



**CIVILIANS POLICING AND PEACEKEEPING AS AN INSTRUMENT
OF SOUTH AFRICAN FOREIGN POLICY TOWARDS SUDAN**

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**TO BE SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENT
FOR M. SOC. SCIENCE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

IN THE SUBJECT

PEACE STUDIES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

NORTH WEST UNIVERSITY

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2019 -01- 17

ACC.NO.:
NORTH-WEST UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

Many parts of Africa have been affected by conflicts. Darfur is one state that is affected by political, social and economical instability. These can only be promoted under healthy economic status. The governments of Sudan is using force and violence and in turn the neighbouring states are affected by displacement of people based on racial discrimination. The government of Sudan has lost control; division has been caused within the government itself and the rebel movement. A joint Alliance of the United Nations and African Union in which the South Africa Civilian Police plays a role in conflict resolution in peacekeeping and peace enforcing force together with the international communities have worked together to promote peace and stability in Darfur.

It is clear that the role of the South African Civilian Police Women in the peacekeeping mission has helped a lot in order for them to accumulate enough information. Women in Darfur were at ease and free to part with the required information. Negotiations are still under way for both parties to meet at the negotiations table to resolve their differences. South African Civilian Police Women have proven to the world that they can participate well in positions and engage with other peacekeepers. The Process of African Union women were well trained to handle the gender crimes. The Process of African Union in peacekeeping mission is still on. The Diplomatic approach has brought Liberation to the South African Sudanese and introduced a power –sharing regime.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I express a desire to acknowledge previous hard work by all researchers before me in doing research on conflict resolution in Africa and its implementation strategy. I owe you a lot of thanks to my lecturer for his value adding inputs: my supervisor and mentor Prof. Victor Ojokorotu for the support he has given me throughout the studies. My gratitude goes to my mother Thelma Mongwaketsi and my daughter Debi Moagi, my son Kgatontle Semunza, my husband Edwin Semunza, my siblings and my late father Rev. Bethuel Gobonyeone Mongwaketsi.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

It is important to consider the historic background which reflects the history of the Sudanese conflict in order to develop an understanding of the on-going conflict in Darfur and the reason it requires an intervention by the United Nations and African Union peacekeeping force. The Mandate of the International community is to secure peace and to ensure that the mandates assigned to the peace mission correspond to the realities of conflicts. Darfur is affected by war related to cultural and religious disputes which divided Sudan into north and south. (Rankhumise, 2006: p18) One can add further by saying that borders have caused separation amongst Africans. Most African states suffer from problems based on race, ethnicity, hate, hostility and rage.

By the end of the second World War, north and central Sudan were still under British administration as part of the British colonies while the southern part was moved away from northern and central. Sudan was influenced by racial discrimination between the light skinned people in the north and dark skinned people of southern Sudan (Lane, 1990). Colonisation footprints are still very much visible, Africans are still not comfortable with one another, and they would rather arm themselves as a symbol of power and to spill more blood amongst themselves within their own borders. Separation between Africans due to colonisation has caused shame and given them a better life outside the African continent. Identity amongst Africans, in most cases, has caused so many ethnic Wars. The Sudan conflict is dominated and affected by the racial war.

Indeed since South Africa has eradicated the issue of racial discrimination within its borders its main objective is to promote and bring peace and democracy. The war within the borders of Sudan has escalated due to the gap caused by the government of the north, to have access to more resources for them and reduce access to the people of the south. In addition women are often used as weapons to provoke one

another. Often women and children are exposed to violation of rights based on rape, abduction and killings. Sudan is no exception. This study is done in the context of the main aspects that led to constraints and supply of a peacekeeping process.

The Declaration of Independence by the government of Sudan made hostility reach its peak when the south felt that they were left out due to the fact the north was dominating the newly created government and national institutions. Political destabilization began to promote armed struggle and the Khartoum government was forced into a series of military defences. Since the end of the Cold War, the politico-economic dynamics of the African continent have undergone a marked shift. Although the level and intensity of inter-state and intra-state conflicts have decreased, the mandate of the international community to secure global peace and stability remains. In the light of this concerted responsibility, the mandate assigned to international and regional peace missions corresponds directly to the realities of conflicts in Darfur. In the case of Darfur the mandate, at a practical level, is affected by war related to age-old cultural and religious disputes which divided Sudan into North and South (Rankhumise 2006: 3).

Furthermore most of the Sudanese have claimed that political identity should not be religious, instead it should be national. For instance in western Darfur, mostly dominated by an Islamic population, people have lived together as Arab and non-Arab ethnic groups with the Fur, Masalit and Zaghawa. The name Darfur originated from the ethnic name meaning the land of the Fur people. This led to the military offence in protest against the government of Sudan (GOS) which marginalized the Non-Arabic ethnic groups in the Darfur region. (Sonyika, 2006). . When racial identity was politicized in both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the Sudanese were not excluded. When the national identity started, the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) was engaged with the Khartoum administration in negotiations for a democratically elected government in July 2005.

However an agreement was based on wealth sharing, southern regional autonomy and power sharing as agreed during the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed on 09 January 2005. The process towards national reconciliation between the north and south stopped as conflict continued to increase in Darfur as a result of racial discrimination, ethnicity, politics and economy (Barner, 1996). The minority

were favoured over the majority by the government of Sudan (GOS) through provision of services and the conflict resulted in the loss of lives and the destruction of buildings or properties. The Peace Agreement and human insecurity in Africa made Sudanese flee the fighting and they began to move to Chad in huge numbers. The growing number of refugees in camps resulted in exploitation, abduction and large scale attacks. Eventually many were taken into detention by the government of Sudan security forces

It follows that the government of Sudan was from time to time attacked by the military rebels from all directions. They were discouraged by the government's dictatorial methods. International aid came in all directions but the refugees lacked adequate water because women and children, especially young girls, were not permitted to move outside the camps. The government of Sudan, kept on violating Human Rights, especially basic rights of all the people within the state. Denial and human crisis paved a way for criticism on human rights grounds (Mahlaku, 2005, p24 – 27)

By 2007, with Sudan's tenuous Comprehensive Peace agreement of 2005 in effect, South Africa furthered its support for Sudan by extending a commitment to the embattled country in the form of policing and military conflict resolution assistance as exemplified by its participation in the Collaborative African Union – United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID).

Kagwanga (2009) elaborates further that the use of diplomacy and negotiations by the South African government and other African state presidents brought the declaration of independence. The majority voted for power sharing. The root causes of conflict include the taxation and sharing in the production and revenue generated from the oil wells in Abyei regions. Tribal religious disputes continued as the north is affected by an Islamic heritage while south Sudanese are Christians. Co-operation in peace and security, trade, transport, natural resource management and immigration are the key areas concerning peace in Sudan (Kagwanga, 2009: 29). Power sharing has brought both parties to have a mutual understanding and agreement amongst themselves, especially when it comes to issues relating to the well-being of the people of Sudan. Resources usually cause misunderstanding and conflict. The south is very rich in resources such as oil which

has benefited the government of the north a great deal but has brought hostility between them. The process of the control of the resources is still a crucial issue because the government of the north is not yet ready to let go of some of the resources in the south.

