PEACE KEEPING PRACTICES AND SECURITY PROMOTION IN AFRICA A CASE OF RWANDA'S PEACEKEEPERS IN DARFUR

Catherine GATETE^{1*}, Mercyline KAMANDE²,

¹ School of Social Sciences, Security Studies and Criminology, International Peace and Conflict Resolution, Mount Kenya University, Kigali, Rwanda,

²Mount Kenya University

***Corresponding Author: -**

Abstract: -

The persistence of peacekeeping missions in Africa, sustains the western grasp of Africa as a continent of violence, war and victimization of civilians in terms of security and sometimes the poverty of Africa is also attributed to poor security. Thus, the researcher conducted a study to determine the role of peacekeeping practices in promoting security in Africa with reference to Rwanda's peacekeepers in Darfur. Descriptive research design was applied to a sample of 194 out of 249 people of target population using Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table, and to select the sample size of respondents the researcher used stratified sampling technique. The research employed interview guides and questionnaires as data collection instruments from 194 respondents whereby 190 of respondents who are troops and staff officers were given questionnaires and 4 experts were interviewed and later data collected were analyzed in SPSS version 21.0 with consideration of Likert scale data analysis procedure. The results have indicated that a total mean was 3.969 which tends towards agree which implies that peacekeeping practices contribute on conflict settlement in Africa with specific consideration of Rwanda's peacekeepers in Darfur. Lastly, the results of correlation analysis have proven prove a positive and significant relationship between peacekeeping practices and security promotion because all calculated p-values are lesser than 0.01 level of significance; for instance the positive and significant relationship between civilian protection and reduction of violence ($p=0.744$ and $\text{sig}=0.00$), between civilian protection and conflict settlement ($p=0.751$ and $\text{sig}=0.00$). The regression results of the relationship between civilian protection and reduction of violence ($b=0.414$ and $p=0.00$), burden sharing and reduction of violence ($b=0.228$ and $p=0.002$), and promotion of human rights and reduction of violence ($b=0.203$ and $p=0.005$) proved that peacekeeping practices and reduction of violence in Darfur has a positive and significant relationship. Thus, the researcher has made the recommendation to a number of actors in the field of study such as UN, peacekeepers, governments of peacekeepers and local leaders and civilians in Darfur to be part and parcel of peacekeeping and security promotion process because these require collaboration between those actors. There researcher also recommended that the African should be the first ones to ensure peace and security in Africa because they are the only ones who know their differences.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The failure of the United Nations to protect civilians against the armed groups and civil wars in early 1990s have given the peacekeeping practices around the globe a new priority and intervention that allows peacekeepers to use force if required as per mandate (UN, 2015). The report of the United Nations (2014) states that peacekeeping practices have encompassed new mandates that consists use of use in order to shield and protect the civilians, which on the other hand promotes respect for human rights in unsecured areas.

The practices of peacekeeping determine the effect of armed conflict on the state's security. They were well observed by the whole world after the failures of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Rwanda. These failures have led the UN to shift its 90% of mandates to encompass the use of force to shield and protect the civilians and amplify security promotion through stopping the violence conducted by armed groups against civilians. Numerous empirical studies have stated that peacekeeping is not statistically significant to civil wars and insecurities in Africa (Miller, 2014; and Walter, 2015). The few comparative investigations that were conducted in relation to peacekeeping practices and security promotion in Africa have revealed that peacekeeping missions are not efficient to halt the security problems of Africa; rather Africans themselves can sort out their differences and own problems.

Numerous empirical literatures in this context of peacekeeping practice and security in Africa admit that peacekeeping missions have continued to fail and indicate Africa as a continent of conflict (Miller, 2014); no power sharing, and no respect for human rights, victimization of civilians and persistence of war outcomes in form of poverty (Caplan & Hoeffler, 2017). Other literatures stipulate that it is the same continent where peacekeepers face a lot of challenges to bring about peace and security (William, 2017).

Despite the effort of hybrid AU and UN peacekeeping missions in Darfur.

Literatures and reports show that peace is not yet fully ensured because peacekeeping forces are not intended to tackle the root causes of fighting and the reality that some peacekeepers do not intend to promote human rights, halt of violence and victimization of civilians in Africa due to personal gains. It is also extensively recounted that peacekeeping practices and operations should be a section of high quality political approach and peace system that enhance promotion of security, not a substitute for personal gain of peacekeepers' countries. In this context, the researcher wants to assess the role of peacekeeping practices in promotion of security in Africa in terms of violence reduction towards civilians, warfare agreement and peacebuilding capabilities in Darfur.

1.1 Objectives of the study 1.1.1 General objective

The general objective of this study was to determine the role of peacekeeping practices in promoting security in Africa with reference to Rwanda's Peacekeepers in Darfur.

1.1.2 Specific objectives

- (i) To examine peacekeeping practices that are applied by Rwanda's peacekeepers in promoting peace – building capabilities in Africa with reference to Darfur;
- (ii) To assess the contribution of peacekeeping practices on conflict settlement in Africa with specific consideration of Rwanda's peacekeepers in Darfur;
- (iii) To determine the relationship between peacekeeping practices and promotion of security in Africa with reference to Darfur.

