



**REPORT ON**

**THE ANNUAL PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS SEMINAR  
SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE  
4-5 OCTOBER 2007**

**SUPPORT FROM THE BRITISH PEACE SUPPORT TEAM –  
SOUTH AFRICA**

**Submitted by the Institute for Security Studies  
To the BPST-SA, Pretoria, 30 November 2007**

**ANNUAL PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS SEMINAR**  
**Yankee Stadium, Pretoria, 4-5 October 2007**

**COMPLEX EMERGENCIES: SECURITY CHALLENGES IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY -  
IMPLICATIONS FOR UN, AU AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE OPERATIONS**

**Background**

1. The South African National War College (SANWC) is the flagship and military institution of excellence of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF). The 2007 annual peace support operations seminar for the SANWC was held at the South African Medical Health Services (SAMHS) Auditorium, the Yankee Stadium, from 4-5 October. The seminar formed part of the SANWC's module of the Joint Senior Command and Staff Programme (JSCSP). The JSCSP Curriculum entails a module on Military Operations other than War (MOOTW), and includes PSO as one of the subjects presented under this module. The MOOTW serves as a framework for applying military decision-making processes to the peace support operations environment.
2. At the time of the Learners consisted of 93 officers from the SANDF, drawn from the Army, Navy, Air Force and the Medical Health Services, and seven international officers from Botswana, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.
3. The purpose of this report is to outline the conduct of the annual SANWC PSO Seminar for 2007.

**Facilitation**

4. The seminar was facilitated by the Training for Peace (TfP) Programme at the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), with funding from the British Peace Support Team-South Africa (BPST-SA). The British funding follows the withdrawal of traditional Norwegian funding on the technical grounds of non-military spending. On the side of the College, coordination was led by Colonel MM Walters (SANDF) and Lieutenant Colonel Richard Hill (British Royal Marines), with Festus Aboagye on the side of the ISS.

**Theme and Purpose**

5. The theme for the seminar since 2004 was: Complex Emergencies: Security Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century – Implications for UN, AU and International Peace Operations. With this theme, the main purpose of the seminar was to prepare selected officers for senior appointments at the operational level by developing their command, staff and analytical skills. It also aims to broaden the professional understanding of the learners on single-service, joint and multinational operations, as well as the management of defence and wider aspects of conflict.
6. The theme and purpose of the seminar was informed by the argument that the primary role of defence forces in safeguarding national sovereignty, including

territorial integrity and defence against external aggression, was changing in the post-cold war era. This change has been brought about by the changing nature of intra-state conflicts, impacting on vulnerable populations and engendering humanitarian crises. Since the end of the Cold War, the prevalence of intra-state conflicts in Africa—particularly in the Mano River Union area of West Africa, the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa—has had serious ramifications for national, regional and human security. This insecurity has resulted from such factors as the serious violations of human rights and war crimes, the displacement of large segments of populations as refugees and internally displaced persons, and the proliferation of small arms and light weapons for the illegal exploitation of natural resources, more often than not culminating in the destruction or collapse of states.

7. Essentially, an even more compelling case for such emphasis on PSO relates to the 'non-traditional' role of protecting human rights during peacekeeping in post-conflict countries. Since the end of the Cold War, peacekeeping has gained additional significance as a crucial multidimensional conflict management tool, employing not only military, but also police and civilian components, increasingly focusing on complex missions and tasks, such as establishing the rule of law, including reform of governance and security sector institutions.

8. Thus, the long-held notion that peace support operations are a secondary role of such forces is giving way to the view that it is a crucial intervention mechanism and a fundamental pre-occupation of defence and security forces. This, perhaps, is the most cogent reason why the College, being the SANDF's flagship and military institution of excellence, finds it compelling to place the MOOTW and PSO on the course curriculum.

9. In global UN terms, it is estimated that as at 30 October 2006, some 3,874 African police officers were part of the total deployed police strength of 8,488 personnel under UN command (CIC 2006:158). This amounted to 45.6 percent. Considering that in March 2006, there were an estimated 2,037 African officers out of 7,371 UN police, or 27.6 percent, the African contribution was up by 18 percent.

10. Within Africa, AU police—now numbering some 1,339 personnel—have for the first time been deployed in the African Mission in Sudan-Darfur (AMIS) since October 2004. Together with this AMIS contribution (1,339), African countries currently would be contributing about 5,213 experts to peace missions globally. This is even expected to go up with the planned deployment of about 3,300 police experts and 19 Formed Police Units (FPU, each up to 140 personnel), the majority of whom are expected to come from Africa, as part of the 26-000 strong AU-UN Hybrid Operation for Darfur, UNAMID, in addition to 19,950 military personnel. As at June 2007, 36 African countries were contributing 19,325 uniformed personnel to UN peace missions, in addition to the additional contribution of 7,700 to AMIS, and the 1,700 troops to the African Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). This brings the total African deployments to some 28,725. By mid-2008, therefore, Africa will be expected to be contributing about 45,000 peacekeepers.

