UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

INSTITUTE OF DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

THE ROLE OF DIPLOMACY IN PROMOTING REGIONAL SECURITY: CASE STUDY OF RWANDA'S CONTRIBUTION

A research project submitted in partial fulfillment of the degree of Master of Arts in International Studies.

By

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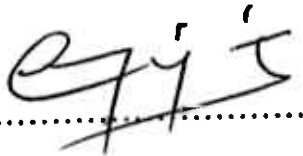
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DECLARATION

This project is my original work and has not been presented for any award of a degree in any other University.

Signature.. Date.....04.12.2019

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This project has been submitted for examination with my approval as University supervisor.

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DEDICATION

To my loving family, my support system, all the time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ABSTRACT

Regional Security is a multi-level concern in which States, knowledge-empowered people, institutions and organizations need to get together in order to chart a way to overcome regional and global challenges. The study's main objective was to evaluate the role played by Diplomacy in enhancing Regional security focusing Rwanda's contribution. To achieve the objective, the study adopted a three dimensional approach. The first approach is to evaluating the role and impact of diplomatic engagement in an effort to promote Global security. Secondly, to assess the diplomatic efforts employed to address insecurity issues in the African continent.Thirdly to evaluate the role and impact of Rwanda's contribution to promoting regional security. As a key player in the International relations, Rwanda aims at becoming economically, politically, properly incorporated in a peaceful and excelling sub-region, and the world at large. Nevertheless, Rwanda as a member of the great lakes region has been affected by the conflicts that have affected the region for some time now and therefore it aspires to contribute to regional and global efforts. As a result, the study found out that Rwanda is an important regional player in promoting peace and safekeeping through contributing troops and civilian staff to peace arrangements and mechanisms on the continent.

The study collected Primary data using questionnaire interview from key professional informants in relevant Rwanda government ministries. The data collected by use of questionnaire, it was then cleaned, validated and analyzed by use of content and thematic analysis techniques. This was based on the study objectives. The study was able to determine that diplomacy plays a key role in promoting Regional Security challenges notwithstanding. The study was able to identify the challenges of collective diplomatic effort in addressing contemporary issues of regional security and it put forward some recommendations to tackle these challenges.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AMIB	African Union Mission in Burundi
AMIS	African Union Mission in Sudan
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
AMIC	African Union Mission in the Comoros
AFISMA	African-led International Support Mission to Mali
AMA	Arab Maghreb Union
AMIB	African Union Mission in Burundi
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
AUPOs	African Union Policy Organs
ASEAN	Association of South East Asia Nations
ACIRC	African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises
APSA	African Peace and Security Architecture
CAR	Central African Republic
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
COPAX	Peace and Security Council for Central Africa'
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPLP	*Communidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa*
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CSSDCA	Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EASF	Eastern African Standby Force
EASBRIG	Eastern Africa Standby Brigade
ECOMOG	ECOWAS - Ceasefire Monitoring Group
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
EU	European Union
FOMAC	Central African Multinational Force
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment

GATT	General Agreement on Tariff and Trade
HPSS	Humanitarian Peace Support School
HROs	Human Rights Observers
IOs	International Organizations
ICPAT	International Capacity Building Program against Terrorism
IGAD	Inter-governmental Authority on Development
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
JCOS	Joint Chief of Staff
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MEs	Military Experts
MISCA	African Led-Mission in Central African Republic
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSC	Mediation and Security Council
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NPFL	National Patriotic Front of Liberia
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OMIK Kosovo	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Mission to Kosovo
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OAS	Organization of American States
OUP	Oxford University Press
PSOD	Peace Support Operations Division
PSOs	Peace Support Operations
PfP	Partnership for Peace
PSC	Peace and Security Council
RCA	Rwandans Living Abroad
RDF	Rwandan Defense Force
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SADC	Southern African Development Community

SEANWFZ	Southeast Asian Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone Treaty
SPLA/M	Sudan People's Liberation Army/Movement
TNG	Transitional National Government
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNAMID	Union–United Nations Mission in Darfur
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
USA	United States of America
WTO	World Trade Organization

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

1.0   Introduction

Regional security organizations have considerable impact on international politics and security dynamics. Regional organizations are considered to be the most successful means of development, understanding and security, poised for majorly peace and security.[1] This is why the contemporary International Politics are characterized by regionalism. The concept of Regional organization virtually proliferated after the Second World War. The contemporary situations demand for more and more states getting together in regional grouping, opposed to established notion of sovereignty and transferring some attributes of sovereignty from the state to the higher entity. Since the times of the Second World War, there emerged new political phenomenon in the global politics. This has been basically in co-operation and integration of states into a regional organization mostly for economic and security purposes.[2]

In emerging trends of international structural framework, regionalism is seen as the most useful platform for solving matters of security. It is a post-World War phenomenon which is regarded as an alternative to Globalism and a superior substitute for the principle of universality.[3] Furthermore, regionalism is a product of global politics that were started by strong powers in the

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[1] T. Christianson, "European integration" in J. Baylis and S. Smith (ed.), *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*, 3rd ed., OUP, 2005, p. 580.

[2] B. M. Russet, 'International Regions and International system', cited, in P.K. Mishra, 'South Asia's Quest for Identity and. SARCI, India Quarterly, Vol.XL, Nos. 3 & 4, July-December, 1984, p. 316.

[3] N. D. Palmer, The New Regionalism in Asia and the Pacific, Lexington: Books Co., 1991, p.76.

neighborhood in order to seek a desirable balance that could cater to their respective regional and group interests.[4]

The roots of regionalism can be found in the social supporting of basic loyalties, the target similitude of national issues, and the potential familiarity with aggregate intrigues that are essential for the powerful working of multilateral foundations.[5] The world is diverse and complex with many issues of inter-connectedness that necessitate a sense of common working involvement and joint responsibility. Moreover, regional organizations offer a framework for negotiation or functional co-operation. The famous scholar; Joseph S. Nye argues that Regionalism or Regional Organization is the next big step forward in International co-operation.[6]

Nevertheless, it is asserted that diplomatic engagement between political entities aiming at resolving security issues originated from Italian Peninsula since towards the end of 15th Century AD. There is a belief that its secluded causes are to be followed in the associations between the "Incomparable Kings" of the East in the 2nd or possibly the 4th millennium BCE. Its main aspects during these years depended on communications through messengers, caravans of diplomatic immunity and on the treaty observance on the terror of gods by which they had sworn allegiance.[7]

After World War One, countries assessed the devastating consequences and decided to enter into an agreement signed at Montevideo- Uruguay, on 26 December 1933 which entered into force in the year 1934. The understanding set up the standard meaning of a state under universal law. Embraced by the Seventh International Conference of American States, the show explained that

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[4] J. Guttmann, "Geography and International Relations", in W.A. Douglas Jackson (ed.), *Politics and Geographic Relationship* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Princeton Hall, 1964), p. 28.
[5] J. S. Nye, Peace in Parts: Integration and Conflict in Regional Organization, New York: University Press of America, 1987, pp.3-4
[6] *Ibid.* p. 4.
[7] G. R. Berrige, *Diplomacy: Theory and Practice*, 4th ed, Palgrave Macmillan, England, 2010, p. 1.

all states were equivalent sovereign units comprising of a perpetual populace, characterized regional limits, an administration, and a capacity to go into concurrences with different states. Among the show's arrangements were that signatories would not mediate in the local or outside undertakings of another express, that they would not perceive regional additions made by power, and that all debates ought to be settled calmly.[8]

Ideally, States come together in the international relations where they commit themselves to diplomatic efforts to secure national security. In addition, however much as states are geographically separate, their actions affect one another hence, the impossibility of states functioning in isolation. Each state has an obligation by the very wish to control their future, however; it has to consider the interests of neighbors. The fact that states enjoy their independences, they should be aware that the state's policies are influenced by what is happening outside their borders hence, a need for a dialogue between governments to chart out suitable means of which they live in a relatively peaceful atmosphere.[9]

The spirit of dialogue and interdependence was also echoed in other international peace treaties such as the UN Charter (art 1), African Union (Art 3&4), and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.[10] The UN Charter of which Rwanda and the majority of countries around the world are signatory demands that, the United Nations was motivated by; maintaining peace and harmony, to put measure in place to deal with the dangers of peace and to deal with any form of hostility. This is in conformity with the standards of peace and universal law.[11]

In addition, the UN swore to grow benevolent relations among countries that are dependent on the guidelines of equal rights for her people and to take suitable measures to ensure peace and

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[8] Montevideo Convention on Rights and Duties of States, 1963, Article 1.
[9] A. Watson, *The Dialogue between States*, Routledge, N.Y., 2004, p. 14.
[10] Ibid p.2
[11] Charter of the United Nations, San Francisco, USA, 1945, Art. 1.

security. This expects to accomplish global participation in taking care of universal issues of a financial, social, social, or helpful character and empowering those with respect and without discrimination based on race, tribe, sex, gender or religion.

Further second Article of the same charter affirms that; the members and the organization, in quest for the reasons expressed in Article 1, will act as per the accompanying Principles and the rule of the sovereign equity as per the country, all Members to profit rights coming to participate, will comply with common standards and commitments accepted, as per the present Charter, all member states will settle their debates by tranquil methods so that global harmony and security, and equity, are not imperiled. Besides, in section 8 of the Charter, the UN approves member States to shape provincial game plans to manage matters concerning the upkeep of worldwide harmony and security as suitable for territorial activity.

Furthermore, all members are encouraged to maintain their relations, trust, respect the rule of law as per the United Nations charter. The article further affirms that, all Members will give the UN conceivable help with any undertaking, as per the present Charter, and will avoid the states that UN has advised to avoid. The Organization guarantees that countries that are not Members of the UN act as per these Principles might be important for the upkeep of universal peace and safekeeping.

In agreement with UN, AU and other global treaties of which Rwanda is a signatory, Rwanda's discretion targets advancing Rwanda's picture abroad – advancing it as a nation that seems to be; quiet, verify and stable; battles defilement and advances honesty; regards human rights; lawfulness; straightforward, organization and Judicial procedure; steady and unsurprising Macro-financial approaches; regards and respects its worldwide responsibilities and commitments; adds to harmony and security in her territory.

Consequently, Rwanda's collaboration activities are completed by different institutions in the private and public administration and the common society.[12] The relations between Rwanda and different nations are guided by the accompanying standards: Promotion and insurance of the national autonomy and sway; Mutual regard between states; Sovereign correspondence and complementarities of states; Promotion and security of common national interests; Search for answers for national issues particularly formative issues; Cooperation with different nations in the advancement and regard of international law.[13]

The responsibility bestows by the Charter in the process of maintaining international peace and safekeeping, gives every member state individual and collective duty to uphold security within its territory and between itself and other countries. Rwanda like other countries in the region, experience some security challenges within itself and between it and other countries in the Africa region. Such challenges require effective diplomatic strategies to resolve them effectively. The role of peaceful means of resolving disputes as stipulated in the UN's charter is the strategy of choice recommended for all countries. This study shall contribute knowledge to the current literature on this subject. Rwanda will be used a s case study for which there is paucity of relevant data.

1.1   Statement of the Problem

The dynamic nature of National and regional security shams is a complex endeavor for diplomatic actors in the 21st century, who must adapt their guidelines in order to be relevant on the regional and international arena. The emerging interdependence and difficulty of issues needs a more robust network to deal with regional security issues, although states retain their power in

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[12] Jaime de Melo and L. Collinson (2011), "Getting the Best out of Regional Integration: Some Thoughts for Rwanda", available on *www.theigc.org/country/Rwanda*, accessed on 4 May 2019.

[13] Rwanda Ministry of Foreign Affairs Portal, Foreign Policy, Diplomacy and Cooperation, (http://www.minaffet.gov.rw/policies/foreign-policy-diplomacy-and-cooperation/).

diplomacy. The major challenge of contemporary diplomacy therefore requires that states find a balance between traditional and new demands of contemporary diplomacy to address 21st century issues of regional security.

The perception is that diplomatic actors need to adapt to the new demands of contemporary security dynamics in order to become relevant players in the region and global diplomacy. The 21st century security has expanded its scope from the extraordinary politics of war and peace to diverse areas that include; development, health, science and technology, education, law and environment. Diplomats have a bigger scope of capacities to handle, ranging from planning, correspondence, conference, portrayal.

All States with security, both internally and externally security demands encounter the challenge of the balance of emphasis of security action hence in their external diplomacy, there is need to approach security matters in a pragmatic way. For instance, states with insurgency problems may find it necessary to attempt policies of political cooperation with an insurgent's group protecting power.[14]As is the case for Rwanda and the DR Congo, at some instances they had signed pacts initiating Military joint operations.

However, bilateral cooperation between states is not always sufficient to deal with safekeeping issues experienced in the region. It is therefore, important to extend the horizon and embrace multilateral diplomacy in order to be able to effectively tackle security challenges of 21st century as is evident in Africa's Great lakes region where Rwanda resides.

African countries recognize that economic integration and good neighborliness can be fruitful only if security, peace and stability are established throughout the region. Nonetheless, states efforts are being hindered by weak collective diplomatic structures to foster Peace and Security

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[14] R. P. Barston, *Modern Diplomacy*, 3rd ed., Addison Wesley Longman, England, 2006, p. 207.

and inadequate collective implementation strategies. This study therefore, aims at assessing this diplomatic gap and suggests possible courses of action to address the challenge.

1.2   Research Questions

ii.   What has been the nature and impact of diplomatic engagement in promoting global peace and security?

iii.   What have been the diplomatic efforts employed to address insecurity issues in the African continent?

iv.   What has been the role and impact of Rwanda's contribution to promoting regional security?

1.3   Research Objectives

1.3.1   Main Objective

The purpose of this research study was to evaluate the role and impact of diplomatic efforts employed to promote regional security focusing Rwanda's contribution.

1.3.2   Specific Objectives

i.   To evaluate the nature and impact of diplomatic engagements in promoting global peace and security.

ii.   To assess the diplomatic efforts employed to deal with insecurity issues in the African continent.

iii.   To evaluate the role and impact of Rwanda's contribution to promoting regional security.

1.4   Literature Review

The International community after having been devastated by two world wars, the then powerful states/governments decided to seat together and agree on ways and means to spare upcoming generations from the negative effects of war, which had brought suffering to humankind.

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... opportunities in life.[15] This was documented in the 1945 San Francisco "United Nations Charter". This section will review the International, and regional efforts to ensure global peace and safekeeping notwithstanding challenges of the 21st Century.

1.4.1 The International law of treaties

In 1969 under the United Nations, member States convened in the City of Vienna and signed a ... peaceful cooperation amongst states regardless of their constitutional systems. Furthermore, the convention recognizes global free consent, good faith and the *keeping of international law* recognized globally.[16]

The overall aim of the convention was meant to remind the member states of UN to establish guidelines for respecting justice and how obligations from treaties can be executed. This was in ... reiterated the principles of: non obstruction to domestic affairs of each member state, respect for all, and observing human rights. Furthermore, the convention was perceived to promote international peace and safekeeping, development of friendly relationships among nations and attainment of cooperation among nations, as the core mandates of the united nations [17]

1.4.2 Alliance formation

States form partnerships so as to stay away from control and misuse by more grounded forces. In fact, states combine efforts to protect their name from states or alliances whose unrivaled assets

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[15] Charter of the United Nations of 1945, supra n. 10.
[16] Vienna Convention on the law of treaties: Concluded at Vienna on 23 May 1969, Article 5.
[17] *Ibid.*

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could represent a risk.[18] In an adjusting world, approaches that show restriction and altruism are ideal. Solid states might be esteemed as partners since they have a lot to offer their accomplices, however they should take specific care to abstain from seeming forceful.[19]

Foreign defense strategies that limit the danger one stances to others bode well in such a world. Indeed, even powerless states might be convinced to adjust when they are sure of associated support. In this manner, a further essential for powerful adjusting conduct is a functioning arrangement of conciliatory correspondence, allowing potential partners to perceive their common advantages and facilitate their reactions. Arrangement with comparable states might be seen as a method for guarding one's very own political standards. Furthermore, states with comparable attributes may fear each other less, on the grounds that they will think that its harder to envision an innately decent state choosing to assault partners. Moreover, arrangement with comparative states may upgrade the authenticity of a powerless system, by showing that it is a piece of a huge prominent development.[20]

1.4.3   Interdependence in World Politics

Apparently, the v nature world politics is changing with globalization. Old international patterns are collapsing and old solutions are coming up. The world now depends on economics, communications and in human aspirations.[21] Nevertheless, the features of world politics under interdependence are fluid.

