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## An Evaluation of the Angolan Government Strategies in the Resolution of the Internal Armed Conflict (1992-2002)

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### **Abstract:**

*An evaluation of the Angolan Government Strategies in the Resolution of the Internal Armed Conflict, although research has been done showing that the conflict in Africa in general and in Sub-Sahara region, and in Angola particular has caused harm to the Angolan population and the international humanitarian intervention was necessary to minimize the conflict negative effects, although it was not sufficient to stop the calamity that decimate thousands of Angolans. The main objective for the call was intended to awaken international community to the danger that African countries and its Sub-regions were undergoing so that they could help to find resolutions for peace agreements for this region in particular and for Africa as a whole.*

*This work is not only breaking the ground but save to bridge to the gap between what others researchers had coved and recent challenge that are bedevilling the conflict in African countries in general and in Angola in particular. The study however gives an emphasis, open new ways and increase the value for further researches that wish to venture on this field of study. This study is resumed in a dialogue between the researcher, the participants and other stakeholders whose contribution was relevant for the success of this research. Qualitative was the methodology approach. It is an attempt to understand the perception and perspectives of the various key players and all other stakeholders. Is believed that the participants have the idea of how important their suggestions so that the decision makers bring up mechanisms and policies that can benefit the suffered communities.*

*The data collection devices were important though there were advantages and disadvantages. In this study the researcher used questionnaire, interviews, and observation analysis. In undertaking this study, the researcher encounters challenges mainly with the governmental institutions and officials who have kept the important information. Participants were chosen using the random sampling approach. The samples were appropriate for the purpose of the study and met the desired outcome. Interviews were important by generating empirical data.*

*This research came to add value to the body of knowledge on the topic and to bridge the existing gape on the field of study. The practical and theoretical applications, findings and implications can be useful for future researches.*

**Keywords:** *Armed conflict, international intervention, conflict management, poverty*

### **1. Introduction**

The conflict in some countries across Africa especially in the Sudan, DRC, RCA, Nigeria, Burundi, Somali, Libya, Republic Central Africa and many others and Angola in particular has led to a serious poverty problems, causing therefore the calls for the intervention of the International community in general and African Institutions in particular. It seems that peace Settlement is the only way out although there some resistance for those war beneficiaries since these is the way they get reach; therefore the research comes to point to the need for the intervention at the highest level.

It is also not much convenient to those institutions and organizations that a research of this nature is allowed because seem to expose their illegal activities. Conflicts are a common phenomenon not only in Africa, but in the world in general, and its effects are not limited only to Africa or to the affected regions, but to the world at large since the migrations and other calamities that are the result of the conflicts have affected countries distant such as Europe and America. Therefore, the study appeals for extend attention to all institutions and countries.

The objectives of this research is to call upon the attention of African and International Institutions to end of the armed conflicts in the Continent and accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the continent in to the global level: to promote and defend African common passions on issues of common interest and its peoples; to achieve peace, security and self-sufficiency; To promote democracy, human rights, freedom of speech, good governance, health and wellbeing, lastly to call the attention both political and administrative institutions to foster the best way for the stability and development in African.

#### *1.1. Backgrounds to the Study*

The centuries that the African continent suffers from invasions, slavery, colonization and negative influences of other peoples who have exploited the African people by blending the continent with centuries of development lagging behind the evils that the West and its allies have imposed on African countries which is why the continent, despite possessing the reserves of the world, is also the poorest continent in terms of human and technological developments. It

should be stressed that a large part of Africa's problems are not of African origin, or they are not caused by Africans but by the external forces using Africans to fight against Africans. These invading forces have made the continent a confederation for the testing of new weapons and destabilizing the countries in this way have looted the wealth illegally without paying the cost, and even more, they decry thousands of innocent people, as is the happening on our days in Libya and other countries of the continent

African continent is known as the battle ground for all the time, when the super powers create a new weapon the come to Africa for testing purpose and this diabolic strategy is decimating millions of people of all ages. There is instability all over the consisting 53 African states and this has cost to the continent to be behind of others in terms of development.

Angola is one of the largest countries situated on Southern of Africa border with DRC, Zambia, Congo Brazzaville and Namibia in the South. Its population is approximately twenty six million people. Its population is divided in three main tribes Ovimbundu who account for more than a third of the population, followed by the Ambundu with about a quarter, and the Bakongo with more than 10%. Lower demographic weight has the Lunda - Còkwe, the Ovambo, and the Nyaneka - Nkhumbi, the Ganguela and the Xindonga.

### 1.2. Statement of the Problem

Africa is not part of the highest decision making organ of the world United Nations and this affect the decisions made by that Assembly, simply because the Continent is kind of marginalized. The study is to call the attentions upon all the heads of state, Africa top Organization Leaders, governments, Africa Institutions and all the stakeholders for reflections and to find a way to lift up the Continent, because there is more to benefit if there is peace environment than in the war.

Africa is divided by blocks and the highest African Institution is the African Union "AU" and also has a representative body, the Pan African Parliament, which consists of 265 members elected by the national parliaments of the AU member states.

The AU's intervention to its member states is not strong enough because of the lack of self-sufficiency in term of the organization resources and because of that is relying on other institution helps and those helpers have influence over the AU decisions because of the their donations. There's a reminiscent of the population consists of nomadic type of life called Khoisan tribe. Searching for green pastures for their animals, unrest and periodic drought make this group to move from one place to another in searching for food based of fruits, roots, fish and bush meat. The contrary has no timeline history of tension and violence between bribes and regions; however we cannot deny the existence of moderate tension among the different ethnic groups for the establishment of domain and leadership, these dating back centuries.