2. Review of Literature

2.1. Empirical Review

The previous researchers have agreed that United Nations peacekeeping has significant and positive effect on security promotion in terms of reducing death, civilian casualties, managing conflict situations, stability and quality of security governance (Schiel, *et al.*, 2020, and Brosig & Sempijja, 2018). However, some of the studies have indicated that the success of peacekeeping mission is very dependent to peacekeeping practices, intentions of the peacekeepers, the mission and mandate of peacekeepers because the findings of Freedman (2018) have revealed that UN peacekeepers also commit crimes such as sexual abuse that hinder security promotion.

Current researchers agreed that the measurement of the troops and the range of missions may additionally limit violence against civilians. However, others argue that the variant of the mission stage in the troops of the United Nation missions that has shown a significant effect on handling issues of violence. In this way, focusing on troop preference helps to equip peacekeepers with heavy machines and military logistics and reform large troops which are well trained and deployed to promote security and effectiveness of peacekeeping missions (Athambawa & Mohammed, 2019).

Empirical literature have in addition highlighted that UN peacekeepers are professional and experts in creating zones free of war fighting parties to reinforce ceasefire and enhance peace agreements (Hultman, *et al.*, 2013). Together, deterrence, buffer zones and higher surveillance, along with political and diplomatic pressure, and peacekeeping missions play a significant role in reducing the violence that can be committed by the rebels or government against civilians (Schiel, *et al.*, 2020). The empirical data have shown that more than 70 intra-states were fought between 1991 to 2010 which have violated the rights of women and children and many have lost their lives which make peacekeeping practices insignificant for African conflicts (Brosig & Sempijja, 2018). The findings of the same study of Brosig and Sempijja (2018) have also shown that the security of Africa is still dependable on colonial master powers like UK and France who continue to send troops to United Nations missions in their former colonies for the reason of only protecting their gains which can never promote peace and security in Africa.

Other empirical studies have revealed that political will, effective management of conflict, troop deployment and force training that contributed to initiating institutions concerning peace and security in many parts of the world (Athambawa & Mohammed, 2019). The study of Hegree *et al.* (2018) have revealed the effect of peacekeeping practices as sustainable and reduce the lethality of ongoing conflict, increase the channels of conflict resolution and prevent contagion to neighboring countries.

There are an increased variety of troops; however, improvements in the mission have an insignificant impact on the reduction of violence against civilians. The pride of peacekeeping troops and the violence towards civilians describe peacekeeping as the technical and non-technical overall performance in terms of peacekeeping operations and political will that fulfills the mandate of UN peacekeeping missions without considering the size of the troops. The non-technical and technical factors of peacekeeping missions are typically the main attributes to ensure successful peacekeeping missions (Schiel, *et al.*, 2020). Thus, those factors encompass training of peacekeeping personnel, military equipment, such as weapons, uniforms, helicopters as means of transport or heavy military vehicles as factors that enhance the success of peacekeeping missions in promoting security.

Another study have argued that peacekeeping missions with troops of higher and middle class have capacity to guard civilians due to the fact that they are well armored with logistics and administration that harasses the conflict parties (Hultman, *et al.*, 2013). Specifically, rather excessive troops are greater profitable at deterring one's violence and actors of non-state to ensure a zone of safety between the conflicting parties to strengthen the agreements of ceasefire and peace that stops violence and the effect of rebellious actions to the government. Peacekeeping missions can deter fighting actors who seek to violate the rights of the civilians. The strategic move against violence is the ability of fighting actors to enhance peacekeeping missions are honestly greater unstable to combat events, as they serve as a response to the attention of civilians through the use of fighting parties. Therefore, the viability of peacekeeping missions to deter assaults will extend combatant charges for peace building functionality to a higher degree than the responses of peacekeeping missions in controlling the conflict.

Brosig (2017) analyzed African politics when it comes to African security issues. He stipulated that while many scholars view United Nations peacekeeping as an apolitical exercise that seeks to provide security in the areas of conflict. However, this is difficult due to the fact that peacekeeping now does not absolutely structure the country wide policy to ensure security in

African states, rather to get political interest or some amounts of money from a mission that, is why African states now form the majority of the uniformed personnel in United Nations peacekeeping missions. The study of Kathman and Melin (2016) has additionally shown that states embroiled in an ongoing competition with other state in the international system that provides additional personnel to ongoing missions. This study has also revealed that regimes concerned about coups attempts which raised the deployment of peacekeeping operations.

Empirically, Meger (2010) stated that most countries in Africa participate in peacekeeping missions and operations due to wealth-seeking behavior rather than promoting security and working to decrease crimes and violations in Africa. It focuses on security sector reform policies across Africa to assist an accelerated interest in the local context of African states. The regional security acquires the features of donor - stimulated interest rather than promoting the mandate of peacekeeping mission which is to ensure the environment free of violence against civilians and of course the protection of those in danger or in areas of conflicting parties.

The study of Gelot (2017) turns the reader's interest in understanding the priority of African actors regarding protecting the civilians in their regional safety practices. Thus, the introduction of peacekeeping missions has improved the security of Africans. Galot (2017) have also suggested other strategies to ensure civil security by militarized and armored personnel who participate in decreasing crimes against humanity and other violence. In this way, Gelot's contribution to this collection emphasizes the significance of the African collaboration in regards to safety and security that enhance security in Africa and the globe as a whole.

