driven constitution was pre-empted by the ongoing conflict and the prioritization of securing a political settlement through the Addis Ababa peace talks. Ideally, when a state has a functional security sector, it is bound to realize stability, security and sustainable peace (Andersen 2012:109, Mobekk 2010:279, Jackson 2011:1803). Employed in different post-conflict contexts, the objective of Security Sector Development is to achieve the transformation of all the actors of the security sector. It is assumed the security sector has some defects and therefore, the need for an accountable, transparent and democratic security sector (Mobekk 2010:279).

**Access to justice and capable justice services** – Support societies to nurture public trust and confidence in formal and informal justice institutions through efforts to establish capable justice systems at national and local levels that provide effective services accessible to all, with a focus on women, displaced communities and remote areas.

**Sexual and gender-based violence** – Support national efforts to tackle sexual and gender- based violence by increasing women’s political participation and leadership in sectors such as justice and security, conflict prevention and peace-building, and economic recovery, and by tackling impunity for sexual and gender-based violence.

**Human rights** – Support national efforts to promote and protect human rights by strengthening National Human Rights Institutions’ capacities, supporting engagement with the international human rights machinery such as the Human Rights Council’s Universal Periodic Review process, and promoting the application of a human rights-based approach to development and crisis-related programming

UNDP supports national democratic transitions by providing policy advice and technical support, improving institutional and individual capacity within countries, educating populations about and advocating for democratic reforms, promoting negotiation and dialogue, and sharing successful experiences from other countries and locations, also supports existing democratic institutions by

increasing dialogue, enhancing national debate, and facilitating consensus on national governance programmes. The United Nations development program's (UNDP REPORT, 1994), human development report is considered a milestone publication in the field of human security with its argument that ensuring freedom from want and fear for all persons is the best path to tackle the problem of national insecurity.

### **2.5.3 Capacity-building for oversight mechanisms**

**An oversight** is the process a democratic government has in place to review all aspects of an intelligence community's organization, budget, personnel management and legal framework for intelligence operation. Intelligent oversight institutions include the judiciary, civil society organization (Born, 2005). Assisting national authorities with the development of executive and legislative oversight mechanisms has been a key priority for the Organization over the past few years. For example, in Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, South Sudan, the United Nations has provided extensive support to the elaboration of security legislation, as well capacity-building assistance to enhance parliamentary oversight.

The United Nations Mission in South Sudan has supported the establishment of a national oversight coordination mechanism and provided capacity-building to its members. UNDP is leading the implementation of a European Union-funded project to improve civilian oversight of the security sector. This has contributed to fostering a mutual understanding of civilian oversight and management, emphasizing the role of the Ministry of the Interior, governors and district governors. But however, all this seem to be like time worsted why? Because the resulted weren't fruitful although organizations of a series of workshops and training were conduct and this is because inadequate follow up of impact of oversight by the UNDP.

### **2.5.4 Facilitating national dialogue strategy**

Dialogue is an inclusive process. As the climate change talks demonstrate, dialogue brings together a diverse set of voices to create a microcosm of the larger society. To bring about sustainable change, people must develop a sense of joint ownership of the process and become stakeholders in identifying innovative approaches to address familiar challenges. Boston Globe

(April 25, 2008). The United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and equally to South Sudan (UNOCI) facilitates monthly interactions between State officials, political parties and civil society to improve information-sharing and dialogue. Nevertheless, the United Nations, given its political neutrality and universal coverage, could do more to assist Member States in this area by demonstrating its value added in facilitating inclusive dialogue processes and better communicating this comparative advantage to its partners.

Dialogue entails learning, not just talking. The process is not just about sitting around a table, but changing the way people talk, think and communicate with one another. Unlike other forms of discussion, dialogue requires self-reflection, spirit of inquiry and personal change to be present. Participants must be willing to address the root causes of a crisis, not just the symptoms on the surface. For instance, the 1979 Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel may have ended the armed conflict, but arguably created no qualitative “below-the-waterline” difference in 1 “Bringing Iraqis to the relationship between their people. That is, there was peace (understood as the absence of violence) but no personal change (which would lead to genuine and sustainable peace).

