The Role of African Union and European Union for Peacekeeping in Africa

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2023

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Word Count: 14393

# Declaration

No portion of the work referred to in the dissertation has been submitted in support of an application for another degree or qualification of this or any other university or other institute of learning. Moreover, material used here is properly cited and references are available at the end of this document.

Saad Ijaz

# Acknowledgement

I am highly obliged to my supervisor, without her exceptional support, motivation, guidance and help, I would not have been able to complete this dissertation. I am very grateful to her.

Last but not least, I am thankful to my friends, colleagues and family, who kept on supporting me to complete this dissertation.

# List of Abbreviations

EU - European Union

AU - African Union

UN - United Nations

IR - International Relations

NGO - Non-Governmental Organization

AUHIP - African Union High-Level Implementation Panel

SADC - Southern African Development Community

ECOWAS - Economic Community of West African States

ICJ - International Court of Justice

ICC - International Criminal Court

UNAMID - African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

MONUC - United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

# Abstract

In order to maintain peace and stability in Africa in the twenty-first century, the international community must solve a complex dilemma. Examining the significant roles that European Union (EU) and the African Union (AU) have played in attempts to uphold peace on the African continent is the main objective of this research. By drawing on liberal institutionalism, a theory of international relations that emphasizes the influence of international institutions and conventions on behavior and cooperation on a global scale, this paper attempts to provide a complete examination of EU and AU's participation in peacekeeping in Africa.

The study was motivated by Africa's ongoing efforts to address regional and local problems, many of which involve ethnic cleansing, genocide, and violence. Due to the persistent nature of conflicts, Africa's economic progress and political stability nevertheless face great obstacles. The need of a thorough examination and comprehension of their individual contributions is underscored by the AU's rising prominence as a continental player and EU's growing involvement in African peacekeeping. This study aims to offer light on the security strategies, methods of cooperation, and roles of Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in these conflict-prone areas.

The study's main objective is to assess the effectiveness of EU and AU peacekeeping efforts in Africa while taking into account the complexity of the hostilities and the possibility that troops can unwittingly make matters worse. By examining the expanding peacekeeping policies of EU and AU, underlining the advantages of coordinating peacekeeping deployments, and drawing analytical conclusions by contrasting their tactics, this dissertation aims to address these problems and limitations.

# CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

Peace and security are indispensable for social and economic development. Maintaining peace and stability in the 21st century, continues to remain a vital challenge for the international community including key international organizations such as the United Nations (UN), EU and AU (Nnoli, 2006). It is a fact that conflict and violence weaken economic development of countries and threaten human rights, democratic values and fundamental freedoms (Berman, 2006). Therefore, the international community has important responsibilities to maintain peace and stability in troubled areas. Regional blocs' small-scale security initiatives are becoming more and more important to peacekeeping efforts. Although they acknowledge its flaws and the possibility that peacekeepers themselves may contribute to the issues, experts concur that peace operations aid in protecting people. The most of any continent since 1960, there have been over thirty UN peacekeeping deployments in Africa (Ruggeri, 2013). In this regard, this dissertation is based to explore the role of EU and AU for peacekeeping in Africa (Victor, 2010). The objective of this study is to present the overview of peacekeeping and security of Africa in the context of these two organizations i.e., EU and AU. Moreover, the cooperation and role of EU and AU will be analyzed through case studies of Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Where EU and AU operations along with their mutual cooperation in Sudan and DRC will be presented. In this chapter, rational and research questions, through providing the background and context of peacekeeping in Africa, have been explored. Moreover, the research problem and methodology to conduct this research has also been discussed in this chapter. This study will focus on liberal institutionalism, according to liberal institutionalism, international institutions, conventions, and laws have a big impact on how nations behave and how they cooperate with one another. Liberal institutionalism stresses the value of consensus norms, group decision-making, and the construction of rule-based structures in the context of maintaining peace. The choice of countries is based on the fact that both EU and AU are active in peacekeeping in these countries. This provides a useful opportunity to look more deeply at how two major regional organizations cooperate for achieving the objective of peace.

# Rationale

Since decolonization, Africa has fought a long and uphill battle to end regional and local violence, murder, genocide, and ethnic cleansing; therefore, maintaining peace is one of the largest problems it faces (Brosig, 2010). The continent needs to be cleared of the scourges of conflict and war, and the progress made thus far has been uneven, if not inadequate. Given the organization's growing significance as an international role player and an African partner, the EU's involvement in this respect is a significant, novel, and dynamic development (Olonisakin, 2021). It is a development that warrants systematic academic analysis and explanation. This dissertation aims to address contribute to the existing research on the role of EU and AU in Africa for peacekeeping. Therefore, this study focusing on the case studies of Sudan and the DRC to explore the security policies, cooperation mechanisms, and roles of EU and AU. By undertaking this research, it is expected to contribute to a better understanding of the effectiveness, challenges, and opportunities encountered by these regional organizations in their peacekeeping endeavors.

Understanding how EU and AU assist to maintaining peace in Africa is crucial because it enables us to comprehend how these organizations cooperate to bring about peace in a particular location. Despite the abundance of material about peacekeeping, concentrating on Africa allows us to have a greater understanding of the unique difficulties and achievements there. This research impart knowledge that can aid in future decision-making, benefit the community, and broaden our understanding of peacekeeping.

# Background and Context

Since the end of colonialism, conflicts and security issues have plagued Africa, having disastrous effects such increased violence, population relocation, and fatalities (Nnoli, 2006). Various regional and local wars, genocides, and ethnic cleansings have occurred across the continent's post-colonial history. These conflicts have seriously hampered Africa's stability and progress on the socioeconomic and political fronts (Brosig, 2010). Africa's efforts to attain long-term peace and security have become crucially dependent on peacemaking and peacekeeping in response to these difficulties (Olonisakin, 2021).

EU and AU have taken on bigger roles in the continent's peacekeeping operations in recent years. EU has worked to increase its influence and promote world peace and security as a supranational organization made up of European member states (Agoagye, 2004). In addition, as a continental intergovernmental organization, the AU has sought to resolve disputes and advance stability within Africa. Given their rising stature as international players and partners to Africa, these regional organizations’ participation in African peacekeeping marks a novel and innovative trend (Feldman, 2008).

The authors in (Murithi, 2008) also highlights the importance of examining the impacts of EU and AU involvement in peacekeeping operations in Africa. Scholars in (Fioramonti, 2009) have assessed the effectiveness of joint peacekeeping missions, examining the contributions made by EU and AU in resolving conflicts and building sustainable peace. They have investigated the role of peacekeeping in fostering political stability, supporting post-conflict reconstruction, and promoting regional integration within Africa. Furthermore, studies have examined the potential spillover effects of peacekeeping initiatives, considering how such interventions can influence neighboring countries and regional dynamics (De Coning, 2019). More studies can be elaborated in the context and background EU and AU cooperation in Africa’s peacekeeping.

# Research Problem

Despite the existence of more than thirty United Nations (UN) peacekeeping missions in Africa since 1960, the region continues to grapple with conflict and violence that undermine economic growth, human rights, democratic values, and fundamental freedoms (Ruggeri, 2013). In recent years, regional blocs, such as EU and AU, have increasingly taken on crucial roles in peacekeeping efforts. However, experts acknowledge that peace operations, including those led by regional organizations, are not without flaws, and peacekeepers themselves can sometimes contribute to the complexities of the conflict situations they are tasked to address (Düsterhöft, 2013). The AU has been instrumental in preventing disputes and bloodshed in recent years, but on the whole, the AU is facing difficulties that are undermining its management of conflict prevention (Agoagye, 2004). It has so far been in charge of a few peacekeeping missions, notably ones in Sudan and the DRC. But its logistical and financial limitations make its peacekeeping efforts in Africa ineffective. Both of these organizations have been working to maintain peace in Africa and strengthened their conflict avoidance and resolution procedures. Moreover, AU and EU have increased cooperation in areas of peace and security. Maintaining security has been the major concern of AU and EU in recent years. Both organizations believe that conflicts paralysis not only Africa's interests but also Europe's interests. For this reason, EU has conducted some peacekeeping missions in Africa including DRC.