11. Long before these statistics reached these levels, several SADC member states had started to contribute resources to UN and AU peacekeeping operations. With the establishment of the SADC Standby Force, institutions such as the SANWC (and the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre, RPTC, Harare), will be

expected to contribute towards quality training of the region's human resources, as part of the regional standby component of the African Standby Force (ASF).

12. Coupled with the fast-changing environment of complex (modern) peacekeeping in the post-Cold War era, these commitments will potentially pose several challenges to the managers of peacekeeping, nationally and regionally.

### **Conduct of the Seminar**

13. Besides the opening session that also included a keynote address, the programme for the seminar comprised three sessions that aimed to further explore issues around the following sub-themes;

- Post-cold war peacekeeping trends, challenges and opportunities
- Emerging regional architectures and interventions
- Emerging challenges, and international architectures and intervention

14. The seminar was privileged to have had Major General (Rtd) Henry K. Anyidoho, the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General Designate for UNAMID, as the keynote speaker. It is to be recalled that Major General Anyidoho was also the former Deputy Force Commander of the UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). General Anyidoho focused his address on the topic: Darfur, Key Challenges and Lessons.

15. He started by emphasising the appropriateness of the theme in contemporary global crisis that are posing considerable challenges to the UN, AU and the international community in their search for appropriate, effective and timely responses. His focus on Africa and the UN, however, was based on the fact that Africa is the continent that is most ravaged by conflicts of varying degrees, coupled with the fundamental responsibility of the UN for global peace and security. His address materially explored the background to the Darfur conflict, the exacerbating factors, the role of the peace process, the contribution and challenges of the African Mission in Sudan (AMIS), and UN approaches that have culminated in the establishment of Security Council Resolution 1769 (2007), authorising the deployment of UNAMID. The main lessons drawn by General Anyidoho included, but were not limited, to the following:

- The decision to launch operations should be informed by careful consideration and analysis, and the need for commensurate resources to back up such policy decisions. This should include the capacity of force protection, as well as the capacity in creating and maintaining an immediate positive impact
- The need for the AU to tap into the expertise and resources of the UN system, as well as reduce its absolute dependence on donor support for complex operations, coupled with the need for transparent donor support. As well, the AU should speed up its efforts in building capacity rather than experimenting in peace support operations
- Careful selection of mediation/negotiation teams, with the full confidence of the conflicting parties, to facilitate the attainment of a high degree of an all-inclusive agreement, and the establishment of benchmarks for an

appropriate end state, including an exit strategy to the handover of the mission to the UN

- The requirement for a high degree of clarity of the role of regional players and a careful balancing act in any decision to provide incentives to the parties
- The need for military and police officers to acquire mediation and negotiation skills, if possible, through courses of learning
- The need for the UN to learn useful lessons from the Darfur situation, including constructive techniques of dialogue

16. The following is the list of the other national, regional and international experts who served as resource persons for the seminar (see attached programme):

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| a) Margaret Novicki, Director UNIC:   | Global UN Trends: Policy Perspectives  |
| b) Festus B. Aboagye, Head, ISS/TfP:  | African Peace and Security Architecture: Challenges & Prospects & African PK Trends: Policy Perspectives |
| c) Angela McIntyre, Consultant:       | Impunity: Child Soldiers   |
| d) Dr. Alhaji Marong, SCSL:           | War Crimes & Crimes Against Humanity: the Case of Darfur   |
| e) Wayne Hayde, UNIFIL:               | Conduct & Discipline: UN Policies & Measures   |
| f) Colonel Gyllensporre Dennis, EUMS: | EU Security Policy: ARTEMIS and EUFOR  |
| g) JJ Messner, Director Progs, IPOA:  | Private Security Companies: U.S. Africa policy and the role of the private sector                        |
| h) Raenette Taljaard, HS Foundation:  | Private Security Companies: What regulatory framework  |

17. The closing remarks at the end of the seminar were delivered by Major General MA Ntshinga, General Office Commanding (GOC), Training Command.

18. The methodology of the seminar involved presentations and case studies by the expert facilitators, followed by discussions and brief remarks by the respective chair persons.

19. In addition to a number of handouts and ISS publications that were made available at the seminar, the Learners were each issued with a CD copy of all the notes and presentations, as per the programme.

## 20. Conclusion

21. The 2007 annual SANWC Seminar on peace support operations contributed to improving the knowledge of the Learners on the JSCSP course about global and regional peacekeeping issues, trends, challenges, by providing them with insights into complex modern peacekeeping. The seminar is therefore deemed to have helped in building the foundation upon which the Learners can build further understanding and skills in analysing the complex issues around such issues.

