

Implications of Large Size and Difficult Terrain of Sudan on the United Nations Security Council Humanitarian Intervention in Sudan (2003 - 2018)

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Abstract: *The study focused on implications of large size and difficult terrain of Sudan on the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) humanitarian intervention in Sudan. The main objective of this study was to critically examine the extent to which the large size and difficult terrain of Sudan had undermined the success of the UNSC humanitarian intervention in Sudan. To achieve this objective, the researcher consulted relevant textbooks, journals, newspapers and magazines. Data were also collated from internet facilities and video clips from the scene of the crisis while key informant interviews were also conducted with some retired and serving military personnel who had served in the UNSC humanitarian intervention in Sudan. Relevant literature to this study were reviewed while the Illegal International Legal Reform (IILR) theory was adopted as an appropriate theoretical framework for the research. Based on the qualitative nature of the research, data collated were presented and analysed through textual presentation and analysis. The study established amongst other variables that the large landmass of 1,886,068 square meters and peculiar difficult terrain of Sudan occasioned by mountains, swamps, hills, valleys, sand dunes and deserts coupled with a geometrical increase in the population of Sudan undermined the success of the UN Security Council humanitarian intervention in Sudan. To overcome these challenges, it is recommended that, the UNSC should incorporate into its transport system, alternative means of transport like beasts of burden to enable humanitarian workers gain access to crisis affected areas with difficult terrain while more humanitarian workers should be engaged to cover the vast landmass of Sudan.*

Keywords: United Nations Security Council, Sudan, humanitarian, difficult terrain, large size and topography.

1. INTRODUCTION

Sudan is one of African countries that have suffered series of fratricidal wars, intractable political conflicts and economic insolvency since independence. According to Reynolds (2007), the Sudan crisis originated from the Darfur conflicts which began in February 2003 when the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) rebels in Darfur took up arms against the government of Sudan, demanding for autonomy in order to end what they claimed to be “Oppression of black Africans” in western and southern Sudan by the Sudanese Government. Reynolds (2007) also asserted that in retaliation to the rebels’ attack, the government of Sudan, under the leadership of President Omar al-Bashir, armed the Arab Janjaweed militia to fight against the insurgency. The Janjaweed militia and the government of Sudan were generally accused of crimes against humanity such as ethnic cleansing, genocide, mass killings, rape, destruction of properties and displacement of people especially in areas suspected to be rebels’ stronghold.

From the inception of the conflict in 2003, Sudan had experienced violence that had led to an estimated death of about 750,000 people and over 3 million displacements including refugees fleeing to neighbouring countries as well as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in settlement camps within Sudan (Scott, 2014). The Sudan crisis threatened national and international security. It was described by the United Nations as one of the World’s worst humanitarian crises and had even been classified as

genocide (Crook, 2006). Carothers (2007) asserted that it was the above precarious situation that attracted the attention of the international community to intervene in the crisis. First to intervene was the African Union who sent a special delegation led by the Chadian President, Idris Deby to arrange for a cease fire agreement between the government of Sudan and the warring parties. Though the African Union’s delegation succeeded in making the Sudanese government and the rebel groups to sign a cease fire agreement, the ceasefire was short-lived as the rebel groups resumed hostilities immediately after the agreement.

The United Nations on the recommendation of the then Secretary-General, Kofi Atta Annan, established by resolution 1547 (2004) of 11th June, 2004, a special political mission, the United Nations Advance Mission in Sudan (UNAMIS), to handle the crisis. UNAMIS was mandated to facilitate contact with all the parties in the crisis and prepare for the introduction of an envisaged peace support operation. As a response to the escalating crisis in Darfur, Sudan, Funk and Steven (2009) pointed out that the United Nations Security Council, by its Resolution 1556 (2004) of 30th July, 2004, assigned some additional tasks to UNAMIS in respect of the crisis in Darfur. This was to re-enforce the efforts of UNAMIS and reduce the large scale humanitarian catastrophe.

