

# **AFRICAN UNION INTERVENTION TO LIBYA (2011-2015)**

**Luthfila Garin Veramita**

*Department of International Program of International Relations  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta*

## ***Abstract***

The relation between Libya and Sub Sahara Africa has been complex during Muammar Gaddafi's era and culminate in 2011. On February 2011, civilians began to have a demonstration demanding an end to the leader of Libya at that time, Muammar Gaddafi in his 41 years term of government, wherein that demonstration a lot of victims became a target of mass atrocities of government armed forces. The intervention of African Union toward Libya crisis 2011 will be the main discussion in this thesis. Violence by the Libyan government got the attention from international communities. International and regional organization have a responsibility to protect people in Libya from violence through political, economic, and military matters, including African Union as the regional organizations. In 2011, African Union was legally mandated for an intervention in Libya crisis, to protect people from war crimes, genocide, and crime against humanity. This thesis has the aim to describe and analyze the African Union Response to Libya Crisis in 2011. Moreover, the method of data collection in this thesis will use qualitative data and relied on what African Union did in form of missions, and the African Union's action toward Libya crisis 2011, looking for the solution of African Union in form of peacekeeping mission toward Libya crisis and concludes by providing the suggestion and recommendation for African Union in strengthening their peace and security mission for the future African crisis, in the case of Libyan in 2011.

**Keyword(s) : *African Union, Libya Crisis, Peacekeeping Mission***

## Introduction

The popular uprising that known as Arab Spring became the long journey of conflict



that happened in the Arab world and some of the African countries. The Majority comes up and against corruptions and an authoritarian political elite who control their life for a long time to achieve their goals, It happens in Tunisia and Egypt. Some elements of those popular uprisings are known such as peacefulness of the demonstrators, determinations, and resilience. The

**PICTURE 1. 1: the map of Africa (world-atlas)** condition become worst, and it added by the role of mass media in shaping the public opinion, the effect of that trendsetter and non-direct interference of the external actors makes the trend of uprising spread in the middle east and some of the African countries including Libya (Pereira, 2013).

The revolution in Libya seems to be the domino effect that came from revolutions that happened in the Arab world or known as Arab Spring. This crisis is long things that happened to the Arab Spring. Since this crisis happened and getting worst, an international military was the solution, and it is necessary to stop the brutal action that conducted by the Libyan government to their civilians. Within the International Intervention mandated by United Nations (UN), perhaps all of the organizations including African Union as the regional organizations in Africa has a mandate from UN in the decision of security council which is responsible for protecting.

African Union has been conducted the peacekeeping mission in several countries in African continent such as AU peace operations in Burundi. It happened in 1962. The African Union had the peacekeeping operations in Somalia in 1991. In February 20013, AU had the peacekeeping missions in Darfur region, and one of the peacekeeping operations that held by African Union was operated in Libya in 2011 (Murithi, 2009).

Libya becomes the target of Africa Union to do their peacekeeping operations because of the unstable condition that occurred in Libya 2011. It began in February 2011, chaos condition that happened in Benghazi was triggered by the arrest of the activist of human

rights, Fethi Tarbel by the Qaddafi's troops, In that month the conflict between Qaddafi's opposition and forces loyal to Qaddafi was become worst and triggered UN security council implement the sanctions for Qaddafi and his family, and refers on Libya' coercive action to the International Criminal Court. The reaction did not only come from United Nations but also the European Union which approve that sanctions for Qaddafi in term of bans on travel and arms embargo.

Therefore, it can be concluded, The condition of Libya in 2011 triggered the International actors to get involved in at least minimize the crisis. United Nation has a mandate to the regional organization to conduct the peacekeeping mission in the existing and potential crisis. In the case of Libya, African Union as the regional organization in Africa has a responsibility to conduct the peacekeeping operations in Libya.

## **Theoretical Framework**

### **International Organization as a part of Complex Interdependence and Transnationalism theory**

The theory of complex interdependence was developed by Robert O Keohane and Joseph Nye in 1970s. This theory was emphasized on the mutual connectedness and dependency of states and non-states actors. Complex Interdependence tried to explain that the state is not the only actors in international relations. It was emphasizing the critical role of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) and International Organizations (IOs). All actors seem to be interconnected to each other in term of politics, security, trade, finance, travel and communications (Rana, 2015).