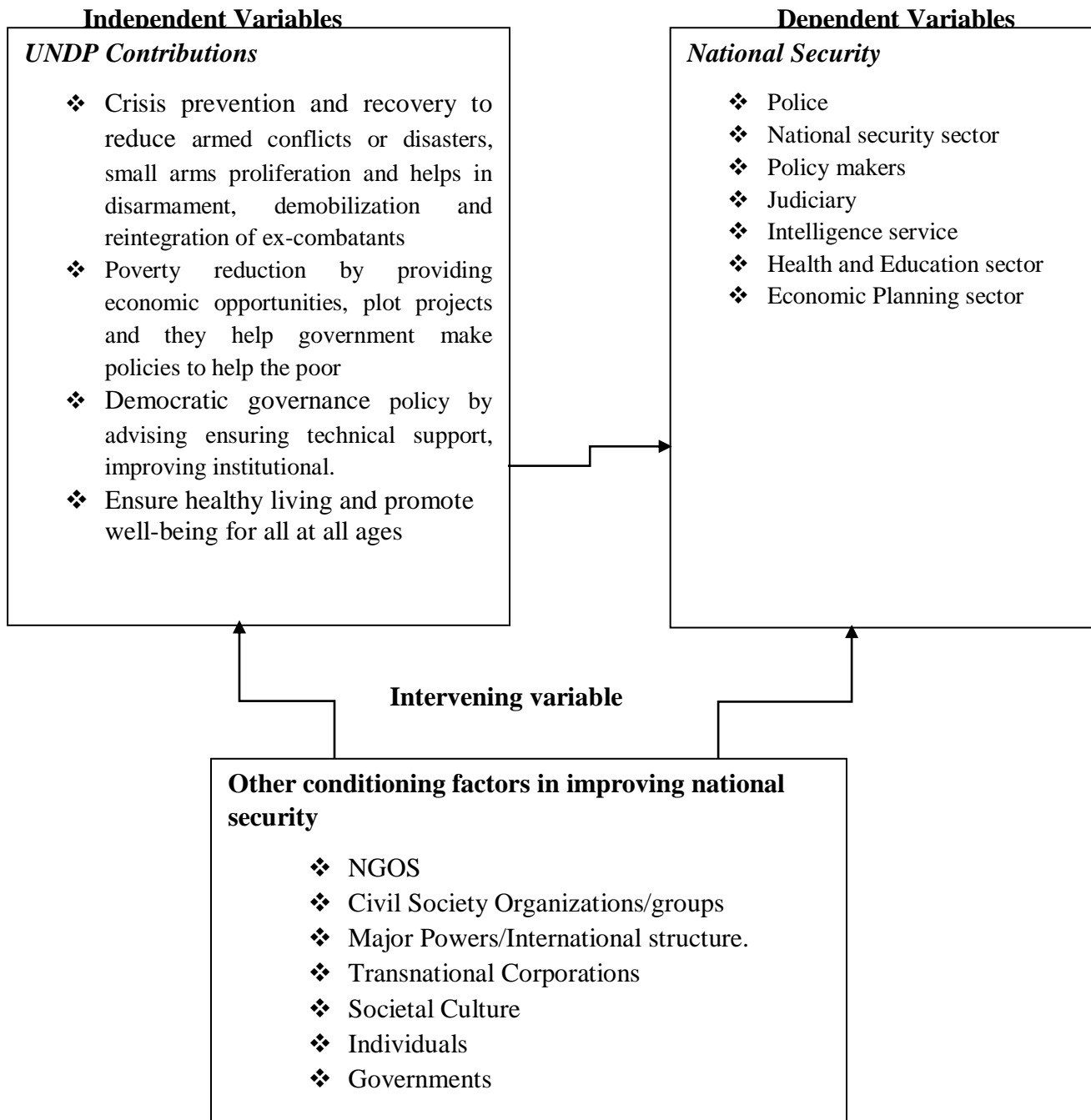
### **2.5.5 Governance for Peaceful and Inclusive Societies;**

To implement the activities of the GPC, a new Trust Funding Window – the Governance for Inclusive and Peaceful Societies Window – has been established; it has three sub-windows: (a) Democratic Governance for Peace and Development; (b) Conflict Prevention and (c) HIV, Health and Development. Enlarging peoples’ choices in a way which enables them to lead longer, healthier and fuller lives (UNDP Development Report, 2004) This funding window will be the principle mechanism for mobilizing and channeling funding for the various activities pursued by the GPC to implement projects in line with the Strategic Plan. Since security is in the first instance understood as a core government responsibility necessary for economic and social development and vital for the protection of human rights (OECD, 2007, P.13), the global window will support global initiatives undertaken by the GPC. The regional window will support regional activities implemented by the regional hubs and the national window will allow resources to be channeled directly to country offices and projects.



### 2.5.6 Conceptual framework

Conceptual framework showing roles, challenges and strategies of UNDP in improving national security



Source: *self-constructed (2016)*

### **Explanation of the Variables:**

Independent variables are regarded as the role that UNDP play in the process of improving national security. They are the core activities that it undertakes to promote state security and norms of governance expected in South Sudan. The independent variables are mostly dynamic in nature. Whereas, dependent variables refer to various activities and functions that reflect effects of the roles of the UNDP in the process of maintaining national security. These effects entirely depend on the kind of the roles the UNDP have in each State/area. Unlike the independent variables, the dependent variables are dynamic.

As said above regarding independent variables that ‘they are at most static’, it is not always the case. The intervening variables tend to affect both the dependent and independent variables. They are simply referred to be the external force that impacts that smooth running of both the UNDP’s roles and activities in its processes of security improvement. The intervening variables either enhance or tend to obstruct the efforts of the UNDP and the subsequent outcomes of their activities (dependent variables).

### **Conclusion**

During this literature review, I found that the literature on UNDP contribution in improving National Security tends to be self-referential and policy-oriented, largely written by and for practitioners. Generally speaking, there is inadequate external evaluation of the actual improvement undertaken including an evaluation of the extent of particular stakeholder participation and rationale for the level of involvement. This is an area that requires further strengthening and to which this research shall contribute and further open up windows for further research.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the research design, study population, sample size and selection, sampling techniques and procedures, data collection methods, data collection instruments, quality control (Validity and reliability), procedure of data collection, and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research design**

This study adopted a Descriptive Research Design because of the nature of the variables, required for qualitative analysis and to allow simultaneous description of views, perceptions and beliefs as well as explore and understand why UNDP should actively be involved in the National Security process.