The nature of rules and procedures of the international system include some national and international rules, private rules and in some areas no rules exist. The world is experiencing

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[18] Adler and Barnett, *Security Communities*, 2000, pp. 4-10.
[19] S. Walt and M. Stephen (1985), *Alliance Formation and the Balance of World Power* (The MIT Press, International Security, Vol. 9, No. 4), p. 4.
[20] *Ibid.*
[21] R.O. Keohane and J.S. Nye, *Power and Interdependence*, 4th ed., Longman, p. 10.

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weak international organizations and the problem of enforcing international laws. Despite the fact that, the international integration is powerless, explicit global systems once in a while have critical impact on association relations that include a few nations on explicit issues like, worldwide exchange, global money related approach, worldwide media transmission arrangement, United Nations peace and safekeeping strategy, and so forth.[22]

Globalization

In the world economy of economy, borders have been opening and several treaties signed. a sequence of inter-state concurrences had been signed. For example, the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) had since 1948 brought reductions in quotas and custom duties, all cross-border transactions.[23] Subsequently, GATT was considered within the World Trade Organization (WTO). The new avenues of globalization are in shipping, communication and trade. Additionally, regional frame works in most areas of the world has done a great deal in removing official restrictions on trade between participating countries.[24]

With Liberalization of trade and money between countries, contemporary period has also witnessed the widespread opening of borders to investment flows that involves direct and portfolio investments. Contrary to the wave of exploitations of the South in 1970s, countries have widely welcomed foreign direct investment (FDI) into to their jurisdiction as viable way of boosting economic development. Interestingly, many governments have attracted externally foreign businesses by lowering corporate taxes, reducing restrictions on remittances, relaxing labour laws among other approaches employed to lure investors[25].

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[22] Ibid. p4
[23] Ibid p. 5
[24] J. Baylis, and S. Smith, *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*, 2nd ed., OUP, N.Y., 2001, p. 522.
[25] *Ibid.*

All these global dynamics, has contributed much in eroding the rigidness of inter-state borders and opened a new era of interactions in political, economic and other areas. Thus, a need for the formulation of collective ties especially Africa in order to remain a relevant player in the global politics. The transcendence of territorial space and their intricacies in the contemporary world economy must not be underestimated.

1.4.4 The United Nations Security Council

From its beginning ahead, the Security Council has been locked in talking about and ordering emergency activities, yet additionally in direct endeavors at emergency strategy. As right on time as 1940s, Council individuals had begun the endeavors to partaking in counteractive action and harmony perception, as opposed to designing these obligations to the UN secretariat.[26]The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) devised a series of innovative mechanisms for example; in December 1946 the Council propelled a Commission to investigate the uncertainty in the Balkans containing delegates of the eleven Council individuals.

The UN later sent to the district to examine outskirt episodes and set up an auxiliary group in Salonica to proceed with this work. Subsequently, 12 Commission individuals talked with observers of outskirt occurrences including Albania, Greece, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia embraced follow up examinations, and reviewed displaced person camps.[27]

On 23rd September 2010, the UN Security Council had a summit to discuss issues on implementation of international peace and safekeeping, which is a major of the council the Council resolved to strengthen the crisis-management mechanism, including preventive diplomacy, keeping and building peace, with an aim to adapt it to changing conflict dynamics. In

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[26]R. Gowan, "Diplomacy in Action: Expanding the UN Security Council's Role in Crisis and Conflict Prevention", 726 Broadway, N.Y., May 2017, p. 5; https://cic.nyu.edu, accessed on 20 August 2018.
[27]Ibid.

addition, the Council assured the importance women inclusivity in preventing and managing conflicts and underscored the essence of addressing the main causes of conflict.[28]The Council's meeting report indicates that the Council reiterated support for the assurance of regular folks and its pledge to reinforcing the key players.

AU Peace and Security Council

In 1963, some African states gained independence, and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was established in Africa. The OAU begun with 32 members though, by 21st century, the membership grew to 53 Countries. The major purpose of establishing OAU was to uniting its members to fight for decolonization and putting and economic and development however, an active role in political activities as well as peace and security issues was not forgotten. However, so as to streamline the Organization to guide it to face the difficulties of a changing world the OAU summit was held in Sirte, Libya on 9 September 1999 which pushed for establishment of AU. Following this, the Assembly of the African Union First Ordinary Session 9 – 10 July 2002 Durban, South Africa adopted a decision granting OAU one interim period to transit to AU.[29] Apparently, the AU designed a structure of interconnected bodies that focused on conflict prevention and management.

1.4.5   Deepening Relations Through Regional Economic Communities in Africa

The idea and the process of strengthening relations with RECs was relentlessly pursued by African leadership from 1990s after challenges of persistent conflicts, under-development, poverty, and globalization were evident and there was an urgent need to get them addressed. This

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[28] UNSC Report (N° 2, 10 May 2011), p. 32.
[29]Assembly of the African Union, First Ordinary Session, 9 – 10 July 2002, Durban, South Africa, Ass/AU/Dec.1 (I), p. 1.

was in line with the formation African Union (AU), which was formed after realization that development and integration can only happen if peace and safekeeping prevails.[30]

As part of efforts to pursuing the deepening relations with RECs, the July 2001 Heads of states Summit adopted a resolution that endorsed the formation of RECs as one of the pillars of AU. The decision was in reaction to the fact that some RECs had established their own mechanisms of conflict prevention, solution and management and acquired experiences that would be useful for the AU as it embarked on the rigorous task of setting up continental peace and security architecture.[31] In other words, ECOWAS in West Africa has had peace support operations experience from Liberia and Sierra Leone and established mechanisms for conflict deterrence, management, perseverance, peace keeping and additional security mechanism. The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) states on the other hand, in its charter; article 7 has a clause on advancement of peace and stability as a priority. To achieve this objective, IGAD had to set up a conflict resolution mechanism which comprised of the council of ministers and UN assembly for heads of states.[32]

Nonetheless, the South African states had been cooperating on defense and security since 1970s. Consequently, in 1998 under the umbrella of front-line states to support liberation struggles had created the organ on governmental issues, resistance and security inside SADC as a system for anticipating, overseeing, and settling clashes.

1.4.6 East African Community

The EAC was initiated with the objective of uniting East African countries and make them secure, competitive, prosperous and politically stable. EA provides platform for a deepened

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[30] S. Makinda, and F.W. Okumu, "The African Union Challenges of Globalization, Security and Governance", Routledge Global Institutions, CUNY Graduate Center, N.Y., 2007, p. 54.
[31] *Ibid.*
[32] *Ibid.*

Political, Economic, Social-Cultural integration that is meant to upgrade living standards for East Africans. This they achieve through increased trade opportunities, increased competitiveness, and value addition amongst other benefits.

The EAC was resuscitated in 1996 by Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania; it was later joined by Rwanda, S. Sudan and Burundi each on their own. The EAC among other territorial networks under the AU Peace and security design consented to coordinate in the accompanying zones among others; strife counteractive action, the executives and goals of contentions, aversion of decimation, fighting fear mongering, battling and smothering robbery, harmony bolster tasks, debacle chance decrease, the board and emergency reaction, the executives of outcasts, control expansion of unlawful SALWS, fighting worldwide and cross fringe violations, including medication and human dealing, illicit relocation, tax evasion, cybercrime and motor vehicle burglary.[33]

Article 124 of EAC treaty provides that; peace and safekeeping are mandatory to social and financial improvement and accomplishment of its mandates. In such manner, the five States consent to encourage and keep up an environment that is helpful for peace and security to thrive and have better administration towards resolving disputes and conflicts in the area.

Although, the EAC recognizes that economic integration and good neighborliness can be fruitful only if security, peace and stability are established throughout the region. Nonetheless, these endeavors are being frustrated by powerless institutional structures inside the EAC secretariat, remembering for specific, the absence of a Directorate for Peace and Security and lacking usage of territorial procedures and principles inside the accomplice states.

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[33]EAC, Protocol on Peace and Security, article 2.

1.5   Justification of the Study

1.5.1   Academic justification

The study shall add to the knowledge on the role of diplomacy in addressing security issues affecting the region today. Basing on the dynamic nature of the contemporary challenges, it is clear that scholars have not exhaustively carried out the in-depth analysis of the global security trends in the 21st century. Hence, a gap in knowledge exists.

1.5.2   Policy Justification

The study contributes to important information on the importance of diplomacy in improving peace and security for policy makers in Rwanda and beyond, which will be used to strengthen diplomatic policies that will inspire future diplomatic engagements. The findings will be shared with academic institutions as well as the ministries of defense, Justice and foreign affairs.

1.6   Theoretical Framework

Liberal theory argues that world politics are a result of a complex system of negotiating between different types of actors. In the world politics, order is attained from the balance of power and the interactions between governments, agreed norms, laws, international and institutional regimes. However, liberalists appreciate the importance of State by asserting that they may be lawfully self-governing but in real sense they have to talk with all sorts of actors who curtail their freedom to act.[34] Therefore, the real action for liberalism comes through non-State actors facilitating the development of social and economic interdependence between peoples and the spread of democratic politics within States in the international system. The "two stage model of state behavior" diagram illustrates the manner under which states interact.

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[34]R.O. Keohane, J. S. Nye, *Opcit*, p. 46.

A two-stage model of state behavior

Exogeneous

Variable

Liberal Factors

(Ideational, commercial and Republican

Realist Institutional Factors
(Distribution of Capabilities and Information

Stages in the

Process of

Interstate

State Preferences

Strategic Interaction

Systemic Outcomes

Interactions

Outcome Variable
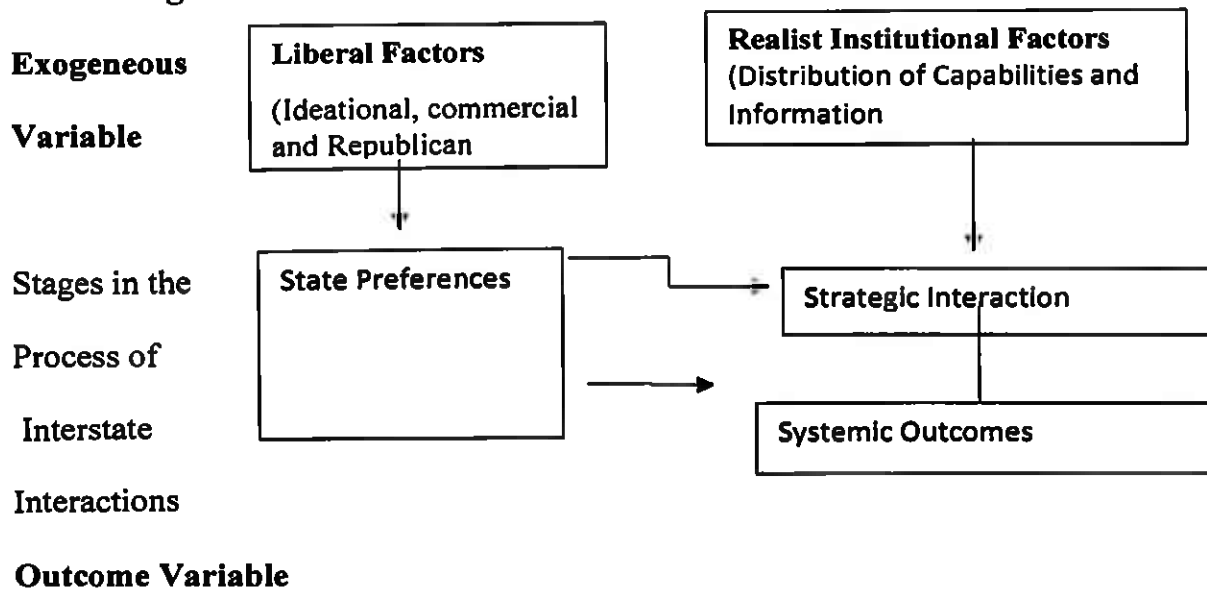
Source; Andrew Moravcsik, (2010).

In this theoretical framework, Andrew asserts that, the need of Liberalism in multi-causal models of state conduct suggests that aggregate state conduct ought to be broke down as a two-arrange process. Moravcsik, further focused on that, States initially characterize inclinations; a phase extraordinarily clarified by liberal speculations—and at exactly that point do they discussion, deal, or battle. The model offers a structure to plan for hypothetical clarification. In those situations, where liberal factors just impact key results straightforwardly, through inclinations and inclination powers (an in Figure above), progressivism can be tried as a mono-causal speculation against elective pragmatist or institutionalist factors. Liberal variables may likewise impact results in a roundabout way, in light of the fact that the idea of inclinations decides the relative power and impact of states. Review that inclinations don't just shape results, they disclose to us which pragmatist or institutionalism factors are significant and how they identify with state conduct. In such cases, clarifying variety in state inclinations is scientifically before an

examination of vital cooperation. Without an earlier investigation of inclinations, just mono causal details of pragmatist or institutionalism theory can be tried.[35]

Consequently, this project's arguments will be guided by Liberalism theory. The theory, seem to be having the required ingredients to guide the study towards testing the hypothesis and the research questions.

1.7 Hypotheses

The study tested three hypotheses as follows:

1) The nature and impact of diplomatic engagements in promoting global peace and security has not been adequate.

2) The effect of diplomatic efforts employed to address insecurity issues in the African continent have not been fully successful.

3) The role and impact of Rwanda's contribution to promoting regional security has not been fully successful.

1.8 Methodology of the Research

The research project will employ qualitative and qualitative methodologies. Qualitative methodology will be employed to basically, review books, journal, articles and periodicals written on peace and security diplomacy; globally, regional, and nationally.

Likewise, quantitative methodology will be employed to analyze and interpret data obtained from the field. The required information will be gathered from key personnel in the relevant

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[35] *Ibid.*

fields. Data analyzing tools like, charts, graphs and tables will be used in order to obtain empirical information.

1.8.1 Data collection

Data was collected through conducting one on one interviews. Key informants were sent questionnaires to fill whereas others were interviewed by the research assistants.

1.8.2 Sampling Design

Identifying key informant and conduct interview through questionnaire methods will be used.

1.8.3 Data Analysis

Data analysis was conducted through qualitative and quantitative methods.

1.9 Scope and limitations to the Study

The nature of the study area may pose a challenge owing to the fact that some information related to national interests is perceived sensitive. In some instances, the key personnel in the ministries of foreign affairs, defense and other security organs intended to be interviewed may be difficult to programme due to the nature and exigencies of their work.

Additionally, the issue of time constraint may negatively impact the field study especially if the informant/respondents schedule slightly differs from the university fixed timelines.

1.10 Chapter outline

Chapter One

This chapter introduces and creates the initial impression of the study. The section is mainly made up of study background. This is followed by Theoretical framework and particularly, what is to be investigated, why and how.