In the face of complex conflict situations, how can regional organizations like EU and AU improve the efficacy of their peacekeeping efforts to reduce economic growth hindrances, uphold human rights, and promote democratic values and fundamental freedoms? In order to strengthen the AU and EU's conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms, get around logistical and financial obstacles, and foster meaningful cooperation to address shared security concerns and interests in the region, this research will look into the difficulties and limitations that the AU and EU face in their peacekeeping operations.

# Key Research Questions

* What has been the evolution of peacekeeping policies in EU and AU?
* What are the benefits of coordinating peacekeeping missions?
* OR – Are African solutions for African problems better for effective peacekeeping?
* How are African countries tackling conflict on the continent with focus on the AU?
* How does EU mission on peacekeeping compare to the AU?
* What can be learnt from comparing them?

# Research Objectives

* To examine peacekeeping policy of EU and AU in context of Africa.
* To examine the role of EU and AU in peacekeeping of Africa.
* To analyze the cooperation of AU and EU peacekeeping operations in Sudan as well as DRC.

# Hypothesis

In this research, it is hypothesized that the mutual peacekeeping missions of EU and AU in Sudan as well as DRC has a major impact on African conflict resolution. It also argues that a thorough examination of the roles and cooperation tactics of EU and AU would highlight certain processes and techniques that improve their ability to resolve problems. Additionally, research shows that a review of the literature on peacekeeping may uncover gaps in our knowledge of the complex ways in which EU and AU collaborate to reduce conflict. This research aims to shed light on the significant contributions and difficulties faced by EU and AU in their cooperative peacekeeping efforts, providing insights that advance the comprehension of peacekeeping dynamics in Africa. These hypotheses are investigated through case studies and comparative analysis.

# Methodology

In this dissertation a literature review will be performed based on the existing research articles, reports and books etc. to analyze the peacekeeping and theoretical frameworks of EU and AU in context of peacekeeping missions in Africa. Furthermore, the cooperation and role of EU and AU in Africa for the purpose peacekeeping will be analyzed through case studies of Sudan and DRC. In this, the nature of conflicts and security policies by EU and AU, and how they cooperated will be analyzed. In the case studies, role of EU, AU and their mutual cooperation on peacekeeping operations in Sudan and DRC will be discussed.

# Structure of Dissertation

This dissertation is arranged in the manner described below: The dissertation’s justification, as well as the history and context that frame the research challenge, are described in Chapter 1. Moreover, the dissertation's broad framework is introduced, and the methodology is described. Chapter 2 conducts a thorough literature analysis that explores how peacekeeping is conceptualized as well as the functions of EU and AU in the context of peacekeeping in Africa. The African continent's peace and security environment, the roles performed by the AU and EU in peacekeeping, and their various capacities in this regard are all discussed in Chapter 3's exploration of peacekeeping policy. It also offers a conceptual foundation for peacekeeping strategies from both EU and AU. In Chapter 4, case studies of EU and AU's involvement in Sudan and the DRC are provided. These studies analyze the organizations’ activities in these countries and look at their efforts to cooperate. The research's findings and conclusions are presented in Chapter 5, which also summarize the major learnings and responds to the research's aims and hypotheses that were established in Chapter 1.

# CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review with respect to the role of EU and AU for the peacekeeping of Africa has been analyzed in this chapter. The term peacekeeping will be conceptualized, and literature article published in on this topic will also be explored. Moreover, conceptual framework of AU and EU peacekeeping policy will also be explored in this chapter. A brief overview of studies carried out on the influence of EU and AU in Sudan and DRC will also be explored in thi chapter.

The study of peacekeeping is handled from a variety of angles within the field of International Relations (IR) theories, providing distinct insights on the conflict resolution, international cooperation, and the function of regional organizations. These theoretical frameworks clarify the responsibilities of important international entities like EU and AU and help us grasp the difficulties surrounding peacekeeping operations. Realists look at peacekeeping through the prism of national interests and power relations. According to this viewpoint, interventions are often seen as being motivated by self-interest, with strong powers participating in peacekeeping operations when their strategic objectives coincide with the current circumstances. Realists may also stress the difficulties in coordinating the activities of many players, as well as the limits of collective action. In contrast, liberalism emphasizes the significance of international institutions, norms, and collaboration in bringing about peace. Liberal institutionalism emphasizes the crucial function of multilateral institutions, such as EU and AU, in promoting cooperation and coordination between nations. This viewpoint emphasizes the possibility for common standards and laws to direct peacekeeping operations and provides a framework for examining the role ROs play in conflict resolution.

Meanwhile, constructivism explores how ideas and social norms influence behavior across the world. From this vantage point, regional organizations like EU and AU are evaluated in terms of how they support common standards for peacebuilding and conflict resolution. Constructivists also investigate how these groups contribute to the social construction of peace and the building of collective identities, offering insights into the fundamental motivations behind peacekeeping operations. Critical Theories challenge established power structures and cast doubt on preexisting hierarchies in international relations by introducing alternative aspects to the discourse. Critical theories may examine how regional organizations' attempts in peacekeeping reflect or reinforce gender biases, colonial legacies, or other forms of inequality from a postcolonial and feminist perspective. This critical viewpoint enables a closer analysis of the power relationships and any unintended repercussions in peacekeeping operations.

The functions and effects of regional organizations in the field of peacekeeping have been thoroughly studied by academics. Regional organizations, like EU and AU, are seen as powerful players that provide tailored solutions to crises and raise the credibility of peacekeeping operations. Research on ROs often examines how well-suited they are to mediating, preventing, and recovering from conflicts. Scholars also investigate how these organizations handle power dynamics inside their local areas as well as their connections with international organizations like the UN. A liberal institutionalist paradigm works well for a focused analysis of EU and AU's contributions to Africa. Liberal institutionalism emphasizes how international organizations may encourage collaboration, plan initiatives, and advance common standards. This view is in line with both organizations, which emphasizes regional integration, stability, and conflict resolution. This research aims to identify how EU and AU contribute to peacekeeping and improve their cooperation mechanisms to deal with complex conflict situations via the prism of liberal institutionalism. This strategy offers a thorough comprehension of their collaborative activities and their effects on certain nations like Sudan and the DRC.

# Conceptualization of Peacekeeping

The United Nations defines peacekeeping as an effort to uphold tranquilly, security, and stability in hostile or unstable nations or parties (Bures, 2007). As per (Adler, 2003) the consent of fragile and torn groups, peacekeeping is a technique to supervise the implementation of peace accords or cease-fires for the prevention of violent confrontations. According to (Mohan, 2015), the notion of peacekeeping is ambiguous nowadays. On the other hand, peacekeeping now encompasses areas like as security, health, and humanitarian relief in addition to the suppression of violent conflicts (Newby, 2022). Three key goals underlie peacekeeping operations: to maintain peace and stability; to build democracy and long-term development; and to aid in the transition from conflict and bloodshed to a lasting peace (Cunliffe, 2012). The UN claims that peacekeeping operations are sophisticated and complex, with numerous large-scale missions. (Bellamy, 2010) argued that despite the complexity of peacekeeping missions and the reality that some peacekeeping operations are unsuccessful, peacekeeping operations are necessary. Future peacekeeping operations would be more advantageous Africa in particular if regional and sub-regional organizations like EU and AU chose more comprehensive and well-defined objectives for fostering peace and stability. Additionally, the international community should work to understand the best ways to foster peace and security, create strong democratic institutions, and address humanitarian crises and threats to international security in a more comprehensive manner (Adler, 2003).