The primary intention of this research was to build a stronger case for UNDP engagement in National Security with particular reference to South Sudan. The understanding of this phenomenon would as stated, facilitate the enhancement of this role and also strengthen National Security full participation.

This research basically adopted a qualitative inquiry of gathering views, opinions and experiences of the various actors. To live to the expectation of a qualitative analysis, the researcher sought both distinctive and collective facts, views and perceptions. An interpretive, inductive and descriptive approach to the findings and responses were adopted during the analysis. According to Creswell et al. (2003), qualitative research helps in getting an in-depth analysis of the problem under investigation and qualitative research was applied in order to describe current conditions.

#### **3.2 Area of study**

The study was conducted in South Sudan focusing on UNDP contribution in improving National Security. The choice of South Sudan is because it the study sought to focus on the contribution of

National Security, challenges faced and strategies put forward to improve security participation in South Sudan.

### 3.3 Study population

Babbie (2003) defines a study population as that group (usually of people) about whom we want to draw conclusions. The study population comprised of national Security practitioners, policy makers, local community, and academics, opinion leaders with a strong base towards participation, good governance, conflict and illiteracy, poverty. The practitioners are critical because they engage in day today security concerns and are particularly targets of the improvement. The policy makers shape the national security landscape and context; the academics provide the intellectual ingredients that are commonly lacking in most National Security processes. The National Security actors are key, because they are the targets for direct inclusion and therefore an in-depth appreciation of their views, perceptions and experiences are pertinent in enriching the study. The UNDP are the key drivers of most national security processes and therefore can influence the level of stakeholder participation based on the particular reform framework that they choose to adopt. The above categories therefore formed the accessible populations for study.

**Table 1: category and number of respondents**

<i>Category of respondents</i>	<i>Sample size</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
UNDP officers	25	16.7
University Students	30	20
Government officials	25	16.7
Local community	20	13.3
Policy makers	30	20
Opinion leaders	20	13.3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: self-contracted (2016)*

### **3.5 Methods of data collection**

The study used quantitative and qualitative method of data collection. This includes data from primary source obtained by using questionnaires and interview. A variety of methods for capturing as much of reality as possible, while at the same time retaining the integrity of the phenomena under investigation was employed during the research (Plant, 2005).

#### **3.5.1 Questionnaire**

The researcher used self-administered questionnaires to collect primary data. These questionnaires were delivered physically by both the researcher and research assistants to the selected respondents who were to fill them and return to the researcher. The researcher distributed a total of 150 questionnaires to the different selected respondents. This method was used because it gives room for large amounts of information that can be collected from a large number of people in a short period of time and in a relatively cost effective way.

#### **3.5.2 Interviews**

Two types of interviews were used. 1) Key informants interviews were conducted with individuals from organizations, institutions, agencies who are considered knowledgeable about and actors on National Security in South Sudan. An interview guide/protocol has been annexed as appendix II of this report. All of the informants were richly abound with a professional background in the subject and practice of UNDP contribution in improving national security. Interviewing method provides ability to experience the affective as well as cognitive aspects of responses.

### **3.6 Data Quality Control**

#### **3.6.1 Validity**

Validity is the extent to which the instruments used during the study measure the issues they are intended to measure (Amin, 2005). To ensure validity of instruments, the instruments were developed under close guidance of my supervisor. After the questions were designed, they were pre-tested for fitness of purpose. This helped to identify ambiguous questions in the instruments and realign them to the objectives.

### **3.6.2 Reliability**

Reliability is the extent to which the measuring instruments will produce consistent scores when the same groups of individuals are repeatedly measured under the same conditions (Amin 2005). The tools were pre-tested to check if the tools are suitable for generating the needed data for the research.

The processing of some data (impressions and observations) went co-currently with data collection at the start of activities. There was a constant interplay between data generation and data analysis. The researcher maintained a memo of comments on the data in form of comments, insights, and reflections during the process of data collection and this later helped me to correlate with the interpretation and literature review during data analysis and interpretation.

### **3.7 Data Processing**

Data was processed and presented for analysis through a systematic approach including coding; categorization to facilitate generation of themes and patterns. Through a thorough process of data cleaning all messages and responses were checked and triangulated for signification of meaning and relevance to the research questions. Data was edited for relevance and comprehensiveness.

The study also took into consideration that there was a lot of academic debate around the merits of Computer Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis Software (CAQDAS). Proponents of using CAQDAS cite its ability to save time and effort in data management by extending the ability of the researcher to organize, track and manage data. Opponents decry the lack of rigor and robustness in the resultant analyses (Baugh & Hallcom, 2010).

### **3.8 Data analysis**

The principle underlying qualitative data analysis is the fitness of purpose; what question is the research seeking to answer? What does the research want to establish?

