



Proposal on

**The Role of African Union in Promoting Human Security towards its Member
States.**

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TITLE OF THE DISSERTATION

The Role of African Union in Promoting Human, specifically Political, Security towards its Member States.

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Even though the ending of one chapter is the beginning of the other, and every beginning has its destination, for this destination of mine to be came true, even if I am sinner and against to his commandment, God of Israel has favor me abundantly, I shall say YHWH (יהוה) God Thank you. For those ups and downs of my life You, YHWH (יהוה) God has been with me. Hell was inside me and normalcy was a nightmare to my life, You, YHWH (יהוה) God have changed it to astonishingly bright, and it will soon be absolute astonishingly bright.

During my course of life YHWH (יהוה) God has not let me perish as like of my colleagues, instead stretched His holy hand to me to standstill and firm, and in Him I believe I will certainly contribute to my Country and the underprivileged people in the queue.

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Dearest and Darling Meky may YHWH (יהוה) God bless you for everything you did in those downs and ups time for me.

Dearest Dad, Dearest Mom, Dearest Bro. and Dearest Siss. for the moments that happens Thanks to YHWH (יהוה) God, and may YHWH (יהוה) God bless you all! (ለወደ አባቴ ለወደ እናቴ ለወደ ወንድሜ እና ለወደ እሁቶቼ ስለነበረዉ ሁሉ አመላክ የተመስገነ ይሁን! አመላክ ይባርካችሁ::አሜን!)

Dearest `teachers` who guide me in the path friends who has been with me in the time of in-need, may God YHWH (יהוה) bless you all. Amen!!!.

Dearest `teachers` who guide me in the path friends who has been with me in the time of in-need, may God YHWH (יהוה) bless you all. Amen!!!.

Abstract

Human Security has seven attributes i.e. Economic security, Food Security, Health Security, Personal Security, Environmental Security, Community Security and the heart of this proposal Political Security. The title of the study is The Role of AU in Promoting Human Security. The General objective of the study is the role of African Union in promoting Human Security to its member States. Sample size of the study was 65 from Department of Political Affairs and Peace and Security Department. The methodology used were both qualitatively and quantitatively and descriptive method was employed to reach for analysis and discussion finally to reach to suggestion and recommendation for the queries. The strive for Political security have impact on securing Human Security.

Key words: Human Security, Political Security and Africa Union.

Acronyms

AU_ African Union

BHR_ Basic Human Right

ECA_ African Economic Commission

GDP_ Gross Domestic Product

GNP_ Gross National Product

HDR_ Human Development Report

INGO_ International Non-Governmental Organization

MNC_ Multi-National Company

NGO_ Non-Governmental Organization

OAU_ Organization of African Unity

PSC_ Peace and Security Council

SPSS_ Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

UN_ United Nation

UNDP_ United Nation Development Program

US_ United States of America

USSR_ Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

RECs_ Regional Economic Communities

Chapter One

1.1. Background of the Study

Internationally, Human security issues have come in to the forefront by convergence factors and have got due consideration after the end of Cold War (Bogland K, 2008). These Convergence factors were state centric attitude of traditional and neo-realist views which has been overcome by the liberal and neo-liberal views that gives prior emphasis to human being, especially after the Human Development Report of 1994 has been declared (UNDP, 1994).

Social scientists like Mahbub –Ul-Haq and Paul Streeten, on UNDP-1994 of their HDR report, had argued the importance of Basic Human Right (BHR) for all people, and development has to treat men, women and children present and future generation as ends, development should encompass and considers not only GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and GNP (Gross National Product) of a nation, in addition it should have to give high emphasis on human security and human development by providing peoples through ascertaining their economic, social and political needs (Jones, 2009)

In order to ascertain peoples or citizens economic and political needs, states, with their respective sovereign jurisdiction need to secure the security threats of their citizens that they face either individually or in group. These Security threats might be Job Securities income security, health security environmental security, security from crime (ibid).

