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ROLE OF MILITARY COOPERATION ON SECURITY OF EAST AFRICAN REGION: Case of Rwanda Defence Force (2017-2021)

A dissertation Submitted to the University of Rwanda in Fulfillment of the Requirements for Award of a Master's degree of Arts in Security Studies

Presented by:

BAKINA Edward

Reg Nº 222022619

Supervisor: Dr. Aggée SHYAKA MUGABE

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DECLARATION

I declare that this work titled: **"Role of Military Cooperation on Security of East African Region, case of Rwanda Defence Force (2017-2021)"** is my own work that it has not been submitted for any degree or examination in any other higher learning institution.

Name: BAKINA Edward

Date ……/……/……..

Signature…………….

APPROVAL

I **BAKINA Edward** confirm that the work reported in this research thesis was carried out by the candidate under my supervision and has been submitted with my approval.

_____   _____

    Dr.   **DATE:**

DEDICATION

I wish to dedicate this work

To the Almighty GOD and the secret of my success for his surplus blessing,

To my dearest wife, MUTESI Alice and my lovely GOD gifted children; ITEKA K Ceaphas,

FELIZ Q Shalom, INSHUTI William & ISHAMI BAKINA Benjamin for immense support,

they passed through hard moments, sacrifice and accorded me throughout this program.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASEAN   : Association of South East Nations

COMESA   : Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa,

EABC   : East African Business Council

EAC   : East African Community

EAC   : East African Community

EAR   : East African Region

GOR   : Government of Rwanda

HDR   : Human Development Report

IGAD   : Intergovernmental Authority on Development

CPX   **:** Command Post Exercise

FTX   **:** Field Training Exercise

MMEs   : Multinational Military Exercises

OAS   : Organization of American States

RDF   : Rwanda Defence Force

RIPs   : Regional indicative applications

RPA   : Rwandan Patriotic Army

RSPs   : Regional approach papers

SADC   : Southern African Development Community

ABSTRACT

This study entitled "**Role of Military Cooperation on Security of East African Region case of Rwanda Defence Force (2017-2021)**" The study was guided by the objectives such as to identify and analyze RDF activities contributing to the security of East African region, to examine challenges affecting RDF contribution to the security of the East African region and propose strategies aimed at addressing challenges and barriers to RDF contribution to the security of the East African region. This study combined case study research design with narrative method to achieve the set research objectives. In this study narrative study method was employed to acquire data from case study respondents. The study tools used are interviews and documentation and during data collection, all respondents were having equal chances to meet the researcher. To implement it, the researcher targeted 30 respondents from different levels of RDF and 25 from standby force. Therefore, for the case of this study, the sample size is 55, The findings showed that host nation denial for the deployment of RDF in joint operations are challenges for the implementation of those activities by RDF regional security, interest of external actors and historical background of armed groups are political related challenges for the implementation of RDF activities, late remittance of financial contribution by partner states that results into delays in procurement of logistic requirements are financial and logistical challenges for the implementation of RDF activities, planning for future event organized by the regional community and a proper forecasting of the requirements are doctrinal related challenges for the implementation of RDF activities in East African region and inconsistency of events/exercise participants to ensure continuity and standards are culture related challenges for the implementation of RDF activities in East African Region. Therefore, consistent communication with the organizers to ensure proper planning ahead of time in terms of infrastructure, finance, logistics and personnel are strategies to address the identified challenges to RDF for East African regional security.

Key words: *Military Cooperation and Security*

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This study examined the role of military cooperation on security of East African Region. This chapter reviews the background, the problem statement, research objectives and research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study, limitation of the study and structure of the work.

1.1 Background of the study

Military cooperation is an essential component of military diplomacy as it helps to build trusting connections with other nations. We can handle common security issues and strengthen strategic security linkages by working together. Since the 1990s, armed forces and defense ministries have begun collaborating on an increasing number of initiatives. With their former rivals from Eastern Europe, longtime NATO Western members in Europe now take part in defense exercises and assist these countries in reorganizing their armed forces. While the Association of South East Nations (ASEAN) has started a security conversation, the US has forged new military cooperation links with China and India in Asia. Governments in Latin America have established new bilateral defense relationships, the Organization of American States (OAS) defense ministers have met on several occasions, and the US and its southern neighbors' long-standing military ties have been directed toward new goals. The African Union also provides assistance to African countries in modernizing their military forces and enhancing domestic capability for peacekeeping (African Unity, 2002).

The concept of defense diplomacy embodies this transformation. Armed forces have historically been utilized to fulfill the functional necessity of the use or threat of force, whether for purposes of defense, deterrence, or intervention. As an instrument of foreign and security policy, defense diplomacy involves the coordinated employment of military troops and supporting infrastructure (primarily defense ministries). Particularly among Western democracies, the employment of defense ministries and armed forces to cultivate cooperative connections with other governments and support such states in reforming their militaries has become more prevalent during the past

ten years. This requires working with nations through difficult democratic and post-conflict transitions as well as collaborating with brand-new allies and established partners (Williams E., 2000).

At the regional level, similar processes can be observed as well, for example, between post-apartheid South Africa and its neighbors or between post-communist Poland and its neighbors. Second, in contrast to the past maintenance of military cooperation with authoritarian regimes, Western democracies are increasingly using military cooperation and assistance to promote democratic civilian control of armed forces as part of broader efforts to support liberal democracy and good governance. Third, military aid and collaboration are now used more frequently to support partner governments in enhancing their capacity to take part in peacekeeping and peace enforcement operations (Hint A., 2001).

Africa as a continent has several regional integrations that help to foster free commerce and mobility, economic cooperation, security cooperation, and stability. Rwanda joined the East African Community specifically in 2007 with the main goal of enhancing development policies and applications intended to broaden and deepen cooperation between Member States (Kuela & Mboya, 2004). The East African Community was established as a regional organization composed of Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan that became a full member of the East African Community on 5 September, 2016 and Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) that became member of EAC on 11 July 2022.

Rwanda developed cooperation aimed at, among other things, promoting collective security arrangements through defense diplomacy and the maintenance of credible defense capability to deter potential enemies and adversaries with aggressive intentions in order to maintain peace and security of the internal and external environments. An essential component of Rwanda's defense duty is defense diplomacy as a means of conflict prevention. It primarily entails measures intended to terminate conflicts, create and sustain confidence, and/or provide support for peace to friendly countries or military forces (Sacharn B., 2003).

1.2 Statement of the problem

The East African Region believes that economic integration occurs if peace, firmness, and security measures are connected and strengthened in the area because regional cooperation hopes

to improve the lives of the citizens through increased security, remarkable competitive capabilities, added tariffs, change, and investment (Heidtman, 2009). East African Region concentrates its efforts on crisis prevention, conflict resolution, management of small arms and mild weapons, publicity of precise government, the group of routes for peace and security, and the marking and registration of army and police weapons through member nations in order to accumulate its ambitions on the accelerated existence of residents in the member states (Azarya, 2016).

Additionally, Member States committed to fostering and maintaining close proximity as a foundation for fostering community peace and security. The Member States committed to enhancing cooperation in the management of cross-border crime, providing mutual assistance in persistent matters, including the arrest and repatriation of fugitive criminals, and exchanging information on US mechanisms for combating criminal activities. Participate in evaluating the location's security, focusing on the threat of terrorism, and develop security measures to combat terrorism (Wolf, 2010). In this regard, Member States decided to promote and preserve an ecosystem conducive to peace and security through cooperation and consultations on issues related to peace and security in the Member States where RDF is involved in military cooperation with a view to the prevention in promoting security in the region (Wolf, 2010).

Despite, RDF is involved in defence diplomacy as mentioned in all the above agreed measures to foster and maintain peace and security through East African Standby Force and have endured to ride security threats of a number of sorts but some of the members of East African region could not respect the agreement mentioned above where people crossed border of Rwanda and killed people in Nyabimata sector in 2017, what named operation of Nyabimata. This made a researcher to conduct the research on the role of RDF in military cooperation on security of East African Region to indicate a gap and recommend on how to fulfill it by RDF in improving peace and security in East African Region.

1.3 Research objectives

1.3.1 General objective

The overall objective of this study was to analyze the contribution of RDF activities in military cooperation on security of East African Region.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

This study was guided by the following research objective:

i. To identify and analyze RDF activities contributing to the security of East African region.

ii. To examine challenges affecting RDF contribution to the security of the East African region

iii. Propose strategies aimed at addressing challenges and barriers to RDF contribution to the security of the East African region

1.4 Research questions

This study was guided by the following questions:

i. What are the activities of RDF contributing to the security of East African region?

ii. What are the challenges affecting RDF contribution to the security of the East African region?

iii. What are the strategies that can help to address challenges and barriers to RDF contribution to the security of the East African region?

1.5 Significance of the study

The significance of this study comes in its attempt to conduct a comprehensive and wider outlook on regional cooperation in the East African region with a focus on Rwanda as a case study. This study will assist the East African Region in developing the necessary regulations to safeguard the citizens of the integration once they have left their country's borders. Based on the findings of the study revealing the influence of regional integration on human security, this will also help the policy formulators put a lot of pressure on the presidents of the countries and other interested parties in the integration to facilitate travel between nations. The findings of this investigation will contribute to the body of knowledge already in existence. Additionally, this work will serve as a resource for other academics, and a study of a similar nature will be carried out in another region of the world in order to contribute to the findings. It will also pave the way for future research on military cooperation's impact on the security of the East African Region.

1.6 Scope of the study

This study was analyzing the role of military cooperation on security of East African Region, it's also located in Rwanda with respect to the Rwanda Defence Force (RDF) locations such as: Kimihurura headquarter of RDF, Kanombe barracks and Nyakinama Senior Command and Staff College and it covered a period of five years from 2017 to 2021.

1.7 Structure of the work

The study is structured and given in five chapters; chapter one mainly offers a fundamental overview of the study and contains its history, issue statement, research questions, and aims, as well as its importance and scope. Chapter two discussed the literature review that served as the basis for the research study's arguments. The procedures and tactics employed in the study, such as the data collection and analytic methods and approaches, were fully discussed in chapter three. In chapter four, data collected from respondents that demonstrate the perspectives and challenges voiced by respondents and interviewees were covered. The chapter concludes by outlining its main conclusions, suggesting a course of action, and outlining possible solutions. The final chapter, chapter five, summarized the research's main findings and gave broad recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the key concepts of the study. It also presents the previous researches relevant to the variables contained in topic and reviews the theoretical framework and after the empirical review it presents brief presentation of contribution of RDF on security of East African Region. The theories, basic assumptions and central notions are examined in the part that follows.

2.1 Key concept of the study

2.1.1 Military cooperation

The Ministry of Defense is aware of the importance of alliances and cooperation aimed at, among other things, strengthening collective security arrangements, according to the Government of Rwanda's (GOR) assessment of the internal and external security environment. The GOR concurs with the notion that the best way to maintain international peace and security is to avoid conflicts. Conflict prevention depends on deterrence through defense diplomacy and the maintenance of a credible defense capability to foil potential foes and adversaries with aggressive intentions.

2.1.2 Security

In order to understand and provide security, a locally driven approach is encouraged as part of the security process. It is firmly focused on enhancing how communities, authorities, and institutions interact and behave. The process of implementing the concepts of human security, human development, and state construction at the local level is known as security. Its goal is to protect people from sectarian and ethnic violence, as well as to give certain groups freedom from fear and want against communal security.