During the course of this research, the study systematically approached the process through coding of the data from the interviews and field notes. This enables the researcher to generate patterns, themes and relationships from which interpretations shall be made. The analysis

adopted an interpretive paradigm that sought to identify important categories in the data as well as themes, relationships and patterns through a process of discovery (Baugh & Hallcom 2010).

### **3.9 Sampling techniques**

Sampling is the act, process, or technique of selecting a suitable sample, or a representative part of a population for determining parameters or characteristics of the entire population Mugo, Fridah. W (2002). The study will use a cluster sampling technique. In cluster sampling, a group of population elements constitutes the sampling unit, instead of a single element of the population Mugo, (2002). Therefore, diverse groups within a population are used as a sample obtained by selecting clusters from the population based on simple random sampling. The merit of cluster sampling is that Generating sampling frame for clusters is economical, and sampling frame is often readily available at cluster level and at the same time it is suitable for survey of institutions. Though very economical cluster sampling is very susceptible to sampling bias and may provide less information.

### **3.10 Observation**

Observation is the method which the information is sought by the way of own direct observation and environment scanning without involving respondents (Kothari, 2006). Observation method was used because it allowed the researcher to see the situation by her/himself before getting information from respondents. It was applied alongside all the other methods used to collect information. This made it easier for the researcher to notice the reactions, attitudes, life style, welfare and many other facts about the local community towards the study topic. This was quite appropriate and effective since it avoids the danger of memory failure over the past events by both the researcher and the respondents at large. (Kothari, 2006:162).

### **3.11 Document review**

The researcher also used this method and it involved reviewing the relevant documents, these included; annual reports, evaluation reports, newspapers, articles, journals, advertisements, minutes of meetings, work plans, audit reports these documents that were reviewed provided secondary data required for this study. Data from this source was used to supplement primary data that were obtained using other methods (Mbabazi T. 1997: 63).

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter consists of presentation of the study findings. The presentation of the data was done systematically following the research questions of the study. This includes: i) to examine the contribution of UNDP in improving National Security. ii) To investigate the challenges UNDP faces while engaging in the process of improving National Security iii) to find out strategies adopted by UNDP to address challenges to National Security. The researcher gave out one hundred fifty questionnaires and interview guide and the study obtained responses from a total of 150 respondents using the questionnaires (115) and interview guide totaling to eleven (11). The 150 questionnaires were returned to the crucial point for analysis, giving a response rate of 89.7%. Responses were subjected to distinct categories and analyzed in terms of frequency counts and percentages, and the presentation was done in tables, graphs and charts. Information from other documentary sources was also considered.

#### 4.1. Response Rate.

The study targeted a total population of 90. But due to some circumstances, only 84 accepted to be interviewed and filled the questionnaires. So, the net sample size of the study was 84 respondents giving a response rate of 90.5%. Responses from structured questions subjected to distinct categories are analyzed in terms of frequency counts and percentages, and the presentation was done in tables, and charts. Information from other documentary sources was also considered. From the sample, 62(72.1%) are Institutional/formally employed respondents in the various organizations/institutions while 24 (27.9%) are non-institutional respondents.

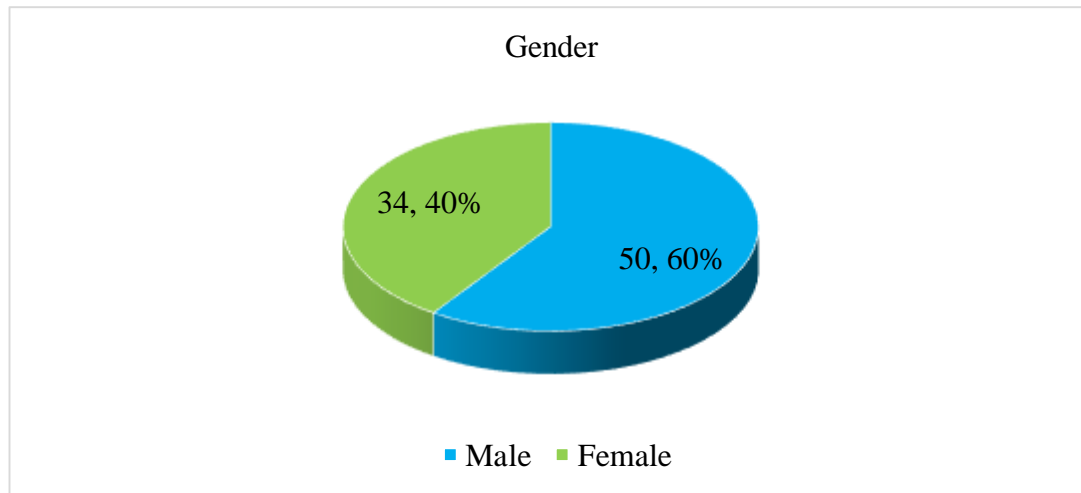
#### 4.2. Bio data of the respondents.

This section of the study discusses the characteristics of the respondents in central equatorial state (South Sudan) such as age group, gender, and level of education of the respondents and marital status, Country of origin, religion, position of work, and the period worked in the organization or institution.