Contrary to the above statement Jinglie 2011: 25) states further that independence in Sudan is faced with the following challenges:

- Buildings that needs to be replaced.
- No adequate fresh water.
- No citizenship.
- A joint agreement in the oil revenues and economic stability.

An accomplishment of independence by northern Sudan has brought about many changes in both the African union, South Africa and the international community at large (Jinglie 2011: 25).

The study shows an important aspect of the impact of the South African Civilian Police as part of the African peacekeeping mission in Sudan. Rather than implementing Military deployment, civilian police officers are included in the peace keeping mission by the African union. This study is undertaken to prove the role of the South African civilian police in the peace -keeping processes, and the experiences that the police acquired from the South African Regional Police Chiefs Co-operation Organization (SARPCCO) has brought a peaceful return of displaced people to Sudan and democracy. The intention of building progressive peace will give marginalised people peace and keep them away from the injustices that have caused the continuous violent conflict in Sudan. Establishment of community radio as a media helped to promote peace and elections. Therefore independence of the SPLA will ensure that the Sudanese live in peace and harmony.

However attention is shifted towards South Africa as a model for conflict resolution and peacekeeping throughout Africa especially in Sudan. The extended role of the South African Civilian Police in the African peacekeeping mission is to embark on the role of handling the under-development, epidemic diseases, refugees, displacement, terrorism, and set up peace, security and democracy amongst Africans.

Since the advent of democracy, South Africa has given its foreign policy first priority to eradicate the remnants of colonialism, and the legacy of division amongst Africans that colonialism has left. South African foreign policy is based on humanity, to promote human rights, democracy, development and security. All in all after twenty years of civil war South Sudan is liberated.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

The study attempts to examine the foreign policy agenda and the manner of quiet diplomacy adopted by Thabo Mbeki and Jacob Zuma on the Sudan crisis. In their successive presidential terms, both leaders have been widely contentious and seemingly ambiguous in their foreign policy positions in various ways. The study seeks to explore the dynamics and driving factors which influence South Africa's decision to intervene diplomatically and militarily in peace-keeping at the civilian policing level across the continent. South African involvement in peace keeping, which includes the civilian police to promote peace in a peaceful way and to gather useful information to assist the Sudanese government, has brought about good relations amongst themselves with regard to economic issues which will bring about a better economy.

1.3 RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

The rationale for this study comes from the peacekeeping mission in Africa which is a growing phenomenon in Africa. A Peacekeeping mission is helping countries transition from conflict to peace and it generally involves military police, UN military, police, and civilian representatives. Military and security agencies provide training in combat from regional organizations, African Union, humanitarian development and NGOs pertaining to promotion of peace and stability, to protect against violation of human rights and disturbance of global peace that civilians wish to live by now.

1.4 AIM OF THE STUDY

This study aims to analyse the role of civilian policing in the peacekeeping mission in Sudan and how this relates to South African foreign policy.

1.5 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The key objectives that inform this study are:-

- To explore the foreign policy stance adopted by South Africa towards Sudan before and after Mbeki's tenure with regard to the role of the South African civilian police in the African peacekeeping mission.
- To investigate the challenges facing the South African Civilian Police in the African peacekeeping mission in Sudan.
- To assess the implications for South Africa's future engagement in peace-keeping missions after the kidnapping of four of the South African police service in operation in Sudan in 2010.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study is significant to an extent that it will be a source of information which will be reserved as an important reference for various practitioners and scholars interested in conflict resolution, peacekeeping mission, gender perspectives and experience during peacekeeping and conflict resolution processes

1.7 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

The South African civilian policing and peace-keeping has exhibited a positive influence on the resolution of the Sudanese conflict at the humanitarian level.

1.8 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research is a case study of the South African contribution to civilian policing in the African peacekeeping mission in Sudan. It is for that reason that the qualitative method of research was followed where various methods of data collection and analysis were used.

Leedy and Ormrod (2005) emphasize that qualitative research offers an opportunity to collect numerous forms of data and examine them from various angles. The qualitative research method can also be utilized and noted that it can take the form of a case study which also requires participation by various subjects. On the basis of their contribution, conclusions will be derived from the complex array of ideas and opinions.

Case studies are usually consulted when the investigation is attempting to understand difficult organizational problems or diffuse courses and effects of change. In essence it allows the researcher to focus on something which is sufficiently manageable to be understood in all its complexities.

1.9 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

SECONDARY SOURCE

Gathering or investigating data from secondary sources such as newspaper articles, books, journals and the internet is a characteristic of qualitative research. It is for that reason that various steps are made to gather sound data relevant to the phenomenon. Resources to be used include;

- Officials in the Embassy of Sudan - They have information about the role of women in peacekeeping in Sudan.
- Officials in South African Foreign Affairs – They have first-hand data on South African women in peacekeeping.

- Officials in South African Police Services – Have data about the number of civilian police that have been deployed to Sudan.
- Research Institutes such as AISA, IGD, ISS and ACCORD – They have researched data about peacekeeping.

PRIMARY SOURCE

The data collected can take a variety of forms that include: “observation”, “interviewing”, “experiencing” and a combination of other strategies. Despite the limitations that data collection may have, forms and strategies were directed to the ‘attainable goal’ of getting the research done. Therefore talking to people and gathering textual data was in line with the desired objectives by means of published materials.

Interviews: structured and telephonic interviews will be used to get information from the subjects.

- Secondary sources such as books, journals, newspapers and documentaries will be the main source of data.
- Focus groups – oral information will be gathered which will serve as important information to depict an objective picture of the developments of the role of the South African women in conflict resolution in Africa.

1.10 DATA ANALYSIS METHODS

It will be a true reflection. Contents that reflect a true review of different people's ideas, values, beliefs and data will be collected and be analysed qualitatively.

This study is based on the CIVPOL component to peacekeeping as a new development in conflict invention which requires academic attention, including how it relates to the contribution of South African civilian police force in the African peacekeeping mission in Sudan during such deployments.

The Pan Africanist inclination of South Africa's foreign policy has received much academic attention, including by scholars such as Matheba. The peacekeeping

activities of the new South Africa involve mediation, deployment of military and military personnel. Since 1994 South Africa has deployed 7000 military personnel and 42 civilian police officers from South Africa for peace missions. Since 1994 there has been a growing demand for women peacekeepers from the Troop Contributing Countries (TCC's) that resulted in the deployment of women in both military and policing divisions of the peace missions (Matheba, 2005).