2.2 Theoretical Review

The theoretical literature review aids in identifying the theories that are currently in existence, their connections, the depth to which the theories have been explored, and the creation of new testable hypotheses.

2.2.1 Theoretical review on military cooperation

The employment of military cooperation as a tool for improving political ties and developing more trust with potential foes raises a number of issues and puzzles. The employment of military cooperation as a tool for strategic engagement has significant issues with the causes of international conflict and the connection between military might and political ties between governments. If conflicts between nations are caused by mutual misperceptions of each other's intentions, the threat posed by the military power of other states, or deeply rooted hostility between cultures, military cooperation may be advantageous. The extent to which conflicts between states are brought about by real and substantive political differences, whether over more specific issues like the rules governing international politics or the international balance of power, or over narrower ones like territory and borders, is likely to limit the effectiveness of military cooperation as a means of fostering mutual trust and improving political relations (Thomas S., 2001).

The nature of defense policy and the military profession also pose a challenge to the effective use of defense diplomacy as a means of forging long-term cooperation with prospective adversaries. The main goal of defense policy is to defend the country from assault, therefore at the very least, planning for the worst-case scenario is necessary. Similar to this, training for and taking part in war is the major objective of a military career. The tendency of defense strategists and service members to prepare for the worst can be somewhat reversed by military connections and openness, which can reduce misconceptions and mistrust. Furthermore, exchanges between professional soldiers won't always prevent armed conflict if political and military leaders take this course (Samuel P., 2001).

The employment of military cooperation as a strategy for improving political relations with potential rivals raises a number of issues and puzzles. The employment of military cooperation as a weapon for strategic engagement is centered on important questions about the causes of

international conflict and the relationship between military might and political ties between governments. In cases where disputes between nations result from common misunderstandings about each other's intentions, the threat posed by the military might of other states, or from historically established animosity, military cooperation may be advantageous. The extent to which conflicts between states are brought about by real and substantive political differences, whether over more specific issues like the rules governing international politics or the international balance of power, or over narrower ones like territory and borders, is likely to limit the effectiveness of military cooperation as a means of fostering mutual trust and improving political relations (Anthony F., 2002).

The nature of defense policy and the military profession also pose a challenge to the effective use of defense diplomacy as a means of forging long-term cooperation with prospective adversaries. In order to safeguard the country from assault, which is the main goal of defense strategy, worst-case scenarios must at the very least be taken into account. Like manner, the fundamental objective of a military career is to train for and take part in war. Despite the fact that military interactions and openness can reduce misconceptions and mistrust, they are unlikely to totally reverse the tendency of defense strategists and service members to prepare for the worst. Furthermore, if political and military authorities take this course, exchanges between professional soldiers may not always serve to deter armed conflict (Anthony F., 2002). Here are some components of military co-operation:

Regional integration

According to Khadiagala (2010), as a result of efforts at regional integration, borderlands of affluence are emerging in peripheral regions with intense economic and social linkages that are based on geographic and cultural proximity. It is evident that Tanzania's socialist beliefs continue to obstruct the country's commitment to an open market, and that internal political instability in Kenya has impeded economic growth. These factors have clearly hampered the development of the East African Community. Uganda's initial enthusiasm for the EAR has been lessened by boundary disputes in the Great Lakes, and in addition, the region's poor infrastructure upkeep has greatly increased transaction costs.

Informal cross-border trade remains a large sector of the economy and a key source of job and income generation, and the private sector has actively participated in the development of regional policy (Kimbugwe et al., 2012). The purpose of the East African Business Council (EABC) is to advance international business and investment. Therefore, the East African understanding of borders as means of security or economic success implicates two theories concerning residents' attitudes toward increased regional integration in East Africa: People favor the political federation of the EAR because they think it will end international conflicts and give them more access to markets, employment opportunities, and trade opportunities (Ogalo, 2010).

Economic cooperation

Contiguous borders, historical ties, common languages, and geography all have a role in economic cooperation and integration (UN, 2017). However, they are the sole variables that still affect economic cooperation and integration. The expansion of global value chains and cross-border financial flows is a crucial new driver. These can provide important financial opportunities to the sites nations to overcome the limitations of their development based entirely on geography or tiny national markets when backed by super alternative and business home change policies (Narendra, 2014). However, the region aspires to go beyond economic gains to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Additionally, it should work toward social objectives and ensure that revenue extends outside of the constrained borders of the US. Regional economic cooperation and integration are anchored for both goals by lengthening supply chains and fostering cross-border capital flows, which lead to the removal of transportation and choice barriers and economic cooperation the two steps that are more effective for carrying out the effort to achieve secure economic integration (Khan, 2007).

Social Interaction

This is supported by the sociopsychological "contact theory." The main tenet of the philosophy is that communication between various groups can lead to tolerance and favorable viewpoints. The seminal work on prejudice by Allport (2009) is primarily concerned with the psychology of race relations in North America, but his arguments have implications for understanding group relations more generally, including perceptions of groups with different nationalities. Two groups on each side of a border may have distinct cultures, languages, and norms, but interaction

encourages expanding knowledge and the ensuing constructive exchange if information is regarded to have a positive impact on people's perceptions. Since contact only occurs in close quarters, it stands to reason that being close to a border and an outgroup should improve perceptions of that group (Medrano, 2003). In a study describing the relationship between cross-border interaction and views toward regional integration, which supports the intergroup contact theory's predictions, Karl Deutsch's perspective on international integration is particularly significant. According to Deutsch (Kuhn 2012), international integration generates a "security community" where a sense of community and a "we" mentality are essential. In Gravelle's (2014) conception of the dynamics underlying a security community, interaction, communication, and exchange across different nations are essential.

2.2.2 Theoretical review on security

The importance of security is well acknowledged. Securing an organization is equivalent to protecting it. By preventing assaults and carrying out the organization's goal in spite of attacks and accidents, security is achieved. Confidentiality, integrity, and availability are the standard information security goals. It is common knowledge that security requires a documented security policy. A policy can exist, but enforcing it is another matter entirely. The first defense is the security policy. Without a carefully thought-out policy, the system's security is left to the system administrator's discretion (Nwolise O., 2008).

Human development, which is also people-centered, multidimensional, and defined in the domain of human choices and freedoms, shares the "conceptual space" with security. However, human development is a more comprehensive, long-term goal that can encompass the objectives of every society, regardless of how wealthy or persistently poor it is. The goal of human development is the increase of worthwhile options and the thriving or fulfillment of people in their families and communities. Security, on the other hand, has a well-defined scope. While both strategies focus on helping those who are currently in need, security also has a methodical preventative component. Political security is the ability to maintain political security that people must possess in order to live in a society that respects human security.

Human security starts with people and what it means for us to be safe and secure. It means security from harmful disruptions and calamities in our homes, our jobs, our communities, and our environment. It's also about our needs and hopes, our chance to develop our potential,

especially those of us who are the most vulnerable. Human security is about empowering people to participate in making choices on how they can be most secure and resilient in face of current and future risks.

Often policies and solutions assist people with one aspect of human security (HS4A, 2023).

When the seven areas of human security listed by the UNDP (2006) are politically harassed, there are more widespread violations of human rights. Economic, nutritional, and physical security are impacted late or through the trade of personal, community, and political security are impacted more obliquely through chains of difficult to predict and characterize behaviors (Adelman, 2001). Seven dimensions can be used to describe human security. Which are:

Economic Security

For people to have this level of security, they must be guaranteed a basic income, which must come primarily from gainful employment that pays well or from a safety net supported by the public. In this perspective, only roughly a quarter of the world's population currently enjoys financial stability, and the issue may be more severe in third-world nations. The main hazards to economic security are income insufficiency, debt, unemployment, and poverty. It is vital to note that the risks listed above are important elements contributing to political unrest and other types of violence in developing nations (Adedoyin A., 2013).

UNDP (2006) defines economic security as the possession of a specific basic income, whether or not from productive and lucrative labor or publically funded security nets, to support a general of habitation both now and in the near future. The factors that prevent having enough money and thus contribute to financial instability are typically unemployment or low-paying jobs, a lack of access to land or the inability to farm or invest wisely in profitable production, a lack of training and skills, high inflation and the resulting loss of actual wages, health issues and long-term illnesses and disabilities.

High levels of economic instability frequently result in a greater need for government assistance among the citizens of those countries. These nations lack the ability to guarantee a social security net for their populace, nevertheless, as a result of their persistently dire financial situations. Instead, households in regions with high levels of economic instability are usually based on

earnings from the informal economy, remittances, and foreign help. According to Hammerstand (2000), economic insecurity can be classified into two categories: enduring poverty and unexpected economic downturns linked to social or economic crises or natural disasters.

Food Security

All people must always have physical and financial access to the necessities of life in order to maintain food security. Hunger, famines, and a lack of physical and financial access to basic foods are the main risks to this. Despite claims to the contrary by the United Nations, inadequate distribution of food and a lack of funds or purchasing power are frequently the problems. Problems with food security have previously been addressed on a national and international scale. Their effects, nevertheless, are modest. The solution, according to the UN, is to address issues with access to assets, employment, and guaranteed income (Adedoyin A., 2013).

Health Security

This tends to ensure at least a minimal level of immunity from ailments and harmful daily living. In less developed nations, infectious diseases and accidents have historically been the leading causes of death. Poor nutrition, dangerous environments, insufficient health care, new and recurring diseases, including epidemics and pandemics; whereas in developed nations, circulatory system disorders are the main killers. However, chronic diseases linked to lifestyle choices are the main cause of death worldwide, accounting for 80% of fatalities from these conditions in low- and middle-income nations. Both in industrialized and developing nations, the risks to health security are typically greater for local residents who are poor, especially children. This is due to inadequate access to health care, clean water, and other basic necessities, as well as poor or inadequate diet (Adedoyin A.,2013).

Environmental Security

Protecting people from nature's short- and long-term damages, risks posed by humans in nature, and environmental deterioration is the main objective of this. The lack of access to clean water supplies is one of the biggest environmental risks in developing nations, but air pollution and global warming, which are brought on by greenhouse gas emissions, are the biggest problems in

industrialized nations. Again, resource depletion, environmental deterioration, and natural disasters are widespread global issues (Adedoyin A., 2013).

Personal Security

This is all about defending people from physical assault, whether it comes from within the state or from without. It could come from substate actors, aggressive individuals, or domestic abuse. Consequently, the state (torture), other states (war), groups of people (ethnic tension), individuals or gangs (crime), industrial, workplace, or traffic accidents pose the greatest and most widespread threat to personal security. Security dangers and threats to people, particularly families, are numerous, vary from location to location, and occasionally occur. These include burglary, armed robbery, theft, electrocution, food poisoning, fire outbreaks, house accidents, and a variety of other crimes (Adedoyin A., 2013).

Political Security

Political security is the ability to maintain political security that people must possess in order to live in a society that respects human rights. When the seven areas of human security listed by the UNDP (2006) are politically harassed, there are more widespread violations of human rights. However, the notion and application of political security thinking is unusual and well-suited. It was finished through a continuing discussion that went beyond the guidelines outlined in the 1994 HDR report, expanding more on the utilization of current crises and the analysis of international relations. In reality, questions of useable resources and humanitarian action have been linked to achieving the goals of the political security agenda. It was, in some ways, a slender view of the 1990s as a debate about the character and justification of humanitarian action. It was once entrenched on an accountability agenda in the 2000s, only to see that the second decade of the 21st century revealed the need for a more difficult and complex discussion about how this should be done.

