

The Control of Pirate Attack on Sudan Coast Region in Sub-Sahara Africa

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, the research study on the control of pirate attack on Sudan coastal region in Sub-Sahara Africa is welcomed. This method emphasized and addressed to solve the mayhem going on in Sudan coastal region, the illegal pirate attack problem and wrong operations of pirate committed on both the offshore and onshore coastal Areas of Sudan. The experimental research analysis were performed and validated from the interrogation between the Sudanese government, the vibrant NGO's among the Ecowas region, the Ecowas security watch, Wikileaks sites and vibrant Facebook sites in U.S, the Cries of innocent victims that have being victimized by the pirate attacks and other Sub-Sahara Africa region between the year 2008 to 2011. The analysis was conducted on Pentium IV, 160GB Hard disk, 2.5GB RAM and Microsoft Excel package.

KEYWORD: Pirate, Coast, Sahara, Attack, Sea, Ocean, Sudan, Analysis

1. INTRODUCTION

Within the context of this paper, the menace of pirate attack that has bedeviled the Sub-Sahara Africa is getting out of hand and there is a need to control the impurity ongoing on the coastal region of Sudan. Pirate attack as the imply is the severe attack on people, ships, cargoes, goods and services along the coastal region by unknown gunmen, people or group in order to steal, take hostage, kill, over board and rape. This type of attack is a major constrained that is associated with prompting, signaling, disguising, mapping and strategic smuggling. To control this problem, the Sub-

Sahara Africa must be able to come with a lasting solution to tackle these menace sufficiently to allow free flow of people, ships, goods and

services and marine product like oil exportation across the coast region. Nevertheless, emphasis in the Literature update has been on the increase to search for a solution to address pirate attacks in Sub-Sahara Africa and in the world, which includes;

Doyle [1] pioneered Africa: Another pirate attack off West Africa. He reported that a number of ships particularly tankers were attacked and hijacked. The pirates have steamed the hijacked ship to a hidden location to off load the cargo-usually oil while Kaufman [2] implemented the myth of ethnic warfare. He reported that the Sudan conflict had nothing to do with ethnicity in the first place.

Furthermore, Nick [3] developed anti-pirate maritime security solutions. He reported that chemical tankers in MV Biscagha were attacked by Somali pirate. This rescue helicopter came near, and then jumped into the water for rescue by coalition forces while Ignatieffs' [4] pioneered the retrogressive little wars: Honor Forgotten. He reported that the ethnic and bitter mini-wars are evocative but only sporadically illuminating.

Also, Raja and Graham [5] implemented Russia ruinous Chechnya war. They reported that Russian federation blames the Chechnya war on Islamist terrorist while AFP and Reuter [6] pioneered Spanish Navy Thwarts pirate attack in Indian

ocean/East Africa. They reported that pirates now received an average of 47 million dollar in ransom for each hijacking and the number of successful hijacking appears to be dropping.

2. PROBLEM IDENTIFIED

These sections highlight the problems associated with pirate attack in Sudan coastal seas and oceans and danger they posed to the Sub-Sahara Africa and the environs.

2.1 DUMPING OF TOXIC WASTE IN COASTAL SEAS

Over the years, the Sudanese government has been fighting on toxic waste disposal on the sea and ocean. About 48% of the seas are occupied with abandoned ships and cargoes with poisonous compound, poisonous waste, and polluted liquid and also left over food substance imported from different countries. These toxic wastes finally drip to the seas and oceans, killing the aquatics fishes, animals and plant living in the sea. By so doing, making the sea unfavorable to fishermen. Since such fishermen cannot make anything for their livelihood, they go on sea pirate attack on ships, kidnapping people, good and services and forming different pirate groups and attacks.

2.2 WAR IN SUDAN

More than 10 years ago until 2010 when the war in Sudan finally ceased. The government forces, allied and the people are under lodge ahead. The war which spread all over the country during that period lead to so many death. As the people fled for safety, many of them settled at the sea shore and boarders of the country for the fear of being attack. Unfortunately, after the war they remain there since they are unable to go back to their based, they form pirate groups capturing ship, good and people as a result of incessant starvation and poverty they acquired.

2.3 PORT INSECURITY IN SUDAN

The insecurity problem in the port of Sudan has posed a major treat. The government of Sudan, NGO's and private establishment have lamented on the insecurity treat accommodated on the port. Over 55% of the goods imported and exported in Sudan are smuggled in and out of the country. The port authorities have blamed the nonchalant attitude on the business men and women, Companies and government agencies and also the port workers. As the people and foreigners are not cross checked, they smuggle in hoodlums, perpetrators and pirate groups who lay a camp station to receive guns and ammunition and create pirate attack along the sea coast.

