Research Article

INDESTRUCTIBLE PEACE AND CONFIDENCE IN AFRICA: STRATEGY FOR GETTING THINGS CONCERNING THE AFRICAN UNION

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ABSTRACT

In Africa, the prevalence of violent conflict and uncertainty is evident. Since the continent is primarily prone to conflict and has hosted more than one-third of all international armed conflicts in recent years, armed conflicts have become a regular occurrence in Africa. Most concerning and troubling is the resurgence of conflict in Africa following the Cold War. In spite of these difficulties and threats posed by conflict in the region, there is little or no consistent strategy for developing or enforcing appropriate policies for the prevention and management of these conflicts on the continent. As a result, the purpose of this study is to investigate these significant issues in order to offer a potential and long-lasting solution. Secondary data were used in the research, which was qualitatively analyzed. The root causes of uncertainty and conflict were made clear. The paper also made the observation that proper institutions for conflict prevention, management, and resolution on the continent are crucial to the possibility of achieving Agenda 2063 of the African Union. Because APSA and AGA share similar visions and goals, the paper suggests, among other things, that efforts should be intensified to harmonize the African strategy on the good governance agenda. While AGA emphasizes the comprehensive requirements of good governance, APSA emphasizes the instruments for effective conflict management, resolution, and, consequently, peacebuilding in the region. As a result, collaboration between the two is essential because it will guarantee a path to the Acquirement as well as the desired calm, certainty, and development on Africa's continent.

KEYWORDS

Conflict, unbreakable tranquillity, certainty, Agenda 2063, Africa, and the African Union.

INTRODUCTION

In recent times, Africa as a continent has witnessed unprecedentedly violent conflicts, particularly in Rwanda, Mozambique, Angola, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, and the most recent conflict in Mali, which has resulted in multiple casualties, war-induced starvation, and health issues affecting millions of people. According to Kane, one of the most distinctive characteristics of Africa is the predictability of violent conflicts. Obasanjo claims that "the average or number of African states affected yearly by violent conflict grew from definite number before independence of many Africa countries and dropped again in the 2000s." However, the number of African countries currently involved in violent conflict has increased significantly in recent years due to the contested legitimacy of post-colonial governance structures. Since many African countries gained independence in the 1960s, Gilpin believes that fragile governments, historical calamities, exclusionary politics, opposed legitimacy, natural resource rivalry, external political and economic interference, globalized conflicts, and terrorist ideologies have worked together to produce numerous incidents of violent conflict across the continent of Africa, resulting in the deaths of millions of people and the destruction of inexplicable properties. In addition, despite numerous efforts to promote viable and imperishable calm, certainty, and development in Africa, Gilpin asserts that violent conflict on the continent has also cost many African nations billions of dollars due to malicious damage and inevitable economic achievements.

However, there are huge and positive changes or change over the most recent couple of years, extending from correspondence innovation headway, again quick financial development incited by unlimited developing exchange for Africa's produces, and a quickly developing demography ready to enter into these advancements easily. In a similar vein, the ability to transform the aforementioned accomplishments into enduring calm, certainty, and development on the continent has been somewhat hampered by the persistent threat posed by violent conflict in the region and its transformations. According to Obasanjo, since many African nations gained independence in the 1960s, violent conflicts are now commonplace and unavoidable features of Africa. He went on to say that numerous factors contribute to conflict in Africa, including the following:

According to Obasanjo, "unfavorable global economic atmosphere and African weakness to the variations in external settings such as terms of trade, external debt burden, change from a international economy based on the illaudable exploitation of natural resources from most African economies to another based on the exploitation of knowledge, capital flights, brain-drain, and information, which have consistently impacted domestic incomes escorted by decrease in social spending, food insecurity, and increasing poverty, low GDP, and economic

Conflicts in Africa are clearly linked to acquisition-related events from a sociopolitical and cultural perspective. of many African nations' independence, with a variety of ethnic divisions or independent states' composition. largely resulting from these problems; caused unwholesome competition, which eventually came to be known as "governance" as a whole. Ethnicity and value differences, a lack of socio-political harmony, the deprivation of state institutions of governance, an excessive reliance on national and highly modified forms of governance, perceived political and economic inequality, and a high level of discrimination are all major socio-political reasons for

conflicts in Africa. As per Alabi 'he credits the greater part of the struggles in Africa to be of more noteworthy in nature than outside powers as guaranteed by numerous researchers, and he further noticed that the errors are set off by unfortunate authority and absence of political choices by the political elites in the landmass. Although African continental distinctiveness is unquestionably acknowledged and expounded by all Africans, the achievement of national identity as a crisis has been more difficult on the continent, manifesting into one conflict or the other on a daily basis. The effect of ethnic diversity in intra-state conflicts is widely debatable in Africa, with contradictions.

