Q1. State A and B are involved in an armed conflict over River Nyando, that lies between them. The states are fighting through the national armies. However, state B is Army assisted by a militia group popularly known as Jeshi Bora who carry their weapons openly. In the course of their engagement, some wounded members of Jeshi Bora who carry their weapons openly. In the course of their engagement, some wounded members of Jeshi Bora are captured, disarmed and taken into the custody of state A. Inspite of state A’s intervention for their release, they are still locked up. It has been reported that the captured Jeshi Bora members are mostly children, they have been tortured and state B has plans to prosecute them for acts of aggression.

a) What is the legal status of this kind of conflict and that of ‘Jeshi Bora’ group? (10 marks)

b) What is the legal protection available to the captured Jeshi Bora members? (10 marks)

c) What is meant by the ‘principle of distinction’ as applied in International humanitarian law. (10 marks)

Q2. Trace the history of International Human rights law and elucidate the various challenges that states face in implementing human rights laws within their boundaries. (20 marks)
Q3. “International human rights often portrayed as corresponding to three generations. Despite the diverse sets of interest this categorization seeks to protect, human rights in International law share a common purpose.” —Anonymous. Substantiate this argument. (20 marks)

Q4. International Humanitarian Law aims at mitigating the effects of war. To achieve this, certain principles for the protection of civilians and their property have been developed over time. Analyze any FOUR of those principles. (20 marks)

Q5. Write explanatory notes on the following

a) Kenya National Commission human Rights (5 marks)
b) War crimes (5 marks)
c) Protections of refugees in IHL (5 marks)
d) Emblems of humanity (5 marks)

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