2.2 Research Gap

The empirical results revealed that United Nations peacekeeping has a positive significant impact on reduction of violence in terms of death and civilian casualties, managing conflict situations, stability and quality of security governance (Schiel, *et al.*, 2020, and Brosig & Sempijja, 2018). However, the results of the other researchers such as Freedman (2018) have revealed that UN peacekeepers also commit crimes such as sexual that hinder security promotion. Though, at the end, most of the empirical studies show that peacekeeping missions contribute to security promotion. Most of the previous studies have given less attention to the role of peacekeeping practices in promoting security in Africa.

The empirical literatures have also highlighted that quality of peacekeepers are better geared up and better informed to create protection zones between activities in fighting and to exhibit excessive fires and peace agreements at the same time with deterrence, protection zones and greater control, which consists of larger Genius and diplomatic pressure, extend the costs for unilateral violence and restriction its benefits to rebels and governments, quicker or later reduce the ambitions of rebels and governments on civilians (Schiel, *et al.*, 2020). However, much of empirical literature has not mentioned the role of peacekeeping in stabilizing security in terms of protecting the civilians through formation of buffer zones.

Other results revealed that political willingness contributes to the deployment of troops, coaching and business enterprise of forces (Freedman, 2018). However, the outcomes recommend that they are now not driven by using resolution results and the security of civilians due to the fact peacekeeping troops is not supposed to halt fighting issues. Peacekeeping operations gained clarification of their violence-reduction impact and to the query of why giant or number peacekeeping troops are not typically capable to stop violence towards civilians although peacekeeping officers have lengthy demands that global areas with greater superior marine science make bigger contributions to United Nations peacekeeping

operations. Thus, it is relevant to study the practices of these peacekeeping missions to see how they can promote security in Africa.

The previous studies revealed there is an increase in numbers of peacekeepers enhancing upgrades in mission exceptional which have a considerably large effect on lowering the price of violence in opposition to civilians (Brosig & Sempijja, 2018). The stunning peacekeeping troops and violence as opposed to the excellence of civilian peacekeeping troops is described as the technical and personal capability of a peace operation as accurate as their political statistics to fulfill its mandate regardless of the size of the troops. However, this study has not considered the role of African such as Rwandan peacekeepers in ensuring security in Africa.

Numerous studies conducted in this field of study that is related to peacekeeping and security in Africa argues that peacekeeping missions with a magnificent higher common troop are better able to protect civilians because of the reality that they are better equipped, each logistically and politically, to thwart the use of unilateral violence by way of struggle events. However, most of these studies have given less attention to the role of peacekeeping practices in promoting security of Africa.

3. Materials and Methods

The research used descriptive research design to collect both qualitative and quantitative data from the field using a mixed approach of data collection. The researcher sent questionnaires to be filled by Rwandan Peacekeepers who were coming from Darfur to give on international experience of keeping peace missions. The researcher selected a number of respondents from 249 Rwandan Peacekeepers in Darfur using Krejcie and Morgan (1970) Table with precision level of 5%, and stratified random sampling technique. Hence, the number of respondents was 194 participants including 166 troops, 24 staff officers and 4 experts. Stratified random sampling was applied in this study because the sample of this study is divided into strata of troops, staff officers and experts.

The primary information was collected using questionnaires that were given to 190 participants including troops and staff officers who were in Covid – 19 Isolation camp in Kirehe District (Eastern Province) right from Darfur. The researcher also conducted interview with 4 experts at the field. This method of data collection was applied only to 4 respondents of the study to capture the clear picture with more detailed information regarding experience learnt in Darfur by Rwandan Peacekeepers in regard to their peacekeeping practices and promotion of security in Africa.

Data collection procedure entailed administering the questionnaire by sending online questionnaires to the respondents who are currently operating in peacekeeping missions in Darfur and interview the relevant people who are expected to give more detailed information on Rwanda' peacekeepers experience in Darfur. The filled and returned questionnaire were edited, cleaned and coded for data entry in SPSS version 21.0.

These collected data were processed in SPSS Version 21.0 to analyze and produce inferential statistics that was presented in descriptive statistics, frequency tables, correlation and regression tables indicating the relationship between peacekeeping missions and security in Africa with reference to learnt experience of Rwanda's peacekeepers in Darfur. The research used the regression model $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta$. Where β_0 represents constant, whereas β_1 , β_2 , and β_3 represents regression coefficients while X_1 , X_2 , X_3 represents subvariables of peacekeeping practices which are civilian protection, burden sharing and promotion of human rights respectively.

Since, data of this study are largely qualitative in nature. There was a need to apply a reduction method applied for Likert scale questions by finding the interval between the highest score and the lowest score; meaning the range was equal to highest score minus lowest to convert Likert scale scores into three scales.

