PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: LIVED EXPERIENCES OF EMERGENCY CARE PROVIDERS DURING EXTERNAL DEPLOYMENT

by

Tshikani Lewis Khoza, Nombeko Mshunqane and Simpiwe Sobuwa
Contents

• Introduction
• Methodology
• Results
• Discussion
• Conclusion
• Limitations
• Acknowledgements
• References
Introduction

• Categories of Peace support operations (PSO)
• Why are PSOs’ conducted
• The role of the United Nations, African Union, Guerrilla Forces and host countries
• Healthcare services provision to PSO mission personnel
• Healthcare services as a military strategy
• The role of the South African Military Health Service
• Pre and Post Cold War era civil war in African states
• The role of the South African National Defence Force
• The aim of this paper:
• The larger study
• The aim of the larger study
Methodology

• Qualitative, exploratory descriptive design
• Social phenomenology
• Study setting: 7 Medical Battalion Group, 8 Medical Battalion Group, Area Military Health Unit Gauteng, School for Military Health Training
• Semi structured individual interviews (n=18 PECPs)
• Study Population (n=276 PECPs from Gauteng)
• Purposive sampling (n= 55 PECPs)
• Microsoft randomization tool (n= 25 PECPs)
• Data saturation (n= 18 PECPs)
• Thematic analysis
• Nvivo CAQDAS
• Five themes emerged
• However this paper discusses two
• Theme one: *Resources*

• Subthemes:
  • *Limited resources*
  • *Unique casualty transportation*
• Theme two: *Political situation during external deployment*

• Subthemes:
  • *Political will of the host country*
  • *Civilian hostility*
  • *Gaps between what the mandate authorises*
  • *Prolonged casualty evacuation times*
Discussion

• Resource constraints
• Scarce equipment
• Financial constraints in the host country
• Little political support from host countries resulting in resource constraints
• Deception
• Underutilization of skilled PECPs
• Outdated equipment
• Delays in the delivery of resources
• Improvisation and its strategic consequences
• Collapsed health care systems
• Free enterprise and enemy funding
• Lack of understanding of PECP roles and responsibilities
• Casualty evacuation using armoured personnel carriers
• International Committee of the Red Cross protocols supplementing the Geneva Conventions resolutions of 12 August 1949
Conclusion

• Development of cost effective and sustainable strategies to equip PECPs
• Awareness of the roles and responsibilities of PECPs
Limitations

- Military commitments of participants
- Gauteng based study
Acknowledgements

• SAMHS
References