Chapter Two:

The chapter highlights major global security issues and the diplomatic determinations to promote global peace, security and harmony.

Chapter Three:

This chapter deals with the continental security trends and efforts to maintain peace on the African continent.

Chapter Four:

The chapter evaluates Rwanda's contribution towards addressing peace and safekeeping in the sub-region that inexorably have a spillover effect.

Chapter Five:

This chapter quantifies the key findings as per the objectives and formulated hypotheses of the study.

Chapter Six:

The chapter dispenses general conclusion of the study and provides recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

IMPACT OF DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENTS IN PROMOTING GLOBAL PEACE AND SECURITY

2.0 Introduction

The condition of anarchy in the global system makes security the first issue of concern amongst states. As long as some states do care about their reputation as autonomous entities, there will be competition for power. The struggle will continue to a point at which the struggling entities have amassed more power than needed and thus, begin to threaten others. States threatened on the other hand, will respond in turn by amassing military strength probably to march the threatening neighbour or possibly a notch high.

Power is difficult to measure. What seems sufficient to one state's defence might be different to another state. Every country wants to remain strong and defeat their opposition. Nonetheless, proponents of liberalism asserts that, due to endogenous and exogenous threats states need to position themselves to flow in one direction in order to organise their efforts to deal with these threats.[36] Technological developments, cross border threats causes states to form collective mechanisms with a desire to eliminate fear by coordinating security, interpreting social realities, transforming economics, demographics and migration patterns, changing natural environments and other emergent issues rise a need that compel states coordinate their policies to their collective advantage.

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[36] W. Sewell, (1992) "A Theory of Structure: Duality, Agency and Transformation", American Journal of Sociology 98, pp.1-29.

This chapter analyzes the global collective efforts to address issues of global security. The chapter will also look into how effective these efforts had been employed to prevent conflicts that may lead to global instability.

2.1 World diplomatic efforts to secure global security

The World War I uncovered a major imperfection to be determined of intensity framework. At the point when the framework fizzled, the outcome was risky and cataclysmic. The mind boggling stages of pulverization in the warfare drove many countries to dismiss a perceived leverage framework as the reason for worldwide security after World War I. Rather, the successful states looked to organize an arrangement of aggregate security by means of the League of Nations wherein animosity by one country brought bring reaction from all others; aggregate security would in this way be accomplished.[37] The accomplishment of this "aggregate security" would be founded on the rule that assaulting one is assaulting all. Any national thinking about animosity would confront the definite possibility of battle not just with the forthcoming unfortunate casualty, however with every other individual from the framework, who might make any important penance to spare the state assaulted.

In a speculative universe of aggregate security, the supposition that will be that the individuals from the framework will have such a staggering prevalence of intensity that is destined to be so energetically dedicated to the standards they have supported that hostility will turn out to be very unreasonable; probably, it won't happen or on the off chance that it ought to happen, it will be crushed..[38] The goal of aggregate security is to disappoint any endeavor by countries to change the norm with overpowering power in light of the fact that an adjustment in the state of affairs

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[37] A. Aja, (2007) "Peace and Conflict Resolution", Enugu: Kery and Brothers Ent. (Nig.)
[38] S. Kirsti *et al.*, The future of UN State-Building: Strategies and Operational Challenges and the Legacy of Iraq, N.Y., International Peace Academy, 2004, p. 13.

changes the world request of autonomous sovereign states. The reason for inclusion of this was intended to gather overwhelming aggregate power, which could undermine and afterward applied to end animosity by pragmatic countries and other would-be provokers.

Pervasively, eighteen years after Versailles Treaty that was signed in 1919, the world was inescapably headed to the Second World War. However, the great powers maintained a reasonable peace since 1945. There was a lot of confusion of interests and abstractions but the postwar diplomacy was successful in their work in the interwar period.

2.1.1 Formation of the League of Nations

In 1918, the first war began to end and, America withdraws her forces from Europe.[39] The war had caused lot devastation therefore, advancement the international politics agenda on peace in the 1920s. The endeavors to accomplish harmony laid on Wilson's Fourteen Points, created based on numerous comparative ideological plans that emerged during the Great War, agreement of Versailles, which incorporated the establishments of the League of Nations, that brought the US once again into the approach of internationalism.

The League of Nations appeared on January 10, 1920. With everything taken into account eighteen states became individuals from the League from the outset by officially endorsing the harmony settlement. By late 1920, the quantity of individuals had just developed to more than forty.[40] In 1938, by examination, the part check was fifty-five. In 1920, the conditions of the

[39] G. W. Egerton, (1974) "The Lloyd George Government and the Creation of the League of Nations" *The American Historical Review*, Vol. 79 (2), pp. 419-444.

[40] F. S. Northedge (1986), The League of Nations: its life and times, 1920-1946, Leicester University Press, Leicester, p.36.

League of Nations involved 74 per cent of the total populace and, individually, 63 per cent of all the states in the world.[41]

The formation of the first international organization dealing with peace, law and administration was after the First World War of 1914-1919. Furthermore, the war necessitated the formation of the world administration body for the purpose of political, economic and military coordination among the allies.[42] The League of Nations was a worldwide association established after the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919. The objectives of the league of nations were demilitarization, averting war through aggregate security, and improving states' welfare globally.

The League was set up to keep up world harmony, and apparently neglected to do as such. Besides the fact that the League Council intervened some minor regional questions in the mid-1920s and prevailing with regards to carrying Germany into the association in 1926.[43] Another blow to the League of Nations was the withdrawal of US as it was regarded as the initiator of the creation of the League. As late as April 29, 1919, the opinion in the US was that the country was so overwhelmingly for the League that a direct attack upon it would fail. However, eleven months later numerous reservations were successfully attached to the Covenant and the League was rejected finally in the Senate, March 19, 1920.[44]

On the other hand, Canadian isolationist elements centered in Quebec raised the same objection to Article 10 and the Canadian Government pressed in the first Assembly of the League for its deletion from the Covenant. Eventually, in the Fourth Assembly, Canada secured the adoption of

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[41] Z. Steiner (1993) et al., The League of Nations and the Quest for Security: The Quest for Stability, Problems of West European Security 1918-1957.

[42] K. Franz et al, The United Nations System and its Predecessors, Vol. 2, Oxford, 1997, p. 181.

[43] S. Pedersen, (October 2007), "Back to the League of Nations" *The American Historical Review*, Vol. 112, No. 4 p. 1094, available at https://www.jstor.org, accessed on 15 January 2019.

[44] D. F. Fleming, "The League of Nations and Sanctions: Proceedings of the Annual Session" (Southern Political Science Association), No. 8 (December 26, 1935), University of Chicago Press, p. 20, available on https://www.jstor.org, Accessed on 15 January 2019.

an interpretive resolution declaring that "the geographical situation" of each nation should be considered in recommending military measures under Article 10. Furthermore, the campaign of Canada against Article 10 was a clear proof of the flight from the Covenant which ensued in the years after 1920. American abstention had removed the greatest moral and material power on the globe from the defense of the League. After it had been clearer that the absence of USA was not merely temporary, the distant states began to wonder if they had promised too much. Similarly, the small European states which had remained neutral during the war became nervous and they alleged that they were too close to the trouble zone. Therefore, their obligations under Article 16 should be lightened. Their campaign was rewarded by the adoption of an Assembly resolution in 1921 which greatly weakened Article 16 by laying down a long series of rules and exceptions to govern its application.[45]

2.1.2 The United Nations Body

Eventually, the League of Nations organization failed to resolve international security issues as was the member's expectation which led to its lack of confidence. [46] An exceptional fact by the United Nations charter is that it is a free instrument, detached with the settlements which are in procedure of being made to settle political and financial issues experienced during the and after the World War II. This covenant was made during the Paris Peace Conference, and fused in every one of the harmony arrangements, was from the earliest starting point so engaged with the issues of the harmony settlement that it was always unable to defeat the underlying impairment of a League to uphold the peace agreements. Nevertheless, the failure by the League of Nations and other predecessor world peace efforts left sufficient lessens for the United Nations founders that would result in formation of an enduring international organization- "the United Nations".

[45] Ibid. p.22.
[46] Leland M. Goodrich, (1947) From League of Nations to United Nations: International Organization, Vol. 1, No. 1, MIT Press, p.6, available on http://www.jstor.org/stable/2703515.

2.1.2.1 The United Nations Agenda

In the years preceding 1919, maintaining of International peace was premised on the countries that maintained a balance of power and engaging in individual self-defense. Nevertheless, after, the First World War, the states introduced a new notion of collective security which of the new League of Nations was to enforce. After the Second world war, upon the failure of the League of Nations a group of nations came together to determine a formidable way of maintaining world peace and safety through collective measures that were deemed effective in preventing of threats to peace.[47] Therefore, the United Nations was founded based on the areas discussed in the subsequent sections.

2.1.2.2 Maintenance of International Peace and Security

Towards the completion of the Second World War in 1945, the United Nations was formed. By then, its mandate was to maintain the international peace and security. The UN accomplishes this by attempting to forestall strife; helping her members in struggle to maintain peace and harmony; and making the environments to thrive.

Benefits of Peace Keeping and Nation Building

The UN has the power and an ability to send military troops and police from around the world, integrate them in peace keeping missions as mandated by the UN Security Council and General Assembly.[48] Peacekeeping is one of the best apparatuses accessible to the United Nations in the advancement and upkeep of worldwide harmony and security. However peacekeeping experiences some difficulties that undermine its capacity to convey on its commands. Political arrangements are regularly missing, and missions appear to have orders that need center and

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[47] J. A. Moore, Jr, *The New United Nations International Organization in the Twenty-First Century*, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, 2006, p.161.
[48] UN, Basic Facts about the United Nations, UN Department of Public Information, New York, 2004, pp.71-77.

clear projections.[49] Complex dangers in a few conditions are causing an ascent in fatalities and wounds of peacekeepers, and missions have here and there come up short on the staff and gear to meet these dangers. Peacekeeping activities have likewise confronted difficulties in conveying on insurance orders and in adding to long haul, economical harmony, and in accomplishing intelligibility with different on-screen characters working in similar settings.

Making Global Public Policy

Apart from peace and safety keeping internationally, the UN based on its charter is authorized to protect human rights. The United Nations has increasingly found itself in creating, promoting and enforcing public policy on various human rights issues. States may be UN members, yet with increasing frequency and depth of participation, private actors also take part in UN policy making.[50] The UN's use of these vehicles for ensuring human rights is yet another indicator that the organization is a transnational in nature.

The UN charter commits the United Nations to international participation in settling global issues to do with social-economic and in enhancing and empowering essential opportunities for all.[51] In 1945, at the conference the San Francisco conference founder members of UN adopted a mandate for the United Nations that was much wider than solely the immediate preservation of global peace and security through the imposition of Security Council measures. It was urged that, only by addressing the underlying social and economic problems facing the world's populations could lead to the achievement of long-term global peace.

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[49] Ibid.
[50] John Allphin Moore Jr, Opcit, p. 227.
[51] Article 1, UN Charter of the United Nations and the Statute of the International Court of Justice, San Francisco, 1945.

2.1.2.3 Economic Development

The UN Charter commits its members to provide fair standards of living, employment opportunities, and conditions favorable for socio-economic development. The Charter urges that, the continuous global stability and well-being is predicated on solving International social, economic, health problems.[52] Much of the UN's post Second World War planning for new International order involved the articulation of economic, social and human rights interests as critical components of the United Nations charter. Among such efforts was the outcome of the Breton Woods conference which led to the creation of the World Bank as a source of financing for development as well as the meeting of Hot Springs, Virginia in 1943 which created the food and agriculture organization to meet the overwhelming humanitarian food needs at the time and elevate living conditions in the rural areas.

2.1.2.4 Decolonization

The UN Charter in its chapter XI binds administering (Colonial) Authorities to distinguish that the benefits of dependent Territories are paramount. The administering powers are obligated to agree to advance social, monetary, political and instructive advancement in the Territories; to help with creating proper types of self-government and to consider the political yearnings and phases of improvement and progression of every Territory. Controlling Powers are additionally obliged under a similar Charter to pass on to the United Nations data on conditions in the Territories. The United Nations screens progress towards self-assurance in the Territories. However, in 1960 there was a perception in the International community that the aspirations of the Territories to achieve self-determination were being gradually applied, hence this situation

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[52] Ibid. Article, 55.

compelled the General Assembly to proclaim on 14 Dec 1960 the granting of freedom from colonial countries and peoples.[53]

Although, there was a general sentiment in UN circles of granting independence to colonies, the settlers in the states that whites like Kenya and Zimbabwe where they had brought development and advancements in type of venture were not ready to give up their riches to Africans. Furthermore, colonialists didn't know of their future on the off chance that Africans controlled administration, in this way giving autonomy was troublesome. This made a few Africans to pick to furnished battle as the methods for getting their freedom. Africans had to fight to gain their freedom.[54] On the other hand, colonial powers like Portugal and France that regarded colonies overseas as their provinces as well as their mandatory land were also not ready to grant them independence. Consequently, Africans decide to use the barrel of the gun in order to regain their independence. This prompted the armed struggle which was viewed as the only solution by some countries like; Kenya, Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa.

2.1.2.5 UN-Led Mediation in the 1980s and 1990s

From the UN intervention in Somalia Angola, Haiti, Afghanistan, Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, the body has been branded to have a poor record in resolving conflicts. However, there was also a number of cases where the UN led mediation succeeded.[55] The conditions under which these efforts succeeded are due to the potential strength that the UN in the negotiation process. Examples of cases where UN-led mediations succeeded are; Iraq-Iran war in 1980, El Salvador conflict 1990, Cambodia 1991, Mozambique 1992, Guatemala 1996, and Tajikistan 1996.

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[53] UN Security Council Resolution 1514 (XV) of 1960.
[54] Y. Crawford, The African Colonial State in Comparative Perspective, Book Crafters, Inc, Chelsea, Michigan, 1994, p.241.
[55] R. M. Prince and M.W. Zacher, *The United Nations and Global Peace*, Palgrave MacMillan, N.Y., 2004, pp.76-81.

2.1.2.6 The security communities

The end of the Cold War created an atmosphere of optimism on the global security however, a surge of inter-state conflicts around the world in the 1980s and 1990s became a security challenge confronting the UN systems. Nevertheless, several regional organizations are more explicit in their mechanisms for control and management of conflicts amongst their members.[56]

Then again, the African Union has set up new systems for refereeing, for example, the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). Furthermore, the Organization of American States (OAS) has its own Office mandated with Prevention and solving Conflicts for the structure and execution of contention anticipation and goals components. Besides, during the 1990s ASEAN attempted further endeavors somewhere in the range of 1995 and 1999. As a major aspect of this expansion procedure, each of the four nations marked ASEAN's 1976 Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, which submits signatories to keep debates from emerging and to deny the danger or utilization of power to determine differences. The resulting areas will break down the advancement and significance of OSCE and ASEAN in particular districts as AU will be handled in the ensuing chapter.

