

DEDICATION

To my late father Stephen Sixpence: I wish you were here to see me sailing.

To my mother Mary Sixpence: Your warm support keeps me going.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank the everlasting and wisdom provider God Almighty for taking me through the process of this research

My great appreciation is also extended to my patient supervisor Mr Greg Linington who worked tirelessly to bring order and academic sense into my highly jumbled and premature ideas. The guidance, support, encouragement and critical analysis provided by him are forever worth appreciating.

My sincere gratitude goes again to my supportive and highly informing lecturers who took me through the course specifically Prof H. Patel, Dr C. Manyeruke, Mr L. Mhandara, Dr H. Chingono, Dr D. Chimanikire, and Dr K. Nyikahadzo. May God bless you?

I would like to thank all the respondents and participants in my research who objectively contributed to this research in their personal and organisational capacity.

Last but not least, I would want to thank my family members for the moral and financial support they extended towards the success of this project. May God bless and protect you? My wife Chipso and my son Lywn Stephen Jnr, I thank you for your love and support.

ACRONYMS

AI	Amnesty International
BBC	British Broadcast Cooperation
CAP	Cash Assistance Programme
CIHL	Customary International Humanitarian Law
CNN	Cable News Network
CfR	Commissariat for Refugees
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECOMOG	ECOWAS' Cease-fire Monitoring Group
EULEX	EU-led Rule of Law mission in Kosovo
FRY	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
GPWS	Geneva Public Welfare Society
HA	Home Affairs
HCPC	Hague Cultural Property Convention
HPC	Hague Peace Conference
HRW	Human Rights Watch
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IL	International Law
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMT	International Military Tribunal

IOM	International Organisation of Migration
KFOR	NATO's Kosovo Force
KLA	Kosovo Liberation Army
MoRI	Ministry of Regional Integration
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoSA	Serbian Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MSSL	Minimum Social Security Level
MTA	Military Technical Agreement
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
OAF	Operation Allied Force
RTS	Serbian Radio and Television Station (<i>Radio Televizija Srbije</i>)
TPIU	Trafficking and Prostitution Investigation Unit
UN	United Nations
UK	United Kingdom
UNMIK	United Nations Mission in Kosovo
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
USA	United States of America
UZ	University of Zimbabwe

WHO	World Health Organisation
ZDF	Zimbabwe Defence Forces
ZRP	Zimbabwe Republic Police

ABSTRACT

Military intervention is a crucial tool used to compel nation states to abide by the principles of international law. The United Nations, through its Charter (Chapter VII) authorises the use of force by the UN and or regional organisations as a legitimate method of settling international disputes. Numerous interventions have therefore been carried out ever since the end of the Second World War. A closer look on the majority of these interventions however shows that the conduct of the forces taking part in these interventions turn to violet some other crucial principles of international law. Additional protocol 1 of 1977 to the 1949 Geneva protocols provides for the regulations in terms of the conduct of forces in an armed conflict. The protocol provides for the means as well as the methods of war which parties to a conflict should consider so as to minimise civilian carnage and injuries as well as damage on civilian objects. In 1999, from March 24 to June 09, thirteen of the nineteen North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) members intervened militarily in the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to curb the orchestrated Serb persecution of the Albanian ethnic population. On the 10th of June the same year, United Nations Security Council (UNSC) passed the UNSC Resolution 1244 which resulted in the formation of the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) which was to stay in Serbia to monitor peace in the nation. During the period starting from the 24th of March 1999 when NATO bombing campaign code-named Operation Allied Force started and during the stay of the UN peace keeping forces in the selected parts of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the humanitarian situation changed considerably in the host nation. Although international law do provide for the regulations with regard to the conduct of hostilities, it should be noted that war by its nature makes it difficult for the forces involved to follow some of the restrictions as these may at times affect their chances of success. An assessment of the military intercourse in FRY helps notice these challenges and some of the violations that may have been experienced while at the same time providing with technical knowledge on what military forces in an armed conflict should conduct themselves.