Among continents in the world, Africa has been the worst in its political, economic and social situation for its people. This is because; nature and structure of post-colonial states in Africa almost have dictatorial with a centralized state compared to other continents. There has been chaos between and within states for boarder line irredentism and political power legitimacy, Human insecurity including racial superiority and economic hegemony respectively ibid; (Demeksa, 2001, Vadala, 2003), Bayeh E. , 2014).

As a result of the above reason AU, even though has brief period since establishment, has been failing in achieving its objectives. Among AU's objectives are to promote good governance and democratic principles and institutions, to promote peace, security, and stability, and to promote and protect human and peoples' rights on the continent. When the political security threats of a given state are designed and established based on sound and solid ground like the applicability of

democracy, ascertaining of human right and the rule of law human security and human development can be maintained. In addition these political security threats of AU member state should have to have acknowledgement in the law of the land, besides, if African Union, as per its objective stated on its charter to advance, provide and forward supportive hands for member states to acknowledge and promote the pursue for political security attributes human security will be in safe hands (pp. New Africa, 1983; Cohen Ronlad, 1993; *ibid*; Solomon, 2011, pp. New Africa, 1983; Bayeh E. , 2014).

African Union, since it is intergovernmental organization with 55 signing member states, has the ability in playing a role in recommending on the articulation and implementation of Political security to render emphasis by its member states and will have impact towards sustainably securing the human security and human development of its member states and people.

1.2. The Statement of the Research Problem

The scramble for African states by western imperialists, mostly after the Berlin Conference 1885 (de Blij, 1997) has changed their origin and rotated around nation state system during and in post-colonial period. In the meantime, dominations of westerns have been impacting the political, social and a cultural, economic feature of the continent, Africa, on the top of the domination, political instability effect has been chronic and an obstacle for its member states and people since then (Cohen and et al, 1993).

Africa, now-a-days, has been facing many challenges that have internal and external causes. These challenges have been affecting peoples of Africa in economic, political and social parameters. The Political parameter outweighs the other challenges and has, so far, been the cause for the member state instability and has been the source for human right violation, chaos, coup d'état, civil war, hanger, drought, migration, diseases, human trafficking and etc.... These threats are end-result of weak state, the political structure of a state, (Shahrbanou, 2005), in general, have been challenging human security of the continent, Africa (Vadala, 2003; Cohen and et al, 1993).

Human security has global nature and with its seven elements like *Economic Security, Food Security, Health Security, Environment Security, Personal Security, Community Security* and the heart of this proposal *Political Security*. These Seven Human Securities implementation and failing to implement has affected state stability and development both positively and negatively.

Despite, the fact that Human security and Human development security are interchangeable and used to ascertain the argument `Freedom from fear` and `Freedom from want` has got prominence in the arena of international relation after end of Cold War (UNDP, 1994).

Political security has been part of Human security as per the definition Human Development Report of 1994 (UNDP, 1994). Based on UNDP-HDR 1994 definition which explains about the Human development index for the first time, urge governments throughout the world to consider and implement for human security (UNDP, 1994; Llayd, 1999).

Mal political security policy articulation and practice has been costing Africa and its people a lot on human security and human development. Third world states, especially of African states, has been in chaos, turmoil, political unrest and civil and armed rebellion has been all over the continent like Civil war in Sudan, Congo, Somalia, Chad, Libya, ...etc. These situations have been causes for human insecurity (Olowu, 1994; Vadala, 2003; Cohen and et al, 1993; Llayd, 1999).

The state, through its political decision and policy making role, has the responsibility to advance the common good for all rather than the good of some or a few. As Naidoo (2001) quoted Buzan, examines security from three perspectives i.e. the international system, the states and individual and the most important and effective provider of security should remain the sovereign state. The nature of the state may be negative i.e. state responsible only for the maintaining of law and order or a positive state which removes those obstacles such as poverty, illiteracy and poor working conditions that stand in the way of the full social and moral development of the individual within the society (Naidoo, 2001; Vadala, 2003; UNDP, 1994; Cohen and et al, 1993). These negative and positive state natures have impact towards Human security. Therefore, states` considerations on political security have contribution for Human security and human development sustainability.