The deteriorating humanitarian situation in Sudan had been of great concern to the international community given its threat to international security and the fact that

the UN had been actively involved in the management of the catastrophe since 2004. The researcher therefore considered it necessary to critically examine the United Nations Security Council humanitarian intervention in Sudan in line with the mandate given to the mission under Resolution 1769 of July 31, 2007. Specifically, the main objective of this study was to determine the extent to which the large size and difficult terrain of Sudan undermined the success of the United Nations Security Council humanitarian intervention in Sudan within the period under review (2003-2018). In the light of this fact, a research question was formulated thus: what are the constraints posed by the large size and difficult terrain of Sudan to the United Nations Security Council humanitarian intervention in Sudan crisis? To answer this research question, the study was examined under seven (7) sections, namely: background to the study, reviewed of related literature, theoretical framework, methodological issues, discussion of findings, conclusion and recommendations.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Poole (2014) asserted that the burden of managing the humanitarian challenges in Sudan could have been less burdensome but not for the special topographic and population features of the country which made the exercise difficult and expensive. According to Poole (2014), the topographic map of the country consists of vast plains, hills, mountains, and dunes as well as other topographic barriers. Poole said that Sudan is bordered on four sides by hills and mountains; to the north east by the Red Sea Hills, to the West by the Marrah Mountains (Jabal Marrah), in the Southeastern corner by the Didinga Hills, (home to the Didinga people) and in the South by the Imatong mountains near the border to Uganda.

Other topographic features of Sudan as noted by Pooles (2014) included the Nubian Desert which is part of the Sahara Desert, Qoz Abu Dulu Hills, (a hilly region with sand dunes), Dar Hamid (tribal area of Dar Hamid people of Sudan) Jabal Nagashush Hills, Jabal Abyad Plateau and the Nuba Mountains in the center of the Country. "With these topographic features, UNAMIS needs more vehicles, helicopters and personnel to meet the humanitarian need of the people" Pooles concluded.

Apart from the massive size, Sudan was reported to have had different types of mountains that did not only impede transport by land and air but also posed danger to humanity. Alden, et al (2005) noted that "Isolated mountains of different kinds are found in all nooks and crannies of Sudan, making humanitarian service delivery very challenging". According to Alden, et al, among these were massifs from mountains like Marra Mountains in Darfur region, which produced the broad Caldera of Jebel Marra. Such land forms can result in the collapse of a volcanic crater during eruption, thereby posing great danger to humanitarian aid delivery, Alderan concluded.

Desert is another topographic feature that impacted negatively on the United Nations humanitarian

intervention in Sudan. Giogieva (2016) stated that "a great percentage of Sudan's landmass is in Sahara desert, one of the largest deserts in the world". Giogieva noted that desert alone covers about 60% of Sudan's landmass with huge sand dunes and stony fats coupled with mountains scattered all over the area. According to him, the Sahara desert spills into the Ubyan Desert in the northeast. Apart from posing difficulty in transportation, the extreme landscape occasioned by this desert also produced high temperature that sometimes exceeded 125 Fahrenheit and dust storm which prowled the sandy wilderness and indeed the entire Sudan. Such dust storms did not only come with wild wind but also create low visibilities which sometimes incapacitated humanitarian service delivery.

As stated by Collins (2008), Sudan was having a number of topographical challenges including environmental degradation and over-exploitation of its natural resources, especially the unsustainable use of forests as well as ground and water resources. As a result, the design and implementation of humanitarian interventions needed to take such challenges into account with a view to reducing the negative impact of the challenges while promoting a sustainable use of natural resources. Integrating topographical concerns within the context of humanitarian action can have tangible impact on the humanitarian intervention in terms of improving access to basic services as well as ensuring strengthened community resilience and enabling durable livelihood. Speaking in the same vein, the UN Direct Reliefs Emergency Response's Manager, Gordon Willcock lamented that "Moving aid into remote areas of Sudan during the ongoing conflict requires some creative methods". He stated that the hardest to reach people were often those in dire need of humanitarian aid. Armed conflict and the complex political, socioeconomic and geographical factors that have characterized the conflict in Sudan did not only produce human suffering but also militated against humanitarian services. "What's more, as people flee from the fighting and populations disperse; humanitarian crisis escalates quickly across the vast geography of Sudan — both internally and across borders" (Turton, 2013). The review of related literature on this study confirms the effect of large size and difficult terrain on the UNSC humanitarian intervention in Sudan.