These include the assurance and defense of citizens' basic human rights. It is interested in whether people reside in a society that respects their fundamental liberties. Threats associated with these include political or state repression, which may include torture, kidnapping, abuses of human rights, incarceration, and imprisonment. According to Amnesty International's assessment, political repression, routine torture, cruel treatment, taking hostages, and kidnapping

are still common practices in around 110 nations. In third-world countries, security forces frequently violate human rights during times of political instability (Adedoyin A., 2013).

In the East African Community (EAC), a stable platform has been developed to control and intervene SAWL in one of the areas relevant to the internal states of peace and security, Minja (2012) points out. In order to fully engage civil society, EAC partners have made a significant contribution, and SAWL has decided to steer the conversation toward straightforward discussions on security in the East African area. The majority of regional enterprises no longer have the institutional path of having their mandates fully implemented, even though a human security strategy is gaining ground and many regional companies have stressed the importance of addressing peace and security concerns from an exclusively regional viewpoint. As evidenced by their regional approach papers (RSPs), regional indicative applications (RIPs), several serious archives, and other documents, they prioritize coaching in this position (Wachira, 2003). For instance, SADC argues that the region's stock exchanges continue to be unstable, preventing it from deploying all of its resources and concentrating all of its efforts on achieving sustainable social and economic growth. Support for the area in conflict prevention and decision-making is crucial because a stable political, economic, and social environment is necessary for ensuring human security.

Traditional conceptions of security, which were particularly prevalent during the Cold War in the theory of international relations, placed a strong emphasis on the state and its armed institutions. Threats were primarily depicted in military terms throughout this era as invasions, terrorist attacks, rebel insurgencies, etc…with the state and its institutions serving as the major targets. In order to compare the military prowess of other states including their nuclear arsenals and other weaponry stockpiles as a measure of the level of "threat" those powers posed to others, much scholarly research on security during this time period focused on this comparison. Since then, this state-centric approach to security has been referred to as the "national security" school of thought on the subject, and it is still prevalent in a large portion of the literature on strategic studies today (Goucha & Cilliers, 2001).

However, any investigation into the matter would benefit from adopting the perspective that security is built, defined by actors, and targeted at or influenced by important constituencies. It encourages analysts to delve deeper into a nation's "national security interests" and discover who

and why is defining them. Once a definition of security has been determined, the next most crucial step in comprehending security dynamics in any situation is to ask "whose security, we are talking about," as Williams recently emphasized. Indeed, Williams, Booth, and other members of the Critical Security Studies school of thought see this approach as essential for creating clearer, more sensible, and sympathetic policy responses to security threats in Africa and elsewhere, in addition to being useful from an analytical standpoint (Williams, 2013).

Divergent views on national security are frequently the root of regional cooperation obstacles. This study examined the connections between national and regional security dynamics. It was suggested that how each regional government assessed the nature of a security threat has been a crucial component in explaining why regional governments had tackled security concerns posed in connection to the first two through a regional set of frameworks and to the third by unilateral means. Promoting this more thoughtful and realistic tone of discussion in the region creates many difficulties for international policymakers, both diplomatically and logistically. The establishment and/or support of a variety of regional workshops where representatives from national armies, security services, foreign ministries, etc. could gather and discuss their state's perceived interests in important regions or distant countries would nonetheless be a worthwhile beginning for such actors (Williams, 2013).

Community Security

Community security is a potent strategy that promotes human security and advances broader peace and development objectives. While many organizations have years of experience planning and implementing community-oriented security provision strategies, for some it represents a fresh way of thinking. The fundamental advantage of the community security method is that it is adaptable and enables a variety of actions, depending on the situation. However, this same adaptability can occasionally result in agencies having varying definitions and recommendations on how to effectively promote it (Adedoyin A., 2013).

The goal of community security is to safeguard citizens from the deterioration of traditional bonds and values as well as from sectarian and ethnic violence. Traditional communities, especially ethnic minorities, are frequently in danger. Inter-ethnic conflict has occurred in around half of the world's states. Threats to community safety typically come from inside the group

(oppressive behaviors), from outside the group (ethnic violence), or from dominating groups (such as the vulnerability of indigenous peoples). In order to draw attention to the ongoing vulnerability of the 300 million indigenous people living in 70 countries and facing an expanding spiral of violence, the United Nations designated 1993 as the Year of Indigenous People. Numerous nation-states in Africa have experienced ethnic war, border disputes, and intra- and inter-religious strife, all of which pose hazards (Adedoyin A., 2013).

Community Security was listed as one of the seven characteristics of human security that were addressed at the policy level in the Human Development Report (HDR) of 1994.4 The HDR demanded that security be redefined with humans at its core. In the years that followed, a consensus developed on this progressive, people-centered approach to security issues. At the 2005 World Summit, for instance, UN member states agreed that "development, peace and security, and human rights are interconnected and mutually reinforcing." Developmental approaches to enhancing security at the community level have developed through such publications as well as practical activities on the ground to become a crucial part of both local and global efforts to promote security, stability, and more responsive institutions. Despite this, the term "community security" is still not frequently known or utilized. It's common to interchange the terms "community security," "community safety," "community-based security," "community policing," and others. Additionally, it is unclear how community security contributes to initiatives to reduce conflict and foster safety and peace (UN General Assembly, 2005).

Therefore, Community Security has a potentially significant gap to fill: it contributes to both short-term and long-term security deficit solutions, but crucially, it does so in a way that engages seriously with the long-term objectives of achieving legitimacy, public confidence, and improved state-society relations. In locations where social unrest and persistent instability are present, development is greatly hampered. There may be a complicated web of causes that contribute to individuals feeling uneasy underneath the security issues that impede progress.

These issues might range from social exclusion to poverty to unemployment to crime to bad infrastructure to resource competition, all of which act as roadblocks to growth and have the potential to spark violent conflict. Secure communities with healthy, trustworthy connections between residents and local security personnel are better able to recognize and control such

potential conflict-upstream drivers. Community Security connects security, peace, and development as mutually reinforcing strands of a cohesive, adaptable approach by identifying and addressing a wide range of potential sources of insecurity. It exemplifies how a progressive, empowering approach can be used to advance the goal of generating more security for individuals in practice (Collier P, et al., 2003).

Through advocacy and the participation of higher-level actors in consultation and decision-making processes, community security initiatives try to connect local advancements up to subnational and national levels. Thus, it attempts to ensure that the advantages obtained locally are duplicated both at the policy level and in other areas of the same country. In this regard, community security is not a "bottom-up" strategy that simply engages the grassroots level. Instead, it serves as a platform for more extensive collaboration, which aims to use combined strengths to overcome challenges on all fronts. Community security strategies are collaborative, progressive, adaptable, a complement to current security measures, gender and conflict sensitive, and they operate on several levels. Inclusion, accountability, empowerment, transparency, human rights, justice, capacity building, resilience, and trust are the principles that guide these methods. Collectively, these values are consistent with the viewpoint that lasting changes in people's perceptions of security cannot be achieved solely by technical and administrative reforms (Saferworld et al., 2004).

Additionally, they must entail a change in the fundamental interactions and attitudes that fuel insecurity and jeopardize efforts to provide security. Security providers and the community must collaborate on this, if necessary. It is difficult to establish these alliances. It is difficult to come to consensus on what constitutes "security," let alone how to enhance it, because security suppliers and the community are frequently at odds. Community security approaches recognize that more serious security issues, like crime and violence, are closely related to more general human security issues, like people's health, education, and means of subsistence (Saferworld, 2004). As a result, they work impartially to promote common ground between various actors.

As a result, depending on the situation, both specific and general definitions of security might be used in community security projects. Community security should be inclusive and build on the resources and capacities for peace already present in the community. Every member of a community is viewed as an active actor who may add important resources to the development

and execution of coordinated security responses. Community Security is adaptable enough to cover a broad range of conflict and development difficulties depending on each community's requirements and resources since a priority is placed on values and approaches rather than preconceived objectives (Saferworld et al., 2004).

2.3 How military cooperation impacts on security

After the Cold War, cooperation became more open, but the beginning of the Swedish EU accession process was seen as an unpleasant surprise in Finland, which then hurried its own accession. Finland joined the EU simultaneously with Sweden, avoiding a situation where Finland would have been alone between the EU and Russia. This can be for the current Finnish suspicion of Sweden "sneaking to join NATO behind our back". In a significant development, discussion has again included a potential defence alliance between Finland and Sweden. This began after a public statement by the Swedish foreign and defence ministers (Bildt & Enström) for increased ambitions for NORDEFCO, including shared ownership of weapons (Hugemark, 2012).

Although this was a good idea, the Finnish defense minister (Haglund) said that it would require a state treaty between Finland and Sweden that would include a defense clause. President Niinistö immediately warned Haglund to "not answer a question which has not been asked" in his reprimand. Haglund subsequently refuted the notion of an alliance. However, there has been active discussion on an alliance in Finland. Since the 1920s, defense cooperation has been inevitable (as a general aim to cooperate), building trust between the two nations but also depending on the circumstances. Cooperation has been charged of having ambiguous or hidden objectives. Sweden has a reputation for generally being risk-averse or even "untrustworthy" in Finland. This perspective may be grounded in reality given how historically changing opportunities and dangers have affected cooperation, but it may also help to explain Finnish mistrust or reluctance toward further military cooperation, particularly when the topic of an alliance is brought up (Hugemark, 2012).

Currently, Finland and Sweden are working closely on military matters. In the frameworks of the EU and the NATO Partnership for Peace, Finland and Sweden have participated in considerable military cooperation since 1995. Both nations endorsed the Nordic Declaration of Solidarity in 2011. Along with participating in NORDEFCO events, the nation's frequently send troops to one

another's exercises. The cooperation between the SWEFIN ATU (Amphibious Task Unit), joint participation in the EU NBG (Nordic Battle Group), navy drills, air force cross-border training, and staff exercises for national defense schools are a few examples of this. Along with training and education, cooperation also involves considerable collaboration in international crisis management and the exchange of nationally recognized maritime images (SUCFIS). Due to their long history of working together and their use of NATO standards, the Finnish and Swedish forces are actually very interoperable. Both nations have evaluated many of their units according to NATO standards. Interoperability and cooperation are important (Matlary, 2009).

A category that primarily has the state (or country) as its subject is military security. As a result, political science has made the biggest advancements in this topic, whereas international relations has researched and amassed knowledge regarding the interactions between states. According to theories produced by these disciplines, a state's military security is largely dependent on the fact that the state and the international environment that surrounds it exist. Additionally, the existence of the military forces is closely related to it. These are the cornerstones of the neorealist theories of international politics that are concerned with the survival of nations and their potential for development. Military security is significantly impacted by the presence of security issues brought on by nations' attempts to assure their own security. Because each country views its own actions as defensive and those of others as potentially dangerous, regardless of the motivations behind a given action, countries actually increase interstate insecurity (Department of Defense, 2012).