There are various publications analyzing the situation in the DRC that have been prepared by some EU members and international strategic foundations. For instance, it was said in the report of European Union Committee (Klingebiel, 2005) that cooperation between EU and AU was necessary to preserve stability, peace, and security on the continent. According to (Gnesotto, 2004), end of Cold War led to significant changes in Europe's security and defense strategy, as well as a shift in people's conceptions of security. According to (Malan, 2006), EU saw the significance of the AU in particular, to foster security and peace and to create a unifying strategy for Africa. According to (Klingebiel, 2005), both the Africa and IOs now consider peace and security as top priorities. Furthermore, (Sucharipa, 2004) emphasized that peace operations are multifaceted missions connected to social healing and institution-building initiatives.

These article makes clear how peacekeeping is changing overtime. These highlights the necessity of comprehensive strategies that address different facets of conflict resolution while highlighting the significance of regional organizations like EU and AU in achieving peace and stability, particularly in Africa. These articles also highlight the intricate and varied nature of peacekeeping operations and calls for cooperation amongst these organizations to provide a uniform approach for continents like Africa. Additionally, these focus on the significance of peace and security are on a global scale, highlighting how both the international community and the African continent place a high priority on these issues. So far, an analysis of IR theories and conceptualization of peacekeeping through literature has been highlighted. In next subsection, an overview of EU in the perspective of peacekeeping in Africa has been discussed through existing literature published on this domain.

# EU in the Perspective of Peacekeeping in Africa

EU has created a thorough set of strategies and policies for the purpose of directing its peacekeeping activities in Africa. EU's participation in peacekeeping missions is supported by the Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP). The CSDP has a significant impact on how EU conducts peacekeeping operations in Africa, according to studies by (Biscop, 2018) and (Whitman, 2019), which also underline the Union's commitment to multilateralism and conflict prevention. Through a number of mechanisms, EU has made significant contributions to African peacekeeping operations. Giving African nations financial help, technical aid, and attempts to enhance their capacities is one of the major contributions. In research published in 2017, (Tardy, 2017) focused on EU's initiatives to increase the institutional capacity of the AU while examining EU's assistance for AU peacekeeping missions.

Several articles have highlighted EU's help to maintaining peace in Africa. In (Abrahamsen, 2016), authors talk about how security has changed in global politics with a particular emphasis on the idea of "global security assemblages." The writers focus on the Union's participation in peacekeeping efforts as they explore European Union's contribution to African security and peacebuilding. By highlighting the intricate web of people, practices, and technology engaged in resolving security issues in Africa, they examine how EU's initiatives go beyond conventional state-centric approaches to security. Furthermore, in (Biccum, 2019) authors examine the development of the security strategy of European Union with an emphasis on its peacekeeping operations in Africa. The movement in EU's security strategy from interventionist to more comprehensive governance-oriented measures is examined in the essay. It examines how EU uses both military and civilian tools, such development cooperation, to deal with the difficult problems of maintaining peace in Africa, underlining the Union's function in fostering stability and security in the area. (Delcourt, 2018) analyses the linkages between EU's Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP) and its development cooperation in the context of peacebuilding initiatives with a particular emphasis on EU's peacebuilding agenda in Mali. The article examines how EU employs both military and civilian tools to handle Mali's security issues and promote development. It looks at the challenges of integrating security and development strategies in EU's peacekeeping operations in the nation as well as coordination and coherence issues.

Using Mali as a case study, Dijkstra's article (Dijkstra, 2021) focuses on European Union's position as a major player on the international stage for security and peacekeeping. In order to inform EU's broader participation in peacekeeping endeavors in Africa, the author analyses the peacekeeping and security operations EU conducted in Mali. The article examines EU's peacekeeping strategy, how it works with other players, and the difficulties and triumphs it has faced in trying to promote stability and security in Mali. (Honniball, 2019) concentrate on the civilian peacebuilding initiatives of European Union in Africa, notably looking at the idea of the civilian's "comprehensive approach." In order to support peacebuilding in Africa, the essay examines how EU integrates diverse civilian instruments, including as diplomacy, rule-of-law, and development cooperation. It sheds light on EU's initiatives to support long-term peace and security on the continent by analyzing the difficulties and opportunities involved with putting the comprehensive approach into practice in the context of EU peacekeeping operations.

From above literature it can be estimated that, in accordance with its commitment to multilateralism and conflict avoidance, EU has built a strong framework for peacekeeping in Africa that is governed by the CSDP Scholars draw attention to EU's many contributions to African peacekeeping, which include funding, technical support, and capacity-building. The involvement of EU goes beyond traditional state-centric security strategies, placing an emphasis on a holistic governance-oriented approach that utilizes both military and civilian resources. Case studies, particularly those from Mali, highlight EU's significant involvement in international peacekeeping and its efforts to advance stability, security, and peace through a coordinated and comprehensive strategy that combines a variety of instruments, such as support for rule of law and development cooperation.

The academic research on EU and AU's role in African peacekeeping has looked at a variety of facets of this complicated interaction. The reasons and objectives guiding EU's involvement in Africa are a prominent subject of inquiry. Researchers have looked at whether EU's involvement is motivated by a combination of strategic self-interest, humanitarian concerns, and economic considerations (Hanson, 2008). Additionally, the scholars have explored that how EU's foreign ties are changing and its ambitions to contribute significantly to fostering peace and stability in Africa (Düsterhöft, 2013). (Kingah, 2012) have also examined the AU's institutional capability and efficacy in resolving conflicts on the continent. Researchers in (De Coning, 2017) have examined the AU's frameworks for peacekeeping, its decision-making procedures, and the difficulties it encounters while deploying peacekeeping personnel. Studies have also examined the AU's collaborations with EU and other international players, evaluating the benefits, drawbacks, and possible synergies of their coordinated peacekeeping activities (CIRLIG, 2015). Now next part focuses on the AU in perspective of peacekeeping in Africa.

# AU in the Perspective of Peacekeeping in Africa

On the African continent, AU is essential to efforts to maintain peace. Through its peacekeeping operations, AU, an intergovernmental organization with 55 member states, is dedicated to fostering stability, security, and peace in Africa (Gleditsch, 2014). AU actively participates in numerous peacekeeping programmes with the primary goal of avoiding and resolving conflicts to address domestic and international conflicts, reduce violence, and promote lasting peace. Numerous academic studies have explored the substantial contribution of AU to maintaining peace in Africa, focusing on its institutional structures, operational capacities, and cooperative efforts with ROs to advance security agenda of the continent.

(Akokpari, 2017) explores the African Union's involvement in maintaining peace throughout the continent, concentrating on the obstacles and opportunities the group faces. The article discusses two of AU's peacekeeping initiatives, the ASF and APSA. It discusses AU's efforts to increase its capacity for peacekeeping, looks at the issues brought on by a lack of financing and resources, and assesses the possibility that future peacekeeping missions in Africa will be successful. The conceptual and practical challenges the African Union encounters when carrying out peacekeeping operations across the continent are examined in (De Coning. 2020). The essay covers AU's peacekeeping policies, principles, and procedures in addition to exploring the challenges of putting these ideas into action on the ground. The challenges faced in operationalizing AU-led peacekeeping programmes; it reviews AU peacekeeping missions. Focusing on the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), analyze the African Union's peacekeeping initiatives (Findlay, 2019). The institutional framework and parts of the APSA that are described in this article include the Panel of the Wise, the Continental Early Warning System, and the Peace and Security Council, to name just a few. In order to improve the AU's capability for peacekeeping as well as the prevention, management, and settlement of conflicts in Africa, it assesses the APSA's successes and shortcomings.

The authors of (Mehari, 2019) investigate the African Union's role in preserving peace across the continent while focusing on the collaboration between the AU and regional economic communities (RECs). The AU works with RECs like the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to carry out peacekeeping missions. It assesses the coordination, complementarity, and challenges of AU-REC cooperation in order to promote peace and security on the continent. (Mwenedata, 2018) assesses the African Union's role in maintaining peace on the continent by focusing on the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA). The article assesses the AU's involvement in AFISMA by examining the mission's objectives, challenges, and outcomes. It focuses on the methods to address security issues, promote stability, and restore governance in Mali, shedding light on the challenges and limitations of AU-led peacekeeping operations.

