

Impact of international humanitarian intervention on Sudan sovereignty أثر التدخل الدولي الإنساني على السيادة الوطنية لدولة السودان

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Abstract: The international humanitarian intervention is one of the most important issues dealt with by jurists as special interests of powerful states could be involved, and what is raised about its implications for the sovereignty and national unity of the countries concerned by intervention.

The issue of humanitarian intervention in the Darfur region is one of the most important issues of the current century as it has various repercussions on the Sudan and the whole region

This paper represents the scientific material to study alternative mechanisms for intervening while protecting human rights and without being subjected to State sovereignty and unity.

Key words: Humanitarian intervention, human rights, sovereignty.

المخلص: تعتبر قضايا التدخل الدولي الإنساني من أهم القضايا التي يعالجها فقهاء القانون، ويرجع ذلك لما يشوبها من تدخل لأجل تحقيق المصالح الخاصة للدول المتباينة القوى، وما يثار حول إنعكاساتها على السيادة والوحدة القومية للدول المعنية بالتدخل، وتعتبر قضية التدخل الإنساني في إقليم دارفور واحدة من أهم قضايا القرن الحالي نتيجة لمختلف إنعكاساتها على السودان ودور الدول المختلفة في المنطقة، ويُمثل هذا التدخل المادة العلمية للدراسة التي تبحث في آليات بديلة عن التدخل من أجل مصالح الدول وحماية حقوق الإنسان في الوقت نفسه دون التعرض لسيادة الدولة ووحدتها.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التدخل الإنساني، حقوق الانسان، السيادة.

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Introduction.

Peacebuilding operations work to solve security problems that plague countries suffering from civil wars. Its real motives are linked to controlling and occupying a country, as happened in Iraq in 2003 or in Afghanistan under overthrowing pretext a dictatorial regime or combating terrorism, which contributed to a major change in sovereignty and non-interference principles. As a result of these circumstances, legal mechanisms have emerged that compensate for international humanitarian intervention, the most important of which is responsibility to protect, which attempts to avoid shortcomings of international humanitarian intervention, including violations residue in many countries after Cold War, especially in Rwanda, former Yugoslavia, and others. It preserves them and contributes to human rights protection.

The study importance lies in its shedding light on international humanitarian intervention in Sudan State in South Sudan issues and Darfur, which were reportedly internationalized as a result of the complexity of the internal situation and the accompanying wars, violations, and crimes against humans. Accordingly, our study focuses on the foundations upon which international organizations relied in their humanitarian interventions, the mechanisms they relied on in implementing these traditional as well as innovative interventions, and the extent of their successes in deterring violations of human rights and the rules of international humanitarian law.

Research problem : The actions of international humanitarian intervention organizations are considered some form of influence on Sudanese national sovereignty in the traditional sense of sovereignty, which prompts us to search for an answer to the main question : How did international humanitarian intervention affect the national sovereignty of the State of Sudan in the period from 2002-2012?

In answering the problem, the study relied on a scientific method through which various aspects of the subject can be overthrown. It adopted the descriptive analytical method. The method is consistent with the nature of the subject of the

study. It enables us to determine the inputs and outputs of the process and the relationship between them, and to identify the basic factors. We also adopted a systems analysis approach to determine the influence that Created by international humanitarian intervention organizations, the main outcomes of which are often associated with an increase in the intensity of the conflict. The nature of the topic forced us to divide it into two sections. In the first section, we discussed the conceptual framework of international humanitarian intervention, its conditions, while addressing its new formulation represented by the responsibility to protect. In the second section, we discussed the introductions of international humanitarian intervention in Sudan and its impact on national sovereignty in Sudan. As for the third section, we discussed the repercussions of intervention for humanitarian purposes.

