

## International Organizations in Darfur – thoughts-provoking –

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“The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing.”<sup>1</sup>  
(Edmund Burke)

*The African people and countries have continuously been plagued by conflict, various poverty for over a century. Over the years they hope to change their life. Despite the signing of a Darfur peace agreement on 5 May 2006, the violence in Western Sudan has continued to escalate. The crisis in Darfur is ongoing tragedy. In this situation the African Union (AU) and some international organizations are very important players. AU is the hope of African peaceful future. The response of the international community to this crisis will be closely monitored by governments, international organizations and scholars worldwide. The question is: what should be done?*

### Introduction

Nowadays more and more attention is paying to Africa, due to the continuous civil wars, tribal hostilities and the rising numbers of the armed conflicts for territories, raw materials resources and supply of water.<sup>2</sup> Millions of people suffer in the black continent, that is a reason why it needs attention for the West and everyone who likes that: the security not just be “common good” but be able to reach at the real world. The above mentioned problems are especially valid to Darfur, the Western region of Sudan, where the humanitarian disaster raised the attention all over the World, from the states, international organizations to the citizens. In this article can be seen the Darfur conflict and the premise of the conflict, those international organizations are introduced who are working in the region for improving the conditions of the citizens of Darfur. Their ambition to find a solution to improve and make safer the life conditions of people. The aim of this article is how people can co-operate in more effective way, having a better chance to reduce the crises in the region. So what should be done?

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.thinkexist.com> (08-10-2009)

<sup>2</sup> Armed conflicts were/are in Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, Sudan, Chad, Rwanda, Uganda, Western-Sahara and Nigeria

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This article tries to give a picture about of the Darfur conflict and how can the international organizations make solutions of the conflict. About the help, that arrives there from all over the world to destroy the inhuman conditions and provide the necessary (life)security.

### How did the conflict start?

Darfur, which means land of the Fur, has faced many years of tension over land and grazing rights between the mostly nomadic Arabs and farmers from the Fur, Massalet and Zaghawa communities.<sup>3</sup> This conflict had ethnic reasons.<sup>4</sup>



Figure 1 DARFUR conflict – Peace Elusive as security worsens (author: none – 06-02-2010)  
[http://www.alertnet.org/db/crisisprofiles/SD\\_DAR.htm](http://www.alertnet.org/db/crisisprofiles/SD_DAR.htm)

The government – that reached its power with a coup in 1989 – after it made its power, supported the Arabians in front of the Black-Africans. At the beginnings they

<sup>3</sup> <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/3496731.stm> Q&A: Sudan's Darfur conflict (06-02-2010)

<sup>4</sup> BESENYŐ JÁNOS: A nemzetközi terrorizmus veszélye Észak-Afrikában, *Új Honvédségi Szemle*, 2007/12 46. p.

tried to show that they do their things rightfully, but soon they armour the nomad Arabian tribal and said to them, if they got the places of the Black Africans, then they kept it themselves. The lands of the South are attractive to the Arabians who seek new places to live because the drought, so they attacked the Africans and made death bodies and burning villages. The violence made the Africans to move out from their lands. They knew that, their government won't help to them and because that they started to institute their own defence. They made movements and constitutions in 2002 and 2003, e.g. Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) and the Justice and Equal Movement (JEM).<sup>5</sup> Most of the government's forces were at the South of the country, so they ruled just the bigger towns in Darfur and the locals kept the countryside. Just with the Arabian militias could the government controller these areas. This act made inhuman situation, and at a guess 180 000 people dead and 1.6 million had to move out from their home by the attacks.<sup>6</sup> These events in Darfur took the attention of the United Nation, who asked the African Union to make a peacekeeping operation to the area.<sup>7</sup>

### **The African Union in Darfur**

The African Union became in 2002 as a successor to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), which had worked from 1963, and include the African regional associations. In 2002 the OAU started to make closer the contact of the member states. They would like closer co-operation in policy, security policy, economic, culture, hygiene and education so they made the decision to make the African Union. Another aim of the organisation has been the peaceful settlement of the member states' conflicts, civil wars and other armed conflicts. They made the Peace and Security Council to this task.<sup>8</sup> The African Union recognized that, if they want social and economical development, they must finish the conflicts and make peace at the whole continent. From this reason the member states made a collective African security and defence policy which has included the collective support of the peace and security, the peace building and peacemaking, the rehabilitation after the conflicts and the return of the refugees to their home.<sup>9</sup>

