



T.C.
CANKIRI KARATEKIN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
DEPARTMENT

**CONTRIBUTION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS TO
THE PROMOTION OF GLOBAL SECURITY,
GLOBALIZATION AND DEMOCRACY IN AFRICA**

AMINA MOHAMED MOUMIN

MASTER'S THESIS

Supervisor
Dr. Öğr.Üyesi Şuayip TURAN

Çankırı – 2023



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SCIENTIFIC ETHICS STATEMENT

In the process from the proposal stage to the conclusion of the study titled [Contribution of International Organizations to the Promotion of Global Security, Globalization and Democracy in Africa], which I prepared as a master's thesis, I carefully followed the academic ethics and rules that I obtained all the information in the thesis within the framework of academic ethics and tradition that I prepared in accordance with the rules of writing the thesis. I declare that I cited every citation as a reference and that the works I have benefited from are those shown in the bibliography.

09 / 06/ 2023

Signature

Amina Mohamed MOUMIN

THESIS ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL

ÇANKIRI KARATEKİN UNIVERSITY

TO THE DIRECTORATE OF THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

This study titled [Contribution of International Organizations to the Promotion of Global Security, Globalization and Democracy in Africa] prepared by [Amina Mohamed MOUMIN] was found successful [*unanimously*] as a result of the thesis defense held on [09 June 2023] and was accepted as a Master's thesis in the [*Political Science and International Relations (English) (Master's)*] by our jury.

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Title Name SURNAME

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PREFACE

While a thesis is inherently an individual endeavor, I acknowledge the numerous individuals who have crossed paths with me throughout my research journey, directly or indirectly. I would like to extend my deepest appreciation to my supervisor, Dr. Şuayip TURAN, for his unwavering trust, invaluable guidance, and continuous inspiration during these past years. I am grateful for the time he dedicated to assisting me in this research. I am also indebted to all my professors for their unwavering commitment to my education, both in the present and the future, and for their instrumental role in my achievements in my home nation of Djibouti. Additionally, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to my family for their unwavering belief in me and their constant support, as well as to my friends for their unwavering encouragement throughout this journey.

09/06/ 2023

Amina Mohamed MOUMIN

ABSTRACT

Thesis Title: Contribution of International Organizations to the Promotion of Global Security, Globalization and Democracy in Africa

Author of the Thesis: Amina Mohamed MOUMIN

Supervisor : Asst. Prof. Dr. Şuayip TURAN

Department : Political Science and International Relations

Type of Thesis : Master

Acceptance Date: 09.06.2023

This research investigates the impact of global organizations on the management of worldwide affairs and their involvement in enhancing Africa's security, advancement in a globalized world, and progress towards democracy. While the idea of combining global corporations with international legitimacy may be met with skepticism, international organizations have proven to be valuable actors in international affairs despite their flaws and susceptibility to political manipulation. These organizations play a pivotal role in planning, coordinating, and establishing a legal framework for operations that extend globally. They also contribute to security through peacekeeping operations, conflict resolution, and preventive diplomacy. Additionally, international organizations promote economic integration, trade liberalization, and investment initiatives in Africa, which foster sustainable development and poverty reduction. They also support democratic governance, human rights, and the strengthening of institutions and electoral processes. Collaborative efforts between international organizations and African nations are crucial to overcome challenges and advance peace, stability, and democratic progress in Africa. The main objective of this research is to examine the attributes and frameworks of international organizations in order to establish standards and guidelines for promoting peace, security, and stability in Africa. It highlights the significance of integrating democratic principles into the operations of these organizations.

Key terms: Democratic governance, Global integration, International institutions, Global harmony.

TURKISH ABSTRACT

Thesis Title : Uluslararası Örgütlerin Afrika'da Küresel Güvenlik, Küreselleşme ve Demokrasinin Desteklenmesine Katkısı

Author : Amina Mohamed Moumin
Supervisor : Dr. Öğr.Üyesi Şuayip TURAN
Department : Siyaset Bilimi ve Uluslararası İlişkiler
Thesis Type : Master's Thesis
Date : 09.06.2023

Bu çalışma, uluslararası kuruluşların küresel yönetimdeki rolünü ve Afrika'nın güvenliğine, küreselleşmesine ve demokratik gelişimine katkılarını araştırıyor. Küresel şirketleri uluslararası meşruiyetle birleştirme fikri şüpheyi karşılanabilirken, uluslararası kuruluşlar, kusurlarına ve siyasi manipülasyona açık olmalarına rağmen uluslararası ilişkilerde değerli aktörler olduklarını kanıtladılar. Bu kuruluşlar, küresel olarak yayılan operasyonlar için yasal bir çerçevenin planlanması, koordinasyonu ve oluşturulmasında çok önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Ayrıca barışı koruma operasyonları, çatışma çözümü ve önleyici diplomasi yoluyla güvenliğe katkıda bulunurlar. Ek olarak, uluslararası kuruluşlar, Afrika'da sürdürülebilir kalkınmayı ve yoksulluğun azaltılmasını destekleyen ekonomik entegrasyonu, ticaretin serbestleştirilmesini ve yatırım girişimlerini teşvik etmektedir. Ayrıca demokratik yönetimi, insan haklarını ve kurumların ve seçim süreçlerinin güçlendirilmesini desteklerler. Uluslararası kuruluşlar ve Afrika ülkeleri arasındaki işbirlikçi çabalar, zorlukların üstesinden gelmek ve Afrika'da barışı, istikrarı ve demokratik ilerlemeyi ilerletmek için çok önemlidir. Bu çalışma, Afrika'da küresel barış, güvenlik ve istikrar için normlar ve ilkeler oluşturmak üzere uluslararası kuruluşların özelliklerini ve yapılarını keşfetmeyi amaçlıyor ve demokratik ilkeleri işleyişlerine dahil etmenin önemini vurguluyor.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Demokrasi, Küreselleşme, Uluslararası Örgütlenme ve Dünya Barışı

ABBREVIATIONS

AWA	West African Art
EU	European Union
CCI	Cultural and Creative Industries
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICJ	International Court of Justice
IGADD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IGOs	Intergovernmental Organizations
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IO	International Organization
IRC	International Regulatory Cooperation
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LON	League of Nations
OACPS	Organization of African, Caribbean, and Pacific States
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
VET	Vocational Education and Training
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
WB	World Bank

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CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

Since the 19th century, international organizations have been in existence, but their significance and proliferation reached their peak during the latter half of the 20th century. Presently, there are only a limited number of international organizations, ranging from the United Nations, an intergovernmental body with substantial political responsibilities, to smaller technical committees established by neighboring countries, such as bilateral river commissions. According to North (1990), international institutions and organizations can be distinguished. An institution refers to a formal or informal norm or custom that governs social interactions. For example, the international gold standard is an institution where each country's unit of account is based on the weight of gold and is connected to other nations through a predetermined exchange rate. Another example is diplomatic protocol, which outlines the responsibilities of ambassadors. On the other hand, organizations are consciously formed entities consisting of individuals who come together to pursue a shared objective. However, this does not imply that they effectively collaborate to achieve that objective or that the organization's original goal still exists, even if it is only on paper (Foreman-Peck, 2000). States typically relied on the professionalism and ability of international organizations to establish, choose, and implement agreed policies. Of course, this brings up issues of legitimacy and accountability, but these issues rather than purely legal ones. Despite their significance, associations were established among these organizations to fulfill specific duties, leading to the establishment of permanent organs for their operations.

1.1. Background of Studies

In recent decades, international organizations have experienced a growth in influence and have become less reliant on the leadership of individual member states. These organizations are gaining increasing prominence, evident in the extent to which national governments support majority rule and delegate authority to independent institutions to act on their behalf (Lenz, 2017). Considering the shared risks involved, it is necessary to recognize that the globalization of risks has resulted in the formation of a global community that may lack freedom. The international

community finds itself deeply concerned about these circumstances, as noted by Jürgen Habermas. This can be interpreted in two ways: either as a fear of danger that fosters unity or as a fear of the "other," particularly an apprehension of the unknown that leads to the exclusion of a segment of humanity. International organizations play a crucial role in global social governance (IOs), serving as platforms for dialogue, discussion, and collaborative efforts in shaping social policies. However, our understanding of IOs' involvement differs considerably across different policy domains, and there remains a limited understanding of the explicit contributions made by IOs to social policy (Martens et al., 2021).

1.2. State of Research on the Subject

Numerous scholarly articles have been written on the topic of international organizations. This thesis aims to compile a collection of these articles, focusing on globalization and its impact, as well as the process of global democratization, particularly in Africa. The contributions of international organizations to these phenomena will not be overlooked. Additionally, the thesis will explore the advantages and disadvantages of globalization for African society and global security. In order to examine the role of international organizations in Africa, this thesis raises doubts about the effectiveness of participant observation as a research method. It highlights the merits of adopting a global political stability approach, drawing from the fields of political science, international relations, and the study of international affairs, with a specific focus on the African continent. After providing a brief overview of previous research on international organizations and the role of the global democratization approach in political science, the thesis proceeds to discuss its applicability in analyzing global security processes and the establishment of democratic norms within the United Nations and other international organizations. The fundamental steps involved in the practice of participant observation are outlined before presenting specific case examples from Africa to supplement the argument.

1.3. Objectives and Advantages of the Study

This thesis aims to enhance and systematize our understanding of international organizations (IOs) in the context of global social governance. It provides a comprehensive examination of various sociopolitical areas in which IOs are actively

involved, highlighting their numerous and similar roles. The chapters explore the extent of IOs' engagement in specific social policy domains, the overall organization of the global sociopolitical landscape in Africa, and the identification of prominent IOs that shape trends.

The concept of peace law relies on political deterrence as a "lethal weapon" and the restoration of regular constitutional order either through centralization within the United Nations or delegation to regional bodies. It is rooted in the principles of democracy, the rule of law, and the protection of fundamental rights for populations. The effectiveness of covert legal mechanisms employed by peacekeeping organizations in curbing the persistent instability, which jeopardizes stability, peace, and security in African regions, is a crucial question. This question becomes particularly pertinent considering Africa's geographical shape resembling a question mark, symbolizing the uncertainties it faces despite its significant economic, political, cultural, and geostrategic potential. These contrasts with the prevailing image of Africa as a troubled region characterized by ongoing conflicts. In light of the multitude of global conflicts and their significant impact on Africa, one is tempted to perceive Africa as an "impossible" situation. In fact, by the end of 2011, approximately 72% or 71,000 soldiers out of the 99,000 blue helmets deployed worldwide were stationed in Africa. In the twenty-first century, 52 operations were conducted across 18 African countries, with ten of these operations being initiated since 2011. Therefore, finding resolutions to these conflicts becomes crucial for the preservation of peace. Additionally, the reluctance, inability, or lack of capacity of individual nations to directly engage in these disputes has compelled international organizations to assume a more active role in this domain.

1.4. Objective of the Study

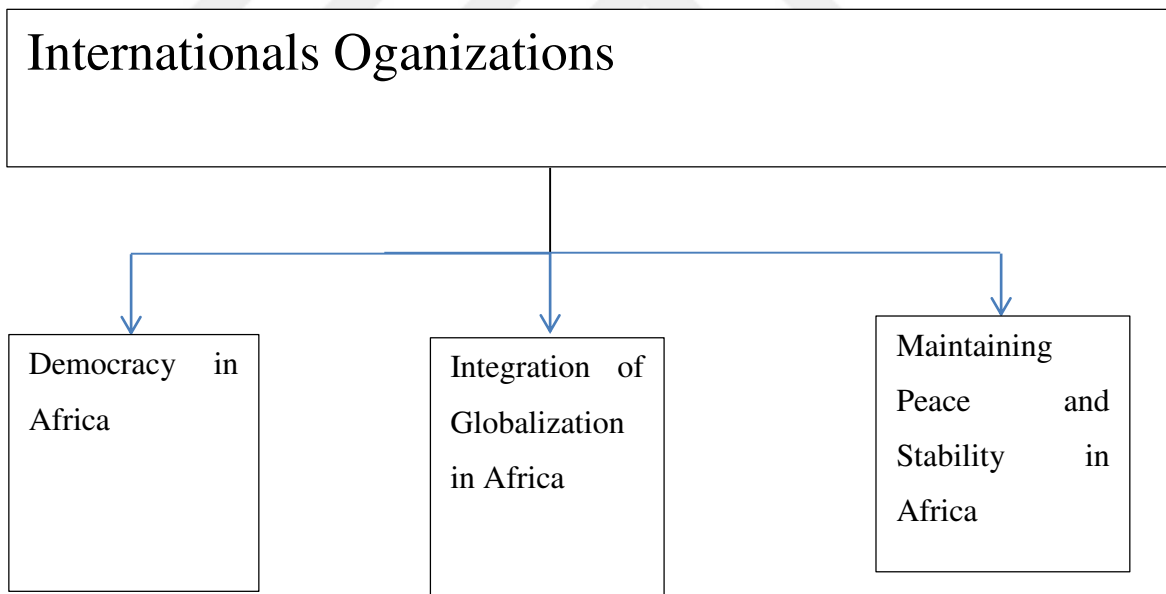
The main aim of this thesis is to examine the role of international organizations in promoting democracy and peace in Africa, given the prevalence of civil wars in the region. The study seeks to understand why there is a significant presence of international organizations in Africa and will specifically analyze the different approaches employed by regional and international institutions. Furthermore, it intends to shed light on the paradoxical situation where Africa, despite its rich

natural resources like mining, copper, coffee, etc., continues to be the world's most impoverished and least developed continent.

1.5. Research Questions

The research questions addressed in this thesis are as follows: How can leaders establish durable international institutions to address global regulatory challenges, with a specific focus on Africa? What is the importance of international organizations and what roles do they play in African countries? What should be their role in social organization and conflict resolution? The increasing scrutiny of their positions in conflicts is attributed to their ideological alignment. Despite the context-specific nature of its effectiveness, international institutions have established their indispensability in promoting global peace and security, as evidenced by their role in addressing crises like the one in Mali.

1.6. Research Methods and Models



The research process of this thesis collect different scientific articles in which it will study the above. On the other hand, it also describes different approaches and concepts carried out by other writers as in quantitative models. This research model involves analyzing quantitative data to understand the relationship between international organizations and stability and democracy in Africa. It could collect and analyze data on a range of factors, such as the number of international organizations operating in different countries in Africa, the amount of funding they provide, and

measures of stability and democracy, such as the number of free and fair elections or levels of political violence.



CHAPTER II: THE ROLE OF GLOBAL INSTITUTIONS IN FOSTERING HUMAN SECURITY THROUGH THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION IN AFRICA

The process of globalization in Africa is facilitated by international institutions, which play a vital role in promoting human security. As Africa becomes increasingly interconnected with the global economy and international networks, these organizations have been instrumental in addressing the complex challenges that impact the well-being and safety of individuals and communities in the region. This article explores the significant role of international institutions in promoting human security within the framework of Africa's involvement in globalization. It highlights the importance of focusing on critical areas such as economic development, healthcare, education, conflict resolution, and environmental sustainability. These institutions work towards making the benefits of globalization accessible to all Africans, protecting their fundamental rights, and mitigating various threats they may face. However, in the contemporary global socio-economic and political landscape of the 21st century, Africa faces significant obstacles to achieving sustainable development, particularly due to the integration of emerging markets into the world capitalist system, which poses complex challenges for the region's progress. There have been several challenges in the way of these economies' quick development. As a result, several African countries have really collapsed and many more are on the verge of economic disaster. In addition to removing obstacles to international trade, globalization aims to eliminate limitations on the activities of transnational cooperation. According to history, many African States or countries were compelled to submit to stronger forces, and many of them failed because they lacked the necessary technological know-how, political stability, economic efficiency, and capacity to hold on to their own ideals and their own logic (Gulati, 1990). Nations do not voluntarily negotiate away their fundamental interests, which consist of perseverance, autonomy, sovereignty, external and internal territorial integrity, and cause stability. In this study, it'll see how the relationship between globalization and African development has impacted the continent's population's steady rise in living standards.

Africa has not experienced significant advancements solely as a consequence of globalization, but rather, globalization has introduced elements that, if effectively utilized by African nations, could stimulate regional development. In an increasingly globalized society, the presence of international laws and institutions becomes indispensable in addressing substantial economic and social challenges. The contemporary era of globalization necessitates the adoption of international cooperation and collaborative efforts. The expansion of markets has heightened the interdependence between the economy and the environment, thereby intensifying the requirement for regulatory coordination across various sectors, such as banking, product standards, and food safety. Achieving compatibility, enhancing communication efficiency, and minimizing costs heavily rely on synchronized global initiatives (Coglianese, 2000). According to an intriguing theory put up by Stephen Pinker in 2011, a number of historical changes in society have helped to reduce violence over time. The initial transformation involves a pacification process that takes place when societies transition from a hunter-gatherer lifestyle to a state-run structure. Second, the civilizing process brought on by developments in industrialization and urbanization. Third, the human rights and humanitarian revolutions that have been linked to declines in racial, religious, and other forms of violence, as well as maltreatment of women, children, and members of ethnic minorities. The post-World War II and post-Cold War eras have seen a decline in both interstate and intrastate conflicts, leading to prolonged periods of peace. Sub-Saharan Africa, with its historical backdrop of independence movements and internal conflicts, provides an excellent context to explore Pinker's (2011) argument. The distinguishing characteristics of the region include nations that are currently undergoing significant historical transformations, along with robust governments that prioritize the security and welfare of their citizens. Additionally, the presence of international organizations that aid in development initiatives, the implementation of human rights laws, the unique dynamics of the region are shaped by factors such as the growth of infrastructure in major urban centers and a relatively lower frequency of internal conflicts (Chisadza & Bittencourt, 2018). Another argument is that the environment must be appealing to international investors. The Holy Sea observers claimed that the forces of globalization had increased insecurity, linked it to poverty and vulnerability, made developing nations dependent on developed nations, sent

native people migrating, and increased the vulnerability of young people, the elderly, disabled people, women, and families to poverty in Africa. The interdependence among many nations and areas will continue to be strengthened through globalization. Developing nations, particularly African countries, face the challenge of formulating public policies that aim to maximize the potential benefits derived from globalization while simultaneously mitigating the risks of destabilization and marginalization. Although the dependence theory has a Latin American origin, it is nevertheless pertinent to the study of Africa and, in fact, all third world countries. Each research project is naturally required to employ a certain theory for analysis or methodology. The dependence school has come to stand for an argument against modernization theory, sometimes known as the western model of development. However, it must be noted that the idea of globalization came from the more advanced western nations, who claimed that the isolation of developing nations from the global economy was to blame for the world's general and the developing nations' specific economic backwardness.

2.1 Globalization in Africa

The increasing magnitude and depth of global interactions have led to a multitude of governance challenges. These challenges can be categorized into three types: coordination issues, commons-related issues, and issues pertaining to fundamental principles such as civil rights. Globalization has garnered significant attention in academic and political circles due to the growing interconnectedness of economies and communities. It is a term widely employed in contemporary discourse, encompassing a wide range of political, economic, and cultural phenomena. The transformations commonly referred to as "globalization" in popular culture encompass various changes such as the diffusion of new information technologies, the revolutionary impact of the Internet, and the implementation of classical liberal or free market policies within the global economy.

Africa's position in the international system has been significantly undermined due to its delayed progress in both overall economic development and human development compared to other regions. The limited achievements of African states not only diminish their capacity to address global issues but also contribute to political and social turmoil, as well as the emergence of authoritarian leaders, which have been

notable features in much of postwar Africa. This discussion refrains from examining the advantages and disadvantages of globalization.

The influence of the Cold War, a consequence of globalization, had a significant impact on Africa. During the 1960s and 1970s, a time when the Cold War was at its peak, there was a noticeable increase in the prevalence of one-party or military dictatorships in Africa, particularly around 1998. The collaboration between the two blocs in maintaining the status quo of African nations played a significant role in this trend. Currently, Africa has considerably less bargaining power and influence in international negotiations. Ultimately, the Cold War and its conclusion hindered the progress of democracy and economic development in Africa. Oyejide (1998) says, "African countries have experienced significant impacts from the models, strategies, and development programs advocated by international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization. The loss of sovereignty is the main consequence of this action, particularly in terms of economic and financial matters. More crucial is the reality that, for the most part, globalization fails to contribute to the development of the economic circumstances necessary for the flourishing of true democracy and ethical government. African economies have become more economically dependent on a small number of fundamental commodities, the demand for which is determined by outside factors, and more economically marginalized as a result of globalization. As a result, it has become increasingly difficult for the majority of Africans to actively participate in the social and political affairs of their nations, thereby exacerbating poverty and economic inequality. Moreover, the cultural dominance imposed by globalization is diminishing the ability of African countries to engage with other cultures on an equal and independent footing, limiting their capacity to selectively adopt elements that align with their aspirations and requirements.