Moreover these disputes between tribes continued and two main issues have driven the internal conflict in Angola. The two political forces, MPLA and UNITA had different ideological, visions and principles in the Angolan social fabric and the leaderships were not compatible with each other, despite having a common goal to end Portuguese colonial occupation. Although both had socialist tendencies, the two groups positioned themselves as "Marxist-Leninist" and "Anti-Communist", respectively, in order to mobilize international support

In seeking to defeat the rebel movements, the UNITA increased arms band support to local tribal and other militias that have come to be known as Janjaweed. Their members composed mostly of Arab Black African Muslims who herd cattle, camels and other livestock. With active government support, the militias have attacked villages systematically, targeting communities that share ethnicity with the rebel groups, killing, looting, and displacing and polluting water supplies

## 2. Conceptual Framework

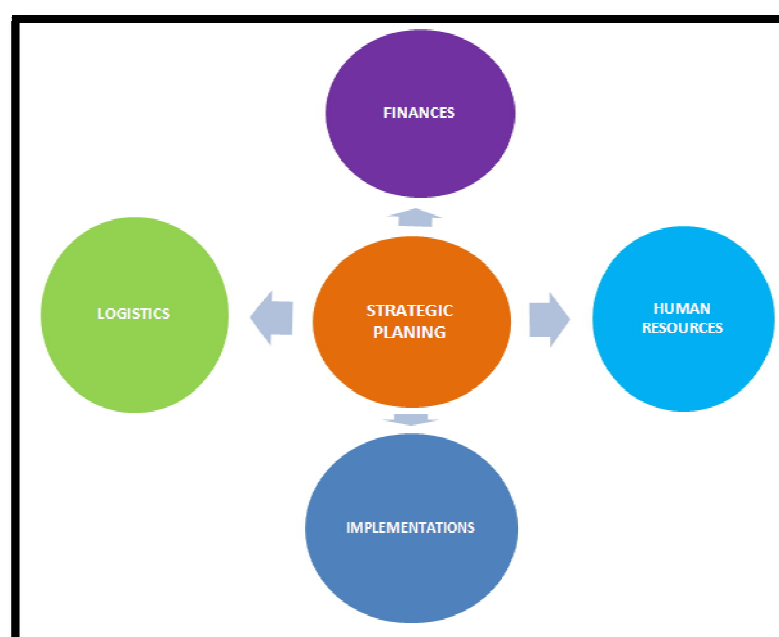


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

The figure shows the strategies implemented by the Angolan government and the mechanisms created to accelerate the implementation of peacekeeping policies drafted for the resolution of the conflict in Angola. Therefore, was necessary to put in place human, financial and logistical conditions for the successful implementation of the peacekeeping mission.

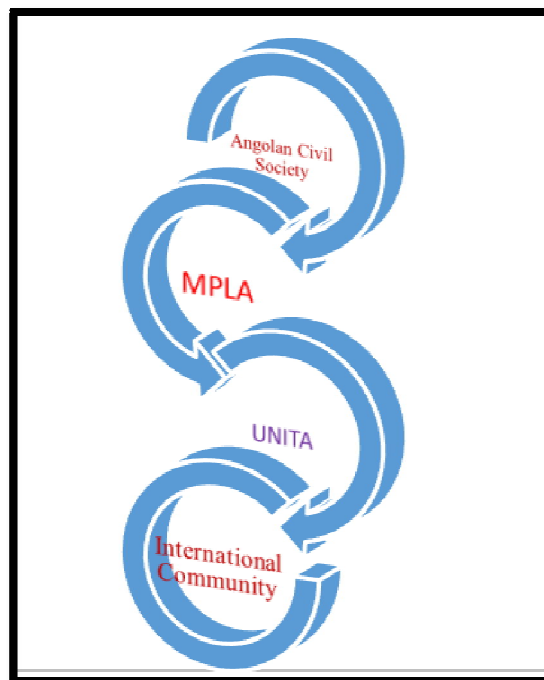


Figure 2: Nationalistic Thought

The figure illustrate that, although the international community was present into the process, it is believed that the success of the negotiation was granted by the desire of Angolans people to see the nation free from the disruption caused by the conflict during the time it lasted. Also the negotiating parties have placed the nation's interest above partisan colours and above the individual desires to give a way to a realistic negotiation with definite objectives that brought peace to that Angola cried for.

The success of the negotiations was a result of the desire that the parties had to found means to bring peace into the country at all costs. In that moment the Angolan people were desperate, frustrated by a dream that never becomes reality, and a daily postponed hope. Country where mothers saw their children dying for an explicit cause, massacre occurred between brethren. That moment politicians were engaged in the resolution of the greater problem that sickens the country

### 2.1. Research Objectives

The researcher understands that the success of every study is anchored on sound research objectives. Therefore the objectives of this study include the following objectives:

- To evaluate the strategies that was implemented by the Angolan Government to resolve and manage the internal conflict.
- To analyze the role-played by International Organizations and the role-played by African Union and other African Institutions in Angolan Conflict Management and Resolution.
- To find out the challenges and constraints that affected African Union, International organizations and Angolan Government in managing the conflict in Angola and other African member's states.
- To evaluate the impact of the Conflict to the Angolan civilians population.
- To evaluate if peace is beneficial to all Angolan citizens without exclusion.
- To find out if the peace in Angola had beneficial contribution to all African member states mostly to the regional institutions and neighbouring countries?
- To assess how is the International community responded to the peace in Angola.
- To recommend ways of frosting managing and improving the effectiveness of conflict resolution strategies in African countries by the African Union and other similar situations across the Continent.