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In finding justification for the UNSC humanitarian intervention in Sudan and the need to adopt uncommon strategies to resolve the crisis in Sudan, the Illegal International Legal Reform (IILR) theory was found most appropriate for the study. The Illegal International Legal Reform (IILR) theory as developed by Buchanan, (1985) stated that "...giving the relatively undeveloped state of international law, in particular its inadequate protection of basic human rights and limited resources (far from timely and lawful change in the direction of more adequate protection), there are opportunities for acts which are illegal but highly desirable as steps toward moral improvement of the international system." The theory contended that the present

international legal order is defective and in dire need of moral reform. However, giving the difficulties of norm-making in international law, law reform at the international level is particularly problematic and slow. Ironically, “some of the most important moral improvements in the international legal system are products, at least in parts, from illegal acts. This implies that most of what the international community has come to adopt today as being lawful emanated from acts that were hitherto considered illegal but become justified later out of necessity. If such significant process, as noted by Buchanan, had been a product of illegal acts in the past and yet the international law is still ill-equipped to deal with problems like human rights protection, the question of illegal reform of international law is unavoidable. This theory however, does not lend credence to every type of illegal act in the international system except those that are targeted at saving lives and ensuring peace and security of the international system like “illegal” humanitarian intervention directed towards reform of the international legal order. It is believed that such interventions are aimed at bringing the system significantly closer to the ideal of the rule of law by rectifying the most substantive injustice supported by the domestic system of any country and reducing the systemic defects that undermines its legitimacy. Although Buchanan’s Illegal International Legal Reform Theory did not envisage illegal reform through resolutions and treaty as is done by the United Nations Security Council, it is important to mention here that the resolutions and treaties are meant to strengthen the benefits of codification with moral improvement of the international legal order.

The theory of Illegal International Legal Reform basically asks questions like under what conditions, if any, is it morally justifiable to breach international law in order to save lives and improve the system from a moral point of view? In other words, when is it permitted to break the law to save lives? If one so much as gives allegiance to law, then one should at least obey it as it is rather than break it and bring it into disrepute. This has to do with fidelity to the ideal of rule of law. It is argued that the rule of law as an ideal arrangement has the following components: That the law should be clear enough, it should be general and public, not subject to arbitrary change and it should apply to all equally. The Fidelity argument says that as a result of our moral allegiance to the normative ideal of rule of law, it will be inconsistent to call for an illegal act even if directed towards reforming the law while we yet hold or claim that allegiance.

The Fidelity argument presupposes that a law must meet certain basic characteristics to be able to attract the required moral allegiance. Yet the current international law does not meet such criteria, particularly equality before the law. States of the world are far from being equal before the law under the current international law both in theory and in practice. Since international law does not meet this requirement, its moral appeal for allegiance is weakened and states are less likely to have any moral obligation to obey. In fact, states have a moral obligation

to undertake acts (even if illegal) that could improve the legal system and fidelity to domestic laws. To what extent states will refrain from violating international law due to their allegiance to the ideal of rule of law depends on how close international law approximates the ideal. The failure of the government of Sudan to protect the lives and property of its citizenry compelled a unilateral international action. All the resolutions issued by the United Nations on the Sudan crisis were in response to these moral imperatives, and though they breached articles 53 and 103 of the UN charter on non-intervention, they were targeted at improving the international legal system in line with the principles of the Illegal International Legal Reform Theory. It is on this note that the IILR theory is considered to be strategically relevant and suitable for this study.

4. METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

• Method of Data Collection

Secondary and primary sources of data collection were used in order to actualize the objectives of the research. Accordingly, the researcher visited some major establishments relevant to the study to gather necessary data. Some of the institutions visited included 6th Motorised Battalion, Nigerian Army, Wellington Bassey Barracks, Ibagwa; and 2nd Brigade Garrison, Nigerian Army, Nung Uyo Idoro, Uyo, both in Akwa Ibom State as well as 9 Brigade, Nigerian Army, Ikeja, Lagos. Other places visited included 6th Division of Nigerian Army, Port Harcourt, as well as Rivers State and Akwa Ibom State chapters of Nigerian Legion. Apart from relevant documents obtained from these establishments, the researcher had key informant interview with some serving and retired military personnel who had participated in the UNSC humanitarian intervention in Sudan. The interviews were conducted to allow the researcher have an eye witness account of the extent to which the large size and difficult terrain of Sudan undermined the success of the humanitarian exercise.