One of the essential elements in interdependence theory is international organizations — International Organization approach by Ian Hurd and Intervention Theory as the theoretical framework to examine the thesis with the title the intervention of African Union by using peacekeeping mission toward Libya crisis in 2011. Ian Hurd is a scholar who was experienced in the international organization. According to Hurd, the international organization has become the central part of international relations. When interdependence increases, then the role of international organizations also in line with it. International organizations become the heart of international relations that covered all of the aspects of international relations such as, politics, economic challenges in the 21st century (Hurd, 2011). Even though the

existence of international organizations in international relations relative new, the existence of international relations have shaped the way of the relations between many actors, not only between state and state, but also the relations between state, and non-state actors.

International Organizations	Functions	Membership	Contracting parties	Scope
	Politics	Global	Treaty between state	Intergovernmental
	Administrative	Regional/ based on the purposes	Treaty between government	INGO

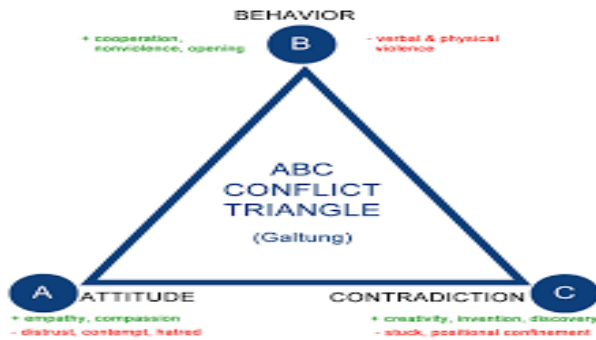
**TABLE 1. 1: Theory of International Organization**

The theory of international organizations causes classified into four categories. As Brownlie has pointed out, the international organization has been classified based on its functions, membership, contracting parties, and scope.

### **Conflict Resolutions**

Conflict analysis model that proposed by Johan Galtung 1969 defines the conflict into symmetric and asymmetric conflicts. Symmetric conflict is the conditions when there are two actors with an equal position or has equal power, and they have a conflict thus these situations called as symmetric conflict. Different with symmetric conflict, asymmetric conflict is the situation when two actors have conflicts, and one of them has superior standing compared to others, means that it has a clear situation of inequality position between two conflictual actors for example when there is a conflict between government and rebels. Based on Ramsbotham asymmetric conflict happens between majority and minority (Ramsbotham, Woodhouse, & Miall, 2011).

The theory of conflict by Galtung can be viewed with ABC conflict triangle



PICTURE 1. 2: ABC Conflict Triangle by Galtung (Academy, 2010)

models that proposed by Johan Galtung, and every side is represented by A means (attitude), B means (behaviors) and C means (contradictions). A conflict that proposed by Galtung would like to examine **attitude + behavior + contradiction**, where C or contradiction is the root of the

conflict and attitude and behaviors is the following action of the conflict. ABC conflict triangle is the possible model of a conflict that starting with the inequality situation and objectively with an attitude manner and shows by physical or verbal actions. This definition can guide us to examine the conflict theory as a phase of conflict to approach a suitable solution for a conflict (Galtung, 2007).

Examining the ABC conflict triangle also giving the conflict solutions to reduce the problem, based on Galtung, conflicts can be reduced through peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peacebuilding missions. Peacekeeping is the lowest level of conflict resolutions, and it is the situation when there are a third side or external actors that come to the conflict in order to reduce the conflict. The higher level of peacekeeping is peacemaking. It is the situation that there is a diplomatic meeting or negotiations between actors of conflict and lead by mediator or external factors in order to end the conflict. Moreover, the highest level is peacebuilding. Peacebuilding is the situation when there is an agreement or treaty between the actors in order to prevent the conflict that happens again in the future.

## Research Methodology

The sources in this research will be divided into two which means primary sources and secondary sources. The sources that were used as the primary sources are the sources that related to the condition in Libya and data about the intervention of African Union in Libya crisis. The writer also used secondary sources which means the data that support the research are additional information. The writer used the time series to minimize the scope of research and to describe the phenomena that occurred in each year.