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS IN SUDAN

The rate of unemployment and job cut in the Sub-Sahara Africa especially in the Sudan has tripled from 11% in 2008 to 33% in 2011. Sudan has been rated one of the poorest country in the world. This unemployment sager has added a plus to the pirate attack problem. As the working youth are out of job, they easily look for a way of keeping themselves busy by stealing, smuggling and becoming nuisance in the society. They also form groups that portray habit like raping, smoking Indian hem and capturing of ships with their speed boat on the coastal sea and ocean coming from other countries.

2.5 TERRORIST CAMP IN SUDAN

It was discovered and announced by the U.S wikileaks network that Sudan is one country that harbor and train terrorist in Sub-Sahara Africa around the coastal region. These terrorist camps are sponsored by some prominent politicians who pay them ransom to protect their guns and ammunitions imported to the country through the boarders. This act has been lingering for so long

and has gone out of hand. As the politician stop sponsoring this group, they form uncontrollable terrorist groups leading to boat crossing, capturing people, demanding for ransom, shooting at will, stealing from one ship to another using their various speed boat. This is an alert that required urgent attention in Sudan.

3. SOLUTION PROPOSED

This section show case the solution that could solve the problem of pirate attack that have bedeviled the people and government of Sudan and all the Sub-Sahara Africa. The solutions when implemented would correct and clean the system in Sudan.

3.1 FORMATION OF ANTI-PIRATE SQUAD IN SUDAN

Since there are no smokes without a fire, the proposed formation of anti-pirate squad suggested in this paper would combat and bridge the attack of pirate in Sudan. This anti-pirate squad should comprise of SSS (Secret Security Service), trained mobile task force, Air force base (naval), bomb detonator from the military base and surveillance team from the Interpol police. These people should be grouped into a massive squad and mount on the coastal seas and oceans of Sudan with backing from G8 summit, African union and Sudanese government.

3.2 CREATION OF JOB EMPLOYMENT

As was mentioned in section 2.4, the problem of unemployment by the working youth is alarming. When one is unemployed, from a quote “An Idle mind is a devil workshop”, brings bad imagination but if the Sudanese government can analyze the growth of the economy and drive towards production by providing jobs for the idle youth and even provide fund for youth who are willing to be self employed, these would curtail the pirate

attack at the sea and ocean and bring sanity to the system by so doing, it would make the youth think positively and be creative rather than destructive and pirating. If jobs are created and people are employed and educated, at most 62% of the working youth would be productive and educated on the danger of pirating.

3.3 AIRCRAFT AND HELICOPTER SURVEILLANCE

The operation of aircraft and helicopter surveillance on the coastal region of Sudan should be encouraged by the government and Sub-Sahara African. These surveillance methods would require a trained pilot and a sophisticated gun proof aircraft/helicopter to resist gun attack by the pirate because pirates hate to be surveyed. The aircraft should have surveillance cameras that would capture signals, videos, sound and hide out of pirate operations in the region and finally transmit back radio wave signal to the anti-pirate team for immediate cross attack of pirate operation.

3.4 ANTI-TERRORIST LAW IN SUDAN

The illegal sponsoring of terrorist by the politician should stop in Sudan. The enactment of anti-terrorist law should be encouraged by the government where a life jail sentence is pronounced for any captured terrorist persons or group leading to pirate attack on the coastal region and also the politician who sponsor such terrorist groups. These Laws should be monitored, announced on paper, radio, website, television and institutions through out Sudan.

3.5 GOOD GOVERNANCE IN SUDAN

In a country whether, military or civilian government should pose element of good governance. Sudan, which has suffered great lost as a result of bad governance by those in authority

to the citizenry, should be brought back to the era of good governance. Every laws and decisions by the government should benefit the masses and the foreigners living in the country. Good governance would control excess spending by the government; it would promote productivity, wipe off poverty and balance the foreign trade. The connection of good governance as a solution to pirate attack in Sudan comes from provision of good laws, governance and decision that would help the masses reverse any bad idea that would make them less important in the society to stop pirate attack at the coastal region.

4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section highlight the result obtained from the sample analysis of pirate attack on ships, unemployment rate, port insecurity and dumping of toxic waste in Sudan coastal region of Sub-Sahara Africa for a period of 4 years.

Table 1. The percentage data's collected from the samples of government, Ecowas security, wikileaks and cries of innocent citizen being attack by pirate on Sudan coastal sea and ocean.

S/N	K(yrs)	AP(%)	UR(%)	PI (%)	DT(%)
1	2008	51	11	60	72
2	2009	47	18	53	30
3	2010	45	25	34	58
4	2011	58	33	40	46

K= YEARS

AP (%) = PIRATE ATTACK ON SHIP

UR (%) = UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

PI (%) = PORT INSECURITY

DT (%) = DUMPING OF TOXIC WASTE

Table1: Represent the comparism analysis gotten from the percentage data samples on pirate attack from Sudan government, wikileaks network, unemployment statistics, port authorities, Ecowas security council (ESC) and the cries of innocent people been victimized by pirates. In 2008 to 2010, there was a reduction of pirate attack on ships from 51% to 45% and then increases to 58% in 2011.