I. **Concept of international humanitarian intervention.**

Term intervention refers to a solid form of force use, and international law rules stipulate that states refrain from threatening or using force against territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other way, because action is inconsistent with United Nations purposes. Article 7 of the Charter, in its seventh paragraph, includes various forms of United Nations intervention in matters within its powers scope. The state's authority over its territory. However, the Charter itself allows for intervention cases, which is stated in Article 24, which assigns Security Council a major role in maintaining international peace and security. Article 24:53 also stipulates organizations and bodies may not carry out any repression act on their own. Without council's permission. The Charter focuses on united Nations authority to implement Charter, and not on coercive force use to maintain security, or resorting to force use. Intervention is, by its nature, collective or based on collective approval, so it cannot be unilateral intervention at all.

1.1. **International humanitarian intervention concept :**

Concept of international humanitarian intervention is linked to state intervention in order to protect its nationals, based on right to self-defense and that nationals represent state part, whether they are in its territory or in a foreign country territory. This term included a new intervention, which is intervention to protect persecuted minorities, which made some jurists and researchers They believe that

humanitarian intervention is an intervention with legitimate and legal motives and it is a duty for states to protect human rights from states that violate them. Danish Institute of International Affairs defines concept as: **“Coercive action by states, including armed force use, in another state without its government consent, whether with or without authorization from United Nations Security Council, for purpose of or putting an end to gross and comprehensive”**. Or international humanitarian law, also defined by Anthony Clarke and Arindo Robert Peck as: **“ armed force use by a state or states group to protect citizens of targeted state from widespread human rights violations therein”¹**.

1. Problems related to concept of international humanitarian intervention.

The subject of international humanitarian intervention addresses a problems group, most important of which is three-problem issue is ²:

- **Nature and scope of human rights violations that necessitate intervention** : Jurists agree that violations that necessitate intervention are all war-related crimes.

- **Threat nature or coercive force use** : This means that military intervention or force threat must be legitimate, which must meet a conditions set, most important of which is deterioration of the human rights situation in targeted country, and that intervention be able to end or limit it. It should not cause more damage than expected.

- **The competent authority issue to approve in humanitarian intervention cases** : These issues arise in event of states collapsing, civil wars, and new governments assuming power, especially in countries that have experienced coups, so it is difficult to determine who has right to approve intervention. International law has set conditions for that, most important of which is : governments effectiveness in exercising authority and their functions, and their

1 احمد الفريدي، حقوق الانسان: دراسة مقارنة في النظرية والتطبيق، مكتبة الشروق، القاهرة، ص271، 270
2مارل مارشال، سيبيولوجيا العلاقات الدولية، ترجمة حسن نفعة، دار المستقبل العربي، القاهرة، الطبعة الثالثة، 1986، ص38

ability to survive in face of previous governments and internal pressures, in addition to their ability to bear burdens of international obligations.

2. Conditions for international humanitarian intervention

Most jurists agree that international humanitarian intervention must meet a set of conditions, one absence of which leads to concept losing its legitimacy, which are³:

- **Targeted countries Approval** : Bodies and organizations seeking to intervene are required to obtain targeted countries approval for intervention. This condition can be bypassed in these countries' event intransigence and human rights violations continue.

- **Intervention's connection to humanitarian aspect** : Intervention must not go beyond aspects of protecting human rights and eliminating or reducing violations. If it goes beyond that, it turns into aggression. It is duty of states or organizations intervening in humanity name not to go beyond this goal, and intervention must respect rights sanctity principle.

- **Urgent intervention necessity** : This condition means actual presence, confirmed, documented violations of human rights. The goal is to save citizens from what requires urgent action in accordance with infringement declaration and harm. Intervention is undertaken to stop this danger and limit violence practiced on humans. The danger type and its urgency extent of must be determined in order to Studying intervention method in time terms and also in mechanisms terms to be used in this, as well as intervention type that is most effective⁴. The Bangkok Declaration emphasized providing necessity effective protection for rights of indigenous peoples, including children, women, workers, and all other marginalized groups. United Nations stated recommendations related to recognizing cases of rights violation through necessity of sending international delegations and international observers and assigning them to make a clear report that identifies violation cases and their development level to extent that It requires international

³عصام عبد الفتاح مطر، القانون الدولي الإنساني، دار الجامعة الجديدة، 2008، ص32
⁴ رهبان مرد كاسل، أدريان شو، المساعدة الإنسانية في سبيل الاعتراف بحق الوصول إلى ضحايا الكوارث الطبيعية، المجلة الدولية للصليب الأحمر، العدد 62، 1998، ص33.

humanitarian intervention, and it also established position of a special commissioner for human rights affairs within United Nations as a body whose mission is to protect rights and monitor violations.