At 8 of April 2004 the spirit of these principles under the auspices of Idriss Deby (1952–) the president of Chad the chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Sudanese parties' representatives signed the Humanitarian Ceasefire Agreement on

<sup>5</sup> BESENYŐ JÁNOS: A nemzetközi terrorizmus veszélye Észak-Afrikában, *Új Honvédségi Szemle*, 2007/12 46. p.

<sup>6</sup> BESENYŐ JÁNOS: A nemzetközi terrorizmus veszélye Észak-Afrikában, *Új Honvédségi Szemle*, 2007/12 46–47. p.

<sup>7</sup> BESENYŐ JÁNOS: A nemzetközi terrorizmus veszélye Észak-Afrikában, *Új Honvédségi Szemle*, 2007/12 46–47. p.

<sup>8</sup> HORVÁTH ZOLTÁN, TAR GÁBOR: *Nemzetközi Szervezetek Kislexikona*, Hvgorac Kiadó, Budapest, 2006, 225–226. p.

<sup>9</sup> TÓTH NORBERT: Az Afrikai Unió közös védelmi és biztonságpolitikája, mint a kontinens fejlődését elősegítő mechanizmus, *Külügyi Szemle*, 2006/3–4. szám, 149–150. p.

the Darfur Conflict. After that they signed the Protocol on the Establishment of Humanitarian Assistance in Darfur, which regulates the humanitarian assistance. For the monitoring of the ceasefire agreement they made the Ceasefire Commission (CFC). The moment of reconciliation between the parties and the agreements helped to initiate the process of creating peaceful conditions in the Darfur region. At 28 May 2004, the parties create a new convention, which was named the Modalities for the Establishment of the Ceasefire Commission and the Deployment of Military Observers in the Darfur Region. In this convention they agreed that African military observers arrive in Darfur, whose control the Ceasefire Agreement, and arrive too advisories from the USA and European Union.<sup>10</sup>

### **The AMIS peacekeeping mission**

At 9 June 2004 within the African Union's AMIS (African Union Mission in Sudan) peacekeeping mission military observers and 300-strong force deployed into El-Fasher, the regional center. The AMIS mandate meant to monitor the compliance of the Ceasefire Agreement and report any breach to the Ceasefire Commission. The mandate, however, not authorized to intervene in any local fights, only the defense was allowed. But the security situation in Darfur continued to deteriorate, an increasing number of broke the ceasefire agreement, which has made it clear that the number of forces in the region sent far from what it would be necessary to enforce compliance with the Convention. At 8 July 2004 the African Union decided to extend the number of forces stationed in the region.<sup>11</sup>

### **The AMIS II peacekeeping mission**

In October 2004 the African Union increased the number of the forces who sent to Darfur to 3320 within the AMIS II mission. But the violence continued on both sides, resulting in Alpha Oumar Konaré, chairperson of the Commission of a new peace talks, invited the Sudanese government and two rebel groups, the SLA and JEM representatives. The meeting was at 11 December 2004, in the capital of Nigeria, Abuja, under the supervision of the African Union. Konaré asked the Sudanese government to stop military operations in the region, to revoke their former troops and disarm the Janjaweed militia, and also called on the rebels to cease attacks against the government

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.amis-sudan.org> (03-04-2009)