2.1.3   The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) was formed in 1975 by the Helsinki final Act, which was signed by 35 countries namely: Canada, US, all European states and the Soviet Union except Albania.[57] The organization was created and strengthened in order to respond and to adapt to shifting circumstances while maintaining its specific, peculiar, and

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[56]A. J. K. Bailes and A. Cottey, Regional security cooperation in the early 21st century, SIPRI Yearbook 2006, Armaments, Disarmament and International Security, Oxford University Press: Oxford, 2004, pp. 231–50.
[57] M. Lucas, "The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Future of U.S Foreign Policy", in B. Crawford and P. W. Schulze (eds.), *The New Europe Asserts Itself: A Changing Role in International,* Berkeley, Relations and Area Studies, 1990, pp. 47-50.

atypical characteristics by comparison to other International Organizations (IOs). Keeping up the conventional spotlight on the advancement of the various elements of security in the Euro-Atlantic region (military, monetary, human) the OSCE had the option to reclassify its commitment with respect to the human component of security, by effectively and expressly advancing majority rule government and human rights on the move states. Continuation of the Cuba rockets emergency and the improvement of US-Soviet discretionary correspondences, the gathering effectively brought together the two superpowers, their partners and the uncommitted states during the time of the supposed Détente. The point was to determine regular difficulties and to progress in the direction of the advancement and the upkeep of harmony and security in the Euro-Atlantic region. In the second 50% of the 1990s OSCE effectively took an interest close by other local and worldwide associations in the endeavors to ensure security and reestablish social, political and financial balance in the district. Its exercises were centered around the one hand on struggle counteractive action and security on the advancement of majority rules system and human rights, intently consolidating these two perspectives.

OSCE's Interventions

Ideally, as the Cold War was at last edging towards the end, the visionary heads of states of North America, Europe and the then-Soviet Union assembled and marked the Charter of Paris. The motivation behind the contract was for a New Europe and they proclaimed that the time of encounter and division of Europe has finished as another period of vote based system, harmony and solidarity has started. Following OSCE's fast standardization, which occurred somewhere between 1991 and 1994. In the 1990s the OSCE engaged in three principle gatherings of action. Initially, it assumed an urgent job in struggle avoidance and soundness reestablishment in the Balkan territory. Moreover, in 1995, the Dayton Accords endowed OSCE after the end of the

Bosnia Herzegovina war.[58] Besides, the association was entrusted to do its order under the Accords; the OSCE set up and effectively controlled strategic arranging free decisions in Bosnia and Herzegovina.[59] Moreover, in 1996 a post war recovery field was set up in Croatia and Albania to manage the social turmoil set moving by the money related fraudulent business models emergency.

Accordingly, OSCE engaged in a progression of field missions and help exercises in Central Asian and South Caucasus nations. Along these lines in 1995, it conveyed help to Chechnya and started a contact office for Central Asia, which is based in Uzbekistan. In 1998, a warning and checking bunch was released to Belarus and OSCE focuses were started in Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kirghizstan and Tajikistan. In the years that promptly pursued its regulation, the OSCE attempted to fortify its situation as an essential provincial on-screen character for security and solidness in Europe by effectively coordinating with the other local associations, to be specific NATO, Council of Europe and EU.[60]

2.1.4   The North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Formed in 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) works in organizing political and military support between the US and a group of historically conflict plagued European nations. NATO was created to deter and defeat a conventional attack on European states.[61] During its first 40 years, NATO thrived in increasing a fruitful deterrent effort against Soviet attack, which ultimately led to peaceful end of the deadly War.

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[58] Chigas *et al*, "Preventive Diplomacy and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe", 1995, pp. 50-68.
[59] J. Beqiraj, "Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Center for Studies in Federalism, First International Democracy Report" 2011, p.13.
[60] C. Erdem (2000), "The New Geopolitics of Central Asia ", Paper presented at the 41st Annual ISA Convention, Los Angeles.
[61] J. Lepgold (1994), "The Next Step towards a Most Secure Europe", *The Journal of Security Studies*, Vol.17, p. 10.

Since its initiation, NATO has ventured up its aggregate security endeavors while all the while limiting its aggregate resistance exercises. In particular, during the 1990s the Alliance directed considerable commitment exercises with the previous Soviet Bloc countries.[62] This commitment showed itself as association programs primarily the Partnership for Peace (PfP) program. This harmony program was intended to create strategies and principle to aid the adjustment of the recently autonomous European Countries in the Central and Eastern that developed after the breakdown of the Soviet Union. The PfP program inevitably included political and military change motivation intended to encourage promotion into the Alliance. Since 1992 through 2009, the products of this methodology saw most of Europe's previous Warsaw Pact countries grasp popularity based standards, with ten eventually joining NATO. Likewise, NATO's quest for aggregate security beliefs added to the augmentation of the collaboration of countries and in this way, advanced a more prominent transoceanic dependability.[63] Additional proof of NATO's aggregate security design was its strategic help used to tackle prickly political issues, for example, fringe debates among Germany and Poland and the disintegration of Czechoslovakia to, the Czech and Slovak Republics.

2.2 Conclusion

Collective diplomatic engagements in an effort to promote Global security certainly challenges the realism pre-occupation with self-help that lead to arms race that eventually results into devastating wars. The liberal approach of collective identity and formation of cooperation has led to global progress towards a secure globe by making the likelihood of intra-state and inter-state conflicts less. UN and other regional organizations have been agitating for collective efforts; consensus seeking and building in order to avoid devastating conflicts that have a negative

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[62] G. Von Moltke (1994), "Building a Partnership for Peace", NATO Review, Vol. 42, p. 4.
[63] G. A. Joulwan, (1995), 'NATO's Military Contribution to Partnership for Peace: the Progress and the Challenge', NATO Review, Vol. 43, N° 2, p. 5.

impact on the global security. The UN and regional organizations have drafted policies and mechanisms through which global security can be realized. Although the implementation is still a challenge due to different factors such as, state interests, shortage of resources among others. Nevertheless, the collective security effort is still a relevant and workable option towards handling peace and security complexities of the 21st century. Hence, the Liberalists approach that the world peace and security could be maintained and developed only through the cooperation of the states.

Additionally, based on the hypothesis that the nature and impact of diplomatic engagements in promoting global peace and security has not been adequate is correct. This is due to UN poor tracked record in resolving conflicts through intervention of the UN in Angola, Haiti, Afghanistan, Somalia, Former Yugoslavia, Iraq, Rwanda and Libya.[64]Nonetheless, there are cases where UN-led mediations succeeded such as; Iraq-Iran war in 1980, El Salvador conflict 1990, Cambodia 1991, Mozambique 1992, Guatemala 1996, and Tajikistan 1996. In addition, UN efforts have inspired regions to establish mechanisms of conflict management that have ensured relative peace in respective regions for instance Europe. However, there is a need for UN to employ its potential strength in the conflict preventive mechanisms.

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[64] Richard M. prince and Mark W. Zacher, The United Nations and Global Peace, Palgrave MacMillan, New York, 2004, pp.76-81.

CHAPTER THREE

THE ROLE AND IMPACT OF DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS IN ADDRESSING SECURITY ISSUES IN AFRICA

3.0 Introduction

Much as western world countries were getting together to find solutions to the great wars; world wars that devastated mostly the whole world in the 18th -19th C, Africa was under the bondage of exploitative colonial rule. Colonization was basically negative, exploitative, and oppressive experience Africa has ever experienced. Africans were embarrassed, their way of life stigmatized and contorted, and their property seized. European outsiders, who were urged to come to Africa as pioneer ranchers were given huge tracts of land to cultivate, constrained Africans to give modest work, which brought about serious ramifications for African people. Although, in the 19th century Africa stood against the colonial rule and later attained independence; the colonial legacy continued to haunt Africa until the present day. Conflicts turned out to be increasingly bad in the 1990s and poor monetary administration debilitated exceptionally concentrated states. The failure to give essential degrees of policing and social administrations prompted the debilitating of state authority. In outrageous cases, fracture supported the development and expansion of chip gatherings, which thus transformed into warring groups. The very idea of contention changed and the non-military personnel populace progressively turned into the objective of contention in factional wars. This oppressed especially regular folks to elevated levels of brutality and misuse. Thus, this brought about huge dislodging just as social and monetary pain. This chapter will discuss the Africa's security experience as well as the continent's efforts and initiatives employed to maintain peace and security.

3.1 Peace and Security in Africa

Africa has a range of partnership arrangements, which focus on different aspects of her peace and security agenda, whose arrangements extend at both bilateral and multilateral level, as well as partnerships within the continent with the RECs and other Regional Mechanisms. The UN Security Council has relentlessly worked with NGOs and other organizations, regionally and internationally to maintain peace according to Chapter VIII of the UN charter, including through the authorization of peace operations by these organizations. NGOs have an advantage of commanding more capacity than individual countries in issues of conflict management.[65] On the other hand, Regional and Sub-Regional NGOs retain better understanding, culturally and inherent political interest of staying on course and proximity. It is in this context, African Continent with enhanced UN support has been relatively peaceful than four decades ago. For example, in 2002, fourteen countries in Africa were involved in armed conflict, whilst, currently only a few are experiencing major armed conflict. Indeed, much of Security improvement in African states is attributed to Africa's several initiatives. Cardinal among the initiatives is the initiation of the African Union (AU) in 2002 to replace a weaker OAU which was created in 1963.[66]

The endeavors embraced by African states through the African Union (AU) to locate a typical African security approach that conceives the foundation of an African Standby Force (ASF) is in accordance with the necessities of the AU Peace and Security Council. The possibility of aggregate exertion has been provoked by Conflicts in Africa that bear certain one of some kind

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[65] UN Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA), (2005), Peace Consolidation in Africa Challenges and Opportunities, p.3.
[66] E. Harsch, "Modest Progress in Overcoming Conflicts, but Challenges Persist: Securing Lasting Peace in Africa", available on https://www.un.org/africarenewal/magazine/december-2010/securing-lasting-peace-africa, accessed on 07 February 2019.

qualities dominatingly implanted in their underlying drivers, force, term, acceleration and their affinity to overflow to neighboring states.[67]

The AU, a successor to AOU has set up a variety of new institutions, frameworks and mechanisms for preventing and management of conflicts.[68] These initiatives include the establishment of African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) to cater for early warning, rapid reaction and peace-building as well as the deployment of African key peace operations. The path that led to the creation of APSA is rooted in the genesis of and security challenges that led to the creation of AU. Conflicts that erupted in Africa such as the genocide in Rwanda that led the African leaders to be determined in dealing with conflicts experienced within and without the states.

3.1.1 AU's Conflict Management Tools

The instrument used by the AU in conflict management comprises the African Standby Force (ASF) and African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises (ACIRC). What's more, these two instruments are enhanced by RECs/RMs. The African Standby Force (ASF) comprises five local backup powers and it has both regular citizen and military parts promptly available for rapid deployment.[69] The ASF is conceived as being utilized for an assortment of missions, including perception and checking missions, harmony bolster missions and intercessions in part states. The fast sending capacity of the ASF is fundamental to the thought of finding an "African answer for African issues". This is on the grounds that it is shall the AU the military capacity to send at short notice to counteract atrocities, decimation or wrongdoings against mankind, as opposed to

[67] N. Alusala (2004), "African Standby Force", *African Security Review*, available on, http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2004.9627291, accessed on 31 January 2019.

[68] M. Mwanasali, From the Organization of African Unity to the African Union, in M. Baregu and C. Landsberg (eds), From Cape to Congo: Southern Africa's evolving security challenges, Lynne Rienner, Boulder, 2003.

[69] African Union, Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the Operationalization of the Rapid Deployment Capability of the African Standby Force and the Establishment of an "African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises", April 2013, RPT/Exp/VI/STCDSS/(i-a) 2013.

showing to be helpless before the worldwide network choosing to make a move. In spite of the fact that, the territorial backup detachments that include the ASF are given and kept up by RECs and RMs, the ASF can just intercede in a part state with the approval of the AU Assembly.

Besides, The AU's powerlessness to send the ASF in Mali, rapidly following the emergency that unfurled in 2012, clarified the dire need to set up a prepared to-convey capacity. In this manner in 2013 the AU chose to make African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises (ACIRC). [70] ACIRC is an all-military prepared to-convey capacity made out of 5,000 soldiers sorted out into strategic fight gatherings of 1,500 soldiers. It is planned to be conveyed inside 10 days of accepting approval from the PSC. In these missions ACIRC could be sent incorporate; adjustment, harmony implementation and mediation missions, balance of psychological oppressor gatherings, different cross-outskirt criminal elements, outfitted uprisings; and crisis help to Member States inside the system of the rule of non-lack of interest for assurance of regular citizens. This new APSA peace making instrument is an all-volunteer power made out of AU part state vows, with a turning lead country and other troop contributing nations in control.[71] By October 2015, 13 nations had volunteered to join ACIRC. These countries are; Uganda, Angola, Rwanda, Tanzania, Egypt, Algeria, Benin, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Chad, Niger, South Africa, and Sudan.

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[70] Ibid.
[71] Adriana Lins de Albuquerque, (2016), The African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA): Discussing the Remaining Challenges, FOI-R--4301—SE, p.20, available on file:///C:/Users/J1/Downloads/http___webbrapp.ptn.foi.se_pdf_842efa51-f170-43df-a2e3-34e3d99f7fc6.pdf, accessed on 10 Jan 2019.

3.1.2 AU Peace Support Operations

The Peace Support Operations Division (PSOD) is a commission by the AU was initiated in 2004.[72] PSOD Supports peace operations, confines guidelines, policies, agreements, mechanisms and frameworks to solve challenges in operations supporting peace.[73]

Ideally, the mandate of PSOD is to plan Peace Support Operations, launch, them, sustain, monitor and liquidate them. It likewise helps with coordinating and overseeing such activities. Up until this point, nine AU-ordered PSOs have been sent since 2003, just as four AU-approved missions. Each PSO has fluctuated in nature, work force quality, term and spending plan. Most activity orders are recharged intermittently and can be modified if essential. The instances of AU-drove and approved activities incorporate; AMISOM was set up by the AU on 19 January 2007;[74] UNAMID has been a joint AU–UN harmony bolster crucial in light of the proceeding with viciousness in Sudan's Darfur locale.[75]

3.1.3 AU-Regional Economic Communities Relationship

The Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are firmly coordinated with the work of AU. AU-RECs relationship was because of the Abuja declaration and the AU Constitutive Act, that was led by the; Relations between the RECs and the AU developed in 2008. It was also guided by the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for Peace and Security cooperation between AU and the RECs.[76] The Protocol and MoU further accommodates all Coordinating Mechanisms for the

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[72] African Union Handbook, 2018, p. 77.
[73] Ibid.
[74] Cecilia Hull and Emma Svensson,(2008) African Union Mission in Somalia: Exemplifying African Union Peacekeeping Challenges, FOI-R—2596—SE, p.26, Available on http___webbrapp.ptn.foi.se_pdf_5dc16b9f-e8df-4dd8-8dd3-e317ee57794f.pdf, accessed on 10 February 2019.
[75] Articles 1-5 ofUNSC Resolution, 1767(2007)
[76] The 2008 Protocol on Relations Between the African Union (AU) and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Article 3.

Standby Brigades of Eastern and Northern Africa region.[77] The AU recognizes eight provincial RECs to be specific; UMA, ECOWAS, COMESA, EAC, ECCAS, IGAD2, CEN-SAD, SADC. What's more, the EASFCOM and NARC both have contact workplaces at the AU. AU-REC gives a coordination system between the AEC and the RECs.[78]

These normative changes and initiatives have seen improvements of security in the continent. For example, between 2003 and 2013 AU has managed to deploy several key peace operations like; African Union Mission in Burundi (AMIB), the Central African Multinational Force (FOMAC), the African Union Mission for Support to the Elections in Comoros (AMSEC), the AMIS, UNAMID, AMISOM, AFISMA, and MISCA.[79] In addition, the AU suspended eight Countries that were involved in Coups d'état between 2003 and 2012. The Guinea, suspended countries from AU's membership include; the Central African Republic (CAR), Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Madagascar, Niger, Mauritania and Cote d'Ivoire. This has demonstrated the seriousness of AU compared to OAU and their willingness to refuse unconstitutional changes of governments. Another key element of APSA in mediation of which the AU has applied to avoid further conflicts in the following countries; Burundi, CAR, Comoros, Sudan, Guinea, Madagascar and Somalia. e.g. in 2009 and 2010 the AU jointly with ECOWAS and UN facilitated the successful presidential elections in Guinea through mediation.[80]

At last, the AU neither plans to oversee, nor is it fit for dealing with, the whole mainland's furnished clashes or different issues. The African security design created by the AU conceives an extensive redistributing of duties to the different sub-provincial associations, for the most part alluded to as the territorial monetary networks (RECs).

