



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

Desalegn Tesfaye Sileshi

Id No. ID1322266.

Supervised by

Befekadu Dhaba

Master of Arts (Political Science)

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation entitled the role of African Union in Promoting Human Security. submitted by me for the partial fulfillment for the MPS to Indra Gandhi National Open University, (IGNOU) New Delhi is my own original work and has not been submitted earlier, either to IGNOU or to any other institution for the fulfillment of the requirement for any other programmer of study. I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part is lifted and incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by me or others.

Place: - Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Signature _____

Date: - November 2017

Enrolment No, ID 1322266

Name: Desalegn Tesfaye Sileshi

Address: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the Dissertation entitled ``**The Role of African Union in Promoting Human Security towards its Member States**`` submitted by **DESALEGN TEFAYE SILESH** is his own work and has been done under my supervision. It is recommended that this dissertation be placed before the examiner for evaluation.

Name Befekadu Dhaba _____

Address, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Study center: St. Mary University

Regional Center: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Date: November 2017.

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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.

He has been bestowing me with near angel people, for this too thanks is my payback. Many have been offering me their hand, I will prey to YHWH (יהוה) God to give them success and keep their virtuous work to others.

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 Repot

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 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; Llyad, 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; Llyad, 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 was determined to seek to examine and call attention to the salient factors that 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 was 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*; (Aytte, 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).

From the point of view of UNDP's HDR-1994, Human security has seven elements which are; *Economic Security, Food Security, Health Security, Environmental Security, Personal Security, Community Security* and *Political Security*. Let's discuss each of these security threats briefly.

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. When citizens fail in securing economic security, they will long for shift of place or state from their economically poor place or state to rich state or continent, when state of a given country has policies that can utilize the work force of a country, it can reduce the economic displacement of its people (UNDP, 1994).

Food security; requires that all people at all times have both physical and economic access to basic food. According to the United Nations, the overall availability of food is not a problem rather the problem often is the poor distribution of food and a lack of purchasing power. In the past, food security problems have been dealt with at both national and global levels. However, their impacts are limited. According to UN, the key is to tackle the problems relating to access to assets, work and assured income (related to economic security). For citizens and inhabitants of Africa, food should not be the problem and a security threat due to the fact that Africa has abundant land for the plantation of different crops either cash crop or food crop, and the land Africa has the potential for answering the question of food security but lack of state commitment and determination in utilizing those fertile land using mechanized agricultural, due to this fact its population has suffering from starvation and hunger (Bajipai, 2000 and M. Davis, 2001).

Health security –aims to guarantee a minimum protection from diseases and unhealthy lifestyles. In developing countries, the major causes of death traditionally were infectious and parasitic diseases. This is due to malnutrition and insufficient access to health services, clean water and other basic necessities (Sen A. , 1999).

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 (Barnett & Adger, 2007). Global warming, fluctuation of rain falls etc...have the potential to affect human security causing harvesting to decline in its output (Weber, 2006 and Barnett & Adger, 2007)

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 (Alkire, 2003).

Community security- aims to protect people from the loss of traditional relationships and values and from sectarian and ethnic violence. Traditional communities, particularly minority ethnic

groups are often threatened. About half of the world's states have experienced some inter-ethnic strife. The United Nations declared 1993 the Year of Indigenous People to highlight the continuing vulnerability of the 300 million aboriginal people in 70 countries as they face a widening spiral of violence. Africa, as multi-communal predominantly dominated continent, the security of an individual or a human being has been rested on a community where s/he belonged. The security of a community will result the security of an individual (Ayitte, 2010).

Political security;

What is Political?

1. Political;
 - a. of or relating to government, a government, or the conduct of government
 - b. of, relating to, or concerned with the making as distinguished from the administration of governmental policy.
2. Political; of, relating to, involving, or involved in politics and especially party politics.
3. Political; organized in governmental terms political units.
4. Political; involving or charged or concerned with acts against a government or a political system political prisoners (Merriam-Webster).

Political Security; concerned with whether people live in a society that honors their basic human rights. According to a survey conducted by Amnesty International, political repression, systematic torture, ill treatment or disappearance was still practiced in 110 countries (UNDP, 1994). Human rights violations are most frequent during periods of political unrest. Along with repressing individuals and groups, governments may try to exercise control over ideas and information.

Political security needs political commitments for the political leaders who are in power in order to bring human security and human development and bear sustainable change for human beings within their specific sovereign jurisdiction.

Building human security requires both short-term humanitarian action and long-term strategies for building peace and promoting sustainable development. In this case, the role of Political Security, especially in developing nation like that of AU member countries, has a determinantal

power to ascertain these short-term and long term human security building, in these regard the health of state`s and peoples` will be kept well (Lloyd, 1999) ;.

African Union has the potential in promoting and fostering the implementation of political security within its member states. Since the idea of political security is creating a society that honors people`s basic right that are needed for basic material needs, human dignity, including meaningful participation in the life of the community they live, and an active and substantive notation for democracy from the local to the state level. Based on the UNDP`s HDR 1994 report governments has been the causes for their people in restricting, denying and oppressing their citizens right through their state apparatus on freedom of press, freedom of speech, and freedom of voting and though states have to be prime organs for the abolishment of political detention, imprisonment, systematic ill treatment and disappearance of citizens and these issues too are part of political security (Alkire, 2003; Demeksa, 2001and Bayeh E., 2014).

When states who are working towards promoting human security and human development i.e. `freedom fear` and `freedom from want` within their sovereign jurisdiction peoples` participations are fundamental for creating of ownership feeling for the established system and government as well. These craft for the establishing of peoples` consents have the potential for securing human security and human development (UNDP, 1994; Demeksa, 2001and Bayeh E. , 2014).

The state provides the opportunity for the highest expression to human sociability and inculcation of virtue, i.e. free-speech, equality before law, rules of law etc., to its citizen to a higher extent than the household or village is capable of doing. These attitudes of governments will foster accountability and responsibility and will establish ground for good governance and democracy (Demeksa, 2001and Bayeh E. , 2014).

When OAU was abrogated by its founding member states and AU was inaugurated in South Africa, Durban in 2002, and AU member States in their Constitutive Act determined to promote and protect human and peoples` rights, consolidate democratic institutions and culture, and to ensure good governance and the rule of law in the continent. These constitutive acts are the basis for a state to sustain political security then Human security for its survival (pp. New Africa, 1983; Demeksa, 2001 and Bayeh E. , 2014).

Therefore, political security for the continent will be elixir remedy in promoting human security and this creating democratic governance and the process of democratization of member state in

the AU needs AU's recommendation and emphasis to be given for political security's features and attributes to its member states (Sen A. , 1999).

However, the absence of political security cannot help Africans in having concrete understanding of the issues that have the potential in achieving Human security and Human Development, since when there is established open society who have the potential in encouraging citizens to actively participate in the political and social aspects of their nation and are competent enough and have legally assumed decision making right and during the decision making process has less worries than closed society. Therefore, intergovernmental organization like African Union has to strive in achieving Human Security within its member states in designing and implementing for Political Security (Freire, 1968).

African Union, which has comprised 55 independent African nation states, with the following established goals and objectives regarding on security issues under Article 3 of AU are as follows with commentaries;

- To accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the continent, member states of AU strive in order to accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the continent should be based on helping to ascertain the political security of member states.
- To encourage international cooperation, taking due account of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; AU with
- To promote peace, security, and stability on the continent;
- To promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance;
- To promote and protect human and peoples' rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant human rights instruments;
- To promote co-operation in all fields of human activity to raise the living standards of African peoples; state.

Therefore, AU's commitment towards political security implementation and recommendation for its member states will be the basis to meet its established goals and objectives (Union, 2014).

With these regard, to achieve the above goals and objectives of the African Union, it demands AU's persuasion and emphasis towards its member states' governments and the determination

and commitment of member states` prevailing government as means in securing political security so as to reach to achieve human security and human development.

To conclude this political security will be used as a bridge in creating a conducive environment between peoples and state people and government, state and government, people and AU, state and AU, governments and AU with in African continent in achieving their goals and objective, so as it will sustain people, government, state and AU`s going on concern.

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 were 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 tried to adopt some literature reviews which is nearer to the concept on the role of African Union promoting Human Security towards its member states, and the study specifically focused on Political Security.

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

3. Introduction

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

3.1. Study descriptive area

History

The OAU was formed in 1963 by the 32 African states that had achieved independence at the time. A further 21 members joined gradually, reaching a total of 53 by the time of the AU's launch in 2002. All joined the new organization, whose headquarters remained in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. In 2011, South Sudan became the 54th Member State.