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.amis-sudan.org> (03-04-2009)

and infrastructure.<sup>12</sup> In March 2005 the AMIS II mission to further strengthen the leadership of the UN, the European Union and the United States also participated in the, with the aim of the African Union mission to achieve the greatest possible operational efficiencies in the region. In order to achieve this objective, at 28 April 2005 the AU Peace and Security Council decided at its meeting that: to the end of September 2005 the military force stationed in Darfur should be increased to 6171 per capita, civilian police personnel per capita in 1560, and civil society should also support the AU forces, and the addition should be incorporated into their operations, their work is necessary logistical and administrative network.<sup>13</sup> And a further measure, the Chairperson of the Council to promote peace at 12 June 2005, once again convened a meeting between the parties concerned aimed at establishing and adopting a convention, which was a long-term peace in the region.<sup>14</sup> After the negotiations, the Sudanese government and the largest rebel group, the SLA representatives was signed Darfur Peace Agreement – DPA on 5 May 2006. It contains: the disarm of the Janjaweed militia; and have the dissolution of the rebel groups, and integrated them into the Sudanese army.

The smaller rebel group, JEM's demands a fundamental change would have resulted in the Treaty, they could not agree with the government, so did not sign the Agreement.<sup>15</sup> It is obvious that the peace agreement does not resolve the conflict, has not brought the desired peaceful conditions. The security situation in a few months after the signing of the DPA continued to deteriorate. In July and August 2006, the fighting was recrudescence, and more relief in the area reported that their employees had attacked, which influence the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan asked the Security Council to send peacekeeping forces to the region.<sup>16</sup>

### **The United Nations (UN) in Darfur**

At 30 September 2006 the African Union Peace and Security Council of further deterioration of security situation decided to put an end the separate activities in Darfur. The Sudanese Government has also called the African Union peacekeepers to leave the area if they are not able to handle the situation. The United Nations, to help to the African Union prepared to send peacekeeping forces to the region, which are back in the hope of stability of the area.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.africa-union.org/DARFUR/homedar.htm> (03-04-2009)

<sup>13</sup> Peace and Security Council 28th Meeting Communique, 2005, Addisz-Abeba, Etiópia, 2nd page

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.africa-union.org/DARFUR/homedar.htm> (14-04-2009)

<sup>15</sup> <http://news.bbc.co.uk> (14-04-2009)

<sup>16</sup> <http://news.bbc.co.uk> (14-04-2009)

<sup>17</sup> <http://news.bbc.co.uk> (20-04-2009)

### **The antecedent of the UNAMID mission (the African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur)**

The UN held its plan to send peacekeeping troops to Darfur for help the failed AMIS II mission and to help stabilize the region. They would like to make it within a UN and African Union joint led hybrid mission, which is named UNAMID. However, before the install of the joint mission would commence, it was necessary to strengthen AMIS. For this plan the UN created a three-phase action series in Addis Ababa, and the third, the last phase of this was the common mission. The AU Peace and Security Council approved the three-phase plan at 30 November 2006, the UN Security Council at 19 December 2006, and the Government of Sudan also accepted it. Under the plan, the UN in the first two phases supports to AMIS and after that in the third phase the joint mission start.<sup>18</sup> The first phase was named Light Support Package (LSP) – and intended to support the leadership of the AMIS with military, police and civilian police advisers and staff.<sup>19</sup> In January 2007, started the installation of equipment and personnel, and the LSP is installed as part of the logistics assets.<sup>20</sup> The second phase was named Heavy Support Package (HSP), and has included the installation of a larger quota. On the second half of 2007 the United Nations planned to send to the region 2250 main military and 721 police and 1136 civilian staff. On the selection of personnel the African countries to have enjoyed an advantage over other countries, and if the UN could not find African people to the job, they also sought by all parties to arrive at a suitable place for staff.<sup>21</sup> Jean-Marie Guehenno the UN Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations said about the HSP: “The Heavy Support package, as its name indicates, is not the robust force Darfur needs. It is a support package to lay the ground for a future robust force.”<sup>22</sup>

### **The UNAMID mission**

At 31 July 2007 was born the UN Security Council 1769th resolution, which formally launched the UNAMID mission with a mandate to take the necessary steps for the security of people in the region, and promote the peace and to contribute to the achievement of the Darfur Peace Agreement which signed at 5th May 2006.<sup>23</sup> The non-

<sup>18</sup> [http://www.unis.unvienna.org/pdf/UN-Darfur\\_fact\\_sheet.pdf](http://www.unis.unvienna.org/pdf/UN-Darfur_fact_sheet.pdf) (27-07-2009)