### 2.2. Research Questions

Some of the research questions to be answered include the following:

- What is the role of International Institutions such as UN, African Union and other international Institutions in Angola?
- Which strategies were used by Angolan Government to resolve the problem and bring peace in the Country?
- There are any other African institutions and International Community helped in the Angolan crisis?

- What are the challenges and constraints affecting the African Union and other International institutions in managing and resolving the conflict in the Countries member's states?
- Is peace is beneficial to all Angolan citizens' population without exclusion?
- Is peace in Angola had benefit to all African member states mostly to the regional institutions and neighbouring countries?
- How is the International community responded to the peace in Angola?

### 2.3. Purpose of the Study

The research sought to add value and alternative views on the issue of peacekeeping management by the local government to deal with internal conflict issues. It also understood to be of great challenges and management constraints faced by the international and regional organization to provide insight into how the Angolan government has worked tirelessly to solve its own problems. Of course, there are many researches done on peacekeeping operations in Africa and other parts of the world, but most are focused on the role played by the UN and its related institutions and the role played by the African institutions. Therefore, this study will help other researchers to conduct their studies based on the country's own performance and government efforts in searching peace by any cost for its people.

### 2.4. Assumptions

The assumptions that guided this study are as follows:

- It was assumed that the resources required to complete the research would be available especially the books, reports and publications containing information about how Angolan government resolved the conflicts between major political movements.
- The respondents would not hesitate to participate, contribute and would not conceal vital information.
- The researcher would be in focused, good health and be able to complete this research.

### 2.5. Definition of Special Terms

The special terms used in this study are to be understood within the context below:

- According to Mitchell and Banks (1998:8 I) Armed conflict is the as conflicts in which the parties uses guns and there is mass displacement of civilians.
- Peacekeeping refers to activities intended to create conditions that favour lasting peace (UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)).
- Humanitarian Assistance: This is the form of assistance that is given in crises situation such as food aid, water, medicine, clothes and shelter.
- Conflict management is the process of limiting the negative aspects of conflict while increasing the positive aspects of conflict (De Church & Marks, 2001)
- War is a state of armed conflict between states, governments, societies and informal paramilitary groups, such as mercenaries, insurgents and militias. It is generally characterized by extreme violence, aggression, destruction, and mortality, using regular or irregular military forces. (Cambridge Dictionary, August 2016)

## 3. Review of Related Literature

This chapter focuses on the review of published and unpublished literature on worldwide Armed Conflict with special emphasis on the Angola's Conflict, therefore the theoretical framework of this research study is particularly designed for collecting and presenting primary data relevant to the research topic. It is an important section of this study because the ideas, concepts and terms surrounding the study were in-depth analysed in detail to make clear for the understanding of the subject matter revelled by other researchers. It is important to note the importance of literature control at this point.

Borg, et al, 1993:50, assert that a literature review is conducted to determine 'what is known' about specific research problem. In this study a literature search was conducted to evaluate the strategies adopted by the Angolan government in resolving the internal armed conflict. The review was done in response to the evaluation of the Angolan Government Strategies in the Resolution of the Internal Armed Conflict, and the mechanism set by Angolan government to bring peace in the country, and this make necessary for the Literature Review making use of other people's work. The following is a review of the previous works on the subject matter from various scholars who have dedicated themselves to write on the same concerns or related subject matter. These write ups will help the researcher to find missing gaps in the field of research.

For the review of related literature, is necessary to formulate a research problem and defined the strategies to find solution and determine the direction of the fieldwork. De Vos, 1998:48, agues that, literature review is defined as the procedure that assists the researcher in planning the narratives for the actual research. At the end of the process, the relevant literature review process determines to draw relevant conclusions.

### 3.1. Conflict Definitions

Was found necessary to bring on our attention some conflict definitions to have an understanding of the phenomenon that not only is in constant change but also its authors are busy modernizing the methods of action and strategies. Isard 1992:1, assert that "Conflict is a phenomenon that is an important part of human existence and a natural part of our daily lives". According to Mayer, 2000:3, conflict may be viewed as a feeling, a disagreement, a real or perceived incompatibility of interests, inconsistent worldviews, or a set of behaviours. And within organizations and governments,

which are changing, and being changed, but in some cases the conflict is prevalent. Scholtes 1998:44 in dealing with the issue, he highlights the role of leaders to create systems, which allow conflict to be managed rather than abandoned. The competency model of leadership, view that the managing conflict is often a primary or secondary competency and it's understood that managing conflict is different from resolving conflict.

The ideologue who advocates the conflict management perspective, believe that conflict can be good and bad, this dualistic view can cause confusion even though it is believed that its based in the principle of making war to end the war or to maintain the conflict to achieve other ends. It's important to underline that conflicts devastate the country and must be managed as quickly as possible and find means for passive solution. The important thing is not only the end results but also the process to achieve the results. Putnam, 1994; Walton, Cutcher- Gereshenfedl, Ohbuchi and Suzuki, 2003; "conflict might spur the development of innovative ideas, point at a need to re-organize, and lead to improved processes and systems". How do we know success at managing conflict?

### 3.2. Sources of Conflict

The disagreement between the pious parties after the proclamation of independence, associated with excessive urge ambition of power by the belligerents, the lack of passion of the homeland and its people, miss-communication, the needs which drive individuals ambitions among others are considered as the most burning factors of the armed conflict that plagued Angola for many years. Therefore the sources of conflict play a critical role in determining appropriate ways to the conflict management. According to Mayer (2009:9), the six major sources of conflict include methods of communication, emotions, history, values, structures and needs which drive individuals. Thus, Mayer called it "the wheel of conflict".