4. Research Findings

4.1 Peacekeeping practices that are applied by Rwanda's peacekeepers in promoting peace – building capabilities in Africa with reference to Darfur

Table 4. 1: Civilians Protections

Statement regarding protection of 5 civilians	4	3	2	1	Mean	Std.
I monitor incidents that involve loss of live and injury to civilians	80(41.2%)	68(35.1%)	23(11.9%)	14(7.2%)	9(4.6%)	4.010 1.115
I escort and ensure safe and unhindered humanitarian access	78(40.2%)	67(34.5%)	24(12.4%)	15(7.7%)	10(5.2%)	3.969 1.142
I protect civilians against physical harm	77(39.7%)	68(35.1%)	24(12.4%)	15(7.7%)	10(5.2%)	3.963 1.139
I prevent and respond to sexual violence	79(40.7%)	66(34.0%)	24(12.4%)	15(7.7%)	10(5.2%)	3.974 1.144
I facilitate distribution of humanitarian assistance	79(40.7%)	67(34.5%)	23(11.9%)	15(7.7%)	10(5.2%)	3.979 1.142
I secure refugee camps and people living in them	77(39.7%)	70(36.1%)	25(12.9%)	12(6.2%)	10(5.2%)	3.989 1.115
I create conducive environment for refugee and facilitate voluntarily repatriation	79(40.7%)	66(34.0%)	24(12.4%)	15(7.7%)	10(5.2%)	3.974 1.144
Total mean					3.979	

Source: Primary Data, 2021

The Table 4.1 presents the Likert scale data collected from the field using a scale of 5 point from strongly agree to strongly disagree. The results show that mean = 4.010 and std. = 1.115 with 80(41.2%) of total respondents strongly agreed that they monitored incidents that involve loss of live and injury to civilians. The mean = 3.969 and std. = 1.142 with 78(40.2%) of total respondents strongly agreed that they escorted and ensured safe and unhindered humanitarian access. The mean = 3.963 and std. =1.139 with 77(39.7%) of total respondents strongly agreed that they protected civilians against physical harm. The mean = 3.974 and std. =1.144 with 79(40.7%) of total respondents strongly agreed that they prevented and responded to sexual violence.

The mean = 3.979 and std. =1.142 with 79(40.7%) of total respondents strongly agreed they facilitated distribution of humanitarian assistance. The mean = 3.989 and std. =1.115 with 77(39.7%) of total respondents strongly agreed that they secured refugee camps and people living in them. The mean = 3.974 and std. =1.144 with 79(40.7%) of total respondents agreed that they create conducive environment for refugee and facilitate voluntarily repatriation. The overall perception of the respondents has total mean of 3.979 showing the strong tendency toward agree which confirms that protections of civilians is among the peacekeeping practices applied by Rwanda's peacekeepers to promote peace building capabilities as an indicators of security promotion in Africa specifically in Darfur.

In an interview conducted on 10th May 2021 with one of the expert from Rwanda's peacekeepers from Darfur stated in his own words: "as peacekeepers our primary priority was to protect the civilians and their properties. To protect civilians as Rwanda's peacekeepers we do understand it very well because we experience its consequences after the failure of MINUAR to protect civilian during genocide against Tutsi in Rwanda. Peace building capabilities and looking for information on what can threat the security of civilians have become the cornerstone of our successful mission in Darfur until 31st November 2020 when the mission closed and we remained protecting UN personnel and equipment. Thus, peace building capabilities and well conducted intelligence promotes security".

The studies conducted by previous researchers such as Schiel *et al.*, (2020), and Brosig & Sempijja, (2018) have asserted that United Nations peace building capabilities has a significant and positive effect on securing civilians and promoting security in terms of reducing the number of civilian casualties, reducing deaths, managing conflict situations and ensuring stability and quality of security governance. Thus, the findings of this study are supported by these two studies of Schiel *et al.*, (2020), and Brosig and Sempijja (2018), which implies that peace building capabilities promote security in Africa.

Table 4. 2: Burden Sharing

Statement	burden	5	4	3	2	1	Mean	Std.
sharing during peacekeeping								
I participate in restoring the state's ability to provide security		78(40.2%)	66(34.0%)	25(12.9%)	15(7.7%)	10(5.2%)	3.963	1.144
I get involve in maintain public order		77(39.7%)	66(34.0%)	29(14.9%)	12(6.2%)	10(5.2%)	3.969	1.123
I participate in strengthening the rule of law		77(39.7%)	67(34.5%)	24(12.4%)	15(7.7%)	11(5.7%)	3.948	1.159
I get involved in supporting the emergence of legitimate political institutions		81(41.8%)	64(33.0%)	24(12.4%)	15(7.7%)	10(5.2%)	3.984	1.149
I participate in promotion of social and economic recovery		78(40.2%)	66(34.0%)	24(12.4%)	15(7.7%)	11(5.7%)	3.953	1.161
Total Mean							3.963	

Source: Primary Data, 2021

The Table 4.2 presents Likert scale data of 5 points from to very great extent to not sure on perception of applying burden sharing in peacekeeping practices to enhance security promotion in Darfur. The results indicate that mean = 3.984 and std. = 1.149 with 81(41.8%) of total respondents asserted that they got involved in supporting the emergence of legitimate political institutions to a very great extent. The mean = 3.953 and std. =1.161 with 78 (40.2%) of total respondents asserted that they participated in promotion of social and economic recovery to a very great extent. The mean = 3.963 and std. =1.144 with 78(40.2%) of total respondents asserted that they participate in restoring the state's ability to provide security to a very great extent.

The mean = 3.948 and std. =1.159 with 77(39.7%) of total respondents asserted that they participated in strengthening the rule of law to a very great extent. The mean = 3.969 and std. =1.123 with 77(39.7%) of total respondents asserted that they got involve in maintain public order to a very great extent. The overall perception of the respondents has a total mean of 3.963 which tends to agree which affirms that burden sharing was applied by Rwanda's peacekeepers to enhance security promotion in Africa specifically in Darfur.