● **Repetition condition** : It is necessary that attack on human rights by one country be a repeated physical attack. This condition has been supported by jurists, making it necessary to investigate attack severity on one hand and its repetition on other hand. The investigation process depends on organizations active in field. Which informs international community that violations are occurring in hope of putting pressure on the government that violates human rights.

II. **Introductions to international humanitarian intervention in Sudan**

The Darfur crisis arose and took on a global resonance after it was reported in European and American media, despite authorities attempt in Sudan to search for local solutions in external pressures face, but the issue of internationalization reached an advanced level following intervention of African Union, which Sudan accepted as a specialized regional organization⁵ that addresses study. Through this study, circumstances surrounding crisis, which represent its most important causes and repercussions, are examined.

1. **The conflict causes in Darfur region.**

The conflicts causes are linked to internal and external circumstances that contributed to outbreak and development, which we summarize in sections below.

1.1. **Internal causes of Darfur crisis.**

The economic, social and political conditions represent most important thing that led to crisis emergence, especially since Sudanese society is based on traditional tribal structure, which can be summarized as follows :

1.1.1. **Tribal conflict in Darfur region and its geographical neighbourhood.**

Darfur region is characterized by its ethnic and social diversity, and suffers from a minority crisis like Sudan rest and many African countries. It can be described as a

⁵حيدر ابراهيم على، كتابات سودانية، دارفور الى أين؟ مركز الدراسات السودانية، العدد 42، ديسمبر 2007، ص8.

miniature model of Sudan, which resulted in violent battles, most important of which was fight between Rizeigat and Maalia tribes (1968) and a battle between Salamat and Ta'aisha in 1890 and all of these conflicts were caused by tribal fanaticism, which was reason for Arab tribes alliance against African blue tribes. Most important of these conflicts are as follows:

Civil war is considered most important reason that increases conflict intensity in Darfur, and is fueled by other conflicts that country and neighboring countries have known, most important of which is Libyan-Chadian conflict over Aouzou region, in addition to Chadian conflict adjacent to border, which has affected conflict level within region by tribal virtue and geographical extension of these regions, and what they provide. These conflicts are weapons⁶.

1.1.2. Social reasons : geographical distance of region from Sudanese capital represents one of most important factors for low development rates, as its residents suffer from various social dilemmas such as poverty, unemployment, and low education and health levels, which contributed to social isolation that created one of most important conflict causes in region as a backwardness result and social disparities between central government And territory.

1.1.3. Economic reasons : Darfur region suffers from successive desertification waves that affected agricultural activity, forcing farmers and herders to abandon their original habitat for neighboring regions, which led to emergence of local armed conflicts.

1.2. External causes of the Darfur crisis:

Geographical extension of region and Sudan neighborhood represents an important entry point for African intervention in internal affairs, in addition to region geopolitical importance, which prompts major powers to try to control, and these roles can be summarized as follows :

1.2.1. Western countries Intervention : Interest is motive for Western countries intervention, led by United States, and believes that this is their right

كاركي البحيري، مشكلة دارفور، أصول الأزمة وتداعيات المحكمة الجنائية الدولية، الهيئة المصرية العامة للكتاب، بدون طبعة، القاهرة، 2010، ص 99.

alone, given that first to excavate in region was an American company. In addition to that, its government accuses Sudan of supporting terrorism and that its government commits crimes against humanity, especially after 11 September 2001 events, and believes that it has a historical right to Sudan's wealth.