### 3.3. Research Design

Since the focus of this research will entail a personal and professional dialogue with the stakeholders the methodological approach will was qualitative. Jankwicz 2000:90 assert that, a research design provides the glue that brings the research project together. The case study approach was used in this study. This research it's a phenomenological study, because it is an attempt to understand the perceptions and Perspectives of the Armed Conflict in Angola. Moreover the researcher understood that research design is used to structure the research, to show how all the major parts of the research project; the samples or groups, measures, treatments or programs and methods of assignment work together to address the central research problems and questions.

Bush and Burns 1953:31 define research design as "a set of advanced decisions that make up the master plan, specifying methods and procedures for collecting and analysing the information needed". Therefore a research design is function configuration of the cautions and activities by which the researcher will present the problem statement and definition, searching, gathering, sifting of information, findings conclusions and recommendations in a systematic way.

The qualitative approach or phenomenological approach and quantitative approach are considered the two types of research methods more used. The qualitative and quantitative methods ones are put together can be called also the mixed method approach. Therefore this study will use both techniques in order to mitigate problems and insufficiencies caused by using only one method.

### 3.4. Sampling

The Sampling Population for this study consisted of Angolan Citizens, the members of all across the society who were direct and indirect involved in the conflict and in the peacekeeping mission in Angola, and the civilians which are the most vulnerable target group in this study. The targeted groups whom the researcher aims to interview and observe are specifically those who clearly understood the reasons of the conflict, those who were directly involved such as the members of the Army of both sides, politicians, NGOs, army higher officials, journalists, police officers who participated in the conflict.

Army High Officers	15
Soldier of National Army	28
Police Officers	20
Non-Government Organization	15
Members of the Society	35
Journalists	10
Widows	15
Orphans	10
Total	148

Table 1

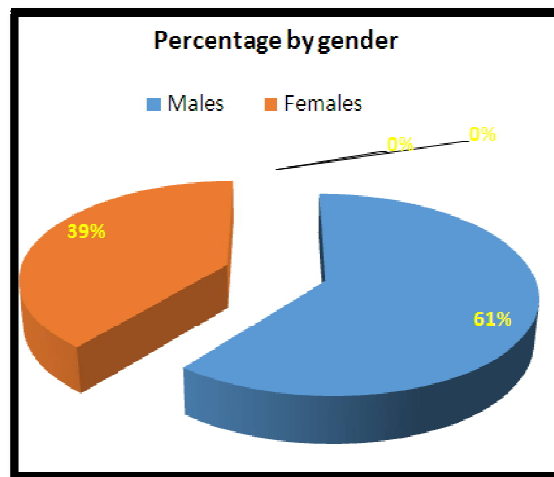


Figure 3

The Figure 3 describes respondents in the gender category, to show that this study took into account this criterion of selection so that the results were the most real possible

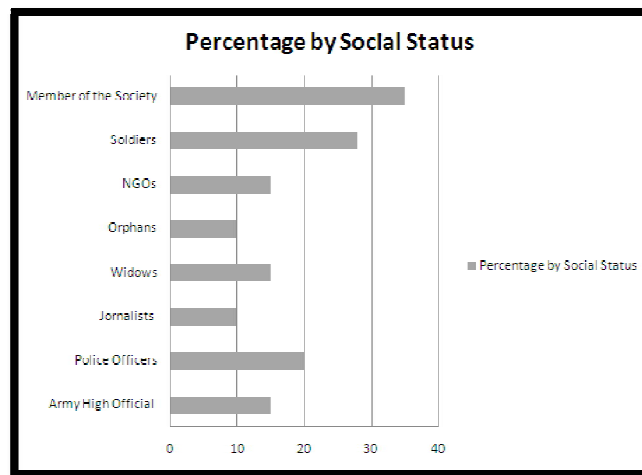


Figure 4

The figure 4 in reference describes the respondents in the category of social statutes, to give voice to all the partner contracts and each one to express their point of view according to what it ended on the matter, thus showing that this study took care of consideration elemental elements which brought results that gave rise to the most diverse opinions

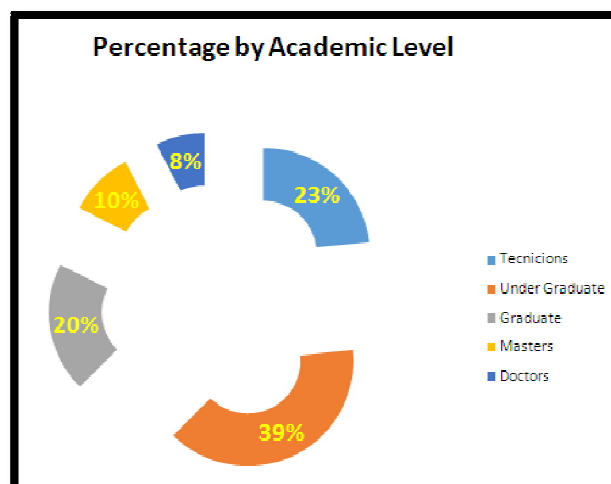


Figure 5

The figure 5 describes respondents in their academic level category, to find the diversity of opinion so that could single out the most realistic respondent thought of mind so that the study would achieve its target by having results that brings up the real feeling of the different categories of respondents.

### 3.5. Research Instruments

In the best interest to gather credible results translated into useful and relevant data for the success of the research, both the primary and secondary sources were used to gather essential information to the research findings. Therefore questionnaires were designed and distributed through e-mail and hand-to-hand for all those who were receptive and available and could not have a direct interview with the researcher. On another hand even those who were with the researcher face to face, the questionnaires were also distributed to allow everyone to express their mind freely what couldn't express before the researcher

Face-to-face interviews were carried out successfully and the participation of the respondents was relevant and worthy of note. The attitude and behaviour of the participants was decisive for the final result of this research. Because of the insufficiency of available material the researcher also makes use of libraries, the internet, newspapers or magazines, news broadcast of the Angolan and international media and all other articles deemed necessary to collect useful data.