In another interview conducted on 10th May 2021 with interviewee who is a experts has stated that they know all the problems that are related to ethnic conflicts within the country as Rwanda's peacekeepers who experienced them but now they have managed to control and cease issues related to ethnicity and now Rwanda is exemplary in unity and reconciliation and we have reached the level of participating in UN peacekeeping missions. This has given them the

opportunity to teach them about unity and reconciliation. He stated in his own word that: *“Peacekeeping is naturally a burden sharing task that require the peacekeeper to be in the shoes of the victims mostly the civilians who are in areas of conflict. Our experience as Rwandans firstly who experienced the same and UN peacekeepers burden sharing has played a great role in enhancing security of the civilians in Darfur”*.

The study of Kathman and Melin (2016) stipulated that African states shows political interests and some amounts of money that they get from the missions rather than sharing the burden with the fellow conflicting states in solving African problems that is why African states now form the majority of the uniformed personnel in United Nations peacekeeping missions. Thus, the results of this study are not supported by the findings of Kathman and Melin (2016) who sees African peacekeepers as only interested in money and other political interests when the results show that Rwanda’s peacekeepers has that sympathy of burden sharing during their mission of peacekeeping in Darfur.

Table 4. 3: Promotion of Human Rights

Statement regarding	5	4	3	2	1	Mean	Std.
promotion of human rights							
I monitor promotion of human rights	80(41.2%)	66(34.0%)	26(13.4%)	12(6.2%)	10(5.2%)	4.000	1.124
I participate in encouraging organization of elections	78(40.2%)	67(34.5%)	24(12.4%)	15(7.7%)	10(5.2%)	3.969	1.142
I participate in disarmament operations	77(39.7%)	67(34.5%)	24(12.4%)	15(7.7%)	11(5.7%)	3.948	1.159
I escort human right activists	77(39.7%)	68(35.1%)	26(13.4%)	12(6.2%)	11(5.7%)	3.969	1.137
I participate in promotion of gender equality	77(39.7%)	67(34.5%)	24(12.4%)	15(7.7%)	11(5.7%)	3.948	1.159
I participate in enhancing respect for civilian’s dignity	77(39.7%)	67(34.5%)	24(12.4%)	15(7.7%)	11(5.7%)	3.948	1.159
Total mean						3.963	

Source: Primary Data, 2021

The Table 4.3 presents the Likert scale data collected on participation in promoting human rights to ensure security in Darfur by a scale point of 5 to 1 whereby 5 stands for strongly agree and 1 stands for strongly disagree. The results demonstrate that mean = 4.000 and std. = 1.124 with 80(41.2%) of total respondents strongly agreed that they monitored promotion of human rights. The mean = 3.969 and std. = 1.142 with 78(40.2%) of total respondents strongly agreed that they participated in encouraging organization of elections. The mean = 3.948 and std. = 1.159 with 77(39.7%) of total respondents strongly agreed that they participated in disarmament operations.

The mean = 3.969 and std. = 1.137 with 77(39.7%) of total respondents strongly agreed that they escorted human right activists. The mean = 3.948 and std. = 1.159 with 77(39.7%) of total respondents strongly agreed they participated in promotion of gender equality. The mean = 3.948 and std. = 1.159 with 77(39.7%) of total respondents strongly agreed that they participate in enhancing respect for civilian’s dignity. The total mean of 3.963 confirms that human rights promotions were applied in peacekeeping practices by Rwanda’s peacekeepers to promote security in Africa specifically in Darfur.

In an interview conducted on 12th May 2021 with one of the experts on their participation in enhancing promotion of human rights. He stated that: *“We conducted seminars and field visits that teach the civilians about their rights of course due to poor infrastructure in the areas of Darfur visiting people in their own locations was a bot very difficult but we made sure we meet the civilians with few local and international NGO’s and teach them about their rights”*. He also mentioned that *due poverty in the province of Darfur there is no school and hospitals. It is difficult to teach some of the illiterate people about their rights and for those who experience violence there are no hospitals to treat them on time despite the assistance of UN personnel and other international NGO’s with expertise in medical field”*.

The results of the study have shown that human rights promotion was applied in peacekeeping practices by Rwanda’s peacekeepers to promote security which is supported by the study of Gelot (2017) who asserted that the priority of African actors in protecting the civilians improved human rights and the security of Africans. His study has also suggested other strategies to ensure civilian security by militarized and armed personnel which decrease crimes against humanity and violation of human rights.