<sup>19</sup> [http://www.unis.unvienna.org/pdf/UN-Darfur\\_fact\\_sheet.pdf](http://www.unis.unvienna.org/pdf/UN-Darfur_fact_sheet.pdf) (27-07-2009)

<sup>20</sup> [http://www.afdevinfo.com/htmlreports/org/org\\_57104.html](http://www.afdevinfo.com/htmlreports/org/org_57104.html) (27-07-2009)

<sup>21</sup> [http://www.unis.unvienna.org/pdf/UN-Darfur\\_fact\\_sheet.pdf](http://www.unis.unvienna.org/pdf/UN-Darfur_fact_sheet.pdf) (27-07-2009)

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/news/2007/04/mil-070420-irin01.htm> (27-07-2009)

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unamid/> (08-03-2009)

compliance of this Treaty caused the AMIS mission's fall. Because the achievement of the Treaty would have created it would make safe and peacefully estates. In the case of the joint UN-AU mission is able to enforce the parties to observe the points of the signed Treat, then restored peace in Darfur, which is the actual purpose of the UNAMID.

At 31 October 2007 the UNAMID set up its head quarter in El Fasher, the capital of Darfur, and begun its operation.<sup>24</sup> The mission, however, had difficulties also its start. Found difficult to resolve the land and air traffic, transportation, suffered a shortage of the necessary tools and the Sudanese Government has not responded to requests. Ban Ki-moon the UN Secretary-General called on the government not to delay the installation, because it should enhance the humanitarian situation to deteriorate further. In addition, the Secretary-General also urged Member States to contribute to the gap, to the number of required staff rapidly achieve and the mission be success.<sup>25</sup>

UNAMID has organized meetings between the parties to the conflict, providing an opportunity to communicate between each other, which in their opinions were the key to peace. These meetings were necessary because the fighting did not cease. On 29 December the JEM (Justice and Equal Movement) rebel group attacked government forces on the western part of Darfur. The government on 30 December in El Fasher arrested the JEM representative of the Ceasefire Commission and in additional 5 JEM members of the Commission, which further fueled the passions. Ban Ki-moon urged the parties to show self-restraint and to refrain from any military activity, thereby creating the environment to the political solution.<sup>26</sup>

UNAMID forces neither avoided the attacks. At 7 January 2008 the Sudanese Armed Forces attacked a convoy carrying supplies, which went through an area where the clashes took place between government forces and rebels.<sup>27</sup> The peacekeepers did not return fire. The mission management after the incident ordered a high-level alert and began negotiations with the competent authorities in Khartoum and El Fasherben to serve to explain the events. The UN Secretary-General also condemned the attack and called on the Sudanese government to guarantee that in future there will be no attack on UNAMID forces against.<sup>28</sup> The situation then deteriorated further: in February 2008, the Janjaweed militia – support with the government forces – attacked more villages, increasing the casualties and the number of people who displaced. The government's forces when attacked the villages they used helicopters and fixed wing aerial strikes.

<sup>24</sup> <http://unamid.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=898&ctl=Details&mid=1062&ItemID=612> (03-08-2009)

<sup>25</sup> <http://unamid.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=898&ctl=Details&mid=1062&ItemID=612> (09-08-2009)

<sup>26</sup> <http://unamid.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=898&ctl=Details&mid=1062&ItemID=586> (09-08-2009)

<sup>27</sup> <http://appablog.wordpress.com/2008/01/08/darfur-attack-on-unamid-convoy-by-sudanese-armed-forces> (09-08-2009)

<sup>28</sup> <http://unamid.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=898&ctl=Details&mid=1062&ItemID=580> (09-08-2009)

The air strikes continued during the year, in May the UNAMID displaced people in the northern part of Darfur, because the air strikes also appeared in the area, demanding death sacrifices. As a result of the attacks the JEM rebel group at 10 May 2008 started an action against of the capital Khartoum. However, during the attacks the rebels just reached the suburbs of Khartoum, and then the government forces reversed them.<sup>29</sup>