The sources need to be edited and simplify in order to manage the data that had been collected and the data. In order to make it simple and easy to understand the writer will coding the data by giving bullets, symbol, and number.

**Timeline, History and its Political Function of African Union**



**PICTURE 2. 1: The official Emblem of the African Union (African Union, 2018)**

African Union is one of regional organization in the world that stated as one of the most important intergovernmental organizations. African Union has 53 members of African countries. In these organizations, countries in Africa that reported as a member work together to solve the problem in Africa as the continent. Countries will work diplomatically even if there are many differences within the members in term of race, history, geographic condition,

religion. African Union tries to improve the social, politic, and economic situation in Africa which have around one million people that have to protect. African Union has a mission to protect culture and people in Africa as a continent.

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>EVENT</b>
1980	OAU - Lagos Plan of Action operations
1991	OAU – formed African Economic Community
1999	Special Summit in Libya - Discussion about the establishment of African Union
2000	Establishment of the African Union
2001	Lusaka Summit – Roadmap implementation of the African Union

**TABLE 2. 1: Timeline of African Union (DW.com, 2013)**

In 1980, OAU passed another operation which called as "Lagos Plan of Action" in Nigeria, it has the aim to strengthen regional cooperation in Africa and give the foundation stone for an African Economic Community.

Moreover, the conflict that happened within its member begins in 1982. After the Organization of African Union allowing Western Sahara to join OAU, Morocco officially leaves OAU because of its stance on Western Sahara. The rebel movement from Morocco Polisario front declared its independence from Morocco and formed its republic government in exile. Because of that conflict, the African Commission on Human and People of Organization of Africa Unity takes up that conflict in 1989.

In 1991, Organization of Africa Unity formed the African Economic Community in order to create the common African economic region, to implement this policy, organization of Africa Unity use the European economic-community as its role model.

In 1999, in the middle of the extraordinary summit in Libya, the organization of Africa Unity was discussed about the creation of African Union with the aims just like European Union that manage politics, social, and economy in a regional scope. This idea came from Muammar Gadhafi as the Libyan leader.

Regarding that idea, in a conference in Lome, West Africa, the head of OAU signed the African Union Charter in 2000. After signing that charter in 2001, the OAU was officially changed the name called African Union and has 53 members. Within the first two years of transition, OAU and the AU did exist together. The central part of African Union are the heads of state in the African Continent and a yearly rotating chair. Thus, because of its change become African Union, the African Economic Community becomes part of African Union.

### **The Beginning of Peacekeeping Mission programs of African Union**

The objectives of African Union are supported by some principles including the establishment of peaceful conflict resolution, common defense policy for the African continent among member state through appropriate actions that decided by the assembly. The prohibition of the use of force or threat to use force among them, their right to live peacefully and peaceful coexistence of the member states, every member states have the right to ask the intervention from Union in order to help and to solve the conflict that happened in that area (Majinge, 2010).

The Peace and Security Council has a responsibility to create and as the coordination and harmonization of the African continental efforts in conflict resolution and peacekeeping, peacemaking, peacebuilding missions. According to the protocol of the PSC establishment,

the main functions of PSC are including preventive diplomacy, peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peacebuilding operations during and post-conflict. PSC as the main organ of African Union has a big responsibility for peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peacebuilding in the African Continent also tasked with spreading the coordination and cooperations among member states for peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peacebuilding missions. Since the establishment of African Union, AU commits to secure peace and security in some conflictual area in the African continent.

### **History of Libya Crisis**

The triggered of the uprising was the restrain of the head of a lawyer and the Libyan well-known Journalist, Idris Al-Mismari on 15 February 2011. The compensation had asked



**PICTURE 3. 1: Official Flag of Libya (Smith, 2001)**

by Mismari and others lawyer for the victim's family in 1996, where based on the orders from the head of security Abdullah Al- Sanussi, prison guards at Abu Sulaim prison in Tripoli, Tripoli was the place where political prisoners were housed. The chaos of conflict that happened in prison started when there were 1300 deaths. When Sannusi (Qaddafi's strongmen) and his son Sa'adi Al-Qaddafi tried to prevent all civilians to do public demonstrations that

happened in the city in Benghazi. Security forces shot many people. In turn, the demonstrators overwhelmed the police and soldiers, while their weapons were disarmed by others. This situations added by the escaping of Sannusi and Sa'adi caused the regime's moral collapse in the city.