#### 4.2.1 Respondents' Gender

Figure 1: Gender of the respondents

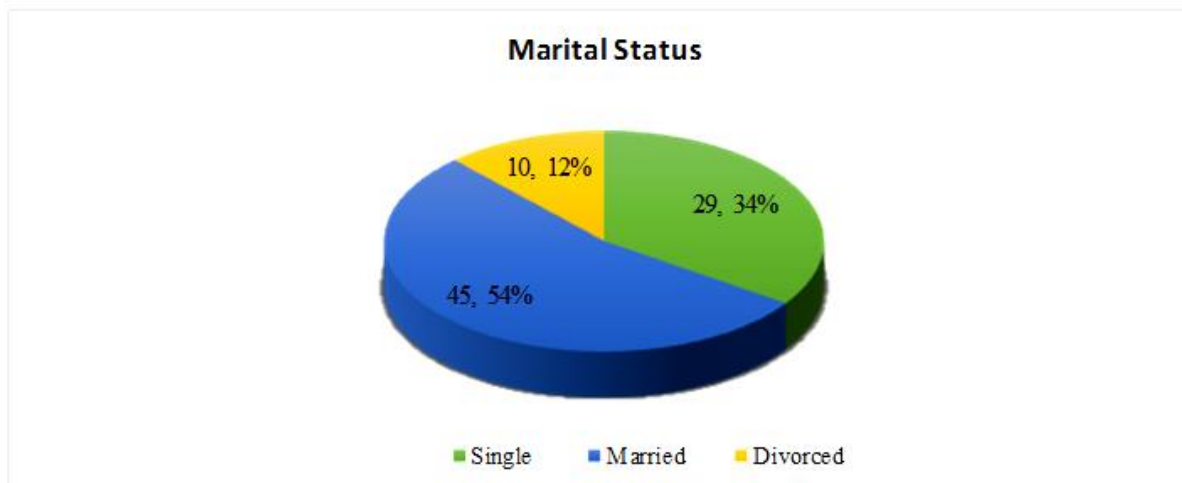


Source: Field data, 2017

This section of the study discusses the characteristics of the respondents in the contribution of UNDP to nation security improvement in South Sudan capital in Juba such as age group, gender, level of education of the respondents, occupation and name of the organization. The study constituted of 84 respondents of which 50(60%) were males and 34(40%) female adults from the selected area of study. Results obtained are discussed in the Figures above.

#### 4.2.2 Marital Status of respondents

Figure 2: Marital status of the respondents



Source: Field data, 2017

According to figure 2, 29(34%) of the respondents were single, 45(54%) as the most were married, 10(12%) were divorced. This therefore shows that most of the respondents had a measurable degree of responsibility in the country. They were thus deemed trusted to give reliable information pertaining to UNDP role in improving national security in South Sudan.

#### 4.2.3. Educational background of the respondents

The researcher also investigated the educational background of the respondents and the findings are presented in the table below:

**Table 2: Shows the educational background of the respondents**

<b>Educational background.</b>	<b>Institutional/formally employed respondents</b>	<b>Non-Institutional respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
PhD	4	-	4	4.8
Masters	14	6	20	23.8
Bachelors	30	4	34	40.5
Diploma	18	2	20	23.8
Secondary	2	2	4	4.8
Nil	-	-	-	-
Others	-	2	2	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field data (2016)**

The results obtained from the table above show that 4(4.8%) of the respondents hold PhD, 20 (23.8%) hold masters, 34(40.5%) hold bachelors, 20(23.8%) have diploma, 4(4.8%) respondents attended secondary education, and none of the respondents hadn't attended while 2 (2.4%) attended other types of education. Thus, the findings show that, the majority 78(92.9%) of

respondents are highly qualified with a minimum of diploma. This implies that most IGOs and other Institutional staffs have highly competent staff that can speak out and outline the activities of the organization to the researcher.

#### 4.2.4 Respondents' Religious Background

**Table 3: Response on Religion**

<b>Religion</b>	<b>Institutional Respondents</b>	<b>Non-Institutional Respondents.</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Christianity	50	6	56	66.7
Islam	15	6	21	25
Not Responded	3	4	7	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field data, (2016)**

**Table 4** describes the various religions the research study found in the field among Institutional and Non-institutional respondents. Christianity emerged to be the dominant one with 56(66.7 %,) followed by Islam 21(25%) while those who didn't respond on their religious affiliation constituted 7(8.3 %) of the respondents. Religion plays key role in security, especially when political processes take religious dimensions. But as the results indicate, South Sudan is a secular state and as such, religion is less a security factor.

#### 4.2.5 Respondents' Country of Origin

**Table 4: Response on the Country of Origin**

<b>Country of Origin</b>	<b>Institutional Respondents</b>	<b>Non-Institutional Respondents.</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
South Sudan	40	16	56	66.7
Kenya	6	-	6	7
Uganda	10	-	10	12
Others	12	-	12	14.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field data, (2016)**

**Table 5** illustrates the findings got from the study on the country of origin of both Institutional and non-institutional respondents. The study indicated that 56(66.7%) of the respondents are of South Sudanese nationality while 28 (33.3%) are foreigners from other nationalities and only 8 happened to have come from the neighboring Uganda and Kenya and all of them are employed in at least a formal Organization or Civil Society Organization. This is important to the study because it would be easy to compare the works of such organizations in South Sudan and other countries basing on foreigners' responses to certain themes or questions.