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[77] *Ibid.*

[78] The Protocol on Relations between the African Economic Community and the Regional Economic Communities, Article 2.

[79] K. Sturman (2009), The Use of Sanctions by African Union: Peaceful Means to Peaceful Ends? In South African Year Book of International Affairs 2008/9, Pretoria Institute for Security Studies, pp.97-109.

[80] *Ibid.*

3.1.4 Africa's sub-regional Security Arrangements

The African peace architecture, intends on the down ward aspect to make the best use of existing sub-regional organizations in order to secure the continent's peace. This section is devoted to the main RECs security arrangements consisting of Africa's sub-regions: ECOWA, SADC, GAD, and ECCAS.

3.1.5 The Economic Community of West African States

The founding Treaty of Lagos, ECOWAS was founded in 1975, Mauritius left the body in 2000 whereas other members are stable. Although, it was solely devoted to monetary and social integration, in 1978 ECOWAS adopted a 'Protocol on Non-Aggression'. They also adopted a 'Protocol on Mutual Assistance in Defense in 1981'.[81] It was then chosen to build up a Defense Council and a Defense Commission, just as to reserve units from the national military to take an interest in multilateral powers.

3.1.6 Southern African Development Community

The thrashing of politically-sanctioned racial segregation system in South Africa to a great extent corresponded with the finish of the deadly War, which influenced the sub-area more than other many areas. After the fall of politically-sanctioned racial segregation, Southern Africa was changed into at a security network, between the individuals from which war was quickly getting unfathomable. This would appear to offer practically perfect conditions for the formation of a solid sub-local association, in spite of the fact that individuals are as yet constructing the network limits.

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[81] S. Adejumobi and A. Olukoshi, *The New African Union and New strategies for Development in Africa*, Cambria, Amherst, N.Y., 2008, p. 351.

Consequently, SADC was created in 1992 by merging sub-regional NGOs that had been created to deal with apartheid in South Africa.[82] The two precursor of SADC were; the States in the frontline and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference.[83]

In spite of the fact that, SADC is at first a financial situated network, it formally dedicated to work as an aggregate protection association in 2003 whereby a Mutual Defense Pact was marked submitting individuals to safeguard shared help against assault. Be that as it may, even before this settlement was marked, SADC had ostensibly embraced two aggregate resistance missions. In 1998, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Angola sent powers to ensure the assaulted system of Laurent Kabila, which may be viewed as aggregate protection in the feeling of article 51 in the UN's Charter. The aggregate mediation was in light of the Rwandan-Ugandan military intercession in the DRC seeking after their dissident powers situated in DRC. Despite the fact that the crucial got no formal order from SADC, it was consequently conceded "ex post facto support".

At last, in 1998, Botswana and South Africa formally propelled an intercession in Lesotho, to anticipate a military coup, which similarly got a SADC support later, despite the fact that the mission bombed in many regards.[84] Additionally, SADC has decided to deal with the serious problem profiling small arms in the region. This is manifest in the adoption of the 'Protocol on the Control of Firearms, which has seen such illegal arms collected and destroyed.[85]

[82] Omari,Abillah H. and Macaringue, Paulino,(2007) 'Southern African Security in Historical Perspective', in Gavin Cawthra, Andre du Pisani and Abillah Omari (eds), *Security and Democracy in Southern Africa.* Johannesburg: Wits University Press.

[83]Ngoma, Naison, (2005), Prospects for a Security Community in Southern Africa. An Analysis of Regional Security in the Southern African Development Community, Pretoria: Institute for Security Studies.

[84]Likoti, Fako Johnson, (2007), 'The 1998 Military Intervention in Lesotho: SADC Peace Missionor Resource War?' *International Peacekeeping, Vol.*14, No2, pp. 251-263.

[85]SADC, (2001b), 'Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials',at www.sadc.int/index/browse/page/125.

3.1.7 Inter-Governmental Authority for Development

IGAD was founded in 1996.The IGAD's participation has remained very steady since its beginning. IGAD's fundamental destinations were at first monetary, yet the IGAD Agreement likewise featured the objectives to advance harmony and soundness in the sub-district. Besides, IGAD was to make components inside the sub-locale for the anticipation, the executives and goals of between and intra-state clashes through exchange. Moreover, among its objectives was to encourage deportation and recuperation of exiles, returnees and dislodged people and retired fighters. The understanding additionally obliged part states to manage debates inside the sub-local before they are alluded to other provincial or worldwide associations.[86] Nevertheless, in the recent past IGAD adopted the initiatives of Capacity Building Program against Terrorism[87] (ICPAT). The IGAD sub-region is viewed as one of the risky and conflict-affected especially the Horn of Africa.[88] Hence, the USA has designated generous funds for whatever is devoted to counterterrorism in the greater East African region.[89]

Subsequently, IGAD has made tremendous efforts to solve conflicts in Sudan and Somalia.[90] It in this way assumed a critical job in the harmony procedure between the administration of Sudan and SPLA/M by building up a lasting secretariat. It likewise designated exceptional agents and facilitating arrangements between the different sides. The principal fundamental accomplishment was the Machakos Protocol done in 2002 in Kenya, which set out the forms of a resettlement such North and South Power sharing, broad self-rule for the last pursued by a submission on severance following a transitional period of 6 years. This was absolutely an accomplishment that

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[86] Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), (1986), Agreement Establishing theInter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Available at http://www.issafrica.org/AF/RegOrg/unity_to_union/pdfs/igad/AgreementEstab.pdf
[87] Ibid p. 20
[88] Juma, (2007), Op cit.
[89] Moller, (2006), Op cit.
[90] Woodward, Peter, (2004), 'Somalia and Sudan: A Tale of Two Peace Processes', The Round Table, Vol.93, No.375, pp. 469-481.

set a phase for extended exchanges on the subtleties, delivering a progression of conventions that were then enveloped with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of 2005.[91]

3.1.8 The Economic Community of Central African States

ECCAS was founded in 1983. Her members include; Burundi, Gabon, Cameroon, Angola, the Central African Republic, the Republic of Congo, Chad, the DRC, Equatorial Guinea, and Sao Tomé and Principe.[92] Its founding treaty ECCAS was meant to create a customs union. However, in 2000 it adopted a Mutual Assistance Pact on defense.[93] The Mutual defense pact commits member countries to assist one another in the case of violence and prepare joint military maneuvers. Furthermore, in 2000 a convention was embraced on a Peace and Security Council for Central Africa' (COPAX), underlining power and non-impedance in interior issues as core values. Be that as it may, convention underlined certainty building measures and basic ways to deal with so many issues as refugees and internally displaced persons.[94]

The transnational crime and arms trafficking were also considered in the protocol and later in 2002; ECCAS adopted a decision to establish a Defense and Security Commission. Under the security and defense commission the protocol provides for MARAC an early warning mechanism and the Central African Multinational Force (FOMAC).[95]

[91] E. Thomas (2009), *Against the Gathering Storm. Securing Sudan's Comprehensive Peace Agreement.* London: Chatham House.
[92] E. G. Berman and K. E.Sams, (2000), *opcit*, pp.201-206.
[93] M. Mubiala (2003), "Coopérer pour la paix en Afrique Centrale" (Geneva, UNIDIR), pp.14-20.
[94] ECCAS, (2000), 'Protocole relatif au Conseil de Paix et de Sécurité de l'Afrique Centrale (COPAX)',Available at http://www.iss.co.za, accessed on ………….
[95] *Ibid.*

3.2   Conclusion

The AU's emerging security architecture was mindful of liberal way of management and resolution of conflicts that places the continental organizations in a strong security system Likewise, the AU and African leaders recognize the need to develop capacities of Africans so as to respond to crises whenever the UN is not readily available to intervene.

Nevertheless, the diplomatic efforts employed to address insecurity issues in the African continent have not been fully successful. This is largely due to lack of political will in the implementation of peace and security mechanisms enshrined in the AU charter and its additional protocols. However, normative changes and initiatives by AU have seen improvements of security in the continent. For example, the key element of APSA in mediation of which the AU has applied to avoid further conflicts in the following countries; Burundi Comoros, CAR, Sudan, Guinea, Madagascar and the Somalia. Furthermore, in 2009 and 2010 together with ECOWAS and UN, the AU facilitated the successful presidential elections in Guinea through mediation.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE ROLE AND IMPACT OF RWANDA'S CONTRIBUTION TO PROMOTING REGIONAL SECURITY

4.0   Introduction

Rwanda is located in the Great Lakes Region (GLR) that include; Burundi, Uganda DRC, and Tanzania. The Great lakes colonial background contributed to incessant conflicts that continued to affect the sub-region to date. Mixed colonials laid the foundation for the political nature of conflicts plaguing the region in post-colonial dispensations. Therefore, as discussed in the preceding chapter; Rwanda's security cannot be divorced from the security dynamics of the region. As a result, what happens in one country affects the neighbors. For examples, the defeat of genocidal forces in Rwanda directly affects the security of DRC and other neighbors. It is for this reasons this chapter will dwell much on Rwanda's contribution to obtaining regional security.

4.1 Regional Cooperation

Rwanda's stability strategies laid down by the current government is informed by the tragic history of the country which has its roots in the colonial period. In a historical analysis of the conflicts in the Great Lakes Region, it is believed that two factors in the colonial rule account for post-colonial conflict. The first was the artificial national boundaries and administrative structures within states created by colonial rule that brought together different ethno-cultural groups unprepared to compromise their diversity, and conversely split apart others that were equally unprepared to compromise their unity. Secondly, the re-drawing of the ethno-cultural map of Africa that was compounded by the divide and rule and the discriminatory policy of

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colonialists in which certain groups were arbitrary favored and privileged over others.[96] For instance in Rwanda this policy was efficiently manipulated and used by the colonizers to create different ethnicities within the existing homogenous ethnic groups including groups that had largely neutralized their boundaries. As a consequence, Colonial ethnic practices about the distant origins of Hutu and Tutsi elevated the ethnic tensions of Rwandans. This kind of tensions led to a Genocide that left more than one million Tutsi killed by their compatriots on behalf of the regime of the day. The consequences of the genocide were not suffered by Rwanda only but rather the entire GLR, especially in the DRC where Genocidal forces are still active killing, raping and carrying out all sorts of mayhem. Other countries within the region are still grappling with the burden of Rwandan refugees that need individual country's efforts and collective efforts to address the main causes and already existing security problems.

4.1.1 Rwanda Bilateral Cooperation

Rwanda currently has 16 diplomatic missions covering 52 countries of Africa. The diplomatic missions are informed by the country's foreign policy that is clung on to two major pillars.[97] The first pillar is about the attaining peace and security for Rwanda and the entire region. The second is to add to riches creation through advancement participation, the travel industry advancement, move of information and innovation, equivalent world exchange and provincial combination. Furthermore, Rwanda is seeking after the various targets that add to the elaboration of its international strategy; the advancing great relations dependent on regard, common interests and complementarities among Rwanda and different nations, targeting upgrading harmony, security and improvement; reinforcing the respective relations, extending them to nations having no recorded relations with Rwanda.[98]

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[96]Kenneth Omeje and Tricia Redeker Hepner, Conflict and Peace building in African Great Lakes Region,Indiana University Press, Indiana, 2013,p.26.
[97] MFA, Available on http://www.minaffet.gov.rw/index.php?id=65, Opcit.
[98] Ibid.

Moreover, Promoting and securing the premiums of Rwanda alongside those of the Rwandans Living Abroad (RCA)/Diaspora; preparing and drawing in outside investment into Rwanda, and making courses of action for Rwandan items to get to remote markets; activating Rwandans living abroad and getting them associated with their nation's improvement. At long last, to preparing reciprocal and multilateral collaboration for improvement through re-strengthening great relations with different nations, territorial and worldwide associations; make plans and canvas for dealings relating to two-sided and multilateral understandings. Just as to direct a follow-up of the usage, assessment and refreshing of reciprocal and multilateral understandings.

4.1.2 Rwanda's Multi-Lateral Security Cooperation

Rwanda integration agenda was inspired by its tragic past and inspiration to join the sub-region and regional organizations was included in the Country's vision 2020 as the 6th pillar. Additionally, based on Rwanda's geostrategic location it contributes to a number of multi-lateral security organizations and mechanisms. The Major organizations, Mechanisms and initiatives that Rwanda is a member include but not limited to; the East African Community(EAC), Eastern African Standby Force (EASF), International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), African Standby Force (ASF), EAPCCO, etc. Furthermore, the mission and objectives of the mentioned organizations will be discussed in the subsequent sections.

4.1.3 Rwanda's Consent to the East Africa Community

The Treaty to Establish East African Community was signed in 199 by the presidents of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. EAC started working on 7th July 2000. Rwanda and Burundi, EAC in 2007. Rwanda had applied to join the EAC in 1996 but was conceded in 30th November, 2006 and enrolled in July first 2007. The promotion to the Treaty infers reception of different EAC Programs, which include: Signing a MOU on Foreign Policy Coordination, including joint

showcasing of the EA district abroad and a typically remaining in global fora; MOU in Cooperation of Defense, including military preparing, joint activities just as institutional coordination. Moreover, Interstate Security: Protocol on medicate dealing, battling unlawful dealing in little arms and light weapons, EAC position on fighting psychological warfare.[99]

The EAC convention on harmony and security further in article 4 accommodates the advancement of an East African Community struggle counteractive action, the board and goals component. Accomplices States invest in oversee and try to determine any question or strife inside and between at least two Partner States or with remote nations by quiet means.[100] The convention focuses on that, the Community may, in meeting with the United Nations Security Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, offer to intercede in debates or clashes inside and between at least two Partner States or with remote nations.

Discerning of the Genocide against Tutsi that occurred in Rwanda in 1994, accomplice states embrace to participate in the counteractive action of slaughter inside the Community. The people group further concedes to avoid any demonstration planned to decimate, in entire or to some degree, a national, ethnic, racial or strict gathering. Likewise, accomplices embrace to build up a joint component for the aversion of slaughter and take proper measures against the culprits.

4.2   Security Integration Benefits

Apart from economic gains, Rwanda has also benefited in the military integration and training, so as to increase the efficiency of the Rwanda Defense Force.[101] The annual Joint Security Training Exercise like, "USHILIKIANO IMARA" has facilitated the community security organs to advance the capacity of the EAC Armed Forces and other stakeholders in operations

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[99] Article 3 of EAC,Protocol on Peace and Security.
[100] *Ibid.* Article 4.
[101] J. B. Martínez,(2012) Joint Military Exercises in Rwanda: Towards a New Security and Defense Architecture in East Africa, Universidad Pontificia Comillas, Madrid, and the Spanish Institute of Strategic Studies, p.3.

supporting peace and also aimed at countering terrorism and management of disasters. These

exercises are also designed and expected to enhance mutual understanding within the forces of

the sub- region.[102] Moreover, the generally speaking, in the last decade, security has improved in

EA. Levels of gun abuse have diminished fundamentally because of joint guns' control

instruments set up by the network. Accessible information recommends that a decrease in gun

accessibility happened inside the EAC, as demonstrated by falling casualties of wrongdoing and

network strife.[103]

4.3 Mutual Defense Pact

In accordance with article 124 of the bargain building up the EAC, Partner States concurred that

harmony and security are essentials to social and monetary improvement inside the Community

and fundamental to the accomplishment of the targets of the Community. In such manner, the

Partner States consent to encourage and keep up an air that is helpful for harmony and security

through participation and counsels on issues relating to harmony and security of the States with

in order to counteractive action, better administration and goals of questions and clashes that

may happen between the accomplice states.

