

The Role of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union in the Operations of the Peace in Africa

Lotika M C^{1*}, Katenga W Y², Simba B N³, Akala N PT⁴

¹Head of Works at the Higher Institute of Medical Techniques of Kisangani and Attorney near the Court of Appeal of Tshopo Congo

²Assistant at the University of Kisangani and Lawyer near the Court of Appeal of Tshopo Congo

³Assistant at the University of Bunia and Lawyer Near the Court of Appeal of Tshopo Congo

⁴Research Associate at Kisangani University and Lawyer Near the Court of Appeal of Tshopo Congo

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*Corresponding author: Lotika M C

Abstract

Our research theme is entitled: "The role of the African Union Peace and Security Council in peacekeeping operations in Africa. In conducting this study, our main objective was to take stock of one of the major concerns of the African Union Peace and Security Council, which is the maintenance of peace, security and stability on the continent. Through this research, we have seen that the African Union is in trouble and criticized for its inefficiency in its peacekeeping operations. This is due to the fact that this continental institution lacks sufficient financial, logistical and human resources, which leads to the taking over by the UN and the European Union to deal with all the operations carried out by it peace and security council.

Keywords: Council - Peace - Security - Operation - African Union.

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INTRODUCTION

Currently, Africa is at a crossroads and is experiencing enormous crises: natural disasters, armed conflicts, lack of democracy, mismanagement, ethnic conflict, electoral violence, coup d'état, etc.

On the front page of the media as MWAYILA TSHIYEMBE points out, Africa is like one of the endemic areas of political violence. On the struggle of state power is frequented [1].

It is therefore perfectly normal and legitimate for Africans to work together to find ways and means to resolve these crises in view of its explosive socio-political and economic situation. Reading the past and the present gives us a glimpse of the continent's historical evolution.

However, one of the objectives clearly articulated by the African Union's Constitution is to promote peace, security and stability on the continent according to the principles of peaceful resolutions of conflicts between its member states by the appropriate means that can be decided by the union conference.

Thus, one of the main aspirations of the union is to significantly strengthen the mechanism for preventing and resolving conflicts inherited from the organization of the African Union, which has achieved its essential objectives which was the liberation and decolonization of African peoples has often been characterized by its inefficiency in conflict management.

The African Union, which is the transformation, if not the adjustment of the organization of African Union to the new challenges posed to it while it still seemed to seek its course among the headwinds, thus offering the opportunity to some thinkers to describe Africa as the cradle of "chronic political instability" since the years of independence and including excessive military states and coups [2]."

Indeed, since the half of the last decade, coinciding with the effectiveness of the activities of the African Union, Africa has made a great deal of progress, the most striking of which, the most striking of its desire to give a new image of itself to the rest of

the world, was the creation of the African Union Peace and Security Council at the 37th session of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity. A veritable forum for managing crises and conflicts within the continent, its creation marks the end of a period of full dependence, in terms of crisis management towards the West and more specifically with regard to the United Nations organization, shows a certain empowering maturity.

To do so, the African Union Peace and Security Council, being a regional security system, pay particular attention to peacekeeping on the continent through the prevention, resolution of conflicts and peace-building.

De the general apercue of the peace and security of the african union (cps). In this point, we will discuss analysing the African Union SPC in relation to the history, objectives, roles and powers recognized in the African Union Peace and Security Council (SPC).

History

By its decision AHG/Dec.160 (XXXVII), the LUSAKA (Zambia) summit, held in July 2001, decided to create the Peace and Security Council within the African Union [2]. Protocol adopted in Durban (South Africa) in July 2002 brought to ratification by member states, which came into force in December 2003 and has become operational since May 2004 [3].

Objectives of the peace and security

This peace and Security Council is a system of collective security and early and effective alert to conflict and crisis situations in Africa.

It is a permanent body for conflict prevention, management and resolution. In concrete terms, it proposes to:

Promoting peace, security and stability in Africa;

Anticipating and preventing conflict. In the event of conflicts erupted, restore and consolidate peace in order to facilitate their settlement; Promote and implement post-conflict peace-building and post-conflict construction activities.

Role of peace and security [4]

The SPC must allow the union to intervene directly in countries in crisis. As a result, the Council has a responsibility to ensure the peace, stability and security of the continent.