In this violence conditions the UNAMID had attacked again. At 8 July 2008, 100 km from El Fasher a local militia attacked the patrolling police officers and soldiers. 3-hour fire fight followed, and 7 dead, 22 were injured from UNAMID forces. UNAMID spokesman after the incident has asked the international community to fulfill their pledges to strengthen further the mission, to the workers there can do their job without they have to sacrifice their lives. In the spokesman opinion there is a big problem, that some local militias think about the UNAMID forces they are enemies.<sup>30</sup>

The UN in contempt of attacks was not abandoned its plan to promote peace in Darfur and on 31 July, the Security Council adopted the 1828th resolution which included the UNAMID mission mandate was extended for a further year.<sup>31</sup> The vote, however, showed that the United Nations does not uniform of the mission's future. The most divisive factor was the arrest warrant against the Sudanese President, Omar al-Bashir which the International Criminal Court had issued against him on charges of genocide and crimes against humanity.<sup>32</sup> The African Union representatives wanted to withdraw, or at least suspended for a year, the arrest warrant, because then the president of Sudan can contribute effectively to peace building. Their request had place in the resolution. By the United States delegation, Ambassador, however, had a different opinion and abstained from the vote. He thought that if the United Nations withdraws the arrest warrant, then it might provide a sort of symbol of the Sudanese President the crimes remain without punishment. Despite the extension, the most serious problems remained: the lack of financial and human resources as well as the lack of necessary technical equipment, especially helicopters, which greatly facilitate the work of UNAMID, and give more security to the personnel substance.<sup>33</sup>

The wide range of UNAMID mission indicates the need for these supports because the UNAMID not just promote peace, security and make the parties to observe the Treaty but they take care of the refugee situation. At 25 August 2008 from the Kalma

<sup>29</sup> United Nations Peace Operations Year in Review 2008, New York, 2009, 10. p.

<sup>30</sup> <http://www1.voanews.com/english/news/a-13-2008-07-09-voa51.html> (10-08-2009)

<sup>31</sup> <http://unamid.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=890> (10-08-2009)

<sup>32</sup> BESENYŐ JÁNOS: Az ENSZ meghosszabbította a darfúri békemisszió mandátumát <http://www.hm.gov.hu> (10-08-2009)

<sup>33</sup> BESENYŐ JÁNOS: Az ENSZ meghosszabbította a darfúri békemisszió mandátumát <http://www.hm.gov.hu> (10-08-2009)



refugee camp (southern Darfur) was reported that the Sudan Armed Forces soldiers attacked the camp and there are casualties. The government forces have received a command that searched for drugs and weapons among the refugees. They around the camp with 60 vehicles, and then forcibly invaded, which made confrontation that escalated into armed confrontation. UNAMID set up a group to assist the refugees and transported the wounded to hospital. When they arrived to the camp the group reported that 31 people killed and many injured, of whom 51 out was transported to hospital.<sup>34</sup> It was also found that attackers were well-armed soldiers, while the refugees only had knives and clubs.

UNAMID condemned once again civilians were killed by the government, with no regard for human rights and highlighted the fact that the refugee areas are unarmed zones.<sup>35</sup> Ban Ki-moon's words, that there is little chance for reconciliation, have obtained a certificate in early January 2009, when government forces and rebels clashed again. The Sudanese Armed Forces deployed air strikes against the JEM rebel group. The Secretary-General had to again call on all parties to the violence does not solve problems, and asked them to choose a political solution, in this case the UNAMID help them. The conflict, however, became more complicated, and even further away from reconciliation because fighting broke out between the SLA and JEM rebel groups for the control of the territories. The clashes also claimed deaths, including civilians. UNAMID staff went to the battle field to try protects the population, and evacuated the relief organization employees from the area. In this deteriorating security situation received the news that the next few months, hundreds of soldiers arriving to the mission to strengthen.<sup>36</sup>

The need of the new plantings demonstrate clearly (see below) the security situation deteriorated with the fact that the mission of the planned number of 26 000 persons (19 555 troops and 6432 police officers)<sup>37</sup> to just over half in January 2009.<sup>38</sup>