1.2.2. Neighboring countries positions : Most of neighboring countries are considered relatively weak, and suffer from problem of heterogeneity and crisis of low loyalty to state, which has created a conflicts form that sometimes cross borders, and despite this they have had different roles, which we summarize as follows :

A. Chad's position : Chad is linked to Sudan through 13 common Arab and African tribes. This gave Chadian government a role in talks between Sudanese government and rebels, which led to a ceasefire agreement in Darfur region in April 2004. The Chadian position appears contradictory through Its mediation and support for rebels at same time.

B. Libya's position : This period coincided with a Libyan role in pushing African Union path, through which Libyan government was able to stop Eritrean role in supporting Darfur rebels, and normalize Eritrean-Sudanese relations.

C. Eritrea's position: Eritrean-Sudanese relations have a history of tensions and hostility, and Zionist entity plays an important role in this hostility for sake of its interests in region, where tension has reached such a point that Sudanese government accuses Eritrea of supporting rebels, and playing mediator role in their relationship with Zionist entity that supports separatist movements in Sudan, which reached a meeting between members of political bureau of Sudanese Federal Alliance and Israeli officials at entity's embassy in a West African country under Eritrean sponsorship, through which the Darfur Liberation Army received important support. Relations began to improve relatively after 2005 and return of diplomatic representation between two countries.

2. Containing crisis in Darfur region.

Global and regional interest in Darfur crisis has increased due to region's representation in interests game on part of major powers, and regional conflicts that crisis raises. Most important roles in resolving crisis can be summarized as follows :

Since crisis beginning, African Union has tried to make it African. It tried to prevent its internationalization by activating peace mechanisms. It sponsored

negotiations between its parties, sent joint forces to region, and provided humanitarian aid considering it a humanitarian disaster⁷. Behind its position lie a reasons number, most important of which are:

- Accelerating political, social and continent economic integration.
- Achieving greater unity and solidarity among African countries and peoples.
- Strengthening and defending African positions on issues of importance to continent and its people.
- Encouraging international cooperation, taking into account United Nations Charter and Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- Promoting peace, security and stability on continent.

Union adopted employing option some neighboring countries to initiate dialogue and negotiations. Chad initially refused to intervene, but submitted to Union's request after situation worsened. In return, it adopted a monitoring policy ceasefire and protecting civilians, but Sudanese government rejected its intervention, and after pressure from its members, Sudanese Parliament approved an entry agreement. African forces, according to what was stated in protocol issued by African Peace and Security Council. Most important Union endeavors are summarized as follows :

- **Sponsoring negotiations between parties to conflict in Sudan** : The Union created a suitable climate for negotiations between parties to crisis, which began under African auspices beginning on September 3, 2003, and which was led by Chadian mediation and led to a ceasefire, but demand for autonomy led to

⁷كاظم هاشم نعمة، أزمة دارفور السودانية، العروبة والتدويل والافرة، مجلة المستقبل العربي، مركز دراسات الوحدة العربية، بيروت، لبنان، عدد314، عام2004، ص103.

negotiations failure, and African Union was present. In all negotiations, it replaced Chad as an African regional organization and officially took over Darfur file⁸.

• **Sending an African Union mission to Darfur region** : The African Union sent a peace mission to region in accordance with N'Djamena Agreement (April 8, 2004), which stipulated a principles set, most important of which were : a hostilities cessation for a period of 45 renewable days, and obligated government to control armed militias and assemble opposition. In unified sites for monitoring, forming a joint committee includes parties, the Chadian mediation delegation, and African Union, and providing necessary funding to implement agreement.