The unleashed scientific and technological forces of globalization have reshaped industrial patterns in Africa, hindering the growth of indigenous technological advancements. The growth and stabilization of democratic governance are significantly harmed by globalization overall. One result of this is that governments are becoming less capable of directing and controlling events in their nations, which has an impact on their accountability and responsiveness to their citizens. This is as a

result of how undemocratic the atmosphere, structures, and processes are in which these judgments are made. By claiming that the state is useless or only partially participating in developmental projects, anti-developmentalism is promoted by globalization. By prioritizing stabilization and privatization policies and strategies over growth, development, and poverty eradication efforts, external donors inadvertently intensify poverty and inequality while impeding the active participation of the population in their countries' political and social processes. Additionally, as non-governmental organizations assume responsibility for welfare and other programs intended to address the basic needs of the majority, governments further diminish their already limited authority and legitimacy. In such a context, characterized by economic specialization dictated by external forces and minimal interconnections among African countries, democracy, which relies on tolerance and compromise, faces significant challenges in thriving. This situation leads to the transformation of African economies into a network of dependent economies, strongly tied to external entities but lacking substantial connections among themselves (Rodrik, 1994). Mule (2000) claims that the economic specialization of African nations prevents quick and sustained progress and intensifies political conflicts over how to distribute the meager benefits of globalization. Among the vulnerable groups that do poorly and experience discrimination in this competition are women, young people, and residents of rural areas. This further undercuts the reciprocity and collaboration that must be ingrained in national culture for democracies to work the process of globalization necessitates the opening of African economies to foreign goods and entrepreneurs, thereby constraining the capacity of African governments to actively foster the development of a domestic entrepreneurial class (Mowlana, 2000). Globalization has facilitated the ease with which unscrupulous individuals can participate in illicit activities such as drug trafficking, prostitution, pornography, human smuggling, hazardous waste disposal, and environmental degradation. Globalization has made it possible for labor to move freely between nations. It promoted the exodus of "brains" from poor nations, further depleting their human capital. Africa has experienced both positive and bad repercussions from globalization, yet there are particular instances in which the continent has suffered as a result. Here are a few illustrations:

Unequal economic ties: The unequal economic ties that globalization has forged between Africa and the rest of the globe are among the most detrimental repercussions of globalization on Africa. Many African nations have been pushed to open their economies to foreign businesses and markets as a result of their excessive reliance on foreign aid, debt, and investment. This has frequently resulted in the exploitation of Africa's resources and labor, which has aided in the underdevelopment of the continent. Cultural identity loss: Globalization has also contributed to the deterioration of African culture. The impact of Western culture on various aspects of African society, such as attire, music, and language, has led to a sense of cultural dislocation and the diminishing of traditional practices, languages, and values, resulting in a feeling of loss.

Degradation of the environment: Economic expansion and globalization have also resulted in environmental damage in Africa. Deforestation, pollution, and the loss of natural resources are included in this. The ecology and wildlife have suffered significantly as a result of numerous foreign businesses and investors taking advantage of lax environmental laws in African nations

Foreign investment, money movement, and international trade have all benefited from globalization, but it has also raised pressure on leaders to be more responsible and responsive to their followers. African governments have often encountered significant pressure to enact laws and policies that contradict the opinions and preferences of their citizens. This pressure arises from the specific definition of fundamental democratic governance principles such as good governance, transparency, and accountability, which are influenced by specific historical, political, social, and cultural factors. However, this rigid definition often allows limited or no flexibility to adapt these principles to diverse societies and cultures. In many different fields, there exist global pressure groups and lobbying groups. Universities and other higher education institutions have the power to transform society behavior, state leadership, and followership through information, skills, and attitudes. These elements work together to make globalization a more powerful phenomena and push the state to change how it interacts with its "subjects," furthermore, this pressure arises from both internal and external partners of African governments.

Globalization has enabled increased accessibility of people's lives to the innovations and concepts originating from other cultures. The widespread adoption of information and communication technology has facilitated seamless communication among individuals and nations. It is assembling a world community from a wide and diverse universe. The dissemination of information about other countries' political structures and the liberties and rights of their individuals is a significant advantage of globalization for Africa. It has also increased pressure for more openness, transparency, and accountability in Africa while exposing such nations to harsh global security.

Africa has experienced both beneficial and bad repercussions of globalization, which is roughly described as the increased connectivity and interdependence of the world's economies. These are a few advantages that globalization has given to Africa:

Increased trade: New markets for African products and services have been made available by globalization. Trade between African nations and the rest of the globe has become simpler, which has boosted economic growth and led to the creation of more jobs.

Availability to foreign investment: The globalization of economies has made it simpler for African nations to draw in international capital. Countries with stable governments, less corruption, and sound infrastructure are more likely to attract investments from multinational firms. African nations will draw in more international investors as they continue to make progress in these areas.

Transfer of technology: As a result of globalization, African nations now have the opportunity to access state-of-the-art inventions and technologies from various parts of the world. This has resulted in advancements in a number of industries, including telecommunications, agriculture, and healthcare.

Coordination problems, commons problems, and the preservation of core principles are the three main problems that are currently on the table. The need for international organizations may occasionally be justified by each of these problems. As these problems worsen as a result of globalization, there will likely be a greater demand for international action. This does not, however, imply that whenever there is a need for them, global institutions will always emerge. Nation-states are still expected to protect their sovereignty and national interests. In reality, as the world becomes increasingly globally networked, numerous countries have noticed a startling increase in interest in localism and decentralization. Initiatives to decentralize policymaking from the federal to the state

or municipal levels have been made under a number of federal systems (Park, 2018). The national and local institutions that are thought to be in danger from European integration are now represented by the subsidiarity concept in the European Union. In multiple nations, politicians who support isolationism actively encourage resistance against recently formed international institutions. Nation-states and their domestic populations are likely to grow more antagonistic toward regional structures of government as globalization picks up speed.

2.4 Precarity and Globalization: Elements of a Social Pathology (Africa)

In the Marxist sense of the word, the term "marginal" does not refer to a "class" in this context because the "marginal" neither "in it" nor "for itself" constitutes a class. People who are marginalized are those who are excluded from the work force and, in the worst case, are also excluded from society. As a result, very particular lifestyles are developed, not to mention the creation of protective but frequently violent subcultures inside minority. The main issue becomes attempting to live in a hostile environment. In other words, marginality is the collection of extremely risky living circumstances that the "marginal" must endure in order to develop swift reflexes to threats to their safety. One needs to be able to act quickly in such circumstances, where there is a sense of urgency that supports living in the moment rather than looking ahead (Apter, 2007).

North and South are only the start. In modern critical sociology, the terms "precarity" and "precariat," often referred to as "Fordism," refer to fundamental shifts in the welfare states' economies, citizenship, and class structures. Then, academics attempt to globalize the idea. It has faced criticism for its optimistic perspective, as well as for introducing new terminology to describe the "Three (or four) Worlds" or the "Centre, Periphery, and Semi-Periphery" within the "World System." Furthermore, references to historical events in both the global "North" and "South" have also drawn scrutiny (Schierup & Jørgensen, 2016). For a more comprehensive political engagement with the idea of instability, according to Brett Nelson and Ned Rositter (2008), Fordism must be recognized as an exception rather than just a fleeting "event" in European and Western history. Fordism provided some union protection and job security, but in actuality, as Hal Foster put it, "Historical instability may be the norm, Unions Protection rather than exception," a circumstance in which the

proletariat is perpetually present. It is not innate to have opinions about the rise of capitalism.

Some individuals argue that there is a heightened political sensitivity towards the concept of instability, which they perceive as being unstable. On Earth, the vast majority of people have always engaged in some form of employment. Most women, immigrants, individuals of Eastern European descent, and those of the global South Conditions and resistance are North-South oriented, although surviving on the illegal economy is a key component. Taking everything into account, it can be inferred that social marginalization is a consequence of economic factors, which in turn may prompt marginalized individuals to unite and protect themselves based on factors such as religion, race, language, and other distinguishing characteristics. Internally, more divisions are expanding Societies with similar fault lines are more likely to be impacted by these disparities. What it refer to as the political repercussions of negative pluralism is a political battle? In other words, the primacy of communitarianism in the face of citizenship has given rise to a tendency toward violence, the potential for long-term social fabric breakdown and systemic failure. By enforcing new norms of affiliation, power and authority, and even trust, such a development develops new types of order and control in an otherwise chaotic setting. Risk is a significant factor in this situation. Playing a crucial role in fostering intense connections at both individual and group levels, it also functions as a convenient pretext for evading any embarrassing responsibilities. He cultivates a very unique environment, one that is based on trust, a sense of duty, but also on the fear of betrayal, within the organizations that have chosen violence. This can spur individuals to perform bold and heroic deeds, even at the cost of their lives, and give some individuals the power to hold the entire society hostage.

Africa stands out as a continent with less natural resource wealth than others because it exemplifies the negative effects of globalization in a powerful way. In terms of politics, the 1950s came to an end at a critical time, since the majority of the sub-Saharan African nation's attained independence in the decade that followed (Mamdani, 1996). Many believed that this mutation would result in a profound alteration. The general consensus was that new governments would be able to liberate themselves from externally imposed economic, political, and social restraints

once they attained independence. Disillusionment would undoubtedly surface very rapidly given the situation, as was expected. The leaders did not spare on state interventionism, though, in the name of different purportedly socialist doctrines (African socialism, nkrumahism, negritude, ujamma, etc.), all of which have mostly failed, in the hopes of quickening the economic take-off. More specifically, throughout the 1970s and 1980s, Africa's contribution to the production of wealth worldwide decreased significantly. Only 1.6% of global trade was made up of private capital movements in the middle of the 1990s. For the past 25 years, the subcontinent has been increasing poorer. Additionally, between 1970 and 1996, 80% of the amount of foreign aid sent to Africa is thought to have "evaporated" into bank accounts in Switzerland or elsewhere (Apter, 2007). Considering that the Gross National Product (GNP) of all Sub-Saharan African nations accounts for just 10% of that of the United States, it becomes comprehensible why over half of the region's 700 million inhabitants live on less than \$65 per day (The Economist, 2004). It is not surprising that civil society has broken down and that political institutions are inappropriate given the deterioration of the means of transportation (rail, road, and communication), the weight of debt, AIDS, and the recurrence of ethnic, religious, and other conflicts that cause unrest and confrontations that have the potential to result in genocide.

2.5 Advancements in Standards across African Regions

The worldwide economic system, characterized by its tendency to worsen social inequality and divergence while boosting productivity, mirrors the consequences and impacts of the pandemic. Natural barriers that previously prevented pandemics from spreading globally are being eliminated as a result of globalization (Blum & Neumärker, 2021). This is evident from the emergence of viral pandemics like COVID-19. The unhindered movement of people, services, and things undoubtedly speeds up the aforementioned quickly spreading when any of the aforementioned are on the rise, as was the case with the SARS illness in 2003 and is currently being witnessed with the COVID-19 disease (R. Yacoub & El-Zomor, 2020). Since everyone is aware of this, restrictions on the free flow of products following the initial SARS pandemic should have been in place, along with initiatives to boost

resilience. Since everyone is aware of this, limits on the free flow of goods should have been put in place after the initial SARS outbreak, along with initiatives to increase resilience. On the other hand, it appears that the unintended consequences for social, environmental, and public health order have been disregarded as either manageable or insignificant enough to not deserve concern. There was no proof of sufficient adaptive economic, social, or political learning.

The African Union (AU) was formed in 2000, succeeding the Organization of African Unity (OAU), with a renewed focus on prioritizing pandemic prevention efforts in Africa. The OAU's main agenda items were discussions and statements addressing the three main pandemics affecting Africa: tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS. Since assuming responsibility from the OAU in 2002, the AU has maintained its normative engagement regarding the three diseases while also developing new regulatory frameworks and guidelines in response to ongoing pandemics such as Ebola and COVID-19 in Africa (Mubiala, 2022).

As part of its normative actions, the OAU embraced the Harare Declaration on Malaria Prevention and Control in the Context of African Economic Recovery and Development, as well as the African Initiative to Fight Malaria in the 21st Century, both on June 4, 1997. The "Roll Back Malaria" project was born out of this initiative in 1998, and on April 25, 2000, the African adoption of these initiatives occurred during a conference held in Abuja, Nigeria, where they were endorsed by heads of state and government. During this occasion, African leaders adopted a Declaration and Plan of Action, encompassing commitments such as reducing malaria mortality among Africa's population by 2010. They also proposed that the United Nations (UN) designate the years 2001-2010 as a "Decade against malaria" (World Health Organization et al., 2003). Additionally, during a subsequent summit in April 2001, the chiefs of state and government of the OAU conducted a comprehensive review of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases. In their adopted declaration, the African leaders made a commitment to prioritize the HIV/AIDS pandemic and allocate a minimum of 15% of resources from their national development plans to address it. However, despite the efforts of various administrations, this objective was seldom achieved with sustained impact. A decade after the approval of the declaration, only a handful of countries, such as Zambia (16%), Togo (15.4%),

Malawi (18.5%), Burkina Faso (15.7%), and Rwanda (23.3%), had successfully reached or surpassed the 15% threshold. Moreover, at a subsequent summit in 2013, the leaders of state and government of the African Union made the decision to establish an African center for disease prevention and control.

2.6 The Contributions of International Organizations to Global Issues Challenges

In recent times, the nature of international cooperation has undergone a significant transformation. While member governments traditionally held exclusive authority over international organizations, over the past two to three decades, there has been a noticeable transition from intergovernmental cooperation to more complex modes of governance. This shift involves the active involvement of transnational actors (TNAs), including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), social movements, philanthropic foundations, professional associations, and multinational corporations. International organizations are increasingly relying on transnational actors (TNAs) as policy experts, service providers, compliance monitors, and advocates for stakeholders (Tallberg et al., 2013). This transformation has wide-ranging implications for global governance. Established international organizations such as the United Nations and the Council of Europe have become even more receptive to TNAs, building on their existing history of interaction. Meanwhile, organizations like the World Bank and the World Trade Organization (WTO), which previously had limited or no access to TNAs, have progressively opened up to their involvement.

Global organizations may participate an important role in dealing with complicated global challenges, as the COVID-19 outbreak has shown. There are numerous notes worthy illustrative instances that demonstrate the vital contributions they can provide. As an illustration, the financial support extended by the World Bank exceeded \$157 billion, encompassing various initiatives and projects to the fight against the pandemic, which included funding for vaccines, support for initiatives to reform education, the bolstering of healthcare systems, skill enhancements to increase employability and speed up the adoption of digital technology

(International Organizations Have a Key Role to Play in Tackling Global Issues, 2021). The majority of nations at this time received a lot of assistance from the World Health Organization, particularly those that lacked centralized facilities for epidemiological research. The World Health Organization (WHO) has expedited research and innovation in the fields of diagnostics, vaccines, and treatments. Additionally, it has reinforced government response plans, provided training to millions of healthcare workers, distributed diagnostic tests and personal protective equipment, and revamped emergency care facilities to ensure optimal care for patients. Additionally, more than 100 developing economies received life-saving vaccines from the COVAX initiative, jointly established by the World Health Organization (WHO), the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI), and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, aims to ensure fair and equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines worldwide. The primary objective of the initiative is to ensure vaccine distribution to all nations, irrespective of their income levels. Furthermore, it prioritizes the vaccination of high-risk populations, including healthcare workers, the elderly, and individuals with underlying medical conditions. The initiative works by pooling resources from wealthier nations and organizations to purchase and distribute vaccines to lower-income countries that might otherwise struggle to obtain them a joint WHO/global initiative to promote equitable access to the poor. Governments and stakeholders must work together to handle the complex, pressing, and global issues plaguing today's globe in an efficient and timely manner. International organizations have helped nations in the past accomplish a number of admirable goals, such as enhancing economic success, promoting social development, raising living standards, defending human rights, offering humanitarian aid, maintaining peace, and more.

2.7 The Action Plan Framework about the Worldwide Monetary Fund

The Action Plan Framework of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) serves as a systematic approach to selecting and implementing specific measures aimed at improving the organization's performance and outcomes. It entails a methodical procedure for identifying areas within the IMF that require improvement, developing

goals and objectives, creating measurable targets and performance indicators, identifying necessary resources, and creating a timeline for putting the plan into action and monitoring progress toward the goals. Established in 1944, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was formed with the objective of promoting global economic cooperation and providing member nations with short-term loans during financial crises or when there is a scarcity of readily available capital for international trade. Bailed-out countries are required to implement a variety of economic reforms in accordance with IMF recommendations in exchange. The wisdom of the IMF bailouts is still a contentious issue. IMF bailouts are criticized because they increase a country's reliance on the IMF, but proponents argue that the money the IMF provides is necessary for avoiding detrimental financial consequences. However, studies on the effectiveness of the IMF have little to do with studies on the utilization of IMF bailouts. This lack of integration within the research may be the cause of the inconsistencies in the literature on IMF bailouts (Corsetti et al., 2006).

The Action Plan Framework of the IMF seeks to increase its efficacy and efficiency in fostering financial stability and economic growth around the world. It works on important areas like strengthening lending capabilities, improving financial stability oversight, and making sure that its activities are in line with its purpose. The Action Plan Framework is a crucial instrument for the IMF to use in order to fulfill its position as a major participant in global financial regulation and to make sure that it is well-equipped to face the challenges of an ever-changing global economy.

The IMF is an international organization with 190 member countries. Its objectives include sustainable growth and prosperity. Promoting financial stability and monetary cooperative policies, both of which are crucial for productivity, economic expansion, and job creation, is how this is achieved. Members of the IMF make decisions and are held accountable to them. The IMF's three main goals are to advance global monetary cooperation, foster trade and economic development, and the ward economic practices that might be detrimental to prosperity. IMF member nations cooperate with one another, other international organizations, and the general public to carry out these responsibilities and raise peoples' standards of living (*Qu'est-ce que le FMI ?*, s. d. 2022).

2.8 The Workings of the International Monetary Fund: Promoting Global Economic Cooperation and Financial Stability

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) stands as a unique international financial institution, setting itself apart from development banks like the European Investment Bank and the World Bank. Unlike these banks, the IMF is unable to borrow funds from financial markets and relies solely on its own resources and contributions from its member countries to finance its operations. Additionally, a notable characteristic of the IMF's structure is the ongoing influence of major Western nations, particularly the United States, in decision-making processes (Palmerio et al., 2021).

IMF holdings: The quotas of the IMF's members, the gold reserves it has collected since its creation and the loans from members that it is allowed to make up the IMF's resources. This last source of income is at least as important as quotas (Bordo & James, 2010).

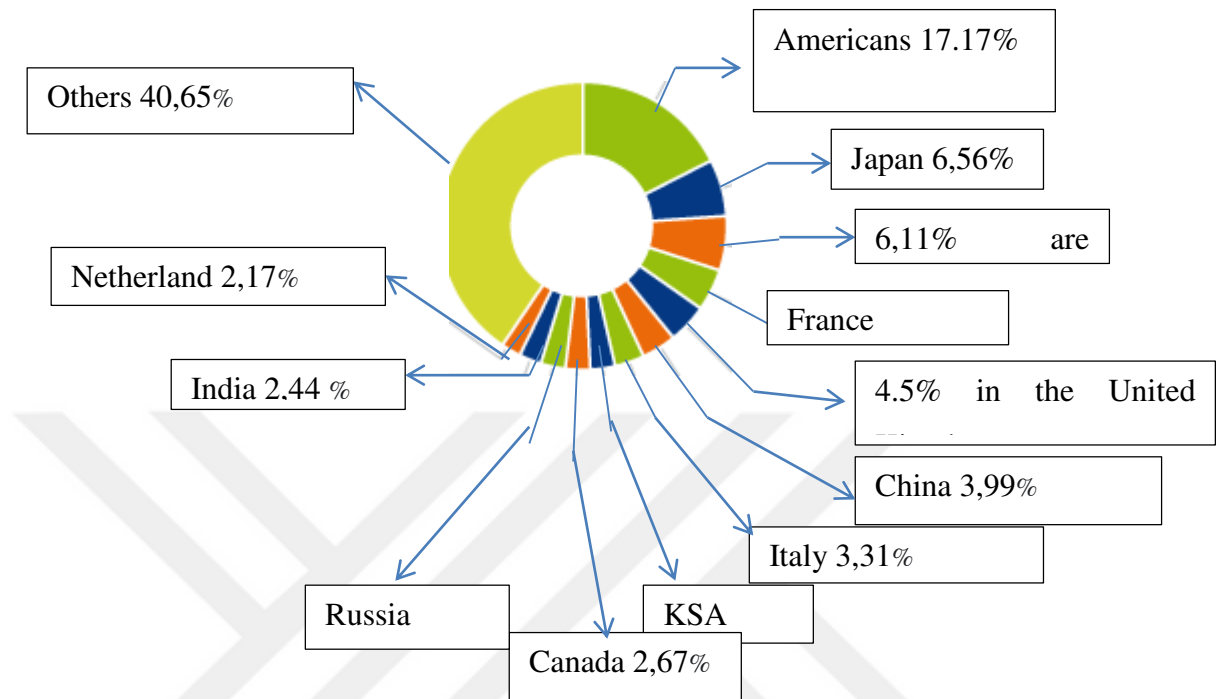
The bounds: By agreeing to join the IMF, a nation pledges to provide financial support up to a predetermined sum known as the "quota," which is decided by a number of economic or financial parameters that have changed during the nation's history. The present assessment incorporates various indicators such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), government foreign currency reserves, and the level of economic openness, as measured by current payments and capital flows (Bastian et al., 2010). The two elements of the quotas are as follows: the first part relates to the member country's contribution of a percentage of its foreign exchange reserves to the IMF. The second installment is made up of amounts that are expressed in local currency for the same member state. For the purpose of quota representation, special drawing rights are used (SDR). The United States is the greatest contributor to the IMF, contributing 42.1 billion SDRs, or over 17.7% of the total, of the 238 billion SDRs total contributed by all of the other countries. The IMF's quota is the maximum amount that each member agrees to contribute in order to fund its operations. (Governance and Accountability Constraints: Exploring the Roles of WTO, IMF, and World Bank, 2001s. d.). But of the overall amount of quotas available, the IMF only uses a small part. Those of member countries that are

thought to have a sufficiently weak external situation or that receive IMF loans cannot actually be mobilized.