#### 3.5.1. Questionnaires

Burns and Bush (2006:98) define a questionnaire as set of carefully structured questions desired to provide systematic information in a particular subject. (Robson 1995:105) was of the opinion that no survey can be done successfully without the use of questionnaires. This is because questionnaires are flexible enough to allow the respondents to answer them at any time, they are free and relaxed.

The researcher finds important to use questionnaires because it enables the respondents to provide essential information in both qualitative and quantitative forms. As previously mentioned other questionnaires were distributed through the colleges and good Samaritans (friends) who make themselves available and followed by phone calls to remind the respondents. Distribution of questionnaires through one on one was possible because of the relations with many people, friends, colleges and relatives and the method was very fast and simple to transmit information, that why the respondents were able to answer these questionnaires on time. Some questionnaires were distributed directly to the respondents by the researcher.

#### 3.5.2. Interviews

Gay 1996:223, assert that the unique purpose of interviews is to collect data, which cannot be obtained in another way. Interview is a conversation between two or more interviewer (s) and interviewee (s) where questions are asked by the interviewer in order to obtain the necessary information from the interviewee. Interviews are sources for obtaining statements that validate the information ascertained in the research on a particular situation. The participants provide information that helps the researcher build the subject matter that the study requires. This way it is necessary to select the participants to be interviewed to provide information that contributes to the solution of the problem.

Bush and Burns (2006:89) defined an interview as "a purposeful discussion between two or more people" in both qualitative and quantitative research; interviews are the most common method of data collection the face-to face for the in-depth understandings of a situation and its context. Tuckman (1999:237) suggested that qualitative interviews are meant to be flexible and dynamic, and are described to as non-directive, unstructured, non-standardized, and interviews can be formal or informal.

#### 3.5.3. Observations

Observation is one of the stages of the scientific method. It consists of perceiving by some means the actions, habits, attitudes, behaviours of people or the characteristic of a situation. This happens through how to see (by the sense of vision, either directly or through artificial means magnification. Observation is visualization by distance or closer, without at first the influence of the interpretive ideas of the observers. Rahn and Cannell (1957:83) argue that observation is the systematic recording, analysing and interpreting of people's behaviour. In this case in particular the researcher observed the: behaviour, attitude, beliefs, experiences and thoughts through the research period.

## 4. Data Analysis

The presentation focusing specifically on the analysis and discussion of the collected data based on the responses of the participants who witnessed and took partake in the Angolan Conflict resolution and management, and how the African Institutions and their leaders responded in this cause. All the important results collected during the research are clearly discussed and presented under topics and sub-topics in this study.

### 4.1. Causes of Conflict in Angola

The riches of a country are a source of prosperity for its people, but in Africa up to some time ago the riches of the country was synonymous of problems, all because the super powers have their eyes turned to the developing rich countries as source of extraction of resources illegally and this has cost the African rich countries so many problems. Moreover the so called superpowers beside of hunting other people's wealth in the most violent way, they are also in the business of weapons that at all costs should promote and this causes them to smoke wars in order to sell weapons and rehearsal new weapons and Africa has been the elected continent with the help of the ambitious local leaders that accept to butcher their own people in exchange of few dollars.

Therefore the external influence and interference is one of the biggest reasons that fomented the conflict because of the Angolan reaches. According Robson (1993:471) the managers to be recognized as effective and efficient in conflict management and resolution they have to first identify the root causes of the matter". In Angola the problem was identified but the solution took time because of the external interference of the so called super powers. It is known that the Angolan

society has been divided by conflict, politics and ethnic factors since the independence in 1975, and this cost to the nation a loss of millions of lives and to the citizens the greatest poverty and the conflict only ended in 2004 by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement after the death of Savimbi.

#### 4.1.1. The Negative Impacts of the Conflict

The war lasted for almost twenty seven years and the country was divested, and the last few months to the end of the conflict the violence was savour, the south part of the country suffered more destruction comparing with the north part and the populations life's was toughly affected. The levels of violence, although they have been felt in every part of country but in the south things were more violent in the crucial moments of the conflict. The cities such as Humbo, Bié, Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Moxíco and others were the most flagellated and the populations lived the greatest difficulties of the history and unsustainable times. Provinces above mentioned were highly affected, even thou the all country was under gun fire.

The direct consequences of the armed conflict on the lives of the populations in Angola, was not differs from other parties in the world, although each country has its own mechanism of recovery of armed conflict effects. However the negative effects of the conflict are the destruction both of the infrastructures and human lives and in addition every violent conflict causes great destruction of infrastructures, misery, poverty, lack of everything, frustration and all other social calamities.

Above all, the greatest consequence of the armed conflict is the loss of thousands of human lives that could never be replaced, no matter what can be done. Women and children who have lost their husbands and parents cannot be consoled with a house or car because these goods could never replace the loss of a father or husband

#### 4.1.2. The Increase of Misery

Participants are unanimous on the fact that seventeen years after the end of the Armed Conflict in Angola, the country is emerged in the deep crisis that greaves the misery among the population with the destruction of all the infrastructures such as hospitals, roads, Schools among others. The nearest places in the capital city, such as Nambuanguongo, Dondo and others could take a day to get there, the roads were all destroyed and there were no transports to deliver the products from the field to the city, people's needs increased and poverty among the population worsened.

The increase in misery in Angola after the armed conflict had to do with the lack of production of the essential goods because the fields were undermined and the financial resources were not enough to meet all the needs of the populations that, by the way, were many and the aid from the international community was crucial at this time to keep people alive.