2.1. Humanitarian intervention and national sovereignty in Sudan.

Human rights and humanitarian organizations have contributed to helping civilians and those affected by war. The most important these organizations actions in humanitarian and political aspects can be summarized as follows :

2.1.1. International and regional organizations role in resolving Darfur crisis

The international organizations role has faced an increasing growth in major powers desire to achieve interests, which has made international humanitarian intervention a goal instead of a settling means conflict⁹. Intervention aspects of various organizations are evident as follows :

A. United Nations role in Darfur crisis : USA controls United Nations. It has relatively tried to improve its image that it does not fight Muslims, given that both conflict sides are Muslims. This led to Omar al-Bashir acquiescence, who agreed to remove all obstacles that hinder humanitarian arrival aid to people. Displaced persons, providing security for civilians in region, and prosecuting those responsible for armed violence acts. A joint statement was signed between Sudanese

⁸أحمد إبراهيم محمود، المسألة الأمنية في مفاوضات دارفور، مجلة السياسة الدولية، مركز الأهرام، العدد 165، يوليو 2006، ص158.

⁹مراد جواي، أزمة دارفور وابعاد التدخل الدولي، رسالة ماجستير في العلوم السياسية والعلاقات الدولية، جامعة الجزائر، 2009-2010 ص152

government and United Nations in which Sudanese government pledged to disarm Janjaweed and other outlaw armed groups, allow deployment of human rights monitors, and abolish restrictions on humanitarian work, including obstacles, entry visas for workers, and freedom. The movement in Darfur and individuals trial and groups accused of violating human rights.

B. Security Council role in Darfur crisis : Security Council issued three resolutions on crisis in March 2005 (1991, 1591, 1593), all of which focused on threat crisis poses to international peace and security. Various resolutions content can be summarized as follows :

- **Security Council Resolution N° 1564 :** The resolution was issued on September 18, 2004 at an American request, in which it demanded formation of an investigation committee into various violations. It was emphasized in this resolution content that Security Council would take decisive measures against Sudanese government if it did not implement what was dictated to it in This decision¹⁰.

- **Security Council Resolution N° 1556 :** The resolution was issued on July 30, 2004, which made Sudan subject of a constant intervention threat, and imposed on Sudanese government to remove restrictions imposed on humanitarian aid provision, provide means for it to reach those affected, investigate violations various forms, and create an appropriate climate To protect civilians and actors.

- **Security Council Resolution N° 1593 :** The resolution was issued on March 31, 2005. Based on report of International Investigation Committee¹¹, the file was referred to Criminal Court Prosecutor, and United States was among four countries abstaining from voting.¹²

10عبد م مختار موسي، دارفور من ازمة دولة الي صراع الدول العظمي، مركز الجزيرة للدراسات، بيروت، 2009، ص 199، 200.

11محمد خالد الحاج وآخرون، دارفور الحقيقة الغائبة، المركز السوداني للخدمات الصحفية، الطبعة الاولى، 2004، ص 19، 20.

12خالد محمد خليفة السود، التدخل الدولي في دولة السودان وليبيا دراسة مقارنة، رسالة ماجستير، جامعة النيلين، 2016، ص 117.

Through nature and quantity of decisions issued by Security Council regarding Darfur crisis, we can reach an apparent conclusion commitment of Security Council through its decisions to Sudan unity and independence, and to direct issue towards dialogue and cooperation, and Warning parties to crisis and directing massacres perpetrators towards international prosecution in accordance with Article 41 of Chapter Seven of United Nations Charter. All reports indicate that situation in Sudan is a threat to international peace and security and stability in region. The reports most important objectives are to classify Sudan as an outlaw state and then threaten to use military force, making it a state under constant threat since 2004. Violating international law by prosecuting Sudanese individuals, which is considered of judiciary Sudanese.

C. International Criminal Court role in the Darfur crisis: The investigation file into Darfur crimes was referred to International Criminal Court on May 31, 2005 by Security Council Resolution N° 1593¹³. The decision came to paralyze peace process after political consensus between parties reached important levels, and asylum In “Abyei” issue to international arbitration¹⁴. Consequently, this decision was opposite of what was intended, as it worked to further dismantle Sudanese unity. It appears that International Court is dealing with a policy of double standards in applying international law rules, if we compare what happened in region to United States crimes in Iraq and Zionist entity in Palestine. It is also a prelude to criminalizing Sudan as a state of In order to achieve the interests of foreign parties concerned with instability state, especially Tel Aviv, whose role we previously mentioned through Eritrea.