As of March 31, 2015, just 14.5% of the 51 countries with mobilizable quotas had effectively utilised their quotas, with Japan having the lowest effective mobilization rate at 2.2% and the greatest effective mobilization rate at 36.4%. In the end, only about 29 billion SDRs, or 12% of the total stock of quotas, were mobilized to fund IMF interventions in March 2015. Additionally, the IMF had given SDR 59 billion in outstanding loans as of September 2015. As a result, resources from quotas barely cover 50% of the necessary cash. The Data Loss Prevention (DLP) claims that debt conditionality used by IMF-backed programs are acceptable when employing debt goals has advantages over using fiscal conditionality or when doing so can be advantageous when a nation has major debt problems that can't be fixed by fiscal conditionality alone. The type and extent of debt vulnerabilities should be reflected in the design of loan conditionality, which should also take into account country-specific considerations (particularly financing). As a result, a country's findings from its Study of Debt Sustainability and its dependency on preferential Variations in DLP conditionality are strongly influenced by foreign finance needs among nations (Debt Limits Policy, s. d.2017).

Various approaches to the right kind of loan conditionality are used by nations who typically rely on preferential external funding. Countries can be classified into two categories based on their approach to loan sustainability. The first category includes countries that adhere to the Loan Sustainability Framework designed for low-income nations. The second category comprises countries that utilize the Debt Sustainability Analysis specific to market access countries. Table 1 presents the conditionality requirements under the Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) based on the risks identified and the financial status of the respective nation, highlighting the correlation between the two.

Figure 2. 1: Members' Country Quota Shares of the International Monetary Fund



Source: After Le Figaro and FMI, lafinancepourtous.com

2.8.1 The Supply of Gold

The IMF holds 2,814 tonnes of gold, which ranks third behind the United States in the world and Germany. Majority of this equity originates from the founding endowment of member countries because it was required that they pay a quarter of their subscription in gold when it was first established in 1944 (Balogh, 1930). In April 1978, the IMF changed the way that gold was used internally. The Bretton Woods fixed parity system, which used gold as a common denominator in the exchange system was terminated, and its effects had to be ascertained.

The allocation of quota shares among IMF member countries was reevaluated, and as of that date, stringent regulations were implemented regarding the IMF's gold reserve. Additionally, the requirement for the IMF and its member countries to conduct transactions involving gold was eliminated. Moving forward, the IMF is limited to purchasing or selling gold from a member country solely for the purpose of settling that country's obligations to the IMF. Moreover, any transactions of this nature require the approval of the Board of Directors, with a minimum of 85% of the total votes cast in favor. IMF has only sold gold twice since that time. Both sales—

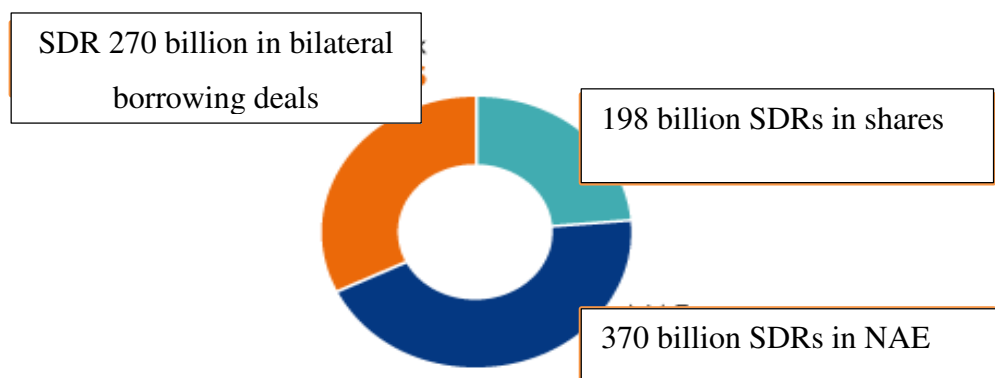
the first in 1999 and the second in 2009/2010—saw 403 tons of gold change hands for 9.5 billion SDRs. This money was utilized in part to create a reserve fund that will give the IMF a strong financial foundation in the long run.

- **Taking out loans from participating nations**

In 1962, the "Global Borrowing Agreement," or GAB (the IMF's abbreviation in English), took the place of some of its members' prior bilateral loans. As part of this agreement, the IMF was granted the ability to borrow 18.5 billion SDRs from 11 industrialized countries, including France, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, and the United States. When the GAB was extended in 1983, Saudi Arabia ratified it and contributed a credit line of 1.5 billion SDR. Although the IMF no longer utilizes the ATM, it has been activated eleven times since it was constructed. He did in fact stop using it in 1998 (Grossman, 1995). The "New Arrangements to Borrow" or NAB (NAB) were created in response to the Mexican Crisis of 1994, which had sparked doubts regarding the IMF's ability to mobilize financial resources given the growing importance of capital movements in global financial markets. The NABs were finally accepted at the beginning of 1997, at the commencement of the Asian crisis, with 34 billion SDRs available from 38 members; however, they did not actually take effect until November 1998, and they were not initially activated for Brazil until December 1998. Because of the impacts of the financial crisis in 2008, the NABs' resources were dramatically increased in 2011, resulting in an overall credit envelope of 370 billion SDRs. For this source of funding—borrowing from member nations—to be utilized efficiently, the IMF Board of Directors and at least 85% of the participating countries must both concur. These borrowings, which have a six-month maximum renewal term, have been triggered nine times since DTS began in April 2011. Moreover, starting in the middle of 2012, member countries agreed to increase IMF support through bilateral agreements by a total of SDR 270 billion. The IMF's total pool of assets is therefore approximately 840 billion SDRs or nearly 1,200 billion US dollars at the SDR/dollar exchange rate in September 2015. The World Bank and the IMF are currently confronted with a new challenge stemming from their limited mandates and the issues they entail. Each sovereign state that participated in establishing the international order after World War II had its own distinct vision of how these institutions should function. This viewpoint was

supported by two tenets. The fundamental notion stipulated that the sovereign state held the utmost significance as an actor in the global order, thus limiting the participation and operation of new international organizations solely to governments. Furthermore, there were restrictions on international organizations' ability to meddle in the domestic matters of their member states. The second premise was that organizations generally have mandates that are focused on specific and well-defined sets of issues, with the notable exception of the United Nations, which possesses global jurisdiction within a legal framework. Each institution was expected by its founding states to restrict its activities to those that fit within its remit and to defer to other international organizations on all other issues. As an example, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) would have the responsibility of addressing issues related to "economic development," while the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) would respectively focus on matters related to health and finance (WHO)(Grossman, 1995). Since then, because to how much the world has evolved, the truth of these two premises has been contested. The international institutions, which are based on exclusive state membership, are in danger since there are more participants on the global arena. The ability of nonstate actors, such as individuals, businesses, NGOs, and national liberation movements; to have an impact on world affairs has considerably risen in the contemporary era. Every state's capacity to effectively manage conduct within their borders has also weakened because most problems cross international boundaries. This suggests that the bulk of problems require coordinated actions from both state and nonstate players (Steinwand& Stone, 2008).

Figure 2. 2: Mobile Assets of the International Monetary Fund



Source: lafinancepourtous.com

2.9 The International Monetary Fund's Leadership

The IMF has 188 of the 193 UN members. The weighting of each member nation's vote is determined by how much money it donates to the organization (its "quota"). However, day-to-day operations are managed by a president who also serves as the organization's general manager and a board of directors made up of 24 administrators, each of whom represents a different nation (Li et al., 2015). The Board of Directors, consisting of 24 members, was granted the majority of authority by the Board of Governors. Five candidates are put out by each of the five nations with the biggest quotas by the remaining 183 members, who then elect 19 directors. The countries included in this group are the United States, Japan, Germany, France, and the United Kingdom.. The Executive Board looks at every aspect of the IMF's activities, from worries about global economic policy to annual staff health evaluations for all member countries. Under the IMF's decision-making procedures, which assume a qualified majority equal to 85% of the voting rights, along with the European Union, the United States has a de facto right to veto decisions (keeping in mind, however, that the countries of the EU are not always coordinated).

Director, Executive

The IMF's Managing Director, who serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief of Staff, is supported by four Deputy Managing Directors. The Board of Directors appoints the chief executive officer for a renewable five-year term. Any citizen of an affiliated nation may be proposed by the institution's twenty-four administrators. Since the IMF's founding, 10 managing directors have succeeded one another; nonetheless, all of them are European. Since the 1944 Bretton Woods Accords, there has been a clandestine agreement between Americans and Europeans to run both the World Bank and the IMF.

Controlling Body: The Board of Governors is the IMF's highest governing body. There are two governors on the board, one from each member country. The member country selects the governor, who is often the finance minister or the governor of the national bank.

CHAPTER III

EMPOWERING AFRICA: STRENGTHENING HUMAN SECURITY THROUGH ILO'S FOCUS ON WORKERS' RIGHTS AND DECENT WORK

The core objective of the International Labor Organization (ILO) is to promote social justice, uphold human rights, and protect globally recognized labor rights. Its primary mission is to pursue the essential goal of social justice, which is vital for lasting peace and universal well-being. As the unique "tripartite" organization within the United Nations, the International Labor Organization (ILO) convenes government officials, employers, and workers from its 187 member States to develop international standards, enact regulations, and implement programs that ensure decent employment opportunities for both men and women. The ILO's agenda for decent work currently aims to enhance working and economic circumstances so that all employees, employers, and authorities may contribute to attaining long-term peace, prosperity, and advancement for women around the world (Mission et impact de l'OIT, s. d.). The ILO has also been active for a long time in areas like sub-Saharan Africa where "traditional" labor relations are quite uncommon. This calls into question whether encouraging "tripartism" or "social conversation" is acceptable for African political economy students. In its more modern version, is probably helpful to African labor. One possible approach to address the issue would involve offering criticism towards the concept of tripartism and the ILO's comprehensive approach to labor relations (Reynaud, 2018).

A program for worker education was launched by the ILO in 1956 and later expanded to sub-Saharan Africa. A thorough chapter on workers' education was included in that of the first African Regional Conference's Director General's Office Report (ILO 1960). ILO recognized that the reason for employee education was to support the growth of trade unionism that was appropriate for consensual bargaining with employers and with institutions at the national level. Creating "acceptable" subjectivities in the workforce was, in this regard, a common objective of workers' education. As an example, training materials provided during a mission to Zambia in

1967 contained specific information regarding the expected conduct of union stewards (The Role of the International Labour Organization in African Trade Unions: Examining Tripartite Fantasies and Ongoing Struggles" (Title of the article in the Review of African Political Economy, Vol. 44, No. 153) ").):

- A man garners respect from both his colleagues and often the management when he promptly resolves grievances that are clearly unfounded, yet vigorously fights for those that hold some validity. On the contrary, an individual who consistently raises their voice, makes threats, and resorts to theatrical displays to impress their followers, but fails to achieve favorable outcomes, does not warrant respect (ILO 1968, 32).

The historical context of the postcolonial African union movement did not align well with this objective. According to Cooper (1996), the decolonization process resulted in nationalist movements and labor unions having ambiguous relationships. The percentage of unionized workers in the population was often low. However, their employment in vital infrastructure sectors of the neo-colonial export economy, such as railways, ports, mines, and plantations, coupled with their superior organizational skills compared to other economic sectors, ensured their strategic importance. As a result, trade unions could either hinder opposition or provide crucial support to postcolonial administrations.

3.1 Historical Background of the International Labour Organization (ILO)

The establishment of the International Labour Organization (ILO) took place in 1919 following the Treaty of Versailles, which marked the end of World War One. The ILO was founded with the belief that promoting social justice was vital for fostering sustainable international peace (Hasenau, 1991). The constitution of the International Labour Organization (ILO) was drafted by the Labor Commission in the initial months of 1919, under the leadership of Samuel Gompers, who served as the national director of the American Federation of Labor (AFL). Representatives from nine other countries, including Belgium, Cuba, the United States, France, Italy, Japan, Poland,

the United Kingdom, and Czechoslovakia, were also present during the drafting process.



Samuel Gompers, positioned in the front row;third from the left,was among the members of the commission on International Labor Law who participated in the paris peace conference. peace

Source : (History of the ILO, s. d.)

Figure 3. 1: Historical Background of the International Labour Organization (ILO)

As a response to various security, humanitarian, political, and economic considerations, a unique tripartite organization was established, with its executive body comprising representatives from governments, employers, and workers. The founders of the International Labour Organization (ILO) recognized the importance of social justice in maintaining peace, particularly in addressing the exploitation of workers in industrialized nations. The awareness of the interconnectedness of the global economy has underscored the necessity for collaboration to ensure that workers from different nations competing in the same markets are subject to comparable working conditions.

3.1.1 Exploring Associational Freedom in the Context of the Treaty of Versailles

The establishment of the International Labour Organization (ILO) was outlined in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, which was officially ratified in March 1919. Section I of Part XIII (Labour) emphasizes the need to improve working conditions, as these conditions often result in injustice, poverty, and deprivation for a significant number of individuals, thereby endangering universal peace and harmony. The treaty acknowledges the necessity for certain workplace policies, including the recognition of the concept of freedom of association. However, the precise meaning of this term

is not explicitly defined within the treaty itself, except for article 427, General Principles, which asserts that both employers and employees have the right to associate for lawful purposes. While the conventions are acknowledged as a means to bring about these improvements, the treaty does not specify the methods by which they should be achieved (L'exposition du centenaire - Histoire - 1914-1918 - Assemblée nationale, n.d.).

During the Paris Peace Conference that began on January 29, 1919, the Committee on International Labor Law was established. Consequently, it is permissible to question the definition of "freedom of association" put forth by the authors of the preamble to Part XIII. The committee responsible for drafting the text that would eventually constitute Part XIII of the treaty consisted of nine individuals, including representatives from the United States and the United Kingdom. Notably, Samuel Gompers from the American Federation of Labor served as the commission's president, with George Barnes from the British government assuming the role of vice-president (Bellace, 2014). During its initial two years of operation, the International Labour Organization (ILO) addressed a range of issues, some of which were specific to industrial sector companies. These included concerns related to working hours, women's night shifts, maternity protection, unemployment insurance, and child safety. In 1921, the ILO's Committee on Industrial Legislation (CIT) examined the situation of agricultural workers, who often had distinct legal statuses compared to industrial workers categorized as employees. Despite objections from the French government, the CIT introduced three conventions that specifically extended the rights granted to other workers to those in the agricultural sector (ILO, 1921). The Convention No. 10, titled "Minimum Age (Agriculture)," and the Convention No. 12, titled "Workmen's Compensation for Accidents (Agriculture)," both addressed subjects for which the International Labour Organization (ILO) had already approved corresponding conventions pertaining to workers in the industrial sector. However, the 1921 Convention No. 11, titled "Right of Association (Agriculture)," did not have a prior precedent. Convention No. 11 establishes the framework and stipulates that every member state ratifying it is obligated to ensure that all individuals employed in agriculture are granted the same rights of association and collective bargaining as industrial workers. Additionally, member states are

required to revoke any legislation or provisions that specifically limit these rights for agricultural workers (McKenna, 1988).

The delegates of the International Labour Conference (ILC) in 1921 must have held the belief that industrial workers possessed a complete legal entitlement to organize and engage in collective action, as stated in the provision; otherwise, the article would have no purpose. It can be inferred that the Committee on Industrial Legislation (CIT) would have endorsed a convention safeguarding the freedom of association for industrial workers earlier if they did not already enjoy that right. By focusing primarily on eliminating disparities in legal status between industrial and agricultural workers, the CIT demonstrated that it considered the freedom of association as a practical right rather than merely an abstract concept. This indicates that employees not only have the freedom to join associations but also the freedom to unite and engage in collective activities (Wolcott, 2008). Therefore, a member state must acknowledge that workers in the industrial sector have the authority to establish alliances and partnerships. This principle, as outlined in Convention No. 11, was applied to agricultural workers by the said member state. The International Labour Organization (ILO) has extensively discussed this matter, emphasizing that deliberations on the topic of freedom of association have been consistently conducted during sessions of the ILO's Conference and Governing Body since its inception (ILO, 1927a, p. v). Disagreements among delegates at the International Labour Conference (ILC) regarding the definition of this fundamental right became increasingly apparent. These differing perspectives, representing governments, employers, or workers, were influenced by their respective national experiences. The Office of the ILO received complaints regarding actions that were perceived as detrimental to trade union rights in specific member states. Additionally, when employees planned protests and strikes for political reasons, certain governments believed it fell within their national sovereignty to impose restrictions on labor unions and their activities (ILO, 1926a, pp. 106-107).

3.2 Advancing Social Justice through Globalization: The ILO Social Justice Declaration

In the ninety-seventh session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva, the profound impact of globalization on the nature of work was addressed. The

expansion of financial resources and capital flows, the globalization of business operations, advancements in communication technology, and the movement of people, particularly labor, have fundamentally transformed the dynamics of work. Globalization is characterized by the widespread dissemination of new technology, the exchange of ideas, and the movement of goods and services.

- The process of integration and collaboration has brought benefits to the economies of multiple countries. To achieve their development goals and promote innovation in product development and the exchange of ideas, it is crucial to incorporate a significant portion of rural impoverished individuals into the modern urban economy;
- The emergence of precarious employment and the informal economy, with their implications for working conditions and limited protection, along with persistently high levels of poverty and unemployment, are direct outcomes of global economic integration;

In light of existing challenges, there is a growing recognition of the heightened significance of attaining fair and inclusive outcomes, including the pursuit of social justice, full employment, sustainable economies, social cohesion, and the fight against poverty and increasing inequality. It is acknowledged that the International Labour Organization plays a pivotal role in advancing development and social justice within a dynamic and ever-changing global landscape.

- Consistent with the objectives set forth in the Constitution of the International Labour Organization and the Philadelphia Declaration (1944), which encompass enduring aims, values, and goals, these principles remain entirely relevant today and should continue to inform the policy of its Member States (Al-Hamdani, 2016):
 - The proposition highlights that work should not be treated as a mere commodity and emphasizes that poverty is a universal issue that poses a threat to the prosperity of all individuals;
 - Recognizing the weighty responsibility of the International Labour Organization in collaborating with nations across the globe, the acknowledgement is made to support the implementation of policies

that strive to achieve the various goals outlined in the Declaration of Philadelphia. These goals encompass attaining full employment, enhancing living standards, establishing a minimum living wage, extending social security coverage to those in need, and ensuring a basic income;

- The request is made for the International Labour Organization to thoroughly examine and duly consider all international financial and economic regulations, in alignment with the core objective of social justice.

3.2.1 Purpose and Regulations

The International Labour Organization (ILO), established as a specialized agency of the United Nations, is committed to advancing social justice and enhancing global working conditions. It aims to achieve its objectives by setting and promoting international labor standards, implementing laws and initiatives to ensure fair and decent employment opportunities, and pursuing other relevant goals. The ILO is based on the tenets that social fairness must be achieved in order to create world peace that lasts, and that economic growth must result in better living and working conditions for all. The organization follows a tripartite structure, incorporating participation from the government, business sector, and labor. This framework ensures that the work of the ILO is based on social dialogue and consensus-building, allowing all stakeholders to actively participate in decision-making processes. The constitution of the ILO, established in 1919 and amended multiple times, establishes the organization's policies and procedures. The constitution of the ILO delineates the organization's objectives, structure, and responsibilities, while designating the International Labour Conference as its highest authority. The annual conference brings together representatives from member states to deliberate and establish worldwide labor standards, policies, and programs.