Researchers like (Naidoo, 2001 and Demeksa, 2001) insists that an adequate conceptualization of human security for African states would link human security with human development, Economic development will have to be at the top of the institutional agenda, since development and security are two sides of the same coin, but for Africa it should not be economic development that has to be given top priority rather it should be political security (Jones, 2009; T.Owen, 2004; Kumssa, 2009 and Cohen and et al ,1993) that has to be given top priority at state and continental level and ascertaining the implementation of political security to member

states should be the prime objective of AU to promote within its member states, it is because when states at their jurisdiction acknowledge the fulfillment, protection and promoting, political security of their citizens, like right of its citizens based on the declaration that has been declared under UDHR's 1948, declaration by UN member countries` (Jones, 2009; T.Owen, 2004). (Cohen and et al, 1993) people will have the ability in winning their economic and also other security threats competing and collaborating with peoples and states internally or externally, when political security of states become at risk or become unsecured, citizens right will become violated, rule of law will be at risk political unrest civil and armed unrest will be certain and people will flee in search of their political security, the sum of this will ascertain for the verge of failed state (Lloyd, 1999).

Africans` lost OAU because OAU was pre-occupied with the program of anti-colonial challenges and it was found to be insufficient to other challenges, especially in the maintenance of peace and security in the continent, Human security has been states agenda since end of Cold War and AU, since its existence, and its member states fail in addressing human security. Will this force Africans in loosing of AU also? (Cervenka, 1977; Siradag, 2012; Bayeh E. , 2014). Had the Political security of each member state been in stable ground, United States of Africa, which is among objective of AU, has been inaugurated and succeeded long ago (UNDP, 1994 and Bayeh E. , 2014).

The research proposal calls for the gap that the inter-governmental organization, African Union, to foresee and give prior emphasis for the importance of political security articulation and implementation towards its member states. Therefore, African Union role and emphasis on articulation and implementation of political security by its member states will help AU, the member state and people in securing human security threats and can sustain human development. If so, what will be the role of AU in promoting Human Security, Particularly Political Security, to its member states? (Lloyd, 1999).

1.3. Research Questions

The research study attempts to answer the following basic questions.

1. What role did AU played in Securing Human security towards its member states?
2. What are the interdependences of Human security on Political Security and their impacts on African Union objectives and interconnectedness of Political Security and African Union objectives affect African states and peoples??
3. How does African Union promote Political Security towards member states?
4. What hinders for political security articulation and implementation as part of AU objectives and features those are mostly in line with African Unions core values?
5. How does AU design to address political security proliferation towards member states?

1.4. Objective of the Study

This thesis has one general objective and five specific objectives

1.4.1. The study general objective

The study general objective is to examine the role of African Union in promoting Human Security to its member States.

1.4.2. The study Specific objectives

The study`s specific objectives are;

1. To find out the role played by AU in Securing Human security towards its member states.
2. To examine the interdependence of Human security on Political Security and their impacts on African Union.
3. To revel interconnectedness of Political Security and African Union objectives.
4. To investigate African Union role in promoting Political Security towards member states.
5. To identify Political Security features those are mostly in line with African Unions core values.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The thesis will determine to seek to examine and call attention to the salient factors that will have an influence on the accomplishment of AU's goals and objectives through ascertaining political security, and hence suggest ways and means of overcoming threats that will have the potential in securing the intergovernmental organization. Besides, the research will have contribution to those who are interested in the area; besides, the research will have positive contribution to researchers, Academicians and policy makers who are going to be interested on the issue.

1.6. Scope and Delimitation of the Study

Scope of the study will be limited to the role of AU promoting Human Security towards its member states, from Human security the researcher was focus only on Political security, in African Union Head quarter, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, specifically focused on *African Union Commission*, which have been secretariats for political structure of African Union. The samples were drawn from AU's commission Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, located Lideta Sub city center.