CONTENTS

The OAU's main objectives were to: promote the unity and solidarity of African states; coordinate and intensify their cooperation and efforts to achieve a better life for the peoples of Africa; safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States; rid the continent of colonization and apartheid; promote international cooperation within the United Nations framework; and harmonies members' political, diplomatic, economic, educational, cultural, health, welfare, scientific, technical and defense policies. The OAU operated on the basis of its Charter and the 1991 Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (known as the Abuja Treaty). Through the 1990s, leaders debated the need to amend the OAU's structures to reflect the challenges of a changing world.

The African Union (AU) was officially launched in July 2002 in Durban, South Africa, following a decision in September 1999 by its predecessor, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to create a new continental organization to build on its work.

Vision

The AU vision is: An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena. Agenda 2063, officially adopted by the AU Assembly in 2015, provides a new collective vision and roadmap to build a prosperous and united Africa based on shared values and a common destiny.

Objectives

Under article 3 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union 2000 and the Protocol to the Act 2003, the Union's objectives are to:

- Achieve greater unity and solidarity between African countries and the peoples of Africa
- Defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of its Member States
- Accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the continent
- Promote and defend African common positions on issues of interest to the continent and its peoples
- Encourage international cooperation, taking due account of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Promote peace, security and stability on the continent
- Promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance
- Promote and protect human and peoples' rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant human rights instruments
- Ensure the effective participation of women in decision-making, particularly in the political, economic and socio-cultural areas
- Establish the necessary conditions that enable the continent to play its rightful role in the global economy and in international negotiations
- Promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies
- Promote cooperation in all fields of human activity to raise the living standards of African peoples

- Coordinate and harmonies policies between the existing and future Regional Economic Communities for the gradual attainment of the objectives of the Union
- Advance the development of the continent by promoting research in all fields, in particular, in science and technology
- Work with relevant international partners in the eradication of preventable diseases and the promotion of good health on the continent
- Develop and promote common policies on trade, defense and foreign relations to ensure the defense of the continent and the strengthening of its negotiating positions
- Invite and encourage the full participation of the African Diaspora, as an important part of the continent, in the building of the Union.

Article 4: Principles

The Union shall function in accordance with the following principles:

- a) sovereign equality and interdependence among Member States of the Union
- b) respect of borders existing on achievement of independence;
- c) participation of the African peoples in the activities of the Union;
- d) establishment of a common defense policy for the African Continent;
- e) peaceful resolution of conflicts among Member States of the Union through such appropriate means as may be decided upon by the Assembly;
- f) prohibition of the use of force or threat to use force among Member States of the Union;
- g) non-interference by any Member State in the internal affairs of another;
- h) the right of the Union to intervene in a Member State pursuant to a decision of the Assembly in respect of grave circumstances, namely: war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity;
- i) peaceful co-existence of Member States and their right to live in peace and security;
- j) the right of Member States to request intervention from the Union in order to restore peace and security;
- k) promotion of self-reliance within the framework of the Union;
- l) promotion of gender equality;
- m) respect for democratic principles, human rights, the rule of law and good governance;
- n) promotion of social justice to ensure balanced economic development;

- o) respect for the sanctity of human life, condemnation and rejection of impunity and political assassination, acts of terrorism and subversive activities
- p) condemnation and rejection of unconstitutional changes of governments.

The creation of the AU shifted focus from supporting liberation from colonialism and apartheid to spear-heading Africa's development and integration. The vision for the Union included accelerating the process of integration in Africa; supporting the empowerment of African states in the global economy; addressing the multifaceted social, economic and political problems facing the continent; and promoting peace, security, stability, democracy, good governance and human rights.

Four summits were held in the lead up to the official launch, the:

- Sirte Summit (1999), which adopted the Sirte Declaration calling for the establishment of the AU
- Lomé Summit (2000), which adopted the AU Constitutive Act
- Lusaka Summit (2001), which drew the roadmap for implementation of the AU
- Durban Summit (2002), which launched the AU and convened its first Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

A significant number of OAU structures were carried forward into the AU, as were all treaties and conventions, and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The AU Constitutive Act and protocols also established a significant number of new structures, both at the level of major organs and through a range of new technical and subsidiary committees. Many of these have evolved since 2002 and some remain under development.

In January 2016, AU Assembly decisions included to revise and review the AU Constitutive Act "for it to be an effective legal instrument to accelerate, facilitate and deepen the efficiency and the integration process on the continent."

Symbols

The AU emblem comprises four elements. The palm leaves shooting up on either side of the outer circle stand for peace. The gold circle symbolizes Africa's wealth and bright future. The plain map of Africa without boundaries in the inner circle signifies African unity. The small

interlocking red rings at the base of the emblem stand for African solidarity and the blood shed for the liberation of Africa.

The current African Union flag was adopted in July 2009 at the Assembly of Heads of State and Government 13th Ordinary Session, held in Sirte, Libya.

The design is a dark-green map of the African continent on a white sun, surrounded by a circle of five-pointed gold (yellow) stars, on a dark-green field. The green background symbolizes the hope of Africa, and the stars represent Member States.

Languages

Under article 11 of the Protocol to the AU Constitutive Act, the official languages of the AU and all its institutions are Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Spanish, Kiswahili and any other African language. The AU's working languages are Arabic, English, French and Portuguese.

Operating structure

The AU's key decision and policy organs are the: Assembly of Heads of State and Government. The Assembly is the AU's supreme policy and decision-making organ. It comprises all Member State Heads of State and Government.

Executive Council.

The Executive Council coordinates and takes decisions on policies in areas of common interest to Member States. It is responsible to the Assembly. It considers issues referred to it and monitors the implementation of policies formulated by the Assembly.

The Executive Council is composed of foreign ministers or such other ministers or authorities as are designated by the governments of Member States.

Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC).

The Committee is charged with the responsibility of preparing the work of the Executive Council and acting on the Executive Council's instructions. It comprises Permanent Representatives to the Union and other plenipotentiaries of Member States.

Specialized Technical Committees (STCs).

Thematic Committees are provided for under the AU Constitutive Act and are responsible to the Executive Council. They comprise Member State ministers or senior officials.

Peace and Security Council (PSC). The PSC is the AU's organ for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. It comprises 15 elected Member States.

African Union Commission (AUC).

The Commission is the AU's secretariat. It is based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and composed of an elected chairperson, deputy chairperson and eight commissioners, and staff. In January 2016, Executive Council decisions included that all AU organs shall, where applicable, have two representatives from each of the five African regions and one floating seat rotating among the regions, and that at least one member of each region shall be a woman

Regional groups

AU Member States are divided into the following five geographic regions. The groups were defined by the OAU in 1976.

<u>Central Africa</u>	Comoros	Sudan
Burundi	Djibouti	Uganda
Cameroon	Eritrea	UR of Tanzania
Central African Republic	Ethiopia	<u>Northern Africa</u>
Chad	Kenya	Algeria
Congo	Madagascar	Egypt
DR Congo	Mauritius	Libya
Equatorial Guinea	Rwanda	Mauritania
Gabon	Seychelles	Sahrawi Republic
São Tomé and Príncipe	Somalia	Tunisia
<u>Eastern Africa</u>	South Sudan	<u>Southern Africa</u>

Angola

Togo

Botswana

Lesotho

Malawi

Mozambique

Namibia

South Africa

Swaziland

Zambia

Zimbabwe

Western Africa

Benin

Burkina Faso

Cabo Verde

Côte d'Ivoire

Gambia

Ghana

Guinea

Guinea-Bissau

Liberia

Mali

Niger

Nigeria

Senegal

Sierra Leone

Regional Economic Communities (RECs)

The Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are regional groupings of African states and are the pillars of the AU. All were formed prior to the launch of the AU. The RECs have developed individually and have differing roles and structures. Generally, the purpose of the RECs is to facilitate regional economic integration between members of the individual regions and through the wider African Economic Community (AEC), which was established under the Abuja Treaty (1991). This Treaty, which has been in operation since 1994, ultimately seeks to create an African Common Market using the RECs as building blocks.

The AU recognizes eight RECs, the:

- Arab Maghreb Union (UMA)
- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
- Community of Sahel–Saharan States (CEN–SAD)
- East African Community (EAC)
- Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)
- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
- Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
- Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Observers

Non-governmental organizations, non-African states, regional integration and international organizations can apply for observer status or accreditation to the AU. The Executive Council adopted the criteria for granting observer status and the system of accreditation in its decision 230(VII) of July 2005, as set out in document EX.CL/195(VII) Annex V. See the Partnerships chapter for a list of non-African states and organizations accredited to the AU.

The Assembly recognizes representatives of the African Diaspora to attend Assembly sessions as observers.

Budget

The AU is funded by contributions from Member States and donors.

Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063 is Africa's endogenous plan for structural transformation and a shared strategic framework for inclusive growth and sustainable development. It is anchored on the AU Constitutive Act, AU vision, AU Assembly 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration of 2013 and seven African aspirations for 2063, and sets out a national, regional and continental blueprint for progress. Agenda 2063 was adopted by the AU Assembly on 31 January 2015 at its 24th Ordinary Session. In January 2016, the Assembly reiterated that Agenda 2063 is a common continental framework for socio-economic development.

The seven aspirations for 2063 are:

- A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development
- An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's renaissance
- An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law
- A peaceful and secure Africa
- An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics
- An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children
- Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.

Under the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (FTYIP), 2013–23, Agenda 2063 has 13 fast track or 'flagship' projects:

- Integrated high-speed train network: aims to connect all African capitals and commercial centers
- Pan-African virtual university: designed to accelerate development of human capital, science and technology and innovation
- African commodities strategy: aims to enable African countries to develop a vibrant, socially and environmentally sustainable commodities sector Annual African forum:

designed to bring together Africa's political leadership, private sector, academia and civil society to discuss Agenda 2063

- Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) by 2017: aims include to double intra-Africa trade by 2022, strengthen Africa's common voice in global trade negotiations and operationalize the African Investment Bank (2025) and Pan African Stock Exchange; the African Monetary Fund (2023); and the African Central Bank (2028–34)
- African Passport and free movement of people: aims to fast track continental integration by enhancing free movement of all African citizens from all African countries by 2018
- Silencing the guns by 2020: aims to end all wars, conflicts and violations of human rights
- Grand Inga Dam Project: aims to boost Africa's energy production
- Pan-African E-Network: designed to transform e-applications and services in Africa
- African outer space programmer: aims to bolster African development in various fields, including agriculture, disaster management, remote sensing, climate forecast, banking and finance, defense and security
- Single African air transport market: aims to deliver a single African air transport market to facilitate air transportation in Africa
- African continental financial institutions: aims to accelerate integration and socio-economic development of the continent. The institutions include the African Central Bank, African Monetary Fund and African Investment Bank
- Great Museum of Africa: The Museum, to be established in Algiers, Algeria, was added to the flagship projects in July 2016.

As of September 2016, progress on the flagship projects included:

- A common passport for Africa was launched symbolically at the AU Assembly Summit in Kigali, Rwanda, in July 2016. AU Heads of State and Government encouraged Member States to adopt the African Passport, and asked the AUC to provide technical support and to put in place a roadmap for the development of a protocol on free movement of people in Africa by January 2018.
- The Inaugural African Economic Platform is scheduled to be held in Mauritius from 19 to 22 March 2017 (of July 2016).

- The AU Assembly adopted the African Space Policy and Strategy in January 2016 as the first major step towards an African outer space program
- The AU Assembly reaffirmed in July 2016 its decision to fast track establishment of the CFTA, and decided to establish a high-level panel to champion fast tracking of the CFTA (African Union Hand Book, 2017)

3.2. 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.

3.3. 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.

3.4. Data Source and Type

Data used by the researcher were 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.

3.5. Data Collection Instrument and Techniques

The necessary data were 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.

3.6. Data Analysis

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

Chapter four

Results and Discussions

4.1. Introduction

This, Results and Discussions, chapter analysis and presents the role of African Union in Promoting Human Security towards its member states. The study has been segmented based on the questionnaires disbursed series.

The data were analyzed by using SPSS 20 software. The descriptive statistics analyses were presented and discussed. Finally, the analyzed.

Based on the specific objectives itemized on chapter one Questionnaires were prepared and distributed to Department of Political Affairs, Department of Peace and Security staffs through their related mail. It was based on these disbursed questionnaire responses that the analysis was drawn.

Among disbursed questionnaires 65 respondents responded and were collected and put into the system and analyzed accordingly.

The responses were tallied educational level with specific objectives based questionnaires, it was because based on the assumption that the more their educational level they have the better their response would be to the questionnaire. All the respondents were both Political Science and International Law scholars.

The discussions were presented based on the specific objective sequence and the response that was attained from the respondents' response.

I. Demographic Profile

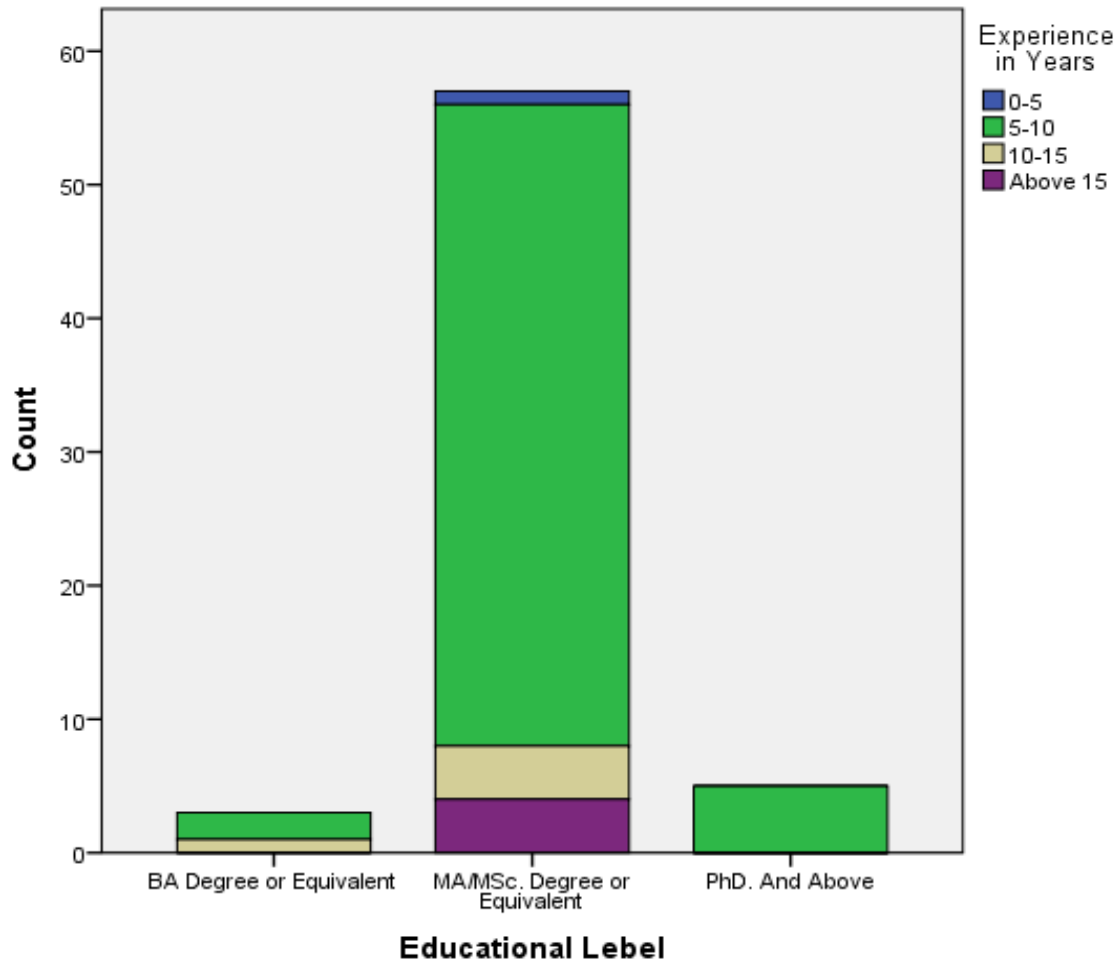


Fig.001 Educational level with Experience

A. AU played role for Securing Human Security towards its member states.

1. AU has given encouraging emphasis to secure Economic Security towards member States food policy.

Table 001; Educational Level * AU has given encouraging emphasis to secure Economic Security towards member states food Policy.

Count

		AU has given encouraging emphasis to secure Economic Security towards member states food Policy.		Total
		Agree	Strongly Agree	
Educational Level	BA Degree or Equivalent	2	1	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	45	12	57
	PhD. And Above	5	0	5
Total		52	13	65

Source; survey result

The concept national security developed all in the United States after World War II. Initially focusing on military might, it now encompasses a broad range of facets, all of which impinge on the non-military or economic security of the nation and the values espoused by the national society. That means the concept of national security has been coincided with Economic Security (Naidoo, 2001).

Historically, conquest of nations has made conquerors rich through plunder, access to new resources and enlarged trade by controlling a conquered nations' economy. In today's complex system of international trade, characterized by multi-national agreements, mutual interdependence and availability of natural resources etc., the freedom to exercise choice of policies to develop a nation's economy in the manner desired, invites economic security. Economic security today forms, arguably, as important a part of national security as military security. The

creation and protection of jobs that supply defense and non-defense needs are vital to national security. Third world countries are less secure due to lack of employment for their citizens.

Even though the continent has been in economic insecurity and economic insecurity has been among the continents feature, The Economic Commission for Africa's, which is based in Addis Ababa Ethiopia, main objective is to sustain the Economic Security of the continent.