Thomson identified Imperialism and Colonialism as the causes of the continent's crisis and violent conflicts. The example of forerunner improvements, which achieved the development of the landmass contributed or bear sole motivation behind why Africa mainland is struggle inclined. Although the colonial era in Africa was relatively brief, it had a devastating impact on the continent's political environment and social life. According to Zartman, imperial struggle is one of the factors that contribute to conflict in Africa.

"The journey for Africa" in the nineteenth century had a significant impact on the continent's creation, and the continent's subsequent expansion altered notions of security architectures and good governance patterns. According to "Zartman, 2000," "the teams of continuing division between French colonies and that of British colonies in Africa" may be the best way to understand the persistent and enduring colonial inheritance.

According to Thomson, the scramble's motivation was more economic than political. He may have held the opinion that the most obvious legacy of the colonial masters was the division of Africa into new states as a result of the ratifications of the Berlin Conference in 1884–1855, which had a variety of effects, including the "divide and rule" policy, which divided Africa into multiple ethnic groups of over 4,235 people, resulting in 54 nation-states today.

Justification for the Study Despite the fact that numerous studies have been conducted in recent years on the crisis in Africa, these studies merely examined the continent's development status without taking into account some of the factors that have delayed Africa's "development" or denied the continent its "God-given blessings" for a number of years. As a result, the purpose of the paper is to investigate the difficulty of making a realistic assessment of peace and security in Africa while eschewing the tenets of the "Afro-pessimistic" rhetoric. Endeavor will be made to take a gander at a portion of these variables that have ruined Africa in achieving her true capacities for such countless years. The paper was further divided into various sections to accomplish these admirable goals. The methodology and a few key study concepts are examined in the first section of the paper. The second section focused on the continent's trends, nature, and uncertainty of conflict, followed by the causes and effects of conflict. In addition, the paper examines the shortcomings of the African Union's conflict prevention, management, and resolution instruments in Africa. The findings' outcomes will receive the much-needed attention. In order to sustainably break the cycle of conflict and uncertainty and bring about imperishable peace and growth in the region, appropriate policies will be recommended.

Concept of Conflict This section explains what conflict generally entails in academic and professional contexts. However, a variety of academics have proposed theories regarding the prevalence of conflict in our environment, including Africa, with

contradictory and contested causes and effects. Conflict has a number of negative effects in addition to its devastating ones, and not all conflicts are negative in nature. Conflict, for instance, has positive effects, assisting individuals to envision a novel approach to resolving their social, economic, and political problems and advancing toward a better way of life. Conflict exists in all societies, and not all conflicts are destructive; however, the outcome of the conflict—how it is managed or resolved—determines whether it is constructive or destructive. Even though every society experiences some kind of conflict, many academics maintain that there is a link between conflict and society's progress or development. Contrary to the global or universal conception of calm, it is evident that conflict is natural in our society and inevitably and without a doubt present in every society. Due to societal competition, human goals and aspirations will always conflict. As a result, anyone who believes in a world without conflicts will be irrational. As a result, any setting with multiple individuals or groups will always have conflict. Coser (1956:8) defines conflict as follows:

"The scuffle over beliefs or assertions/right to position, authority, and limited means to meet human needs, in which the aims of the individuals in conflict or individuals involved are not only to attain the expected beliefs but also to offset, hurt, or if possible, to kill rivals," according to the definition.