Indeed, it approves the modalities of the Union's intervening in a Member State, following a decision of the conference: it authorizes the organisation and relocation of missions in support of peace.

Of the power of the peace and security

The Peace and Security Council anticipates and prevents conflicts, recommending to the conference, the Union's supreme body, intervention in a member state, when serious circumstances require it. It has the power to impose sanctions in accordance with Article 23 of the Constitution, whenever an unconstitutional power of governor occurs in a member state.

The Peace and Security Council authorizes the organization and relocation of peace support missions, and develops guidelines for the conduct of these missions. It undertakes recovery and peace-building activities. It implements the common defence policy of the union and is responsible for the implementation of the union's non-aggression and common defence pact. It assumes harmonization, coordination and cooperation between regional mechanisms and union in promoting peacekeeping, security and stability in Africa.

The Peace and Security Council has been granted the right to review democratic developments in member countries. As a result, the board is given the power to monitor progress in this area; it is designed to be able to carry out its functions at all times.

It therefore benefits from the collaboration of the following bodies [5]: The Chairman of the Committee: who, in addition to drawing the attention of the Peace and Security Council or the Group of Wise Men, to any matter that could endanger or jeopardize peace, stability and security on the continent, is responsible for the implementation and monitoring decisions of the Peace and Security Council, including the organization of the deployment of peace support missions authorized by the Peace and Security Council;

The Group of Wise Men: which is an advisory body set up to support the efforts of the Peace and Security Council and the Chairman of the Committee on all issues relating to the maintenance and promotion of peace, stability and security in Afriq u. The sages are selected by the chairman of the committee, after consultation with the member states concerned on the basis of regional representation and then appointed for three years by the Conference of Heads of State. African personalities, highly respected from various strata and having made an exceptional contribution to the cause of peace, security and development, there are five of them.

The group's action is sanctioned by a report to the Peace and Security Council, which in turn transmits it to the conference;

A continental early warning system: which is intended to facilitate conflict prediction and prevention. It consists of an observation and control centre located

in the union's conflict management division responsible for data collection and analysis on the basis of an appropriate early warning indicator module and, observation and control of regional mechanisms linked by means appropriate to the watch room and which collect and process the data collected at its level and transmit it to the sleep room. A staff committee composed of senior officers from the states of the Peace and Security Council is set up to advise and assist the council on all military and security matters.

In short, the Peace and Security Council is an operational decision-making and conflict resolution body. In the second extraordinary AU summit, held in Sirte, Libya, on 28 February 2004, adopted a solemn declaration on the establishment of a common African defence and security policy.

This declaration reaffirms the union's determination to develop the necessary decision-making capabilities to ensure emotional management of political-military crises, in order to safeguard peace and strengthen the security of the continent. African in all respects, including the elimination of conflict.

After reviewing the functions of the AU Peace and Security Council, we will have to analyze the legality of peacekeeping by continental organizations, a consideration of the African Union.

Of the liceite of regional accords: au consideration

VIRALLY notes that this lawfulness is recognized by Article 52 of the United Nations Charter under certain conditions: the activities of these regional bodies must be aimed at settling matters that, relating to the maintenance of peace and security lend themselves to regional action [6].

Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter regulates the relationship between the Security Council and regional security organizations established by member states. It establishes a kind of more functional federalism, with the Security Council at the top [5].

The Security Council encourages the development of the peaceful settlement of local disputes through these agreements or regional bodies, either the initiative of the interested states or the referral of the Security Council.

Louis CAVARE, for his part, stipulates that the safeguarding of peace cannot, in fact, always constitute a truly universal work. It is in the interest of coordinating regional and local efforts to maintain peace and security in certain areas [6]

Where appropriate, the Security Council uses regional agreements or agencies to enforce enforcement measures under its authority. However, no coercive

action will be taken under regional agreements or by regional bodies, particularly the AU, without the authorization of the United Nations Security Council.

The Security Council notes that regional organizations are well placed to understand the root causes of many conflicts that are close to them and to weigh their prevention or settlement, because they know the region [7].

However, the Council must, at all times, be kept fully informed of any action taken or contemplated by regional organizations for the maintenance of international peace and security [8].