D. European Union role in Darfur crisis : The Union, as a group, tried to resolve crisis by peaceful means through international institutions. Stability is stability of its interests in region if its countries still view continent as a backyard and a vital field for which it is competing with powers such as China and Russia. The Union also allied with African Union. Through European Commission, which

¹³ محمد أبو الفضل، المحكمة الجنائية والخيارات السودانية، مجلة السياسة الدولية، القاهرة، العدد 176، إبريل، 2009، ص 232

¹⁴ عمر محمود المخزومي، القانون الدولي الانساني (في ضوء المحكمة الجنائية الدولية)، دار الثقافة، بدون طبعة، عمان، 2008، ص 377

announced in 2006 a strategy for peace, security and development, through cooperation with the IGAD organization to achieve peace, food security and institutional development¹⁵.

2.1.2. International interaction in resolving Darfur crisis

Most major powers seek to guarantee their interests and undermine other parties role. From this standpoint, they played various roles in dealing with crisis, most important of which are:

A. French role in Darfur crisis: We mentioned earlier that France's position is governed by its colonial past in Chad, the country neighboring Sudan. It sought to resolve crisis by peaceful means to guarantee some privileges in exploiting Sudanese oil, so its position was relatively opposed to USA position. Through its position, it wanted to strengthen its influence on the continent in an attempt to confront the growing USA influence¹⁶.

B. Israel's role in Darfur crisis: We mentioned earlier Zionist role through Eritrea, as it sees this country as a security threat to it, which prompted it to support rebels, so it supported rebel movement with weapons in order to break up Sudan, and stage was marked by meetings between rebels and Zionist officials, so it financed their activity. With weapons through Eritrea before normalizing its relations with Sudan¹⁷.

C. China's role in Darfur crisis: China is considered one of few countries that adopt cooperative methods in its foreign policy, which is governed by Confucian principles. It tried to resolve issue through peaceful means, contrary to American trend supported by Security Council. It believes that Sudanese issue must

15 حمدي عبد الرحمن حسن، التنافس الدولي في القرن الافريقي، مجلة السياسة الدولية، العدد 177، 2009،

ص174

16 Bejaoui mohamed : la porte incertaine du concept nouveau de "devoir d ingérence " dans un monde trouble, quelque interrogation : le droit d ingérence est-il une législation du colonialisme ! Publication de l académie du royaume .collection "sessions" rabat, 1991. P 5.

17 Pablo Aantonio fernandez sanchez "la violation des droits de l homme comme une menace contre la paix" revue de droit international, vol.77.no.1/1999/p 24.

be resolved internally, so it does not contradict With its sovereignty over its territory¹⁸.

III. Intervention repercussions for humanitarian purposes

The interference process in internal affairs of Sudan left a effects number on multiple levels, which we are trying to summarize through this study part.

1. The results of the intervention in Darfur:

The crisis in Darfur represented one of most important public opinion issues in neighboring countries because of humanitarian catastrophe it caused, turning region into a hotbed of conflict¹⁹. The intervention led to an increase in gap between actors, and situation worsened as a conflicts amount result and historical residues between elites and rulers. In Sudan, some international organizations have contributed to increasing intensity of conflict instead on a peaceful settlement²⁰, the most important of which is Human Rights Watch (HRW), which is based in USA, and Doctors Without Borders, which used image of humanitarian service organizations. International humanitarian intervention is merely A pretext that USA resorts to to protect its interests, and this is case with Darfur crisis. Among intervention results foreign organizations in Sudan²¹:

- Not following a transparent approach to humanitarian situation and choosing one group of people in need over another
- South Darfur Health Department discovered spoiled food, and person responsible for it at Doctors Without Borders claimed that it had spoiled due to poor storage.