From these articles it can be understood that through its specialized peacekeeping operations, which put a special emphasis on conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and the promotion of long-term stability, AU plays a critical role in maintaining peace across Africa. AU works with regional economic communities (RECs) like ECOWAS and IGAD to solve both internal and international problems, with a focus on institutional institutions like the African Standby Force (ASF) and the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). Academic studies examine the AU's contributions and difficulties, but they also emphasize the value of AU-REC collaboration, assess the merits and shortcomings of peacekeeping programs like AFISMA in Mali, and emphasize the AU's ongoing efforts to strengthen its peacekeeping capabilities. This chapter covered the literature review, next chapter is focused on the peacekeeping policies in Africa with the perspective of EU and AU.

# CHAPTER III: PEACEKEEPING POLICIES AND AFRICA

Peace and safety are essential in emerging countries, both economically and politically. More attention is being paid to African peace and security by the international community and influential leaders. African security and peace will be examined in this chapter. It also conceptualizes the roles and capabilities of the African Union and European Union in maintaining security and stability in Africa. CFSP and ESDP are essential to EU peacekeeping. Reduced divergence among EU member states and improved military and civilian conflict prevention, management, and resolution capabilities are the goals of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP). The next section goes into more detail about Africa's peace and security.

# Peace and Security of Africa

Africa and the rest of the globe today depend heavily on peace and stability, which are essential for economic success. Due to Africa's proximity to the US, the rise of international terrorism since 9/11, and the scale of migration, there are significant security issues that must be overcome (Dijkstra, 2021). International cooperation for peace and security has been given priority by the UN, AU, EU, NATO, NEPAD, SADC, ECOWAS, and IORA to address this.

The prevention of violence, security, and peace are given priority by the international community. In accordance with a historic peace and security proclamation agreed by the UN Security Council in October 1999, the UN's core objectives are to maintain peace (UN Press, 1999). The Council advises global collaboration for peace and security. Since the end of the Cold War, millions of lives have been jeopardized in wars that have undermined the international economy and governance. Our biggest issue is therefore maintaining international peace and stability. Conflicts pose a threat to liberty, democracy, and human rights as well (Policy Framework, 2021). Peace and security are necessary for both European interests and African political and economic development. 85% of Africa's exports are imported by EU, making it the continent's largest trading partner (Commission of European Communities, 2005). Thus, in order to advance commerce and growth globally, EU must secure Africa's stability. In December 2003, heads of state and government from EU proposed the ESS. The ESS puts a high priority on world security and peace. According to the ESS, Europe's security is in jeopardy. The crisis in the Balkans demonstrates that there is still violence on our continent. In numerous armed engagements over the previous ten years, civilians have perished. European Union's Council of Ministers stated in 2022 that "Europe should be prepared to share the responsibility for ensuring global security and fostering a better world."

EU's foreign policy objective of preventing violent conflicts is emphasized in EU Programme for the Prevention of Violent Conflict. Particularly in Africa, EU has aided in promoting world peace and stability. EU has prioritized conflict prevention, early warning, management, and peacebuilding in order to increase its overall partnership with the AU (Murithi, 2008). This dedication is evidenced by the acceptance of EU Strategy for Africa, the Cairo Declaration, and the Lisbon Declaration (Idike, 2011). European Council approved EU policy framework for Security Sector Reform (SSR) in June 2006 and introduced the Joint EU Concept of Support for Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) in December 2006 to address the underlying causes of disputes and prevent crises and conflicts (Knight, 2008). These tools actively prevent conflict while fostering peace and stability. As a result, EU's impact on world peace and stability has increased in Africa.

EU Council emphasizes that a peaceful, democratic, and prosperous future for both Europe and Africa is a historical, geographical, and shared ambition (Policy Framework, 2021). In Cairo in 2000, EU made a historic choice to forge a long-term strategic alliance, advance cooperation, and uphold security and stability in Africa (Carbone, 2011). Four long-term strategic objectives have been set for Africa by EU Council (Taylor, 2010):

* To improve EU-Africa political relationship, institutional linkages, and Africa's challenges
* To strengthen regional and continental integration, advance the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Africa, and promote human rights, security, and peace
* To address global issues like terrorism, energy security and sustainability, trade, HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, conflicts, and insecurity
* Improve conflict prevention, post-conflict reconstruction, and civil society-non-state actor relations

In April 2000, the Cairo conference started EU-Africa talks. At this summit, African and European leaders adopted the Cairo Declaration and Plan of Action (Kotsopoulos, 2007). According to the (Kotsopoulos, 2007)., these papers have guided EU-Africa discourse till now. It is to be noted that the Cairo Summit provided a thorough framework for EU-Africa political dialogue. After the Cairo Summit, European and African officials and ministers have met periodically to discuss peace and security, HIV/AIDS, human rights, and poverty (Michael, 2023). Now lets dive into the role of specifically AU and EU in Africa. First, role of EU will be explored and in later part AU will be analyzed. In the peace and security of Africa AU and EU has a major role, and insight into this role is presented in the section 3.2 below.

# Role of AU and EU in Peacekeeping of Africa

EU manages, prevents, and resolves conflicts in difficult regions under ESDP. In 2003, EU promoted operations to provide me security and peace to Africa. In this year first Bosnia and Herzegovina peacekeeping mission were initiated. On June 12, 2003, EU Council established its first international peacekeeping deployment. UNSC Resolution 1484 sanctioned Operation Artemis in Ituri, DRC. Operation Artemis protected IDPs in Bunia's refugee camps, decreased the humanitarian crisis, and fostered peace and security (Ulriksen, 2004). Operation Artemis highlighted EU Africa policy. It advocates democracy, human rights, and peace. EU has improved Africa's healthcare, democratization, public administration, judicial and electoral systems, and macroeconomic conditions. It helped DRC demobilize and reintegrate (Yuksel, 2023).

AMIS II, an EU civilian-military operation supporting the AU's Darfur mission, was founded on July 18, 2005 and after three years in December, 2007 this mission was mission completed (Khudaykulova, 2023). AU presence was increased for stability, security, and peace. EU actively supports AU political and military initiatives. It prevented Darfur slaughter and safeguarded the defenseless. On July 18, 2005, AMISOM received a second EU civilian-military mission (Mays, 2009) and the AMISOM was disbanded August 2008. The AMISOM prioritized peace, security, and humanitarian relief (Mays, 2009). The AU established the Peace and Security Council (PSC) in Durban in July 2002 to oversee African peacekeeping operations. The PSC's creation helped Africa achieve stability and peace (Williams, 2009). AU founded APSA in 2002. APSA includes a Panel of the Wise, African Stand-by Force, Continental Early Warning System, and Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Framework. Since APSA and PSC, the AU has involved in African peacekeeping (Desmidt, 2009). Thus, APSA systematically fosters peace and security in Africa.