The Conference declares and acknowledges that:

- Aligned with the four equally significant strategic objectives of the International Labour Organization (ILO), which form the basis for the

implementation of the Decent Work Agenda, both the Organization and its Member States are dedicated to fulfilling the constitutional mandate of the ILO. This entails upholding international labor standards and giving priority to achieving full and productive employment as well as promoting decent work within economic and social policies;

- The promotion of employment entails establishing an enabling institutional and economic framework that empowers individuals to acquire and develop the necessary knowledge and skills for productive work, ultimately benefiting both themselves and the community;
- The objectives include establishing and enhancing sustainable social safety programs, including social security and labor protection, tailored to local contexts. This entails expanding social security coverage to encompass all individuals and implementing measures to ensure basic income for those requiring such support. It also involves adapting these programs to address emerging needs and uncertainties arising from rapid technological, societal, demographic, and economic changes. Additionally, there is a focus on improving regulations related to wages, earnings, working hours, and other aspects of the employment sphere, aiming to ensure equitable benefits for everyone and guarantee a minimum living income for employed individuals in need of protection;
- Emphasizing tripartism and social conversation as the best approaches to: adapt the accomplishment of the strategic goals to the needs and circumstances of each country; transforming social improvement into economic expansion and economic expansion into social advancement; Making labor law and institutions effective, particularly with regard to the recognition of the employment relationship, the promotion of good industrial relations, and the development of effective labor inspection systems; and facilitating the development of consensus on pertinent national and international policies that have an impact on employment and programs for decent work; (Reynaud, 2018),
- The successful attainment of all strategic objectives relies heavily on the preservation and promotion of fundamental workplace values and rights, with particular emphasis on the rights and favorable conditions that facilitate the

achievement of these objectives. Among these rights, the freedom of association and the effective recognition of collective bargaining rights play a crucial role in facilitating progress towards the four strategic objectives.

✚ The four strategic objectives are interconnected, interdependent, and mutually advantageous. The progress of one objective would be hindered if any of the others were not promoted. To maximize their effectiveness, promotional initiatives should be integrated into the International Labour Organization's comprehensive global strategy for decent work. Gender equality and the fight against discrimination should be seen as interconnected issues in order to achieve the aforementioned strategic objectives.

✚ Each Member State must determine the means of achieving the strategic objectives while upholding its existing international obligations and fundamental workplace rights and values, considering various factors, including but not limited to:

- ✓ The requirements and priorities identified by representative national employers' and workers' organizations;
- ✓ The interconnection, solidarity, and cooperation among all Members of the International Labour Organization (ILO) have become increasingly vital in light of the global economy;
- ✓ The guiding principles and regulations of global labor standards.

3.2.2 Implementation Approach

The Conference also recognizes that within a global economy:

✚ The ILO is committed to actively assisting its Member States in implementing Part I of this Declaration. In order to achieve these objectives, it is essential for the Organization to strengthen governance, enhance capacity, effectively utilize its human and financial resources, and leverage the distinctive advantages of its tripartite structure and standards system. In pursuit of these aims, the Organization should undertake an evaluation of its institutional practices and make necessary modifications:

- Regarding a recurring item on the Conference agenda, in order to: The ILO should make informed decisions on how to enhance its effectiveness in addressing these needs by strategically leveraging all available means of action. This includes assessing the required resources to effectively tackle these needs and, if necessary, seeking additional resources. Moreover, the ILO should foster a deeper understanding of its Members' needs pertaining to each strategic objective and draw insights from past ILO initiatives aimed at fulfilling those needs. By doing so, the organization can better guide governments and stakeholders in meeting these objectives.
- In order to effectively support and facilitate advancements towards the strategic objectives through a tripartite approach, the ILO seeks to offer assistance and guidance to individual Member States through country programs for decent work. These programs are tailored to align with the United Nations system and cater to the unique needs and contexts of each country. Furthermore, the ILO is dedicated to strengthening the institutional capacity of member States and representative employers' organizations, providing necessary support as required. This involves enhancing and streamlining its technical cooperation and expert advisory services.
- In order to foster a comprehensive understanding of the interrelationships among the strategic objectives, the ILO promotes tripartite discussions to facilitate the sharing of individual experiences and the conduct of empirical research. This approach encourages awareness of the connections and interdependencies among the objectives, enabling a more holistic and informed approach to addressing them. It also assists Member States in making informed decisions regarding the opportunities and challenges presented by globalization;
- Upon request and provided they meet the criteria set by the ILO, the organization supports Member States in their efforts to collaboratively pursue strategic objectives through bilateral or multilateral agreements; and

- To enhance the efficiency of operational programs and activities conducted by the ILO, it is essential to strengthen their support in a comprehensive manner and forge new partnerships with non-state actors and global sectoral economic players, such as trade unions and multinational corporations. These collaborations are crucial for advancing the ILO's strategic objectives and fostering greater efficiency in its initiatives and operations.

Consultations will be held with representative national and international labor and business organizations regarding this matter.

Furthermore, through their social and economic policies, members have a significant responsibility to contribute to the development of a comprehensive and integrated approach towards achieving the strategic objectives, including the Decent Work Agenda outlined in Part I of this Declaration, and to foster a globally coordinated strategy. Together with the unions that represent workers and companies, the member states will decide how to carry out this obligation. The needs and priorities of the country will determine how the Decent Work Agenda is implemented there. To that goal, they might take the following actions, among others:

- The implementation of a comprehensive strategy for decent work that prioritizes a set of objectives for coordinated achievement at national, regional, or both levels;
- If deemed necessary, relevant metrics or statistics will be compiled to monitor and assess the progress made, with the assistance of the ILO.
- Member States will undertake an assessment of their current status regarding the ratification or implementation of ILO instruments, focusing particularly on core labor standards and essential aspects related to governance such as tripartism, employment policy, and labor inspection. This evaluation aims to gradually broaden the scope and coverage of each strategic objective;
- Adequate coordination of the member state's perspectives in relevant international forums with their actions in accordance with the present

Declaration shall be ensured through the implementation of appropriate measures.

- The promotion of sustainable businesses will also be encouraged.
- If applicable, the sharing of successful national or local best practices that have been acquired through the effective implementation of programs incorporating a decent work component;
- Provision of suitable support within the limits of their available resources, to actions taken by other Members to implement the objectives and values set forth in this Declaration on a bilateral, regional, or global scale.
- ✚ The successful integration of the strategy can be greatly facilitated by collaborating with local and international organizations that have missions aligned with related areas. While acknowledging that each agency retains full authority over its mandate, the ILO should extend an invitation to these organizations to promote decent work. Additionally, the ILO should assess the impact of trade and financial market policies on employment and prioritize placing employment at the core of economic strategies to achieve its objective.

3.2.3 The Final Communication

- ✚ The Director-General of the International Labour Office assumes the responsibility of informing all Members, representative organizations of employers and workers, relevant international organizations at the global and regional levels, and any other organizations designated by the Governing Body regarding the current Declaration. It is crucial for governments, employers' organizations, and workers' organizations to widely disseminate the Declaration at the national level through various platforms in which they participate or are represented. Furthermore, additional distribution channels should be utilized to reach any other entities that may be affected.
- ✚ The International Labour Conference will periodically assess the impact of the current Declaration, along with the measures implemented to promote its implementation, as determined by the Governing Body. The Conference will

assess the effectiveness of these actions and consider appropriate further steps, following established modalities.

3.3 Analyzing the Intersection of Globalization, Democracy, and the Rule of Law from a Legal Perspective

Legal certainty, a crucial element of the rule of law, is universally acknowledged and emphasized by different countries and organizations. A notable example is the declaration made by the G8 foreign ministers during their meeting in Potsdam in 2007, where they reaffirmed their dedication to the rule of law as a fundamental principle that forms the foundation for their partnership and efforts in promoting enduring peace, security, democracy, human rights, and sustainable development globally. Furthermore, they emphasized the importance of upholding the concept of legal certainty. While American jurists actively participate in discussions surrounding the rule of law, their approach to the concept of legal certainty may differ from that of other legal scholars. Although the term "legal certainty" may not be commonly employed in American English, it remains recognized within the broader English language context (Maxeiner, 2008). In discussions regarding the certainty of the law, American scholars may also utilize the phrase "legal indeterminacy," while practicing attorneys generally do not rely on either of these concepts extensively. Both groups of jurists seem to acknowledge the pervasiveness of uncertainty. The United Nations Secretary-General has emphasized the importance of a shared understanding of significant concepts. The inadequate examination or comprehension of the concept of the "rule of law" by many policymakers has significantly hindered the successful establishment of this principle. How can we cultivate a harmonious relationship when our interpretations of the rule of law diverge?

3.3.1 The Erosion of State Sovereignty

Several scholars (Shaw, 1997: 10; Salah, 2002: 17) emphasize the inherent spontaneity of globalization, suggesting that states have struggled to effectively address external influences that undermine their sovereignty. Historical evidence supports the notion that states have often encountered difficulties in managing global

events. The current financial crisis serves as an example of how states can feel compelled to react prematurely and find themselves confronted with a *fait accompli*. Furthermore, in the face of competition from international legal and institutional systems, states may find themselves obliged to align their rights with market-driven laws. Consequently, the traditional understanding of democracy and the rule of law as fundamental pillars is undermined, and individuals who can only voice their opinions on international matters through their government are deprived of this right and effectively excluded from public discourse. It should be noted that while globalization can have implications for state sovereignty, it does not automatically imply a compromise of the rule of law and democracy (Guimezanes, 2013). Various manifestations of attacks on state sovereignty impact the two dimensions of the state-legislator relationship. According to the traditional understanding, a state is considered sovereign if it has the exclusive authority to enact laws within its territory and to enter into treaties to establish international law. However, from a domestic perspective, the rise of international law as a result of globalization has seemingly had a detrimental effect on domestic legislation, which is typically shaped through democratic processes. For instance, in France, the constitution grants greater authority to treaties than to legislation (Article 55 of the Constitution of October 4, 1958). Similarly, American judges interpret domestic legislation in alignment with treaties to which the country is a party (Flaherty, 2005-2006: 5).

Increasingly, national judges are being influenced by the rulings of international judges when deciding cases (Kingsbury et al., 2005: 30). Consequently, domestic law becomes "subject" to international law, thereby compromising the sovereignty of the state. The state's sovereignty is further undermined by new mechanisms for creating international law, but this time with an external focus. International institutions have the ability to generate international law, and this process is often referred to as a "top-down" approach, where the law is established from the top and imposed on states that are subject to it (Berman, 2007: 311). States find themselves lacking sovereignty as they are subjected to standards that they did not contribute to creating. While this pattern has existed since the establishment of modern international institutions, globalization has intensified it. The need for states to address pressing global challenges often makes it impractical to convene all states to decide on each rule. As a result, states lack the authority to govern the legality of these standards or

prevent their creation, which typically occurs through majority voting (except in specific cases involving actions taken by European Community institutions).

3.3.2 The Global Expansion of the Rule of Law

This phenomenon of globalization, which can be viewed as an accompanying or even driving force of development, is underpinned by two distinct trends: the broadening application of the law and, in a more complex manner, the universalization of the concept itself. The first dimension, stemming from an assessment or inventory of existing practices, is relatively straightforward to define. However, the question of universalizing the principle of the rule of law presents a more nuanced challenge. It necessitates the use of material criteria to provide a reasonably accurate description. Should the exclusively Western origins of the idea be disregarded, or is it necessary to conduct a contextual study given the potential issues of adaptation and transposition that non-Western legal systems may encounter? This expansion of a hegemonic model raises important considerations (May, 2014).

The initial aspect that draws attention is the expansion of digital platforms. One illustrative example of this is the emergence of "self-proclaimed" states of law, which are states explicitly designated as such in a provision of their constitution, often found among the initial articles. Western Europe provides ten instances where a desire to break with the past is evident, although a comprehensive global examination is necessary to provide an exhaustive list. The Fundamental Law of May 23, 1949, celebrating its fiftieth anniversary from 1949 to 1999, was the first to adopt this approach, followed by Germany (which is not surprising given that German public law laid the foundation for the Rechtsstaat in the early 19th century). The subsequent countries that adopt this approach include Portugal (Article 2 of the Constitution dated April 2, 1976), Spain (Preamble and Article 1 of the Constitution dated December 27, 1978), Hungary (Article 2 of the Constitution dated August 20, 1949, revised in 1989 and 1994), Bulgaria (Article 4 of the Constitution dated July 12, 1991), Romania (Article 1 of the Constitution dated November 21, 1991), Macedonia (Preamble to the Constitution dated November 17, 1991), and Slovenia (Article 2 of the Constitution dated December 23). Apart from the Russian

Federation, the constitutions of other countries within the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), namely Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine, explicitly recognize the legal system as a fundamental element of the rule of law. It is important to distinguish between "apparent constitutionalism" and genuine constitutional democracies within this list, a concept referred to as "Scheinkonstitutionalismus" in German. Criticism becomes necessary when political systems engage in extensive political practices while claiming to uphold the principles of the rule of law.

3.4 The Relationship between Social Science Research, Public Policy, and International Organizations: Examining the Role of UNESCO

UNESCO, established on November 16, 1945, is a specialized agency of the United Nations focusing on education, science, culture, communication, and information. Its governance structure includes the General Conference and the Executive Board, consisting of 195 Members and 8 Associate Members. The Secretariat, led by the Director-General, is responsible for implementing the decisions made by these governing bodies. With its headquarters in Paris and over 50 field offices worldwide, UNESCO aims to promote intercultural understanding, eradicate poverty, and foster sustainable development through education, science, culture, communication, and information. The impact of organizational changes on scientific programs has been a topic of study (Martin et al., 2001). UNESCO's science initiatives promptly exhibited the impact of the altered viewpoint and the organization's recently acknowledged state constituency. In addition to continuing global scientific programs that were already underway, UNESCO recognized the importance of promoting research at the national level. To assist countries in establishing, operating, and strengthening their own domestic scientific organizations, UNESCO shifted its focus towards supporting these endeavors. In order to facilitate the suggested actions, UNESCO proposed the creation of a fresh state agency that would exclusively handle these responsibilities. As an initial measure towards achieving this goal, UNESCO conducted a survey of the national research councils of member countries in 1953. The survey had two main purposes (Finnemore, 1993): Firstly, it aimed to collect materials that could serve as a valuable resource for individuals

seeking assistance in establishing a research council. Secondly, it aimed to compile background information for the International Advisory Council on Scientific Research, an organization to be hosted by UNESCO, which would offer guidance to states regarding scientific policies.

UNESCO aims to foster dialogue among civilizations, cultures, and people, with a foundation of mutual respect for shared ideals. Through this conversation, which encompasses respect for one another, human rights, and poverty reduction, the world can achieve global goals of sustainable development, which lie at the heart of UNESCO's mission and activities. Two key global priorities that UNESCO focuses on are African development and gender equality. Furthermore, UNESCO concentrates on several major objectives, including ensuring lifelong learning and quality education for all, utilizing research to inform decision-making and promote sustainable development, addressing emerging ethical and societal issues, and building inclusive knowledge societies by promoting cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue, and a culture of peace. During that period, UNESCO took a passive stance towards its role in promoting science policy, awaiting proactive initiatives from states before taking action. However, after the changes implemented in 1954, the organization adopted a more active approach and significantly increased its involvement in science policy initiatives. As a result of the 1953 study, UNESCO organized a gathering of directors from national research institutes in Milan in 1955, with representatives from thirty countries in attendance. The primary topic on the conference agenda was a discussion on the role of national plans for advancing scientific research. UNESCO employees delivered speeches at the conference, highlighting the benefits of domestically driven scientific endeavors, proposing various methods for such direction, and offering assistance to nations interested in pursuing these objectives. By the late 1950s, UNESCO actively engaged in assisting governments in the formation of scientific policy bodies. In 1957, the Science Policy Division of UNESCO deployed its chief to aid the Belgian government in establishing the National Science Policy Council. Likewise, with UNESCO's support, the Lebanese government established the National Council for Scientific Research (Sinclair, 2004). This interaction between social science research, public policy, and international organizations, with UNESCO as a central figure, underscores the significance of evidence-based policymaking, knowledge sharing,

and global collaboration in tackling contemporary challenges and promoting social advancement. Through the integration of research insights into policy processes, international organizations such as UNESCO can contribute to shaping a more inclusive, sustainable, and culturally diverse world.

3.5 Things to Remember about ILO in Africa

The primary concern is whether the ILO can be relied upon to enhance the quality of life for workers, which is a critical question. The information presented earlier indicates that the tripartite approach is evidently insufficient to accomplish this objective. This holds true for present-day workers involved in resisting neoliberal development strategies and unstable job markets, as well as for those advocating for political autonomy or opposing apartheid in postcolonial settings. The theories proposed by the International Labour Organization (ILO) often have limited relevance due to their moralistic and authoritative nature. Nevertheless, the ambiguous and controversial implementation of these theories may ironically offer some reason for optimism. The true value of studying the various struggles that have contributed to the realization of the tripartite ideal lies in this observation. The outcomes of the aforementioned discussions generally indicate that interventions by the International Labour Organization (ILO) tend to align with the existing circumstances and conditions in a specific context, rather than strictly conforming to the desired outcomes envisioned by the ILO. However, this also implies that the impact of ILO interventions on workers can vary, occasionally exceeding or falling short of the organization's intended objectives.

The crucial aspect is that the actions of employees in their interactions with the International Labour Organization (ILO) play a significant role. Trade unions that face resource constraints and organizational challenges have often relied on the ILO for support in sustaining their operations. In some cases, this dependence has become a substitute for the more demanding task of strengthening their own organizations, empowering grassroots workers, or building connections with other social movements. As part of a broader strategy to supplement their insufficient organizational foundations with international resources, the ILO's Workers' Education Bureau (WEB) programs have proven beneficial for the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU). However, the ILO has at times made it easier

for unions to function in difficult circumstances. It is worth noting that the ILO did provide assistance to autonomous South African federations during the apartheid era, even through simple actions like providing secure spaces for South African unionists to engage with potential partners (in Geneva or regional forums). Currently, unions and other groups are engaged in discussions about defining "Decent Work" in South Africa and globally. Ultimately, African workers may have little faith in the ideal of the tripartite structure, but the ILO can still support workers despite its own limitations.



CHAPTER IV

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS' INTERVENTIONS IN SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF DEMOCRACY PROMOTION

Over the past few decades, international organizations have had a notable impact in advancing social, economic, and political progress in Africa. As the continent continues to grapple with numerous challenges such as poverty, governance deficits, and political instability, these organizations have undertaken various initiatives to foster democratic practices and enhance overall development.

This comprehensive analysis focuses on the interventions of international organizations in Africa, with a specific emphasis on democracy promotion. Democracy, characterized by transparent governance, rule of law, human rights, and active citizen participation, is considered essential for sustainable development. International organizations recognize the significance of democracy in achieving stability, social progress, and economic growth, and thus have implemented numerous strategies to support democratic processes in African nations (Dana Ott & Melissa Rosser; 2000). The analysis explores the multifaceted interventions employed by international organizations, which include financial aid, technical assistance, capacity building, election monitoring, and advocacy for democratic reforms. Financial aid plays a crucial role in supporting African countries' efforts to strengthen their democratic institutions, promote civic education, and improve electoral processes. Technical assistance programs focus on enhancing governmental capacities, fostering effective policy formulation, and strengthening democratic governance mechanisms.

International organizations actively engage in election monitoring, providing independent assessment and ensuring free, fair, and transparent elections. These organizations often deploy observers and provide technical expertise to help countries implement electoral reforms and establish credible electoral systems. Additionally, they play a vital role in advocating for democratic reforms, working closely with national governments, civil society organizations, and local stakeholders

to advance democratic values, protect human rights, and promote inclusive political participation. However, while international organizations' interventions have yielded significant achievements, challenges persist. African nations face diverse socio-political contexts, including entrenched corruption, ethnic tensions, and fragile state institutions, which can impede the progress of democracy promotion efforts. International organizations must navigate these complexities and adapt their strategies to address the specific needs and challenges of each country.

Africa grapples with complex challenges stemming from its diverse nature, which hinder inclusive development across all segments of society, particularly for the youth. With the projected growth of the youth population in Africa, it becomes crucial for governments and regional organizations to devise effective strategies to address these issues. In response, numerous African nations have implemented proactive measures to realign their economic policies towards youth-focused initiatives. The African Union's endorsement of the African Charter for Youth in 2006 has led to the adoption of national youth strategies by many countries (ILO, 2012). The African Charter for Youth, which received ratification from 36 nations and signatures from 42 nations in 2014, highlights the significance placed on youth policy. Typically, youth-related matters are managed by a separate ministry or by a minister who also oversees other portfolios, such as sports, women's issues, or family affairs. However, it is worth noting that important initiatives targeting youth can also be initiated by other ministries. For instance, the Ministry of Works may be responsible for overseeing significant construction projects that directly provide employment opportunities for young individuals. Additionally, the Treasury and tax authorities administer a recently implemented wage subsidy specifically aimed at supporting young people.