4.2 Contribution of peacekeeping practices on conflict settlement in Africa with specific consideration of Rwanda's peacekeepers in Darfur

Table 4. 4: Conflict Settlement

Statement regarding conflict settlement	5	4	3	2	1	Mean	Std.
I participate in deciding possible non-violent alternatives	77(39.7%)	67(34.5%)	24(12.4%)	15(7.7%)	11(5.7%)	3.948	1.159
I participate in reducing vulnerability to conflict trigger	77(39.7%)	69(35.6%)	24(12.4%)	15(7.7%)	9(4.6%)	3.979	1.119
I participate in preventing harmful violent responses	79(40.7%)	68(35.1%)	24(12.4%)	15(7.7%)	8(4.1%)	4.005	1.103
I get involved I reducing conflict tensions	77(39.7%)	68(35.1%)	26(13.4%)	12(6.2%)	11(5.7%)	3.969	1.137
I participate in enhancing society's capacity to prevent violence	77(39.7%)	67(34.5%)	24(12.4%)	15(7.7%)	11(5.7%)	3.948	1.159
Total mean						3.969	

Source: Research Data, 2021

The Table 4.4 presents the Likert scale data of 5 point from strongly agree to strongly disagree on participation in conflict settlement to ensure security promotion in Darfur. The results have shown that mean = 4.005 and std. = 1.103 with 79(40.7%) of total respondents strongly agreed that they participated in preventing harmful violent responses. The mean = 3.948 and std. = 1.159 with 77(39.7%) of total respondents strongly agreed that they participated in deciding possible non-violent alternatives.

The mean = 3.979 and std. = 1.119 with 77(39.7%) of total respondents strongly agreed that they participated in reducing vulnerability to conflict trigger. The mean = 3.969 and std. = 1.137 with 77(39.7%) of total respondents strongly agreed that they got involved in reducing conflict tensions. The mean = 3.948 and std. = 1.159 with 77(39.7%) of total respondents strongly agreed they participated in enhancing society's capacity to prevent violence. The total mean of 3.969 tends towards agree which implies that peacekeeping practices contribute on conflict settlement in Africa with specific consideration of Rwanda's peacekeepers in Darfur.

In an interview with one of the experts from Rwanda's peacekeepers which took place on 14th May 2021, the interviewee told me that as peacekeepers are guided by chapters, the Rwanda's peacekeepers in Darfur were in chapter 7 which allowed them to shoot in case of self-defense while defending the civilians. He stated in his own word: *"as Rwanda's peacekeepers we were there for civilians, most the females and black skinned people because they are more discriminated and oppressed in Darfur. Conflict settlement in Darfur was a long process which involve even to ensure that the rebels 'Djandjawidi' feared to harass the civilians knowing the Rwanda's peacekeepers are near through this respect and dignity acquired by Rwanda's peacekeepers; they facilitate us to enhance conflict settlement and ensure security promotion in Darfur"*.

The study of Brosig (2017) analyzed African politics when it comes to African security issues and he asserted that UN peacekeeping is a political exercise that seeks to provide security in areas of conflict but it is difficult to ensure so because peacekeeping does not structure and apply the appropriate policy to enhance conflict settlement in Africa. This shows that the study of Brosig (2017) contradicts the findings of the study which proved that peacekeeping practices contribute to settlement of conflict in Africa with specific consideration of Rwanda's peacekeepers in Darfur.

Table 4. 5: Peace Building Capabilities

Statements on peace-building capabilities	5	4	3	2	1	Mean	Std.
I have capacity to track conflict drives	77(39.7%)	68(35.1%)	24(12.4%)	15(7.7%)	10(5.2%)	3.963	1.139
I support capacities for peace	79(40.7%)	66(34.0%)	24(12.4%)	15(7.7%)	10(5.2%)	3.974	1.144
I have capacity to promote resource allocation	75(38.7%)	67(34.5%)	24(12.4%)	15(7.7%)	13(6.7%)	3.907	1.192
I have capacity to gather conflict data fairly and equitably	75(38.7%)	68(35.1%)	26(13.4%)	13(6.7%)	12(6.2%)	3.933	1.160
Total Mean						3.944	

Source: Research Data, 2021

The Table 4.5 presents the Likert scale data of 5 points from strongly agree to strongly disagree on peace building capabilities to ensure security promotion in Darfur. The results have demonstrated that mean = 3.974 and std. = 1.144 with 79(40.7%) of total respondents strongly agreed that they supported capacities for peace. The mean = 3.963 and std. = 1.139 with 77(39.7%) of total respondents strongly agreed that they have capacity to track conflict drives.

The mean = 3.907 and std. = 1.192 with 75(38.7%) of total respondents strongly agreed that they have capacity to promote resource allocation. The mean = 3.933 and std. = 1.160 with 75(38.7%) of total respondents strongly agreed that they

have capacity to gather conflict data fairly and equitably. The overall perception got a total mean of 3.944 tends to agree which implies that peacekeeping practices contribute on peace building capabilities to ensure security promotion in Darfur.

In an interview conducted on 14th May 2021 with one of the experts have stated that *“In order to enhance peace building capabilities, we put much effort in sensitization and mobilization about communal work so that they can themselves build their own infrastructures to promote social and economic development through what is known as quick impact projects where we built together schools, water pipes and stoves as initiatives of Rwandans. Thus, this helps in peace building process”*.

The results of this study stipulating peacekeeping practices contribute on peace building capabilities to ensure security promotion is supported by the study of Hultman, *et al.*, (2013) which asserts that the variability of peacekeeping missions to deter assaults extend combatant charges for peace building functionality to a higher degree than the responses of peacekeeping missions in controlling the conflict.