In contrast to political conflict, which typically involves physical combat rather than verbal expressions of disagreement, Faleti and others Conflict between people with opposing perspectives on life, beliefs, backgrounds, and ideas is seen as an inevitable part of life. However, depending on the interventional style or mechanisms, conflict can arise when two or more people engage in activities that are incompatible with one another. This can result in a win-lose or win-win situation. Most of the time, its outcome will be influenced by the methods of conflict resolution and management style; whether it delivers a mutually beneficial arrangement or free win circumstance. According to Kareen, conflict is a denial that is linked to social norms regarding behavior. Conflict, according to Boulding, is a struggle over limited resources in which the adversaries are aware of the discordance of possible imminent situations and the parties' desire to occupy a position that is incompatible with the desires of the other individual or groups.

According to Pruitt and Rubin, conflict is an indication that the parties' prior goals cannot be achieved simultaneously. The presence of divergences and discrepancies in the communication of various actors—individuals, groups, establishments, or states—on issues such as needs, values, interests, beliefs, positions, feelings, goals, right, status, and limited resources, among other things, has also been referred to as conflict.

According to Adelue and Kamolafe, conflict is defined as disagreement or fight between parties that is characterized by open communication of hostility or external intrusion in the achievement of the goal by divergent procrastination of another individual, group, or party. Imhabekhai (2000) considers struggle to be a fierce accident, a battle or circumstance, or a mental battle which can be negative in any climate. According to Akinwunmi, conflict occurs whenever one action conflicts with another, thereby preventing, obstructing, or interfering in some way that makes the action less likely or effective.

As per Hogan in the researcher's thesaurus of humanism sees struggle as:

"An act or conflict that is deliberately started by individuals or groups of people to achieve the same objective. It is believed that achieving the objective necessitates defeating the adversary. In addition, Hogan stated, "In contrast to struggle or competition, rivals are primarily concerned with each other rather than toward the object they pursue during conflict." Because of this, the acquisition may be taken into consideration if strong feelings of hostility emerge. of the goal may therefore be regarded as secondary to the defeat of the opponent."

When Akpuru–Aja defined conflict as an act, attitude, behavior, action, or practice that presents anxieties and stresses in the relationship between different groups in acquisition, this viewpoint directly corroborates his definition and position on conflict. of goals that aren't compatible. He is of the opinion that parties in conflict see or perceive each other as an obstacle that will prevent the party in conflict or frustrate others from achieving their goals. According to Ntunde and Ugwu, "conflict" is defined as "a clash of interest or total disagreement between parties" that "most often manifests as a result of opposing interests, value," "ideas," "beliefs or doctrines," "perceptions," and "orientations" in the social environment." To put it another way, the inner emotional and psychological state of those involved in conflict or social groups—such as families, communities, states, organizations, or even international communities—can be referred to as conflict. Have a better understanding of this when they distinguished between the contemporary concept of conflict and the traditional concept of conflict:

Concept of Certainty Despite this, scholars have recently engaged in a heated debate regarding the concept of certainty. Nevertheless, it is important to explain what the term "certainty" actually means.

However, neither certainty as a concept nor its opposite, in certainty, can be measured in groups of human emotions. According to Wood and Shearing, certainty is more "imagined." Recent world knowledge emphasizes the need for a change in certainty architectures. Max Weber asserted that the monopoly use of strength is traditionally exercised by the state, which is directly in charge and the decisive recipient. According to Monsuru, certainty is any kind of internal or external threat that defies the state's authority in any attempt to achieve a specific goal through coercion or force. However, it would not be unfair to say that certainty is a contentious concept due to the fact that numerous definitions are currently in use without much agreement among scholars regarding their individual conceptualizations; however, this also depends on what scholars consider to be the requirements for certainty. In this way, South Africa White Paper on Safeguard, sees sureness as:

encompassing circumstance in which people live in peace, freedom, and safety; fully participate in the governance process or activities; respect some fundamental human rights; have unrestricted access to the state's resources and life necessities; also live in an environment that is good for them and not bad for their safety, not just in terms of the state's internal security but also in terms of food security, health, resources, and trade.

As a result, certainty is a state that can be described as "liberty from danger" or as a threat that transcends not only military actions but also other types of threats. According to Adetula, threats to the certainty of the government are typically measured in terms of the risk they pose to the pursuit of national interests. The

ability of a nation to prevent, avoid, accomplish, and effectively respond to threats typically determines its certainty condition. According to Uwa and Viserion, a threat assessment ought to be extensive enough to include all kinds of intervention within a state's domains of certainty; to include, among other things, threats to the economy, society, the military, the territory, politics, and culture. It makes perfect sense to depart from the straightforward threat model. As a result, the ultimate concern of any government when it comes to certainty ought to be safeguarding national values from current and potential threats or attacks.