In Tunisia and Egypt, the oppositions group using the computer and internet network like Facebook to draw the attention from others to engage in the 'day of anger' means stage protests in Libya on February 17 (Institute for Security Studies, 2011). In subsequent demonstrations in several cities, including Al-Bayda, Tobruk, and Beida, witnessed deadly clashed that took place between the demonstrators and security forces. The use of indiscriminate force by security forces resulted in the death of 20 people which caused criticism by the international community. In the following days, the killing of the



demonstrators did not make the protest decrease, instead brought more people in the city. In several cities in eastern Libya, demonstrators went to the headquarters of the security forces and set them on fire. In Benghazi, protesters from Tobruk and Beida captured weapon depots and military bases. When the government forces either defected or escaped their headquarters, demonstrators seized tanks, anti-aircraft guns, and ammunition. Thus, the situation began to take the form of an armed rebellion. Following further crackdowns on the protesters in Benghazi and defections by the troops in that city, the opposition groups ousted government forces and took the control in Benghazi.

Long Journey of Qaddafi's rule becomes the root of the crisis that happened in Libya. During 42 Qaddafi's rule, Qaddafi implemented the repressive government system without any of the institutional features familiar even to many of the world's most undemocratic regimes (Institute for Security Studies, 2011). When he took power in a military coup September 1969, Qaddafi represents the theory that called the third universal theory. That theory was argued about the idea of "people should directly run the activities and exercises the power of government (Institute for Security Studies, 2011).

Under Qaddafi's rule, the government has the function by a complex web of local structures built around family and tribal ties, another informal association, and business interest. He practiced the forms of brutal oppression and injustice by assassinating his political opponents and mutilating their bodies (Haseeb, 2011). Generally, under Qaddafi's rule, Liban people did not have any significant role in the governmental system, even though this country has some of the world's largest oil reserves. Oil wealth liberated the government from any needs that have the aims to conciliate the people politically or to democratically accommodate their demands. That conditions made the exclusion of the social contract, and since the government had all the means came from oil, any notion of democratic credentials was not seen as necessary as long as the government has the support from the economic matters to control the state.

### **Timeline of Libya Crisis**

<b>No</b>	<b>Spotlight</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Moment</b>
1	<b>Anti-Qaddafi Uprising</b>	2011 February	Violent protests break out in Benghazi, and some areas leading to escalating clashes between security

			forces and ant-Qaddafi rebels.
		2011 March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ African Union response to resolve the Libyan Crisis.</li> <li>➤ United Nation Security Council Approved sanctions about No-Fly-Zone over Libya and air strikes to protect civilians.</li> </ul>
		2011 July	International communities on Libya formally recognized the main opposition group called the National Transnational Council ( NTC) as the legitimate government of Libya
		2011 August	Qaddafi goes into hiding after rebels attack and swarms his fortress compound in Tripoli.
		2011 October	Qaddafi captured and killed as rebel fighters take his hometown Sirte.
		2012 January	Clashes erupt between the former rebels in Benghazi and NTC.
		2012 August	The National Transnational Council gained the power to the General National Congress, elected in July
2	<b>Benghazi Attack</b>	2012 September	US ambassador to Libya and other three Americans officer in US Ambassador were killed when Islamist militant storm the consulate in Benghazi
3	<b>Civil War</b>	2014 -2015	Civil war happened in some are in Libya.

**TABLE 3. 1: Timeline of Libyan Crisis (BBC News, 2018)**

2011 was the beginning of the anti-Qaddafi uprising in Libya, inspired by the uprising that happened in other Arab countries, especially neighbors Tunisia, and Egypt, violent protests break started in Benghazi, spread to other cities, and leading to the violations and clashes between security forces and anti-Qaddafi rebels. In order to response the crisis in Libya, at its 265th meeting held on the 10 March 2011, the African Union held a summit at the level of head of state and government and established a 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 the freedom. The Security Council imposed 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.