#### 4.3 The contribution of UNDP in improving national security

When the respondents were asked about the contribution of UNDP in improving national security they responded as follows:

##### **Provides entrepreneurship skills**

The respondent said that, UNDP is providing tremendous entrepreneurship skills and enterprise development program through training young people and organize groups, this

is to provide entrepreneur skills to young people who are organized in the country which is drawn from a wide-ranging selection of business sectors including vegetable and poultry farming, printing and photocopying, hairdressing, logistics, IT services, engineering, construction, transportation, and public services and all these are provided now.

**Fostering Inclusion,** According to Respondent, UNDP initiatives have greatly contributed to raising the general public's awareness inclusion of all sections in playing in building bridges across cultures when matters arise. At the same time, young people have benefited from encounters with their counterparts from other regions of the world in terms of knowledge of and respect for diversity. People have also been able to discover how to regard this recognition of diversity as an asset conducive to a peaceful environment rather than a threat. The areas concerned include new and digital media, ICTs, sport and civic engagement, particularly community initiatives, joint projects and volunteerism. Ultimately, we must acknowledge youth as initiators and key actors of intercultural dialogue thereby allowing an abstract concept to become a tangible reality in terms of sustainable development.

**Provides loans,** according to the respondent, Support business development training, especially for the rural youth and women, to promote a culture of economic growth in deprived areas to build businesses that create income, and opportunity for their families and communities. Such training should enable the poor to access information, tools and resources the organization supported some organized groups by giving those loans and start small scale business, this has strengthened the individual's income within South Sudan.

**Strengthening local government capacity,** the responder said, UNDP providing local government with planning and budgeting process and this is done through supporting government forums where bring together all governors in different states of South Sudan to brainstorm and through rule of law to govern their respective states.

**Support projects,** according to the respondent, the Project was effective in several key areas. At local level it has increased people sense of security, improved inter group relationships, helped create more resilient communities and strengthened the peace infrastructure at local level. The project has also facilitated the engagement and empowerment of women through capacity

building, increased engagement in conflict resolution and peace building and through livelihoods interventions including ones which specifically targeted marginalized women.

### **Support human right**

According to the respondent, UNDP incorporating an access to justice component that focuses on strengthening the capacities of communities to understand and use local justice mechanisms as well as supporting human rights awareness and education particularly communities and civil societies. Especially not to take the laws in to their hands but should stand to their rights in the society, because these rights makes individual to claims what you are oppress of.

He farther said that, UNDP helps coordinate the development of customary law by traditional authorities alongside the development and implementation of statutory law by the State. The core objective of UNDP's human rights program is to promote proper governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to all norms of human rights and standards.

### **Provides training**

UNDP help capacity building of civil society organization, community-based organization and provides training to police in how to respect, implement the rule of law with in the state. This is by providing grants in implementing some projects especially those community-based organizations who operates in area of conflicts and given the grants to educate the people in peace and reconciliation.

### **Engaged in small arms and light weapons control research**

According to the respondent, UNDP empower some institutions to carry out research on the small arms and light weapons control in juba because the crime rates are alarming both within the city and in the rural areas, and such findings help the state authority to formulate police of how these small arms and light weapons can be handled. This however, help to reduce the movement of these small arms and light weapons control.

### **Providing equitable access to justice**

The respondent said that, UNDP helps communities on how to access justice through education chief, elders, church leaders, women and youth groups to understand the traditional/customary law because this helps to promote justice as an ideal of accountability and fairness in the protection and vindication of rights as well as the prevention of and responsibility for wrongs. Justice should demonstrate regard for the rights of the accused, for the interests of victims and for the well-being of society at large.

### **Democratic governance**

UNDP supports national democratic transitions by providing policy advice and technical support, improving institutional and individual capacity within countries, educating populations about and advocating for democratic reforms, promoting negotiation and dialogue, and sharing successful experiences from other countries and locations according to respondent.

### **Supports Governors' Forum**

The respondent said that, the Governors' Forum supported by UNDP has evolved into a pivotal platform to engender dialogue between national and state levels by bringing together key political actors to discuss development issues in the nation. The forum not only provides a platform for discussion and action on policies related to political, fiscal and administrative governance issues but also a space for broader discussion on critical issues such as accountability, transparency and state building.

## **4.4 Challenges UNDP faces while engaging in the process of improving National Security**

### **Protracted Civil War**

The protracted civil war, historical tribal conflicts, and limited rule of law have resulted in an abundance of weapons being present inside the city. Checkpoints in the city by armed actors are common, and such actors will often demand bribes, water, or any equipment/items inside the vehicle these made the organization facing a lot of challenges according to the respondent.

### **The conflict disruption**

The respondent Said, the time frame and the challenges of looking back over five years given the major changes which have taken place in South Sudan in this period. The disruption since 2013 has limited the scope to review activities implemented prior to the outbreak of conflict.

### **Loss of Institutional Memory**

Staff turnover in implementing partners, among the donors and in the UNDP itself over this period and the resulting loss of institutional memory and killing of humanitarian's workers with in the country. This challenge has resulted to under-look the development program in the country according to the respondent.