Concept of Peace/Impermissible Peace Maintaining peace necessitates a comprehensive understanding of the fundamental drivers of conflict in addition to the immediate causes. According to Igbuzor, a clear distinction needs to be made between "long-lasting calm" and "absence of conflict." A society's inability to engage in conflict does not necessarily imply that it is at the forefront of peaceful environments. However, an environment's primary risk factors may be widespread and conflicts may be intense. The latency of conflict has always argued that even in the absence of conflict, it is important to address the fundamental causes of conflict:

According to UNDP (2016), the evaluation of conflicts must "go beyond the opposition on fragility and look for other proportions of fragility that may occur even in purportedly non-fragile countries." However, quiet has been characterized by most researchers, as the nonexistence of war, risk, dread, danger, struggle, nervousness, struggle and viciousness be that as it may, this has not mirrored the presence of equity which is guiding principle of quiet.

When Galtung directly links calm to the idea of imperishable development, he makes an effort to provide a comprehensive and universal definition of calm. He views calm as a practice that entails actions that, on the other hand, limit conflict in a specific society or global community and are associated with overall development. According to Imbeau, calm is the absence of conflict and, by extension, reason; The absence of peace or calm is conflict. However, He also asserted that the factual connotation and nature of calm necessitate additional understandings, particularly those of instrumentalists, functionalists, sociologists, and other academics, and that the simplistic understanding of calm is keen and insufficient for understanding them. So, calm and certainty basically mean that life is sacred and that it is absolutely necessary to protect lives and property. It also implies that there are no threats to life, property, or the overall socioeconomic well-being of society. A situation or environment that does not involve social conflict is also calm. As a result, individuals or groups are able to meet their fundamental needs, aspirations, and objectives without being hindered. Traditionally, calm has been understood to mean that there is no war or violent conflict, which may not be enough to achieve imperishable calm in any society. Armed conflicts may reoccur if a ceasefire is issued without first addressing the conflict's fundamental factors or root causes. This may disrupt commercial activities and, by logical extension, growth and development as well as suffering, injustice, poverty, hunger, and inequality.

According to Galtung, there are two types of calm: positive calm and negative calm. He further divides violence into three categories, stating that when there is no war, conflict, or violence, calm is negative; cultural, direct, and structural. Cultural violence, on the other hand, describes the social norms of the society and defends both direct and structural violence. According to him, structural violence is a situation of an unfair society that is not built on an egalitarian structure, and certain people are frequently

marginalized. On the other hand, direct violence has been compared to war and crime, especially when it results from structural and cultural violence. The eight pillars of calm that Galtung outlined further are referred to as the Galtung Eight Pillars of Calm: Dynamic and performing government; a complete and favorable business environment; fair distribution of power and resources; Everyone's rights should be recognized; respect for one's neighbors; Unhindered dispersal of thoughts, information as well as valuable data; high rates of capital and human development; transparency and accountability at a high level; There is no corruption.

Since many African nations gained independence, the aforementioned elements have consistently been absent from the continent of Africa. In addition, Galtung acknowledged the necessity of incorporating human welfare into governance, which must include; eradicating or preventing all forms of violence. As a result, just social structures and social norms must be improved to avoid direct or indirect violence. The eight mainstays of positive quiet build up a state from fizzling or all out falling by establishing empowering climate that develops upstanding society and supports drive which are frequently expected for socio-political and monetary progression and improvement.

Nature and Patterns of Contention in Africa

Beginning around 1960 till day, more than half of number of states in Africa has been impacted by one type of contention or other. The majority of African states are experiencing an alarming and troubling renaissance following the Cold War. In the explanation of postcolonial Africa, armed conflict on the continent has been a cyclical realism. The landmass has been incredibly helpless against different structures struggle and war. According to Alabi, war and conflict are well-documented in Africa. Conflicts and wars abound from

the west to the east, from the south to the north. According to Lindemann, since the beginning of the 1960s, a total of 25 sub-Saharan African nations—an average of 50% of all African states—have been affected by one form or another of armed conflict, while over 22 other nations have narrowly avoided it. ranging from wars of independence, wars of stubbornness, wars of deputation, supernumerary wars, or wars governed by outsiders. Conflicts that erupted in Africa following the end of the Cold War have sparked serious research into the causes and consequences of those conflicts—sometimes with a presumption of reductionism and based on a variety of approaches and bases. In addition to a string of civil wars, Africa has also seen a number of recurrent border and state-to-state conflicts, including the following.