The researcher also visited the Nigeria Office of United Nations Organization, Abuja; Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Abuja; University of Uyo Library, Uyo; Department of Political Science Library, University of Uyo, Uyo; Postgraduate Library, University of Uyo, Uyo; Akwa Ibom State E-Library, Uyo and Akwa Ibom State Library Board, Uyo, as well as Mcgiraff Cyber Café, Uyo, all in Akwa Ibom State. Also visited were Professor Festus Aghagbo Nwako Library and Department of Political Science Library both in Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka. The visit to these institutions was mainly to collate secondary data for the study. Relevant textbooks, journals, dictionaries, previous research works and internet facilities were duly consulted to obtain relevant data for the research.

• Method of Data Analysis

In view of the qualitative nature of the study, the researcher adopted descriptive tool of data analysis.

Textual presentation and analysis were found most suitable for the analysis of data for this study.

5. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

- Effects of Large Size and Difficult Terrain of Sudan on the UNSC Humanitarian Intervention in Sudan.

As the third largest country in Africa, Sudan, as at 2018, had a population of forty-one million, five hundred and eleven thousand, five hundred and twenty-six (41,511,526) people and occupies a landmass of 1,886,068 square kilometers (728,215 square miles). Its major topographic features include: mountains, hills, sand dunes, swamps, valleys amongst others.

According to Gberie, (2004), a greater part of Sudan is a vast plain traversed by the Northward flowing Nile River and its tributaries as well as widely separated mountain chains and many hilly areas most of which have reached altitude of more than 2,000m (6,500ft). Gberie stated that the highest elevation in Sudan is at Mount Kinyeti measuring 3187m (10,456ft) along the Southern border with Uganda. The Northern area was said to be mainly desert, including the Nubian Desert covered with thin soil of low fertility. The Western undulating sandy wastes link the Red Sea Hills to the east while a vast region with swampy land covers the South. Gberie further noted that delivering humanitarian aid to any part of Sudan with such vastness and difficult terrain was a very tasking job. She noted that the dominating geographical feature was the Nile River, formed near Khartoum by the Confluence of the Blue Nile and White Nile Rivers. Though there were natural harbors at Port Sudan (Bur Sudan) and Suakin at the Red Sea, the waterways were not even spared of the violence. Cases of Sea piracy, kidnapping, killing and diversion of humanitarian aids along the water ways were very rampant (Bonino and Clarke, 2014).

Commenting on the challenges posed by the large size of Sudan to the UN Security Council humanitarian intervention, Ejibunu (2008) stated that Sudan is a massive country in North Africa stretching from the sand seas of the Sahara to the edge of the continent's great equatorial rain forests. The Country's varied landforms include dune fields, mountains and swamps. These features, according to Ejibunu, do not in any way facilitate smooth humanitarian service delivery in Sudan. In the same vein, Wheeler (2002) lamented that the present troop strength of UNAMIS cannot guarantee effective humanitarian intervention in Sudan given the challenges posed by the large size and difficult terrain of the country. He asserted that much of Northern part of Sudan lies the Sahara desert while the South is covered by a huge Swamp. Given this topography that is dotted with sand dunes, stony fats, mountains, hills and valleys with scattered residential areas, air lifting of humanitarian aids and workers appeared the best option for effective service delivery in Sudan and this made the exercise more expensive and cumbersome.

As stated by Marchak (2008) "Sudan is suffering from inadequate supply of portable water, declining wildlife population, inadequate food and shelter for many of the IDPS". This, according to the author, is "mainly due to the humanitarian crisis and inability of humanitarian workers to access some crisis affected areas for necessary humanitarian assistance".

According to Mcethinney (2014), Darfur lies on the edge of a desert in an area that suffers both from an overall paucity of resources and a high degree of variability in the availability of resources. He noted sadly that the conflict had greatly accelerated the process of environmental degradation which had in turn undermined the means of livelihood of the people for many decades even before the conflict. This implies that the environmental condition of Sudan had worsened as a result of the crisis. The situation therefore called for an understanding of the physical and social processes of Sudan to allow for humanitarian programming, recovery planning and peace processes at local and national level so that this accelerated environmental degradation may be controlled and its impacts mitigated.

The environmental impact created by Sudan's topography on the United Nations humanitarian intervention was worsened by the geometrical increase in the population of the country. Jeremy (2012) noted that Darfur has experienced significant growth in population over recent decades from just over one million people in mid-1950s to around 6.5million in early 2000s. Jeremy also stated that the marked increase in population density since the mid-1980s had put pressure on both sedentary and pastoralist livelihood of Sudan.