1.7. Organization of the Study

Chapter One provides the research background, research objectives, significance of the study, scope, and the limitations encountered in the course of the study; *Chapter Two* presents literature review on explanation and the determinant of Human-Political Security and a conceptual framework; *Chapter Three* deals with the methodology employed in the study; and *Chapter Four* the study findings and their interpretation are presented; while *Chapter Five* has conclusions of the study and the policy implications.

Chapter Two

2. Review of Relevant Literature

This chapter describes the historical back ground, the theoretical review and the empirical study that researchers previously conducted thematic areas regarding human security.

2.1. Historical Background of Human Security

As per the first United Nation Development Program (UNDP) report on HDR in 1994, threats to human security can be grouped under seven main categories, *Economic, Food, Health, Environmental, Personal, Community and Political security*. To meet these security threats, the effectiveness of political security establishment will be the basis and affects the remaining security threat depending on its articulation and implementation by states and peoples (UNDP, 1994, Demeksa, 2001 and Davis, 2001).

States are responsible for the sustaining of human security threats in Africa, which comprises many developing countries; because in Africa all main means of service, production and other sectors are under the control of State. These sectors` achievements have to be measured in providing goods and services that can satisfy citizens` basic necessities. That is why, securing human security threats are the state`s duty and states should blueprint human security in its program to satisfy the interest of its citizen *ibid*; (Ayitte, 2010).

To discuss in brief each of the seven security threats and their dependence on political security helps a state for a well articulation and implementation of Human security;

Economic security; requires an assured basic income for individuals, usually from productive and remunerative work or, as a last resort, from a publicly financed safety net, these needs political decision for the state to ascertain it.

Food security; means that all people at all times have both physical and economic access to basic food, who then can be responsible in acknowledge and ascertain this security threat in time citizen fails in achieving food security, is it not the State (Kejiakux, 2012) .

Health Security; aims to guarantee a minimum protection from diseases and unhealthy lifestyles in both developing and industrial countries, the threats to health security are usually greater for the poorest, people in the rural areas and particularly children, who has to be responsible, in African states, for health coverage for the poor and the vulnerable and all citizens, is it not the state (Kanti, 2000).

Environmental Security; aims to protect people from the short- and long-term ravages of nature, man-made threats in nature, and deterioration of the natural environment, the environmental threats that countries are facing are a combination of the degradation of local ecosystems and that of the global system, it should be the state not any other body that have the potential, if not eradicating but can minimize the threats poised on citizens (Alkire, 2003).

Personal security; aims to protect people from physical violence, whether from the state or external states, from violent individuals and sub-state actors from domestic abuse or from predatory adults, for many people, the greatest source of anxiety is crime, particularly violent crime. In poor and rich nations, human life is increasingly threatened by sudden, unpredictable violence; it is the state that has lawful ground in protecting personal security through its state apparatus like the police, courts and its judicial procedure and military, these will be possible when the political structure has solid grounds and are established at peoples' majority interest without affecting the interest of minority within a state (Kanti, 2000).

Community security; aims to protect people from the loss of traditional relationships and values and from sectarian and ethnic violence, most people derive security from their membership in a family, a group, a community, an organization, a racial or ethnic group that can provide a cultural identity and a reassuring set of values, each nation has majority and minority community in number, so the one with minority group or community in every aspects of their life the protection of a state is unquestionable before they perish by the majority number group-community and states with its functional organs are responsible for ascertaining community security (Jones, 2009).

Finally, *Political security*; concerned with whether people live in a society that honors their basic human right. One of the most important aspects of human security is that people should be able to live in a society that honors their basic human right, for basic human rights` established ground human security needs political commitments of the state in order to honor democratic rights and basic human rights, that has been declared on UDHR-1948 by UN member states and accepted by AU as its objective, for its citizens and inhabitants (Bayeh E. , 2014; *ibid*; and UDHR, 1948).