Based on table 001; the response gathered from the respondents` response 80% (52) of the respondents were responded Agree and the remaining 20% (13) of the respondents for the query AU has given encouraging emphasis to secure Economic Security towards member states food Policy.

This implies that AU has given encouraging emphasis to secure Economic Security towards member states food Policy.

2. AU focused and assist for member states to sustain food security.

Table 002; Educational Lebel * AU has focused and assist for the member states to statin food security.

Count		AU has focused and assist for the member states to sustain food security.			Total
		Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Educational Lebel	BA Degree or Equivalent	1	1	1	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	16	29	12	57
	PhD. And Above	0	4	1	5
Total		6	34	25	65

Source; survey result

Even though Africa has 66% of arable land, hunger has been rampant throughout the continent. There is luck of mechanized agriculture that can sustain food to respective states of the continents the people. This leads and aggravated migration for food security within and outside of the continent. Regimes step up and down not by democratic system rather though the use of weaponry and these will lead resource to accumulate on military. Therefore, the arable lands

remain unproductive and those producing crop were found insufficient to feed even the harvesters.

The inter-governmental organization on its notebook `` ... we have placed our food security agenda firmly in the programs of our Union and partners...`` (African Union Hand Book, 2017). And it established and organized a department which can implement and monitor its agenda towards member states.

The Department's mandate is to boost AU Member States' rural economy development and agricultural productivity based on sound environmental management and by promoting the adoption of appropriate measures, strategies, policies and programs on agriculture. It works closely with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and other partners. Key tasks include to: develop programs ensuring food security; promote rural communities' initiatives and transfer of technologies; coordinate efforts to eradicate poverty and combat desertification and drought; promote agricultural products by small-scale producers; support the harmonization of policies and strategies between the RECs; and initiate research on climate change, water and sanitation management.

The Department has three divisions: Agriculture and Food Security; Environment, Climate Change, Water, Land and Natural Resources; and Rural Economy. The Department's flagship programs include the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programs (CAADP), Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative, integrated water resources management, climate change, disaster risk reduction, multilateral environmental agreements, rural infrastructure, pastoral policy and earth observation.

The Department also hosts the following regional offices: Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC); Coordination Office for the Fouta Djallon Highlands development project; Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR); Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (PANVAC); and Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development (SAFGRAD). See the Specialized Agencies and Other Bodies chapter for details. (African Union Hand Book, 2017)

As per table 002; the respondents' response gathered analyzed 9% (6), 52%(34) and 39%(25) of the respondents responded Undecided, Agree and Strongly Agree for the query AU has focused and assist for the member states to sustain food security.

This implies that AU has focused and assist for the member states to sustain food security through strategy and policy articulation and organizing at Department level.

3. AU has concerned and strived for the good of Community Security of member states.

Table 003; Educational Level * AU has concerned and strived for the good of Community Security of member states.

Count		AU has concerned and strived for the good of Community Security of member states.			Total
		Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree	
	BA Degree or Equivalent	0	3	0	3
Educational Level	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	1	46	10	57
	PhD. And Above	0	5	0	5
Total		1	54	10	65

Source; Survey Result

Community security refers to cultural dignity and to inter-community peace within which an individual life and grows. Threats to community security can be breakdown of the family, collapse of traditional languages and cultures, ethnic discrimination and strife, genocide and ethnic cleansing (Bajpai, August 2000).

Africa which has encountered horrific and disastrous Community Insecurity due to internal and external factors which has rooted back to the colonialization period. There are fertile grounds for community insecurity which are active for their occurrence.

As per table 003; above respondents responded that 1 of the respondent responded Undecided 54 of the respondents Agree and the remaining 10 of the respondents responded Strongly Agree.

This implies that AU has concerned and strived for the good of Community Security of member states.

4. Health Security is chronic in AU member states.

Table 004; Educational Level * Health Security is chronic in AU member states.

Count		Health Security is chronic in AU member states.		Total
		Disagree	Agree	
Educational Level	BA Degree or Equivalent	3	1	4
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	56	0	56
	PhD. And Above	5	0	5
Total		64	1	65

Source; Survey Result

Health security refers to an individual's freedom from various diseases and debilitating illnesses and his or her access to health care (Bajpai, August 2000). Threats to health security: infectious and parasitic diseases, diseases of the circulatory system and cancers, lack of safe water, air pollution, lack of access to health care facilities

Contagious diseases like Malaria, HIV-AIDS etc.... are deep rooted health problem that have been endangering the good of the community who live in different parts of Africa.

As per the above Table 004; 98.5% (64) of the respondents responded Disagree and the remaining 1.5% (1) of respondent responded Agree for Health Security is chronic in AU member states.

This implies that Health Security of the continent Africa and its inhabitants is chronic in AU member states.

5. AU is motivated in sustaining Environmental security of member states.

Table 005; Educational Level * AU is motivated in sustaining Environmental security of member states.

Count		AU is motivated in sustaining Environmental security of member states.	Total
		Agree	
Educational Level	BA Degree or Equivalent	3	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	57	57
	PhD. And Above	5	5
Total		65	65

Source; Survey Result

Environmental security refers to the integrity of land, air, and water, which make human habitation possible (Bajpai, August 2000). The human habitation of Africa believed to be very conducive and life supportive. However, due to decline of peoples living standard and to feel the gab they encounter they imbalance the ecosystem (Barnett & Adger, 2007).

African Union Commission by organizing Committee on Rural Economy, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment considers the development of common regional and continental policies in the agricultural sector. It provides assistance to the Parliament to oversee and promote the harmonization of policies for rural and agricultural development as well as the AU's natural resources and environmental policies.

Based on Table 005; 100% (65) of the respondents responded that AU is motivated in sustaining Environmental security of member states.

This implies that AU is motivated in sustaining Environmental security of member states and from the hand book that has been published 2017 AU has strategies to sustain Environmental Security.

6. AU has adherence in advancing Personal Security/ Human right of member states citizens.

Table 006; Educational Level * AU has adherence in advancing Personal Security/ Human right of member states citizens.

Count		AU has adherence in advancing Personal Security/ Human right of member states citizens.	Total
		Agree	
Educational Level	BA Degree or Equivalent	3	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	57	57
	PhD. And Above	5	5
Total		65	65

Source; Survey Result

Personal security requires security from physical violence and from various threats. Under threat to Personal Security one can count crime, war, drug trade and drug consumption, infringement of human rights, terrorism, violence against women, and even corruption, “white collar crime”, the latter associated with bribes, embezzlement, fraud, etc., which directly undermine the security of the state, but also affect that of individuals (Shahrbanou, 2005).

Personal security is exasperated by a lack of effective mechanisms for civil control over the police and institutions responsible for public order as well as the incapability of the government to protect people’s human rights (Shahrbanou, 2005).

States concern on Personal Security and providing Promote, Protecting and Acknowledging of individuals their right will foster to sustain Human security of a given society.

As per the Table 006; respondents’ response shows 100% (65) respondents Agree for the Quivery AU has adherence in advancing Personal Security/ Human right of member states citizens.

This implies that AU has adherence in advancing Personal Security/ Human right of member states citizens.

7. AU has firm interest to sustain Political Security within its member states` in policy articulation and implementation.

Table 007; Educational Lebel * AU has firm interest to sustain Political Security within its member states` in policy articulation and implementation.

Count		AU has firm interest to sustain Political Security within its member states` in policy articulation and implementation.	Total
		Agree	
Educational Lebel	BA Degree or Equivalent	3	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	57	57
	PhD. And Above	5	5
Total		65	65

Source; Survey Result

Threats to political security: government repression, systematic human rights violations, militarization (Bajpai, August 2000). The root cause for Africa`s present situation has been political insecurity for the ruled and the ruling. Civil and armed war and civil strife and chaos inter and intra migration has been caused due to the Political Insecurity of the member states and the continent. The researcher on Political security which is the heart of this thesis believes that for the achievement of Human Security Political security implementation has direct impact; that means the Building of Democratization process, rule of law, Multi-party system and the respects for human rights should have to get due emphasis by member states od AU to achieve AU`s goals and objectives.

Political security relates to the freedom and dignity of individual citizen in political life. This freedom and dignity are the basis for a man to lead a meaningful life.

As per table 007; 100% (65) of the respondents responded Agree for the query AU has firm interest to sustain Political Security within its member states` in policy articulation and implementation.

This implies that the intergovernmental institution has firm interest in AU has firm interest to sustain Political Security within its member states` in policy articulation and implementation.

B. The interdependences of Human security on Political Security and their impacts on African Union objectives.

1. For member states of AU, internally political security must be secured first to sustain Human security.

Table 008; Educational Lebel * For member states of AU, internally political security must be secured first to sustain Human security.