The member States agreed to partner and work together in handling of cross border crimes and

provide mutual assistance whenever there are criminal matters such as arresting and repatriating

criminal offenders. The states also committed themselves to the exchange of information that

will help in combating criminal activities. They also undertake the appropriate measures for

maintain and promote security in the EAC at large. The measures incorporate; improving the

trading of criminal insight and other security data between the Partner States' focal criminal

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[102] EAC states joint military exercise opens in Tanzania (2009), available on http://en.people.cn, accessed on 21 February 2019.
[103] GIZ Programme Contribution Report, Small Arms and Light Weapons in the East African Community: Impact Assessment of Control of Small Arms between 2006 and 2012.

knowledge data focuses; upgrade joint activities, for example, direct pursuit of offenders and joint watches to advance outskirt security. Furthermore, accomplice states consented to; set up basic correspondence offices for outskirt security and close a Protocol on joint EAC security.

Accordingly, in April 2012 the protocol on the EAC cooperation on defense affairs was adopted by the presidents of the member states. Pursuant article 17 of the protocol on cooperation in defense affairs, partner states are obligated to establish and implement the mutual defense pact.[104] Consequently, In 2013, a protocol on EAC defense and security was adopted and its major objective was to address issues that may lead to genocide like the one occurred in Rwanda in 1994, combat terrorism with partner states, cattle rustling, combat and suppress piracy on East African coast and the horn of Africa and custody and rehabilitation of prisoners of either terrorism or drugs and human trafficking.[105] Consequently, Rwanda and Uganda were the first to commit to ratify the Defense and Security Protocol that was meant to help fight terrorism and thus improve security in the region. This puts a challenge to implementation especially dealing with security issues like the conflict in South Sudan; hence article 20 of the protocol has provisions that will be operational upon endorsement by all partner states. Article 8 of the protocol envisages a community that has its own peace support mission which is capable to intervene like ECOWAS did in Gambia post-election 2016 adamant defeated incumbent president forced to live office. Nonetheless, EAC still delegates its peace keeping operations to AU and UN as it is the case in South Sudan.

4.4   Eastern Africa Standby Force

Rwanda is an active in the Eastern African Standby Force (EASF) of which it joined to boost the collective efforts towards security peace and security of the sub-region. Undoubtedly, the Eastern

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[104] Art. 17, EAC-Protocol on Cooperation in Defense Affairs, 2012.
[105] EAC Secretariat, (2013), The East African Community Protocol on Peace and security, Arusha.

Africa Standby is a sub-local unit of ASF established with a definitive reason for keeping up harmony and security in the Eastern Africa. Despite the fact that, EASBRIG the forerunner of EASF was made by IGAD nations, in 2004 the enrollment stretched out to incorporate eastern African nations to be specific, Comoros, Djibouti, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mauritius, the Seychelles and a delegate from COMESA.[106]

Consequently, the policy framework was adopted at the meeting of the Heads of States hosted by Rwanda in Kigali, 9th –10th September 2004. This is when the decision to formerly establish EASF was made.[107] EASF was also established as per Article 4 of AU act and PSC protocol. As of now, dynamic individuals from EASF includes: Comoros, Burundi, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Seychelles, Kenya, Somalia, Rwanda, Uganda and Sudan notwithstanding the way that EASF was relied upon to grasp each of the 13 nations of the area. Tanzania, Mauritius and Madagascar pulled back to join the southern unit.[108] Eritrea has not been active because its relationship with Ethiopia and Djibouti is hostile.

It is essential to take note of that EASF is in a developmental stage. It is over the span of setting up structures and approaches. In addition, the names of the coordination system and the brigade have been changing showing the associations inside change.[109] This is intended to demonstrate the EASFs fuse of military as well as police and regular citizen segments, which were unimportant until the period East African Standby Brigade was changed into EASF.

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[106] Neethling, Theo, (2005), "Shaping the African Standby Force: Developments, Challenges, and Prospects", *Military Review,* pp. 68-71.

[107] Robinson, Colin (2014), "The Eastern Africa Standby Force: History and Prospects", *International Peacekeeping,* pp. 1-17.

[108] L. Kimathi, (2010), "A Common Agenda of Post-Conflict Reconstruction among Eastern Africa's sub-Regional Organizations: Exploring the Challenges", *Occasional paper series 1. No. 2,* Karen: International Peace Support Training Centre.

[109] C. Hull *et al.* (2011), "Patchwork for Peace: Capabilities for Peace and Security in Eastern Africa", Stockholm: FOI, Swedish Defence Research Agency.

Accordingly, Rwanda is among countries that pledged to contribute troops and it has embarked on requirement to training and equipping the force which is in line with common standards. Consequently, this is in accordance with the ASF framework and sub-regional brigades, as set by the UN doctrine and standards of training to fit to operational realities. In order to harmonize doctrines and standards; Rwanda in collaboration Kenya and Uganda have provided training centers for peace and support. These include; the IPSTC and the Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) located near Nairobi in Kenya, the Military Academy at Nyakinama in Rwanda, and the Jinga Staff College in Uganda.[110]

4.5　The International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)

Rwanda as a territorial player joined the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) in an offer to hold hands with nations of the locale all together discover aggregate answers for clashes that have influenced the extraordinary lakes district for quite a while. The ICGLR is a provincial association for Eastern, Central, and Southern Africa with twelve assorted part expresses, a few of which are described by war, strife, doubt and common strains about assets and fringes.[111] Among its enrollment ICGLR additionally checks states which are somewhat steady and secure and on a way towards further advancement and thriving. All things considered, a portion of these contentions in the incredible lakes area have their foundations in the pre-pioneer history of the district, emphatically strengthened through the choices made in Berlin in 1885 during the Africa Conference. The ICGLR was built up in the mid 2000 to work and attempt to discover arrangements in an area with a long history of cross-fringe and inward clashes.

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[110] J. Cilliers and M. Malan (2005), "Progress with the African Standby Force", *ISS Paper 98*, Pretoria: The Institute for Security Studies.
[111] S. Förster *etal* (1988), *Europe and Africa: The Berlin Africa Conference 1884-1885 and the Onset of Partition*, OUP [for] German Historical Institute.

ICGLR was established to deal with peace and security challenges in eastern DRC and its neighboring nations in the post-deadly war 1990s. Thusly, there were the results of the 1994 slaughter in Rwanda of right around one million people dead while another assessed 2,000,000 fled the nation to neighboring nations generally DRC.[112] Thousands of Rwandese outcasts just as equipped warriors and volunteer armies chiefly in the DRC was a risk to the local security, requiring a territorial arrangement. This set moving a progression of dynamic conciliatory trades between the nations referenced, different nations in the locale and African provincial associations just as trades between the area, the UN and numerous non-African governments with over a wide span of time stakes in this district.

The ICGLR was founded 2000 by 11 countries. After the splitting of Sudan in 2011, it grew to 12 countries.[113] The original members were; Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania Sudan, DRC, Angola, Congo Brazzaville, Burundi, , CAR and Zambia. As a corresponding measure, to maintain ties with the nations having demonstrated an enthusiasm to be related with the ICGLR, the resolution of "co-selected individuals" was presented. These are the accompanying six nations; Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, Mozambique and Mali, almost all African states to the East, Southern and Central.[114]

Rwanda's Effort in Peace Support Operations

Rwanda has contributed a lot towards the peace operations in the world by UN and AU. This has been exhibited in her efforts during the 1990-94 civil wars and 1994 genocide. The encounters of post-war security included fighting an insurgence in the northwest of Rwanda until 1998 and

[112] R. Sezibera (2008) "International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (IC/GLR): Inception, Process and Achievements," Journal of African Conflicts and Peace Studies, pp. 18-19.
[113] V. Hauck (2017), "Understanding the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)", European Center for Development Policy management, p. 7, available on https://ecdpm.org, accessed on 22 March 2019.
[114] Ibid.

recurrent interventions in DRC.[115] Rwanda extended a hand of help in conflict management in different countries including; CAR, Darfur and Mali among others.[116] Rwanda is providing her forces and other support to Regional Protection Force that was deployed in South Sudan since 2017.

4.6   Conclusion

Rwanda's support and commitment to the concept of collective security has been demonstrated in efforts to contribute to various peace initiatives and mechanisms on sub-regional and the region respectively. Following the genocide against Tutsi in 1994, Rwanda's focus has been to join hands with sub-region neighboring states and the entire region in a more pre-emptive and interventionist approach to collective security on responding to imminent threats, as well as protecting civilians and preventing gross abuse of human rights, such as genocide.

Rwanda is committed to partnership of peace and security in East African to deal with policy priorities of enhancing development and trade with her neighbors in East Africa. Consequently, the hypothesis that Rwanda's contribution to regional security has not been fully successful is not correct. Failure to attain sufficient results in UN/AU missions in which Rwanda contribute may be attributed to other factors but not the country's commitment to participate in regional security efforts. As discussed in preceding section Rwanda takes the top positions in troop's contribution in peace keeping missions on the continent.

[115] Jowell, M.,(2018), "The Rwanda Defense Force: from genocide to peace and democratic consolidation" in D. Francis (ed.), Africa Peace Militaries, Routledge, pp.30-37.
[116] Beswick, D., (2010), "Peacekeeping, regime security and 'African Solutions to African Problems': Exploring Rwanda's involvement in Darfur," Third World Quarterly, Vol. 31, No.5, pp.739-54.

CHAPTER FIVE

ANALYSING AND PRESENTATING DATA

5.0   Introduction

This chapter entails the data presentation and analysis that was collected from the targeted audience of ke3y professional informants. The data was obtained by use of questionnaires which was the main tool for data collection in the study. The data was interpreted as per the research questions guided by study objectives. The questionnaires were distributed to the targeted audience whereby the data obtained provided information that formed the basis for arguments and the interpretation of the results. The data interpretation is as demonstrated in the subsequent sections;

5.1   Section One: Demographics

This section presents data on gender participation

5.1.1   Gender

Source: Author 2019: a graph showing gender participants

The total number of targeted audience was 20 key professional informants. Out of a total of 20 participants 5 were female while 15 were men, which is 75 percent against 25 percent as shown in the gender graph. However, out of 20 targeted participants; 10 participants equivalent to 50 percent successfully filled the questionnaires. The response rate was 50 percent which is which was exposed to further data analysis. The return rate was obtained due to active engagement of respondents and proper orientation during data collection. Key informant were derived from the ministries of foreign affairs, justice and defense.

5.1.2   Age of participants

Respondents Age percentage

- Below 30 years
- 30 - 39 years
- 40 - 49 years
- 50 - 59 years
- Over 60 years
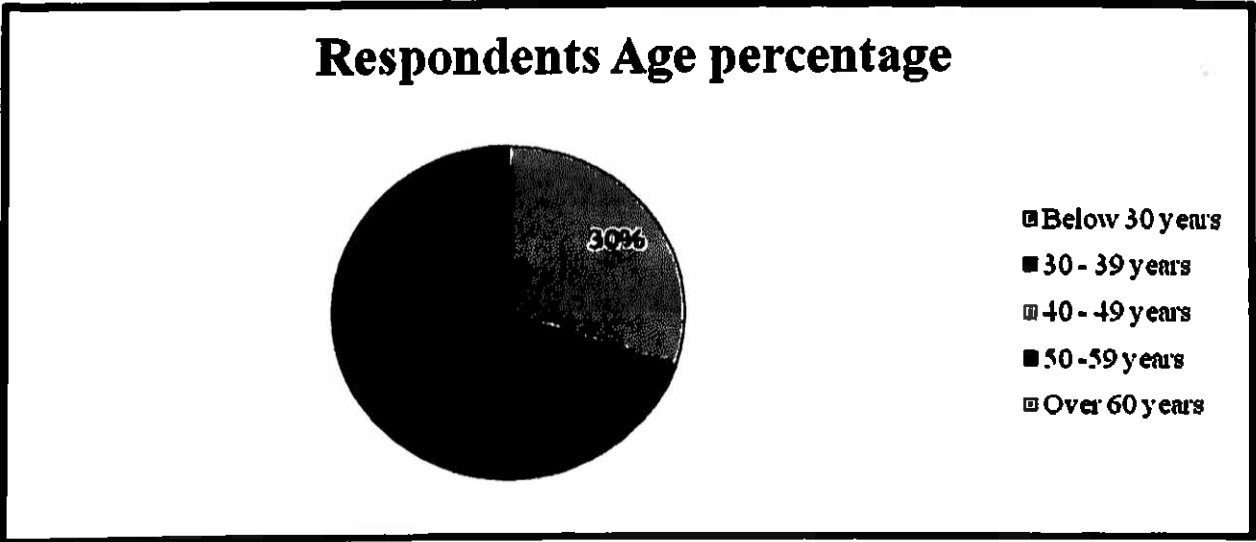
Source: Author 2019: a graph showing age of participants

The age of participation was grouped into four categories with a difference of 10 years apart. The age categories are represented by different colors as shown in the graph above. The study found out that the majority of respondents are found in the age group of 50-60 years. Therefore, the best suited audience from which to solicit data that can be useful to this project.

5.1.3   Education level

The response for education level was as shown in the education graph. The study found that many respondents had attained a postgraduate level. Therefore, based on the education levels and positions they hold in different fields, respondents are ably aware of the role of diplomacy in attaining regional security.
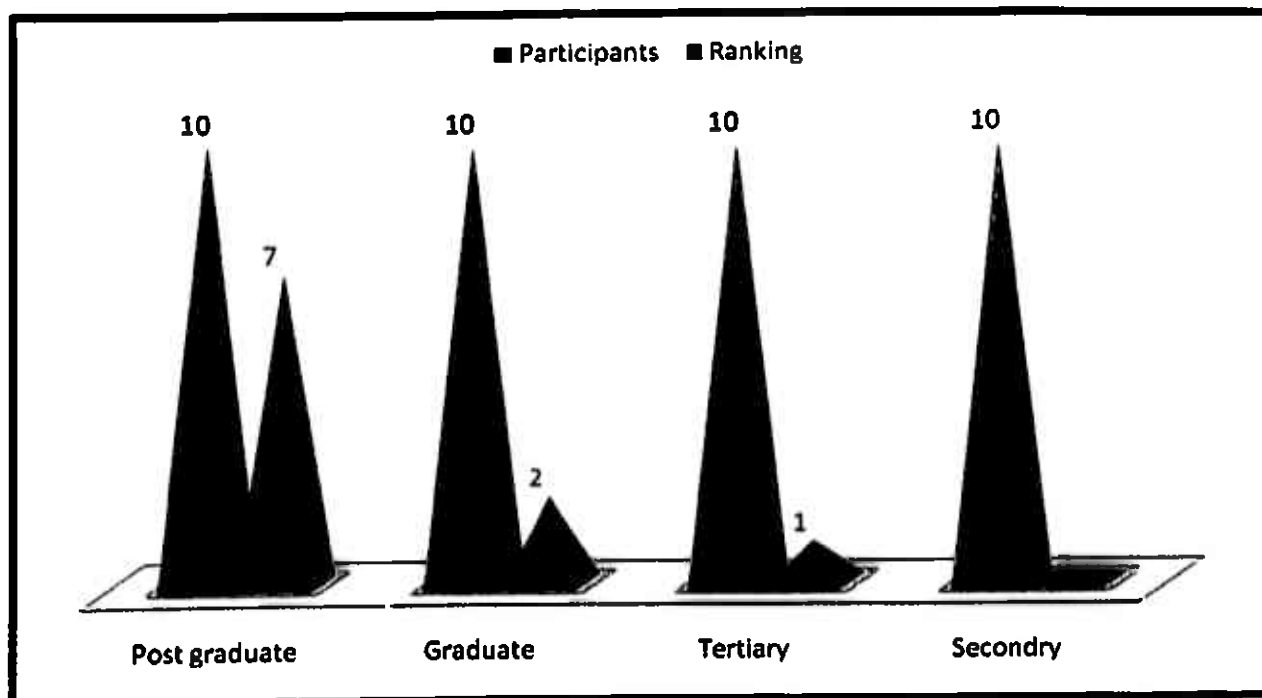
Source: Author 2019: a graph showing educational level

Additionally, all the respondents are aware of the role of Rwanda in contributing to the regional security of which they commended as a noble action towards peace and security of the region. Respondents asserted that contemporary security issues are complex to the extent that; if there is security break down in one country it affects other countries in terms of economy such as trade partnership as well as political stability.