Political Security which is the main concern of this proposal has elixir remedy for the fulfillment of Human security and ascertaining of the goals and objectives of African Union. Political security is concerned with democratic governance, protection of human rights and well-being of

all people. It also includes protection against people from state repression such as freedom of press, freedom of speech, and freedom of voting (Olowu, 1994). Abolishment of political detention, imprisonment, systematic ill treatment, and disappearance of citizens are also covered under political security *ibid*; (Poverty and Famines: An Essay on entitlement and Deprivation , pp. Sen A.,1981; Sen A. , 1999 and New Africa,1983).

Since, among the objectives of African Union regarding security concept has been;

- To promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation, accountability political openness and good governance;
- To promote, protect and respect human and peoples' rights, which has been derived from UDHR 1948 declaration by UN member states, has been in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant human rights instruments (*ibid*).

The reason for developing nations current situation is their governance structure and absence of democracy. They lack coordinating and mobilizing of citizens for the good of their nation rather they massively concentrate in utilizing the state's resources for the good of their governance and for their party image creation in this case discontent of citizens prevail and cause chaos, civil disobediences and anarchy in some part and or full scale of state. State for its stability, development and prosperity the adjustment in the political structure has irrefutable. (MGPE-013, 2012).

Two fundamental strategies for enhancing human security are: strengthening legal norms and building the capacity to enforce them with equal vigor. There is little point in defining new norms and rights, however, if societies have no capacity to enforce existing norms or to protect already recognized rights. For this reason, improving democratic governance within states is a central strategy for advancing human security. Strengthening norms without building the capacity to protect them only invites disillusionment with the possibility of constraining power by the rule of law (MPS-006, 2012).

From the reviewed empirical literature, it is evident that Human security in Africa has multi faced challenges. These multi faced challenges has been originated from absence of good governance, lack of democratic institutions are to mention few. African Union has potential in influencing on its member countries to emphasis on Political security to achieve humans' security. As per the review of the literature, from human security threats most of the empirical

studies that have been conducted with the aim of addressing health, economic, personal, community, food and environmental security. Whereas, regarding political security studies are limited. In these effects, this thesis has contribution to the area.

2.2.Theoretical Review

Back in history up until the end of Cold War period, states and political thinkers like Buzan, Clausewitz, Booth...etc were forwarding their argument regarding security issues. There are two main contemporary theories of international relations on security issues, that debates whether state or human security that has to be give priority;

1. A neo-realist theoretical framework, which maintains a continued emphasis on the primacy of the state within a broadened conceptualization of (human) security. Some call this approach the ‘new security thinking’.
2. A postmodernist or ‘critical human security’ approach that is rooted within the pluralist theory of international politics represents the other end in this security discourse. This approach is based on a set of assumptions that essentially attempt to dislodge the state as the primary referent of security, while placing greater emphasis on the interdependency and trans-nationalization of non-state actors (Vadala, 200); UNDP, 1994; Bayeh E. , 2014, and Siradag, 2012).

Until the end of Cold War, that brought US and its satellite allies in to the fore front in the international economic and political arena, the world has been state centric in its outlook.

In-terms-of referent they based, traditional security policies are designed to promote demands ascribed to state. Other interests are subordinated to those of the state. Traditional security protects a state’s boundaries, people, institutions and values. Whereas, Human security is about people and people centered. States focus shifted to protecting individuals. The important dimensions are to entail the well-being of individuals, and responds to ordinary peoples` needs in dealing with sources of threats (Bayeh E. , 2014 and Siradag, 2012).

To defend states from external aggression, that state security has an ability to deter or defeat an attack. It makes use of deterrence strategies to maintain the integrity of the state and protect the territory from external threats has been traditional security’s scope while, Human security besides protecting the state from external aggression like that of traditional/State Security, it would expand the scope of protection to include a broader range of threats, including

environmental pollution, infectious disease and economic deprivation that has the potential affecting humans security (Barnett & Adger, 2007).

Depending on Actors the state centric or traditional security entails, states are the sole actor and decision-making power is centralized in the government. Traditional security assumes that a sovereign state is operating in an anarchical international environment in which there is no world governing body to enforce international rule of conduct; on the other hand, Human security involves not only governments but a broader participation of different actors, regional and international organizations, non-governmental organizations and local communities.