Critics have repeatedly warned that the UN humanitarian intervention in Sudan would make no meaning if effort was not geared towards population control of the country. Grzyb (2009) suggested that one effective way to improve the humanitarian condition of Sudan is to take positive steps to improve the lives of women and girls. This according to him can be done by improving their access to contraceptives and basic education. Grzyb stated that an estimated 225 million people in the developing countries of the world including Sudan would have wished to avoid pregnancy but have no access to modern forms of contraceptives. Guterres (2014) opined that the progress made by United Nations African Union Mission in Sudan (UNAMIS) in the resolution of the humanitarian crisis could have had lasting impact if the population of Sudan was kept in check.

On August 19, 2017, the Head of UNAMIS, David Shearer, while commenting on the challenges faced by UNAMIS in the humanitarian intervention, noted that Sudan was the most difficult place in the world to deliver humanitarian services. In his words, "I have worked all over the world, but logistically, I cannot think of a more difficult place to work than Sudan given its large size and difficult terrain." Shearer said in an event organized in

Khartoum to mark the World Humanitarian Day (UN News Centre, 2017).

According to Collins, the resulting challenge for aid agencies was how to negotiate the various topographical barriers in delivering aid to those in need. These included inaccessible ports, roads and bridges, checkpoints and restricted areas. Such physical obstacles coupled with administrative hurdles as well as limited capacity to store and transport supplies, surely created negative impact on the humanitarian service delivery. Direct threats to personnel including drivers and those receiving aid also accounted for the difficulty of getting assistance to areas of need.

The challenges posed by these complex topographic features, large size and geometrical increase in the population of Sudan to the United Nations Security Council Humanitarian Intervention were quite enormous and very tasking. Virtually every aspect of the humanitarian intervention was negatively affected by these geographical features: ranging from the number of personnel, access to crisis affected areas, funds, time and equipment required for a successful exercise.

Access to crisis affected areas for rescue mission and other humanitarian assistance for instance, were been limited by the unique topographic features of Sudan. Some parts of Sudan can only be accessed by railway. North of Khartoum, for example, was mainly accessed through railway while the southern part of that city could mainly be accessed through water transport (De Waal, 2007). According to De Waal, rail transport was one of the major means of transport in Sudan. There were two trunk railways, one connecting Sudan with Egypt while the other provided access to the Red Sea. The first line ran from the Nile at Wadi Halfa across the desert in a direct line to Abu Hamed and from that point followed more or less closely at the right (east) bank of the Nile to Khartoum. The railways were owned and managed by the Government of Sudan.

Apart from the rail transport, there were other means of transport like air, road and water. Except for air transport which was said to be expensive and not always available, road and water transport were considered to be vulnerable to attack. Moreover, by the large landmass and population of Sudan, the available troop strength and budgetary provision of UNAMIS as at the time of this research, could not guarantee effective service delivery for the actualization of its mandate in Sudan. Residential settlements were scattered throughout the length and breadth of Sudan some of which were located in very remote areas with difficult terrain.

In addition to the above facts, some parts of Sudan could not be accessed through land especially during rainy season due to the swampy nature of their environment and therefore required alternative means of transport like air transport and marine vessels. As at the time of the study, UNAMIS did not have these alternative means of transport and personnel in sufficient number to cope with the humanitarian challenges in Sudan.

Available records indicated that areas with poor road network were more vulnerable to attacks by the militia for fear of any reprisal attack by UNAMIS.

As noted by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), “even at dry season, some parts of Sudan like Al fula, Kologi, Mbu Uruq and Nyala could not be accessed due to the swampy nature of their environment” (OCHA, 2016). Similarly, the head of the United Nations-African Union Mission in Sudan (UNAMIS), Lieutenant General Leonard Muriuki Ngondi had on 17, August, 2017 lamented that for the Mission to create a better impact in the humanitarian intervention in Sudan, it would need at least an additional 10,000 troops to cover some major areas affected by the crisis given the vast landmass of Sudan (UN News Centre 2017).