5.2   Section two: Nature and strategies to ensure Regional security

5.2.1   Familiar with Regional security concept

Respodents

Other
0%

No
0%
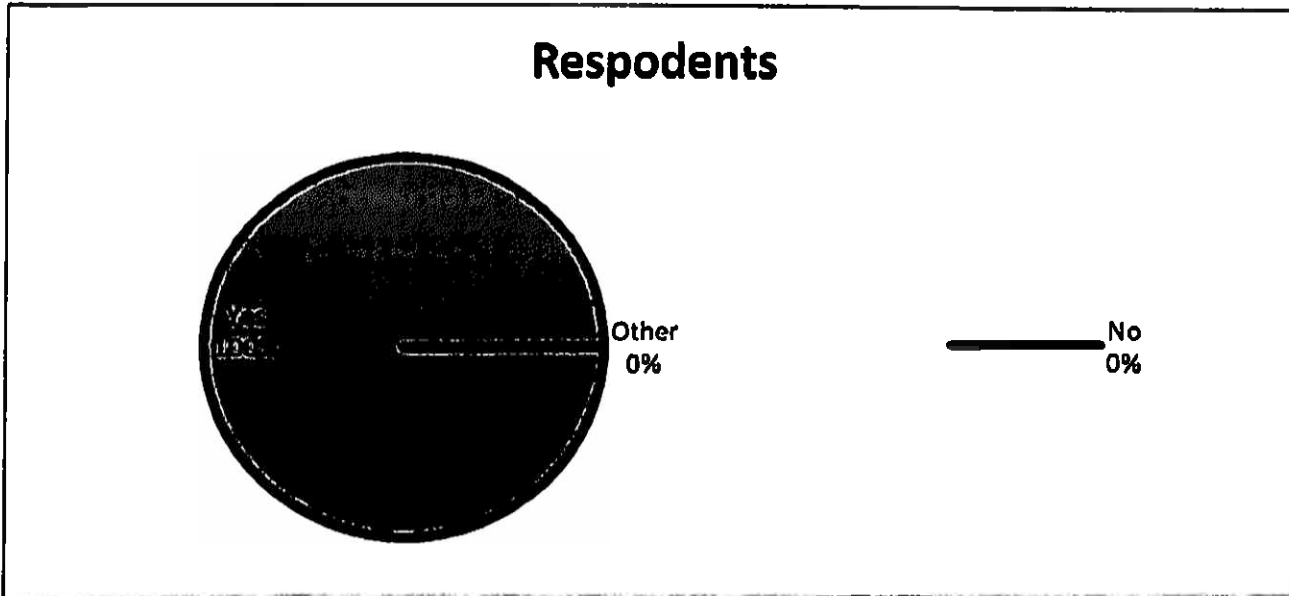
Source: Author 2019: a graph showing familiarity of regional security concept

The study as show in the graph above, found out that all participants responded with a 'Yes'.
This indicates that all participants are familiar with the concept of regional security. The study
also found out that, majority of the respondents are proponents of the concept of working
together as a region so as to achieve sustainable peace. The respondents unanimously
emphasized that regional security cooperation provides a basis for regional development and
prosperity.

5.2.2 Experience of insecurity
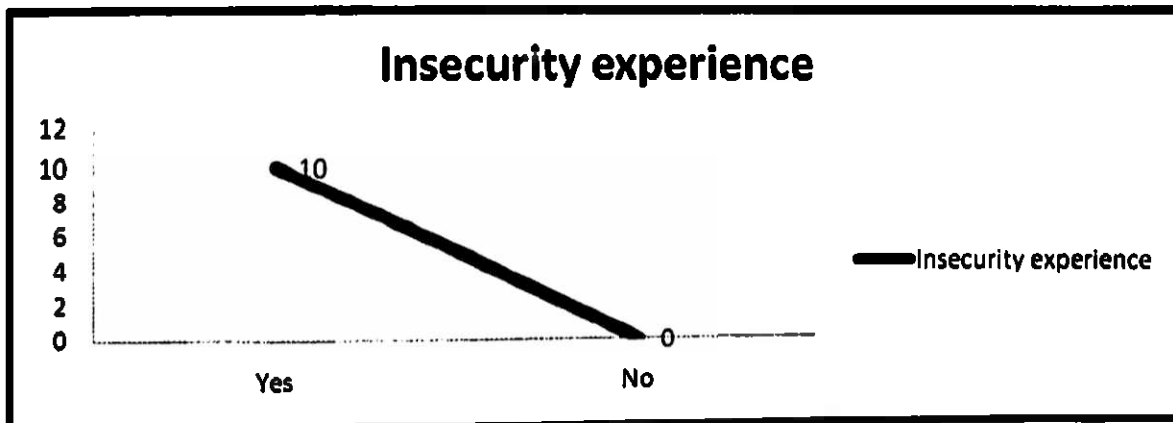
Source: *Author 2019: a graph showing Experience of insecurity*

The study found out that all respondents have experience of much insecurity that affected Rwanda and the sub-region. The instability experiences cited include but not limited to; the genocide against the Tutsi of 1994 whereby more than one million Rwandans perished, the insurgency in the eastern part of DRC where more than forty militia groups continue to cause gross human rights violations to the citizens as well as destabilizing the neighboring countries. Majority of the respondents highlighted that a joint action is required to neutralize all the negative forces in the eastern DRC or else the whole region will never have the desired peace. However, the respondents also emphasized that the DRC has a central role to play to ensure security on its territory by first of all getting rid of foreign rebels operating on its soil. Furthermore, respondents asserted that a joint operation like it used to be undertaken jointly with Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda which degraded much of the operational strength of negative forces in eastern DRC.

5.2.3 Insecurity ranking in order of precedence
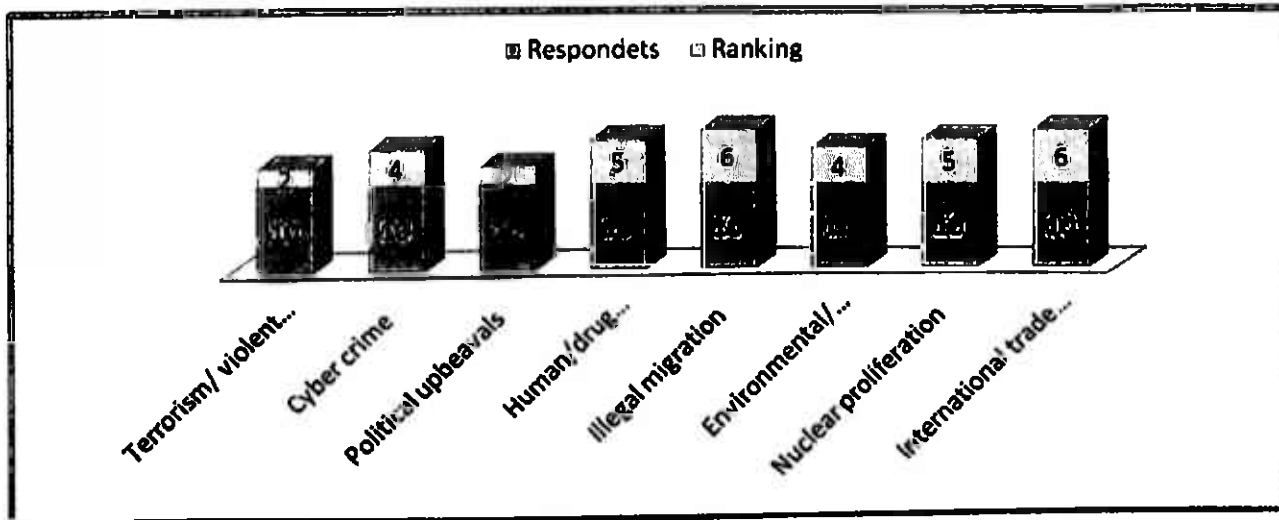
Source: Author 2019: A graph showing insecurity ranking in order of precedence

Based on results obtained in the graph above, majority of the respondents pointed out that; international trade wrangles, illegal migration human/drug trafficking, nuclear proliferations cyber-crimes and environmental degradation/ food insecurity as the major threats to peace and security. Trade wrangles cited are the ones between the US and the China; respondents asserted that an increase on tax on certain commodities by either side has an impact on the economies of other countries globally. This may result into economic slowdown of developing countries which may lead to political upheavals like what is going on in Sudan where the rise of bread price led to the whole country being rocked into wide spread instability. Nevertheless, insecurity caused by violent extremism and political upheavals though ranked low, respondents asserted that if good governance ideals are not well entrenched in the region may result into major insecurity problems. These poor governance problems may lead to grievances that may result into political breakdown which engenders violent extremism.

5.3 Strategies to Address Security Issues in the Region

5.3.1 Strategies to address regional security
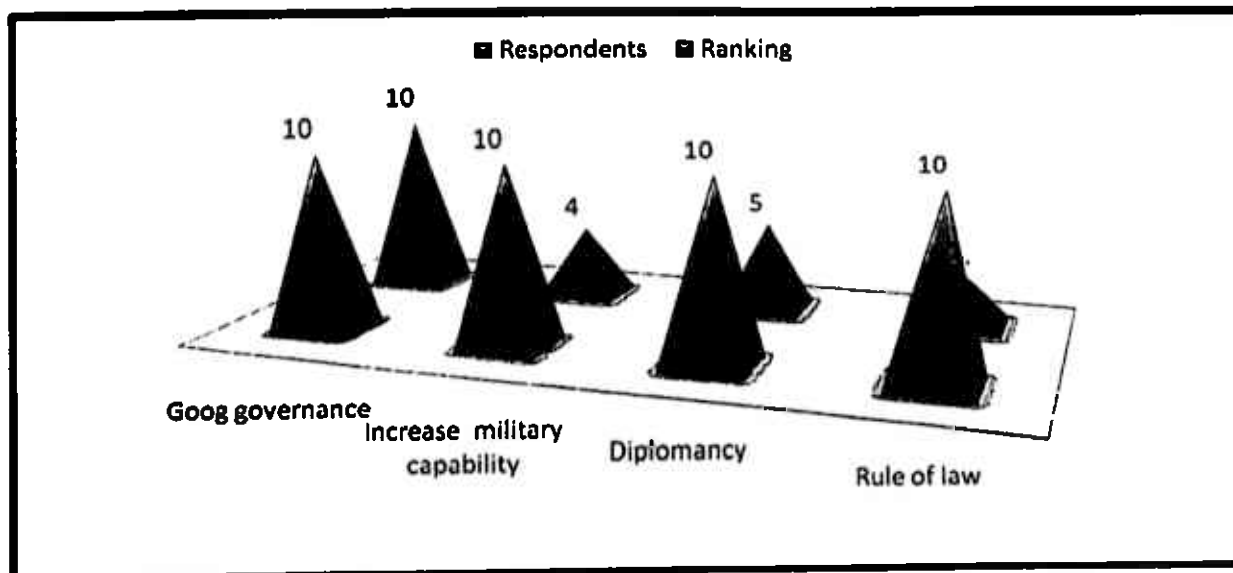
Source: Author 2019: A graph showing Strategies to address regional security

On the strategies that should be adopted to address regional security, majority of the respondents as shown in the graph above voted for good governance and diplomacy as the best strategies for tackling regional security. Explanations provided were that; good governance is the bed rock of security and failure to embrace the ideals of good governance leads to political break down which has a negative impact on an individual country as well as the region. The second strategy that ranked highly according to results from respondents was diplomacy; participants emphasized the importance of cooperation and collective approach as the best strategy deal with security issues affecting the region. Respondents cited examples whereby diplomacy and joint actions averted potential instability that may have resulted into gross human rights violations such as in Sudan-Darfur region, the contested elections in Guinea where ECOWAS intervened and the will of the people was restored. However, military capacity and the rule of law strategies

obtained reasonable support from respondents citing that they add a multiplier effect once diplomacy and good governance are entrenched.

5.3.2 Rwanda's contribution to regional security

Source: Author 2019: A graph showing Rwanda's contribution to regional security.

According to results obtained from respondents as shown in the graph above; Rwanda's' contribution to regional security rated very high. Respondents accept that Rwanda is giving a decent commitment to acquire harmony and security Africa. Rwanda is adding to peacekeeping missions and is probably the biggest supporter of peacekeeping missions in Africa. Respondents additionally stated that Rwanda likewise assumes a significant job for the dependability of the Great Lakes locale. This is reflected in Rwanda's will to cooperate with different nations in the locale to accomplish more harmony, security and steadiness in the area.

Consequently, this confirms what has been discussed at length in the preceding chapter about the contribution of Rwanda in the regional and international arrangements for peace and security.

This is ascertained by Rwanda's deployment of uniformed and non uniformed personnel in troubled areas of Sudan (Darfur region), Central Africa republic, South Sudan and Haiti.

5.3.3   Rwanda an active member of regional security
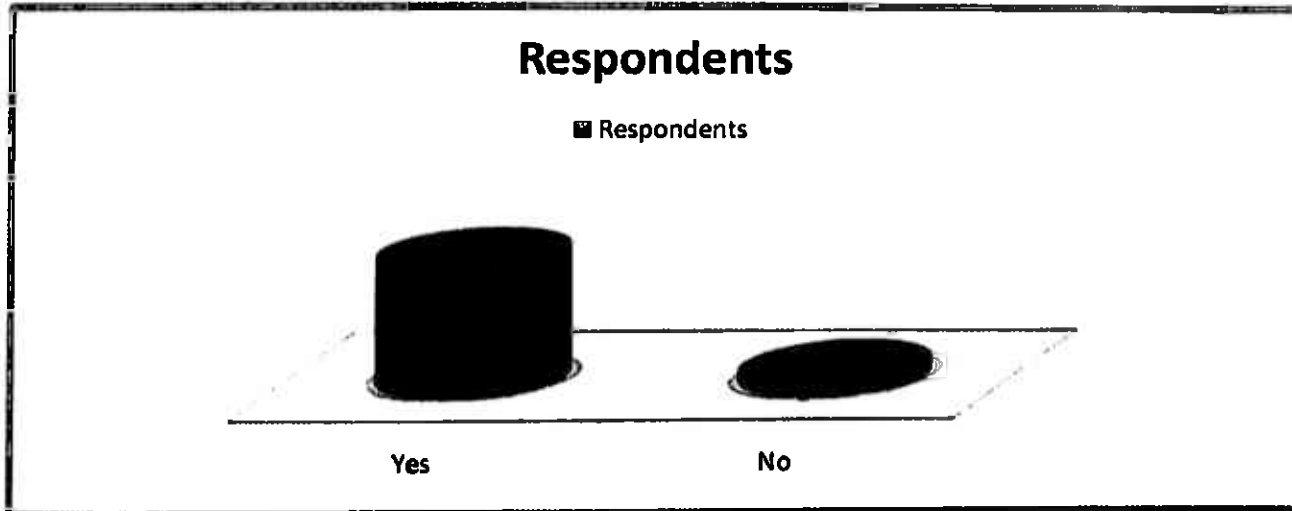
Source: Author 2019: A graph showing Rwanda's ranking in supporting regional security

Rwanda's active support to regional security has been confirmed by the bigger percentage of respondents as shown in the graph above. Majority of the respondents answered with a "yes" when asked whether Rwanda supports Regional security. The respondents cited examples of Rwanda contributing and supporting regional security arrangements and mechanisms such as; EAC, ICGLR, APSA, EASF, ASF and COMESA. Furthermore, respondents pointed out that Rwanda's regional support withstanding; it also supports UN security Efforts outside that continent. This has been demonstrated by Rwanda's contribution to stabilization of Haiti.