Traditional security relies upon building up national power and military defense. The common forms it takes are armaments races, alliances, strategic boundaries etc. however, Human security not only protects but also empowers people and societies as a means of security. People contribute by identifying and implementing solutions to insecurity (UNDP, 1994 and Bayeh E., 2014).

Security policies must be integrated much more closely with strategies for promoting human rights, democracy, and development. Human rights, humanitarian and refugee law provide the normative framework on which a human security approach is based.

Security policies are those actions that one takes to reduce or limit the probability of damage to one's acquired values. Security has been a controversial concept and based on Merriam-Webster dictionary definition security has the following meanings;

1. The quality or a state of being secure: such as
 - a.* Freedom from danger: Safety:
 - b.* Freedom from fear or anxiety
2. Freedom from the prospects of being laid off job
3. Something given, deposited, or pledged to make certain the fulfillment of an obligation
4. An instrument of investment in the form of a document (such as stock certificate or bond) providing evidence of its ownership
5. Something that secures: Protection
 - a.* Measures taken to ground against espionage or sabotage, crime, attack, or escape.

b. An organization or department whose task is security (Merriam-Webster). According to the above Merriam-Webster dictionary definition and HDR-1994 security means 'Freedom from Need' and 'Freedom from want' and since the primary objective of a state is to promote, protect and to fulfill the rights of its citizens, guarantees its citizen from any threat that might be either internal or external, in order to implement such rights the centrality of political security has been undeniable (Sen A. , 1999; Naidoore, 2001; Demeksa, 2001; Jones, 2009 and T.Owen, 2004).

For most people, a sense of insecurity comes not so much from the traditional security concerns such as military aggression of another nation, but from the concerns about their survival, self-preservation and wellbeing in the day-to-day context. However, while there is-a broad consensus that human survival, human wellbeing and human freedom are vital elements of human security, a clear idea as to what the concept denotes has not yet emerged (Bajipai, 2000).

The content of security changes over time, depending on era and context. As far back as the 1930s, American national security thinking revolved very much around economic security, changing to an overriding concern with military security during the Cold War era. Towards the late 1960s, the idea of security as being something 'more' than military security was put forward by World Bank. During the 1970s and 1980, the conceptualization of security slowly broadened both in the developed and developing world. In Europe, the Helsinki process and the idea of comprehensive security slowly gained ground (Tropov, 2000).

In Africa, the Front-Line States (FLS) increasingly came to include economic and social security as part of their security agenda which initially consisted of opposing apartheid and South African military destabilization.

In qualitative terms, Human Security represents the degree to which human beings are protected from ignorance, sickness, hunger, neglect, and persecution. It is the standard that dignifies human life: It is a child who is saved, a disease that is cured, an ethnic tension that is soothed, a dissident who speaks freely, and a human spirit that has hope (Demeksa, 2001).

2.3. Empirical Review

Eze-Michael and Ezedikachi. N, 2016 conducted a research on The Roles of African Union Vis-À-Vis Human Security in Africa. The aim of this study was to examine the roles of African Union vis-à-vis human security in Africa. The study was historical and qualitative in nature and also involved the use of secondary data for analysis. The secondary data used were in form of books, journals and articles, both published and unpublished materials and internet sources that are related to the study. Based on the analysis, it was established that AU scored a number of successes during its early history especially in mediation, settling of border disputes and giving financial supports. The organization was also involved in the Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development. The objectives and desire to bring about virile peace and human security in African region brought about the transformation of OAU to AU but those objectives were clearly defeated. The study concluded that African governments failed to address key and specific values of human security and thus raising questions on the relevance of AU and it was recommended that African leaders should be more committed to the principles and objectives that underline the formation of the African Union. And also, they should incorporate all social structures within the region in achieving human security objectives.

The human security paradigm as a challenge for the African Union in promoting peace and security in Africa: A case study of the Sudan/Darfur conflict.