After analysing the peacekeeping functions of the United Nations and the AU, the AU SPC and peacekeeping operations in Africa must now be elucidated. IT IS that IT IS that ITISED OF THE UNION.

Before addressing this point relating to these operations, it should be noted that violent conflicts and the power of non-state armed actors remain distinctive features of Africa in the 21st Century. Organized violence has left millions dead and displaced even more people than they are exposed to aggression, disease and malnutrition.

The dual political challenge is the promotion of conflict resolution processes and the identification of entities capable of dealing with non-state armed actors when the host Government's security forces are unable to in this regard.

Whether the targeted groups are AL-SHabaab in Somalia, the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda or the M23 rebels in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, the Djandjawid in Darfur (Sudan) or Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and Ansar al-Dine in northern Mali, peace operations have been given a leading role in the fight against these troublemakers.

In the 20th century, 52 peace operations were deployed in 18 African countries, including ten new operations in eight countries alone since 2011. These operations were carried out by a range of international organizations, mainly the United Nations, the African Union (AU), the European Union (EU) and the Economic Community of West African States (CEOD).

Some have also been undertaken by other regional economic communities in Africa and by separate states, mainly South Africa, France and the United Kingdom.

Operations for the maintenance of peace under the african union peace and security council

Before turning to this point on these operations, it is important to note that violent conflicts and the power of non-State armed actors remain distinctive features of Africa in the 21st Century. Organized violence has left millions dead and displaced even larger multitudes than they are exposed to aggression, disease and malnutrition. The dual political challenge is to promote conflict resolution processes, and to identify entities capable of dealing with non-State armed actors when the host Government's security forces are unsuitable for this purpose. Whether the targeted groups are AL-SHABAB in Somalia, the democratic forces for the liberation of Rwanda or the M23 rebels in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, the Djandjawid in Darfur (Sudan) or al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and Ansar al-Dine in northern Mali, peace operations have been given a leading role in the fight against these troubling factors [9].

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Of the first mission of the organisational peace by the african union

Before elucidating some peacekeeping missions under the leadership of the Peace and Security Council, it is important to highlight the AU's first mission as it passes.

However, following the organization of the African Union (OAU) in July 2002, the African Union launched its first peacekeeping mission with the deployment of the MAB (African Mission in Burundi) in April 2003 in Burundi. His initial intervention was a traditional peacekeeping mission in Arusha in 2002 rather than listening to an immediate crate. It was based on a small force of African soldiers whose numbers it increased, who were present to protect opposition politicians, according to the Arusha agreements. In January 2003, the AU authorized the sending of a small observation mission to continue the ceasefire. A month later, at an extraordinary summit, the AU approved one of the interventions initiated [9].

As with any such effort, there is no shortage of difficulties and challenges, because the parties to the peace process have failed to resolve problems such as the restructuring of the national army, peacekeepers

have not been able to advance programmes on the demobilization and reintegration of combatants. On 1 June 2004, the MAB elements were transferred to the United Nations Mission in Burundi.

The mission of the african union in somalia

For many years, Somalia was the scene of a civil war and waves of violence involving various factions fighting for power in 2007, in accordance with a decision by the African Union Peace and Security Council and the United Nations Security Council, the African Union has set up the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to support the stability of the country.

The European Union has consistently supported AMISOM since the beginning of the operation. This is the largest operation underway. To date, the EU has mainly committed allowances to AMISOM contingents, costs of the "Police" component of the mission and salaries of local and international civilian personnel, as well as the operating costs of the mission's Nairobi offices.

The number authorized by the United Nations Security Council in November 2013 is 22,126 men and women in uniform. Currently, 21,000 contingents, mainly from Uganda, Burundi, Djibouti, Kenya, Sierra Leone and Ethiopia, are deployed in the south and centre of the country.

In coordination with the security forces of the Somali Federal Government, AMISOM is working to reduce the threat posed by al-Shabaab's armed opposition groups and to create the security conditions necessary for the deployment of aid humanitarian. The mission is also responsible for fostering dialogue and reconciliation, as well as ensuring the protection of the Federal Government of Somalia and critical infrastructure. It also supports the implementation of Somalia's national security plans. AMISOM therefore plays an important role in creating the security environment necessary to promote peace processes in Somalia.