Most interesting, as Rankhumise (2006) noted while reflecting of the Darfur peace process:

“This (CIVPOL) deployment was historic because it was the first time in the history of peace support intervention as the first woman president in Africa, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf shows the positive and a way forward towards the development, recognition and acceptance of women's integrity.”

Therefore many African countries have gained democracy by working together with the military civilian police. Involvement of women has played a major role especially during the cases that involves women to make communication easy.

1.11 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study is informed by the investigation of the African Peacekeeping Mission in Sudan by South African Civilian Police. Democracy brought a great opportunity for South African Civilian police to be actively involved in the peacekeeping process. Furthermore the research focuses on the peacekeeping mission in Sudan by South African civilian police. The research study explores the key drivers which have influenced South Africa's policy decision to take part in the African Peace Keeping Mission in Sudan. South Africa's contribution to civilian policing in Africa's peacekeeping mission efforts will be explored within the context of the advent of the democratic transition of 1994, and the emergent Pan African approach of South Africa's foreign policy (Nieishaka, 2011).

The study is also premised on the emerging efforts within the international conflict resolution landscape to accommodate women's participation in various peace missions. That remains evident in various international peace initiatives, including in

the Darfur region of Sudan. To this end the experiences of South African women peacekeepers will be used to highlight challenges facing women as a gender category within the conflict resolution field. That will also entail South African women in various spheres of government decision-making positions and security provision services, including defence and police. The focus on the three categories of women in peacekeeping and conflict resolution is based on the South African government's efforts to establish gender equality in various issues of governance, including peacekeeping and conflict resolution.

Again, the research interest of the study is based on the role of the South African government in the recognition of the human rights of civilians in conflict situations, and that remains among the key preoccupations of women in peacekeeping and conflict resolution activities. Furthermore, the current use of women in conflict resolution efforts is viewed in the context of an integrated approach in finding sustainable conclusions during complex emergencies in Africa, and elsewhere in the world.

1.12 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Due to unavailability of funds the researcher will not be able to visit Darfur in Sudan and that will deny her the opportunity to solicit first-hand information from the South African peacekeepers that are part of the AMIS/UNIMS. The other projected constraint will be limited access to some of the resources on the activities of South African civilian police peacekeepers. This is relatively new in the African context and there is a limited body of literature on the subject.

1.13 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Privacy, confidentiality and anonymity will be respected at all costs because subjects who are top government officials might want anonymity.

CHAPTER TWO



2 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

This Chapter attempts to look at the work of various scholars who have written about issues in peacekeeping missions in Africa. The purpose of the research is to gain a balanced understanding of the involvement of South African Civilian police in the African peacekeeping mission in Sudan.

The study itself is contextualised within the range of peacekeeping in Africa. However there is an existing literature on the subject under study. For the purpose of this section, the researcher will conduct a survey of literature as it relates to the contribution of South African civilian police in African peace-keeping and conflict resolution.

In his contribution to the issue of peacekeeping in Africa, Adebajo Adekeye argues that the contribution of South Africa's government to peace-keeping and conflict resolution is to enhance security in Africa. To elaborate further, after its independence in 1961, the territories and borders brought shame and instability. Adebajo Adekeye's emphasis is on hostile violence among Africans fighting against Africans. These fights have brought great damage with regard to violation of human rights.

After the cold war, other African countries followed with liberation and engaged themselves with civilian peacekeeping forces. Thabo Mbeki took it upon himself to promote peace in Africa. Lack of financial logistics to resolve conflict in Africa by Africans paved the way for the UN and other international community organisation. Most of the United Nations peacekeeping has taken place on numerous occasions in Africa. (Adebajo Adekeye, 2013, p131 - 134).

Furthermore, his focus has left out civilian police completely. Adebajo Adekeye focuses on peacekeeping in Africa excluding the civilian police involvement because police engage the communities directly in a relaxed atmosphere whereby the

civilians are investigated in an acceptable manner. The civilian police are not armed; they address civilians in a way that leads to the two parties involved to part with information in a manner with which they are comfortable. Information gathered assists the peacekeeping process to gather as much information as possible for future reference. Some African countries have managed to achieve peace and to cap other causes of conflict. To learn from what has escalated conflict he agrees further that Africa is mostly dominated by military participation rather than civilian police involvement. Effectiveness of an involvement of civilian police is solely a peaceful mission and a hope for peaceful peacekeeping mission in many years to come.

Moreover Duffield (2001: p190-193) states that the struggle for power and peace Africa leads to dictatorship and has caused a great shame and disaster to the African Continent. The reign of a dictatorship has caused selfishness, ethnic conflict, the worst humanitarian crises and health hazards. African leaders plunged Africa into economic instability and nepotism.

Conflict in Africa is accompanied by violation of human rights where poor governance and instability in economic policies lead to formation of armed conflict. (Duffield M. 2001: p190-193). To add further, the African continent has more arms than food. Starvation is very common. More and more people die of hunger and young children are forced to be child soldiers.

The results of the peacekeeping mission highlight the impact of peace. To support the above statement Hoeffler et al (2004) add that internal violence causes tension and disputes in Africa. Poverty political crisis, low economic growth and inadequate water services have been the most common factors of conflict in the African continent. Without co-operation with the state, human life is often at risk. Environment rather than geographical borders are the most vulnerable to destruction. Minerals such as gold and diamonds are the main causes of irregular wars. The environment of human beings and animals is impossible for peacekeepers to put under control due to involvement of rebels and military killings (Collier and Hoeffler, 2004: p563-595). Moreover arms dominate most African countries and symbolize power. In these countries people are often exposed to hunger and they are unable to be productive because they are always on the run. They depend solely

on humanitarian aid which brings disability to the agricultural day- to- day activities. Instead the fertile soil is watered by the blood of the same African people due to the regime of the dictatorship

In addition Africa is faced with a high number of armed cultural groups, regional arms and soldiers emanating from different political parties. Participation of these groups increases the political unsettlement. Political unsettlement is due to ethnic, religious, political and resource contests. Military rule in Cameroon, Botswana, Zambia, Kenya and Malawi has affected the status of Africa especially in the political arena. This gave rise to the birth of dictatorships. The military became one of the most important tools for bringing about political change. (Chikwanda A., Bowd R. 2010: p25-57). Another dispute over resources and dominance of military or rebel's involvement in governance has lead to the formation and involvement of the South African civilian police. Civilian police involvement in African peacekeeping missions is still new. An involvement of civilian police has managed to assist the other African states to take steps to charge the perpetrators and also bring them to the International Court to face criminal charges based on violation of human rights.

Since the end of the cold war, Africa's most powerful and liberated states have been involved by providing peacekeeping forces to assist states affected by civil wars and ethnic conflict. Several sub regional, regional, and international bodies have promoted the deployment of civilians from South Africa, Nigeria, Senegal and Uganda on African soil. Many African states have a crisis of civil war where Africans are fighting one another with their own armed forces as part of unilateral or multilateral armed rebellions.