4.3 Relationship between peacekeeping practices and promotion of security in Africa with reference to Darfur

Table 4.6: Promotion of security in Africa

Statement regarding	5	4	3	2	1	Mean	Std.
reduction of violence							
I participate in enhancing stable peace for civilians by guarding them	77(39.7%)	67(34.5%)	24(12.4%)	15(7.7%)	11(5.7%)	3.948	1.159
I participate in reducing availability of harmful material among civilians	77(39.7%)	69(35.6%)	24(12.4%)	15(7.7%)	9(4.6%)	3.979	1.119
I get involved in reducing access to guns and weapons to civilian community	80(41.2%)	66(34.0%)	26(13.4%)	12(6.2%)	10(5.2%)	4.000	1.124
I participate in identification, caretaking and supporting victims	80(41.2%)	65(33.5%)	24(12.4%)	15(7.7%)	10(5.2%)	3.979	1.147
Total Mean						3.976	

Source: Research Data, 2021

The Table 4.6 presents the Likert scale data of 5 point of 5 as to a very great extent to 1 as not sure on the peacekeeping practices were used to ensure reduction of violence against civilians as to promote security in Africa. The results show that mean = 4.000 and std. =1.124 with 80 (41.2%) of total respondents stipulated that they got involved in reducing access to guns and weapons to civilian community to a very great extent and the mean = 3.979 and std. =1.147 with 80 (41.2%) of total respondents asserted that they participated in identification, caretaking and supporting victims to a very great extent.

The mean = 3.948 and std. =1.159 with 77 (39.7%) of total respondents asserted that they participated in enhancing stable peace for civilians by guarding them to a very great extent. The mean = 3.979 and std. =1.119 with 77 (39.7%) of total respondents that they participated in reducing availability of harmful material among civilians to a very great extent. The total mean of 3.976 confirms that peacekeeping practices were used by Rwanda's peacekeepers to ensure reduction of violence against civilians as to promote security in Africa.

The findings of this study asserts that peacekeeping practices were used by Rwanda's peacekeepers to ensure reduction of violence against civilians as to promote security in Africa which is contradicted by the findings asserting that the increase of troops and improvement in mission has an insignificant impact on the reduction of violence against civilians (Schiel, *et al.*, 2020).

Table 4.7: Correlation analysis between peacekeeping practices and security promotion

		Reduction of violence	of settlement	Conflict Peace capabilities	building
Civilian protection	Pearson Correlation	.744**	.751**	.770**	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	194	194	194	
Burden sharing	Pearson Correlation	.686**	.693**	.718**	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	194	194	194	
Human right promotion	Pearson Correlation	.675**	.682**	.708**	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	194	194	194	

**, Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Research Data, 2021

The results in Table 4.7 prove a positive and significant relationship between civilian protection and reduction of violence ($p=0.744$ and $\text{sig}=0.00$), between civilian protection and conflict settlement ($p=0.751$ and $\text{sig}=0.00$), between civilian protection and peace building capabilities (0.770 and $\text{sig}=0.00$), between burden sharing and reduction of violence ($p=.686$ and $\text{sig}=.000$), between burden sharing and conflict settlement ($p=.693$ and $\text{sig}=.000$), between burden sharing and peace building capabilities ($p=.718$ and $\text{sig}=.000$).

The results have also shown a positive and significant relationship between human right promotion and reduction of violence ($p=.675$ and $\text{sig}=.000$), between human right promotion and conflict settlement ($p=.682$ and $\text{sig}=.000$), between human right promotion and peace building capabilities ($p=.708$ and $\text{sig}=.000$) because all calculated p-values are less than 0.01 level of significance. Thus, implies that there is a positive and significant relationship between peacekeeping practices and security promotion in Africa with a case of Rwanda's peacekeepers in Darfur.

The findings of this study proves a positive and significant relationship between peacekeeping practices and security promotion which is supported by the studies of Schiel, *et al.*, (2020), and Brosig and Sempijja, (2018) which agreed that United Nations peacekeeping has significant and positive relationship on security promotion in terms of reducing death, civilian casualties, managing conflict situations, stability and quality of security governance.

Table 4. 8: Regression coefficients between peacekeeping practices and reduction of violence in Darfur

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.438	.169		2.593	.010
Civilian protection	.414	.079	.418	5.227	.000
Burden sharing	.228	.072	.230	3.158	.002
Human right promotion	.203	.072	.202	2.810	.005

right promotion .203 .072 .202 2.810 .005 a. Dependent Variable: Reduction of violence

Source: Research Data, 2021

The Table 4.8 demonstrates that all calculated significance levels are lesser than 0.05 which implies that peacekeeping practices have positive effect on reduction of violence in Darfur. The multiple regression analysis model as presented by $Y=\beta_0+\beta_1X_1+\beta_2X_2+\beta_3X_3+\beta$ has become $Y=0.438+0.414x_1+0.228x_2+0.203x_3$. The regression equation shows that there is a positive significant relationship between peacekeeping practices' predictors and reduction of violence in Darfur. Therefore, when the predictors of peacekeeping practices are held in relationship with reduction of violence; civilian protection and reduction of violence shows a significant and positive relationship ($b=0.414$ and $p=0.00$), burden sharing and reduction of violence has a positive and significant relationship with ($b=0.228$ and $p=0.002$), and promotion of human rights and reduction of violence has a positive and significant relation with ($b=0.203$ and $p=0.005$) which implies that peacekeeping practices and reduction of violence in Darfur has a positive and significant relationship.

The regression equation results proved a positive and significant relationship between peacekeeping practices and reduction of violence has a positive and significant relationship which is supported by the findings of the study of Schiel, *et al.* (2020) who asserted that peacekeeping missions play a significant role in reducing the violence that can be committed by the rebels or government against civilians.