There is no question, Africa as a mainland has kept exceptional world's most fierce struggles lately, especially, Rwanda, Mozambique, Angola, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, among others.

Types and Roots of Conflict in Africa There are a plethora of root causes of conflict in Africa and elsewhere. Conflict can originate from a single or multiple sources. According to Albert, the primary causes of conflict in human societies include, among other things, the struggle for resources or uneven distribution of resources, the manipulation of information in an unnecessary way, marginalization, emotional needs, and opposing value systems. Conflicts that are not properly resolved may result in escalation and violence, both of which may have unimaginable destructive effects.

The persistent conflicts in Africa are the result of a number of factors working together, either directly or indirectly, to cause them. According to Osman, the majority of these factors are determined by the

country in question, the nature of the conflict, and its intensity or duration. However, a few of the following are said to have been responsible for a greater percentage of the region's conflicts:

First, the multiplicity or political factors; unfortunate administration, terrible authority, state building movements like the opposition for control of state establishment, and undemocratic changes of government stay critical in struggle drivers. In a similar vein, there is corruption, ineffective political leadership, arbitrary borders imposed by colonial masters, the diverse ethnic composition of African states, and political manipulation. Economic or a result of avarice; Conflicts on the African continent are usually sparked by a number of factors, including a high level of corruption, competition for resources, poor resource management or control, an undesirable external debt problem, unemployment, and poverty, as well as an inadequate distribution of the resources that are available to citizens. social aspects; Conflicts in Africa are also accompanied by insufficient capacity for diversity or diversity administration, as well as the actual or perceived unfairness and discrimination of particular groups or ethnic minority groups, social, economic, and religious exclusion, youth alienation, and consequent disappointment as a result of expectations

Mechanisms of the African Union for Conflict Prevention, Management, and Resolution The various mechanisms of the African Union are aimed at promoting a dialogue-centered approach to calm-building, early warning signs detection, and other conflict resolution mechanisms that would in turn recognize the culture of calm and tolerance in the continent of Africa through calm research and education. These mechanisms are meant to ensure that Africa realizes Aspiration 4 of Agenda 2063, which

seeks for "a calmful and secure Africa." Twenty-seven of the AU's 54 member states approved the document, and on December 26, 2003, the protocol went into effect. The most important initiative in Agenda 2063, which aims to completely or completely eradicate small arms and light weapons from Africa, is at the heart of the efforts to make Africa a safer, more peaceful place. The main AU body that is in charge of carrying out these efforts to maintain peace and security on the continent is the Peace and Certainty Council (PSC), which is also the most important body that makes decisions about conflict prevention and resolution. As stated in full in Article 2(1) of the Assembly of the African Union, it is also a shared early warning arrangement proposed to simplify, promptly, and effectively intervene in conflict and emergency situations in Africa.

As a result, the AU's Agenda 2063 will be in jeopardy unless Africa regains its imperishable calm and certainty. In order for Africa to fulfill its potential and fulfill its purpose in the coming fifty years, the agenda serves as a collective framework for comprehensive growth and imperishable development. It is an extension of the pan-African effort that has been going on for a long time—under Pan-Africanism and the African Renaissance—to achieve shared prosperity, self-determination, liberty, socio-political advancement, and unity. Its purpose is to expedite the implementation of previous and ongoing regional initiatives for the acquisition of progress and lasting development. At the Organization of African Unity (OAU)'s 50th anniversary celebration in 2013, all African leaders unanimously agreed to it. As a result, Agenda 2063 is based on the AU's vision and the seven goals derived from member consultations, namely:

A prosperous Africa based on global progress and sustainable growth; 2. a continent that is one, with

constitutional government based on Pan-Africanism's principles and the idea of Africa's Renaissance; 3. An Africa founded on the tenets of law and order, respect for human rights, integrity, equity, and justice;

4. A safe and peaceful Africa; 5. An Africa with shared morals, values, and culture, as well as a strong national identity; 6. An Africa whose development is driven by its citizens, who rely on the untapped potential of its citizens, particularly its youth and women, and who prioritizes child care; and 7. Africa has a continent that is resilient and well-integrated, a powerful international actor, and partners in development.