One aspect which has led to difficulties of African Union to undertake the operations is the shortage of technical and financial resources to sustain the various missions in Africa. This means that the African Union depends solely on the UN and traditional donors like Qatar, China and Turkey.

However the research is supported by issues around African peace keeping mission serving as a vehicle for building South African Civilian Police involvement for African peace keeping. Instability in a country is are often supported by government which supplies weapons of mass destruction to reject state policies, political issues on

discrimination of colour or race, or corruption, to attack other groups by armed force. Most people have fled to other neighbouring countries.

Munene M. (2011) states that rebel movements have been part of liberation and internal economic agencies for their survival. The United Nations assists most African States with humanitarian aid, using military and other stakeholders to bring stability in Africa (Munene M. 2011: p417-433).

Despite the fact that other international communities are promoting peace, the syndrome of Africa's material dependence on international actors especially when it comes to issues related to security and more particularly multilateral assistance still continues. In addition to that China has deployed over 7000 peacekeepers to UN operations and Chinese peacekeepers have served in places such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia and Sudan. It has been included in the Chinese foreign policy as a significant aspect of peacekeeping around the world.

Thus far India is also the third largest state that has contributed personnel to UN peacekeeping missions keeping various missions in Africa including Somalia, Mozambique, Angola, Sierra Leone, and, more recently the DRC and south Sudan. Furthermore Brazil is not left out. This research also examines the role of Brazil as a voice for the global south and it has reached a wide huge international influence emphasising the peacekeeping mission in Africa.

Contrary to that, Nathan added further to the fact that failure to bring peace in some African states has affected communities at large to such an extent that most of them suffer the consequences of unnecessary killings or genocides. Rape is the most common weapon and cause of violence. Violence in most instances in African conflicts is used to establish control over the victims here to peaceful agreements during bloodshed wars. Public and political dominance is a means of enriching oneself to have control of state resources. (Nathan L. 1998: p1-25). Similarly power hunger has led to destruction of peace within other African countries; continuous wars have affected women and children who often suffer at the hands of the rebels. Most of the time men are at the battlefields whilst children and women are abused physically and emotionally.

The study of peace keeping will be further extended by looking at the remnants of dictatorships that have caused shame, poverty, and death and how African states have managed to control conflict and bring about peace. To locate the results made from the study, the different scholars analyse the South African peace keeping process in Ghana; the route towards a better African continent started in Ghana as a turning wheel of the African continent towards independence and democracy.

Burundi was a major achievement that promoted peace and stability produced by an African peacekeeping mission. It is widely agreed that South Africa also managed to intervene in Burundi to bring about peace. Nelson Mandela again made the African union actively involved in the peacekeeping process in Burundi. Still on that note Cori W. and Geoff H. (2011) state that controlling factors of conflict in Burundi have been the resources. Rebels and military have fought one another for natural resources like timber, ivory, rubber, diamonds, gold, copper and cobalt. While on the process of peace keeping mission United Nations also assisted Burundi with 112 billion dollars to assist South Africa in its decision funded by the South African government to bring about peace. Together they formed the African mission in Burundi (AMIB). Racial discrimination played a vital role in the massacre of the people of Burundi.

Burundi and its community of the Tutsis and the Hutus are the key players for stability in Burundi. Together they have formed the "gacaca system". Gacaca system is a form of justice to gather information and to assist 800 000 Rwandan genocide prisoners. Gacaca is a Kinyarwadian word which means "to sit together on the grass". This system was used by Rwandans a long time ago to help the community to face victims and perpetrators. Today the gacaca system is used by judges to weigh the case and to guide the victims and the perpetrators to work together to rebuild their country (Cori W. and Geoff H. 2011: p15-24). The progress that exists in DRC is very important due to democracy that has brought about peace

As the journey to bring about peace and stability in Africa commences, Kasaija P. (2011), describes the process of formation of NEPAD as a mechanism to generate a better way for exploitation and management of African natural resources to eradicate poverty and to advance better developmental strategies in Africa. The mandate of the peace keeping mission in DRC, based on the protection of all stakeholders

before Laurent Kabila's reign managed to cause destruction and death. He was regarded as a liberator who boldly denied being part of the west. During the war, the military took advantage of natural resources, utilized them and benefited from them. He was later assassinated and he was followed by his son. The South African government managed to bring peace in DRC by means of democratic elections (Kasaija P. 2011: p183-215). After all the analyses scholars agree that the deployment of South African civilian police has brought about change by promoting and protecting Human Rights of civilians as their sole responsibility.

Significantly, since the first deployment of civilian police in the African mission in Congo, peacekeeping missions have undergone change and have assisted in modern peacekeeping mission. Scholars view collective peacekeeping efforts as a corner stone to conflict resolution in Africa. South Africa has proven itself through the involvement of civilian police that they are part of the international community working together with the UN to bring democracy through peace and stability.

Some women in Africa manage to achieve high positions related to governance and are regarded as icons and heroines of peacekeeping missions. Gender equity and recognition of women's integrity can be further elaborated by different authors who agree that the Liberation movements in the African continent have brought changes in the African way of life politically, economically and physically. The footprint of the role of South Africa's government in peace keeping in Africa has brought independence in other states in Africa. The International community and major donors who made a positive contribution to the peace keeping mission process were also pleased with the outcomes or decisions taken by Liberians to democratically elected Ellen Johnson Sirleaf as their first woman president. Her victory raised participation of women in politics not just in Liberia but also in Africa and she also encouraged women across Africa to seek higher political office.

The literature that has been used tackles the role of South African civilian police in peacekeeping mission in Africa and some of its results are shown. Kenya as a nation eradicated the foreign rules. Nigeria is not left out as it also ended an offensive military government. Certain African states are headed by strong presidents with less contribution on their power. In many African states, there is no constitutional limit to the length of time a president may stay in power.

Several civil wars have been led to an end through several negotiations and settlements even though leaders keep on violating human rights of civilians and numerous people.

There are few studies on the role of South African civilian police as part of South African foreign policy that is to promote democracy, peace and stability in Africa. My research will fill the gap on promotion of the role of the South African civilian police in peacekeeping missions in Africa. Therefore an immediate consultation with other groups such as rebel groups, local leaders and the whole community of Sudan is very important to bring about stability in Sudan.

2.2 THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

Various approaches have been adopted in the provision and design of conflict resolution interventions. The humanism approach emerged from the context of mankind, interest in ethics and a set of ideas based on the peacekeeping mission in Sudan by South African civilian police with regard to critical understanding of peace and security and other aspects of conflict resolution. Significantly a theoretical framework plays a major role in every research since it explains the theoretical foundations of a specific study. Its task is to identify and state the important variables that are specific to the research problem. It has enabled the researcher to join the dependent variables with the independent variables and possibly add more variables. The research will be conducted within the following theoretical perspective: Humanism will enable the researcher to follow a specific framework based on the proposed theory above (Gilpin 1991).