Sending country	Number	Status	Arrive date (2009)
Senegal	150	peacekeeper	February
Egypt	186	peacekeeper	March
Bangladesh	≈500	peacekeeper	May
Sierra Leone	60	police officer	May
Zambia	140	police officer	June
Ethiopia	302	peacekeeper	August
Burkina Faso	269	peacekeeper	August
Tanzania	200	peacekeeper	Autumn

<sup>34</sup> <http://unamid.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=890> (14-08-2009)

<sup>35</sup> <http://unamid.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=898&ctl=Details&mid=1062&ItemID=467> (14-08-2009)

<sup>36</sup> <http://unamid.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=898&ctl=Details&mid=1062&ItemID=795> (15-08-2009)

<sup>37</sup> <http://www.un.org> (15-08-2009)

<sup>38</sup> <http://www.unamid.unmissions.org> (15-08-2009)

Meanwhile, UNAMID continued to work and do not reduce the difficulties. Another two soldiers lost again when they attacked in March and in May. In April, at the Head Quarter in El fasher fire broke out, caused millions of dollars in damage. But the United Nations did not give up its aim; Security Council 1881 resolution extended the mandate of the mission for a further year, to 31 July 2010.<sup>39</sup>

The United Nations and the African Union hybrid operation's fate will be known in the future. Success would be difficult to predict. The mission is performed by the task well, but the problem is very complex, so to reach the solution need more players and greater efforts. May be that the UNAMID's care to sit the parties into negotiating table is correct, and this may bring peace to the area in the future.

### **The NATO's support to the African Union**

The Darfur mission biggest problem from the beginning, has been to organize the logistics system, in particular – as already we wrote about it – the air transport insurance. In May 2005, the African Union requested for assistance from NATO for building the logistics supply system. The Alliance accepted the task, within framework the NATO provided airlift to carry the African peacekeepers to Darfur, and has also contributed to the training.<sup>40</sup> NATO supported the African Union between June 2005 and 31 December 2007 with the airlift.<sup>41</sup> From July 2005 to October 2005 the NATO planes delivered 5000 African peacekeepers to the mission area. From September the NATO also helped in the turnout of the troops, from the area and to the area, too. Until the end of AMIS mission, the NATO coordinated 31 500 peacekeepers and other personnel transportation.<sup>42</sup> NATO by the airlift also helped the African Union mission in training since August 2005. In these trainings 184 AU officers took part in, in which the emphasis were placed on technologies and methods, which could make a comprehensive analysis of Darfur, where the worst of the conflict and where were the areas where most of the staff of the mission would be to install.<sup>43</sup>

When the AMIS mission ended in September 2006, NATO is no longer the basis for support. The Alliance, however, has stated its willingness to continue to provide assistance and make this an AU-UN jointly led operation and take the necessary steps.<sup>44</sup>

<sup>39</sup> <http://unamid.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=898&ctl=Details&mid=1062&ItemID=4986> (15-08-2009)

<sup>40</sup> NATO Handbook, Brussels, 2006, 163. p.

<sup>41</sup> [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics\\_49194.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_49194.htm) (17-08-2009)

<sup>42</sup> [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics\\_49194.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_49194.htm) (17-08-2009)

<sup>43</sup> [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics\\_49194.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_49194.htm) (18-08-2009)

<sup>44</sup> [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics\\_49194.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_49194.htm) (18-08-2009)

### **The European Union in Darfur**

The African Union also sought the EU in 2005 to support the mission in Darfur. The Union fulfilled to the invitation and created a group of soldiers and civilians, which supported from 18 July 2005 until – like NATO – to 31 December 2007. The EU helped the AMIS with instruments, technical equipment, and planning assistance and contributed military observers. Like NATO the EU also assisted in the training of African soldiers and police officers and in the strategic transport.<sup>45</sup>