The results of the study have revealed that peacekeeping practices and reduction of violence has a positive and significant relationship which is supported by the findings of the study of Hultman, *et al.*, (2013) strong military support and troops are profitable at deterring one's violence and actors of non-state to ensure areas of security between conflict parties to strengthen the agreements of ceasefire and peace building which stops violence against civilians.

Table 4. 9: Regression coefficients between peacekeeping practices and conflict settlement in Darfur

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.407	.167		2.437	.016
Civilian protection	.417	.078	.419	5.319	.000
Burden sharing	.233	.071	.233	3.260	.001
Human right promotion	.207	.071	.206	2.911	.004

a. Dependent Variable: Conflict settlement

Source: Research Data, 2021

The Table 4.9 have revealed that each calculated significance level is lesser than 0.05 level of significance, this implies that peacekeeping practices have positive and significant effect on conflict settlement as an indicator of security promotion in Darfur. The regression model as presented by $Y=\beta_0+\beta_1X_1+\beta_2X_2+\beta_3X_3+\beta$ has become $Y=0.407+0.417x_1+0.233x_2+0.207x_3$ conflict settlement. The regression equation proves that peacekeeping practices and conflict settlement in Darfur has a significant and positive relationship.

Therefore, when predictors of peacekeeping practices are held in relationship with conflict settlement; civilian protection and conflict settlement shows a significant and positive relationship ($b=0.417$ and $p=0.00$), burden sharing and conflict

settlement has a positive and significant relationship with ($b=0.233$ and $p=0.001$), and promotion of human rights and conflict settlement has a positive and significant relation with ($b=0.207$ and $p=0.004$) which implies that peacekeeping practices and conflict settlement in Darfur has a positive and significance relationship.

The results of this study proved that peacekeeping practices and conflict settlement has a positive and significant relationship which is supported by the study of Athambawa and Mohammed (2019) and the study of Hegree *et al.*, (2018) who argued that peacekeeping practices are suitable in reducing lethality of ongoing conflict and increase means for conflict resolution and prevent contagion or spread of the conflict to neighboring countries.

Table 4. 10: Regression coefficients between peacekeeping practices and peace building capabilities in Darfur

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.418	.160		2.606	.010
Civilian protection	.411	.075	.408	5.463	.000
Burden sharing	.256	.069	.254	3.739	.000
Human right promotion	.230	.068	.227	3.372	.001

a. Dependent Variable: Peace building capabilities

Source: Research Data, 2021

The Table 4.10 have revealed that each calculated significance level is lesser than 0.05 level of significance, this implies that peacekeeping practices have positive and significant effect on peace building capabilities as an indicator of security promotion in Darfur. The regression model as presented by $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta$ has become $Y = 0.418 + 0.411x_1 + 0.256x_2 + 0.230x_3$ peace building capabilities. The regression equation proves that peacekeeping practices and peace building capabilities in Darfur has a significant and positive relationship. Therefore, when predictors of peacekeeping practices are held in relationship with peace building capabilities; civilian protection and peace building capabilities shows a significant and positive relationship ($b=0.411$ and $p=0.00$), burden sharing and peace building capabilities has a positive and significant relationship with ($b=0.256$ and $p=0.00$), and promotion of human rights and peace building capabilities has a positive and significant relation with ($b=0.230$ and $p=0.001$) which implies that peacekeeping practices and peace building capabilities in Darfur has a positive and significance relationship.

The results of the study proved that a positive and significant relationship between peacekeeping practices and peace building capabilities which is supported by the results of the study of Hultman, *et al.*, (2013) who asserted that peacekeeping missions can deter fighting actors who seek to violate the rights of the civilians and strengthen the agreement of ceasefire and peace building to stop violations and enhance security promotion.

5.1 Conclusion

The results of current study proved that there is a In conclusion, for the first objective the results have shown total mean of 3.979 shows the overall perception of the respondents confirming protections of civilians is among the peacekeeping practices applied by Rwanda's peacekeepers to promote peace building capabilities as an indicators of security promotion in Africa specifically in Darfur. The same results also are supported by the study of Schiel *et al.*, (2020), and Brosig & Sempijja, (2018) have asserted that United Nations peace building capabilities has a significant and positive effect on securing civilians and promoting security. Thus it implies that peace building capabilities promote security in Africa.

For the second objective the results have indicated that a total mean was 3.969 which tends towards agree which implies that peacekeeping practices contribute on conflict settlement in Africa with specific consideration of Rwanda's peacekeepers in Darfur. However, the results of the study of Brosig and Sempijja (2018) contradicts the results of this study asserting that UN peacekeeping is a political exercise that seeks to provide security in areas of conflict but it is difficult to ensure so because peacekeeping does not structure and apply the appropriate policy to enhance conflict settlement in Africa.

Lastly, both the results of correlation analysis and regression analysis have proved a positive and significant relationship between peacekeeping practices and security project because all calculated p-values are lesser than 0.01 level of significance; and these results are supported by the studies of Schiel, *et al.*, (2020), and Brosig & Sempijja, (2018) which agreed that United Nations peacekeeping has significant and positive relationship on security promotion in terms of reducing death, civilian casualties, managing conflict situations, stability and quality of security governance.

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