To add that the theory is an arrangement of thoughts and beliefs by principles is shown by giving examples. The theory of humanism consists of two characteristics which are protection of human rights and bringing about peace.

Humanism scholars argue that there is a distinction between powerful and powerless states. In simple terms they believe that the government of Sudan has given way to the separation of North and South which gives rise to threats and fears of rebels to be isolated from the state. The humanism theory emphasizes that rights should be reserved for any particular group of people. As a result all states large or

small must adapt to a given reality (Wendt 1992: p392-426) of unequal power and conduct themselves accordingly (Waltz K. 1990: p21-38). When the state has less power and is controlled by the minority the majority will seek peace and independence especially when it comes to distribution of power and resources.

According to Wendt,(1992) international politics can be seen as an arena for power politics which causes conflict and war between states in which states want to protect and serve their own national interest as a means of survival and ultimately the state will depend on the availability of resources to defend itself against other states. Normally it is human to have a desire for power just like the government of Sudan (Wendt. 1992: p392-426.). It is evident enough that politics and international politics are often based on a struggle for power which in turn becomes a political action which serves as a path to insecurity, oppression, race segregation and armed struggle. The military in Sudan was never popular with the southern people during the ethnic war due to repression and race segregation.

There are three levels of assistance in bringing about peace in states exposed to instability on the bases of ethnicity. Protection of human rights is a global system of rights. Formulation and establishment of protection of rights began during the League of Nations. The mandate of the United Nations charter is a commitment of each member state to protect and to promote human rights. The mandate includes protection of civilians, support on the implementation of the peace accord in Sudan, checking and reporting on the activities along the borders of Chad and Central Africa. The Disarmament Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme (DDRP) is to be implemented and the promotion of human rights and rule of law. Thus the deployment of the civilian police as part of the African peacekeeping mission should promote peace, stability and protect Human Rights.

These levels are at the level of national, regional and international. Different levels have been included in different regimes that are members at national level and supervised by regional or international level. In the case of Sudan the African peacekeeping mission was formulated to end violence. (Marks Stephen, 1999.)

To elaborate further, the violence in Sudan is often associated with the violation of human rights. It is significant that the humanism theory urges all the stakeholders

to consider and put forward their commitment to bring about democracy and to protect human rights in order to achieve peace and conflict resolution. In order for the African peacekeeping mission by civilian police to maintain long lasting peace in Sudan it should assist the civilians in the process of distributing humanitarian aid to achieve its objectives on the eradication of poverty and hunger. Poverty and hunger are the main sources of escalating violence. It encompasses women and children who are often exposed to violation of their human rights.

Linklater's (1993) view is different to such an extent that he believes that politics happens according to the way the state plays a part in its politics or power control with other states. The world is also experiencing struggle for dominance of power and security (Linklater 1993: p29). The main issue of humanism is based on national security and state survival. The state is responsible for the security of its citizens. He further advocates that the world is a place full of opportunities and missed opportunities. If one is to survive, one must be alert for dangers, anticipate them and take precautions against them. In the case of Sudan the minority were favoured over the majority by the Government of Sudan (GOS) through provision of services which resulted in the loss of life and the destruction of buildings or properties.

On the other hand, in 2003 Sudan wanted only African countries to resolve conflict within their borders; other NGOs and the UN were not given a chance. Fighting continued regardless of the 2006 Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) and negotiations with the government. However the peace accord failed to stop the escalation of abductions, rape and killings.

In July 2007 the Sudanese government permitted and allowed a hybrid United Nations and African Mission into Darfur. UNAMID promotes stability and security in Sudan in order to combat escalation of conflict. Susan Rice, ambassador of the UN, took upon herself to lead and provide assistance efforts to respond to the humanitarian needs of the people of Sudan. UN provided water by erecting wells and also educated the people of Darfur on conservation and usage.

More and more scholars view the security dilemma and bring a conclusion of women and men prior to development and invention of sovereign state. In their everyday life men, children and women are harmed by military or rebels. (Jackson R. and

Sorensen G. 1999: p65-69). Life is continuously at risk and nobody is confident about their security and survival for a reasonable time. People are living in constant fear of each other. Under normal circumstances it is human enough to have a desire for power just like the government of Sudan who from time to time violates and defaults on the international law on the rights of its civilians. It is evident enough that politics and international politics are often based on a struggle for dominance of power.

Mathews (1995) emphasises that the state of Sudan has to provide security to its people. Ultimately the civilian police made sure that the displaced people were protected by patrolling the camps. The patrols were responsible for escorting women and young girls when they collected wood and water. The support of the rights of women improved the status of women and their participation in the political process.

Among other supports AMIS together with South African civilian police re-enforced the protection of women and girls and played a major role in fighting cases of sexual and gender based violence, and assisted and encouraged women to participate in the peace processes which included education on sexual and gender based violence. Women centres are located in IDP camps in Northern Sudan. 1000 IDP women are responsible for income generating activities and provide skills training, health awareness, education and general issues. It serves as a centre for meetings to discuss issues on sexual and gender based violence. As a positive attitude towards the mission, UNAMID also supplies the official Sudan women's legislative caucus which guides female members of state legislative council on developmental concepts and strategies for monitoring equality and peace within the borders of Sudan.

However there are challenges faced by AMIS and one is the difficulty to transport the water supplies which led to limited transportation routes to villages with scarce water. The rainy season made it impossible to utilise the roads; instead the UNAMID uses aerial transportation to deliver food and water. Restricted areas by government of Sudan with few points of access into the country made it difficult for UNAMID to give out humanitarian aid to damaged regions.

Still on that note the theory of humanism is based on economic freedom of individuals with little obstruction from the state. This form of economic freedom believes that the mechanisms of the free market work best left alone by government. In the case of Darfur, government is the main source which contributed a lot towards the killings, abduction, displaced people and rape. The economic activities cannot run smoothly due to the unsettlement of the activities of ethnic war. Infrastructure and other important facilities are in a state whereby they will not provide necessary services to the community at large. The government has to treat all citizens equally to maintain peace. In that case the economy of Darfur will increase or develop. (Bazan B. and Weaver O. 2003: p343-374).

However, according to scholars, people should be free from arbitrary state power persecution, superstition and despotism. They claim that political freedom has guaranteed rights and equality before the hands of the law. Humanism has advocated that individual competition in civil society has demanded that capitalism best promote the general welfare by allocating scarce resources within the society. The Sudanese government provided the Janjaweed with more advanced types of weapons and with financial necessities. They did not take into consideration the dignity of humankind instead they managed to cause differences in the community according to their ethnic differences, including racial issues. The states have to do away with selfish interest and concentrate on promoting democracy. That is to say, the Sudanese government has the responsibility for safety, welfare, well-being and economic development for the community of Darfur regardless of their religious ideology, cultural background and differences according to race and ethnic practices. (Doyle, 1997: p83-100).