Policies aimed at addressing youth unemployment are influenced by various factors, including technical discussions, political considerations, regional economic conditions, and global benchmarks. In many cases, policymakers opt for easily targeted measures as a short-term solution to tackle the economic difficulties faced by young individuals. They may also enact laws to showcase their commitment to good governance. As an example, with support from the International Labour Organization, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania have established funds specifically designed to support young entrepreneurs (Elder and Koné, 2014).

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4. Fostering Democracy and Development: The Vital Role of International Organizations in Africa

In Africa, the promotion of democracy and development relies on the active engagement of international organizations. This introduction explores the vital role these organizations play in fostering democratic governance and driving sustainable development on the continent. By collaborating with African nations, international organizations contribute to building inclusive societies, strengthening institutions, and addressing the unique challenges faced by African countries. Through their initiatives and support, these organizations empower African nations to navigate the path towards democracy and achieve long-term development goals.

The achievement of sustainable human development relies on the foundational pillars of democracy and peace. In Africa, these two elements are deeply interconnected and mutually reinforcing. However, the progress in promoting democracy and sustainable peace in certain African nations is impeded by persistent and violent conflicts, including civil wars. Recognizing the significance of this issue, the African Union (AU) has set ambitious goals, aiming to halt all armed conflicts by 2020 and foster a culture of peace and tolerance through peace education for African children and youth. To fulfill its mission of advancing democracy and peace, the AU has established a comprehensive normative framework, supported by effective mechanisms and institutions for implementation. These The establishment of mechanisms and institutions has played a vital role in strengthening democratic governance within African Union (AU) Member States that have emerged from violent conflicts. The normative framework adopted by the AU reflects its

commitment to nurturing democratic governance and the rule of law, which are essential for promoting inclusive socio-economic development that prioritizes the well-being of the population. Unlike the previous Organization of African Unity (OAU) Charter of 1963, which emphasized non-interference in the internal affairs of Member States, the AU Constitutive Act of 2000 embraces a new principle of non-indifference towards human rights abuses within the territories of AU Member States. This shift in doctrine has empowered the AU in fulfilling its mandate of promoting democracy and peacebuilding, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected states.

The normative framework, mechanisms, and institutions of the African Union (AU) play a crucial role in advancing its efforts to promote democracy and build peace. Through the adoption of the principle of non-indifference and active intervention in cases of human rights abuses, the AU showcases its dedication to upholding democratic values and safeguarding the well-being of African populations. In summary, the AU's comprehensive approach to democracy promotion and peacebuilding, supported by its normative framework and institutional mechanisms, plays a pivotal role in fostering democratic governance, peace, and sustainable development in Africa, especially in countries recovering from violent conflicts.

4.1 The Role of International Organizations in Promoting Democracy in Africa

International organizations play a vital role in promoting democracy in Africa through their various interventions and support. By recognizing the importance of democratic governance for sustainable development, these organizations implement strategies to strengthen democratic institutions, foster inclusive political participation, and protect human rights (Jelmer Kamstra & Luuk Knippenberg; 2014).

Financial Support: International organizations provide financial aid to African countries to support democratic processes. These services aid in strengthening democratic institutions, advancing civic education, and enhancing election processes. The implementation of changes that strengthen accountability, transparency, and the rule of law is also aided by financial support.

Technical Assistance: African governments receive technical assistance from international organizations, which offer expertise and guidance in various areas such as policy formulation, legislative drafting, and governance practices. This assistance plays a crucial role in bolstering government capacities, enhancing public administration, and improving the effectiveness of democratic institutions. However, challenges exist in the relationship between the Internet, democracy, and development in the African context, with negative forces impacting this dynamic. Concerns regarding the concentration of power in the hands of a privileged few through the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), specifically the Internet, are not limited to technophobes alone. Even those who recognize the potential of the Internet to promote democracy acknowledge that limited access and insufficient skills act as barriers, impeding its practical implementation. These material factors significantly hinder the optimistic portrayal of the Internet as a potential solution to Africa's political challenges. It is crucial to avoid romanticizing the emergence of virtual democracy without acknowledging the ways in which 'real' social relationships and power dynamics persist in 'virtual' contexts (Herman Wasserman & Arnold S de Beer .2004).

Election Monitoring: International organizations actively engage in election monitoring in African nations. They deploy observers who assess the electoral processes, ensuring they are free, fair, and transparent. By providing independent assessments, these organizations contribute to building trust in the electoral system and promoting democratic values.

Advocacy for Democratic Reforms: International organizations advocate for democratic reforms by working closely with national governments, civil society organizations, and local stakeholders. These actors promote the adoption of democratic practices, the safeguarding of human rights, and the advancement of inclusive political participation. Through their advocacy efforts, they aim to create an enabling environment for democratic governance to thrive.

Capacity Building: International organizations focus on capacity building initiatives to empower African governments and civil society organizations. They provide training programs, workshops, and knowledge-sharing platforms to enhance the skills and capabilities of individuals and institutions involved in democratic

processes. This capacity building contributes to the long-term sustainability of democratic practices.

Knowledge Exchange and Best Practices: International organizations facilitate knowledge exchange among African countries and encourage the sharing of best practices in democratic governance. Through platforms such as conferences, seminars, and peer-to-peer learning networks, they promote dialogue and collaboration among nations, fostering the exchange of ideas and experiences.

International organizations are instrumental in Africa's conflict resolution and peacebuilding endeavors. By addressing underlying social, economic, and political factors contributing to conflicts, they aim to create a conducive environment for democratic governance to flourish.

Monitoring and Evaluation: International organizations continuously monitor and evaluate their interventions in promoting democracy in Africa. They assess the impact of their programs, identify challenges, and make necessary adjustments to improve their effectiveness. This monitoring and evaluation process helps in refining strategies and ensuring the efficient utilization of resources.

4.1.2 Democracy in Djibouti

Djibouti, located in the Horn of Africa, has undergone a series of developments in its democratic journey. While the country has made some progress towards democracy, it continues to face challenges and has been criticized for certain aspects of its political system (Metelits, C., & Matti, S. 2013).

Djibouti gained independence from France in 1977 and initially adopted a one-party system under the leadership of President Hassan Gouled Aptidon. This period was marked by limited political freedoms and a lack of multi-party competition. During the early 1990s, increased calls for political reforms and democratization prompted constitutional amendments and the establishment of a multi-party system. The inaugural multi-party elections occurred in 1992, leading to the re-election of President Aptidon. Although this marked a step towards political pluralism, the

political landscape remained dominated by the ruling party, the People's Rally for Progress (RPP). In 1999, Ismail Omar Guelleh, the candidate of the RPP, succeeded President Aptidon. Guelleh has since won subsequent elections and remains in power to this day. His presidency has been marked by both progress and criticism regarding democracy in Djibouti (Matti, S. 2013). On the positive side, Djibouti has witnessed some improvements in electoral processes. As an illustration, in the parliamentary elections of 2016, opposition parties secured a substantial number of seats, indicating a more inclusive and varied representation. However, allegations of irregularities and limitations on opposition activities have also been reported in various elections, raising concerns about the fairness and transparency of the electoral process. Another aspect of Djibouti's democratic development is the role of civil society and freedom of expression. Despite the emergence of a burgeoning civil society sector in Djibouti, activists and journalists have encountered limitations such as harassment and intimidation, leading to restrictions on freedom of speech and press freedom in the country. Furthermore, Djibouti's political space is still dominated by the RPP, with limited opportunities for opposition parties to effectively challenge the ruling party's dominance. Critics argue that this lack of genuine political competition hinders the country's democratic progress. In recent years, Djibouti has faced international scrutiny regarding its democratic practices. Concerns have been raised about human rights violations, including arbitrary arrests, restrictions on political freedoms, and allegations of corruption. These concerns have prompted appeals for Djibouti to reinforce its democratic institutions, ensure equal opportunities for all political participants, and enhance human rights conditions. It is important to recognize that the advancement of democracy is a continuous journey, and Djibouti still encounters challenges in this regard. Efforts to address these challenges and strengthen democratic institutions, enhance political participation, and safeguard human rights will play a crucial role in shaping Djibouti's democratic future.



Figure 4.1. :The geographical map of the Republic of Djibouti

Source: (*Country Facts | Djibouti*, s. d.)

International organizations play a role in advancing democracy in Djibouti through diverse approaches. They can foster good governance by offering technical assistance and capacity-building programs to government entities and civil society organizations engaged in democratic processes. Additionally, they support the conduct of transparent and impartial elections by providing expertise in areas such as voter registration, education, and monitoring. Furthermore, international organizations contribute to the strengthening of the rule of law, the protection of human rights, and the promotion of an independent judiciary, all of which contribute to creating an environment conducive to democracy. They also focus on civil society development, empowering grassroots organizations and promoting civic participation. Through advocacy campaigns and public outreach, they raise awareness about democratic values and principles. Furthermore, international organizations support Djibouti's economic development efforts, as a strong economy can contribute to political stability and democratic consolidation (Oxford Analytica.2021). They provide assistance in areas such as infrastructure development, trade facilitation, and investment promotion. In addition, they play a role in conflict prevention and resolution, facilitating dialogue and reconciliation processes to mitigate tensions and promote social cohesion. Nevertheless, it is crucial to bear in mind that while international organizations offer crucial support, the primary responsibility for promoting and upholding democracy ultimately lies with the government and citizens of Djibouti.

4.2 UNESCO's Role in Supporting African Development: Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Perspectives

UNESCO prioritizes Africa and gender equality as key global concerns. Consequently, UNESCO, along with its partners, closely monitors 54 African countries with a more robust and targeted strategy. The African Renaissance begins to take shape with the endorsement of Agenda 2063 by the African Union and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which lays the foundation for the African Economic Community. In this context, regional communities are strengthening their efforts (UNESCO, 2019). Before achieving independence, vocational education and training (VET) policies and practices in Africa were predominantly rooted in traditional community practices or focused on labor development for colonial powers engaged in extractive activities. Since gaining independence, African countries have experienced three major eras in VET, which can be categorized as neoliberalism, modernization, and meeting basic needs as prevailing development ideologies. Although presented chronologically, it is important to acknowledge that these eras often overlapped or coexisted, and each faced local opposition and adaptation (McGrath et al., 2020).

The first phase, which commenced in the late 1950s and early 1960s, coincided with the transition from colonialism to independence. This period witnessed a significant increase in school enrollment across Africa, with a focus on industrialization as a means of development. The new economic perspectives on education and the goal of expanding educational access were strongly supported by post-colonial governments. One of the key objectives was to replace highly skilled foreign workers and build local capacity in middle-to-high skilled areas through investments in public vocational education and training (VET). However, concerns about the emerging issue of "educated unemployment" quickly emerged. To address these concerns, the second phase of VET planning commenced with the introduction of the basic needs agenda, which involved a more comprehensive examination of modernization factors (Rostow & Rostow, 1990).

Efforts to enhance Vocational Education and Training (VET) have gained significant attention through high-profile initiatives aimed at equipping individuals with relevant

skills for the informal economy in rural and urban settings. In the early stages, Foster (1965) expressed apprehensions regarding the "vocational school fallacy in development planning," arguing that post-independence labor markets should prioritize general education instead of vocational education. However, despite such concerns, the dominant policy and research frameworks continued to emphasize vocational education until the 1980s when World Bank studies challenged these orthodoxies.

Effective water management is crucial for establishing solid economic and social foundations in Africa, considering that the continent hosts some of the most water-scarce areas globally. The African Development Bank Group's new water strategy aims to address this pressing issue. The water crisis in Africa is increasingly becoming a global concern, with approximately half of the continent projected to face water scarcity by 2025. Moreover, the challenge extends beyond the scarcity of water itself, as limited access to clean and piped water negatively impacts sub-Saharan Africa, where only 56% of urban residents have such access. To mitigate the impact of diminishing water resources and safeguard water systems throughout Africa, immediate action is necessary (« 4 Ways the African Development Bank Is Valuing Water », 2021).

The African Development Bank Group (AfDB) has formulated a new strategy focusing on water security and sustainable water practices to achieve its objectives. As a development financing organization, the AfDB consists of 80 member nations and aims to eliminate poverty, improve living standards for Africans, and mobilize resources for economic and social progress in member countries. The Bank's activities in the water sector will be guided by the newly implemented Water Policy. The primary goals of the AfDB's strategy are to promote sustainable, environmentally-friendly, and inclusive economic growth while addressing the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and facilitating recovery plans. What are the key priorities under this new strategy? The central concept of the policy revolves around water security, which is acknowledged as crucial at household, national, and regional levels. The African Development Bank (AfDB) identifies water security as a complex challenge, necessitating considerations of the broader ecosystem and its water resources, socioeconomic conditions specific to each

location, and the impacts of climate change. Special attention will be given to areas where water scarcity worsens fragility. The envisioned outcome is that this focus on water security will help foster peace among local communities residing in regions where water scarcity directly triggers or contributes to conflicts. There is a widespread prediction that climate change will have an impact on water resources, leading to increased evaporation of surface water, more frequent droughts, and intensified rainfall events that can cause land flooding and rapid streamflow. While the exact geographical distribution of these effects remains uncertain, they are anticipated to be most pronounced in semi-arid climate zones. In adapting to climate change, aquifers, which store groundwater, offer decentralized, sustainable, and cost-effective solutions, particularly within their surrounding catchment areas. Enhancing water storage is crucial for ensuring the security of water supply (Foster et al., 2020).

Water utilities have the opportunity to enhance accessibility for the poor by implementing a reduced "basic connection charge and social use tariff." This can be facilitated by gradually establishing groundwater sources, which tend to be less expensive than surface-water sources. Groundwater plays an indirect role in reducing urban poverty, particularly in peri-urban areas of sub-Saharan Africa, where a considerable portion of the impoverished population resides. These areas are often characterized by informal settlements lacking proper planning and formal recognition. Water utilities can manage and safeguard their waterwell sources as long as they also make investments in such areas, the development of groundwater resources can significantly enhance the resilience of urban water supply systems. Neglecting to address this aspect can result in a substantially higher risk of water supply crises, including instances of water pollution that pose potential hazards, in addition, there is an overabundance of both public and private investments directed towards improving access to water supply (Foster et al., 2020). One of the primary challenges in implementing equitable and sustainable water policies is recognizing that water serves as both an economic and a public good. Consequently, social, economic, and environmental considerations intersect in intricate ways.

This involves striving for economic efficiency by maximizing benefits for the largest number of users while minimizing resource utilization. It also entails ensuring equitable access for all users, particularly marginalized groups, and considering the

impact on aquatic ecosystems when making decisions to safeguard the vital functioning of healthy water systems.

4.2.1 Supporting the Development Objectives of the United Nations

Effective management of water-related challenges throughout the continent is essential for attaining the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While SDG 6 specifically emphasizes the need to ensure access to clean water and sanitation for all, it is evident that access to reliable water sources impacts the achievement of all these crucial global goals. Over the past decade, there has been a significant surge in the utilization of sports as a means of fostering development in Africa. Sport-for-development initiatives have yielded positive outcomes for diverse communities, such as former child soldiers in Liberia, children living in slums in Nairobi, marginalized girls in countries with a strong Islamic culture, and individuals affected by polio and paralysis. These initiatives aim to empower marginalized populations and improve overall quality of life. Similarly to the rapid expansion of civic NGOs in the 1990s during the promotion of "multipartism" in Africa, sports and development NGOs have gained popularity and recognition (Akindes & Kirwin, 2009).

Access to clean water is essential for the well-being, health, prosperity, dignity, independence, environmental sustainability, and peace of individuals and communities. The African Development Bank (AfDB) has made a commitment to support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in collaboration with the international community by prioritizing the protection and management of water resources. As rivers, lakes, and other water bodies often serve as geographic boundaries within and between nations, ensuring access to clean and safe water for all is contingent on sustainable water management. Therefore, fostering positive relationships among those who share water resources is of paramount importance, as it promotes regional cooperation and economic integration. The African Development Bank (AfDB) will integrate effective water policies into its projects to facilitate regional cooperation and mitigate conflicts. This approach involves prioritizing the needs and aspirations of all stakeholders when managing transboundary water resources.

The African Development Bank has formulated a new policy by fostering collaboration among governments, non-profit organizations, academia, the business sector, and civil society entities within its member nations. This collaborative effort aims to seize the opportunity to enhance water security and promote prosperity for all. The Bank is actively advocating for reforms in water management as a means to achieve these goals.

4.2.2 The Role of Culture in Sustainable Development: Supporting Creative Sectors

The ACP-EU Programme has chosen the Assistance for West Africa's Culture and Creative Sectors (AWA) as one of its six regional initiatives. The collaborative program between the European Union (EU) and the Organization of African, Caribbean, and Pacific States (OACPS) aims to strengthen the competitiveness of the cultural and creative industries in countries within the ACP region. The AWA initiative is a decentralized regional mechanism that has two main goals. Firstly, it aims to revitalize the competitiveness of the cultural and creative industries across the value chain, encompassing creation, production, and distribution, in sixteen West African countries. Secondly, it strives to foster the growth of the digital economy in the region by providing support to stakeholders in the cultural and creative sectors. The initiative aims to enhance the cultural and creative output of West Africa by increasing funding for creativity and production, promoting cultural education, and establishing avenues for the dissemination and distribution of cultural products in both physical and digital formats.

After thorough negotiations, the Organization for African, Caribbean, and Pacific Cooperation (OEACP) and the European Union (EU) have successfully extended their longstanding partnership, as highlighted by Dr. Ibrahim Norbert Richard, Under-Secretary General Department of Political Affairs and Human Development of the Organization of African, Caribbean, and Pacific States. Furthermore, culture is recognized as a cross-cutting dimension that should be taken into account in all development endeavors, rather than being treated as a separate domain. Culture underpins all human activities, shaping our public behavior and influencing our production and consumption patterns. Furthermore, the newly established agreement

highlights the humanistic and societal values intrinsic to culture, promoting them as instruments for fostering peace, tolerance, and the fundamental human right of diversity. By recognizing the creative industries and cultural heritage as crucial wellsprings of creativity, innovation, and drivers of economic growth, the agreement acknowledges their substantial role in preserving social cohesion. The ACP-EU Culture Programme is built upon these principles, reflecting the ambitious aspirations of the OACPS and the EU regarding the role of culture and creativity in fostering sustainable human resources development in ACP nations. Launched in 2019, the program has now gained momentum, particularly with the introduction of an innovative cascading subsidy approach in the ACP cultural industries sector. The recent establishment of six cultural and creative development hubs in different ACP regions presents a historic opportunity for a sector that has been significantly affected by the ongoing health crisis. However, the sector's resilience and dynamism offer hope for brighter days ahead for our communities.

Director of the "People and Peace" (Henrietta Geiger), Directorate within the Directorate-General for International Partnerships at the European Commission, highlights the significant impact that the absence of cultural activities can have on our daily lives, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, it emphasizes the crucial role of the creative industries and cultural legacy in preserving social cohesion, as they continue to serve as sources of creativity and innovation while contributing to economic growth. Despite showcasing remarkable resilience in navigating the crisis, the cultural and creative sectors are in greater need of support and encouragement than ever before. ACP nations (African, Caribbean, and Pacific) hold immense potential in these sectors, benefiting from the emergence of talented young individuals across various cultural and creative industries. These sectors should offer opportunities for a diverse range of employment, including artists, creators, technicians, managers, and programmers. Moreover, they have the potential to foster the growth of initiatives and small enterprises, providing prospects for the next generation in areas such as labels, festivals, and studios. Nevertheless, the presence of works from ACP nations in regional and global marketplaces remains relatively limited, and the pandemic-related restrictions have further restricted opportunities for cultural practitioners. In recognition of this, the ACP-EU Culture program was collaboratively established with the OAS Secretariat to effectively

harness the potential of the cultural and creative industries in ACP nations. Its overarching goals include fostering a deeper appreciation of the economic and social contributions of these industries, promoting entrepreneurship, and empowering individuals by nurturing creativity and encouraging self-reliance. In the cultural and creative industries sector of West Africa, there exist numerous operators, businesses, and private groups. However, the majority of participants in this sector continue to face persistent challenges regarding finance, professionalization, and organizational structuring. The entire cultural and creative industry has experienced significant setbacks due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (fundsforNGOs, 2022). In a joint effort led by the French Institute and the Kôrè Cultural Center, collaboration is underway to enhance the competitiveness of West Africa's cultural and creative industries (CCI) across the value chain, encompassing creation, production, and distribution. The following areas serve as the focal points for their interventions: providing financial support for regional cultural industry players and creatives, facilitating the digital transition of CCI participants to contribute to the growth of West Africa's digital economy, offering capacity-building initiatives through long-term support programs, regional workshops, and short training courses, and promoting networking among cultural actors through creative collaboration models.