The origins of military threats should be understood in the context of the features of the global context, where military power is one of the primary tools of states' international relations. This is mostly due to the fact that military force is the sole tool capable of physically destroying components of another state or employing violent methods that are effective. This power poses a threat to the security of other nations just by virtue of being a very potent tool of influence. The existence of nations with dishonest international relations exacerbates this problem. Military technology is currently at a point where it is possible for power relations between governments to change drastically. This gives dishonest states the chance to gain an unfair advantage over other parties. A state exercises prudence and works hard to secure its own security when forming alliances and signing arms control accords knowing this (Department of Defense, 2012).

Military might already pose a danger to other governments' security by virtue of its sheer existence. Numerous authors and a number of formal international documents ignore this truth. It is true that most people nowadays are aware that international law forbids using force to settle disputes between nations. There are certain exclusions to this rule. With the approval of the UN Security Council, military force may be employed for either collective or individual defense. Therefore, it is legal for every nation to keep an army for defense. It is clear that this strategy derives from the realism school of international relations, which is recognized for being very negative. A more upbeat strategy based on constructivism and liberalism exists. Preparing for resistance in evil settings also entails prepping for better scenarios, similar to scenario planning techniques (Prabhakaran Paleri, 2008).

The realist approach is still the most fundamental framework for developing national security strategy in international practice. Nevertheless, states typically resist military countermeasures based on, for instance, the idea of the balance of power. Deterrence theories have many different applications. Additionally, it is important to remember that the term "sphere of security" refers to the most harmful effects of threats. In fact, a military threat could result in a state losing all or part of its sovereignty and territorial integrity, which is why it is dangerous for them to take on too much risk. To get back to the core idea of this essay, a state often classifies other, potentially harmful states according to three criteria: capability, intent, and conditions. The word "capability" describes the physical ability to engage in extensive battle. Any sovereign entity has this ability, with the possible exception of the tiniest. Even while it is not required to seriously injure another nation in order to maintain the balance of power, most nations should still be aware of the prospect of direct threats from their neighbors (Prabhakaran Paleri, 2008).

Additionally, nations with relatively long maritime borders must take into account the possibility that nations besides their immediate neighbors could constitute a danger to their territory. The possibility of air strikes, which can be executed even by far-off powers, further complicates the scenario. The second factor, "intent," describes the level of commitment required for a country to be willing to launch an assault. It is worthwhile to pause and reflect on the issue of defense, particularly its definition. Others view it more broadly as the defense of national interests, while some view it narrowly as the defense of territory and sovereignty. The article of the Polish Constitution that specifies that the Armed Forces of the Polish State should defend the

independence and integrity of its territory and ensure the security and integrity of its borders is an example of a restricted interpretation of defense (Prabhakaran Paleri, 2008).

According to conventional wisdom, there is a connection between military cooperation and security because the military is so important in determining security (Szpyra, R., 2014). Based on their relationship, it is crucial to pinpoint pertinent global processes and assess whether they have fulfilled their functions and succeeded in their objectives. This essay examines the effectiveness of the world's present military and security systems. Globally, there are many different military and security procedures, and most of them have been studied for a long time depending on how they were created. But given that these military and security mechanisms occasionally switch between being effective and ineffective, it is perplexing that so few academics continue to study how they are created. This lack of theories to explain these mechanisms is due to their propensity to ignore the dynamics and effectiveness of these mechanisms once they have been created. For instance, due to their deteriorating relationship and threats to their shared interests, the U.S. and China's military and security systems alter over time. As a result, it is challenging to examine this kind of development using current theories (Campbell, C., 2021). Additionally, current research on military and security mechanisms has a tendency to be unduly macroeconomically focused and is no longer constrained by the traditional notion of security as a political tool. These inadequacies prompt the author to investigate the dynamics of military and security systems in particular and get some fresh viewpoints on their efficacy. According to Campbell (2021), this research will aid in identifying crucial variables that have an impact on the dynamics of security systems in bilateral or multilateral partnerships.

It can be summed up as an uneven process with the ongoing development of military and security mechanisms. Because the governments engaging in military and security mechanisms focus on maximizing their gains within the context of peace and stability, the majority of mechanisms have a positive process. Then, all parties make every effort to keep up the systems that enable win-win cooperation. One of the requirements when states decide to create military and security mechanisms is without endangering each other's interests or it would harm their systems. It suggests that conflicts of interest are to blame for the failure of some mechanisms. If this is the case, mechanisms will not last for very long and will ruin the connections between states. Due to the swift changes in the power relations between nations, the causes of these

transitions are debatable (Szpyra, R., 2014). Overall, there is a fair amount of documentation about how military and security mechanisms were developed, but there is little in-depth analysis of why these mechanisms perform differently. Therefore, a systemic understanding of global military and security mechanisms is essential since it gives a broad overview of their general evolution and determines whether or not they are effective at incorporating states. It can also be compared to other sorts of systems and used as a reference to examine their advancements.

2.4 Military cooperation and Security Mechanisms

According to Szpyra's (2014), Military cooperation and security have opened up new sceneries for comprehending global military cooperation and security systems. In contrast to traditional military and security thinking, not only stressed how military power affected security but also merged military strategic studies and security studies to create a novel conceptualization of the relationship between military cooperation and security. According to his military security model, since military power was founded on the state's protection (collective security or self-defense), knowledge of the state was crucial to military power. On the other hand, if a military conflict arose as a result of increasing military strength, the balance of power between the participating governments was utilized to equalize the conflict and preserve peace. Instead of providing some actual cases to support his studies, Szpyra's, R. (2014) focused more on conceptual and theoretical interpretations of military security studies. He made reference to the importance of power in examining military cooperation and security models, but he did not develop this concept further, such as in the area of state power transmission. Similar to Harbottle's work, his work served as a theoretical foundation for military security and collaboration without going into greater depth about how it works. If his military cooperation and security could improve state collaboration with the application of evidence in practice, it would link to the debate over whether military and security procedures were effective based on the imbalance of national power (Szpyra, R., 2014).

Multinational military exercises (MMEs) were utilized by Frazier and Hutto to illustrate how MMEs might enhance cooperation and address common security issues. The role of MMEs in identifying security threats was not only restricted to "strategy, technology, experience, and organizational culture" but also consolidated state socialization by strengthening military and

security mechanisms within the framework of MMEs, particularly in challenging the conventional sense of military power and practicing new military and security orders.

It became clear that MMEs were efficient development tools for doctrine across the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of the military and security. According to the examples offered, such as NATO, the U.S., and the UN, these levels interacted with one another and contributed to shared doctrine in MMEs, which might boost military and security cooperation and improve state relations. Frazier and Hutto discussed MMEs' multilateral strategies for shaping security and defense goals, but they did not contrast them with bilateral procedures to demonstrate which one was more efficient (Yaleinkay, 2012).

Yalçnkaya (2012) addresses the issue of how and to what extent nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) could get assistance from foreign military forces in armed conflicts and post-conflict scenarios. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have significant security challenges as nonstate actors, and their current protection is insufficient to guarantee humanitarian operations. The Afghanistan NGO Safety Office (ANSO) was established in 2002 to address this problem. An entirely new method of NGO-military security coordination was produced by the ANSO invention. The article specifically looks into the possibility that the NGO-military security collaboration mechanism established by the NATO International Security Assistance Force, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, and the ANSO could be a fourth way, in addition to the current three ways, of bridging the security gap between NGOs from a legal, theoretical, and practical standpoint. Yalçnkaya (2012) contends that to fulfill their obligations to protect NGOs in armed conflicts and post-conflict settings, international military forces should take the ANSO model organizations into consideration. His focus in his analysis, which appears to be a very popular research technique to examine the efficacy of military and security processes, was on the relationship between power and effectiveness. He would offer new views for his research if he could connect it to other regional systems and compare them to one another (Frazier, D.V., & Hutto, J.W., 2017).

In his work, Pelykh, A. (2015) explores the theoretical underpinnings of assessing the efficacy of the state mechanism of response to challenges to military security. He points out the area of methodological difficulties in creating a scorecard for such an evaluation. The last one was found to be the most promising after a comparison of the approaches to assessing the effectiveness of

the state mechanism of responding to threats to military security, namely economic, social, legal, socially-oriented, expert, and pragmatic.

His application of the pragmatic approach allows for the definition of purposeful effectiveness of public policy in terms of the conformity of its goals to normative ideals and value standards accepted by a given society at a given stage of development, in addition to differentiating between resulting and economic effectiveness. (Pelykh, A., 2015) suggests making a distinction between the state's response mechanism's overall and current efficacy in response to threats to military security. General effectiveness in the military is a level of preserving the national interest. The efficacy of public authorities and state military administration bodies, which include the formulation, acceptance, and organization of administrative choices for state reaction to threats to military security, determines the current state of effectiveness. The suggested method for evaluating complex effectiveness gives public authorities a more precise tool for measuring how well they respond to threats to military security, greatly enhancing the findings of this assessment's applicability (Pelykh, A., 2015).

According to Adler E. & Greve, P. (2009), there are many different sorts of international orders that are being discussed in regard to international relations today. The security institutions, practices, and mechanisms that uphold international orders—such as the balance of power, alliances, hegemony, security regimes based on regional or international institutions, public, private, and hybrid security networks, and various security communities—are among the topics of contention. However, it is not fully understood how these hierarchies coexist throughout both time and place. In this paper, Adler E. & Greve, P. (2009) seek to show how significantly different orders, notably the security systems of governance upon which they are based, can coexist or overlap in political discourse and practice.

The overlap of security governance systems, as demonstrated by Adler E. & Greve, P. (2009), has significant theoretical and empirical implications. First off, according to their theoretical justification, "balance of power" and "security community" are not only conceptually distinct structures of security arrangements but also processes based on a particular confluence of acts. Second, by taking this action, a more nuanced understanding of regional security governance is now possible. Thirdly, new empirical research on the interactions between diverse security governance systems and the behaviors that support them may benefit from taking into account

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their justification. Adler E. & Greve, P., (2009) may change their perspective on regional boundaries as a result of their argument. In addition to the traditional geopolitical concept of regional boundaries and the social or cognitive concept of boundaries defined with reference to identity, their emphasis on overlapping mechanisms envisages a "practical" concept of boundaries in which the practices that make up regions determine the boundaries of regions (Adler E. & Greve, 2009).

By modernizing the system and technology for defining the target function in the system for guaranteeing the state's military security, Kosevtsov et al. (2020) proposed to resolve the issue of substantiating decisions. The degree of achievement of national interests in the area of military security is measured in part by the level of military security. It is advised to create a strong framework for evaluating decisions made in order to enhance the system for protecting the military security of the state. Comparing the accomplished value of the level of military security with its permissible level which should be adequate given the existing situation, the state's resource capabilities, and the degree of danger posed by genuine threats is a key component of the improved decision-making process. The new strategy will also simplify the organization of the planning procedures for the use of defense forces in emergency situations.

A set of metrics for assessing the level of military security are supported by Kosevtsov et al. in their work from 2020. The following metrics, which take into account their interrelationships, show how well national objectives are being achieved in various military security domains. An expert survey is used to determine the value of these indicators in the absence of trustworthy statistical data. The proposed framework allows for the use of multidimensional comparative qualitative and quantitative data to support state decisions in the military security system. Based on these findings, it is practicable to choose priority actions to increase the effectiveness of decisions and the level of military security of the state, as closely to actual time as possible. The improved method is advised for use both when making decisions and when the military security system has put those decisions into action. The following are the requirements, characteristics of how the suggested approach would be used, and potential modifications that may be made to address the problems with controlling defensive force during implementation (Kosevtsov et al., 2020).