Furthermore Madamonde I. (2008) indicates that the state is responsible for all decisions including foreign policy which will led to independence and peace among their constituencies. The Sudanese regime was supposed to introduce democracy to control ethnic wars. Instead the regime did not comply and it was place under strictly observed United Nations sanctions. Ultimately the regime is still on the peace building and power sharing processes. (Madamonde I. 2008: p3). It is evident enough that politics leads to political action which serves to acquire, demonstrate and maintain power. The continuity of conflict in Darfur is about power or the balance

of power. To a significant extent the achievement of AMIS on global justice makes necessary the possibility of a massive transfer of humanitarian aid based on finances and other resources internationally from well-to-do states to poorer states and locally from richer to poorer classes.

CHAPTER THREE

3 DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter examines the deployment of South African civilian police in three dimensions namely : the South African foreign policy stand on the role of South African civilian police in the African peacekeeping mission in Darfur before and after Mbeki's tenure, challenges facing South African civilian police in conflict and peacekeeping in Darfur, and the implication for South Africa's future engagement in peacekeeping missions after the kidnapping of four South African police members in operation in Sudan in 2010.

South African foreign policy maintains the key right of each African citizen, irrespective of race, belief, or colour to live a complete life within a code of law. The government ensures the conditions under which these human rights will be achieved. The South African foreign policy encompasses and examines hopeful change in each peacekeeping mission by joining together the factors below:

- To exclude every form of racial discrimination and racism.
- To eliminate every attempt to maintain racial dominance by military or economic strategies or any other means.
- To get rid of ingenious forms of racial discrimination found in Sudan with respect to housing, employment, education and law enforcement.
- To repel the Sudanese government which has denied basic human rights

The three variables to be discussed are: the foreign policy stance adopted by South Africa towards Sudan before and after Mbeki's tenure with regard to the role of South African civilian police in the resolution of conflicts in Darfur, the challenges facing South African civilian police in conflict resolution in Darfur, and implications for South Africa's future engagement in peace-keeping missions after the kidnapping of four members of the South African police service in operation in Sudan in 2010.

3.1. THE SOUTH AFRICAN FOREIGN POLICY STAND ON THE ROLE OF SOUTH AFRICAN CIVILIAN POLICE IN THE AFRICAN PEACEKEEPING MISSION IN DARFUR BEFORE AND AFTER MBEKI'S TENURE.

Alternative models of peacekeeping make South Africa a major supplier of civilian police to the African Union. Mbeki became the first chairperson of the South African Union in July 2002 in Pretoria. Deployment of South African women in the civilian police force is a process towards peace and security, concentrating on conflict management, prevention and resolution. The recognition of peacekeeping civilian police will monitor the advisory duties together with the government of Sudan

Viewers state that the Pan Africanist inclination of South Africa's foreign policy received much academic attention. The new South African foreign policy includes active participation in peace keeping and conflict resolution activities. In conclusion the peace keeping activities of the new South Africa involve mediation and deployment of military equipment and military personnel. Since 1994 South Africa has deployed military personnel and civilian officers for peace missions.

Since 1994 there has been a growing demand for women peace keepers from the Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) that emanates from the deployment of women in both military and policing divisions of the peace missions. Most interesting, as Rankhumise of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs notes while reflecting on the Darfur peace process, is that the reason behind the deployment of women civilian police, civilians, is that women and young girls are at ease when reporting sexual violence to other women. There is a need for women's involvement in the peacekeeping mission in the Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) programme

Still on that note the African peacekeeping mission is focused on the integration of women in peacekeeping operations due to the fact that women from the South African civilian police will have a vast knowledge of gender-related issues and how to handle the cases and the confidentiality thereof. South African civilian police provide support to civilian women with regard to how to handle severe conflict on sexual violation s(Matheba, 2005). Women are often at risk of sexual attack when doing their day-to-day tasks like collecting firewood, grass and water or when walking in unsafe places during the night. Therefore this violence often degrades into social

instability, hinders economic recovery, and delays state authority and development for all.

“This (CIVPOL) deployment was historic because it was the first time in the history of peace support intervention that the women president in Africa shows a positive way forward towards the development, recognition and acceptance of women integrity”. (Stuart, 2005).

To elaborate further, external partners from both the national and international community have made the African Mission in Sudan (AMIS) possible through manual and logistical support (Dambuza, 2007). Hence both of them give assistance. For instance, 60 countries contributed military forces, police and civilian police to the African peacekeeping mission. To show this the Mission Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) monitored the peace that ended the second Sudanese civil war. The mission also provided patrols to monitor and report on ceasefire violations and give assistance in disarmament in preparation for the 2011 referendum. The South African civilian police also worked with the South Sudan police service to extend the capacity of peace by promoting the rule of law.

Canada provided necessary airlifts, ground transportation, proper army supplies such as helmets, body armour, maps, deployment of civilian police and Canadian forces personnel.

Mabula I. (Foreign Affairs) emphasized that in the resolution of conflict in Darfur with relation to gender issues, South African Civilian Police were the first to be considered. They were regarded as gender experts. The duty of gender experts is to improve the status of women by talking to and training women about ways to handle gender crimes like rape and abduction of young children.

Capraro elaborates further by quoting stating one of the government officials, Dr. Tshabalala Msimang who once said that she would like to see courts applying more friendly approaches towards women. (Capraro, 1997).

Many observers emphasize that the friendly approach by South African civilian police was one of the mechanisms to approach women in Darfur who have been raped, assaulted and harassed so that they are able to give evidence. Survivors were less

likely to report abuse due to traditional response on the matter. A friendly approach also ensured the collection of accurate data and statistics about the problem.

3.1.1. The role of South African civilian police further attests to the protection and strategies designed as follows:

- ◆ Assisting in ensuring access to humanitarian aid.
- ◆ Providing protection against attacks.
- ◆ Making efforts to follow-up on reported cases which safely involve the survivors and communities in decisions and actions on preventive measures.
- ◆ Assisting communities to set up sustainable community- based activities to protect vulnerable groups and support survivors.
- ◆ Collaboration with other organizations and agencies on the ground in providing support to survivors and their communities by setting up joint monitoring mechanisms by pre-emption of violations.

The mandate of South African civilian police demonstrates the important role that the South African civilian police continue to play in supporting the security of humanitarian operations and to protect civilians facing the violence that can happen at any time, especially sexual violence . Another aspect of the South African civilian mandate is to address violence against women and young girls, specifically sexual violence.

According to Dambuza (civilian deployee) prevention and response to gender based violence includes:

- ◆ International instruments dealing with gender based violence especially the protocol to the African Charter on Human and people's rights of women.
- ◆ The Sudanese panel code.
- ◆ African Mission in Sudan's (AMIS) mandate and standard operation procedures.
- ◆ Inter-agency six core principles of a code of conduct for Humanitarian workers.
- ◆ Darfur Peace Agreement.