18حنان بوعزيز، أزمة دارفور والقانون الدولي الإنساني، رسالة ماجستير، جامعة الإخوة متنوري قسنطينة، كلية الحقوق والعلوم السياسية، الجزائر، 2012، ص163

19اسماعيل سليمان، المشكلة القومية واتفاقية السلام في السودان، الخرطوم، الشركة العالمية للطباعة والنشر والتوزيع، 2007، ص45

20وزارة الإعلام والاتصالات، أزمة دارفور، من الحقيقة والافتراء، الخرطوم، دار مصحف افريقيا للطباعة، مجلس الإعلام الخارجي، يوليو 2004.

21عبد الفتاح عباس صالحين، دور المنظمات الأجنبية في السودان، مجلة آفاق الهجرة، العدد الأول، سبتمبر 2009، ص67

- Some organizations were seized dealing in trade in foodstuffs that were exempt from customs, such as Royal Dutch Aid Organization

- French Solidarity Organization was caught financing rebel movements with fuel and military intelligence aid

- Italian Cooper Organization was caught smuggling relief supplies across border and cooperating with rebels

The Sudanese rejection of these organizations is matched by its African Union welcome, which played a positive role in resolving crisis. As for Arab League, it discussed crisis at its beginning and announced the rejection of any foreign intervention in Darfur, but it did not move until after Khartoum summit was held after Security Council rejected resolutions against Sudan.

2. The impact of foreign organizations on Sudanese national security:

2.1. Security impact :

The events that took place in region are considered a direct threat to Sudanese national security, and also contributed to Sudanese security penetration by cross-border organizations in order to achieve major powers interests, which worked to disrupt any peace process in Darfur and took crisis escalation, Causing same threat and penetration to Sudanese national security, according to what is dictated by major countries strategy of foreign organizations on Sudanese national security²². These organizations represent arms of international intelligence services, which represent greatest threat to Sudanese security, International voluntary organizations also exploit their work with international international organizations for country and with some specialized ministries in country to obtain important information that they can benefit from in their hostile plans in coordination with rebel movements and to compose material to send to their countries. The donor, through international reports, has become one of biggest threats to Sudanese national security²³.

²²بوجلال صلاح الدين. الحق في المساعدة الانسانية دراسة في احكام القانون الدولي وحقوق الانسان، دار الفكر الجامعي للنشر، الاسكندرية، الطبعة الاولى، 2008.

²³المرجع نفسه، ص84

2.2. Political effects :

major powers tried to obstruct Salvation Government from fulfilling its obligations to advance Sudan, and they exerted great pressure on government under pretext of humanitarian intervention. They carried out political activities through which they sought to embarrass the government, weaken it, and rob it of its right to exercise its sovereignty over its people and lands, and we find this clear during Republic President issued a decision to expel a organizations group and urged it to intervene quickly to rescue five Western ambassadors, including USA ambassadors, European Union, Britain and others. Voluntary organizations have tried to internationalize Darfur issue from beginning, and some thinkers identify most important intervention political effects as follows²⁴:

- Dismantling state between south and north and eliminating any potential Sudanese power in the future.
- Controlling an important Sudan part ensures a new crossing to Middle East via Tel Aviv.
- Establishing new military zones after controlling Darfur region.
- Controlling high-quality oil reserves and important uranium stocks.

2.3. Economic effects:

intervention of international humanitarian organizations, which did not exploit revenues directed to reconstruction, but rather were often directed to serve war aims development instead and reconstruction goals²⁵.

2.4. Foreign organizationswork in Sudan:

24 - عبد السلام قريقة، "التدخل الإنساني كآلية للسيطرة على إفريقيا (دراسة حالة دارفور)", دفا تر السياسة والقانون، العدد: 09، جوان 2013، ص59.

25شمس الهدي إبراهيم، دارفور المؤامرة الكبرى، السودان، شركة مطابع السودان للعملة المحدودة، 2006،

Most of international voluntary organizations recently entered Sudan under helping pretext displaced to participate in peace situation in country, especially in Darfur, but as soon as these organizations entered Darfur, they began writing false reports and sending false data on slavery claims, human rights violations, and women rape reports. What Dutch organization Doctors Without Borders did is that these reports reflected ugliest conditions images of Sudanese citizen in Darfur, and these reports are being promoted through media machine at home and abroad²⁶.