2.5 Global mechanism of Military cooperation and security Development

In the years following the Cold War, Buzan (1991) examined a number of fresh developments in international security and how they affected the interactions between the North (the center) and the South (the periphery). He studied methods in the Third World, such as Southeast Asia and Southern Africa, to demonstrate how major powers played a significant role in military clashes in the periphery in order to assess the impacts of military security on the center and periphery. Although several challenges seemed to challenge the role of great powers in the periphery, particularly on the question of nuclear weapons, great powers enhanced security and regional management for strong military and security systems under the stimulation of a global collective security regime.

Under the intervention of great powers, the conflict between states with and without nuclear weapons has not been fully resolved, which has had an impact on the effectiveness of military and security mechanisms within the frameworks of the center and the periphery. It also raised the question of whether great powers could resolve military and security issues in the periphery. Even the major powers dominated the international community more than the peripheral, the periphery lacked the great power's rigid military and security structures. This vulnerability ought to be caused by a lack of communication and uncertainties. It may be difficult to bridge the gap between great powers and the periphery based on military and security considerations because unclear military security in center-periphery relations may result in inefficient military and security strategies (Buzan, B., 1991).

In 1992, Acharya, A., utilized ASEAN as an illustration of regional military-security cooperation in the third world to demonstrate the effectiveness of ASEAN's function in both autonomous and hegemonic regional frameworks. Four criteria were used to evaluate these two frameworks, including the types of military and security mechanisms, the organization of the military and security mechanisms, and the role of ASEAN in the conflicts of its members. In order to avoid further disputes among its members, ASEAN initially established a framework that aided in maintaining peace and stability in the area. The ultimate goal of ASEAN was to create a pluralist security community and use it to address issues. To strengthen the security environment and counter foreign threats, military-security cooperation was required in this instance.

Internal dangers to member states and foreign challenges to regional security were the two main areas of military-security cooperation. These systems were used during military drills, training, and the exchange of men and weaponry so that both armies could get to know one another's forces. Acharya was successful in demonstrating ASEAN's attitudes, actions, and relationships with its member nations by comparing with Millett et al. and Janowitz; nonetheless, several shortcomings in ASEAN's military and security systems existed. ASEAN's military was inadequate. As a result, it was unable to guarantee its security environment, which had an impact on the efficacy of military and security mechanisms as a result (Acharya, A., 1992).

The work of M. Harbottle (1994) gave an in-depth approach of thinking about military and security mechanisms on a worldwide scale by reflecting military and security mechanisms from a variety of perspectives. He made the case that in order to maintain peace and stability, the meaning of security needed to go beyond the military realm. Security was based on both national and regional circumstances, and there were several collective security systems in place throughout the world, including the United Nations. In his work, Harbottle put up the novel idea which contrasted with the conventional understanding of military and security that a broader concept of security would widen the military service, although his examples were few (Harbottle's M., 1994). Instead of offering more data to back up his claims when he discussed subregional structure and regional organizations, he concentrated on the interpretations of these terms. Since his interpretations lacked instances and neglected to account for uncertainty, his analysis may not have been able to evaluate if military and security systems were effective in this circumstance.

D. Avant (2013) concentrated on military and security-based effective governance mechanisms, emphasizing the U.S. as a successful global governor. He argued that the U.S. was a player in global governance through pragmatism and network theory, and that the diversity of governors will result in more efficient governance processes. Avant concluded that fragmented governance could increase its effectiveness when states, NGOs, and international organizations influenced the results of military and security because their efforts were to improve the effectiveness of governance mechanisms and clarify their common interests on military and security. This was done by interpreting the dynamics in military and security services from effective governance mechanisms. Avant, however, paid no attention to other areas and primarily focused on the

Western nations. Because of this, his argument for global governance was unpersuasive. It resembled a unilateral American-led mechanism without a global level of governance. In this instance, the magnitude of the mechanism needs to be taken into account and justified by comparison with other mechanisms (Avant, D., 2013).

2.6 Factors affecting the effectiveness of Military cooperation and security mechanism

According to Szpyra, R. (2014), military and security procedures include military collaboration, the construction of military bases, military training, military exchange, and security agreements. Since Szpyra suggested that security is tied to military science, elements of both the military and security systems could be regarded as related (Szpyra, R., 2014). There were numerous military and security systems in place after 2000. In general, the majority of them worked, some didn't, and the others couldn't be found because they were still being used. Their diverse objectives had an impact on whether or not these processes were valid as a criterion. These mechanisms have been compiled from internet books, websites, and older publications. There were 58 effective mechanisms and 19 ineffective ones in 102 scenarios, and the effectiveness of the remaining mechanisms could not be determined because they were still in operation.

2.7 Lack of communication as ineffective mechanism of Military cooperation and security

The success of military and security measures depends on whether or not the intended outcomes are obtained after implementation. According to a summary of inefficient military and security mechanisms, the majority of these mechanisms resulted from incomplete aims, and the failure of these mechanisms was caused by a lack of communication about their consensus on self-interests and global strategic growth. The UK and the EU had created military and security mechanisms since the 2000s to advance bilateral military defense and security cooperation through the sharing of military equipment and improved security oversight; however, as a result of Brexit, these mechanisms were ultimately rendered ineffective (Guegerich, B., and Molling, C., 2018).

Although it was intended to foster security cooperation and military exchange in order to maintain multilateral alliances in Asia, China, the U.S., and Japan's military cooperation also failed as a result of skepticism about bilateral or trilateral alliances. The United States, Japan, and South Korea's security cooperation in 2000 also failed. Their initial goal was to advance security co-operation, but the North-South Korea summit complicated U.S. and Japanese policy toward

the Korean Peninsula and exposed South Korea to a great deal of criticism. As a result, their cooperation ultimately failed (Wacker, G., 2015).

2.8 Empirical Review

Ville Suominen, (2014) conducted research on driving forces influencing debate on intensified Finnish-Swedish Defence Cooperation. This descriptive study focuses on analyzing the factors influencing public debate on intensified Finnish-Swedish defence cooperation, using qualitative abductive content analysis (a combination of Grounded theory analysis and text/content analysis) as the research method. The study was conducted using a model adapted from Tomas Valasek's hypothesis on pooling and sharing (Surviving Austerity The case for a new approach to EU military collaboration, 2011), inducted from a corpus collected from Finnish and Swedish public defence debates from 1.1.2013 to 31.3.2014. The main research question is: what are the driving forces influencing debate on intensified bilateral Finnish Swedish defence. Secondary research questions were developed from the corpus in four categories: historical, political/military, economic and attitudinal factors. Using these as the analysis model, the corpus was deductively analyzed to increase understanding of the individual factors and to find driving forces. The main result of this study is that the existence or lack of trust is seen as a key driving force influencing debate, either furthering or hindering cooperation. Other driving forces seen as influencing debate are the existence or lack of understanding of the historical background of cooperation from both countries' point of view commitment and clarity of political/military goals political commitment to the political/military purposes of cooperation instead of domestic economic gain a legally binding framework for cooperation.

Sumanyi, C. (2022) has conducted a study on the role of regional integration in the promotion of human security, taking Rwanda in East African Community as a case study. The researcher carried out this study basing on the three specific objectives, namely to assess the impact of regional integration on economic security of Rwanda in EAC, to find out the relationship between regional integration and personal security, and to find out the role of regional integration on political security of Rwanda in EAC. The researcher has used descriptive research design with a mixed approach to collect data from the respondents using both questionnaire and interview guide as the data collection instruments. The sample of 68 respondents was purposively considered basing on the criteria set by the researcher in order to get relevant data.

The results of the study have revealed that 41 (60.3%) of respondents confirmed that collaboration is applied to a great extent to enhance economic integration. The result also indicates 51 (75.0%) of respondents confirmed that social interaction enhances economic integration to a very great extent while 41 (60.3%) of respondents affirmed that political security enhances regional integration and human security to a moderate extent. The findings revealed there is positive significant correlation between personal security and collaboration (p=.824 and sig=.000), between personal security and security cooperation (p=.901 and sig=.000), personal security and social interaction (p=.722 and sig=.000) and between personal security and trade liberation (p=.931 and sig=.000) because calculated significance levels are under 0.01 level of significance. The findings of the study also shown that 35 (51.5%) of respondents recommended the EAC to ensure political security through protecting regional interest against national special interests. Thus, the researcher recommends that people crossing borders should put efforts in understanding the benefits of regional integration, and be able to benefit the economic cooperation between the EAC to enhance human security through ensuring their well- being and security.

2.9 Conceptual framework

A conceptual work is a set of essential ideas and requirements that are taken from the relevant lookup self-discipline and used to measure a subsequent presentation. According to Kombo and Tromp (2006), a conceptual framework explains the relationship between interrelated ideas and additionally explains the doable connection between variables.

Figure 1 Conceptual Framework

Independent variable		Dependent variable
Military cooperation Capacity building Joint operation Training		**Security of East African Region** Community and personal security Trust building Professionalism

Source: *Researcher, 2022*
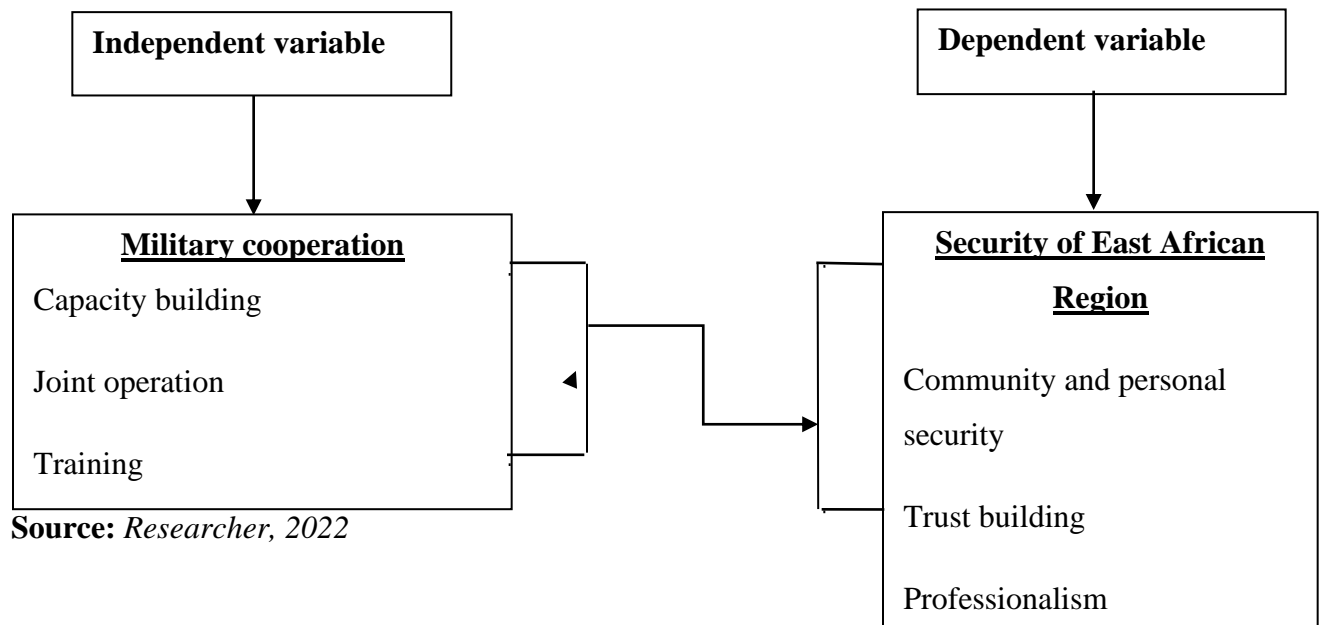
2.10 Summary of the chapter

This chapter discussed the key concepts of the study and it also presented the previous researches relevant to the variables contained in topic and reviews the theoretical framework and after the empirical review. It also presents brief presentation Independent Variable and Dependent Variable. The theories contained in this chapter helped a researcher as reference during data analysis.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter is about design, approach and data collection methods, from the rational foundation of the study to the collection and analysis of the data to be collected about the role of military cooperation on security of East African Region. This chapter composed by research design, target population, sampling technique, data collection instruments, data analysis and ethical considerations.