### **Shooting and looting**

The ongoing conflict and the deteriorating security situation in many parts of the country meant that it was not possible to conduct fieldwork in large parts of the country. Why this because, there was shooting of the integrated UNMISS team and transitional Security Arrangement Monitoring Mechanism and humanitarian actors conducting a patrol and were shot but no fatalities reported.

### **Logistical Issues**

Logistical and time constraints meant that it was not possible to conduct more extensive field visits to review project activity on the ground in the more stable regions because many insecurity situations is ongoing, and many incidences are happening to NGOs and sometime denied access to the field site.

### **Poor infrastructures**

The challenges faced by the health project include an absence of adequate logistics and infrastructure for specific tests which also hampered training for senior laboratory technologists on culture and drug sensitivity tests. Infrastructure was a major constraint in the distribution of drugs. UNDP transported drugs via available vehicles to the health facilities and faced some delays. In addition, a lack of skilled human resources at the project sites hampered the



supervision of civil works. The austerity-related funding constraints hampered the operationalization of the Social Protection Policy as the government could not commit resources for social cash transfers.

#### **4.5 Strategies employed by UNDP in improving National Security**

##### **Supporting national dialogue**

The United Nations can help facilitating dialogue among national and local authorities, security sector institutions, civil society, and the broader population. This often contributes to a more cohesive, transparent and legitimate security vision, laying the foundation for the transformation of the security sector. The facilitate interactions between State officials, political parties and civil society to improve information-sharing and dialogue. Nevertheless, the United Nations, given its political neutrality and universal coverage, could do more to assist Member States in this area by demonstrating its value added in facilitating inclusive dialogue processes and better communicating this comparative advantage to its partners.

##### **Democracy and participation**

UNDP supported civil society, media, and faith - based organizations to establish mechanisms for discourse on a national vision, civil rights and political governance in the context of constitutional review and deepening democratic governance. Review and adoption of a people driven constitution was pre-empted by the ongoing conflict and the prioritization of securing a political settlement through the Addis Ababa peace talks.

##### **Community security**

UNDP put community security seeks and put into practice human security, human development and state- building paradigms at the local level. Community security, narrowly defined, includes both group and personal security. The approach focuses on ensuring that communities and their members are ‘free from fear’. Yet a broader understanding also includes action on a wider range of social issues to ensure ‘freedom from want’. A key focus is on developing inclusive political processes to manage State-society relations. By emphasizing the ‘community’ aspect it seeks to embrace both cultures and contexts that may be ‘individual-oriented’ and/or ‘group oriented’.

## **CHAPTER FIVE:**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **5.0. Introduction**

This chapter comprises of the summary of, conclusion to, and recommendation of the study findings. The study focused on an assessment of the contribution of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in improving national security in Juba-State (South Sudan). The study majored on the three core/specific objectives of the study such as: 1) to examine the contribution of UNDP in improving National Security. 2) To investigate the challenges UNDP faces while engaging in the process of improving National Security. 3) To find out strategies adopted by UNDP to address challenges to National Security. The recommendations were made basing on the gaps identified in the literature and scholarships related to UNDP report in states under similar political conditions. Conclusions were drawn from the data obtained through field work together with recommendations for each objective.

#### **5.1 Summary of findings.**

#### **5.2 The contribution of UNDP in improving National Security**

The results show that the respondents were positive about UNDP and fully understood the meaning of national security unearthing the actors of national security as Police, Civil Society Organization, Private security companies, Army forces, Intelligence organization, prisons & Judiciary. The results further revealed that the importance of national security in Juba-South Sudan is to create a secure environment that is conducive for development, poverty reduction and democracy to thrive.

The results also revealed that UNDP is fully understood by the respondents and therefore its participation in national security is very important since it has made significant contributions such as initiations of peace negotiations and agreements even before the government took initiative.

### **5.3 The challenges UNDP faces while engaging in the process of improving National Security**

The findings revealed the challenges UNDP Organizations face while engaging in the process of National Security in Juba- South Sudan as internal challenges which lead to lack of ‘internal democracy, loss of institution memory, poor infrastructures, looting and shooting, and protracted civil war these made the process of UNDP difficult on the excusing their activities.

### **5.4 The strategies adopted by UNDP to address challenges to National Security**

The results revealed the possible mechanisms to improve and strengthen UNDP operations towards Security National Security in Juba-South Sudan as Inclusivity-all form of national dialogue processes should include the needs and perspectives of citizens of South Sudan from all walks of life, Security services should respect, protect and uphold human rights and the rule of law including international law, Budgeting, management and oversight of the Security services should be done in a transparent manner, all persons serving in any security sector should have received the necessary professional training to perform their duty and the reform process should ensure efficient and effective use of resources & the resulting security system is affordable.

### **5.5 Conclusion**

National Security is a worthwhile concept, but it still requires much work to be done at both the conceptual and practical levels, in particular more effort must be expended in integrating the insights of relevant cognate disciplines and co-existing areas of study and foreign assistance. Such areas include the overlapping fields of conflict management, civil-military relations, respect of rule of law and democratization.