Widely, other prominent dreams will include:

At every level, there will be effective methods for peaceful conflict resolution and robust mechanisms for promoting nonviolent conflict. It will begin with diplomatic means of conflict prevention and resolution, which will aggressively assist in the elimination of weapons on the continent and foster a culture of calm and tolerance. This will further cultivate Africans to drive a common goal or vision through education or a calm awareness campaign ii.   Africa will stay a calmful and most secure locale, with lucidness and concordance among bunches starting at least to the highest level. Instead of fueling conflict, Africa's multiplicity should serve as a foundation for prosperity, peace, and social and economic transformation.

Africa will possess:

• A continent with abundant wealth, safety, and protection for every citizen, as well as robust mechanisms for upholding and protecting the region's shared certainty, calm, and harmony iv. • A rooted and thriving nation of human rights, social equality, nondiscrimination in sex, status, inclusive government,

and harmony. A well-known, integrated, and prosperous Africa will be built on decent governance, equality, political inclusion, respect for human rights, and upholding the rule of law, which are necessary prerequisites for the acquisition. of a peaceful environment, unbreakable peace, and progress in any society.

The African continent will continue to experience improved human security thanks to sharp decreases in human threat, living conditions that are safe for all citizens, and nonviolent crimes.   All forms of violent conflict, extremism, radicalism, bigotry, and gender-based violence—the main threats to human certainty, peace, and development—will be eradicated from the continent. The continent of Africa will be free of drug trafficking, human trafficking, the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, kidnapping, robbery, prostitution, piracy, and all other forms of organized crime in the region vii. In addition, the continent will have developed the capacity to maintain calm and defend its citizens and their welfares through shared certainty by the year 2063. This will be accomplished through the satisfactory promotion of both human and ethical values that are based on inclusion and the denunciation of all forms of radicalism, religious fanaticism, and bigotry, regardless of their motivations.

The formation of the CEWS was brought about by the growing awareness of the significance of positive and proper mechanisms for conflict prevention rather than reactive measures to deal with conflicts in Africa. These efforts were aimed at achieving a calm and secure Africa. The CEWS is a component of the OAU's MCPMR that has also been incorporated into the AUPSC. It has been given the responsibility of providing the AU Secretariat with the necessary information, as well as analyzing and providing advice to the Peace and

Certainty Council regarding potential conflicts and certain threats to the continent. In addition to providing advice to the council, Article 12(5)-(6) of the Assembly of the African Union recommends recommending possible actions with the intention of taking advantage of opportunities early.

In addition, the AU has recently carried out numerous peacekeeping missions in numerous African nations; Burundi, Comoros, Somalia, Darfur, and Focal African Republic with great results. One of these is the most recent initiative, AU Agenda 2063, which places an emphasis on states that are acquiring each other. This is a complement to the African Common Position on the Post-2015 Development Program, which promotes the relationship between calm, certainty, and imperishable development. It also promotes good governance for viable calm and certainty. of imperishable calm, human certainty, and development are its essential priorities. At the international level, the United Nations has helped restore peace and security on the continent by enacting a number of policies that acknowledge the importance of calmkeeping missions throughout the continent and provide financial and technical support for them. The continent has long enjoyed better outcomes as a result of these collective struggles and efforts.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research paper employs the historical method as its methodology. The decision is informed by the requirement to thoroughly examine occurrences, developments, and activities in relation to the requirements of this research across time and space in order to evaluate them in light of the current situation under investigation. The historical method is deemed to be more appropriate in this setting to evaluate and investigate the significance of the imperishable calm and certainty in Africa as an acquisition strategy. of the

African Union's Agenda 2063. This study also gathers and analyzes data using the documentary research method. A portion of this study was shaped by a review of relevant literature, textbooks, newspapers, the internet, and other relevant publications and journals on conflict, calm, and certainty. As a result, the data analysis method is merely descriptive.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study found that, since the beginning of the 1960s, 25 countries in sub-Saharan Africa—an average of 50% of African states—have been involved in some kind of armed conflict, while over 22 other countries have narrowly avoided it. ranging from wars of independence, wars of stubbornness, wars of deputation, supernumerary wars, or wars governed by outsiders. Conflicts that erupted in Africa following the end of the Cold War have sparked serious research into the causes and consequences of those conflicts—sometimes with a presumption of reductionism and based on a variety of approaches and bases. Africa has also seen a number of recurrent border and interstate conflicts in addition to a series of civil wars.