5.3.4 Rwanda's priority strategies for addressing regional security
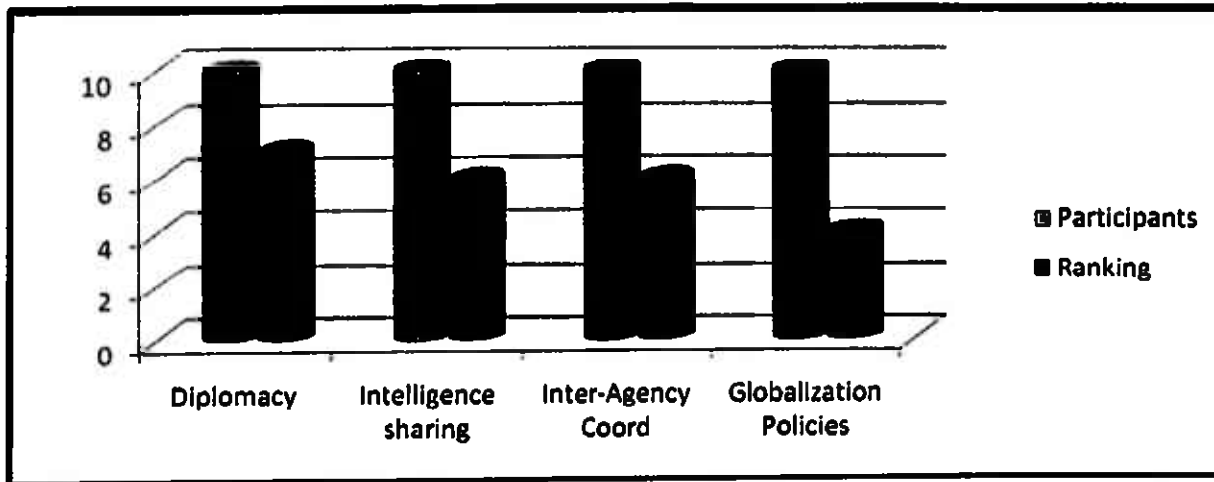
Source: Author 2019: A graph showing Priority strategies for addressing regional security

Prioritizations of strategies to address regional security; respondents ranked them as shown in the graph above. Majority of the respondents chose diplomacy as a priority in addressing security issues affecting the regional. Respondents unanimously acknowledged the empowerment of regional organization to tackle security challenges experienced in the 21st century emphasizing that Rwanda should continue the diplomatic engagements. The emphasis is that; the complexities of contemporary security challenges have no boundaries. Examples cited were; violent extremism, illegal migrations and other cross-boundary criminality.

5.4 Effects of insecurity on regional security

5.4.1 Ranking of Insecurity effects
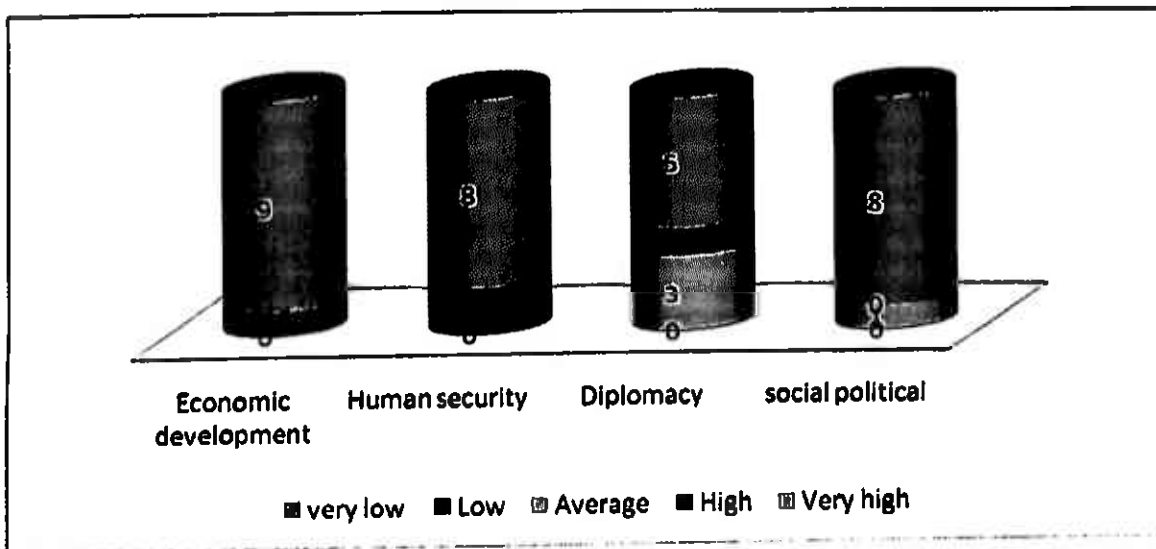
Source: Author 2019: A graph showing Ranking of Insecurity effects

According to the study, many respondents as shown in the graph above emphasized that insecurity affect every aspect of life. Respondents pointed out that increased cases of insecurity affect the delivery of social services such as education, health, supply of food, supply of water supply of fuel and development initiatives stagnate or perform at lowest capacity. This may lead to a country's political break down of which the consequences cannot be confined in an individual country but, rather spill over to neighbors such as what happening in Libya has impacted the security of other countries in the region.

5.5 General findings

The main outcomes of the study are that the evolution of diplomatic engagement towards achieving regional security had for a long time been affected and challenged by imbalance of power in the region leading to member states for fear that the security arrangement will work in the favor of the hegemon(s). This has been an impediment to a successful regional effort in

65

dealing with security challenges. Furthermore, the challenge of material resources has been cited as challenge especially by the African continent. This has been referred to as an impediment to collective efforts aimed at attaining everlasting global peace and security.

Nonetheless, the study found out that apart from the highlighted challenges; diplomacy had played a big role in realization of global and regional security. This has been demonstrated in all chapters of this study. The global diplomatic efforts engendered the UN charter which deals with global peace whilst regional and sub-regional organizations aim at ensuring regional security. Many interventions had been initiated and positive results have been witnessed challenges notwithstanding. Thus, Regionalism or Regional Organization is the next big step forward in international co-operation and an important middle ground amongst individual nations and a federated world. This confirms the objective of the study that diplomacy has a significant role to play towards ensuring regional and global security. It plays a pivotal role of helping to synchronize human and material resources from individual countries to the benefit of the international community.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0   Introduction

Conclusions and recommendations of the research project are based on the findings as per the with the study objectives, research questions and hypothesis of the study. It is the verdict on issues related to the role of diplomacy in promoting regional security. This section conveys to an end the study on the part of diplomacy in enhancing regional security focusing on Rwanda's contribution.

6.1   General Conclusion

This paper has investigated the framing and management security problems that are commonly faced in Rwanda and the East African region at large. The arguments were premised on liberal theory approach of prevention, management and resolution of regional security from the global scene to the regional level. The paper suggests that, for states to ensure their survival; they have to pull together their efforts in order to play a significant role in setting international security policies and establish mechanisms to implement the policies.

Strengthening international, regional and sub-regional security organizations is imperative as discussed in the chapters; two, three, four and five. The post-cold war has seen security problems emanating from population growth and massive migration of people to several parts of the world. The long term economic trends have caused the increase of disparities between the developed and the developing countries. Yet there are still challenges for the international community to appropriately respond to such problems. The challenge of unwillingness is compounded by the difficulties involved in a common definition of concerns of international security threats.

This situation derives from a direct state-centric or realism nature of states as major players in the international politics. However, the state-centric nature of states failed to secure lasting peace during the two world wars, which left the world in a state of shock due to devastating consequences of the two world wars. Yet this state authority can easily break down or else fail in such situations such as dealing with the vagaries of globalization. Massive migration can dramatically test state authority and stability forced by economic drivers or forced by one state upon another; for example, what is happening in the Middle East. Such threats can be framed economic loss and death. Apparently the power of nations is becoming more elusive with globalization. Old international patterns are crumbling and old solutions are dying.

Rwanda's support and commitment to the concept of collective security has been demonstrated by its efforts to contribute to various peace initiatives and mechanisms on sub-regional and the region respectively. Following the genocide against Tutsi in 1994 and the conflicts that have spillover effects that are happening in the region, Rwanda's has changed its focus to collective approach by joining sub-region neighboring states and the entire region to galvanize collective efforts to responding to security threats.

Ideally, UN and regional organizations have drafted policies and mechanisms through which national security can be realized. Although the implementation is still a challenge due to different factors such as, state interests, shortage of resources, globalization complexities among others. Nevertheless, the collective diplomatic effort is still a relevant and workable option towards handling peace and security complexities of the 21st century.

6.2 Recommendations

The study draws the following recommendations:

a) Although collective security is difficult to achieve in the anarchic international relations, the government of Rwanda should not relent to pursuing the collective efforts. Considering the country's tragic past whereby Rwanda suffered the most notorious genocide in the 21st century. The consequences of the genocide were not suffered by Rwanda alone but rather the entire GLR especially in the DRC where Genocidal forces are still active killing, raping and carrying out all sorts of mayhem.

b) States should pull the strategic resource together in order to overcome the challenge of inefficient resources that continues to hinder collective effort especially on the African continent. For example, the strategic transport resources for quick intervention.

c) Due to the complexity of security challenges of 21st century a single state cannot deal with matters of national security single handedly. States should embrace partnerships since national security challenges tend to have spillover effects.

d) Strengthening institutions can promote and facilitate cooperation and should therefore be directed to maximize their inherent qualities. This is the responsibility of member states of security organizations at the international and regional levels.

e) States should enhance a framework for those already willing to cooperate in order to broaden and deepen the foundations for their collaboration. This establishes a forum where international standards of behavior can be elaborated and spread by processes of socialization.

f) Voluntarism is deemed sufficient to establish a collective arrangement allowing states to have a common approach to deal with Challenges of regional security.

g) Conceptual clarity is one of the prerequisites for successful diplomatic efforts. Members of the collective organization should make a clear distinction between interventions for collective security aimed at protecting the integrity and the sovereignty of states and interventions for humanitarian purposes aimed at solving problems within the sovereignty of states.

h) For diplomacy to be successful, an elaborate and binding code of conduct tailored to the 21st century regional security realities should be established at both international community and regional organizations.

i) The UN and regional organizations should be able to stimulate and if need be to impose discussion without necessarily imposing a military operation if states are unwilling or unable to handle their conflicts.

j) States should endeavor to adequately staff and resource, global, regional and sub-regional collective security bodies with authority to act as necessary and expeditiously.

k) It is imperative that planning and implementation of the collective security agenda becomes highly inclusive and participatory at all stages. This should include implementable strategic frameworks, strategic plans, rolling programs of action, monitoring, evaluation and necessary reviews.

6.3   Areas for further study

Further study is recommended on whether or not to involve non-state actors in the collective efforts to promote regional security. The further study should evaluate the impact; different NGOs could make if they are incorporated in peace and security efforts.

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Appendix

Questionnaire

The questionnaire is for academic purposes only and intends to promote security in Africa through exploring the role diplomacy in promoting national security: a case of Rwanda. Please answer the questionnaire by writing a brief statement or ticking in the boxes provided as applicable.

Section 1: Demographics

1. Gender? Male ❑   Female ❑

2. Age (years)? ❑ below 30 ❑ 30-39 ❑ 40-49 ❑ 50-59 ❑ 60+

3. Occupation specialization?..

4. Name of Organisation?...

5. For how long have you been working for this organization?...

6. Education level? ❑Secondary ❑Tertiary College ❑Undergraduate ❑Postgraduate
   ❑Other (specify)

Section 2: Nature and Strategies to Ensure National Security

1. a). Is the concept national security familiar to you?
   ❑Yes   ❑No

b). List the causes of insecurity in Africa and beyond

....

....

2. List and briefly explain insecurity incidents you know

....

....

....

....

....

....

3. Have you ever experienced any kind of insecurity?

❏ Yes   ❏ No

.If yes, explain what happened

....

....

4. What are the emerging/threats issues that may undermine national security today?

....

....

....

5. The following in the table below are various insecurity issues. Rank the elements in order of their precedence.

1.	Terrorism/violent extremism	
2.	Cyber crimes	
3.	Political/ideological upheavals	
4.	Human and Drug Trafficking	
5.	Illegal migration	
6.	Environmental issues/ food insecurity	
7.	Nuclear proliferation	
8.	International trade wrangles	

In your view, are there important elements missing from the list in the table above? If yes, which ones?

....
....
....
....
....

Section 3: Nature and strategies to ensure Regional security

1. To what extent do you think the strategies listed in the table can address the issues of national security?

	Very Low Extent	Low Extent	Average Extent	High Extent	Very High Extent
Good governance	❑ 1	❑ 2	❑ 3	❑ 4	❑ 5
Increasing Military capability	❑ 1	❑ 2	❑ 3	❑ 4	❑ 5
Regional cooperation/Diplomacy	❑ 1	❑ 2	❑ 3	❑ 4	❑ 5
International/municipal law enforcement	❑ 1	❑ 2	❑ 3	❑ 4	❑ 5

Briefly explain what motivates your ranking on the above strategies:..
....
....
....

2. To what extent do you consider that the overall diplomatic efforts deployed so far in addressing Regional security are effective?

Very Low Extent	Low Extent	Average Extent	High Extent	Very High Extent
❑ 1	❑ 2	❑ 3	❑ 4	❑ 5

Explain:..
....
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....

3. Do the strategies employed by the government of Rwanda to address Regional security inclusive?

❑ YES ❑NO

Explain:

....
....
....
....

4. What should be the main priorities in order to effectively address regional security issues? Please select 4 in the list below and rank them.

1.	Addressing economic and social root causes (unemployment, inequalities)	
2.	Better intelligence sharing between all stake holders	
3.	Combating the spread of hate speech, promotion of violence and dissemination of terrorist propaganda online	
4.	Engaging communities: local initiatives can generate a climate of trust and enhance cooperation on the ground	
5.	Inter-agency coordination	
6.	Increase military capabilities	
7.	Initiating de-radicalization measures	
8.	Promoting good governance, democracy and human rights	
9.	Appropriate policies to address issues connected to globalization	

Any other option

....

....

Section 4: Effects of insecurity on Regional Security

1. What are the effects of insecurity on the following?

	Very Low Extent	Low Extent	Average Extent	High Extent	Very High Extent
Economic development	❏ 1	❏ 2	❏ 3	❏ 4	❏ 5
Human Security	❏ 1	❏ 2	❏ 3	❏ 4	❏ 5
Diplomacy	❏ 1	❏ 2	❏ 3	❏ 4	❏ 5
Social Political	❏ 1	❏ 2	❏ 3	❏ 4	❏ 5

Explain...

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2. What are some of the manifestations of insecurity today?

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ORIGINALITY REPORT

15%	11%	8%	12%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

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