

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION**

Conflict is a part of life that cannot be separated from human nature as individual and social beings who definitely are interconnected with one another. From the micro level, conflicts can occur between individuals up to the level of groups, organizations, communities, and countries. At the macro level, the war as a tangible manifestation of the conflict can be seen as a form of political problems, economic, social, and security that disrupts civilization of human life or even threatens human survival.

International conflicts no longer cover conflict between nations that affect world peace, but also the internal conflict that occurs mostly in developing countries. The internal conflicts of a country affect not only the stability of national defense and security and threaten the life of the population but also affect international relations in the world. Human rights issues in conflict areas continue to widen as conflict volumes increase and impact on the many victims among women and children.

The internal conflict has led to the persistence of human rights violations in some countries. One of them is the Sudan which recently experienced a political and security situation is not conducive. The escalation of the Darfur conflict in 2003 which took place between rebel groups that SLA/M (Sudan Liberation Army) and JEM (Justice and Equality Movement) derived from African ethnic Janjaweed against ethnic Arabs and as a messenger of the central government of Sudan.

Sudan is a country located in North Africa, a former British colony that became independent in 1956. During the colonial era, the British divided Sudan into two parts, South Sudan with the majority of Christianity and Animism and North Sudan with the Islamic majority. The division of this region is a step forward of British colonial to maintain public confidence in south Sudanese Christians not to be influenced by Muslim tradition in northern Sudan. As a result, that British colonial policy unfortunately creates a seed for religious conflicts and continues to the other civil war.

Post-independence from Britain, the Sudanese government system becomes unstable due to many of the military coup to the leader. Sudan also has experienced a prolonged conflict and call attention to the international community through the Darfur conflict. Darfur crisis experienced a massive escalation in 2003 and led to the ethnic cleansing and African ethnic become victims in the conflict.

Darfur is a province located in the western part of Sudan. Darfur which has to mean *The land of Fur* is a region inhabited by the Fur tribe which is African ethnicity as the ethnic majority in the region. The international community will not know Darfur if there is no conflict. The conflict in Darfur is very intense and massive in February 2003, leaving 300,000 dead and about 2.5 million people were evacuated from the region. The conflict in Darfur is an ethnic conflict that occurred between African ethnic and Arab ethnicities. The case of Darfur started in 2003 when the government of Sudan supports the militias against non-Arab ethnic groups in the Darfur region of Sudan and

assesses the contribution of the African Union and the UN Security Council to the effort to halt those violations.

At that time, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was established on May 25<sup>th</sup>, 1963 in Addis Ababa. But unfortunately, after the emerging of Darfur crisis in 2003, the Organization of African Unity was disbanded by its last chairperson, President Thabo Mbeki and replaced by the African Union.

Although replacement from OAU into the African Union, do not guarantee that the Darfur crisis can be solved easily. The African Mission in Sudan (AMIS) was established by the African Union in 2004 consisting of some 60 monitors and 300 troops to protect them. Under UN Security Council Resolution 1564, AMIS mandate to go out and practically protect civilians. In reality, the AMIS due to its weak mandate, they can only protect civilians when they are being attacked in its presence, and only if it feels it has enough troops to intervene. AMIS was the only external force in Darfur region until the arrival of the AU and UN.

The AU has failed in the resolution of the crisis through AMIS. There are several reasons behind the failure of the African Union was the African Mission in Sudan (AMIS) continues to face serious challenges in recruiting and retaining the Sudan society because of security and health risks and threats involved in Darfur. Also, the most obviously are, the African Union's financial and military resources are severely limited: AMIS has lacked adequate soldiers from the beginning of its operation and has remained unable to fulfill even the authorized level.

From the deep analysis about the chapter before, the author concluded that the African Union had autonomously failed in order to solve the Darfur crisis. Even though there are several backup or support from the international institutions like International Criminal Court (ICC), United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) as joint military forces between UN and AU, and African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) from the African Union effort. The African Union actually struggle in order to implement the theories of international organization, ethnic conflict emergence, and the concept of law enforcement. But unfortunately, the African Union's financial and military resources are severely limited and lacked adequate soldiers from the beginning of its operation and has remained unable to fulfill even the authorized level.