The paper, on the other hand, revealed that these ongoing armed conflicts on the continent were only managed or resolved superficially, despite their intensity. For instance, despite the ferocity of the conflict in Burundi, only diplomatic interventions by concern agencies and state actors received attention. These involvements or support culminated in the establishment of War Crime Tribunals without taking into account the actors in the conflict in order to address the fundamental concerns of the parties to the conflict. The councils likewise appear to have been imagined for tiresome individuals chose for discipline by the persuasive people as opposed to tending to the underlying driver of contention which persevere profoundly and dug in the applicable social orders. As

a result, it is difficult to comprehend how the War Crimes Tribunal established in Rwanda helped to promote uprightness and fairness to the situation created by imperialism and the decolonization process in Burundi and Rwanda, as well as Sierra Leone and Liberia.

In a similar vein, the findings also point to the persistent fratricidal conflict in South Sudan, where, beginning in 1990, the Djibouti-based IGADD/IGAD assumed responsibility for the mediation process. Despite the colonial influence on this conflict, it was difficult for a long time to get any political will from the various intervention bodies or agencies to deal with the conflict's deep roots in a lasting way. In addition, the East Africa subregion is typically a region in which African Unity (AU) or the United Nations Organization attempted, without much success, to meaningfully prevent or manage conflict without philanthropic involvement or support. The conflicts in Liberia and Sierra Leone remained two major areas or occasions in which ECOWAS leads calm-keeping operations with human capital and material capital backing or assisting as international community. In the subregion of West Africa, ECOWAS has participated in various peaceful processes through ECOMOG with little success.

As a result, records indicate that Africa's continent has witnessed over 559 civil wars and social conflicts continuously between 1960 and 2020. African civil wars have increased from 18% in 2017 to 21% in recent years, mostly in 2018, making it one of the highest numbers of social conflicts since 1946 with 21%. Additionally, this matched the record set in 2015 and 2016, respectively. Additionally, countries that foster social conflict on their territory have contributed to a widespread escalation or increase. However, the number of battle-related deaths caused by civil wars in the region was relatively lower than in previous years, with approximately 6,700 deaths occurring since 2012. Even though the number of non-state conflicts on the continent has been high for a long time, the situation has been consistent for the first time in ten years in 2018. The continent continues to experience a staggered number of non-state conflicts at the moment.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In spite of the numerous efforts made by previous leaders and stakeholders to promote tranquility and certainty throughout the continent, there are still questions: What is Africa's outlook for the future? Is it possible for Africa to have unshakeable peace and assurance? And will these endeavors be sufficient to end conflict by 2063? Absolutely, yes! But we need to work harder or do more. Our capacity to engage in strenuous shared thought in a positive direction, which would allow us to inject flexibility whenever necessary, such as…. The existence of violence, conflict, and uncertainty on the African continent is undeniably palpable and evident, but no one is automatically depressed. There have been indications that the continent is being buffeted by the winds of change in recent years. Africans are able to conveniently take advantage of examples of successful conflict resolution by pointing to them. Africans can't afford to miss out on a significant opportunity. The argument that has been going on for a long time about how to achieve unbreakable peace and certainty in Africa is more like a marathon. As a result, putting current plans and initiatives into action will need perseverance, dedication, resources, and tolerance; possibly greater tolerance than at any other time. Therefore, in order to carry out this crucial order for the continent, Africans must unite their efforts. "It always seems impossible until it's done," Nelson Mandela, the legendary South African president, once said. Let Africans continue to

work tirelessly and dependablely toward achieving the objectives of enduring peace and security on the continent of Africa. In order to expedite the necessary imperishable calm and development on the continent, we as Africans must prioritize the initiative known as "African solution to African problem" in terms of conflict prevention, management, resolution, and transformation.

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