Count		For member states of AU, internally political security must be secured first to sustain Human security.	Total
		Agree	
Educational Lebel	BA Degree or Equivalent	3	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	57	57
	PhD. And Above	5	5
Total		65	65

Source; Survey Result

Post-colonial period Africa, State building and state formation has the causes of Africa`s present situation which is highly hostile dignified and meaningful life. These situations are like political unrest, civil and military upheaval, labeling and stereotyping entire ethnic, linguistic or religious groups, the monopoly of power, inadequate ethnic representation in higher ranking government positions, denial of the right to employment to certain groups, banning and rigging of elections and the subversion of political institutions and the media.

When Political security of each and every member states of Arica have to be well secured Human Security of their respected citizen will be sustained.

As per the above Table 008; response gathered from respondents 100% (65) replied Agree for the query for member states of AU, internally political security must be secured first to sustain Human security.

This implies that for those Human Security components of stipulated by UNDP,1994 the sustaining of Political Security will lead the sustaining of Human security.

2. For better achieving of AU`s established objectives, member states` implementation for Human Security has direct impact.

Table 009; Educational Lebel * For better achieving of AU`s established objectives, member states` implementation for Human Security has direct impact.

Count		For better achieving of AU`s established objectives, member states` implementation for Human Security has direct impact.	Total
		Agree	
Educational Lebel	BA Degree or Equivalent	3	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	57	57
	PhD. And Above	5	5
Total		65	65

Source; Survey Result

Among the Post-Cold War politics and international relation, the prominent and acknowledged by UNDP has been Human security, Human Security defined as the protection of people and communities, rather than of states, from violence and imminent danger, has become a central feature of the contemporary international order. Human Security policies focus on social and economic issues as they affect the individual, arguing that security (in the narrow sense of the term) is dependent on a wide-ranging network of factors that require a comprehensive approach to be effective. (Shahrbanou, 2005).

Human Security defined as the protection of people and communities, rather than of states, from violence and imminent danger, has become a central feature of the contemporary international order. It means creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity.

“Human security calls for people-centered, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention oriented responses...” The AU human security agenda in the areas of peace and security is clearly expressed in article 4(h) of the Constitutive Act (CA) of the African Union. Article 4(h),

which empowers the Union to intervene in the affairs of a member state in order to ‘prevent war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity’, was inserted into the CA, as a number of informed writers on the CA have eloquently argued, with a view to protecting ordinary people in Africa from abusive governments. The specification of war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity by the drafters of the CA as grounds for intervention has provided a clearer set of criteria for the Union to intercede in a state to protect human security (Eze-Michael, Ezedikachi. N, 2016).

Human security is indivisible. A general dynamic of equitable and balanced development is its best cornerstone (Expert, 2001).

Member states of AU strive and inclination for planning to sustain Human security and implementation has direct impact to achieve AU’s established objectives. Human Security crises on many parts of Africa has endangering AU’s goals and objectives.

As per Table 009; 100% (65) of respondents Agree for the query for better achieving of AU’s established objectives, member states` implementation for Human Security has direct impact.

This implies that for better achieving of AU’s established objectives, member states` implementation for Human Security has direct impact.

3. Implementation of Political security within member states as their objective has impact for AU to pursue its objective.

Table 0010; Educational Level * Implementation of Political security within member states as their objective has impact for AU to pursue its objective.

Count

		Implementation of Political security within member states as their objective has impact for AU to pursue its objective.	Total
		Agree	
Educational Level	BA Degree or Equivalent	3	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	57	57
	PhD. And Above	5	5
Total		65	65

Source; Survey Result

The stability and security of member states has impact for AU in pursuing of its objective. Since AU is intergovernmental organization and their strive and implementation of Political security has direct impact for AU to pursue its goals and objectives that are stipulated Under article 3 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union 2000 and the Protocol to the Act 2003.

Political security should have to enhance Protection of human rights, Protection from military dictatorships and abuse, Protection from political or state, repression, torture, ill treatment, unlawful detention and imprisonment through Good governance, Ethical standards, Local leadership and Accountability mechanisms.

As per the above Table 010; 100% (65) of the respondents responded Agree for the query for the Implementation of Political security within member states as their objective has impact for AU to pursue its objective.

This implies that Implementation of Political security within member states as their objective has impact for AU to pursue its objective.

4. Africa Union should conduct Human Security Audit within member states`

Table 011; Educational Level * Africa Union should conduct Human Security Audit within member states`.

Count		Africa Union should conduct Human Security Audit within member states`.		Total
		Undecided	Agree	
Educational Level	BA Degree or Equivalent	0	3	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	0	57	57
	PhD. And Above	1	4	5
Total		1	64	65

Source; Survey Result

International organization UNDP, World Bank and Human Right Organizations have monitoring and evolution of States Human Security, Financial performance and Human Right Handling and Evolution and publish and release their report through their journal and website.

These released journals have impact on the foreign relation of a country and obliged the country with poor record of Human Security, Financial performance and Human Right Handling to the level best that suit citizens based on the international standards.

As per the above Table 011, 1.5% (1) of the respondents responded that Undecided and the remaining 98.5% (64) of the respondents responded that Agree for the query African Union should conduct Human Security Audit within member states`.

This implies that African Union should conduct Human Security Audit within member states`, in this case if AU conduct annual Human Security Audit on its member states so that it will help for adjustment and modifications.

C. The interconnectedness of Political Security and African Union objectives affect African states and peoples.

1. The wherewithal of rule of law within AU member states has impact in achieving AU's objectives.

Table 012; Educational Level * The wherewithal of rule of law within AU member states has impact in achieving AU's objectives.

Count		The wherewithal of rule of law within AU member states has impact in achieving AU's objectives.		Total
		Agree	Strongly Agree	
Educational Level	BA Degree or Equivalent	1	2	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	2	55	57
	PhD. And Above	2	3	5
Total		5	60	65

Source; Survey Result

The Rule of law and physical security, Social security, as well equal distribution and upholding of human rights are considered as vital responsibilities of a “strong” state. The state’s task is to centrally enforce all these features under a ‘rule of law’. One of the primary functions of the state is therefore to maintain law and order. The rule of law comes to represent value free, neutral, institutionalized power relationships. Interpreted in this manner, the rule of law is elevated and becomes a universal benchmark identifying deviance in all societies, regardless of specific traditional polities. Rule of law is wherewithal AU member states and has impact in achieving AU's objectives (Expert, 2001).

As per Table 012; 7.7% (5) of the respondents responded Agree and the remaining 92.3% (60) of the respondents responded Strongly Agree for the query the wherewithal of rule of law within AU member states has impact in achieving AU's objectives.

This implies that, the wherewithal of rule of law within AU member states has impact in achieving AU's objectives.

2. Political Security implementation fosters Freedom of Opinion and Expression of Member States Citizens.

Table 013; Educational Level * Political Security implementation fosters Freedom of Opinion and Expression of Member States Citizens.

Count

		Political Security implementation fosters Freedom of Opinion and Expression of Member States Citizens.		Total
		Undecided	Agree	
Educational Level	BA Degree or Equivalent	0	3	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	0	57	57
	PhD. And Above	1	4	5
Total		1	64	65

Source; Survey Result

The respect for the freedom of the press, of speech, of association and of conscience are Freedom of Opinion and Expression. The end of direct colonial rule witnessed and show African states become authoritarian forms of government. These Authoritarian forms of government has spread all over the continent in suppressing Freedom of Opinion and Freedom of Expression of citizens.

The rampancy of one party system and pseudo multiparty system has been the root cause of the continents and citizens present condition (Carbone, 2007). The researcher believes that if the political arena liberalized, i.e. Political security got its appropriate implementation, the problem of Africans has been vanished long ago.

As per Table 013, 1.5 % (1) of the respondent responded that Undecided and the remaining 98.5% of the respondent responded Agree for the query Political Security implementation fosters Freedom of Opinion and Expression of Member States Citizens.

This implies that Political Security implementation fosters Freedom of Opinion and Expression of Member States Citizens.

3. Free and Fair Election process of member states within their sovereign territory has impact on AU's objectives.

Table 014; Educational Level * Free and Fair Election process of member states within their sovereign territory has impact on AU's objectives.

Count		Free and Fair Election process of member states within their sovereign territory has impact on AU's objectives.	Total
		Agree	
Educational Level	BA Degree or Equivalent	3	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	57	57
	PhD. And Above	5	5
Total		65	65

Source; Survey Result

Election processes, as per the UDHR declaration declared 1948, ...are considered to be 'free and fair' and are held by the presence of observers. Democratic elections are a means for peaceful transformation of state power at fixed and defined period held nationally.

Lack of Multi-party system lack of Democratic election, besides, rigged election, pre-and post-election chaos and conflict over election results are features that are revealed in African politics.