The percentage unemployment rate increases from 11% to 33% in 2008 to 2011 and also the percentage port insecurity decreases form 60% to 34% in 2008 to 2010 and then increases to 40% in 2011 Finally, the percentage dumping of toxic waste drop from 72% to 30 % in 2008 to 2009 and increases to 58% in 2010 then later dropped to 46% in 2011.

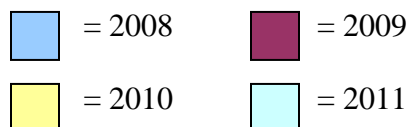
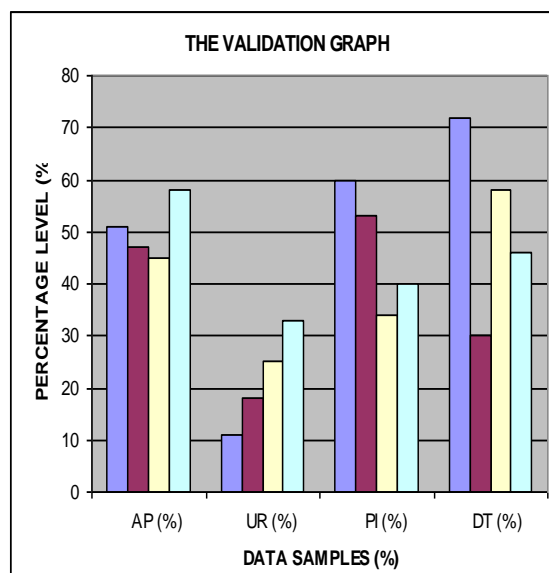


Figure 1. The Validation Graph obtained from the experimental analysis in pirate attack in Sudan coast region.

Figure 1. Showing the validation graph obtained from the data analysis in Sudan coast region on pirate attack. The yellow bar identify the percentage level of AP from 2008 to 2011, the pink bar represent the percentage level of UR from 2008 to 2011, the blue bar showcase the percentage level of PI from 2008 to 2011 and finally, the light brown bar identify the percentage level of DT from 2008 to 2011.

In AP, from 2008 to 2009, there was 4% reduction, from 2009 to 2010, about 2% reduction and finally, from 2010 to 2011, about 13% increase.

In UR, from 2008 to 2009, about 7% increase, from 2009 to 2010, there was 7% increase and finally, from 2010 to 2011, about 8% increase.

In PI, from 2008 to 2009, there was 7% reduction, from 2009 to 2010, about 19% reduction and finally, from 2010 to 2011, about 6% increase.

In DT, from 2008 to 2010, about 42% reduction, from 2009 to 2010, there was 28% increase and finally, from 2010 to 2011, there was 12% increase.

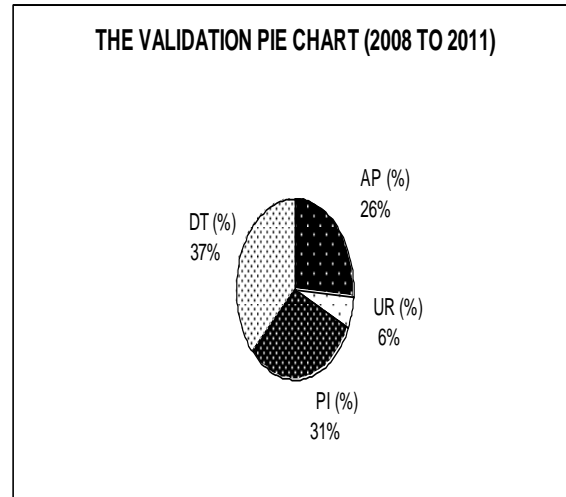


Figure 2. The Validation pie chart obtained from the analysis from 2008 to 2011

Figure 2. Represents the experimental pie chart obtained from the data samples collected from different level of pirate attack in Sudan coast region of Sub- Sahara Africa from 2008 to 2011. The DT (%) covered about 37% of the pie chart on the total estimation, the PI (%) covered about 31% on average, and also the AP (%) covered about 26%, while the UR (%) covered about 6% in total.

CONCLUSION

We have analyzed and sampled various problems associated with pirate attack in Sudan coast region and proposed a solution that would solve the lingering problem. From our data collection and analysis, we have shown that the solution is robust, efficient, timely and effective. As the solution is implemented, it would eliminate, eradicate and stop the menace of pirate attack in Sudan. In the future, more papers would be presented on; the Bedeviled of Boko Haram insurgence in Nigeria, the pirate attacks at the coast of Guinea and Al'khada penetration in Africa.

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