In the 2002 Durban Summit of AU Assembly called for a CADSP. The 2004 Sirte AU Heads approved the CADSP Solemn Declaration (Touray, 2005). It resolves Africa's peace and security challenges, a milestone. It aids post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding, and peacekeeping. CADSP promotes stability, security, and peace through group activity (Rodt, 2013). (Olivier, 2011) asserts that the AU cannot control, stop, or halt African wars since it relies on foreign aid. The author has stated that the CADSP is essential to African peace and security but is underutilized. AMIB, the AU's first peacekeeping mission, began in February 2003. The AMIB included 3,335 soldiers and military observers from Africa, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Burkina Faso, Gabon, Togo, and Tunisia (Powell, 2005). The mission's main responsibility was overseeing the Humanitarian Ceasefire Agreement (HCFA), which the Sudanese Parties signed on April 8, 2004 (Boshoff, 2005). On July 27, the AU agreed to strengthen the 60-AU, 300-military observation operation. AMIS simply monitored the Ceasefire Agreement and could not assist the AU in Darfur (Oguonu, 2014). Darfur has seen AU involvement since 2004. During political negotiations between the Sudanese Parties and the creation of the cease-fire monitoring force, it supported peace and security. Despite limited resources, the AU responded to Darfur faster than the UN (Oguonu, 2014). (Sharamo, 2006) claims that the AU's military and civilian efforts have ended Darfur's conflict. Strong AU-member relations will improve peacekeeping. Despite fiscal and logistical constraints, the AMIS force protected people, supplied humanitarian aid, enforced the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA), and returned IDPs and refugees, according to (Kreps, 2007). It is evident that these two organizations have a huge role in the peacekeeping of Africa. To better understand their performance it is important to unleash the capacity of both organization in the perspective of peacekeeping of Africa. Section 3.3 and 3.4 present the capacity for both EU and AU respectively.

# Capacity of EU in Peacekeeping of Africa

EU has helped secure Africa. The government has taken tremendous strides to improve its peacekeeping skills and Africa's conflict prevention, management, and resolution. Since 2000, EU peacekeeping capacity has grown. Since the ACP-EU Cotonou Agreement and Cairo Declaration, it has greatly strengthened its conflict prevention, management, and resolution capabilities. Article 8 of the ACP-EU Cotonou Agreement requires EU to protect Africa (Arts, 2003). EU looks to have worked hard on its African peacekeeping and peacemaking programme.

The authors in (Mailer, 2007) noted that the APF intention for boosting EU's peacekeeping capacities via the AU fell short in critical areas. According to (Mailer, 2007) the Peace Facility's management is unclear either AU or EU. The Darfur crisis's AMIS governance uncertainty hampered EU's ability to act and create. Mailer believes the African Union should have run AMIS and that European Union's Peace Facility engagement was unwarranted. Second, the APF should concentrate on African peace and security. Third, it needs clear goals. This weapon can help maintain peace and security on the continent if utilized solely.

On November 16, 2004, EU Council approved the "Action Plan for ESDP support to Peace and Security in Africa" (Brosig, 2011). This Action Plan addresses EU capability expansion. European Union peacekeeping and Africa's peace assistance capacities are highlighted. December 2005 saw European Commission's "Towards a Strategic Partnership" EU Strategy for Africa. The African Union's African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) has greatly improved European and African peacekeeping capabilities since this architecture emerged (Engel, 2014).

Due to its difficulty stabilizing and calming war-torn Africa, EU must improve its peacekeeping skills. To improve peacekeeping, EU must first achieve internal unity. EU urgently needs substantial reforms to its technological, financial, and common foreign policy since it is still maturing and relatively powerless on the global arena. Finally, to improve peacekeeping operations, it must improve military and civil-military planning (Assanvo, 2007). Europe-Africa relations have recently focused on peace and security. EU conducts military, civilian, and mixed civilian-military activities in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, the South Caucasus, and the Western Balkans to maintain global security. Despite many obstacles, EU has helped Africa (Vines, 2010).

Africa's major security issues have improved in recent years. Since replacing the OAU in 2002, the AU has worked to maintain peace and security across Africa. In 2002, the AU Peace and Security Council was founded, a major step in the continent's security efforts (Magliveras, 2002). The APSA peacekeeping institutions, such as the APF, ASF, Continental Early Warning System, and Panel of the Wise, have improved the AU's peacekeeping capacity (Magliveras, 2002). The Protocol establishing the AU Peace and Security Council mandates that the AU maintain international stability, peace, and security. The AU will work with the UN, EU, SADC, ECOWAS, and IGAD to improve peacekeeping. The Protocol aims to strengthen the PSC. According to the African Union's peacekeeping strategy, the Protocol may serve as a roadmap (Williams, 2011). On March 22–23, 2005, in Addis Abeba, the AU ratified the "Roadmap for the Operationalization of the African Standby Force" (Union, 2005). This framework prioritizes AU peacekeeping capacity. Rapidly sending a big and effective military force to risky regions is emphasized. Authors in (Hirsch, 2018) claim this roadmap shows the AU's increasing peacekeeping capacity. Hirsh recommended that the AU and suggested these changes. Peacekeeping aims must be more defined and feasible for the AU. The AU's ASF strategy should likewise be clearer. In this regards, the next subsection analyzes the capacity of AU in peacekeeping operations.

# Capacity of AU in Peacekeeping of Africa

Members of the AU require solid, lasting alliances. The AU must provide financial and material support to the ASF. A long-term AU peacekeeping effort is required. Contact between the AU and regional economic bodies is crucial for ASP implementation. In order to prevent, manage, and resolve crises, the UN and AU must work together and share lessons from earlier UN peacekeeping efforts (Hirsch, 2005). According to (Franke, 2006), the ASF's establishment demonstrates Africa's initiative to resolve conflict and security challenges. The development of African peacekeeping capacity is also mentioned. According to (Klingebiel, 2005), maintaining peace in Africa requires a well-thought-out strategy and specific objectives. The writers advised against using Africa's logistical infrastructure, training facilities, military and civilian organization, or strategic planning for peacekeeping. Africa's capacity to contribute to global peace and security is constrained by political and economic unrest. For peacekeeping operations to continue, the AU needs to establish an effective communication network. Despite financial and logistical limitations, the AU has promoted stability, security, and peace on the continent. Kenya, Chad, the Comoros, Darfur/Sudan, the DRC, and Liberia have all experienced AU-maintained peace and stability. Peace and security have always been the AU's top priorities because violence and conflict jeopardize the political and economic stability of African states. The DRC's Comprehensive and All-Inclusive Agreement was made official with assistance from AU (Oguonu, 2014). Elections that were fair and free in 2003 contributed to the CAR's stabilization. It was essential to the 2003 CPA's implementation in Sudan. The dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea is also being addressed by the AU. To keep the peace in Côte d'Ivoire between 2003 and 2004, it served as a mediator between the government and opposition (Yuksel, 2023). The African Union forces ensured that the 2004 Comoros elections were calm. The Sudan-Chad conflict has drawn attention from the AU. The AU has encouraged harmony and lessened violence. Since the breakdown and political violence, the AU has been participating in Kenyan peace procedures (Laibuta, 2014). According to Mutuku (2013), the Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation (KNDR) has contributed to keeping peace. For there to be stability, security, and peace, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconstruction are necessary. The AU rebuilds and establishes peace after conflicts. The PSC Protocol connects peacekeeping and post-conflict healing. The "Policy Framework on Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD)" was finally approved by the AU in Sirte in 2006 after much discussion. PSRD is given priority by the African Peace and Security Architecture (African Union, 2006). African states have been able to contribute to peace and security thanks to AU post-conflict reconstruction programmes (African Union, 2006).

This policy framework seeks to advance peace and stability, deal with the underlying causes of conflict, prevent the escalation of violence, and carry out peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction. Because it approaches post-conflict reconstruction holistically, the AU's Post-Conflict Reconstruction Policy Framework is significant. To put the Post-Conflict Reconstruction Policy into action, the AU can collaborate with the international community, sub-regional organizations, and NGOs (African Union, 2006). Both organizations play important roles in and are capable of maintaining peace. For better results, it can be assumed that they have efficient peacekeeping policies in place. EU and AU's peacekeeping strategies have been examined from an African perspective in the following subsections.

# EU Peacekeeping Policy

New security issues emerged after the Cold War, across the globe. European states focused solely on politico-military issues throughout the Cold War due to the bipolar structure (Orhun, 2000). Europe faced domestic and external pressures after the Cold War. These challenges gave Europe the chance to build a CFSP/ESDP (Sjursen, 2017). CFSP/ESDP underpins EU peacekeeping. The CFSP/ESDP aims to strengthen civilian and military conflict prevention, administration, and resolution capacities and reduce EU member state divergence.