AU as interstate government organization and working on the peace and security of the continent, the more election process becomes undemocratic the volatility of its peace and security will be, it is because nowadays election is the cause for African states in choas.

As per the above Table 014, 100% of the respondents` responded that Agree for the Free and Fair Election process of member states within their sovereign territory has impact on AU's objectives.

This implies that Free and Fair Election process of member states within their sovereign territory has impact on AU's objectives.

4. Member states implementation of Human Right has positive impact for achievement AU objective.

Table 015; Educational Level * Member states implementation of Human Right has positive impact for the achievements of AU objective.

Count

		Member states implementation of Human Right has positive impact for the achievements of AU objective.	Total
		Agree	
Educational Level	BA Degree or Equivalent	3	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	57	57
	PhD. And Above	5	5
Total		65	65

Source; Survey Result

Human right attributes freedom of conscience, expression, association and peaceable assembly are the requirement for human being to develop and discover its need and aspiration. These human rights are shall be respected fully, and without any limitation whatever.

Economic, political, and social Immigration are imminent in member states of Africa. Citizens have rights in getting for economic, political and social accesses and for better life. States strive and commitment in fulfilling, protecting and promoting of Human right of its citizen will have positive impact for maintenance of peace and security.

As per Table 015, 100% (65) of respondents responded Agree for the query Member states implementation of Human Right has positive impact for the achievements of AU objective.

This implies that Member states implementation of Human Right has positive impact for the achievements of AU objective.

D. African Union promotes Political Security towards member states

1. AU promote political security, through its policy articulation and implementation, towards its member states.

Table 016; Educational Lebel * AU promote political security, through its policy articulation and implementation, towards its member states.

Count		AU promote political security, through its policy articulation and implementation, towards its member states.	Total
		Agree	
Educational Lebel	BA Degree or Equivalent	3	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	57	57
	PhD. And Above	5	5
Total		65	65

Source; Survey Result

Political security can be promoted through Good governance, Ethical standards, Local leadership and Accountability mechanisms. These promoting elements are among the objectives of AU and are incorporated in its short term and long-term strategies for implement after gaining member states consensus.

As per Table 016; 100% (65) of respondents responded Agree for AU promote political security, through its policy articulation and implementation, towards its member states.

This implies that AU promote political security, through its policy articulation and implementation, towards its member states.

2. AU should reconsider Personal/Human right within its member states and should monitor and report aggressively.

Table 017; Educational Lebel * AU should reconsider Personal/Human right within its member states and should monitor and report aggressively.

Count

		AU should reconsider Personal/Human right within its member states and should monitor and report aggressively.	Total
		Agree	
Educational Lebel	BA Degree or Equivalent	3	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	57	57
	PhD. And Above	5	5
Total		65	65

Source; Survey Result

Monitoring and reconsidering of Personal Human Right will have positive impact for the fulfilment, prompting and protecting of Human Right a state (UN, 2009).

Personal/ Human Right can be maintained through Law and order interventions, increased police program and training, Freedom from fear and want and indignity (with impacts on all human security concerns). Replacing the state (linked to political insecurity). Abuse of power by security forces (UN, 2009).

As per Table 017; 100% (65) of the respondents responded Agree for the query AU should reconsider Personal/Human right within its member states and should monitor and report aggressively.

This implies that AU should reconsider Personal/Human right within its member states and should monitor and report aggressively. These will help AU in advancing and achieving its objective and maintaining peace and security of its member states.

3. Acknowledgment and providing protection for legal existence of member states NGO-Civil and Political society promote political security.

Table 018; Educational Level * Acknowledgment and providing protection for legal existence of member states NGO-Civil and Political society promote political security.

Count		Acknowledgment and providing protection for legal existence of member states NGO-Civil and Political society promote political security.			Total
		Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Educational Level	BA Degree or Equivalent	3	0	0	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	41	12	4	57
	PhD. And Above	4	1	0	5
Total		48	13	4	65

Source; Survey Result

Maintenance of Political security have impact entrenchment of constitutional democracy; promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights; fighting corruption; and the promotion and protection of the rights of citizens. Civil and Political societies are means in promoting Political and economic and social right to societies they are operating. When societies are well-aware of their right and responsibilities of they tend to resist dictatorship and tyranny on their respective state. These will inter have positive impact in creating accountability and free society (Cilliers, 2004).

As per Table 018; 78.8% (48) of the respondents responded Undecided and 21.2% (13) of the respondents responded Agree and the remaining 4 of the respondents responded Strongly agree for the query Acknowledgment and providing protection for legal existence of member states NGO-Civil and Political society promote political security.

This implies that as per the response gathered from the respondents Acknowledgment and providing protection for legal existence of member states NGO-Civil and Political society does not promote political security.

4. AU's awareness creation for Culture of Peace promotes Political Security.

Table 019; Educational Level * AU's awareness creation for Culture of Peace promotes Political Security.

Count		AU's awareness creation for Culture of Peace promotes Political Security.			Total
		Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Educational Level	BA Degree or Equivalent	3	0	0	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	40	12	5	57
	PhD. And Above	3	2	0	5
Total		46	14	5	65

Source; Survey Result

Two concepts of peace can be distinguished: negative peace, defined as the absence of organized violence between such major human groups as nations, as also between racial and ethnic groups because of the magnitude that can be reached by such conflicts; and positive peace, defined as a pattern of cooperation and integration between major human groups (Expert, 2001).

Culture of peace assist to reduce the magnitude of conflict outcomes and it is a means for development and growth. Culture of peace promotes peaceful co-existence through mutual understanding and mutual cooperation between hostile groups (MPS-006, 2012).

As per Table 019; 70.7% (46) of the respondents responded Undecided 21.5% (14) of the respondents responded Agree and the remaining 7.7 % (5) of the respondents Strongly Agree for the query AU's awareness creation for Culture of Peace promotes Political Security.

This implies that respondents do not believe AU's awareness creation for Culture of Peace promotes Political Security.

5. AU's strive for democratic system and promotes Political Security of member states Citizens.

Table 20; Educational Level * AU's strive for democratic system and promotes Political Security of member states Citizens.

Count		AU's strive for democratic system and promotes Political Security of member states Citizens.			Total
		Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Educational Level	BA Degree or Equivalent	3	3	0	6
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	2	36	2	40
	PhD. And Above	3	8	8	19
Total		8	47	10	65

Source; Survey Result

Lack of democracy and good governance has costing Africa its stability, peace and development since its member states got their independence. Democratic values are means for a states harmony peace and prosperity. The presence of peace and security laid on states established political system and this political system should have to be based up on the principles of democracy and democratic values (MGPE-013, 2012).

One party system vis-à-vis multiparty system, tyranny vis-à-vis the rule of law, group interest vis-à-vis nation interest were the divide line between democratic system which is people elect system and revolutionary forces. And has been affecting the state system and civil societies.

As per the above Table 020; 12.3% (8) of the respondents responded undecided, 72.3% (47) of the respondents responded Agree and the remaining 15.4% (10) respondents responded Strongly Agree for the query AU's strive for democratic system and promotes Political Security of member states Citizens.

This implies that AU's strive for democratic system and promotes Political Security of member states Citizens.

E. Some of AU's objectives that Hinders Political security articulation and implementation

1. Member states lacks determination and commitment for political security articulation and implementation within their sovereign territory.

Table 021; Educational Lebel * Member states lacks determination and commitment for political security articulation and implementation within their sovereign territory.

Count

		Member states lacks determination and commitment for political security articulation and implementation within their sovereign territory.			Total
		Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Educational Lebel	BA Degree or Equivalent	3	0	0	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	40	12	5	57
	PhD. And Above	3	2	0	5
Total		46	14	5	65

Source; Survey Result

As per Table 021;70.77% (46),21.5% (14) and 7.7% (5) of the respondents responded Undecided, Agree and Strongly Agree for Member states lacks determination and commitment for political security articulation and implementation within their sovereign territory.

This implies that respondents were not decided whether Member states lacks determination and commitment for political security articulation and implementation within their sovereign territory.

2. AU gives higher emphasis to political security as its objectives.

Table 022; Educational Level * AU gives higher emphasis to political security as its objectives.

Count		AU gives higher emphasis to political security as its objectives.		Total
		Agree	Strongly Agree	
Educational Level	BA Degree or Equivalent	3	0	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	53	4	57
	PhD. And Above	5	0	5
Total		61	4	65

Source; Survey Result

Rule of, Good governance, Democratic system and Multi- party system are among the attributes of political security. Promoting of these attributes will have impact on the achieving AU's objective. Assisting and advising of member states in articulating Political Security member states have mutual benefit and citizen states cooperation will be maintained for the better of national security.

As per Table 022; 93.8% (64) of the respondents responded Agree and the remaining 6.2% (4) for the query AU gives higher emphasis to political security as its objectives.