4.3 The International Emergency Fund for Children's (UNICEF) of the United Nations

UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) was established by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1946 with the primary mission of delivering urgent aid to children affected by the repercussions of World War II. Initially, UNICEF focused on providing essential provisions like food, clothing, and medical assistance to children residing in countries devastated by war. However, in response to the needs of children in underdeveloped nations, UNICEF expanded its efforts after the war, with a renewed focus on providing essential services such as clean water, sanitation, and education. This was done with a particular emphasis on reducing child mortality rates and preventing illnesses. UNICEF has been instrumental in advancing children's rights and wellbeing around the world for many years. It has

participated in a variety of projects, such as immunization drives, the fight against polio, and the prevention of HIV/AIDS from mother to child. Today, UNICEF is still active in more than 190 nations, and helping children and their families in times of need and promoting long-term development initiatives that promote child well-being.

Millions of children in West and Central Africa, particularly in the Sahel region, face threats to their well-being and access to education due to armed conflicts and escalating insecurity. Ensuring humanitarian assistance is crucial for their protection. UNICEF is dedicated to combating violence and creating a safer and healthier environment for every child, as they have the fundamental right to live in security and well-being. Contributing to programs in West and Central Africa is instrumental in supporting the ongoing efforts to combat challenges in the region. As part of the broader pursuit of Agenda 2063, the African Union Development Agency created the Continental Education Plan for Africa, 2016-2025 in January 2016. This plan emphasizes the importance of providing high-quality education, training, and research opportunities to foster entrepreneurship, innovation, and creativity. It serves as a foundation for advancing the region's educational objectives and nurturing a conducive environment for sustainable development.

4.3.1 African Humanitarian Situation in West and Central Africa

West and Central Africa is home to approximately 534 million people, half of whom are children. UNICEF operates in 24 countries within the region. Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger have witnessed a surge in violent conflict in recent years, posing significant threats to the well-being, protection, education, and development of children. A staggering 60 million children and 107 million other individuals in West and Central Africa are in need of humanitarian assistance. Kidnapping remains a tactic employed in the region to coerce children into joining militias and other armed groups. Disturbingly, more than half of the documented cases of kidnappings in the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo involve the recruitment and exploitation of children. Recent studies focused on children involved in armed conflict within these countries reveal that at least 40% of reported incidents of sexual assault occur during or shortly after the abduction or recruitment of

children. Health emergencies could happen anywhere in the area. Together with the COVID-19 pandemic, children, their families, and communities must deal with ongoing cholera, measles, and poliomyelitis epidemics. Years after the initial infections, Ebola outbreaks can recur and pose a threat to previously impacted regions. Access to crucial health care is nonetheless restricted at the same time. Even prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF estimates indicate that one out of every three infants born annually did not receive the lowest level of childhood immunization coverage, making it the most inadequate coverage globally.

In West and Central Africa, millions of children are still being deprived of education. This region is home to a significant proportion of the global out-of-school population, with one-third of primary school-age children and one-fifth of younger secondary-age students not attending school. Children and adolescents affected by humanitarian crises are particularly vulnerable to school dropout or permanent discontinuation of education. Gender equality in the classroom remains a challenge in the region, as there is a noticeable disparity. For every ten boys enrolled in primary school, only nine females are able to access education. As children progress through the education system, the disparities in access and quality of education become more pronounced. Many children in the region do not have the necessary foundation for a successful start in life. In West and Central Africa, only one in four children has access to early learning, care, and stimulation. This lack of preparation places them at a disadvantage when they enter primary school, as they are not adequately equipped to meet the educational demands of that level (Education, n.d.).

The quality of education is another concern in the region. There is a minimal chance for students who complete primary education to receive excellent instruction. This is a significant issue, as children require a high-quality education to develop the skills, knowledge, attitudes, and values necessary for success in the twenty-first century. Education is a critical concern in countries affected by armed conflict, where schools and students often face threats and violence. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, schools in the central Sahel region, including Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger, have been forced to close. This situation has put the education of millions of children at risk. As of the end of 2021, approximately 13 million children in this region were out of school.

4.3.2 The Impact on Essential Social Services

Due to ongoing armed conflicts, a significant number of children are deprived of the essential benefits of routine immunization. The limited funding initially allocated to support immunization programs is now being redirected towards addressing security concerns. This diversion of resources not only weakens health systems but also disrupts the provision of routine healthcare services. In the central Sahel region, approximately one million children are already suffering from severe acute malnutrition, placing their lives at risk. Over the coming months, this number is projected to increase by 40% to 1.4 million due to the combined impact of various crises, including heightened insecurity, escalating food prices, and climate change. Furthermore, the villages accommodating displaced families lack sufficient water, hygiene, and sanitation (WASH) infrastructure. In 2021, an estimated 30.9 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance for WASH-related needs. The challenges in accessing healthcare, nutrition, education, and clean drinking water not only affect children's present well-being but also have long-term implications for their future. Their situation calls for urgent support and action.

The Sahel, consisting of twelve African nations, is a region rich in customs, cultures, and beliefs. It has historically served as a significant trading center, connecting North Africa and the West African coast during the 11th and 12th centuries. It was the birthplace of illustrious kingdoms like the Mossi, Songha, Kanem-Bornou, and Bambara. The region is home to diverse populations, including nomadic and settled communities such as the Tuaregs, Fulani, and Toucouleurs. Over the years, the Sahel's population has experienced significant growth. From 17 million people in 1950, it increased to 81 million in 2012, marking a fivefold increase in just 60 years. Projections indicate that the population will further rise to 117 million by 2025 and 208 million by 2050, according to average forecasts. The Sahel region is characterized by its youthful population, with around 65% of its inhabitants being under the age of 25. The influence of young people on political events has been notable in certain Sahelian countries, notably Senegal and Burkina Faso. Given the current status of the Sahel as one of the world's poorest regions, it becomes imperative to transform it into a more equitable and inclusive place for future generations.

Figure 4.2.: Region in Africa (Sahel)



Source : (Suleiman, s. d.)

The Sahel region is defined by its diverse geography and spans across several countries, including Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Chad, and Sudan. This vast area serves as a significant link between the Atlantic coast of Senegal and the Red Sea coast of Eritrea, representing an important transitional zone between sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East. Culturally and historically, the Sahel holds great significance as it serves as a meeting point for various civilizations. The region is characterized by the convergence of Arabic, Islamic, and nomadic cultures from the north, with indigenous and traditional civilizations from the south. This intersection of cultures has shaped the unique identity of the Sahel, giving rise to diverse traditions, languages, and customs. The Sahel region has witnessed the exchange of ideas, goods, and people throughout history, as it has served as a gateway between different regions. It has played a crucial role in facilitating trade routes and cultural interactions, contributing to the rich tapestry of the Sahelian societies. Despite its cultural wealth, the Sahel region faces numerous challenges, including poverty, food insecurity, environmental degradation, and political instability. Efforts are being made to address these issues and promote sustainable development, peace, and prosperity in the region.

Public infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, and other institutions, has faced an alarming surge in armed attacks, reaching unprecedented levels. These acts of violence have severely disrupted access to essential social services such as education, healthcare, and livelihood opportunities. The impact is particularly devastating for vulnerable communities who already face chronic vulnerabilities, including severe

hunger, childhood diseases, and limited access to sanitation facilities. In the Central Sahel region, which encompasses Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger, the consequences of insecurity are particularly dire. Children bear the brunt of the displacement crisis, with approximately 60% of the 1.8 million displaced individuals in August 2020 being children. In Burkina Faso, the escalation of insecurity and violence has led to a four-fold increase in the number of internally displaced persons, soaring from 237,000 in July 2019 to over one million people by July 2020. The ongoing insecurity severely hampers efforts to address existing vulnerabilities and exacerbates the hardships faced by communities. It disrupts access to education, healthcare, and other vital services, leaving individuals and families in precarious situations. Immediate attention and intervention are required to protect the lives and well-being of the affected populations, particularly children, and to restore stability and security to the region. Over the course of one year, the number of children requiring humanitarian assistance in the three countries has significantly increased. Comparing the current situation to a year ago, there are now 7.2 million more children in need, totaling 11.5 million children. However, delivering aid to those in need has become increasingly challenging. The escalation of violence, insecurity, and military operations has hindered the access of humanitarian actors to the affected populations.

The combination of ongoing conflict and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the already dire humanitarian situation in the Sahel region. Children, who are already severely affected by violence, face even greater risks to their health and safety. The pandemic has further strained the region's resources and infrastructure, exacerbating the difficulties faced by the affected populations. The complex and interconnected challenges of violence, insecurity, and the pandemic require urgent and comprehensive humanitarian responses to address the growing needs of the affected children and communities. It is crucial to ensure access to essential services, protection, and support to mitigate the immediate and long-term impacts on the well-being and development of the children in the Sahel region.

There have been notable positive developments in the region, signaling a growing consensus in support of democratic principles and power transitions. Popular demonstrations, as well as regional diplomatic and military operations led by elite forces, have played a role in countering unconstitutional regime changes and

attempts to hold onto power illegitimately. Both the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) have strongly condemned illegitimate coups, such as those in Mali and Burkina Faso. In January 2017, ECOWAS successfully prevented Yahya Jammeh from unlawfully retaining power in The Gambia. Peaceful protests in Mauritania also hold the promise of democratic advancements. These developments reflect a collective commitment to upholding democratic norms and ensuring the rule of law across the region. They demonstrate the growing intolerance for unconstitutional actions and a desire to promote democratic transitions and stability. The dedication of regional organizations and grassroots movements highlights the significance of upholding democratic principles and institutions in West Africa. The commitment to regional governance and integration remains strong, as exemplified by the ongoing initiatives of ECOWAS, the Economic Community of Central African States, and the Lake Chad Basin Commission (ECCAS). These entities have pledged to collaborate and address pressing regional challenges together. However, the outcomes achieved thus far have been varied. In this context, UNICEF is actively engaged in leveraging all available human and financial resources to address the violence and meet the essential needs of the population in West and Central Africa. Donations to this region play a crucial role in sustaining and advancing UNICEF's work. By supporting initiatives in West and Central Africa, we can collectively contribute to efforts aimed at bringing an end to violence and ensuring the well-being of vulnerable communities in the region.

Five key priorities have been identified:

- Ensuring equitable opportunities for development and livelihoods.
- Providing accessible and quality education that is affordable for all.
- Protecting children from abuse, exploitation, and violence.
- Ensuring access to sanitation facilities, clean water, and promoting good hygiene practices.
- Promoting equality of opportunity and combating prejudice in all forms.

UNICEF is prioritizing its efforts and allocating financial resources to eight key areas of intervention, aiming to directly benefit children and their families in West and Central Africa. These areas include:

- Combatting stunting and malnutrition.
- Ensuring access to vaccines.
- Promoting inclusive and quality education.
- Advocating for the right to high-quality education.
- Eliminating exploitation and violence against children.
- Ending child marriage.
- Improving sanitation and birth registration.
- Eliminating open defecation.

4.4 Advancing Regional Development: The Impact of International Organizations in Africa

International organizations have become significant actors with a profound influence in promoting regional development in Africa. This introduction delves into the significant contributions of these organizations in advancing progress and fostering cooperation within specific geographic regions across the continent. By harnessing their extensive expertise, resources, and collaborative networks, international organizations have become instrumental in driving sustainable development, addressing regional challenges, and shaping a more integrated and prosperous future for Africa. The involvement of international organizations in regional development in Africa is characterized by their commitment to promoting inclusive growth, social welfare, and economic stability (Kobena T. Hanson, Vanessa T. Tang, 2015). Through strategic partnerships with regional bodies, governments, and local stakeholders, these organizations effectively leverage their influence to tackle various issues hindering progress at a regional scale. One notable area where international organizations have made a substantial impact is in facilitating regional infrastructure development. By providing technical assistance, financing, and expertise, they have supported the construction of transportation networks, energy systems, and telecommunications infrastructure. These initiatives promote connectivity, enhance regional trade, and improve access to essential services, thereby fostering economic

growth and development across borders. Furthermore, international organizations actively promote regional cooperation and integration, recognizing the potential for synergy and shared benefits among neighboring countries. They play a crucial role in establishing and supporting regional economic communities, such as the African Union, ECOWAS, and SADC, which are essential for regional development in Africa. Through these platforms, they promote trade liberalization, harmonize policies, and encourage collaboration in areas such as agriculture, industry, and investment, thereby unlocking opportunities for shared development and prosperity. International organizations also contribute to addressing regional challenges such as conflict resolution, peacekeeping, and security. They provide mediation, peacebuilding, and capacity-building support to regional bodies and governments, working towards sustainable peace and stability. By fostering regional security, international organizations create an enabling environment for development, attract investments, and facilitate cross-border cooperation. In addition to their direct involvement in regional initiatives, international organizations play a vital role in mobilizing resources and advocating for increased aid and investments in Africa. Through partnerships with donor countries, financial institutions, and philanthropic foundations, they channel resources towards regional development projects, including education, healthcare, and poverty alleviation programs.

4.4.1 Agreement Establishing the Global Development Authority (IGAD)

The International Drought and Development Authority (IGADD) underwent a transformation and was succeeded by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). IGAD was formed in response to severe drought conditions in Eastern Africa, with six countries—Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda—coming together to establish it in 1986. Later, during the fourth summit of heads of state and government in Addis Ababa in September 1993, Eritrea joined as the seventh member of the organization. While IGADD's initial focus was on coordinating efforts to address drought and desertification, its role expanded to include broader political and socioeconomic matters in the Eastern African region. To address these issues, an extraordinary summit was held on April 18, 1995, to provide a platform for discussion and collaboration. At the summit, the leaders of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda issued a statement to

revitalize IGADD and strengthen collaboration among member governments. As a result, the organization was renamed the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). The revitalized IGAD aimed to enhance cooperation and coordination among member states to promote regional development and address the various challenges faced in the Eastern African region. (Assembly of Heads of State and Government, n.d.) Recognized as one of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) by the African Union (AU), IGAD covers a vast land area of 5,222,520 square kilometers and is home to over 200 million people. While IGAD initially focused on addressing environmental degradation and drought, its scope expanded to include broader areas of interest, such as peace and security. Notably, IGAD played a significant role in facilitating peace negotiations between Ethiopia and Somalia. By 1994, member countries realized the region's immense potential and recognized the need to address various developmental challenges. Consequently, on March 21, 1996, the decision was made to establish the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) as a regional organization to promote cooperation and socio-economic progress in the Eastern African region. Following the decision to establish the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the organization held its inaugural session on November 25 and 26, 1996, with Djibouti serving as the host country (IGAD, 2001).

Figure 4. 3: Map of the Operational Zone of IGAD



Source :(admin, 2020)

4.4.2 The Resolving Conflicts in Sudan: The Role of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in a Complex Region

Djibouti, Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan created an Intergovernmental Authority to focus on the problems of drought and desertification in 1986, after the second decade of severe droughts and hunger. However, this Authority concurrently and inescapably took on the related duties of development and dispute settlement. Later, Uganda and Eritrea were accepted by the newly called Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). General descriptions of the conflicts in the region and in Sudan are given. Instead, IGAD's meticulous and ostensibly effective role in managing and resolving conflict, notably within Sudan itself, is the report's main focus. The important information is presented, the steadfast and shifting viewpoints of the Sudanese governments and rebel movements are compiled, and the concluding counsel, warnings, and encouragements are given. The peace negotiations in South Sudan have lasted for more than two years. However, the outcome is still inconsequential. Numerous parties have participated in the mediation process. Among them, IGAD has been identified as the main group battling to end the nation's civil war. The peace talks were led by special representatives from the top three regional powers of the authority and were mediated by IGAD. Those are Sudan, Kenya, and Ethiopia. IGAD made every effort to resolve the conflict, but the warring parties refused to do so (Eze, 2018). Deep-seated regional rivalry and division are attributed to the IGAD member nations as well as the disputants as a result of the mediation proceedings. In order to deal with these issues, the "IGAD-PLUS" project, which is made up of the IGAD itself, the AU, UN, China, U.S., UK, European Union (EU), Norway, and the IGAD Partners Forum, has expanded IGAD's mediation procedure (IPF). The "IGAD-PLUS" program seeks to give IGAD a global front while attempting to put an end to the bloodshed that has caused the country such severe harm in such a short period of time. Due to the discontent of the parties involved with both the IGAD and the relevant country, the intended functioning of the organization has been hindered. Nevertheless, it is important to acknowledge the commendable past endeavors of IGAD in seeking to bring about a resolution to the war. Throughout the crisis, IGAD has exerted significant efforts to act as a mediator among the involved parties with the aim of resolving the problems.

In fact, as early as 2014, more than six peace negotiations were conducted under the auspices of IGAD alone, illustrating their commitment to finding a solution.

- The initial phase of peace talks commenced on January 4, 2014, in Ethiopia, aiming to establish a cease-fire, secure the release of captives, and initiate a process of dialogue. This round encountered numerous delays and obstacles. Nonetheless, on January 23, 2014, a cease-fire agreement was eventually reached. Unfortunately, it was disheartening to discover that the parties involved in the dispute violated the agreement a mere two days after its conclusion.
- The subsequent round of peace negotiations occurred in March 2014, but it fell short of effectively accomplishing its intended objectives. In the course of these discussions, it was decided to establish an IGAD Protection and Deterrent Force (PDF) to oversee and uphold the cease-fire. As part of this initiative, a group of 90 Ethiopian peacekeepers was deployed to South Sudan.
- The subsequent round of peace negotiations, known as the Third Round, occurred in April 2014, merely a month after the Second Round. Unfortunately, mirroring the outcomes of its predecessors, this round proved unsuccessful and of limited duration. A clear illustration of this was witnessed on May 22, 2014 when approximately 2000 individuals were displaced from the Upper Nile State due to clashes between the conflicting factions, highlighting the ongoing challenges faced in achieving a lasting resolution.
- The focus of the fourth round of peace negotiations, held on June 9, 2014, revolved around the formation of an interim unity administration. However, due to divergent perspectives held by the conflicting parties, this proved to be a complex undertaking. At this stage, the primary challenge was to determine the nature and structure of the government that should be established.
- In an attempt to address the concerns raised by the dissenting parties regarding the perceived bias in the selection of stakeholders, the fifth round of peace negotiations was held on July 20, 2014. Regrettably,

the refusal of opposition parties to participate in the talks ultimately led to its failure. This outcome was deeply disappointing to both the international community, who had hoped for a successful resolution of the conflict between the parties, and the mediators involved in the process.

- The sixth and final round of peace negotiations in 2014 occurred on November 10. There was a shared determination from both sides to uphold the initial agreement reached in the first round, which centered on the cessation of hostilities, along with supplementary documents such as the implementation matrix. As a result, there was an expectation that this round would yield productive results. During these negotiations, IGAD's warnings urging the warring factions to uphold the ceasefire pact and work towards a power-sharing arrangement seemed genuinely sincere. However, it was disheartening to witness intense fighting between opposition and government forces while the peace deal was being finalized.

For approximately two years, the international community has been actively engaged in addressing the civil conflict, unrest, and crisis in South Sudan. Both internal and external actors possess the capacity to exert significant influence, either positively or negatively, on the conflicts that extend along the nation's borders. While it is recognized that various national and international organizations and individuals have made contributions towards quelling the violence in South Sudan, none have been entirely successful in preventing the periodic escalation of hostilities. IGAD, along with its extension known as IGAD-Plus, emerged as the primary actors persistently involved in the nation's peacebuilding endeavors. There was optimism among some that the multiple rounds of peace negotiations facilitated by IGAD would enable the conflicting parties to engage in meaningful dialogue. However, tensions between the warring factions have increased due to allegations of IGAD's failure to remove Ugandan forces from South Sudan. To address this issue and potentially remove what is perceived as an obstacle to peace negotiations, IGAD should explore diplomatic alternatives. This could involve the imposition of sanctions to deter further violations of cease-fire agreements while simultaneously mediating the conflict (Eze, 2018).

4.4.3 Africa's Horn and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

The region known as the Horn of Africa comprises countries such as Eritrea, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, and other East African nations. Some sources also include Sudan and South Sudan within this geographical area. The Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) consists of these countries, along with Kenya and Uganda. This region is characterized by a history of conflicts, pervasive poverty, frequent droughts, and the absence of a dominant power. In recent times, instances of violence within individual states have emerged, often involving other governments from the region (refer to Table 1 for details). Three notable events had a significant impact in the region: the Sudanese secession struggle leading to the overthrow of Mengistu's regime in Ethiopia in 1991, the secession of Eritrea in 1993, and the establishment of South Sudan in 2011. Additionally, Somalia has been enduring an ongoing civil conflict. Among the inter-country conflicts in this area, the most significant ones are the longstanding conflicts between Ethiopia and Eritrea that began in 1998, and the conflicts between Ethiopia and Somalia spanning from 1977 to 1988 (refer to Table 2 for further information).