Since its founding, EU has sought to unify security and defense. Despite disputes, EU has made security advances. EU's first foreign and security strategy was established in 1993 with the "Treaty on European Union (The Maastricht Treaty)" adoption (Baimbridge, 1994). The Maastricht Treaty made the CFDP EU's second pillar. The Treaty requires a single foreign and security strategy for the Union. EU Peacekeeping Operation in the DRC was especially significant for demonstrating its peacekeeping capabilities because it was EU's first peacekeeping mission in Africa and the only organization to participate in peacekeeping there, excluding NATO (Pommerolle, 2017). Conflict and ethnic discord have plagued the DRC since 1994. DRC unrest has killed almost three million people. The DRC peacekeeping operation sought to rebuild civil institutions and maintain peace and stability. Operation Artemis expanded EU peacekeeping goals (Cheeseman and Hoffman, 2020).

In 2003, EU conducted three peacekeeping missions in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the DRC (Missiroli, 2003). These brief actions showed that EU has strong crisis prevention capabilities and can contribute to world peace and security. EU helped secure the DRC during Operation Artemis, which ran from June to September 2003. Therefore, the following tasks and substructures should be used to summaries EU's peacekeeping policy in Africa:

* In particular, EU has significant historical, economic, and political ties to the African nations. The Union therefore opposes unrest and violence in any African nation. EU is concerned with the war and instability, particularly in Côte d'Ivoire, Darfur, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Rwanda, as well as with the political and economic problems in Zimbabwe.
* EU has worked to increase the AU's contribution to maintaining peace and security in Africa.
* EU should cooperate with other international organizations, such as the UN, NATO, and regional groups, in order to fulfil its obligations to ensure international peace and security.
* The ESDP needs to be strengthened, especially for peacekeeping missions in Africa

# AU Peacekeeping Policy

The AU ratified the "Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union" in Durban on July 9, 2002 (Levitt, 2003). It provides a more detailed explanation of the AU's peacekeeping strategy and emphasizes the organization's crucial regional obligations to prevent and resolve conflicts in Africa.

For Africa to advance peace, security, stability, justice, and prosperity, the Declaration insists that a shared identity in defense and security is essential. The African Union (Haacke, 2008) specifies the following CADSP themes: promotion of peace and security, peace building, peacekeeping, and post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction, including demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration (Ewi, 2006).

The Constitutive Act of the African Union establishes three fundamental peacekeeping principles. Improving cooperation with international and sub-regional organizations is essential for the maintenance of peace and security. The second objective is to enhance the African nations' security architecture. Thirdly, to make an effort to maintain world peace and security in order to elevate the continent's dignity (Okumu, 2009). The Constitutive Act emphasizes that the construction of a security infrastructure to preserve stability in Africa is the top priority for a lastingly peaceful continent.

The Central Organ of the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, and Resolution on April 2, 2003, authorized the deployment of the AMIB, the organization's first peacekeeping mission. The primary goals of the AU’s peacekeeping mission in DRC were to uphold the parties' ceasefires, maintain security and peace, and assist combatants in adjusting to civilian life (Boshoff, 2003). The AMIB has aided to maintain peace and security in DRC despite significant obstacles, such as a lack of troops and budgetary constraints (Agoagye, 2004).

Its primary goals are as follows:

* Establish a common security and defense strategy
* Through member nations, take part in dispute settlement that is peaceful
* Prohibit the use of force between members states
* Abide by the fundamental rule that prohibits any member state from meddling in the internal affairs of another
* Increase the Union's ability to interfere in member states in response to an Assembly vote regarding serious situations, genocide, and war crimes against humanity
* To enable peace and security, strengthen pacifism among member states.
* Promote member states' ability to ask the Union for assistance in restoring peace and security.

# CHAPTER IV: CASE STUDIES

International organizations like EU and AU have taken notice of domestic conflicts in Sudan and DRC, two African countries with contrasting histories. These regional organizations provide vital support for peacekeeping operations and stability promotion in these nations, illuminating their cooperative efforts. Sudan has endured protracted intervals of internal conflict, a nation distinguished by ethnic diversity and complicated geopolitical factors. Global concern was raised by the crisis in Darfur, which was marked by ethnic conflicts and displacement. Instability is also a consequence of continuing conflicts over boundaries and resources since South Sudan's 2011 secession.

European Union has taken part in peacekeeping operations in Sudan as part of its commitment to international stability and security. It has contributed financially, logistically, and diplomatically to the UNAMID, the UN-African Union Mission in Darfur. EU's participation demonstrates its commitment to resolving local problems and fostering enduring peace. The DRC has seen political unrest and racial unrest. Violence and displacement characterized the civil war, which raged from 1993 to 2006, leaving wounds that still have an impact on the course the nation is on. Election-related political unrest in recent months has raised questions about stability. The African Union has taken the initiative to address the issue in DRC because of its emphasis on continental integration and conflict resolution. The AU has shown its commitment to restoring peace and stability by sending peacekeeping forces, such as the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), thanks to the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA).

European Union and African Union's cooperation in maintaining peace in DRC and Sudan demonstrates their common commitment to settling disputes and promoting stability on the African continent. Both organizations understand how crucial it is to pool regional resources and knowledge. In Sudan and the DRC, where complex conflicts need long-term peacekeeping strategies, the collaboration between EU and AU is especially important. EU and AU demonstrate their capacity to collaborate effectively by combining diplomatic efforts, financial backing, and logistical coordination, eventually helping to the larger objective of long-term peace in these countries.

# EU and AU in Sudan and DRC

A number of African nations have benefited from the promotion of peace, stability, and conflict resolution by both EU and AU Their various responsibilities in Sudan and DRC are the subject of this subsection. Long-lasting wars have occurred in Sudan, notably the Darfur crisis and the vote for South Sudan's independence (Kuol, 2020). Through financial assistance and diplomatic initiatives, EU has been involved in Sudan. EU has actively backed the AU's attempts to mediate in Sudan, especially when it comes to encouraging talks to end the Darfur crisis (Kuol, 2020). In addition, EU has generously contributed development and humanitarian aid to tackle the core causes of conflict and advance stability in the nation. To protect civilians, advance the peace process, and aid in the execution of peace agreements, the AU has sent peacekeeping forces to Sudan, such as the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) (Mamdani, 2018).

The complicated wars and regional instability have plagued The DRC for years. Through financial help, technical assistance, and political initiatives, EU has actively participated in peacekeeping efforts in the DRC. It has backed projects aimed at settling conflicts, safeguarding people, and fostering good governance. EU has additionally helped the AU in its endeavors in the DRC, especially by funding several of its peacekeeping missions. To help stabilize the nation and to identify the causes of conflicts, the AU has sent peacekeeping forces. To investigate the effects of these unions on these regions, numerous research have been carried out (Autesserrem, 2018). Moreover, in (Ibreck, 2019), the roles of EU and AU in Sudan are examined, with a focus on their normative authority and methods for resolving disputes. It looks at the complexities of the Sudanese setting, particularly the Darfur crisis, and assesses EU's and AU's attempts to maintain peace, mediate disputes, and rebuild after a conflict. The paper identifies the difficulties that both organizations face and investigates how they affect the promotion of peace, stability, and the defense of human rights in Sudan.

The interactions between EU and AU in the DRC are examined in (Autesserre, 2018), with a focus on their attempts to promote peace and stability. It evaluates the contributions, plans, and collaboration of each party in resolving the many conflicts and governance issues in the DRC. The study looks into how their actions, including as peacekeeping missions and aid in political processes, affect settling conflicts and creating a country's state. In addition to other crises in Africa, (Cheeseman and Hoffman, 2020) look at EU's participation in Sudan and the DRC.