3.1 Research design

A study design is a way by which a researcher gets data from research subjects in order to address a problem and strategies to be employed that influenced by the research dilemma, personal experiences, and the people for whom one desires to write" (Johnson & Onwuegbuzie, 2010). This study combined case study research design with narrative method to achieve the set research objectives. A case study allows you to explore the key characteristics, meanings, and implications of the case. Narrative method with a qualitative approach utilized an interview guide in data collection. In this study narrative study method was employed to acquire data from case study respondents. The study tools to be used are interviews and documentation and during data collection, all respondents were having equal chances to meet the researcher.

3.2 Target Population

A research population is typically a sizable group of people or things that serve as the main subject of a scientific investigation. The term "research population" also refers to a well-defined group of people or things that are recognized to share common traits. The target population, according to Kalleberg (2013), is the particular, conceptually distinct group of possible participants to whom the researcher may have access and who represent the characteristics of the community of interest. Since the researcher cannot reach the entire target population, a specific subset of the population was chosen for the case study (RDF) and standby force at various levels.

3.3 Sample size of the study

The target population's accessibility and the time and resource constraints affected the identification of the respondents. Due to these limitations, a total of 55 respondents were purposefully selected as interviews from among the research population's various categories and stood by to provide the necessary data. The researcher targeted 30 respondents from different levels of RDF and 25 from standby force. Therefore, for the case of this study, the sample size is 55, where the chosen sample was getting an equal chance of being selected into the total target population, hence establishing objectivity in sample selection. Also, it was assisted in later stages of Analysis. The researcher asked respondents in different positions of RDF and Standby force, where in **RDF** researcher faces respondents from *Strategic level, Operational level and Tactical level* and respondents from **Standby Force** also faces respondents from *Strategic level, Operational level and Tactical level*. Therefore, in those positions we can find the following ranks:

- **Strategic level:** (Example: Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel and above)
- **Operational level:** (Example: Major and Captain)
- **Tactical level:** (Example: Lieutenant, Senior Sergeant, and Sergeant.)

3.4 Data collection instruments

"Primary and secondary data are the two basic types of information gathered. Data acquired from the ground up is what primary data is. Secondary data refers to information that has previously been gathered and analyzed by another party and was used in the data gathering process" (Bluman, 2004, P.43). The type of data that was collected in this case defines the data gathering technique that the researcher uses. Similarly, the study's most effective methods were the interview guide and the documentation. Since every survey participant is chosen because they fit a specific profile, the researcher used purposeful sampling when they wanted to reach a specific subset of people. In order to gather information from the complete study population who were expected to contribute to the study's goals, interviews, focused group discussions, and documentation were used in this study.

3.4.1 Documentation

In order to acquire secondary data, the researcher reviewed an office of IMC (International Military Cooperation). In addition, the researcher also used data from various levels of RDF and standby force. This approach helped a researcher in ensuring expectations and consent. Building a narrative around decisions taken and how your client reacted to various circumstances also helps.

3.4.2 Interview

During data collection, the researcher interviewed qualitative questions were asked in relation with the research objectives to the respondents from RDF and Standby Force and it helped him to get direct information from respondents; therefore, this technique allowed the researcher to collect information also related to the objectives.

3.5 Validity and reliability

The objectives of validity and reliability are to evaluate the logicalness and context of the intended questions, their clarity and readability, the completeness of the stated answers, and the time required to answer each interview question. As a result, the pre-test was enabling the researcher to determine whether it is simple to handle and analyze the data that was collected. Any question that was discovered to be unclear or to have been interpreted differently during the pre-testing is reworded so that it may be understood by all respondents.

3.6 Methods of data analysis

The study's methodology included narrative and thematic analysis. Researcher utilizes narrative analysis to uncover the ways in which research subjects construct stories and narratives from their own unique experiences. This offers a further level of interpretation in narrative analysis. The research subjects first gain an understanding of their own lives through narrative. The researcher then analyzes how the tale was put together. Finding, analyzing, and reporting recurring patterns in a data collection are all part of thematic analysis, a sort of qualitative data analysis (Braun and Clarke 2006). It's a method for expressing data, but it also includes interpretation in the choice of codes and the creation of themes. The researcher employed both techniques to analyze the information gathered from interviews and targeted focus groups.

3.7 Ethical Consideration

In conducting the research, there are some ethics that were considered and helped the researcher to have smooth process in data collection in order to establish rapport with the respondents. Confidentiality and privacy are the key issues to be observed where researcher observed the respondent's confidentiality during the interviewing process. Researcher allowed the respondents to be free when collecting the data, forcing the respondents is avoided. And then, researcher requested the University to give her the recommendation letter that allowed her to get data.

3.8 Brief presentation of East African Region

The East Africa region composed by East African Community (EAC) countries such as Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan that became a full member of the East African Community on 5 September, 2016 and Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) that became member of EAC on 11 July 2022. However, political fragility in some countries, reliance on a narrow range of economic activities and limited progress towards higher value-added production, were major hindrances to growth.

3.9 Brief presentation of RDF

The Rwanda Defence Force (RDF) is the military of the Republic of Rwanda. The country's armed forces were originally known as the Rwandan Armed Forces (FAR), but following the Rwandan Civil War of 1990–1994 and the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi, the victorious Rwandan Patriotic Front (Inkotanyi) created a new organization and named it Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA). Later, it was renamed to its current name RDF.

The overall goal of the Ministry of Defence is to generate, employ and sustain combat-ready, integrated and rapidly deployable Defence Force, capable of quick assemblage to meet varying contingencies both at home and abroad. The mission of the Ministry of Defence is the conduct of defence in terms of protecting Rwanda's interests, territorial integrity, vital resources, her people and shared values under the ambit of the Constitution and International Law.

Roles of RDF are:

- Determining the extent to which the nation's strategic interests may be defended especially when it involves possible employment of the Defence Force, and advise government accordingly;

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- Designing defense policies, strategies and programs in support of the national security goals;
- Providing clear and timely strategic guidance on the participation of the RDF in conflict prevention, crisis management, peace support operations and combating terrorism;
- Providing resources in a way that ensures enhancement of national defence capability and professionalism in the general conduct of defence;
- Participating in building and maintaining trust amongst other nations. The MoD seeks to implement this through defence diplomacy, and to play an effective role in support of regional and international organizations.

Organization Structure is:

- The RDF comprises of the Rwanda Army (Land Forces), the Rwanda Air Force (Air Forces), the Rwanda Reserve Force and Special Units.
- The RDF Structure reflects a Joint Headquarter; Commands and Institutions placed directly under the CDS; Service Headquarters and various staff groups.

It is the presidential Order which determining the organisation and responsibilities of each of the military services of Rwanda Defence Force in its Nº 33/01 of 03/09/2012(From page 1 up to 49).

RDF cooperation in peacekeeping:

Rwanda is among the few country in the world that is mandated by the constitution to take part in peacekeeping around the world and in support of affected communities. This is enshrined in the design and implementation of RDF's strategy as constantly stressed by the Commander-in-Chief (C-In-C) in his addresses to the RDF and also to the public. Informed by the tragic history of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi and motivated by a strong national belief that real friends and partners are the ones by your side in times of need, Rwanda resolved to contribute to peace-keeping and stability whenever required. It was against this background that the RDF was the first peace-keeping contingent to deploy in Darfur in 2004 and the Central Africa Republic in 2014.

Rwanda's participation in Peace Support Operations is mainly motivated by the need to take its international responsibility as an active member of the international community. Rwanda Government has so far participated in different initiatives designed to bring about peaceful settlement of disputes and resolution of conflicts. These Peace support initiatives fall in areas of preventive diplomacy, peace-making, peace-building and peace-keeping. As a matter of policy, Rwanda considers her involvement in peace support operations not limited to the deployment of troops. The involvement could also take the form of providing good offices, specialist support or facilities. However, for the government of Rwanda to participate in peace support operations especially peacekeeping, there must be requisite conditions favouring deployment of the Defence Force.

They include: the operation should be authorised by the UN Security Council or Regional Organisations like the African Union, the operation should have a clear mandate and exit criteria, there should be realistic possibility of success and participating troops must undertake pre-deployment training since peacekeeping is a secondary function to the Defence Force and requires specific competences and skill sets. To guarantee effectiveness of its military contribution in a Peacekeeping effort, the government via the MOD ensures that acquisition and maintenance of military equipment takes into account the peculiar requirements of peace support operations. Furthermore, relevant departments in the MoD and the RDF are developing sets of doctrines, operational procedures and training programmes in co-operation with foreign partners.

3.10 Study limitations and mitigation strategies

Since it is nearly hard for the researcher to get in touch with every respondent to collect data, the researcher would be able to directly obtain information from the case study. People may choose to withhold information or refrain from expressing their opinions on this matter. The researcher must meet with the institution's or organization's leaders to go over the study's goals before starting to gather data. People are diverse in terms of their values, cultures, behaviors, and views. They might not respond in the same manner; in which case the answer might not be reasonable and this study might become more challenging. To create a top-notch dissertation, the researcher must assure respondents that their responses have to be treated with the utmost confidentiality.

3.11 Summary of the chapter

This chapter talked about research methodology where researcher showed methods and approaches used during data collection, target population and sample size, data collection instruments, validity and reliability, data analysis and ethical consideration. The researcher also presented brief presentation of East African Region, brief presentation of RDF and Study limitations and mitigation strategies that gives a researcher to recommend on how to overcome those challenges.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

The preceding chapter discussed several data collection approaches. This chapter's goal is to present the collected data, analyze, and interpret the findings in accordance with the study's objectives. The objectives are based on the analysis of respondents' perceptions on the contribution of RDF activities in military cooperation on security of East African Region. Finally, it's formulating recommendations to improve the contribution of RDF activities in military cooperation on security of East African Region.

4.1 Profile of Respondents

The study included a sample of 55 respondents, who were divided into different categories based on their age, gender, and educational attainment. In order for the researcher to classify and compare each example appropriately, respondents were requested to offer information about their respective profiles through a closed-ended questionnaire in each instance. The perceptions and experiences of the respondents are the focus of this chapter. The field visit for data collecting and the respondents are crucial since they provided the study's methodology with a wide range of perspectives.