This implies that AU promoting for political security, through its policy articulation and implementation, towards its member states have positive contribution and the benefit will be holistic.

3. AU's objectives are mostly state centric.

Table 023; Educational Level * AU's objectives are mostly state centric.

Count		AU's objectives are mostly state centric.		Total
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	
Educational Level	BA Degree or Equivalent	2	1	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	25	32	57
	PhD. And Above	2	3	5
Total		29	36	65

Source; Survey Result

International relation has two referents these are States and Humans. State centric attitudes are reflections of Realists, and are mostly concerned on States and states are the sole actors. Whereas the liberal ideology considers Humans as a sole actor and give higher emphasis for humans.

Even though AU is intergovernmental organization, has strived for the

As per the above Table 023; 44.6% (29) of the respondents were responded Strongly Disagree and 55.4% (36) of the respondents Disagree for the query AU's objectives are mostly state centric.

This implies that based on the respondents' response AU's objectives are not mostly state centric.

4. AU does not consider Basic & Fundamental Human rights for member states citizens.

Table 024; Educational Level * AU does not consider Basic & Fundamental Human rights for member states citizens.

Count		AU does not consider Basic & Fundamental Human rights for member states citizens.		Total
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	
Educational Level	BA Degree or Equivalent	2	1	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	14	43	57
	PhD. And Above	0	5	5
Total		16	49	65

Source; Survey Result

Under article 3 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union 2000 and the Protocol to the Act 2003 specified that;

- Promote and protect human and peoples' rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant human rights instruments,
- Promote cooperation in all fields of human activity to raise the living standards of African peoples,

Besides, the Human Right Office at Gambia Banjul work on peoples and Human Right as being one of the several offices of AU (African Union Hand Book, 2017).

As per the above Table 024; 24.6% (16) of the respondents responded that Strongly Disagree and the remaining 75.4% (49) of the respondents responded that Disagree for the query AU does not consider Basic & Fundamental Human rights for member states citizens.

This implies that AU do consider Basic & Fundamental Human rights for member states citizens.

F. Some Political Security features those are mostly in line with African Unions core values.

1. Sustaining of Democracy within member states are among the core values of AU.

Table 025; Educational Lebel * Sustaining of Democracy within member states are among the core values of AU.

Count		Sustaining of Democracy within member states are among the core values of AU.		Total
		Agree	Strongly Agree	
Educational Lebel	BA Degree or Equivalent	3	0	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	50	7	57
	PhD. And Above	3	2	5
Total		56	9	65

Source; Survey Result

Among the 2063 seven aspirations of AU are an Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.

As per the above Table 025; 86.2% (56) the respondents' response responded Agree and the remaining 13.8% (9) of the respondents responded Strongly Agree for the query Sustaining of Democracy within member states are among the core values of AU.

This implies that Sustaining of Democracy within member states are among the core values of AU.

2. AU strives for citizens right to participate in the decision-making process of their respective state.

Table 026; Educational Level * AU strives for citizens right to participate in the decision-making process of their respective state

Count

		AU strives for citizens right to participate in the decision-making process of their respective state		Total
		Agree	Strongly Agree	
Educational Level	BA Degree or Equivalent	2	1	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	48	9	57
	PhD. And Above	4	1	5
Total		54	11	65

Source; Survey Result

As per Table 026; 83.1% (54) of the respondents responded Agree and the remaining 16.9% (11) of the respondents responded Strongly Agree for the query AU strives for citizens right to participate in the decision-making process of their respective state.

This implies that AU strives for citizens right to participate in the decision-making process of their respective state.

3. AU determined to monitor UDHR`s package implementations of member states.

Table 027; Educational Lebel * AU determined to monitor UDHR`s package implementations of member states.

Count		AU determined to monitor UDHR`s package implementations of member states.	Total
		Agree	
Educational Lebel	BA Degree or Equivalent	3	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	57	57
	PhD. And Above	5	5
Total		65	65

Source; Survey Result

As per the Table 027; 100%(65) of the respondents responded Agree for the AU determined to monitor UDHR`s package implementations of member states.

This implies that the respondents believe that AU determined to monitor UDHR`s package implementations of member states.

4. Equality before law, equal access for economic and political fora for member states` citizens has correlation to AU`s core values.

Table 028; Educational Lebel * Equality before law, equal access for economic and political fora for member states` citizens has correlation to AU`s core values.

Count

		Equality before law, equal access for economic and political fora for member states` citizens has correlation to AU`s core values.	Total
		Agree	
Educational Lebel	BA Degree or Equivalent	3	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	57	57
	PhD. And Above	5	5
Total		65	65

Source; Survey Result

As per Table 028; 100% (65) of the respondents responded that Agree for Equality before law, equal access for economic and political fora for member states` citizens has correlation to AU`s core values.

This implies that Equality before law, equal access for economic and political fora for member states` citizens has correlation to AU`s core values and are among the core values of AU.

G. AU design to address political security proliferation towards member states.

1. AU has interest for rule of law for citizens to member state harmonization.

Table 029; Educational Level * AU has interest for rule of law for citizens to member state harmonization.

Count		AU has interest for rule of law for citizens to member state harmonization.		Total
		Agree	Strongly Agree	
Educational Level	BA Degree or Equivalent	3	0	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	46	11	57
	PhD. And Above	5	0	5
Total		54	11	65

Source; Survey Result

States with constitutionalism and democratic features has the ability in bringing law and order and this law and order in other hand will be the base for peace and security (Shahrbanou, 2005). The outcome of the rule of law, as it has been shown in the developed world, state society or citizens harmonization.

As per Table 029 above; 83.1% (54) respondents respond Agree and the remaining 16.9% (11) of the respondents responded Strongly Agree for the query AU has interest for rule of law for citizens to member state harmonization.

This implies that AU has interest for rule of law implementation within the continent and for citizens to member state harmonization.

2. AU inclined to advances democracy and its attributes within member states.

Table 030; Educational Lebel * AU inclined to advances democracy and its attributes within member states.

Count		AU inclined to advances democracy and its attributes within member states.		Total
		Agree	Strongly Agree	
Educational Lebel	BA Degree or Equivalent	3	0	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	38	19	57
	PhD. And Above	3	2	5
Total		44	21	65

Source; Survey Result

Democratic values will foster and advance peace and security of a state. A state with democratic values maintenance of the rule of law and accountability are their basis (Carbone, 2007). AU's inclination towards advancing democracy and its attributes will help to advance and achieve its objective specified on member's collective agreement.

As per the above Table 030; 67.7%(44) of the respondents responded Agree and the remaining 32.3% (21) of the respondents replied Strongly Agree for the query AU inclined to advances democracy and its attributes within member states.

This implies that AU inclined to advances democracy and its attributes within member states.

3. AU's objectives considers striving for human right.

Table 031; Educational Level * AU's objectives consider striving for human right.

Count

		AU's objectives considers striving for human right.		Total
		Agree	Strongly Agree	
Educational Level	BA Degree or Equivalent	1	2	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	47	10	57
	PhD. And Above	5	0	5
Total		53	12	65

Source; Survey Result

AU determined to promote and protect human and peoples' rights, consolidate democratic institutions and culture, and to ensure good governance and the rule of law; further determined to take all necessary measures to strengthen African common institutions and provide them with the necessary powers and resources to enable them to discharge their respective mandates effectively.

The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) was inaugurated in 1987 to oversee and interpret the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (also known as the Banjul Charter). The Charter is a human rights instrument designed to champion the promotion and protection of human rights and basic freedoms in Africa (African Union Hand Book, 2017).

Under the Charter, the Commission is charged with three major functions, the:

- Promotion of human and peoples' rights (article 45(1))
- Protection of human and peoples' rights (article 45(2))
- Interpretation of the Charter (article 45(3)).

The Department of Political Affairs is responsible for promoting good governance, democratic principles, the rule of law, respect for human rights and humanitarian and forced displacement issues as well as the participation of civil society organizations in the development of Africa. Key mandates include promoting AU shared values; implementing AU instruments on governance, elections, democracy and humanitarian affairs; coordinating AU election

observation and monitoring missions; providing technical support to the electoral bodies; coordinating implementation of the African governance architecture and its platform; and implementing sustainable solutions to humanitarian and political crises, including through preventive diplomacy (African Union Hand Book, 2017).

As per Table 031; 81.5% (53) of the respondents responded Agree and the remaining 18.5% (12) of responded Strongly Agree AU's objectives consider striving for human right.

This implies that AU's objectives considers striving for human right.

4. AU advise member states for securing of Civil and Political Societies.

Table 032; Educational Lebel * AU advise member states for securing of Civil and Political Societies.

