

CHAPTER V

Conclusion

The uprising of Libya was the continuity or the domino effect that happened from the uprising of Tunisia and Egypt. 40 years of the authoritarian style of Qaddafi era made the anger of people triggered by the uprising that happened in Tunisia and Egypt, the rebels in Libya attack the government. Since the crisis happened and getting worse, its attract the attention from the International community and Regional Community.

African Union as the regional Community has a big responsibility to protect its member states, including Libya. African Union is the regional Organizations in the African continent, African Union was founded in 2001 and represent fifty-three countries in all over African Continent. To conduct peace and security in the African continent, African Union has African Peace and Security Council that existed in 2004 within a protocol of Peace and Security Council of 2002. There was some responsibility took by African Union in order to maintain the stability condition in its member states such as peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peace-building mission in the area of Africa. African Union has been conducted the peacekeeping mission in several countries, including Libya in 2011.

This thesis used two theoretical frameworks to examine the ways of African Union in conducting its peacekeeping mission to overcome the crisis in Libya. The first theoretical framework is International Organizations that examine the role of African Union as the regional organization in Africa continent to do their responsibility and conducted its functions about the

responsibility to protect in its member state. The second theory was the conflict resolutions theory, conflict resolutions theory, represented by the model of Galtung could examine the meaning of peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peacebuilding operations as the way of African Union to solve the crisis in Libya.

African Union as the Regional Organizations has a long journey to be a regional organization in Africa. In 1963 the organization was called as the Organizations of African Unity, it changes in 2002 with the name of African Union. The existence of African Union became the significant evolution of an institutional in Africa Continent. The establishment of African Union also became the starting point of the African Union Peace and Security Council that later became the key element of the African Union. This organ has the main objective to promote peace, security, and stability among its member states. African Union Peace and Security Council as the key element of African Union also have the key role to give the 'early warning' for whoever who has possibility to conflict and the efficient responses to the conflict that already happened including the preventive actions through diplomacy, facilitate peacemaking, create the support operation in a certain conditions. More functions of African Union Peace and Security Council are to prevent conflict, promote and implementation of peacebuilding and reconstruction post-conflict activities, coordination and harmonization of the continental efforts in order to prevent and combat the International terrorism in all aspect. In order to helps the African Union Peace and Security Council in conducting the responsibility to protect, there are other four entities that exist in African Union Peace and Security Council such as, Panel of Wise

(PoW), The Continental Early Warning System (CEWS), The African Standby Force (ASF), and the Special Fund.

Entering the crisis that happened in Libya started in 2011. It was the beginning of Anti- Qaddafi uprising in Libya, inspired by the uprising that happened in Tunisia and Egypt. In Order to response the crisis, African Union through African Union Peace and Security Council held a meeting on 10 March 2011. The African Union held a summit in the level of head of government and the highest representative in every member states. In that summit African Union as the regional organizations which have the big responsibility to take over the crisis establish the high-level ad hoc committee to examine the issue of Libya and to find the way in order to solve the crisis. Seven days after the African Union meeting, in March 2011, the United Nations through United States Security Council Approves 'No-Fly Zone' over Libya. This approval released in demanding the ceasefire that happened in Libya, including an end to the current attacks against civilians, which it said as the crimes against humanity and freedom. The Security Council released a ban on all flights in the country's airspace that called a no-fly zone and tightened sanctions for Qaddafi's regime and his supporters.

After the sanctions given by United Nations to Libya about the no-fly-zone sanctions over Libya, on July 2011 the International group on Libya formally recognizes the main opposition group by the establishment of the National Transnational Council (NTC) as the legitimate government on Libya. The National Transnational Council was the de facto government of Libya for ten months during the crisis that happened in Libya in 2011 and 2012. The National

Transnational Council has a key role in the country to regaining peace in Libya, following the harsh of Qaddafi's regime and recognized internationally.

In the African Union intervention to Libya Crisis, there are many ways of actions conducted by African Union in order to reduce the tension and solve the crisis happened in Libya, which is first, Peace and Security Council established roadmap in order to solve the crisis in Libya. It was included calling for urgent African actions to stop all hostilities, cooperation with the authorities of Libya to facilitate the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to the needy populations, protection of foreigners in Libya, including African migrants that live in Libya, and adoption, implementation of the political reformation that necessary for the eliminations of the root of the crisis at that time. Second, African Union established an African Union High-Level Ad Hoc Committee on Libya comprising five heads of State and government together with the head of the commission. Five states were named as Mali; Mauritania; South Africa; Uganda; and Congo-Brazzaville. The committee has the mandate to involve in all actors in Libya, and to assess the evolution of the situation happened in Libya continuously; facilitate an inclusive dialogue among all of the parties involved in Libyan crisis about the appropriate reformation; and engage all African Union's partner especially Arab League, Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), the European Union, and the highest International Organization, United Nation to facilitate the coordination and seek the support in order to restore the crisis.

After analyzing the Libyan Crisis Conditions that occurred in 2011 and studying the current condition of

Libya, the author has an assessment of the evaluation of the success of the African Union in the Libyan Crisis by using peace-keeping, peace-making and peace-building missions. In peacekeeping missions, the African Union as an external factor has succeeded in becoming a mediator between rebels and the government by creating ad hoc committees aimed at mediating in negotiations. Second in peace-making, at this stage African Union can also be quite successful in making and running the African Union Roadmap. However, that success could not last long because until now, even though the Qaddafi regime had ended 8 years ago but the crisis in Libya had not yet ended. It becomes the challenge and responsibility of African Union to do their peace-building in the area of Africa including Libya in keeping the stable condition in Libya and minimalize the tension.