The respondent profile was deemed pertinent due to how strongly background influences a responder's ability to provide enough information on the study variables. The researcher recorded the respondents' gender, age, degree of education, job titles, and experience. In each instance, the researcher asked respondents to complete an open-ended questionnaire with their personal profile details so they could be appropriately categorized and compared. Their responses were examined using frequency distributions and percentage distributions. During data collection, the researcher targeted 30 respondents from different levels of **RDF** (*Strategic level, Operational level and Tactical level*) and 25 from **Standby Force** (*Strategic level, Operational level and Tactical level*).

Table 4.1.1: Profile of respondents (Gender, Age and education Level)

Gender		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	50	90.9	90.9	90.9
	Female	5	9.1	9.1	100.0
	Total	**55**	**100.0**	**100.0**	
Age		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Between 20-30 Years old	11	20.0	20.0	20.0
	Between 31-40 Years	28	50.9	50.9	70.9
	Between 41-50 Years	15	27.3	27.3	98.2
	51-Year-old and above	1	1.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	**55**	**100.0**	**100.0**	
Level of education		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	PhD or Doctorate level	2	3.6	3.6	3.6
	Masters' degree	13	23.6	23.6	27.3
	Bachelor's degree	28	50.9	50.9	78.2
	Diploma level	4	7.3	7.3	85.5
	Secondary level	8	14.5	14.5	100.0
	Total	**55**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: *Primary data, 2023*

The table 1 indicates that the majority of respondents' equivalent to 90.9% of total number of respondents which means that during data collection, male dominated female in number because in general when we talk about army or solders, we hear about male than female. Therefore, the number of females participating in military cooperation is still low even if the RDF leadership have increased the number of female soldiers, they are still less than male. The same table indicates that the majority of respondents showed that 50.9% of total number of respondents have between 31-40 years old and this showed that during data collection, the researcher had

considered different categories of respondents based on age, but age between 31-40 years old predominate because are the one who have high experience in RDF that form group A of respondents and standby force that form group B of respondents. The same table indicates that the majority of respondents is 50.9% of total number of respondents who have bachelor's degree. This showed that during data collection, the researcher had considered different types of respondents according to education level and it shows that RDF promoted studies and trainings.

Table4.1.2: Profile of Respondents (Rank, Experience)

Rank		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Colonel	5	9.1	9.1	9.1
	Maj/Captain	18	32.7	32.7	41.8
	S/NCO	32	58.2	58.2	100.0
	Total	**55**	**100.0**	**100.0**	
Experience		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Blow 1 year of experience	5	9.1	9.1	9.1
	Between 1and 3 years of experience	8	14.5	14.5	23.6
	Between 3 and 5 years of experience	31	56.4	56.4	80.0
	above 5 years of experience	11	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	**55**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: *Primary data, 2023*

The same table indicates that the majority is 58.2% of total number of respondents who are on tactical level and this indicated that during data collection, the researcher considered different positions of respondents. The same table indicates that the majority of respondents are 58.2% of total number of respondents have S/NCO rank and this showed that during data collection, the researcher considered different ranks in purpose of collecting tangible information. The same table indicates that the majority of respondents is 56.4% of total number of respondents who

have between 1-5 years of experience and this showed that during data collection, the researcher considered different experience of respondents.

4.2 Areas of Military Cooperation where RDF is a participant in the East African region

The East African Community Co-operation in Defense gives the security forces a chance to plot a course for addressing the region's security issues. To preserve our shared interests as East Africans, we require cohesion, peace, stability, and power. In practice, this will create a favourable and alluring climate for investment and regional development. The exercise was conducted in accordance with the East African Community Protocol on Cooperation in Defence Affairs' four pillars, which are military training, joint operations, technical cooperation, visits, and information exchange, as well as the EAC Defense Sector's calendar of events. The Field Training Exercise "Ushirikiano Imara 2022" had the following goals among others: to improve interoperability between the Defense forces of EAC Partner States and other important stakeholders; to assess how prepared these groups are to handle complex security challenges; and to put into practice the EAC Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) for peace support operations, disaster management, counterterrorism, and counterintelligence. Participants were also supposed to practice command, control, communication, and information sharing during joint operations.

According to respondent from RDF *Colonel A,* said that: "*The RDF assessment of the internal and external security environment, they understand the value of alliances and cooperation aimed at, among other things, promoting collective security in the EAC regional states*" (**At Kanombe Barracks, on 4ᵗʰ March 2023**)

In this regard, examples of regional cooperation were highlighted but not limited to military exchange programs, security assistance programs, the control of small arms in partnership with EAC neighboring states, joint training exercises to improve interoperability, peace support operations, enabling collective security arrangements, technology transfer, and peacekeeping operations (PKO).

Respondent from RDF *Major B* also said that "*The areas of military cooperation where RDF is a participant in the East African region are on the planning, conduct of peace support operations, disaster management, counter piracy and counter terrorism in order to enhance the*

capacities and combating the different security challenges in line with the United Nations Charter" (**At Kanombe Barracks on 4ᵗʰ March 2023**).

Respondent from Standby Force ***Lieutenant Colonel Z***., said that "*The areas of military cooperation where RDF is participating in the East African region include medical outreach which contribute on health security of people in the region but there is an addition of RDF discipline that make RDF to perform well because of the value of security they have*". (**at Nyakinama Senior Command and Staff College, on 4ᵗʰ March 2023**)

Based on the perception of responses from the three respondents on the above, the researcher argued that the areas of military cooperation where RDF is participating in the East African region are continued vigilance and concerted efforts among the regional countries to strengthen cooperation in combating security challenges through military training, joint operation, technical cooperation and visits and exchange of information in purpose to guide the free movement of goods, people, labour, services and capital from one Partner State to another as well as the rights of establishment and residence without restrictions.

This refers to the theory of Nwolise O., (2008) by saying that having a policy and being able to enforce it is a totally different thing. The security policy is the first line of defense. Without a well-designed policy, the security of the system becomes unpredictable and governed by the system administrator.

4.3 The specific activities of RDF that contribute to security in East African Region

Respondent from RDF ***Captain X*** said that "The *specific activities of RDF that contribute to security in East African Region includes RDF Citizen Outreach which is addressing specific issues of human security in areas of agriculture, health, shelter and infrastructure and other activities that will be earmarked by the districts*". (**At Kanombe Barracks, on 18ᵗʰ March 2023**)

RDF train to the local population in making their own household vegetable gardens in order to have a balanced diet in their families in purpose to fighting malnutrition while cooking stoves initiative aims at protecting the environment and reducing risks of violence against women during their daily routine of fire wood collection.

Respondent from RDF, *Staff Sargent E*., mentioned that "The *specific activities of RDF that contribute to security in East African Region includes skills at arms which means that as a soldier under training you have to be taught skills at Arms (SAA)*" (**At Kanombe Barracks, on 18th March 2023**).

Another, respondent from Standby Force **Retired Colonel F.** argued that "*To achieve a high standard of shooting you follow a process known as the Marksmanship Principles. This ensures that you always hold, aim and fire the weapon correctly, and therefore you should always hit the target*" (**at Nyakinama Senior Command and Staff College, on 25th March 2023**)

According to him, they are simple set of rules which you have to cover in detail on the course. Your instructor explains how they are applied, however if you can teach them know you have to be able to relate to them during lessons which are as follows:

- The Position and hold must be firm enough to support the weapon.
- The weapon must point naturally at the target without any undue physical effort.
- Sight alignment and the sight picture must be correct.
- The shot must be released and followed through without undue disturbance to the position.

Based on the above statements from the respondents, the researcher argued that "T*he contribution of RDF is to keep peace and security within the East African Partner States in order to have a stable and secure environment within the region by promoting development and harmonious living standards of the people of East Africa*" and the this refers to the theory of Adedoyin A., (2013) by saying that hence, the bigger and more frequent threats to personal safety come from the government (torture), other governments (war), ethnically diverse groups (racial unrest), single people or gangs (crime), industrial, workplace, or transportation accidents. Security dangers and threats to people, particularly families, are numerous, vary from location to location, and occasionally occur. These include burglaries, armed robberies, thefts, food poisoning, electrocutions, fires, house fires, and a variety of other crimes.

4.4 How frequent are the activities of RDF on security of East African Region conducted

According to the respondent from RDF *Colonel A*. *said: "The frequent activities of RDF on security of East African Region are about the agreement of military intelligence agencies to jointly work together on border security, cyber security, social media, social issues, environmental protection and youth unemployment, among others in a bid to create a "peaceful and secure Africa"* (**At Kanombe Barracks, on 4ᵗʰ March 2023**).

Among the statements collected from the three respondents above, they confirmed that*: "Most of the frequent activities of RDF on security of East African Region are to ensure about the efforts that respective RDF and regional organizations put in place help to protect against terrorism activities. Also, other frequent activity of RDF is to share information and find solutions to common problems that threaten peace and security, and ensure all East African Regional live together in peace and harmony"*.

Based on the above, the researcher revealed that "The *East African region experiences the highest levels of famine, extreme poverty, natural catastrophes, and humanitarian situations worldwide. It also has the biggest population of internally displaced people. The region's deep-seated climate of distrust, hostility, and rivalry, which permeates state ties there, further complicates the security situation*". Therefore, as respondents mentioned above, researcher confirmed by saying that RDF activities is to share information and find solutions to common problems that threaten peace and security, and ensure all East African Regional states live together in peace and harmony and also create a lasting peaceful and security in all African countries.

This refers to the theory of UN General Assembly, (2005) stated that 'Community Security' is not yet a commonly used or widely understood phrase. Community Security, community safety, community-based security, community policing and other phrases are often used interchangeably. There is also uncertainty as to how Community Security fits in with efforts to prevent conflict and build peace and security.

4.5 The activities of security for East African Region implementation

Respondents from Standby Force *Captain G.* says that**, "***the activities of security for East African Region implementation are intelligence, skills at arms and communication that are*

*combined in **capacity building**, cultural chairing, professionalism and mutual understanding that are combined in **joint operations**, and contemporary security traits, FTX and CTX that are combined in **joint training exercises***" **(At Kimihurura RDF Headquarter, *on* 11ᵗʰ march 2023)**.

Respondents from RDF ***Lieutenant Colonel H.*** *said*: "*about the activities of security for East African Region implemented are build capacity in programs on peace and security, political affairs and international relations and support the development of EAC policies, concepts and strategies*" **(At Kimihurura RDF *Headquarter*, on 11ᵗʰ march 2023)**.

The researcher argued that those activities are implemented to create unity, peace, stability and strength to defend our common interests as East Africans Region. This effect to provides a conducive and attractive environment for investment and development of the region.

The above-mentioned perception refers to the theory of Collier P, et al., (2003), by identifying and addressing a wide range of possible sources of insecurity, he said that Community Security thus links together security, peace and development as mutually strengthening strands of a coherent, flexible approach. It demonstrates how the vision of achieving greater security for people can be taken forward in practice through a developmental, empowering approach.