Being a South African woman in the liberal movement drove Nicolette Naylor to be a lawyer. When she was arrested, lawyers who freed her motivated her to carry on her career as a human rights attorney. She is also in charge of the Violence against Women Project. She is now training female lawyers for Africa in the international centre for the legal protection of Human Rights, working with the ICC, African Commission and United Nations. Nicolette has written research reports, papers and publications on women and child rights globally. In view of the above Nicolette (2006) acknowledges that:

"I am not just a lawyer. I am also a social activist. I get tremendous satisfaction from litigating a case that changes laws and the way people think in a country. It is wonderful to be able to make a difference to the lives of women globally"

Violence against women is an issue from which each and every women participating in African mission in Darfur will one day reap the fruits of their participation because it brings hope to the women in Darfur. (Mc Clay, 2006).

The role of the South African civilian police shows the significance of the African peacekeeping mission continuing to carry out support in peace measures and to put it in action in post- conflict reconstruction and development affairs, in partnership with UNISA led by the South African Foreign Affairs Department and involvement of the government of Sudan for building institutions, a building project for Southern Sudan to train Southern Sudan officials regarding governance intergovernmental affairs, local government, leadership, administration, management, service delivery, judiciary, legal related issues, international relations and diplomacy.

In other words the civilians depend on South African civilian police and other peacekeepers for protection to do chores, meaning South African civilian police together with other peacekeepers were conducting firewood patrols to accompany women and young girls when they leave camps to collect wood, grass and water. These patrols managed to limit the risk of rape and other sexual violence that was common around Darfur. Zuma's regime still supports peace efforts through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms.

An on-going passion to combat crimes against civilians was often violated due to sexual violence which hampers the objectives of the peacekeeping mission.

Desperate women and young girls were involved in sexual acts for food mostly during and after the conflict. The other problem was that the mission could not keep peace effectively in an escalating conflict area or situation. South African civilian police members stated that it was impossible for them when the government of Sudan wanted a stronghold of an African civilian component rather than more involvement of international peacekeepers to such an extent that peacekeeping mission mandate ended up having one single operation. The overall aim of this research is to arrive at a better understanding of the role of the South African civilian police as peacekeepers in the African peacekeeping mission as a role to manage peacekeeping operation and to bring stability to other states.

3.2. CHALLENGES FACING SOUTH AFRICAN CIVILIAN POLICE IN CONFLICT AND PEACE KEEPING IN DARFUR

In this chapter it is shown sexual violence opposes the important peacekeeping mission objectives on protection of civilians as a major mandate of the peacekeeping mission. Letepe (1998) on the other hand identifies gender relations based on the superiority over South African civilian police by men which has been going on throughout history. Women are now collaborating with civilian peacekeeping to assist where the expected duty of women is needed rather than males. The people who are vulnerable to sexual violence are women and young girls, which makes it difficult for the South African civilian police to conduct interviews as they are often rejected by women. To reach and to understand the details of rape often takes long due to communication breakdown as one of the problems is the language barrier.

Another aspect which women are faced with is language limitation. Civilian police women as interviewers struggle a lot because direct translation of some of the question is not always possible. The response from the Darfur women is also difficult to translate into English.

According to Khumalo (2007) women are abused in the name of Islam. Women are ordered to veil and cover themselves in many folds of clothing so as to not lead men into trouble. The point of view of a leading Australian Cleric in his defence of a group of men who had gang -raped women stated the following during court proceedings:

(culturally Islam women are not allowed to be in the company of men other than the husband or close relative).

"If you take uncovered meat and place it outside on the street and the cat eats it whose fault is it? The cat's or the uncovered meat" The covered meat is the problem.

Khumalo puts more emphasis on this issue by urging all women to own their body. Women of Darfur were not comfortable with the fact that South Africans in civilian force were wearing trousers and did not cover their body. It was very strange to them and difficult to accept.

The other obstacle stated by viewers that made it difficult for them to adjust to the situation were norms, rules, beliefs and culture. Women were seen as recipients at all times and men as providers to a family. Women from the South African civilian force were seen as disrespectful women. It is not allowed in the culture of Islam for women to be in control as the South African civilian force women are. Women were intimidated by women who were in charge of the case and leading the interviews without the assistance and consultation of South African civilian police males.

Another aspect is the relationship among the rebels. The attitudes towards the government of Sudan had led to lack of confidence by the rebels and community at large. Investigations and reports by South African civilian police were often disturbed by on-going hostile attacks by rebels to distract the process and procedure of humanitarian aid mission.

South African civilian police in the peace keeping force were often faced with the requirements of women in Darfur who wanted all the interviewers to be females because the survivors of violence were more comfortable to talk another woman than to a man and the likelihood is that the perpetrator is said to have been a male. Some of them were reluctant to discuss their experiences of abuse with strangers.

The constitution states that Africans shall be defined by our race, colour, gender or historical origin. The main cause of war in most African countries is cultural identity, in the form of race or colour. The issue of colour and race have to be discussed.

3.3. THE IMPLICATIONS FOR SOUTH AFRICA'S FUTURE ENGAGEMENT IN PEACE-KEEPING MISSIONS AFTER THE KIDNAPPING OF FOUR OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE IN OPERATION IN SUDAN IN 2010.

The African Mission in Sudan has developed a police component which is developed on a regional peace mission. This study while occurring with the above quotation argues that the CIVPOL component to peace keeping as a new development in conflict intervention requires academic attention, including how it relates to the role of women during such development.

With regard to the African Mission in Sudan (AMIS) 7000 military officers and up to 900 civilian police components including human rights specialists and Troop Contributing Countries (TCC) became responsible mainly for dealing with aspects that entail the experiences of the Darfurian women including rape, loss of property, abduction and family violence. Since 2007 civilian police increased to 3,997, of which 1077 were international civilians and 2920 were local civilians.

Maloka (2001) believes that in the 21st century, African states are moving towards the direction of common political basis for the integration of their policies in economic, planning, defence, foreign and diplomatic relations. On the other hand it is noted that African states will still retain their sovereignty.

Tandon (2002) identified NEPAD as seen by President Mbeki as a link which brought about the birth of the African Union as well as co-operation to promote security, stability, development and co-operation in Africa. It has led to the greater role of women; that is why South African civilian police women are participating.

Furthermore viewers state that AU demanded the release of kidnapped peacekeepers in Sudan and civilian police. Two military personnel and four civilians, together with their vehicle were hijacked by unknown armed rebels. They were taken to an unknown location and detained despite repeated calls from AMIS for the unconditional release of the military personnel and civilian police with immediate effect without any physical or bodily harm. In addition civilian police together with UNAMID took it upon themselves to protect civilians by promoting the peace process and to ensure the proper delivery of humanitarian aid across Darfur.