The health system was the worst, but the Cuban contingent provided the minimum services because you could not do more. At this point the profiteers created mechanisms of easy enrichment looting what little it was for the people. This was how the Angolan elites were created at the expense of the people suffered.

#### 4.1.3. Land Grievances

Thebiggest complaints of the population consisted in having the minimum to have a life worthy as human being who lives in a country of great wealth but the majority of the population living below the line of extreme poverty. This raised complaints among the population because the families of the rulers had every good thing while the people suffered the most severe lack of everything. Military elites and politicians of the time created a very large chasm between rich and the poor citizen, and up to this day the issue continues to be the greatest challenge not only for politicians and decision-makers but to everyone that calls for significant changes.

The other reason for complaints is the lack of exchange rate stability that still continues to cause great problems for the most deprived populations, because every time the national currency (Kwanzas) loses weight in the exchange market, things increase in prices and wages continue in it and the people are suffering more and more.

Kindiki (2005:12) identifies that "the native administrations were designed during the Anglo-Egyptian condominium primarily as an instrument of rural pacification, with responsibilities for local and tribal conflict prevention and reconciliation". It is notable that government policies have sought to create mechanisms to keep everything under control, for example of the traditional authorities that depends on the government to carry out its duties from the past, long gone. Traditional authorities should not depend on the state to carry out their duties because they are independent institutions that must have autonomy to exercise their obligations as state partners. The stablished control of these forces by the government has been diminishing their potential and sovereignty of the traditional authorities by right

#### 4.1.4. The Emergence of Movements

Like what happened in many African Countries such as Zimbabwe, DRC Congo, South Africa and others, when the political managers failed to take concerns of the population, they lost the respect of the people. The educated Angolan youth and other groups have established new forums demanding immediate action from the central government by marching, Marches, protests, appeals and other forms of demonstrations that the citizen has the right to exercise without violence, to force the government in order to do more for the benefit of the people.



## 4.2. Need of Regional Organizations for Peacekeeping

### 4.2.1. UN Mandate

There is an urgent need to establish regional peace-building blocks or organizations under UN supervision for peacekeeping in member countries of these regions. because it is considered complex for UN the exercise of its functions to resolve all conflicts at the international or global level It is understood by the American Journal of the International Law (1995:83) that "from an international or global perspective the UN is seen to be the only institution with the depth and width necessary to address (but not always solve) violent conflict between or amongst the belligerents". Therefore the decentralization of its prime functions has been necessitated (even the League of Nations noted the validity of regional organizations for securing the maintenance of peace).

### 4.2.2. African Institutions Innervation in the Angolan Crisis

The interventions of the African institutions by themselves were not of great value, despite having shown interest in participating. So far Africa and its institutions have played a very insignificant role in resolving conflicts on the continent. This shows the weak capacity and dependence and subordination of other international institutions. African regional blocs still play a non-intervening role when they are not under the umbrella of United Nations or other International Institutions; Africans expect more from African Institutions as mentors of peace and freedom of member countries.

### 4.2.3. Interventions and State Sovereignty

It's understood that state sovereignty is a concept that attracts varied interpretations and applications within domestic and international discourses. According to the dictionary State Sovereignty simple means the country's autonomy, independence, self-government, self-rule, home rule, self-legislation, self-determination, non-alignment, freedom of decisions.

Sovereignty, as understood in terms of governing competence, is tied to the prescription, application, and enforcement of law. 6 This really requires clarification from a very different branch of inquiry: law. The work of Herman Do oyeweerd introduces the idea of how sovereignty has a special meaning in the context of jurisprudence and how in territorial terms it exists and coordinates with sovereigns organized in these terms.

According to Winston P. Nagan (2012), State Sovereignty was traditionally understood to connote unlimited and absolute power within a jurisdiction therefore sovereignty meant "the whole body of rights and attributes which a state possesses in its territory to the exclusion of all other states and also in its relations with other states." Sovereignty and equality of states are also closely linked and represent the basic constitutional doctrine of the law of the nations which governs a community primarily of states having uniform legal personality, a self-governing state. According to the Treaty of Westphalia (1648), the principal corollaries of the sovereignty and equality to states are:

- A jurisdiction, prima facie exclusive over territory and the permanent population living there.
- A duty of non-intervention in the area of exclusive jurisdiction of other states
- The dependence of obligations arising from customary law and treaties on the consent of the obligor.

### 4.2.4. Intervention to Protect Civilians in Angola

Responsibility of protecting the citizens and infrastructure required international intervention because the Angolan government lacked human and financial resources to cover all territorial dimensions and was not able to protect the civilians, especially in areas that were under the rebel forces control. The international intervention was found necessary because cases of human rights violations occur especially in the context of internal armed conflict. Therefore the responsibility of protecting the citizens is especially of the governing parties with the help of international institutions. The responsibility to protect is based on two basic principles: First, State sovereignty implies responsibility, and the primary responsibility for the protection of its people lies with the State itself.

Second, the protection of the population suffering from the consequences of internal conflict, insurgency or repression would also be of the state, but if the State failure to protect or for any reason, the State is unable or unwilling to stop the conflict or avoid it or to protect the civilians, the international community must takes responsibility for protecting civilians even it is against the principles of sovereignty and non-intervention and the State must surrender to the fact.

### 4.2.5. African Leaders' Action towards Ending Angolan Crisis

According to the findings the end to killing in Angola and prevention of further suffering of the citizens, African leaders and the African Union must show strong leadership capacity in resolving and bringing the belligerents together, using enforcement mechanisms and laws in order to put an end to the conflicts in the Continent. It is important to highlight that until now, African leaders and the African Union have shied away from directly confronting the governments that are widely believed to be enforcing a deliberate policy of that does not benefit the citizens and in some cases the policies cause more suffering to the people.