# EU Operations in Sudan

EU and AU have collaborated extensively to maintain peace in Sudan in order to address the nation's complex concerns. In this regard, through its collaboration with UNAMID, EU's involvement in Sudan has been essential in growing peacekeeping operations. Since its establishment in 2007, UNAMID has attempted to end the conflict and reestablish peace in the area around Darfur. EU has offered financial assistance as well as logistical support, technical assistance, capacity-building initiatives, humanitarian aid, and post-conflict rehabilitation.

Furthermore, EU's overarching strategy underlines its ongoing commitment to the security of Sudan. EU's financial support to UNAMID is one of the most crucial facets of its participation in Sudan. The feasibility and success of the mission depend on EU financing. Significant running costs including employee pay, infrastructure improvements, and equipment acquisitions are supported financially by EU. EU's willingness to support peacekeeping missions demonstrates how committed EU is to promoting stability and minimizing the suffering caused by armed conflict. Moreover, EU's logistical assistance improves the UNAMID's operational capacity. Transferring the persons, resources, and equipment required to execute a job should be made simpler with the help of logistical assistance. This support facilitates the deployment of peacekeepers and ensures their ability to react promptly to evolving situations. With the logistical support from EU, UNAMID is more adaptable and quick to respond to problems as they arise on the ground. EU provides UNAMID with vital technical help in addition to financial and logistical support. A wide range of abilities, such as leadership, diplomacy, and conflict resolution, are included in this assistance. The mission's attempts to advance peace and reconciliation in the Darfur region are aided by the technical support provided by EU. By exchanging best practices, knowledge gained through experience, and professional guidance, EU provides UNAMID with the resources it needs to handle challenging circumstances and develop situation-specific conflict resolution strategies.

To provide the foundation for peace and sustained prosperity, EU offers help in post-conflict rebuilding. EU assists the world's transition from violence to peace by investing in infrastructure, social services, and economic recovery. This comprehensive approach emphasizes that tackling the core causes of conflict demands not only identifying security-related solutions but also establishing the optimal framework for long-term prosperity and health. The AU's attempts to maintain peace in Sudan will be discussed in the next section.

# AU Operation in Sudan

The African Union has played a significant part in Sudan's convoluted peacekeeping system, utilizing its resources and influence in the area to address the many problems the nation faces. Sending peacekeeping troops, coordinating regional responses, and taking part in diplomatic efforts to address the problems within Sudan via the PSC and other strategic initiatives have all been significant contributions made by the AU.

Leading the charge in maintaining the peace in Sudan is the AU's Peace Mission. This specialist organization is in charge of managing security throughout the African continent, keeping peace, and preventing crises. By going ahead with the deployment of peacekeeping soldiers and making sure that regional activities are well-coordinated and successful, the PSC has shown its commitment in Sudan.

The deployment of operations like AMISOM and UNAMID, both of which aim to end ongoing wars and advance peace, distinguishes the AU's involvement in Sudan from other engagements. To maintain peace in Sudan, the African Union has mostly relied on diplomatic efforts and mediation initiatives. The AU has actively participated in diplomatic procedures intended to promote communication between opposing parties because it recognizes that addressing the reasons behind differences is essential for long-term stability. The AU attempts to foster trust, enhance dialogue, and clear the way for comprehensive and inclusive peace accords via its mediation efforts. The AU helps to create a setting that is favorable to post-conflict rehabilitation by serving as an unbiased mediator.

The AU uses a variety of conflict resolution techniques in addition to diplomatic involvement to deal with the complicated nature of Sudan's problems. These methods take into account social, political, and economic issues, highlighting the need of comprehensive solutions. The AU's approach to conflict resolution extends beyond only managing its symptoms, with the goal of tackling the structural problems and underlying causes of instability. The AU's work in Sudan is distinguished by its understanding of the relationship between peace and development. The AU's policy recognizes that achieving a lasting peace needs a comprehensive plan that takes into account the socioeconomic and political aspects of conflict. The AU helps lay the groundwork for Sudan's long-term security and prosperity by highlighting development as a crucial element of peacekeeping. So far, I have provided a narrative on individual contributions by both unions. In next subsection, lets analyze the collective cooperation between these two organizations.

# Mutual Cooperation between and AU and EU in Sudan

The AU and EU are working together to solve the various conflicts in Sudan, which demonstrates their shared commitment to bringing about a durable peace via well-coordinated efforts across a variety of fronts. This collaboration covers a range of areas, such as resource sharing, joint operations, joint diplomacy, and capacity development, all of which contribute to a whole strategy for maintaining peace and resolving conflicts.

At the core of EU-AU collaboration in Sudan is resource sharing. Both organizations understand how important it is to combine their efforts in order to successfully assist peacekeeping missions. The deployment and maintenance of peacekeeping operations like the United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) are made possible by the vital financial support provided by EU. This financial support shows EU's commitment to tackling the underlying causes of violence and fostering stability in addition to providing crucial operational financing.

The AU simultaneously offers its distinctive regional skills and experience. The AU provides views that complement EU's efforts by drawing on its profound experience of African dynamics. With more precise interventions and a higher chance of success, this cooperation makes sure that peacekeeping activities are grounded in a comprehensive knowledge of the local environment.

Despite rarely often requiring direct military action, joint operations between EU and AU are visible in the way their actions on the ground are coordinated. A prominent example of this collaborative strategy is UNAMID, which functions with a hybrid organization that includes contributions from both the UN and AU. The capabilities of both organizations, particularly the AU's regional expertise and EU's global perspective, are used in this hybrid mission. The mission's efficacy is increased by the cooperative operational structure, which also emphasizes how crucial coordinated efforts are to bringing about peace.

Another tenet of EU-AU cooperation in Sudan is joint diplomacy. Both groups take part in coordinated diplomatic operations because they understand how linked conflicts are and how crucial it is to address their root causes. EU and AU improve the atmosphere for resolving conflicts and coming to lasting agreements by cooperating to mediate discussions and encourage interaction between opposing parties.

Utilizing the diplomatic clout of EU and the regional authority of the AU, this collaborative diplomacy acts as a conduit between regional players and global stakeholders. By resolving complaints and promoting an inclusive culture, the collaborative diplomatic efforts not only assist in defusing tensions but also build the foundation for long-term stability.

An essential part of EU-AU cooperation in Sudan is capacity building, demonstrating their commitment to enhancing the region's capacity to address its own security issues. EU's programs for local security force training and capacity development mesh well with the AU's focus on enhancing African capabilities for conflict prevention and resolution. EU helps to a more self-sufficient and robust approach to peacekeeping by increasing the capacities and skills of local security forces.

This cooperative capacity-building strategy is advantageous for both short-term conflict resolution and long-term peace initiatives.

# Democratic Republic of Congo

The DRC has long been a focal focus for international peacekeeping missions due to its ongoing conflicts and complex dynamics. Both EU and AU have actively participated in DRC peacekeeping missions, demonstrating their commitment to collaborating to address the problems of regional stability and conflict resolution.

Due to a complicated web of interconnected factors, the DRC has been imprisoned in a lengthy cycle of instability and bloodshed. Conflicts between different ethnic groups, competition for few resources, and political problems have all contributed to this instability. The existence of several armed groups has exacerbated bloodshed, creating a dire humanitarian situation marked by extensive suffering and massive displacements.

In response to this crisis, EU and AU have stepped up their efforts with the intention of overcoming the DRC's many challenges. A united commitment to establishing political peace, easing the situation, and safeguarding civilian lives has driven these actions. By sending out peacekeeping teams and conducting diplomatic initiatives, these organizations try to alleviate the immediate consequences of conflict and develop an environment that will result in long-term stability and peace in the region. The consequences of EU and AU are covered in the sections below.

# EU Operation in DRC

EU peacekeeping force there makes a significant contribution to international efforts to end the intricate and enduring conflicts that have plagued the DRC. EU's involvement demonstrates its dedication to promoting peace, stability, and human security in a region plagued by persistent instability and logistical challenges.