Since the initial deployment started, 43 peacekeepers have been killed brutally during attacks by hostile rebels. One South African civilian peacekeeper was killed and another three were severely injured during an ambush in Darfur.

3.4. FINDINGS

In general terms, domestic affairs in Darfur are complicated by the government of Sudan to the North and South of Darfur because neither of them are prepared for disarmament.

The crisis has deepened in Darfur to such an extent that genocide is taking place on a daily basis. That genocide is regarded as the first genocide of its kind during the time when the world is experiencing the unipolar system in the 21st century. It is only some few steps from 1994 during the cold war where the Tutsis and moderate Hutus were killed.

Resources are a contributing factor which will from time to time engage the Sudanese in disagreement about control over them. Crop growing and other agricultural activities need more attention to protect the Sudanese from harsh climatic conditions and to secure food.

Rape, trauma, death, hunger, sickness, especially unplanned teenage pregnancy is the order of the day because the smell of death remains more or less heavily in the air over the camps where women and children are exposed to it.

Data collated by South African civilian police women have indicated that more often women experience horrible things because they are used as weapons to seek one another's attention. Children are also involved in adult life whereby they experience trauma at a tender stage. Imagine a child or a teenager being a mother whereas she is at the stage where she needs to be mothered. Most women and children especially girls have lost hope. They are always on the alert to seek international and local help.

Most humanitarian aid workers are unable to reach women and children who are depending on food aid because of limited movement to a certain extent. The nightmare continues and there is a threat of humanitarian withdrawal which grows

day by day. Attacks on humanitarian aid workers are escalating ever since the conflict started.

In general, children in Darfur are starving to death, women are still running for their lives while they are being raped, murdered and mutilated. Villages are burning fiercely. Some are still trapped in very bad camps unable to return to their place of origin because there is no safety in Darfur. People are not dying because of ammunition only. Cholera, Malaria, Cholera and hunger are also causes of death.

Innocent people of Darfur are slaughtered. In the face of power and politics the government of Sudan steps aside and forgets about the future of the world which is entirely a human responsibility.

It has been noted that killings in Darfur are a duplication of exactly what transpired in Rwanda. People are attacked from all angles by means of helicopters and rebels relying on horseback and camels at the ground level.

Some mothers in Darfur have experienced some of their babies being shot while carrying them on their backs. Others are torn from their arms then burned alive; women are abducted and assaulted.

Domestic Affairs in Darfur are complicated due to an increase of attacks by rebels which make it difficult for humanitarian workers to reach affected civilians in Darfur. It is also a threat which will eventually lead to withdrawal of humanitarian assistance because the people of Sudan cannot be reached in time.

South African Civilian Police Action (SAPCA) deals with peacekeeping and conflict resolution by implementing co-operative security by serving the Sudanese community to bring a long lasting peace.

This (CIVPOL) deployment was historic because it was the first time in the history of peace support intervention that the women in Africa show a positive acceptance of women's integrity (Stuart 2005). An external partner from both national and international community has made the African Mission in Sudan (AMIS) possible through manual and logistical support (Dambuza, 2007).

The “I am an African” speech by Thabo Mbeki emphasized a continuation for fighting for democracy, non-racial, non-sexist, and free and fair elections for the whole continent (Delien, 2005).

Free and fair elections for the Sudanese have brought hope to some, irrespective of gender, religion, belief, and culture. More participation of women in peacekeeping mission in Sudan will be needed because it is the nature of women to nurture, feed and take care of children. Women who are exposed to trauma, abduction, violence, rape, killings and mutilation will be in a position to freely give information as to what has transpired during conflict. An election will give them an opportunity to cast their vote with ease.

Elections have been managed before and today they give still hope of freedom and better economic development as a key to freedom and democracy.

On a number of occasions, disarmament, reconciliation, agreement and developments bring about a long-lasting peace due to active participation of the Sudanese.

CHAPTER FOUR

4 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. CONCLUSION

Finally diplomacy has worked when it comes to the Darfur conflict. In order to make diplomacy work in the Darfur conflict negotiations the two parties were willing to stick to honesty and commitment to meet both parties half way. Diplomacy should not be used in the political arena to entertain national selfish interest or used as a political checkmate. Diplomacy applies mainly focused on fairness and guarding against favouritism while on the other hand one side keeps to its word and the other side is not ready to comply because of gaining political advantage.

The situation in Darfur is crucial. Mortality is high. Women and children are left alone to fend and defend themselves while some of the men are hiding in the bush or are in rebel armies.

There has been some progress in Sudan. Today democracy exists; the ethnic difference is a thing of the past. The African Union is willing to bring peace but it can only succeed if it is given the proper support from the international community. Gender experts and officers are needed because their duty is to improve disarmament status of women by training national forces on how best they can handle gender crimes especially violence, trauma, rape and abduction situations.

4.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Let the world and those in power put aside their own differences to fulfil the wishes of people in a conflict situation and bring hope for a state or rather the world in which all the people in the whole world can be saved.

Again let the world continue to join hands together to bring about peace and hope for the safety of people in Sudan. International and National aid should refrain from taking too long to bring assistance, protection and rescue. Time is long overdue. It

has been a trend of other international and national organizations to assist where damage has already been done.

The situation in Darfur needs urgent attention by international and national diplomacy to bring about peace and a cease-fire by means of negotiations but not only when they want to serve their selfish national interest because the women and children are attacked in their homes as they sleep and play.

Maybe they could bring sense to both the government of Sudan and the Janjaweed rebels to stop the killings, to reduce the number of weapons by means of putting more bread on the table of the Sudanese. That will bring back their smile instead of more weapons being brought to signify power.

States should also take upon themselves human responsibilities to give children education and cease taking children into the armed forces. Children should take responsibility for all their growing stages as children, not as adults, as they are at a tender stage when they are still under their parents or family guidance.

Early warning systems should be regarded as the number one priority especially in Africa because it experiences different forms of Genocide under military dictatorship regimes. Improved resources, equipment and infrastructures are needed to improve skills and the environmental developments socially, economically and politically.

To add further, children on their path to adulthood need proper infrastructures, health facilities and adequate water supply to improve people's everyday life. These can only be reached by means of peace.

Talks, negotiations, interference and assistance by African Union, Non-governmental organization under the umbrella of the United Nations should get together to bring in better solutions and ways of bringing peace in Darfur by increasing the number of peace-keeping forces and at the same time bring the Government of Sudan and Janjaweed rebels to the table with the hope of bringing both parties to the talks that will bring a fruitful result.

Human Rights have been violated by both parties which brought shame and a humanitarian crisis. It is now or never, time is up, talks are needed and ways of

resolving conflicts should be treated as a matter of urgency because Darfur is dying a slow death especially the younger generation.

Lastly more women are needed because it is the nature of women to nurture, feed and take care of children. Women who are exposed to trauma, abduction, violence, rape, killings and mutilation will be in a position to freely give information about what has transpired during conflict.

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