International mission of soutien in the central republic [10]

Since the seleka rebels captured the capital Bangui in March 2013, which led to the flight of President BOZIZE, CAR has been facing a very precarious political and humanitarian situation and a great deal of insecurity, with clashes increasingly more violent between muslim and Christian communities.

In response to this situation, the United Nations Security Council has mandated the international mission to support the African-led Central African Republic (MISCA), to protect the civilian population, to stabilize the country, to restore the authority of the State and create conditions for the

deployment of military aid. MISCA has taken over the responsibilities of the former MICOPAX mission. Between July 2008 and July 2013, the EU committed EUR 68.7 million to MICOPAX to support the restoration of peace in Africa.

In December 2013, the EU announced a 50 million euro donation to MISCA through the APF and promised to commit another 25 million euros for the MISCA donor conference in February 2014. This support will fund allowances as well as housing and food costs for the military and police components of MISCA. The envelope will also cover salaries for civilian staff and other operational costs such as transportation, communications and medical services.

Regional cooperation initiative for the elimination of the resistance of the seigner

The European Union has also agreed to respond to the African Union's request to support the regional cooperation initiative for the elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army (RCI-LRA). The RCI-LRA includes a joint coordination mechanism (JCM), chaired by the AU Commissioner for Peace and Security and composed of defence ministers from the countries concerned (Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan and CAR), a JCM secretariat chaired by an AU special envoy and a regional response force bringing together contingents from the countries concerned.

The European Union supports the JCM and its secretariat, as well as the headquarters of the regional intervention force with a contribution of almost two million euros for the period from January 2013 to May 2014. Since 2011, the APF has funded the headquarters of the Regional Response Force and the JCM, as well as the preparation and adoption of strategic documents by the RCI-LRA through the Early Warning Mechanism.

The african-led international support mission in mali

In response to the need to restore security and territorial integrity in Mali, the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (MISMA) was authorized by the United Nations Security Council in December 2012. In a difficult context, MISMA, jointly led by the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States (CEOD), have made a valuable contribution preserving Mali's unity and restoring peace across the territory.

The European Union has allocated EUR 50 million under the APF to support the deployment of MISMA by THE EOWAS. Assistance to MISMA under the APF ended when the mission was renamed, in July 2013, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).

In light of the above, will we understand that Africa from a security point of view is at the mercy of these own leaders who do not want to facilitate peaceful alternation in power at all, hence insecurity breaks the record across the continent, east to West, North to South. This insecurity is the basis of chronic underdevelopment of the Continent and with the advent of the African Union CSP combined with the willingness of leaders to be able to support it in human, financial and material means to restore peace in Africa while promoting its development.

CONCLUSION

Here we are at the end of our research entitled: "The role of the African Union Peace and Security Council in peacekeeping operations in Africa. In working on this study, our objectives were to make a statement on one of the major concerns of the African Union Peace and Security Council, which is the maintenance of peace, security and stability on the continent.

After analysis, this study has yielded the following results: the African Union is in trouble and criticized for its inefficiency in its peacekeeping operations. This is due to the fact that the young continental institution lacks sufficient financial, logistical and human resources, which leads to the taking over by the UN and the European Union to deal with all the operations carried out by it peace and security council.

The presence of the African Union mission in a region where peace, security and stability are disrupted is to enable the effective deployment of observers on behalf of the United Nations.

Finally, the hegemony that the United Nations has offered to the great powers is also one of the consequences of the inefficiency of the African Union because Chapter VIII of the UN Charter establishes a kind of hierarchy, a more functional pyramid institutional council, who's Security Council, occupies the top. As the ACTION of the United Nations is blocked, due to the veto of one of its permanent members, the Actions of the African Union affects and renders it ineffective.

Thus, we suggest that African leaders strengthen their institutional commitment and their ability to monitor and address violations of peace, security and stability on the continent.

That African states support regional initiatives, which must take precedence over UN interventions, citing practical arguments of speed and efficiency, but also a legal consideration (the obligation it requires them to would be made, by the statutes of the African Union, to intervene preventively in certain

circumstances, while the UN charter provided only for a faculty of intervention of the security council).

This study does not contain the fullness of data on the African Union and peacekeeping operations in Africa; the door remains open to other researchers who would think of further this research.

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