According to United Nations News Centre (2013), UNAMIS performance had been negatively affected by the unique environmental factors peculiar to Sudan. For instance, the News Centre attributed the inability of the Mission to respond to a distress call from Wadi Halfa on 3 January, 2012 to lack of good road network and difficult terrain occasioned by the concentration of sand dunes from the Nubian desert. Similarly, an attempt by UNAMIS to rescue victims of attack in Yambio and Maridi areas on 23 November, 2013 was reported to have failed due to lack of access to the areas. The UN News Centre reported that the areas (Yambio and Maridi) who are border communities with South Sudan were on that day attacked by the Sudan people’s Liberation Army who accused the communities of providing operational base for the Janjaweed militia to attack Rumbek and Bor communities on 5 September, 2012. Similarly, some parts of the country like El-fasher, El Obeid and Kusti located around high mountains could not be accessed with conventional means of transport like motor cars or motorcycles. Unfortunately, these were the major means of transport used by the Mission in Sudan. This implies that all the distress calls from these areas to UNAMIS, were not attended to because UNAMIS had no alternative means of transportation than motor vehicles (UN News Centre, 2013).

- Key Informant Interviews

The Key Informant Interviews were conducted personally by the researcher. The interviewees were unanimous in their responses that the unique topographic features of Sudan did not only make the humanitarian intervention expensive but also cumbersome. They blamed the hilly, sandy and swampy nature of some parts of Sudan for been responsible for the non-accessibility of some of the crisis affected areas for humanitarian assistance.

Answering questions on whether there was any member of the international community which by their personal assessment, showed extra commitment for the success of the UN Security Council Humanitarian intervention in Sudan, an interviewee, Brigadier Etukudo Ibok (retired) of Akwa Ibom State Chapter of Nigerian Legion identified the United States of America as the

highest donor of troops towards the intervention programme. Apart from donations, retired Brigadier Ibok claimed that the United States of America was one of the first countries to condemn the violence in Sudan. According to him, on September 9, 2004, the USA publicly announced that the violence in Sudan had assumed a genocidal dimension and that the government

of Sudan and its Arab rebel militias were responsible for the violence. He also maintained that the United Kingdom ranked first in the funding of the UN Security Council humanitarian intervention in Sudan. Table 1 below indicates the distribution of interviewees in the key informant interview.

Table I: Participants in the Key Informant Interviews

S/N	Name of Military Formation	No. of Commissioned Officers Interviewed	No. of non-Commissioned Officers Interviewed	Total No. of Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers Interviewed
1	6 th Motorized Battalion, Wellington Bassey Barack, Ibagwa, Akwa Ibom State	3	5	8
2	2 nd Brigade Garrison, Uyo, Akwa Ibom State	2	3	5
3	6 th Division, Nigerian Army, Port Harcourt	3	4	7
4	Nigerian Legion, Akwa Ibom State Chapter	2	2	4
5	Nigerian Legion Rivers State Chapter	1	3	4
6	9 Brigade, Nigerian Army Ikeja, Lagos	2	3	5
	Total	13	20	33

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study established that the United Nations Security Council humanitarian intervention in Sudan had failed in its mandate to restore normalcy to the war torn country. One of the major factors identified as having undermined the success of the intervention programme in Sudan was tested and confirmed that the large size and difficult terrain of Sudan did not only make humanitarian service delivery cumbersome but also increased the cost of the exercise. The large size and difficult terrain also affected the choice of means of transport used in the distribution of aids and aid workers to different parts of the country as well as well as the number of aid workers required for the Mission.

Based on the findings of this study, it is hereby recommended that:

- i. The United Nations Security Council should liaise with other relevant stake holders in the Sudan crisis to provide more reliable means of transport like trains, vehicles, helicopters and marine vessels amongst others to easy

transportation of humanitarian aids and personnel to areas with topographic challenges.

- ii. The Mission should also train and encourage its personnel to use beasts of burden such as donkeys, mules, camels amongst others to gain access to areas with difficult terrain rather than relying on the conventional means of transport in the discharge of its functions.
- iii. The government of Sudan should be encouraged to engage in infrastructural development of the country rather than funding ethnic militias to destroy lives and property.
- iv. As part of its official engagement in Sudan, the humanitarian workers should also engage in enlightenment campaign to create awareness on the need for birth control. This could check undue increase in the population of Sudan which had been growing in geometrical progression.
- v. Due to the large size of Sudan, the mission should engage more humanitarian workers to cover all parts of the country affected by the crisis.

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