Many challenging situations happened after the uprising that happened in Libya. In almost 42 years, power and wealth were under the control of the dictator Muammar Qaddafi and his demise in 2011. It became a significant challenge to the successor to adopt a new discourse based on free elections and power balancing. From 2011 to 2015 have offered Libyans many challenges as well as opportunities. While this transition has given a chance to rebuild a new unified state that based on democratic idea encompassing transparent institutions and the rule of law, it nonetheless put the whole notion under pressure. The threat of disintegration was real.

Lack of political consensus within many political actors in Libya and their inability to resolve regional differences through peaceful diplomatic dialogue resulted in two parallel civil wars in the east and west of Libya. A civil war that happened in some area in Libya has been fuelled by detrimental foreign intervention. However, the reality of the conflict was because of the scramble for power and wealth, ignited by the inability to create a new social contract in order to determine a fair sharing of power. Serious disintegration that happened in Libya is because of the emergence of two separate conflicting parliament and governmental system, one operating in the east and one in the west.

## **Building a Consensus on the Elements for a Comprehensive Solutions**

### **Establishment of African Union High-Level ad hoc Committee**

The 265th AU's meeting established the African Union high-level ad hoc committee in Libya through African Union Peace and Security Council that was held on 10 March 2011 in Addis Ababa, at the level of head of state and head of government among member states, met in Nouakchott, on 19 March 2011 (Hehir & Murray, 2013). Their excellencies presidents from some countries attended that meeting. President Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, from the Islamic of the Republic of Congo, the Ministers representing their president, Yoweri Museveni, from the Republic of Uganda, and Jacob Zuma, President of the Republic of South Africa, as well as by the chairperson of the African Union Commission, Dr. Jean Ping.

That meeting resulted in the opportunity to share the ideas among the member states in order to give the solutions toward the crisis that happened in Libya, as well as the modality to do mandate from the high-level ad hoc committee, which consists of these following :

- a. To engage with all parties in Libya and to assess the situation happened in the ground
- b. To facilitate all of the inclusive dialogue among all of the Libyan parties regarding with the suitable reformation
- c. To engage all of African Union's partners especially for Arab League, Organizations of Islamic Conference, European Union, and the most prominent International Organization which is the United Nations in order to facilitate and coordinate peace and security efforts and to get support to solve the crisis.

The high-level ad hoc committee reaffirms its determination to carry out on its mission, in the face of the worrying development in the situation and the resource to an armed international intervention, calls for restraint and undertakes to spare no efforts to facilitate a peaceful solution, within an African framework, taking into account the legitimate aspirations of the Libyan people. Against the background, the high-level ad hoc committee will act within the framework of its mandate and in a manner consistent with and complementary to, resolution 1973 of the United Nation

Security Council (UNSC). Accordingly, its appeals to the International Community as a whole to provide unreserved support to its effort. The high-level ad hoc committee convenes its second meeting that would be discussed about the roadmap of the African Union toward Libya Crisis.

#### Roadmap of African Union toward Libya Crisis

Conflict 2011 that happened in Libya makes African Union became a center of attention from other international community with the view to inspire peace and security in Africa. Faced with conflicts happened in the belt of North Africa create the opportunity for African Union to test and operationalize its security apparatus. At the 265th meeting of the African Union Peace and Security Council in Libya, there was two crucial decision, one of them is about the roadmap of African Union aimed to ease the crisis happened in Libya. African Union started to confidently and convincingly its interventionist efforts to decrease the crisis with its roadmap called as five-point plan African Union resolutions (Harbeson & Rothchild, 2017). Explicitly, they promise to do the following plan :

- a. Protection of civilians and the cessation of hostilities
- b. The humanitarian assistance to affected populations in Libya and the migrant workers that came from Africa
- c. The initiation of political dialogue between conflictual actors in order to achieve the agreement on modalities to end the crisis
- d. Inclusive establishment and management of the transition period
- e. Adoption and implementation of political reforms necessary to meet the aspirations of the Libyan people.

The main reason for those five plan actions adopted by African Union was to avoid war. African Union, as regional organizations used diplomacy as the primary weapon and the use of force is always as the last options when all other options have been exhausted. One week after the establishment of Roadmap by African Union, The United Nation Security Council reported the resolution 1973 in 2011, that resolutions were discussed about the sanctions of Libya called as 'No Fly Zone' over Libya in order to protect civilians, stressed the need to intensify efforts to find a solutions to the crisis and in this regard, the United Nations Security Council formally admit the role of the high-level ad hoc committee. The resolutions had the full support of all

African members of the Security Council, who were pushed to protect the people in Libya. Thus, the African Union with the United Nation through the United Nations Security Council and other parties would hand in hand together in order to solve the crisis and had a big responsibility to protect.