The successful mission depends greatly of the level of the logistics system, because the weapons, vehicles and many soldiers that they have could not be able to take food themselves the mission cannot work well. This is truer in an African mission, because in Africa is also a big problem in many places to provide the maintenance of the people for living. Therefore, the EU also helped to organize logistics supply system of the mission, which is within the framework of a Hungarian logistic sent to Darfur, Major János Besenyő. After a preparation in Brussels, he arrived at 25 June 2005 to Addis Ababa, the African Union's headquarters where he worked for 3 weeks. With other experts they estimated the mission and assisted in editing the governing documents as well. Subsequently, they took the people the place of their assignment, which, however, many shortcomings are observed, the lack of hotels, office, and often the washing and drinking water was not available for newcomers. The relationships with the African staff from mentality differences were not always smooth, e.g. there was a case that African officers upset that the request to check the readiness of the camps would receive additional troops, because they consider all ready to receive. However, when János Besenyő and his colleagues visited the camps are still far from being in their preparedness to foresee: the kitchen did not work and also was deficit in sleep places and sanitation was not resolved. Another two camps have experienced similar circumstance.

Despite this, finally the installation of new forces successfully completed, which also contributed to NATO airlift.<sup>46</sup> The assignment of the Hungarian logistic was deputy commander of camp logistic division; he was organizing logistics units, in addition his task was to professional management of logistic. He and other members of Logistic Service often with difficulty did their tasks, as it generally received only a small part of the planned food supplies, but still they could deliver the meals.<sup>47</sup>

The European Union by the practical assistance tried to stand up for Darfur with political process. In 2006, the European Parliament (EiP) resolution in Darfur, listed the

<sup>45</sup> <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/showPage.aspx?id=956&lang=HU> (18-08-2009)

<sup>46</sup> BESENYŐ JÁNOS: Magyar logisztikus Szudánban – [www.fn.hu](http://www.fn.hu) (26-08-2009)

<sup>47</sup> BESENYŐ JÁNOS: Magyar logisztikus Szudánban – [www.fn.hu](http://www.fn.hu) (26-08-2009)

main problems of the region (the parties not observance the Peace Agreement, the killing continues, the Sudanese government continues the support of the Janjaweed militia) asked the Security Council that the arms embargo be extended to cover the entire territory of Sudan, and also asked the Security Council is that the violence in Darfur genocide as equals in the discussion. The EP asked Sudanese government to facilitate the relief workers, the visa and travel permits to be obtained. The EP also condemns the continuing support of the Janjaweed militia.<sup>48</sup> The EU welcomed the joint UN-AU operation, the plan of the UNAMID, and the Council asked the international community to assist in the transition from the AMIS mission, and stated that the EU will continue to support until the UNAMID takes over the control.<sup>49</sup> Like NATO, the European Union did not disregard the region even after the beginning of UNAMID. In 2008, urged the Sudanese authorities to stop using planes painted white, because they are deliberately confused with the United Nations aircraft, and all parties had asked to respect the Ceasefire Agreement and international humanitarian law, human rights conventions and Security Council resolutions, and to ensure that the UNAMID can do its task.<sup>50</sup> The European Union will be an ever closer relationship with Africa and the African Union, so I think the EU will also continue to provide assistance to the African continent, because its security in Europe is also affected. Whether through migration or that the war-torn country could become a well place to terrorist.

#### **In conclusion ...**

This article demonstrated how many actors involved, how many organizations, groups, circles of interest are in the Darfur conflict, both sides of the fighting, both sides attempted solutions. Perhaps this complexity is the reason for why a difficult task to resolve the conflict, to achieve peace, because more players have more interests to meet and more difficult to find a common position, to reach a solution. But in light of the foregoing, it is showing well, the organizations which providing assistance in the conflict are necessary. And although their work hampered by several factors – violence, attacks – yet managed to save many lives, make a safer place to live. Actual living conditions and adequate security, however, only a lasting peace can give.

<sup>48</sup> <http://www.epa.oszk.hu/00800/00877/00995/pdf/03200322.pdf> (27-08-2009)

<sup>49</sup> <http://www.epa.oszk.hu/00800/00877/00995/pdf/03200322.pdf> (27-08-2009)

<sup>50</sup> [http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/102913.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/102913.pdf) (27-08-2009)