22. On this note, the ISS, on behalf of the SANWC and the BPST-SA, expresses sincere thanks and appreciation to the keynote Speaker and all the resource persons, who provided expert presentations at the seminar. More so, special thanks go to the UN (DPKO), and the leadership of UNIFIL and UNAMID, as well as the chief executives of the SCSL and the EUMS in Brussels. Last but by no means least we wish to thank the BPST-SA for the funding support towards the seminar. It is our hope that the BPST-SA would consider providing similar support in the coming years.

23. Finally, the ISS is grateful for the opportunity to support the efforts of the SANWC and assures the College of its readiness to provide collaborative support in the future.

**Annex:**

A. Programme.



**THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE**

## **PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS SEMINAR**

**COMPLEX EMERGENCIES: SECURITY CHALLENGES IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY -  
IMPLICATIONS FOR UN, AU AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE OPERATIONS**

**Yankee Stadium, SAMHS Training Formation  
Thaba Tshwane, 4-5 October 2007**



**Co-organised by the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), Pretoria, and  
funded by The British Peace Support Training Team-South Africa**

**DAY 1: THURSDAY, 4 OCTOBER 2007**

CHAIR SESSIONS I-II: WAYNE HAYDE, UNIFIL

CHAIR SESSION III: BRIGADIER GENERAL ANSUYAH FAKIR (Director, Planning &amp; Strategy Office)

SRL	TIME	ITEM/SUBJECT	RESPONSIBILITY
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
<b>SESSION I: OPENING</b>			
1	08:30-09:00	Arrival & administrative arrangements	SANWC (Coordinator)
2	09:00-09:30	Setting the Scene Opening & Welcome:	<b>Festus B. Aboagye</b> , Head, ISS/TfP <b>Brig Gen W. Nkonyeni</b> , Cmtt SANWC
3	09:30-10:30	<b>Keynote Address:</b> Darfur: Key Challenges and Lessons	<b>Maj Gen (Rtd) HK Anyidoho</b> , DSRSG UNAMID
4	10:30-11:00	<b>Tea/Coffee</b>	SANWC (Coordinator)
<b>SESSION II: POST-COLD WAR PEACEKEEPING TRENDS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES</b>			
5	11:00-12:15	<b>Global UN Trends:</b> Policy Perspectives	<b>Margaret Novicki</b> , Director UNIC
6	12:15-13:00	Discussion	<b>Chair</b>
7	13:00-14:00	<b>Lunch</b>	SANWC (Coordinator)
<b>SESSION III: EMERGING REGIONAL ARCHITECTURES AND INTERVENTIONS</b>			
8	14:00-15:15	<b>African Peace and Security Architecture:</b> Challenges & Prospects <b>African PK Trends:</b> Policy Perspectives	<b>Festus B. Aboagye</b> , Head, ISS/TfP
9	15:15-15:45	Tea/Coffee	SANWC (Coordinator)
10	15:45-16:30	Discussions	<b>Chair</b>
11	16:30-16:45	Administrative arrangements	SANWC (Coordinator)

**DAY 2: FRIDAY, 5 OCTOBER 2007**

CHAIR SESSIONS IV: COLONEL GYLLENSPORRE DENNIS, EUMS

SRL	TIME	ITEM/SUBJECT	RESPONSIBILITY
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
<b>SESSION IV: EMERGING GLOBAL CHALLENGES, ARCHITECTURES AND INTERVENTIONS</b>			
1	08:30-10:30	<b>Impunity:</b> Child Soldiers <b>War Crimes &amp; Crimes Against Humanity:</b> the Case of Darfur <b>Conduct &amp; Discipline:</b> UN Policies & Measures	<b>Angela McIntyre</b> , Consultant <b>Dr. Alhaji Marong</b> , SCSL <b>Wayne Hayde</b> , UNIFIL
3	10:30-10:45	<b>Tea/Coffee</b>	SANWC (Coordinator)
4	10:45-11:45	Discussion	<b>Chair</b>
<b>SESSION IV: CONTINUED</b>			
5	11:50-13:00	<b>EU Security Policy:</b> ARTEMIS and EUFOR <b>Private Security Companies:</b> U.S. Africa policy and the role of the private sector	<b>Colonel Gyllensporre Dennis</b> , EUMS <b>JJ Messner</b> , Director Programmes, IPOA
6	13:00-14:00	<b>Lunch</b>	SANWC (Coordinator)
<b>SESSION IV: CONTINUED</b>			
7	14:00-14:30	<b>Private Security Companies:</b> What regulatory framework	<b>Raenette Taljaard</b> , HS Foundation
8	14:30-15:30	Discussion	<b>Chair</b>
9	15:30-15:45	Tea/Coffee	SANWC (Coordinator)
10	15:45-16:30	Closing Remarks	<b>Maj Gen MA Ntshinga</b> , GOC Trg Comd