National Security in South Sudan face numerous significant challenges that range from unavailability of adequate statistics and other information from different stakeholders in South Sudan; to not having an official taskforce to develop the national security action plan. Raising awareness of the resolutions and developing a national security action plan requires the full participation and coordination between the South Sudan government, national security and other national and international stakeholders.

## **5.6 Recommendations.**

With reference to the findings of the study, the researcher came up with the following recommendations based on the following objectives of the study: 1) to examine the contribution of UNDP in improving National Security. 2) To investigate the challenges UNDP faces while engaging in the process of improving National Security. 3) To find out strategies adopted by UNDP to address challenges to National Security.

### **5.6.1 The contribution of UNDP in improving National Security**

The results revealed that, UNDP should continue to build government capacity, strengthen democracy and the rule of law, create jobs and raise employability, and engaging civil society organizations to empress the spirit of peace and reconciliation are critical for ensuring sustainable development.

The study revealed that UNDP should prioritize programmes in peace building and reconciliation at the grassroots between and amongst communities; and support early recovery for livelihoods and reintegration of displaced communities and continues to support accountable institutions to engage in deepen democracy through strengthened political governance. The resulting inclusive and effective national peace and reconciliation process can substantively contribute to the success of the Addis Peace Talks.

### **5.7 The challenges UNDP faces while engaging in the process of improving National Security**

The researcher recommended that employment generation and improved livelihoods are not only important for poverty reduction but are central to maintaining peace and security. The challenge for South Sudan is to shape the growth process to promote the creation of productive, remunerative and decent employment for both men and women, particularly the youth. The government recognizes the need to raise productivity in non-oil export sectors to diversify its economy as well as to make growth more inclusive. However, UNDP should support the government's efforts to create an enabling environment for trade and investment, to increase

employment opportunities especially for youth and women, and to increase household income through its three programmes: Inclusive Growth and Trade Capacity Development, Protected Area Networks and Environmental Governance.

### **5.8 The strategies adopted by UNDP to address challenges to National Security**

The researcher recommended that, UNDP should continue to support the government to strengthen governance and civil service functions, support institutionalization of key service delivery systems for increased supply of public services, work towards improved community security, and to strengthen access to justice and rule of law systems.

The researcher recommended that support should be provided to enhancing community security and stabilization of insecure states and counties as the major focus of interventions. They should work with government and communities in a participatory process to identify causes of conflicts and solutions to address them. Before the outbreak of the December crisis, there were positive indications of progress in stabilizing communities.

In the access to justice and rule of law sector, they should provide technical assistance in the updating of legal frameworks while also facilitating awareness raising and institutional capacity building. In Juba the Judiciary of South Sudan launched a pilot mobile court initiative to clear case backlog and address prolonged and arbitrary detention. South Sudan's Legal Aid Strategy and action plan was completed with instrumental support from UNDP, and the University Of Juba College Of Law was almost fully finished by year-end and such programme should be supported continually.

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## APPENDICIES

### APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

**(Please note that the questions cut across the respondent groups)**

My name is Abel Abut Sama. I am a student pursuing Master of Arts in Security and Strategic Studies of Nkumba University. I am carrying out a research for my dissertation on “The contribution of UNDP in improving national security in Juba-South Sudan. This questionnaire has been designed to solicit information for purely academic purpose with an objective of assessing UNDP in improving national security in Juba. With your permission, I would like to ask some questions concerning this topic. Please note that: -

- ❖ Your answers to the questions will be kept strictly confidential.
- ❖ Your name will not appear on the questionnaires and subsequently on the reports
- ❖ You do not have to answer any question that you do not feel comfortable with.
- ❖ Therefore, your honest answers to these will help me understand the question under investigation.

#### SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Title/Occupation.....

2. Gender

a) Male

b) Female

2. Level of Education

a) Post Graduate

b) Graduate

b) Diploma

d) Secondary

**3. Age bracket of the respondent**

- a) 15 – 25years
- b) 26 – 35 years
- c) 36 – 45 years
- d) 46 – 55 years
- e) Above 55 years

4. Name of organization .....

**SECTION B: the contribution of UNDP in improving National Security in Juba**

5. What is your view of the national security environment in Juba?

.....  
.....  
.....

6. Should national security be improved? If yes, why and if no why not?

.....  
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.....

7. What is South Sudan national security composed of, and who are the key actors?

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8. In what ways does UNDP contribute to the improvement of national security in South Sudan?

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9. Has the national security in South Sudan been an active security?

a) Yes, if yes what contributions have they made?

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b) No, if no why have they not been involved?

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**SECTION C: the challenges UNDP faces while engaging in the process of improving National Security**

10. What have been the overall challenges to national security improvement in Juba?

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11. What are the specific challenges faced by UNDP in improving national security in Juba?

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12. In what aspects of national security does the UNDP faces serious challenges most. Please indicate in order of priorities.

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**SECTION D: the strategies adopted by UNDP to address challenges to National Security**

13. Do you think there are mechanisms that will address UNDP’s challenges to improving national security in Juba? You tick the box that corresponds to the answer of your choice.

Yes   
No

14. What are the possible mechanisms that can be employed to overcome UNDP’s challenges to addressing national security in Juba?

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15. In what ways can other actors help to improve the national security in Juba?

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**Thank you for your time**