Count		AU advise member states for securing of Civil and Political Societies.		Total
		Agree	Strongly Agree	
Educational Lebel	BA Degree or Equivalent	1	2	3
	MA/MSc. Degree or Equivalent	30	27	57
	PhD. And Above	4	1	5
Total		35	30	65

Source; Survey Result

As per Table 032; 53.8% (35) of the respondents responded Agree and the reaming 46.2% (30) of the respondents Strongly Agree for the query AU advise member states for securing of Civil and Political Societies.

This implies that the respondents believe that AU advise member states for securing of Civil and Political Societies.

CHAPTER FIVE

Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusions

Based on the respondents' response derived from the query the researcher after analyzing the tallied analysis have put his conclusion and recommendation here under.

AU played role for Securing Human Security towards its member states, i.e. AU has given encouraging emphasis to secure Economic Security towards member states' food Policy, AU has focused and assist for the member states to sustain food security, AU has concerned and strived for the good of Community Security of member states. Health Security has been addressed by AU member states, AU is motivated in sustaining Environmental security of member states. AU has adherence in advancing Personal Security/ Human right of member states citizens, AU has firm interest to sustain Political Security within its member states' in policy articulation and implementation.

There is interdependences between Human security on Political Security and Human security and Political security have impacts on African Union objectives, for member states of AU, internally political security must be secured first to sustain Human security, For better achieving of AU's established objectives, member states' implementation for Human Security has direct impact, Implementation of Political security within member states as their objective has impact for AU to pursue its objective, African Union should conduct Human Security Audit within member states'.

The interconnectedness of Political Security and African Union objectives affect African states and peoples, the wherewithal of rule of law within AU member states has impact in achieving AU's objectives, Political Security implementation fosters Freedom of Opinion and Expression of Member States Citizens, Free and Fair Election process of member states within their sovereign territory has impact on AU's objectives, Member states implementation of Human Right has positive impact for the achievements of AU objective.

African Union promotes Political Security towards member states, AU promote political security, through its policy articulation and implementation, towards its member states, AU should reconsider Personal/Human right within its member states and should monitor and report aggressively, Acknowledgment and providing protection for legal existence of member states NGO-Civil and Political society promote political security, AU's awareness creation for Culture of Peace promotes Political Security, AU's strive for democratic system and promotes Political Security of member states Citizens,

Some of AU's objectives that Hinders Political security articulation and implementation, member states lack determination and commitment for political security articulation and implementation within their sovereign territory is blurred, AU gives higher emphasis to political security as its objectives, AU's objectives are not only state centric they are also people centric, AU does consider Basic & Fundamental Human rights for member states citizens.

5.2. Recommendations

Considering the findings above, the researchers wish to make the following positive recommendation, which if taken in to consideration, might bring some positive changes to the current AU objectives implementation.

- AU should have to consider on Political Security to secure Human security, because states like African; pillars of the state these are economic, social and political activities have been monopolized by states state apparatus has been controlled and guided by central state's program, as a result, when political security gets secured aspects of Human Security will be secured, so, Human security starts with state leaders.
- AU should have to consider ways to implement beyond paper work, for the best of each and every member states and citizens for the applicability of Human Security, for its objectives.
- AU should have to put in to effect ways of articulation and implementation of democracy and democratic values for the best of present and future citizens' and national security.
- AU have to strive on the implementation of the rule of law and the sovereignty of justice of member states for the best of citizens.
- Rather than being concerned on stability of peace and security, AU should have to strive on Human Right, security of states in Africa failed because states failed to promote, protect human right specified under UDHR 1948.
- AU should have to concerned more on Culture of Peace to contain and deter conflict between and within states and societies.

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Appendix

Questionnaire Guide

Desalegn Tesfaye Sileshi (MPS student)

Indira Gandhi National Open University

School of Social Science

Department of Political science.

Dear Honorable Sir/Madam.

Greetings,

The aim of this questionnaire is to seek information regarding the Role of AU in Promoting Human Security towards its member States. The questionnaires were distributed to Political Affairs and Peace and Security departments are on the targeted list. Therefore, the information you provide in response to the items in the questionnaire will be used as part of the data needed for a study on *The Role of AU in Promoting Human Security towards its Member States*. The study specifically inquires *“The Role of AU in promoting Political Security towards its member states”*. Role

Your open and considerate responses are vital for the study. I would like to assure you that the information you provide will be accessible only to the academic purpose. Your involvement is regarded as a great input to the quality of the research results. Hence, I believe that you will enlarge your assistance by participating in the study. Thank you for your participation.

Kind regards,

Desalegn Tesfaye Sileshi.

Master of Political Science (Student).

Please put (X) mark next to each of your preference.

I. Demographic Profile.

Name of Country (Optional)			
A	Gender	Male	
		Female	
B	Educational level	Diploma or Equivalent (In _____)	
		BA Degree or Equivalent (In _____)	
		MA/Msc. Degree and above (In _____)	
		Ph.D. And Above (In _____)	
		If Other, Please Specify	
C	Experience (in years)	0-5	
		5-10	
		10-15	
		Above 15	

II. Research Questions.

(SA-Strongly Agree, A- Agree, UD- Undecided, DA- Disagree, SDA- Strongly Disagree)

A. What role did AU played for Securing Human Security towards its member states?

S.No.	Role played for Securing Human Security	SDA	DA	UD	A	SA
1.	AU has given encouraging emphasis to secure Economic Security towards member States food policy.					
2.	AU focused and assist for member states to sustain food security.					
3.	AU has concerned and strived for the good of Community Security of member states.					
4.	Health Security is chronic in AU member states.					
5.	AU is motivated in sustaining Environmental security of member states.					
6.	AU has adherence in advancing Personal Security/ Human right of member states citizens.					
7.	AU has firm interest to sustain Political Security within its member states` in policy articulation and implementation.					

B. What are the interdependences of Human security on Political Security and their impacts on African Union objectives?

S.No.	Interdependence of Human Security on Political Security and Their Impact on AU's Objectives.	SDA	DA	UD	A	SA
1.	For member states of AU, internally political security must be secured first to sustain Human security.					
2.	For better achieving of AU's established objectives, member states` implementation for Human Security has direct impact.					
3.	Implementation of Political security within member states as their objective has impact for AU to pursue its objective.					
4.	Africa Union should conduct Human Security Audit within member sates`.					

C. How does the interconnectedness of Political Security and Africa Union objectives affect African states and peoples?

S.No.	Political Security Implementation and AU Objectives their Effect on African States and Peoples.	SDA	DA	UD	A	SA
1.	The wherewithal of rule of law within AU member states has impact in achieving AU's objectives.					
2.	Political Security implementation fosters Freedom of Opinion and Expression of Member States Citizens.					
3.	Free and Fair Election process of member states within their sovereign territory has impact on AU's objectives.					
4.	Member states implementation of Human Right has positive impact for achievement AU objective.					

D. How does Africa Union promote Political Security towards member states?

S.No.	Ways of Promoting Political Security.	SDA	DA	UD	A	SA
1.	AU promote political security, through its policy articulation and implementation, towards its member states.					
2.	AU should reconsider Personal/Human right within its member states and should monitor and report aggressively.					
3.	Acknowledgment and providing protection for legal existence of member states NGO-Civil and Political society promote political security.					
4.	AU's awareness creation for Culture of Peace promotes Political Security.					
5	AU's strive for democratic system and promotes Political Security of member states Citizens.					

E. What hinders for political security articulation and implementation as part of AU objectives?

S.No.	Hindrance for Political Security articulation and implementation.	SDA	DA	UD	A	SA
1.	Member states lacks determination and commitment for political security articulation and implementation within their sovereign territory.					
2.	AU gives higher emphasis to political security as its objectives.					
3.	AU's objectives are mostly state centric.					
4.	AU does not consider Basic & Fundamental Human rights for member states citizens.					

F. What are Political Security features those are mostly in line with African Unions core values?

S.No.	Political security and AU core values.	SDA	DA	UD	A	SA
1.	Sustaining of Democracy within member states are among the core values of AU.					
2.	AU strives for citizens right to participate in the decision-making process of their respective state					
3.	AU determined to monitor UDHR's package implementations of member states.					
4.	Equality before law, equal access for economic and political fora for member states` citizens has correlation to AU's core values.					

G. How does AU design to address political security proliferation towards member states?

S.No.	Ways for Political Security Proliferation by AU to member states	SDA	DA	UD	A	SA
1.	AU has interest for rule of law for citizens to member state harmonization.					
2.	AU inclined to advances democracy and its attributes within member states.					
3.	AU's objectives considers to strive for human right.					
4.	AU advise member states for securing of Civil and Political Societies.					

III. Open-ended Questions

1. In your opinion, how does AU promote Human Security towards its member states?

2. Do you believe AU's focus for political security has impact in promoting Human security?

Note: - If you have any comment please specify!

Thanks for your time and Responses!