EU's DRC peacekeeping operation is developing inside the MONUSCO framework. One of the largest and most challenging UN peacekeeping missions, MONUSCO, has a wide mandate that involves a variety of responsibilities, including ensuring the safety of people, supporting state authority, and promoting political discourse.

EU's engagement in the peacekeeping operation is primarily focused on providing crucial financial and logistical support. Maintaining MONUSCO's operations and enabling the mission to properly handle evolving local challenges depend on the financial assistance given by EU. These funds help cover essential operational expenses including troop deployments, infrastructure development, and humanitarian assistance. By providing stable and ongoing financial support, EU enhances MONUSCO's capacity to carry out its job and considerably improve the lives of the Congolese people.

The effectiveness and efficiency of the operation are also guaranteed by EU's logistical support. Moving personnel, supplies, and other necessities for MONUSCO's many missions is part of this aid. EU's logistical assistance hastens the deployment of peacekeepers, increases their mobility, and ensures their ability to respond swiftly to emergency situations. The operation must have this logistical assistance to succeed in the DRC, a vast and Coordination and collaboration with other international actors, especially the AU and regional organizations, is a crucial feature of EU's peacekeeping operations in the DRC. EU and AU exchange resources, information, and coordinate diplomatic efforts even if they do not collaborate on military operations. Similar to that, the following paragraph covered AU activities. challenging operating area.

# AU Operations in DRC

The AU's peacekeeping deployment in the DRC shows a significant commitment to ending the intricate and protracted wars that have plagued the country and the greater Great Lakes region. In a setting marked by complex problems and humanitarian concerns, the AU's engagement underlines its commitment to furthering peace, stability, and regional security. The AU's participation in MONUSCO reflects its commitment to upholding peace and resolving disputes in the region. The AU dispatched soldiers to the DRC as part of the operation, demonstrating its willingness to take an active role in attempts to restore peace and security. African peacekeepers provide a keen understanding of regional dynamics and context, which improves the effectiveness and credibility of the operation. In addition to direct military action, the AU's mission also includes diplomatic efforts and conflict settlement strategies. The AU uses its political and diplomatic influence to promote peacemaking, dialogue between opposing parties, and long-term solutions to the crises' underlying problems. Through the PSC and other organizations, the AU actively supports peaceful dispute resolution and encourages cooperation among regional parties.

The African Union's DRC peacekeeping mission closely reflects its larger commitment to finding African solutions to African challenges. This idea underlines how crucial it is for regional players to take the initiative in settling disputes on the continent. The AU displays its commitment to taking on responsibility for the security of Africa through participating in MONUSCO and diplomatic endeavors.

The AU's participation in DRC peacekeeping efforts also emphasizes the need of sustainability and capacity-building. African peacekeepers are given special emphasis by the AU in terms of training and professional development, ensuring that they have the knowledge and training required to successfully participate to peacekeeping missions. This strategy supports the AU's objective of improving Africa's capacity to handle its security concerns on its own and in accordance with regional objectives.

The AU's peacekeeping operations in the DRC heavily rely on cooperation and coordination with other international players, such as EU and other regional organizations. While AU may not cooperate on joint military operations with these entities, it does so via resource sharing, intelligence exchange, and planned diplomatic efforts.

# Mutual Cooperation between AU and EU in DRC

The AU and EU's partnership in tackling the intricate conflicts in the DRC is an example of a coordinated effort to foster peace, stability, and development in a region burdened by long-standing challenges. This link, which is distinguished by resource sharing, integrated operations, coordinated diplomacy, and capacity development, highlights the effectiveness of global collaboration in conflict resolution. Another aspect of AU-EU collaboration in the DRC is joint operations. This relationship is most visible in the MONUSCO mission, which is sponsored by both the African Union and European Union. Even though direct cooperation military actions do not take place in the conventional sense, this single objective emphasizes both organizations' shared commitment to restoring peace and stability. Working under a common framework enables the AU and EU to complement each other's capabilities, with the AU giving regional insights and EU providing a global perspective. This well-coordinated strategy strengthens the mission's overall effect by presenting a unified face in the quest of peace.

In order to promote communication, mediate conversations, and promote political solutions to the problem, both groups make use of their diplomatic networks and clout. While EU's diplomatic efforts aid in conflict resolution, the AU's PSC provides a forum for discussions and decisions relating to peacekeeping. The AU and EU are better able to work together to engage with important parties and create a climate that is favorable to long-term peace by coordinating their diplomatic efforts. By addressing both the acute tensions and the conflict's fundamental roots, this coordinated diplomacy paves the ground for long-term solutions.

The AU and EU emphasize capacity development as a vital element of their cooperative efforts because they are dedicated to enduring peace. Initiatives by European Union to train and enhance the capability of local security forces mesh well with the African Union's focus on giving the area the tools it needs to handle its own security issues. Through these programs, EU and AU help the DRC build a robust and self-sufficient security system. By providing local actors with the resources they need to successfully handle security concerns, our combined investment in capacity development try to prepare solid grounds for peace.

# CHAPTER V: FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

A complex strategy underpins the collaboration between EU and AU in resolving disputes and fostering peace in nations like Sudan and the DRC. Both organizations participate in programs to enhance capacity as well as collaborative operations, coordinated diplomacy, and resource sharing. They work together to support UN operations financially, exchange know-how, and provide peacekeeping troops. In order to resolve conflicts and aid in post-conflict rebuilding, this cooperation often manifests itself as joint missions, hybrid institutions, and coordinated diplomatic efforts. The advantages of EU-AU collaboration are highlighted by liberal institutionalism. Both organizations support peace and stability. EU and AU provide a framework for cooperation that goes beyond conventional state-centric methods by combining their resources, knowledge, and diplomatic efforts. As international organizations provide an impartial and regulated framework for conflict resolution, this cooperation increases the legitimacy and efficiency of peacekeeping missions.

Liberal institutionalism focuses on standards and laws in guiding conduct across borders. The normative conviction in African answers to African issues serves as the foundation for EU and AU collaboration. This accepted norm, which reflects the liberal principle of empowering local actors and honoring sovereignty, encourages regional ownership and self-determination in conflict resolution. While collaborating to resolve complicated issues, EU and AU respect these standards via coordination channels and joint missions.

EU-AU partnership is not without its difficulties and restrictions, however. Coordination issues may result from differences in corporate cultures, goals, and techniques. The success of EU and AU's collaborative efforts may be impacted by differences in their respective capacities and resources. Divergent interests among the nations that make up any organization may also prevent agreement and slow down decision-making. These difficulties could make cooperative peacekeeping missions less effective.

IR students may gain knowledge of the complexity of multilateral approaches to peacekeeping by studying EU-AU partnership. It draws attention to the possible advantages of bringing together international and local parties to resolve disputes. It also highlights the difficulty of juggling a variety of hobbies and handling coordination issues.

Both groups might improve communication, expedite decision-making procedures, and deal with power disparities to increase collaboration. Conflict resolution may be more successful if the relationship between diplomatic efforts and ground operations were to be strengthened. Beyond the deployment of peacekeeping personnel, emphasizing capacity-building and long-term development measures might help to achieve durable peace.

The collaboration between EU and AU in peacekeeping, in conclusion, illustrates a dynamic interplay of common objectives, difficulties, and possible solutions. Scholars may learn more about the intricacies of international relations and how to strengthen national and international efforts to advance peace and security by analyzing this partnership through the lens of IR theories.

By strengthening their institutional linkages and broadening their normative framework, EU and AU may advance their cooperation by adopting a liberal institutionalist viewpoint. They may promote a climate that is favorable to long-lasting peace by fostering democratic ideals, human rights, and good governance. Additionally, the liberal institutionalism's focus on participation and collaboration is in line with promoting inclusion through incorporating regional stakeholders and civil society groups.

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