Kester C. O.,2016 researched on United States Africa Command and Human Security in Africa with study argues that the lopsided power relationship between the United States of America and Africa engendered the imposition of AFRICOM on Africans without due consultation with the African Union (AU), while the multi-faceted challenges of poverty, inter-ethnic conflicts, religious intolerance, trans-border crimes and terrorist attacks in Africa induced the US government to categorize the continent as zone of conflicts from whence threats to US stability emanate. The thesis also argues that the successful securitization of these threats by United States government engendered the creation of USAFRICOM. The study constructs the above arguments on historical, exploratory, descriptive and critical foundations. The research contains a substantial amount of fieldwork data on which it bases an empirical evaluation and analysis.

Sagaren N., 2001 on his thesis A Theoretical Conceptualization of Human Security This paper offers an appraisal of recent literature on threats to human security that do not derive from military confrontation. There are two main contemporary theories of international relations. At one end of the continuum is an approach based on a neo-realist theoretical framework, which maintains a continued emphasis on the primacy of the state within a broadened conceptualization of (human) security. Some call this approach the 'new security thinking'. A postmodernist or 'critical human security' approach that is rooted within the pluralist theory of international politics represents the other end in this security discourse. This approach is based on a set of assumptions that essentially attempt to dislodge the state as the primary referent of security, while placing greater emphasis on the interdependency and trans nationalization of non-state actors. Concludes with an adequate conceptualization of human security for African states would 'link human security with human development.

Studies were conducted on Human security and Human development, they are focused on environmental, economic, health and food security but as stated on the statement of the problem it is hard to found on Political Security. Because of this, this thesis will try to adopt some literature reviews which will be nearer to the concept on the role of African Union promoting Human Security towards its member states.

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

3. Introduction

The research will be carried out on African Union, which is located in Addis Ababa-Ethiopia, head office *African Union Commission*, secretariats for political structure, staffs based on questionnaire response.

The general research strategy will be based on both qualitative and quantitative method. Concerning Human-Political Security, the qualitative literature review will be conducted to arrive to answer and support the statement of the problem, research question and objective.

3.1.The Study Design

When, the researcher, trying to verify or falsify proposal title Human-Political Security in AU commission, at the AU's head office Addis Ababa-Ethiopia, which has been used as secretariats for political structure, the researcher was based on both qualitative and quantitative type, was rely mostly on statistical methods, purposive research was conducted using census type data gathering from Department of Political Affairs and Peace and Security Department using primary data questionnaire, secondary data from journals, articles, books and website of AU and from other sources relevant to the study for which all the source were cited accordingly.

3.2.Population of the Study Design

All staffs who are presently Department of Political Affairs and Peace and Security Department political advisors in African Union Commission, secretariats for political structure at African Union Addis Ababa head office; staffs were in the target sample list.

3.3.Data Source and Type

Data used by the researcher will be primary data in regarded for both the questionnaire gathered from the respondents and company background, secondary data were also employed for the literature review, analysis and discussion suggestion and recommendation from books and web of the sources used. These data used were cross-sectional data.

3.4. Data Collection Instrument and Techniques

The necessary data will be collected using questioner to get primary data from the respondents who are staffs in African Union commission regarding Human-Political Security on African Union Commission, secretariat for political structure, which were believed to be useful for the study. The questionnaires were structured, close-ended and open ended. With regard to the close-ended questions, the respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement on a five point Likert scale with the following ratings. Strongly agree (SA; or 5), Agree (A; or 4), Neutral (N; or 3), Disagree (D; or 2), and Strongly Disagree (SD; or 1). On this scale, a score of 5 or 4 indicates that the item is perceived to be essential while a score of 3 or 2 indicates that the item is perceived to be fairly important, but not essential, while a score of 1 indicates that the item could be disregarded for being unimportant.

3.5. Data Analysis

Data were tallied and analyzed using statistical packages namely SPSS 20 and it will be interpreted and analyzed based on the system final result based Analysis. The research will be accomplished based on descriptive type research method, and its results were presented based on table, Graph and Percentage that were derived from the findings.

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