Table 4. 1: Interstate conflicts between some IGAD member states

Year	State	Intra-state conflict types	main point of contention or topic	Member nations of IGAD involved
Since the 1990s	Djibouti	ethnic conflict involving AFAR and ISSA	management of state power	Eritrea and Somalia
Since 1991	Eritrea	Tension between races and religion	management of state power	Sudan and Ethiopia
1960s-1991	Ethiopia	Civil War	governing a state	Sudan and Somalia
Since 1991		Small-scale armed resistance by PLF and ONLF	power and secession	Eritrea and Somalia

Since 1960s	Kenya	Ethnic tension preceding and following elections	Control of State power	
Since 1991	Somalia	Civil war among clans factions, militia groups	Control of state power, key towns, ports	Eriteria ,Ethiopia,Djibouti and Kenya
1983-2005	Sudan	Civil war between SPLA and the government	Secession (South Sudan)	Ethiopia and Uganda
Since 2003	Sudan	Darfur crisis	Autonomy and distibution of ressources	Eriteria
Early 1990s-2006	Uganda	Civil war	Autonomy	Sudan

Source: Mulugeta (2009).

Table 4. 2: Inter-state conflicts involving certain member states of IGAD

Year	Type of inter-states conflict	States involved	Major contentious
1964	Brief armed conflict	Ethiopia-Somalia	Control of Ethiopia's Somali-inhabited territory
1960s	Tensions	Kenya -Somalia	Control of Kenya's Nothern frontier district
1977-1978	Full-Scale war	Ethiopia - Somalia	Control of Ethiopia's Somali-inhabited territory
1994-1998	Tensions	Sudan-Eriteria	Islamist threat
1995-1998	Tensions	Sudan-Ethiopia	Sudanese link to the

			Moubarakassassination attempt
1998-2000	Full-Scale war	Eriteria-Ethiopia	Territorial dispute
2006-2008	Intervention	Ethiopia-Spmalia	Ethiopia intervened militarily
2008-2009	Brief armed controntation	Eriteria-Djibouti	Territorial dispute
2009	Tensions	Kenya-Uganda	Territorial dispute over Milingo Islands

Source: Mulugeta (2009)

4.5 The ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States)

On May 28, 1975, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was founded as a regional intergovernmental body in West Africa. ECOWAS, which consists of 15 member states, seeks to advance economic integration, tranquility, and stability in the area (Abubakar et al., 2015).

Membership:

ECOWAS is composed of 15 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. These member states are situated in West Africa and have shared historical, cultural, and economic bonds.

The primary goals of ECOWAS are as follows:

Economic Integration: The goal of ECOWAS is to create a single market and customs union among its member states, allowing for the free flow of people, products, and services across international borders. As a result, intraregional commerce, investment, and economic expansion are encouraged.

Peace and Security: ECOWAS is committed to promoting stability, peace, and security within the region. It intervenes in conflicts, conducts peacekeeping operations, and supports post-conflict reconstruction efforts. The organization works towards preventing, managing, and resolving conflicts through dialogue, mediation, and peacebuilding initiatives.

Social and Cultural Development: ECOWAS focuses on social development issues such as education, healthcare, gender equality, and cultural exchange. ECOWAS seeks to foster collaboration in these domains with the objective of enhancing the welfare and quality of life for the populations residing in West Africa.

Key Institutions and Bodies: ECOWAS has several institutions and bodies that carry out its objectives and functions:

ECOWAS Commission: The organization's executive body is the ECOWAS Commission. It carries out decisions made by the ECOWAS Authority, which is made up of the chiefs of state and government of the member nations.

ECOWAS Parliament: The ECOWAS Parliament is a legislative body representing the people of West Africa. It plays a consultative and advisory role in the integration process, ensuring the participation of citizens in decision-making.

ECOWAS Court of Justice: The ECOWAS Court of Justice is the organization's judicial branch. It adjudicates disputes between member states, institutions, and individuals, ensuring the application and interpretation of ECOWAS legal instruments.

ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID): EBID is the financial institution of ECOWAS. It provides financing for infrastructure projects, private sector development, and other initiatives that contribute to regional integration and development.

Achievements and Initiatives:

Over the years, ECOWAS has achieved notable milestones, including: establishment of a Common External Tariff (CET): ECOWAS has implemented a CET, which harmonizes customs duties and trade regulations among member states, facilitating regional trade and promoting industrialization.

Free Movement of Persons When it comes to ensuring that individuals may move freely within the area, ECOWAS has made great strides. Citizens of member states are free to travel, live, and work anywhere in the area thanks to the ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement.

Conflict Resolution Efforts: In West Africa, ECOWAS has been instrumental in resolving disputes and preserving peace. Successful interventions in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, and Mali are notable examples.

Regional Infrastructure Development: ECOWAS promotes infrastructure development, including road networks, energy systems, and telecommunications, to improve connectivity and enhance economic integration.

ECOWAS continues to work towards its objectives, striving for deeper economic integration, sustained peace and stability, and improved social development within West Africa. The organization's efforts contribute to the overall progress and regional cooperation

CHAPTER V: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOUNDATIONS FOR GLOBAL SECURITY

The notion of "international security," also known as "global security," pertains to the steps taken by nations and international organizations, such as the United Nations and the European Union, among others, to safeguard their survival and well-being. These measures encompass a broad range of actions, including the utilization of military force and the establishment of diplomatic agreements, regulations, and treaties. The relationship between global and domestic security is inherently intertwined, as security at the national or state level is interconnected with security on the international stage. Following the conclusion of World War II, a new academic field known as security studies emerged, focusing on the examination of global security and its various aspects. The study of international security emerged as a distinct field before it became integrated into the broader discipline of international relations. Since its rise in popularity during the 1950s, international relations studies have revolved around the examination of international security. This encompasses research on various topics such as peace, strategy, and security itself. The definition of "security" is typically approached as a concept that attains an implicit consensus rather than having a universally agreed-upon definition. Over time, the scope of global security has expanded to address a wide range of interconnected global issues that can impact the survival of nations. Security studies encompass numerous factors that influence national security and stability. These factors include traditional elements such as military power, the causes and consequences of interstate conflicts, economic strength, ethnic and religious disputes, ideological clashes, trade tensions, technological advancements, food security, and threats posed by non-state actors. Moreover, security studies also address challenges related to environmental degradation, infectious diseases, climate change, and the activities of non-state actors, as they have significant implications for the security and well-being of both nations and individuals.

5.1 The United Nations (UN) Organization

The primary motivation that underpinned the establishment of the United Nations, as expressed in the introductory sentence of the UN Charter, was the safeguarding of future generations from the catastrophic impact of warfare. The leaders who established the United Nations were deeply aware of the immense destruction caused by the two World Wars prior to the 1945 conflict. Since its inception on October 24, 1945, when the UN Charter came into force, the United Nations has frequently been called upon to prevent conflicts from escalating into full-scale wars and to assist in restoring peace. It also works towards promoting long-term stability in post-war societies (Nations, n.d.). The primary purpose of the UN Security Council is to address issues related to international peace and security. The United Nations was established in 1945, towards the end of the Second World War, with the aim of facilitating international cooperation, preventing future conflicts, and promoting global trade. The objectives of the organization and the establishment of its various bodies, including the General Assembly, are outlined in the United Nations Charter. The General Assembly comprises all member states, each holding a seat and having the right to vote on significant issues, including the organization's budget, the appointment of the secretary-general, and the admission of new members. Additionally, the International Court of Justice is tasked with the responsibility of resolving legal disputes among states in accordance with established international laws and regulations (Stahn, n.d.). On the other hand, the Security Council bears the primary responsibility for maintaining global peace and security. Its role is of utmost importance, as its decisions and resolutions are binding on all member states. The Security Council is composed of 15 member countries, including five permanent members: China, France, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Russia. The remaining ten members are non-permanent and elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms, with half of the seats renewed annually. The Security Council holds significant responsibility in making crucial decisions that have implications for international security (Moravcsik, 1999).

According to the United Nations Charter, the Security Council's duties and authority are defined as follows (Functions and Powers | United Nations Security Council, n.d.):

- Upholding global peace and security in accordance with the guiding principles and goals of the United Nations.
- Conducting investigations into any situation that may lead to a threat to international peace and security.
- Recommending methods to resolve conflicts or the terms for their settlement.
- Developing plans for establishing mechanisms to control armaments.
- Identifying acts of aggression or threats to world peace.
- Proposing appropriate actions or measures to be taken in response.
- Recommending the admission of new members and fulfilling the UN's responsibilities regarding trusteeship in "strategic areas."
- Recommending the appointment of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly.
- Authorizing the use of force against a party posing a threat.
- Participating in the selection of judges for the International Court of Justice, alongside the General Assembly.

The United Nations has a primary focus on five key areas: ensuring global peace and security, safeguarding human rights, providing humanitarian assistance, promoting long-term development, and upholding international law. In the context of upholding international law, the Blue Helmets, or UN peacekeeping forces, play a significant role.

Figure 5. 1: Blue Helmets of the United Nations



Source: (United Nations Blue Helmets, s. d.)

UN peacekeepers come from diverse backgrounds, representing various cultures and numerous Member States. However, they are united by their dedication to preserving or reestablishing global peace and security, while simultaneously advancing the objectives of the United Nations. Their collective objective is to safeguard the most vulnerable individuals and support countries in transitioning from a state of conflict to one of peace.

Peacekeepers comprise a diverse group of individuals, including civilians, military personnel, and police officers, who collaborate to fulfill their mission. As peacekeeping operations have become more complex and multifaceted, the roles and responsibilities of peacekeepers have evolved. What initially began as simple monitoring of ceasefires has expanded to encompass a wide range of tasks, including civilian protection, disarmament of former combatants, defense of basic rights, promotion of national reconciliation, support for free and fair elections, landmine removal, and more (Sievers & Daws, 2014). Their commitment to the global community is one of the most tangible expressions of the United Nations Charter's aspiration to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war." Information regarding their nationalities and assigned duties can be found in the section pertaining to casualty data. Female peacekeepers have demonstrated their ability to perform the same roles as their male counterparts, maintaining the same standards and enduring challenging conditions across all areas of peacekeeping. The underlying purpose of the United Nations Security Council is to ensure the well-being of vulnerable populations and assist nations in transitioning from conflict to peace. Peacekeepers consist of civilians, military personnel, and police officers who collaborate in their efforts. The UN sets high standards of conduct and expects all personnel serving in peacekeeping missions to adhere to these standards while displaying professionalism and discipline. Special training is provided to ensure that UN personnel possess the necessary knowledge, skills, and attitudes to carry out their various tasks and prepare them for particularly challenging situations. Pre-deployment training covers fundamental UN standards, rules, and policies, while additional specialized training is provided on specific issues such as sexual exploitation and abuse, which is deemed essential.

5.1.1 UNDP: an acronym for the United Nations Development Program.

In order to promote the development of resilient nations capable of withstanding crises and achieving sustainable growth that improves the living standards of all individuals, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) actively engages with people from all walks of life. With its presence in 177 countries and territories, the UNDP brings together local knowledge and a global perspective to empower individuals and foster the creation of resilient countries. World leaders have made commitments to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, which include the overarching objective of halving poverty by 2015. The UNDP's network linkages connect and coordinate global and national initiatives aimed at achieving these goals. The mission of the UNDP is to assist nations in developing and exchanging solutions to various challenges (Sundholm, 2013):

- The targets set in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to poverty reduction and democratic governance have been achieved.
- Focus is placed on crisis management and the restoration of stability in affected regions.
- There is a strong emphasis on energy and environmental considerations in the pursuit of sustainable development.

The UNDP plays a crucial role in supporting developing nations to effectively mobilize and utilize aid. It advocates for the protection of human rights, capacity development, and the empowerment of women in all its endeavors. UNDP assists in facilitating democratic transitions within countries by providing policy advice and technical support, enhancing institutional and individual capabilities, raising awareness and advocating for democratic reforms, promoting negotiation and dialogue, and sharing successful experiences from other countries and regions. Additionally, UNDP supports existing democratic institutions by fostering dialogue, enriching national debates, and facilitating consensus on national governance programs.

- The Millennium Development Goals for 2015

The global movement in support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is hailed as the most effective anti-poverty campaign in history. The commitment made by world leaders in 2000 to liberate individuals from the distressing and dehumanizing conditions of poverty translated into a comprehensive framework of eight goals. These goals were then translated into practical measures that have empowered people worldwide to enhance their lives and prospects for the future. The MDGs have positively impacted over a billion people, helping them escape extreme poverty, combat hunger, increase access to education for girls, and preserve the environment. They have stimulated innovative collaborations, generated public outcry, and highlighted the immense value of setting ambitious objectives. The MDGs have revolutionized decision-making processes in both developed and developing nations by prioritizing the urgent needs of individuals and placing them at the forefront (Saarinen & Rogerson, 2014).

Although remarkable progress has been achieved, it is important to acknowledge that disparities persist and advancements have not been uniform. The concentration of extreme poverty remains disproportionately high in certain regions, with nearly 60% of the billion people living in extreme poverty residing in just five nations in 2011. Tragically, many women still lose their lives due to pregnancy-related complications or childbirth. Progress has not reached everyone, particularly women, those at the bottom of the economic ladder, and individuals who face disadvantages due to their age, disability, or ethnicity. Significant differences persist between rural and urban areas. However, we have learned valuable lessons from the experiences and data collected through the activities of the MDGs, and we possess the knowledge of what needs to be done to address these challenges (Unterhalter, 2014). However, further progress will require unwavering political determination and sustained collaborative efforts. We must address the underlying issues and intensify our endeavors to integrate the social, economic, and environmental aspects of sustainable development. To embody these lessons, build upon our accomplishments, and secure the commitment of all nations to a path of greater global prosperity, the Post-2015 development agenda becomes crucial, particularly in promoting comprehensive sustainable development objectives that are both sustainable and equitable. There is no doubt that we have the capacity to fulfill our responsibility of eradicating poverty, ensuring that no one is left behind, and constructing a world that upholds the dignity

of all individuals. Reflecting on the achievements of the MDGs and envisioning the prospects of the next fifteen years, we can strive towards these goals.

5.2 Millennium Goals: Means and Limits

There is a strong political consensus behind these objectives, which seem to ignore any political concerns. The US government named Paul Wolfowitz as the next president of the World Bank in the spring of 2005, placing a heavy emphasis on eradicating poverty as a top objective. The goal of lowering poverty received Wolfowitz's steadfast support. The World Bank should allocate its resources in a way that promotes development and eradicates poverty. The day after the American government officially announced his candidacy, in March of last year, he said this in an interview.

- There became handiest one goal below millennium improvement purpose 3:

To cast off gender disparity in number one and secondary training with the aid of using 2005, and in all stages of training with the aid of using 2015. Promoting the full and equal participation of women and men is crucial to enhance poverty reduction, ensure food security, and foster sustainable rural development. Food safety cannot be achieved without achieving gender equality and supporting rural women's economic and social growth. MDG Three has made some progress, including (Millennium Development Goal 3, s. d.):

- A boom withinside the range of ladies in college in 2015 as compared to 2000. The growing global as an entire has completed the purpose of disposing of gender inequality exists throughout all educational levels, including primary, secondary, and postsecondary.
- The variety of female students in Southern Asia in number one college turned into seventy-four for each one hundred boys in 1990. By 2015, there had been 103 ladies enrolled for each one hundred boys.
- The percentage of girls in inclined employment in comparison to general lady employment has decreased with the aid of using thirteen percentage withinside the duration among 1991 and 2015, in comparison to a nine percentage lower for men.

- Significant profits in girls`s parliamentary illustration in almost ninety percentage of 174 international locations for which information has been to be had withinside the beyond decades. At the very least, the common percentage of girls in parliament has extended with the aid of using almost a hundred percentages over the last 20 years, but this nevertheless interprets to at least one female for each 5 men.
- Eliminating gender disparity in all degrees of training

The education of women and girls has a remarkable multiplier effect on development across all areas of progress. The MDG marketing campaign has been pushed via way of means of each country wide and global efforts, ensuing in a appreciably large variety of girl-baby enrolment in faculty these days in comparison 15 years ago, with. Since the year 2000, there has been a notable decline in gender imbalance across various educational levels in developing regions, surpassing the target set by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). On average, the level of gender parity ranges from 0.97 to 1.03, with primary and secondary education showing a ratio of 0.98 and university education achieving a ratio of 1.01 (Max, 2016). Although there are nonetheless massive variations throughout areas and nations, as disparities favoring both intercourse have a tendency to cancel every different whilst aggregated.

Southern Asia has experienced the most remarkable progress in achieving gender parity, with its ratio improving from 0.74 to 1.03 between 1990 and 2015. Currently, five out of the nine developing regions, namely Eastern Asia, Southeastern Asia, Southern Asia, the Caucasus and Central Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, have successfully attained gender parity (it turned into first of all the bottom in all areas). Gender disparities have also significantly decreased in North Africa, Western Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa. Overall, 64 percent of countries in developing regions had achieved gender parity in primary education by 2015. Sub-Saharan Africa, however, accounted for 56 percent of countries with the highest gender gaps in education from grades 2 to 12. Regarding secondary education, gender parity was achieved in 2015 in several developing regions, including the Caucasus and Central Asia, Southeast Asia, East Asia, South Asia, and North Africa. Gender disparities still persist for women in three regions, namely Western Asia, Oceania, and sub-

Saharan Africa, while for boys, it remains a challenge in Latin America and the Caribbean. Overall, gender parity in secondary education has been achieved in only 36% of developing countries. When it comes to postsecondary education, only one developing region, Western Asia, has successfully reached the target, indicating significant gender gaps in enrollment rates. The most pronounced inequalities are observed in the enrollment rates of men in Northern Africa, Eastern Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, and in the rates of women in Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. In general, a mere four percent of developing countries with available statistics in 2012 had attained the target for tertiary education.

➤ The exertions marketplace

The proportion of girls who work for pay has increased steadily since 1990, albeit slowly. From 1990 to 2015, there was a notable rise in the percentage of girls engaged in paid outdoor agriculture, increasing from 35% to 41%. However, during the same period, the proportion of women in occupations that are typically associated with creativity and innovation, such as being a family worker or self-employed, decreased from 59% to 46% as a fraction of total female employment. Despite the brilliant profits with the aid of using girls, there are nevertheless widespread gaps among women and men within the hard work marketplace, with girls being much less probable to be a part of the hard work pressure whilst in comparison to men. In 2015, the employment rate for women of working age (defined as those over 15) was projected to be only 50%, while the rate for men was 77%. Western Asia, Southern Asia, and Northern Africa had the lowest rates of women's participation in the workforce. Regardless of their level of education, women faced challenges in accessing paid employment and earned approximately 24% less than their male counterparts.

➤ Last word

Since 1990, notable progress has been made towards achieving gender equality in education, employment, and political representation for girls and women. However, it is important to acknowledge that there are still existing disparities in areas that were not specifically targeted by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It can be crucial to deal with good areas like:

- ✓ Violence in opposition to women and girls
- ✓ Men`s and girls`s unequal possibilities withinside the hard work marketplace
- ✓ Gender-primarily based totally differences in regulation and exercise
- ✓ The inequitable department of uncompensated care and home paintings
- ✓ The little control that women have over assets and possessions, and
- ✓ An illustration of the underrepresentation of women in both public and private decision-making can be observed in various instances.

Definitely include gender perspectives in your post-2015 scheduling goals.

5.3 International Public Law

Public international law refers to all binding rules in force on a global scale. The first function upholding order is a goal of public international law: It largely oversees foreign relations and promotes cross-border collaboration. As a result of binding rules, it can be internationalized and made predictable. Implement. One of the public international law goals is to maintain peace and stability. As the world becomes more globalized, related issues of public international law become more important and more complex. There are many problems today for which there are no satisfactory solutions at the national level.

Moreover, international law tends to progress in areas still fully regulated by a law recently(Définition de Droit international public, n. d.). The scope of legal standards International law ranges from fundamental binding provisions (like the preclusion of the utilization of power or basic freedoms) to provisions of a technical or administrative nature (e.g., in aviation, frequency radio, or food) according to the ordering rules. Institutions (such as treaty law or organic law) or standards governing cooperation (e.g. in the area of mutual legal assistance) (Hillier, 1998). The International norm law can deal with areas or issues that are distinct from:

- States must resolve disputes peacefully rather than using force.
- Human Rights: Every individual possesses the entitlement to advocate for the protection and respect of fundamental rights, encompassing the rights to life,

physical well-being, personal autonomy, freedom of expression, and freedom of thought, among others.