### **The Implementation of the African Union Roadmap**

The implementation of AU roadmap happened in 19 March when the high-level ad hoc committee had met, they had a plan to have flight in Libya in the following days in order to have some interaction with the Libyan parties in Libya, but the request was denied by the United Nation Security Council because related with the resolutions 1973 about 'No Fly Zone' over Libya (United Nations, 2011). On 10 and 11 April, 2011 two weeks after the establishment of African Union roadmap, the high-level ad hoc committee undertook a visit to Libya. In Tripoli, the Libyan authorities confirmed their acceptance of the African Union roadmap (McElroy & Gammell, 2011). In Benghazi, the discussion between the committee and the leader of the Trans National Council focused on the needed of an urgent ceasefire. The ceasefire had the aim to ensure the effective protection for the people and to create conducive situations for the fulfillment of the legitimate demands of the Libyan people.

### **Creating Momentum to the Peace Efforts**

On the Malabo summit July 2011 and following the commitment of Col. Qaddafi not to be a part of the negotiations process, the Assembly reviewed and endorsed the proposals for a framework Agreement submitted by the ad hoc committee. This proposals clearly explained about there should be a transfer of power to an interim government, to be put in place immediately after the result achieved from the national dialogue. In the middle of July 2011 and the beginning of August, African Union met all of the Libyan parties to share ideas and aspiration about their reaction to that proposals.

On August 2011, when efforts of African Union were underway, the National Transnational Council fighters entered Tripoli, and they extended their control to the entire country. On the high summit level held in Addis Ababa on 26 August, African Union Peace and Security Council noted these new developments. It pushed all stakeholders to accelerate the process to the creation of the new inclusive transition government that would take power in Libya (Karim Mezran, 2017). On September 5, the leader of African Union at that time, Jean Ping, received the letter from the leader of NTC, that letter stressed about the strategic

orientation of the African policy, also about the commitment to protect all foreign migrant workers, including all African workers.

On the other hand, the high-level ad hoc committee on the summit held in Pretoria September 14 stressed the sustainable relevance of many regulations in African Union roadmap. The committee committed to working together with NTC and all Libyan stakeholders. It also indicated that African Union had been recognized NTC as the representative of Libyan people while they form an inclusive transitional government. Next, Peace and Security Council of AU recalling the assurances formally provided by the NTC and taking into account the uniqueness of the situation happened in Libya. Thus the committee authorized the current authorities to occupy the seat of Libya in the African Union. They also decided to build the office as the connector of African Union in Tripoli, in order to help the AU's efforts to stabilize the situation in Libya and promote the national reconciliation and facilitate the process of transition in the government level in Libya.

### **Rebuild the Nation and Addressing the Implications of the Crisis**

Despite the challenges that faced by African Union and lack of support from some important actors member in the International Community, African Union was always struggling with their efforts. It acted within its framework means that is based on its own decisions and still relevant to the United Nation Security Council resolutions 1973. It deliberately chose to overcome the crisis and has been counting on the immediate and long-term challenges that might be happened (S.Chivvis & Martini, 2014). All of the solutions offers have no other agendas than the interests of Libyan people.

African Union also needs to contend with the regional dimensions of the crisis in Libya. African Union as the regional organizations has continuously attracted the attention to the proliferation in the region of weapons that came from Libyan military depots. For some people, these concerned seemed exaggerated when they were first expressed. Thus there was growing the ideas from International Community of the gravity of the threat posed by that situation and the need for concerted International actions to address it. This is all more urgent especially in some countries in the Sahelo-Saharan belt, because that area is the fragile one, that has to deal with latent rebellions and terrorist groups (Lounnas, 2018).

In this point African Union was also at the forefront of the migrant workers, calling for the concrete steps to guarantee their security and safety, facilitate all evacuations for those

who want to leave Libya and support their socio-economic reintegration into their origin countries (Wehrey, 2014).