The mechanisms and methods used by the African Union and its leaders have not been enough to penalize the leaders who deliberately cause conflicts to satisfy their desires people, causing in this way suffering in the populations. It is understood that if the African Union and African leaders were to implement mechanisms that would oblige the leaders of the member States to prevail for peace and penalize those who choose war, it does not matter whether it is the ruling party or a different political faction, the volume of conflicts on the continent would be lower.

#### 4.3. Challenges and Constraints of Peacekeeping Mission in Angola

The UN missions in Angola failed several times, from the four times the UN intervened in Angola, the peace missions failed in three. UNAVEM I of 1989 consisted in verifying compliance with the New York Agreements, signed by Angola, South Africa and Cuba, which aimed to withdraw foreign troops from the Angolan territory, namely the Cuban, South African and Namibian forces.

UNAVEM II, 1991, was the first mission to operate a unipolar international system, together with the United States, a Mission to strengthen the Bicesse Accords of 1991, signed between MPLA and UNITA, leading authors in conflict. The mission failed with the resumption of violence and attacks in several provinces after the 1992 elections.

UNAVEM III of 1995 was established to verify compliance with the Lusaka Protocol of 1994. And at that time the conflict took on uncontrollable contours and the expectation for peace was fading with the intensity of the conflict and once again the UN mission did not have its effects.

MONUA was the last attempt and did not also succeed. The 1997 UN MONUA mission in Angola came into force at a time when the situation was saturated by armed conflict and failed to pacify and unify the parties. The mission was withdrawn in 1999, and the UN maintained only one office in Luanda to assist the authorities in achieving peace and so it was.

#### 4.4. Political Restrictions and Challenges

As is known in any organization, political challenges result from what is offered, because often what is offered does not please everything and then the emergence of conflicts. The political systems deployed by the international community should be but not always respected in dealing with internal and external political forces. The prolonged Angolan conflict deserved great international attention but nevertheless it was destroyed for many years and the results were devastating. Throughout the period of conflict, a number of measures and mechanisms were taken by the international community to exert pressure on the parties to respect the agreements and the UN protocols.

#### 4.5. The African Union's Conflict Management Responsibilities

Africa has been the battle ground of many violent conflicts that affected the development of the continent more than any other continent. Angola, Cote d'Ivoire, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Sudan are a few of the countries that have recently been affected. As a result of this, the UN's peacekeeping efforts have increased greatly over the last few years. Despite the UN's efforts and engagement, the essence of these conflicts have a origin that only Africans can understand and solve – however the delays in taking steps by the African leaders and organization contributing to the in the aggravation of the situation and almost always the African institutions are the last to pronounce on the subject that happens in their own continent

At the African summit in Durban, South Africa, in 2002, the AU was launched a broad political mandate within the areas of conflict prevention efforts and conflict management. The AU Charter, and thereby the African member states, also concede that the AU Charter is entitled to intervene in the member states' internal affairs during serious crises, such as genocide, war crimes or human rights abuses.

#### 4.6. Strategies to End the Conflict

After the subsequent international mediation failing was a need of thorough research to find a common ground in order to bring lasting peace to Angola: Since the various United Nations missions were unable to find a point of convergence between the conflicting parties, the MPLA, ruling party and Angolan government in general, made great efforts to reach peace in Angola without external mediation and so that once and for all the political differences that divided the country came to an end and problems were solved.

It was necessary to assign several points on the agenda so that a balancing platform could be found and mechanisms of understanding for peace in Angola. The two parties, despite the reluctance of the two, were convinced that war was no longer necessary, and the greatest challenge was for the MPLA and the Angolan government that should find the way and bring peace fighting not only with UNITA as the belligerent party but also against the groups that smoked the external interferences because they knew that the end of the conflict in Angola could bile their ambitions and put an end their sources of illicit income.

After the death of Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, UNITA's leader in combat, the party was weakened by the loss of its leader and temporarily disoriented and thus the collaboration to negotiate peace was greater, the faster the solution was found. The provinces were under UNITA domination, mainly in southern Angola, the UNITA party was well armed with sophisticated weapons so that the combat was ferocious. The bravery of the FAPLAS, forces assigned to the MPLA and the military government, played their full role in defending national sovereignty, as UNITA forces were being helped by the South African forces assigned to the segregation regime of apartheid, therefore the Angolan government set as strategic plan:

- Angola Army intensified the attacks while the politicians were busy searching for pacific solution. And when UNITA lost his leader Dr Savimbi for that moment the Party was forced to accept the offer of peace making.
- The Angolan government understood that the international community as much as willing to help, peace for Angola was the responsibility of the Angolans and only them could find the mechanisms to solve their problems
- The self determination of the Angolan government due to the strong desire of starting a new page in the history of the country, and the need of setting free its people, peripheries played a crucial role to remain persistent till the final agreement.

- The defeat of the South African armed force in Cuando Cubango came to weaken the UNITA armed force in the bush, and down the attention of the international community how strong Angolan army were.
- Angola's integration into SADC block caused pressure to the neighbouring countries, mostly Zambia and DRC, which continually present instability factors and those countries, was used as entrance points of weapons for the rebels.