- Protecting Humanity during Armed Conflict: The Law International humanitarian law establishes rules that apply in armed conflict situations to protect civilians, wounded soldiers, and prisoners of war.
- Terrorism and other serious crimes can only be effectively combated through international cooperation.
- Environment: the more countries that implement them, the more resources for Plus climate protection and conservation standards will be available.
- The Swiss economy is booming in terms of trade and development. However, the franc is another country and requires a stable legal system.
- Telecommunications: calling from one country to another is impossible without international regulations.
- Passengers wishing to travel abroad by train or plane must first obtain an international agreement. Then, travel safely to your destination.

Traditionally, public international law has been established by states and primarily concerns the relations between states. For a considerable period, states held the predominant influence over the development of international law. According to the principles of public international law, each state is recognized as sovereign and enjoys equal standing with other nations, regardless of their size, wealth, or power (Kaczorowska-Ireland, 2015).

5.3.1 The International Criminal Court (ICC): Upholding Justice and Accountability on the Global Stage

The International Criminal Court (ICC or ICCt), located in The Hague, Netherlands, is a global institution that operates as a permanent court of justice. It holds the unique authority to prosecute individuals for crimes such as genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and acts of aggression. Distinct from the International Court of Justice, which handles disputes between states, the ICC focuses on individual criminal responsibility (International Criminal Court, n.d.). Established on July 1,

2002, through the entry into force of the Rome Statute, a multilateral agreement serving as the court's legal framework, the ICC operates under the supervision of the Assembly of States Parties and the International Criminal Court itself. Currently, the ICC has 123 member countries as of March 2022, while 42 nations have neither signed the Rome Statute nor provided their consent.

The International Criminal Court (ICC) operates as a "court of last resort," stepping in when national courts are unable or unwilling to prosecute perpetrators of crimes. Its jurisdiction is limited to cases occurring within member countries, crimes committed by citizens of member states, or instances referred to the court by the UN Security Council. Due to its jurisdictional constraints, the ICC does not possess broad territorial authority and focuses on complementing existing national judicial systems. The Bureau, the Judiciary, the Prosecutor's Office, and the Prime Minister's Office are the four key institutions that make up the ICC. The president is a senior appointed authority chosen by his friends in the legal executive, which involves 18 adjudicators who hear cases under the watchful eye of the court. The Prosecutor drives Attorney General's Office, which researches wrongdoings and starts criminal arraignments at the Ministry of Justice.

The Court of Chancery, directed by the Registrar, is accountable for all regulatory elements of the International Criminal Court, including base camp, confinement offices, and the Office of the Public Defender. The ICC utilizes more than 900 individuals from more than 100 nations and follows procedures in French and English. The International Criminal Court (ICC) hosted its most memorable atrocities arraignment hearing in 2006 against Congolese warlord Thomas Lubanga Dyilo, who was blamed for enrolling child warriors and was sentenced in 2009, the court's initial case, set of experiences. The Prosecutor's Office has opened 12 proper examinations and followed 9 extra fundamental examinations. The International Criminal Court has brought charges against 46 individuals, among them notable figures such as Joseph Kony, a Ugandan rebel leader, Omar al-Bashir, the former president of Sudan, Uhuru Kenyatta, the current president of Kenya, Muammar Gaddafi, the late leader of Libya, Laurent Gbagbo, the former president of Ivory Coast, and Jean-Pierre Bemba, a former vice president of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

These individuals have been prosecuted by the ICC for their alleged involvement in various crimes.

5.3.2 The Statute of the International Court of Justice: Upholding International Justice and Dispute Resolution

The International Court of Justice (ICJ), established in June 1945 under the United Nations Charter, fulfills the central role as the primary judicial body of the United Nations. With operations commencing in April 1946, the Court is headquartered in The Hague's renowned Peace Palace in the Netherlands. Distinguishing itself from the other main UN organizations located in New York City, the ICJ plays a vital role in upholding international law and promoting global justice.

The ICJ fulfills various responsibilities, including offering advisory opinions on legal matters referred to it by recognized United Nations institutions and specialized agencies. Additionally, it plays a crucial role in resolving legal disputes brought by states, ensuring that they are resolved in accordance with international law. The Court consists of 15 judges, elected by the United Nations' General Assembly and Security Council, who serve nine-year terms. Assisting in its operations, the ICJ is supported by its administrative organ, the Registry.

To facilitate effective communication and representation, the ICJ conducts proceedings in both English and French, serving as its official languages. With its mandate to interpret and apply international law, the International Court of Justice plays a significant role in promoting peace, justice, and the rule of law on the global stage (The Court | International Court of Justice, s. d.).

In accordance with Article 38 of the Permanent Court of International Justice's Statute, practically word for word embraced similar to Article 38 of the International Court of Justice's Statute, was generally the main endeavor to explain the wellspring of worldwide regulation. (Crawford & Brownlie, 2019):

a. The following Court shall apply:

- general or unique worldwide shows laying out rules unequivocally perceived by the questioning state;
- international custom as a generally speaking, recognized law;
- universal legal standards recognized by civilized countries
- As per Article 59, legal choices and the lessons of the best marketing experts in every nation are utilized to assist with deciding lawful standards.

b. This provision has no bearing on the court's ability to decide a case fairly and equitably in the parties' interests.

As indicated by Article 59, an honor is "restricting just between the gatherings and worried that specific case." These arrangements concern the activity of the court. They do, notwithstanding, mirror the previous act of arbitral courts, and Article 38 has regularly been summoned as a kind of perspective to worldwide regulation sources should be referred to totally. Notwithstanding, the article doesn't make reference to "sources" and can't be viewed as a straightforward count. The primary inquiry is whether passage 1 lays out a source progressive system. In spite of the fact that there is no unmistakable progressive system, the drafters laid out the request, and "consecutively" showed up in a draft. Practically completely United Nations Secretaries-General in its yearly report, the United Nations (UN) welcomes nations to build their adherence to the Court of Justice for the World (ICJ) means of tolerating statements of necessary locale. International justice is markedly different from domestic judicial settlements. The primary litigant is the state, and the entire international legal To account for this, a mechanism has been developed. However, the question of the amicable resolution of international conflicts is today governed by a double principle: Peace and national consent are the foundation of all means of payment(Gharbi, 2002). One rule of contemporary worldwide regulation is that the state should resolve debates calmly and pick the most ideal arrangement. The country in question determined the method of achieving this goal. Third-party assistance in finding an appropriate solution may be requested, and options are sometimes determined based on various circumstances and the nature of the dispute. The supply is subject to reasons of expediency or capacity, not rather an explicit legal commitment. Therefore, the agreement of the countries concerned is the basis for the choice of any means of a peaceful settlement. The concept of employing both

judicial and non-legal means is relevant within the framework of the United Nations Charter, particularly under Article 33, which emphasizes the importance of peaceful dispute resolution. In this context, the International Court of Justice plays a significant role as a forum for seeking justice. When applying to the Court, it is essential to consider the guidelines for managing disputes and achieving peaceful resolutions.

The International Court of Justice is designated as the instrument for resolving conflicts. Its role is to determine whether a dispute is consensual, based on mutual agreement between the parties involved, or legally contentious, indicating a genuine disagreement. By analyzing the nature of the conflict, the Court can determine the appropriate approach to facilitate a peaceful end to the dispute, whether through consensus-building or adjudication. In accordance with the principles set forth in the United Nations Charter, the International Court of Justice serves as a vital mechanism for promoting international peace and justice by offering a platform for the resolution of conflicts through both legal and non-legal means. This can be accomplished in several ways:

Agreements that grant authorization resulting from commitments Similar to the general rules of arbitration treaties. Taking everything into account, the assent comes from the split the difference, i.e., the two players consent to present an exceptional understanding Dispute under the watchful eye belonging to the International Court of Justice.

- Consideration of a locale condition in arrangements containing comparative arrangements. Authority, the objective of these terms is to determine any issues that might emerge because of the translation or use of this arrangement. Much people fail to distinguish the ICC and ICJ. This table below shows us the different aspects that distinguish them but also that bind.

Table 5. 1: Differences between ICJ and ICC

	Justice International Court (ICJ)	The International Criminal Court (ICC)
year the court was founded	1946	2002
UN-Relationship	The "global court" is the official name of the UN's court.	Independent; able to refer cases to the UN Security Council
Location	Netherlands, The Hague	The hague, the Netherlands
Types of cases	disagreements between the parties seeking advisory views	criminal, individual prosecution
Subject matter	Trade, natural resources, human rights, treaty violations, treaty interpretations, and more are among the topics covered by sovereignty, boundary, and maritime disputes.	Crimes of aggression, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and genocide
Funding	U.N Funded	State parties to the Rome Statute are required to make an assessed contribution, in addition to any voluntary donations made by governments, international organizations, individuals,

		corporations, and other entities.
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Source : (Editor, 2020)

5.4 The Role of International Organizations in Cooperation with International Regulatory

Main national challenges beyond borders national threats related to climate change, Pandemics, terrorism, tax evasion, financial flows, and the economic and social crises International origin and influence. More than ever, countries must coordinate their actions to ensure shared prosperity and security. OECD countries have Recognized International Regulatory Cooperation (IRC) as Essential for Ensuring National Regulatory Quality in the Framework of Principle 12 recommended by the Council's Regulatory Policy and Governance (Abbott, 2014). Worldwide associations (ios) assume a vital part in Promoting Kerry and Opposing the Secession would hurt the adequacy of public activity. Ruler Their development is the backbone of the system Effective global governance for the economy sustainable world. It is therefore essential to ensure their quality. Above all, ios make it easier to plan, design, and develop international standards. They enable information exchange to facilitate standard-setting activities. Evidence-based and promotes debate on good regulatory practices (Abbott & Kauffmann, 2018). Their Standard-setting exercises are chiefly founded on the non-restricting instrument. Particularly so for private normalization associations and organizations Intergovernmental; as far as concerns them, these associations bigger intergovernmental body Tools with different lawful impacts. Ios is less associated with growing legitimately restricting instruments and implementing lawful and political devices. Only five ios systematically conduct research. Law enforcement and conflict resolution little affection Have the necessary institutional structure for implementation. The World Trade Organization is an exception in this regard. Similarly, only four internal control offices conduct crisis management activities regularly (ex. European Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency). IO actions must be coordinated to be effective. Public action management and reflection with the state Law and Strategy Research on the

Quality of Instrument Development The majority of people have the hardware. Feedback from stakeholders (Wiener & Alemanno, 2015).

Three of them never offer partners the valuable chance to remark on their instruments. Quality guidelines for assessment methods in, ex post-implementation and impact evaluation more prevalent than corpus evaluation Ex-ante and ex-post legal impact analysis Ios-a Few task, methodological abilities, and information required to conduct an assessment. As a result, there is little structured data on the impact of their actions. where additional effort is required to create and sustaining an evaluation culture within IOS Engage with their audience (Making Rules for Global Finance: Transatlantic Regulatory Cooperation at the Turn of the Millennium" is an article published in the International Organization journal on Cambridge Core. s. d.). Over the past few years, there has been a significant increase in the demand for transoceanic financial products and services by both Americans and Europeans. Banks, financial firms, asset managers, stock exchanges, insurers, and other financial institutions from the United States and Europe have engaged in substantial business activities within each other's regional markets. Throughout both America and Europe, companies complied with government and state regulations, often seeking partial exemptions and following guidelines set by financial regulatory bodies in the United States and Europe. Some firms, particularly those based in the United Kingdom, operated under a single national regulatory regime that allowed them to potentially operate in any other European Union market.

5.4.1 Reflections on International Organizations and International Legitimacy: Constraints, Pathologies, and Viewpoints

Exploring constraints, pathologies, and viewpoints in assessing the legitimacy of international organizations, this perspective acknowledges the diverse limitations, flaws, and perspectives that shape the perception of legitimacy in international organizations. These constraints encompass external factors, such as economic and political pressures, which can impede the effectiveness and autonomy of these organizations. Pathologies are defects or problems that exist within within businesses, such as fraud or a lack of openness. Regarding the function and validity

of international organizations, viewpoints relate to the various cultural, political, or ideological perspectives that stakeholders may hold. It is possible to conduct a more thorough and critical analysis of international organizations and their legitimacy by taking these limitations, disorders, and opinions into account.

On initial observation, the combination of multinational organizations with international legitimacy may appear contentious. However, international organizations do engage in the examination of international legitimacy and contribute to the management of global international relations, despite their limitations, flaws, and the potential for political manipulation of their presence and mandates (Coicaud, 2001). These organizations play a role in regulating international relations by presenting collective, long-term projects to the international community that serve the general interest. They express, support, promote, and disseminate a particular perspective on international relations, contributing to the process of "socialization" within the global community. Therefore, it can be valuable to consider how international organizations communicate and contribute to the definition of international legitimacy when reflecting on the current state and potential future of global governance. These organizations serve as a suitable starting point for analyzing international legitimacy due to their inherent mission and status within the international community, which naturally encourages participation in international governance. The primary aim of this discourse is to evaluate the present state of international legitimacy by examining the performance of international organizations within the current context. This assessment will not only provide valuable insights into the current state of affairs and the evolution of international organizations but also facilitate a comprehensive evaluation of the existing situation and foster discussions on the future of the international system and global governance. The analysis will specifically focus on three crucial aspects: firstly, assessing the current legitimacy of international organizations; secondly, examining their role in promoting global or international governance through the process of socialization; and finally, outlining and defining important considerations that should form the basis for the future of the international system, international organizations, and global governance, all while ensuring the maintenance of their legitimacy.

5.5 Limitations and Pathologies of the Legitimacy of International Organizations

While traditional analyses of international organizations (IOs) have often focused on power dynamics and functional aspects, recent research has underscored the critical role of legitimacy for IOs and other international institutions. The legitimacy of an institution is evaluated based on the extent to which its relevant audience views its characteristics and actions as desirable, appropriate, or acceptable within a socially constructed framework of norms, values, beliefs, and definitions (Zaum & Zaum, 2013). In the case of international organizations, their legitimacy hinges on the alignment of their foundational structures and principles with societal values. The perception of legitimacy is shaped by the assessments of both internal participants and external constituents, who evaluate the extent to which the IO's actions and operations conform to their expectations and beliefs (Zürn & Stephen, 2010).

Initially, the legitimacy of international organizations relied on the recognition and support provided by states. These organizations were established by states, with some of the most influential states, particularly major democracies in the Western world, playing a pivotal role in defining the normative and operational aspects of these organizations. State recognition continues to be a crucial requirement for the legitimacy of existing international organizations. However, in recent years, scholars have started to examine the legitimacy of international organizations in greater depth, particularly focusing on how patterns of legitimacy evolve over time. One area that has received less attention is the study of institutional "coping mechanisms" that emerge in response to legitimacy deficits, as emphasized by sociological institutionalism. Furthermore, the gradual accumulation of legitimacy deficiencies can sometimes be overshadowed by attention given to legitimacy "crises." Therefore, there is a need to develop conceptual frameworks that capture how institutional legitimacy gaps develop and evolve over time (Jönsson & Tallberg, 2010).

The approach to institutional legitimacy encompasses a historical and conceptual diversity. Institutions are often established with an inherent sense of legitimacy, but if they fail to adapt and adjust to changing circumstances, their legitimacy can gradually erode. Sociological institutionalism identifies coping mechanisms that

institutions employ to address legitimacy challenges, including re-justification through institutional and operational changes that respond to shifts in legitimacy. A prime example of such processes can be observed in the case of the United Nations Security Council, which vividly demonstrates how the normative framework of global society has evolved over time. The initial legitimacy of the Security Council was closely tied to the perceived legitimacy gained by the allied great powers as a result of their involvement in the Second World War. The concept of inherent special rights and responsibilities held by the great powers also influenced the legitimacy of the Security Council. In the early post-war era, this combination of legitimization was considered acceptable given the prevailing circumstances. However, as political dynamics shifted and norms evolved, the Council's legitimacy began to decline. The audience that the Council needed to establish its legitimacy with expanded significantly in terms of size and diversity, even though the permanent members of the Council represented a smaller proportion of global power capacities. Changes in standards, particularly the promotion of sovereign equality and the adoption of norms emphasizing responsibility, transparency, and representation, have contributed to this shift in legitimacy expectations. However, efforts to reestablish legitimacy through institutional transformation have encountered resistance, resulting in the emergence of coping strategies such as dissociation, reliance on trust, and promises of future reform.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

International organizations have made a significant contribution to advancing global security, globalization, and democracy in Africa, although they have also faced challenges along the way. Firstly, these organizations have played a pivotal role in enhancing security across the continent. The United Nations (UN), African Union (AU), and regional bodies like the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) have been instrumental in supporting peacekeeping missions, resolving conflicts, and promoting stability in the region. These organizations have provided resources, expertise, and diplomatic support to address conflicts, mitigate tensions, and foster peaceful resolutions. Furthermore, international organizations have aided in addressing transnational threats, including terrorism, organized crime, and the illicit trade of weapons and drugs, which significantly undermine security in Africa. Secondly, these organizations have played a role in promoting globalization within the continent. By implementing a range of programs and initiatives, institutions such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and World Trade Organization (WTO) have provided support for economic development, the promotion of trade liberalization, and the integration of African countries into the global economy. They have provided financial assistance, technical expertise, and policy advice to promote sustainable growth, alleviate poverty, and enhance infrastructure and connectivity. Furthermore, international organizations have facilitated knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and capacity building, enabling African nations to harness the benefits of globalization and participate in global markets. Finally, international organizations have contributed to the advancement of democracy in Africa. They have actively supported endeavors to strengthen democratic institutions, safeguard human rights, and foster good governance. Entities such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have offered assistance in conducting transparent and inclusive elections, enhancing the capabilities of civil society organizations, and upholding the principles of the rule of law. International organizations have also supported transitional processes in nations coming out of conflict or political crises, advocated for the protection of human rights, and aided supervise elections. However, it is crucial to note that obstacles still

exist in the way that international organizations support democracy, globalization, and security in Africa. Limited resources, political complexities, and competing priorities often hinder the effectiveness of international interventions. Furthermore, there are cases where international organizations encounter criticisms related to the imposition of Western-centric ideologies or their perceived inability to address the underlying causes of conflicts and socio-economic inequalities in Africa. Although the African Standby Force confronts notable obstacles regarding civilian, police, humanitarian, military, and logistical capabilities, it will have a vital function in assisting the decisions and initiatives of the Peace and Security Council. Delphine Lecoutre's contributions to this area should be acknowledged and celebrated. The achievement of this new institution represents a significant milestone and a qualitative advancement in the establishment of a doctrine, architecture, and strategy aimed at restoring peace to the continent. It aligns with the ideals of the founding fathers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The continent's commitment to taking charge of its own destiny by prioritizing peace, security, stability, and development is indicative of the success of this approach. The African Union (AU) not only represents the aspirations of its own people but also recognizes the international community's expectations for Africa to play a significant role in managing, preventing, and resolving its own challenges. To effectively address the root causes of crises and promote post-conflict peacebuilding, the Peace and Security Council (PSC) should adopt comprehensive short- and long-term strategies and approaches. This will involve addressing underlying factors contributing to conflicts while also focusing on the needs of peace consolidation and post-conflict reconstruction.

The Peace and Security Council (PSC) plays a crucial role in addressing both the underlying causes and the aftermath of crisis situations, making it an ideal instrument for promoting peace and development. In order to effectively address concerns of stability, safety, and peace in Africa, the PSC should adopt a strategic approach that combines short-term and long-term tactics. This comprehensive approach holds significant importance and encompasses the task that African nations must collectively embrace in their shared aspiration to build a stable, strong, and dependable community. Taking into account various factors such as the withdrawal of Western military forces, the recurrent conflicts in Africa with their unique and

complex nature, and the underlying causes of these conflicts, it is evident that there is a compelling need for an African doctrine that focuses on conflict resolution, peace preservation, and security. While the ever-evolving nature of conflicts makes it challenging to establish a standardized reference architecture or doctrine, an African doctrine offers certain advantages as it enhances people's understanding and management of crisis and conflict situations. Non-African international organizations can play a supportive role by leading and providing resources to African regional and sub-regional organizations, thereby increasing the effectiveness of their initiatives. Furthermore, the United Nations, equipped with its resources, can serve as a reliable ally. In conclusion, while international organizations have made significant contributions to promoting global security, globalization, and democracy in Africa, there is still work to be done. Strengthening partnerships, addressing underlying issues, and ensuring local ownership and inclusivity in the interventions are vital for achieving sustainable progress in these areas.

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Date of birth	
E mail	

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

School Education	Degree	Department	Year
Çqnkırı karatekin üniversity	Master	social sciences	2023-Present
University of Djibouti	Bachelor's degree	Urban Planning and Land Use Planning	2019
Hodan 4 High School	baccalaureate	Economics and Social	2016

FOREIGN LANGUAGES

English	Read, Write and Speak
Arabic	Read, Write and speak
French	Read , Write and Speak

PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL SKILLS

Professional	Personal
Computer programs	Word, Excel, Qgis
Foreign language	English, French and Arabic
International relations	