2.5. Social and cultural impacts :

Foreign organizations working in Darfur sector were able to bring about major social changes, whether in customs, traditions, or overall values. They were also able to bring about some cultural transformations in Darfur society, such as speaking English at Arabic expense, wearing Western clothes instead of local ones. This presence also resulted in weakening spirit of work and perseverance that region people were known for, and passivity spirit, dependence, and reliance on relief prevailed among citizens, in addition to activity presence to Christianize Muslims in Darfur. It became clear that means used in Christianization are represented in money, the aid and services provision, in addition to distribution of Christianizing books. There are a factors number that threaten social security, including²⁷ :

- **Moral Deviation:** which is straying from specified path, violating rules and standards, avoiding common sense, and following wrong path that is forbidden, by law and by law.
- **Extremism :** It means exceeding moderation limit. Perhaps most dangerous extremism form is belief that adopts takfiri approach to its level, which allows him to commit crimes against him and antagonize him.
- **Drugs :** They are among most dangerous scourges that threaten society and tamper with its existence and stability because of negative effects they leave on bodies and minds health.

26المرجع نفسه، ص 157.

27المرجع نفسه، ص 157.

● **Poverty** : Poverty is considered one of most prominent social and economic problems, as deprivation and want lead to delinquency cases emergence that push those who suffer from theft and revenge.

Conclusion.

The rights protection achieves legal system essence the represented in ensuring effective implementation of international obligations related to human rights, commitment to which is similar to any international legal obligation through means specified in international agreements themselves, but it is based on main international bodies that specialize in public international affairs, which may lead to To phenomenon exacerbation of international tyranny practiced by strong countries over weak countries in order to reach economic ambitions that were planned before by drawing up a plan to defend human rights and shielding foundations and principles of international responsibility that may require countries and various international organizations to help human race wherever it is whenever it is practiced. It includes tyranny types and violations. The extent problem to which states and international organizations have a right to monitor, decide and impose respect for human rights towards states sovereignty is raised. Moreover, when recognizing duty premise of humanitarian intervention, this right must be restricted with controls and provided with guarantees so that it does not deviate from goal, whether they are guarantees with a preventive dimension that transforms Without worsening situation or having a therapeutic dimension when faced with a situation in which there is no escape from armed humanitarian intervention by enshrining commitment to provisions of international humanitarian law. Therefore, from this standpoint, international humanitarian law protecting human rights is superior to international and national laws, and therefore humanitarian intervention issue remains a thorny and effective issue. At same time, because it is linked to human rights on one hand, and to states sovereignty and obligation to respect them on the other hand, and also, them both are linked to so-called system of international responsibility and international legality rules in general. The human rights protection in international community assumes effectiveness of international humanitarian intervention, beginning with empowerment of every individual in

international community, and this is last link that reflects effectiveness of international conventions and general laws that guarantee state's sovereignty protection and its citizens protection as a political and social people. We can say that international humanitarian law, with all its concepts and data, imposes on us necessity of taking care of all violations cases that may occur in entire world. study also concluded a set of results, most important of which are:

- Human rights violations continue despite slogans of protecting human rights chanted by countries, especially major powers.
- The inability of international law to assist states unless assistance includes major powers interests.
- International law lacks coercive force due to nature of international community subject to power differentials.
- International humanitarian intervention is characterized by growing phenomenon of voluntary organizations interfering in internal affairs of sovereign states, and exploiting international legitimacy to create crises and invest in them.
- The existence of a strong interconnected relationship between international humanitarian intervention and major powers interests, and international legitimacy adoption through United Nations and Security Council, as happened when these organizations were employed in Darfur region to guarantee certain powers interests.
- The responsibility to protect is considered appropriate option and most effective alternative to international humanitarian intervention as a mechanism that respects state's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and depends on request of concerned state to intervene, so it is limited only if it refuses to reduce violations or principle of responsibility to protect.

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