### **Asserting Africa's Leadership and Deepening Democracy**

Asserting Africa's leadership will require that, African people do not shrink from the decisive actions to overcome the challenges that confront the continent, no regional conflict will be considered out of the bounds of African Union. Where the conflict happened in the African continent, African Union will be the first actor to condemn and to take action, consistent with the letter and the spirit of the Constitutive Act of the African Union and other relevant instruments (Mandaleo Policy Forum, 2016).

The military conflict in Libya has now ended with the demise of Qaddafi and Libya is turning in a new page of life. The African Union responsibility aftermath was to help Libya address some challenges. The new authorities have to engage all stakeholders in order to rebuild the nation and start the reconciliation process that needed. African Union will not work alone, they will cooperate with Libyan people, the United Nation, and all related International Communities, as Libyans started to build a new nation.

### **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.



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.

## Bibliography

- BBC News. (2018, September 3). *Libya Profile-Timeline*. Retrieved December 11, 2018, from BBC News: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-13755445>
- DW.com. (2013, May 24). *A Chronology of 50 Years of African Union*. Retrieved December 11, 2018, from DW: <https://www.dw.com/en/a-chronology-of-50-years-of-african-unity/a-16834421>
- Galtung, J. (2007). Introduction Peace by peaceful conflict transformation. In C. WEBEL, & J. GALTUNG, *Handbook of Peace and Conflict Studies* (p. 22). London & New York: Routledge.
- Harbeson, J. W., & Rothchild, D. (2017). *Africa in World Politics: Constructing Political and Economic Order*. New York: Westview Press.
- Haseeb, K. E.-D. (2011). Libya ... Hopes and Fears. *Journal Contemporary Arab Affairs*, 425-430.
- Hehir, A., & Murray, R. (2013). *Libya, the Responsibility to Protect and the Future of Humanitarian Intervention*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Hurd, I. (2011). *International Organizations: Politic, Law, Practice*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Institute for Security Studies. (2011). *Peace and Security Council Report No 21*. Addis Ababa: Institute for Security Studies.
- Karim Mezran, A. V. (2017, October 10). *Foreign Actors in Libya's Crisis*. Milano: Ledizioni LediPublishing.
- Lounnas, D. (2018, October). *Barcelona centre For International Affairs*. Retrieved December 10, 2018, from The Libyan Security Continuum: The Impact of the Libyan Crisis on the North African/Sahelian Regional System: [https://www.cidob.org/en/publications/publication\\_series/menara\\_papers/working\\_papers/the\\_libyan\\_security\\_continuum\\_the\\_impact\\_of\\_the\\_libyan\\_crisis\\_on\\_the\\_north\\_african\\_sahelian\\_regional\\_system](https://www.cidob.org/en/publications/publication_series/menara_papers/working_papers/the_libyan_security_continuum_the_impact_of_the_libyan_crisis_on_the_north_african_sahelian_regional_system)
- Majinge, C. R. (2010). The Future of Peacekeeping in Africa and the Normative Role of the African Union. *Goettingen Journal of International Law* 2 , 463-500.
- Mandaleo Policy Forum. (2016). *Deepening Democracy: election Management and Stability in Africa's divided Societies*. Nairobi: UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa.
- McElroy, D., & Gammell, C. (2011, April 10). *Libya: Col GAddafi 'accepts roadmap to peace'*. Retrieved December 11, 2018, from The Telegraph: <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/libya/8441924/Libya-Col-Gaddafi-accepts-road-map-to-peace.html>
- Ramsbotham, O., Woodhouse, T., & Miall, H. (2011). *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*. Cambridge: Polity; 3 edition.
- rana, W. (2015). Theory of Complex Interdependence : A Comparative Analysis of Realist and Neoliberal Thoughts. *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, 290-296.

S.Chivvis, C., & Martini, J. (2014). *Libya After Qaddafi: Lessons and Implications for the Future*. Cambridge: RAND.

United Nations. (2011). *Security Council Approves 'No-Fly-Zone' over Libya, Authorizing 'All Necessary Measures' to Protect Civilians, by Vote of 10 in Favor with 5 Abstentions*. New York: United Nations.

Wehrey, F. (2014). *Ending Libya's Civil War: Reconciling Politics, Rebuilding Security*. *Carnegie Endowment for International Peace*.