## 5. Findings

The findings from secondary and primary sources made the researcher to conclude the following:

- The Armed Conflict in Angola caused seriously negative effects to all the citizens especially to the life of civilians, women, children and hold people, and had a devastating effect on the economy of the country in general. Widows and orphans are some of the issues that the conflict caused and up to date the wounds still opened.
- It is obvious and well understood that those who died were not only soldiers, but fathers, husbands, and sons of someone. The victims of the conflict caused other victims, the wives, children and old parents that left alone without anyone to care for the family and for bread winning.
- Although the International community had strongly intervention to try and stop the Conflict in Angola, the strategies seem to be not working, on matter how effective and efficient they were. It's believed that was the issue of applicability that was not matching with the local realities.
- The researcher concluded that the AU's peacekeeping mission delegated to ANGOLA need more knowledge of the situation in order to address the problem and to management the conflict and resolutions. This was realized after some of the members were biased towards other political parties and decided to take sides.
- Other institutions like Save the Children, Red Cross, that helped civilians did tremendous work. These organizations worked tirelessly to ensure that Angolan civilian receive better education, medication and food in times of need. The short-term aid responses have helped to stabilize the situation. However, they require enormous effort and funding to sustain and do not address the long-term needs of the region. Due to the massive disruption, extensive international assistance was be required for years, especially as refugees begin to return home.
- The programs post-conflict for recovery and development the quality of life for the all the citizens was vital to stabilize the volatile situation across the country. However are not efficient even though they have met basic needs, including food, shelter, clean water, health care and some relief items.
- Corruption in the time of the former President dos Santos has reached unsustainable levels and this stalled the progress of the country that potentially has everything to succeed, the biggest challenge for Angola was the leadership capable of thinking and put in place policies for the best interest for the nation.
- Food security and skills training are critical needs. The country need to invest on the qualified human resource to contribute for the growth of the nation by producing enough food not only for local market but for export as well. To improve security and employment opportunities must be provided by the government and private sector to improve people quality of life by generating incomes that is able to feed the family and save some. To create microfinance program to help widows and orphans to earning income.

## 6. Recommendations

- At the present environment in which countries are expected to have a better policy of peacekeeping, territorial integrity and security for their citizens, this research recommends the following: To maintain the peacekeeping policies acquired with success and its strategies of the Angolan future roles in conflict management resolution in Africa and other countries of the world. To keep reflecting on the Angolan and related issues plan to help Africa in conflict management and resolution. First and foremost, Angola as experienced nation has a need to be vigilant in maintaining and improving its skills for effective conflict handlers who are creative and able to deal in multicultural situations. Proper planning and sharp skills should be imparted to individuals before they are deployed.
- From a management point of view, there is a great need for Angola and other African countries introduce a strategic management course and peacekeeping ideologies in its syllabus in the schools, so that young's may grows with the mentality that conflict is not the choice to solve differences. This course will immensely improve the all the students way of thinking because are the leaders of tomorrow. This will also help the students to foster strategies to go through any challenges that come ahead.

The Angola should put together plans that brings happiness to all citizens, promote dialogue, create policies that develops the nations without exceptions, create peaceful environment for the youth and kids to grow and develop, promote education and technologies, to build a strong leadership that will improve wellbeing and bath life for all Angolan, to foster a way that articulates and promote unity progress and development in all levels of life, to sharp role of conflict management and resolution where leaders are called to be raw models for the people.

- If the country want taking a leading role in resolving and managing conflicts it should combat corruption with all energy; should incorporate other stakeholders in giving ground to everyone to express his feelings, ideas and points of views. The nation's interest should be above partisan colours, considering that the nation's interest is above any other interest, and accommodate the ideas of who are willing to help.

- To define priorities that will serve the bather interest of the country's such as the improvement of the education system, starting from the assumption that only one can build a strong society with strong and well-educated men and women to lead the destinies of the country; premier quality health services, medical and medical care; an adequate public service with well trained and preparation officials; Supervision of those who render any service to the state or to the citizen, be it from public or private sector.
- Define national recondition policies, increase infrastructure, rehabilitate large and adequate roads to avoid the deaths of citizens on country roads, and the peasants have the possibility to dispose of their products from the countryside to the city, improve the supply of drinking water and electric energy to all citizens no matter where they are in the country they are in, boosting national entrepreneurship so that they can compete with foreign entrepreneurs, involve the private sector in the public bidding policies, and allocate funds for the rehabilitation of the country's infrastructures

### 6.1. Areas of Further Study

#### 6.1.1. Humanitarian Needs

It's true that no matter how rich the country is, there is also a big need in time of conflict. Its realized that is very important that researchers seek to acquire more information on humanitarian aid in regard to the needs of each country in conflict, because the needs differs from one to another country, although Angola had received help from many countries and friends at the time of the armed conflict, but the needs of a country in conflict are always bigger than the aid received and another challenge is the arrangements used to distribute them. Another big challenge lies in the difficulty in reachto people more distant places and areas of conflict with that help, and this also serves for analysts and critics of the humanitarian situation, and of the agents involved in the distribution chains, which sometimes are victims of attacks

#### 6.1.2. Effects of Global Financial Crisis

The world is being plagued by a global financial crisis, which affects even large corporations that have been losing large sums due to economic collapse. This has a negative impact on the lives of the people of the all whole, with emphasis to the developing countries in which Angola is a part. The global crisis further worsens the situation of conflicts, especially in countries with large deposits of minerals, because the so called super powers try to survive at the expense of other countries.

#### 6.1.3. Impact of the War

The conflict caused great material and moral damages, leaving serious injuries in the minds of the people and some were frustrated and affected forever. It is advised for the researchers who intend to conduct research in the same field to look into matters concerning Orphans, Widows and gender issues in the Angolan Conflict. Especially the women and vulnerable children are being abused and raped by armed forces and sometimes recruited to be soldiers. These practices were the impact of the prolonged conflict that left violent sequels having even altered the behaviours of the people.

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