Table. 4.5.1: The programs in place aimed at promoting security of East African Regional by RDF

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
Capacity building	55	1.00	4.00	1.7818
Joint operation	55	1.00	4.00	1.8545
Joint training exercises	55	1.00	4.00	1.7636
Valid N	**55**			

Source: *Primary data, 2023*

Table 2 indicates that *capacity building* in intelligence, skills at arms and communication is a program in place aimed at promoting regional security by RDF with mean of 1.7818 which is moderate. This intended capacity building for both civil society and security forces to enable basic understanding, shared terminology, and skills necessary to work together. For all the attention to the democratization of security forces, protection of civilians and civic assistance, there are relatively few training courses for the military and police to learn about civil society or for civil society to understand and relate to the security sector.

Joint operation in cultural chairing, professionalism and mutual understanding is a program in place aimed at promoting regional security by RDF with mean of 1.8545 which is moderate and it's intended to promote the EAC integration agenda by enhancing joint state of readiness and interoperability of EAC partner States' Armed Forces, Police, Civilian Components and other stakeholders in responding to complex security challenges,

Joint training exercises in contemporary security traits, FTX and CTX that are combined is a program in place aimed at promoting regional security by RDF with mean of 1.7636 which is moderate. it' intended to train the Partner States' Armed Forces, Police, Civilian components and other stakeholders in planning, and conduct an integrated mission encompassing; peace support operations, disaster management, counter terrorism and counter piracy. The average mean on program in place aimed at promoting regional security by RDF is 1.7999 which is moderate.

In addition, the Eastern Africa Standby Force successfully conducted the Field Training Exercise (FTX) 2017 from 20th November to 6th December in Gebeit Region of the Red Sea State (near Port Sudan) in the Republic of the Sudan. FTX 2017, code named Mashariki Salaam II, was a multi-national and multi-dimensional exercise comprising 1029 participants from military, police and civilian backgrounds RDF being among. The exercise, anchored in EASF's Strategic Plan 2015-2020, was aimed at achieving the organization's objective of maintaining a well-trained and regularly exercised force, ready to conduct peace keeping missions in the Eastern Africa region and beyond in the most effective way possible, when and if tasked or mandated to do so by the African Union.

Mashariki Salaam II had been set in the background of a fictional African country (the Republic of Carana) entangled in civil and military strife with neither functioning systems nor authorities.

The crisis was further compounded by widespread genocide and total anarchy. It was in light of this premise that EASF was mandated to intervene and roll out appropriate Peace Support Operations in carefully controlled steps in the troubled country. This refers to the theory of Nwolise O., (2008) It is well known that a formal security policy is a prerequisite of security. Having a policy and being able to enforce it is a totally different thing. The security policy is the first line of defense. Without a well-designed policy, the security of the system becomes unpredictable and governed by the system administrator.

4.6 The challenges for the implementation of the activities by RDF for the security of East African Regional

Respondent from RDF *Colonel A*., **(At Kanombe Barracks, on 18th march 2023)**, *Respondents* from RDF *Major B*., **(At Kanombe Barracks on 4th march 2023)**, Respondents from Standby Force *Lieutenant Colonel Z*., **(At Nykinama Senior, on 25th march 2023)**, Respondent from RDF *Captain X*., **(At Kanombe Barracks, on on 25th march 2023)**, *Respondent* from RDF, S*taff Sargent E*., **(At Kanombe Barracks, on 4th march 2023)** confirmed that: "*There are various security challenges within the Eastern African region. The challenges mentioned above need to be addressed if the region has to experience durable peace*". The common challenges to regional peace and security includes: toppling the governments, displacing populations, humanitarian disasters, diseases, the massacre of civilians and climate change and those challenges are influenced by political related challenges, financial and logistical challenges, Doctrinal related challenges and Cultural related challenges are challenges RDF facing for the security of East African Regional.

This refers to the theory of Williams, (2013) by saying that barriers to regional cooperation are often based on differing perspectives on national security explored the relationships between national and regional security dynamics. To explain why regional governments had approached security threats posed in relation to the first two through a regional set of frameworks and to the third through unilateral means it was argued that how each has perceived the nature of a security threat has been a pivotal factor. For international policy-makers, promoting this more reflective and realistic tone of debate in the region presents, of course, many challenges at both the logistical and diplomatic level. A worthwhile start, nonetheless, would be for such actors to establish and/or support a range of regional workshops where representatives from national

armies, security services, foreign ministries etc could gather and discuss their state's perceived interests in key regions or countries away.

4.7 The strategies to address the identified challenges to RDF for East African Regional Security

To address the identified challenges to RDF for East African Regional Security, some of the respondents proposed the following:

Material support

A respondent from RDF **Colonel A**, said that *"the force needs heavy logistics to launch any peace support operations. The operational logistics should be availed by having a reliable source of funding. The member states should make commitments to the peace fund`s contribution"* (**At Kanombe Barracks, on 18th March 2023**).

Moreover, forces pledged should be committed to the mechanism and should be available for deployment at any time and or within the shortest notice possible.

Political support

Colonel A. said that "*For the force to execute the intervention mission under mission scenario, it needs a lot of commitment from the member states. It must engage in a lot of capacity building with the relevant policy frameworks. There should be improved political and diplomatic ties amongst the member states*" (**on 18th march 2023 at Kanombe Barracks**).

From the experience of Somalia, Rwanda, Sudan and Uganda, the force needs to build the capacity to carry out the intervention mission to alleviate the humanitarian crises.

Training for Security Sector Security

Captain X. said that "*Sector training programs are requesting training on a range of topics that relate to civil society or what some countries refer to as "the human aspects of military operations" including civil-military coordination, protection of civilians, negotiation, governance, trauma, civic assistance, conflict assessment, conflict prevention and peace*

building" (**At Kanombe Barracks, on 25ᵗʰ march 2023**). Some military training centers already offer training on some topics. But often there are no civilians involved in writing the materials, and the terms and definitions used often do not reflect the perspectives of civil society. Some police training centers have begun to include and expand training on community policing, problem-solving policing and restorative justice. But these approaches are not yet widely accepted. Military and police community engagement strategies, where the security sector aims to build relationships with the community, requires capacity building to help the military and police understand civil society and their approaches to human security. Many militaries and police training program focus mostly on the use of force against an "enemy" or "criminal" and their concept of who civilians are can often be negative or hostile. In some countries, security forces have been taught in trainings that civilians are inferior to military personnel.

Training for Civil Society

Captain X. said that "*In order for local people to participate in security-related analysis and problem solving, they must be able to understand the security sector's roles and responsibilities. In some countries, civil society organizations attend educational conferences or workshops led by the military or police, to learn more about the security sector. Civil society educational programs in universities and NGOs often teach peace building and human security-related courses*" (**At Kanombe Barracks, on 25ᵗʰ march 2023**).

Joint Training for Civil Society and Security

The researcher said that "*Sector Currently, few opportunities for joint training for both civil society and the security sector exist. The military and police tend to think of security as their job alone. And civil society tends to distrust the military and police. The few that do exist tend to be run by civil society. Of the case studies documented in this report, joint training for the military, police and civil society is seen as an important tool for building confidence*". Many of the case studies that include joint training report including space for groups of security forces and civilians to identify and then challenge their stereotypes of each other builds trust between participants in the training.

4.8 Summary of the chapter

According to the perception of respondents mentioned above, the researcher summarizes by saying that: *On RDF activities that contributing to the security of East African Region, like* training, exercises, CIMIC, intelligence sharing and military industries are *the areas of military cooperation which the RDF is a participant in the East African region*. The Sharing of information, training and exercises for rapidly response to crisis in the region are *the specific activities of RDF that contribute to security in East African Region.* One Command Post Exercise (CPX) or Field Training Exercise (FTX) per year are how frequent activities of RDF on security of East African Region have been conducted. The calendar of activities is always approved by the sectoral council on annual basis and implemented by partner states coordinated by EAC secretariat. Civil military cooperation activities benefited by civilian population as well as interoperability of armed forces of partner states are the impacts of RDF military cooperation on security of East African Regional states.

On challenges that affecting RDF contribution to the security of the East African region, the researcher realizes that host nation denial for the deployment of RDF in joint ops for instance in Eastern DRC are challenges for the implementation of those activities by RDF on regional security, interest of external actors and historical background of armed groups are political related challenges for the implementation of RDF activities, late remittance of financial contribution by partner states that results into delays in procurement of logistic requirements. The financial and logistical challenges for the implementation of RDF activities, planning for future event organized by the regional community and a proper forecasting of the requirements are doctrinal related challenges for the implementation of RDF activities in East African region and inconsistency of events/exercise participants to ensure continuity and standards are culture related challenges for the implementation of RDF activities in East African Region. Therefore, the *strategies aimed at addressing challenges and barriers to RDF contribution to the security of the East African region,* the researcher suggests that consistent communication with the organizers to ensure proper planning ahead of time in terms of infrastructure, finance, logistics and personnel are strategies to address the identified challenges to RDF for East African regional security.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, COLCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the final summary of the research findings, the conclusion, the recommendations and suggestions for future research. Both the summary of findings, conclusion and recommendations are based on the objectives of the study such as to identify and analyze RDF activities contributing to the security of East African region, to examine challenges affecting RDF contribution to the security of the East African region and to propose strategies aimed at addressing challenges and barriers to RDF contribution to the security of the East African region.

5.1 Summary of findings

The findings shows that the most of respondents equivalent to 90.9% of total number of respondents which means that during data collection, the researcher considered gender balance, the majority of respondents equivalent to 50.9% of total number of respondents have between 31-40 years old and this shows that during data collection, the researcher considered different types of respondents according to age, the most of respondents equivalent to 58.2% of total number of respondents who are on tactical level and this indicated that during data collection, the researcher considered different positions of respondents, the most of respondents equivalent to 58.2% of total number of respondents who on S/NCO rank and this showed that during data collection, the researcher considered different ranks for purpose of collecting tangible information and the majority of respondents equivalent to 56.4% of total number of respondents who were between 1-5 years of experience and this showed that during data collection, the researcher considered different experience of respondents.

The findings about the areas of military cooperation where RDF is a participant in the East African region showed that they focus on continued vigilance and concerted efforts among the regional countries to strengthen cooperation in combating security challenges through military training, joint operation, technical cooperation and visits and exchange of information in purpose to guide the free movement of goods, people, labour, services and capital from one Partner State to another as well as the rights of establishment and residence without restrictions.

The findings about the specific activities of RDF that contribute to security in East African Region showed that the contribution of RDF is to keep peace and security within the East African Partner States in order to have a stable and secure environment within the region by promoting development and harmonious living standards of the people of East Africa. That is included RDF Citizen Outreach which is addressing specific issues of human security in areas of agriculture, health, shelter and infrastructure and other activities that will be earmarked by the districts. RDF train to the local population in making their own household vegetable gardens in order to have a balanced diet in their families in purpose to fighting malnutrition while cooking stoves initiative aims at protecting the environment and reducing risks of violence against women during their daily routine of fire wood collection. RDF also gives skills at arms which means that as a soldier under training you have to be taught skills at Arms (SAA).

The findings about how frequent are the activities of RDF on security of East African Region conducted showed that East African Regional states suffer heavily from humanitarian emergencies, natural disasters, extreme poverty and famine, while struggling with massive refugee flows and the world's largest population of internally displaced people. What complicates the security situation further is the profound climate of mistrust, enmity and rivalry that characterizes relations between states in the region. Therefore, researcher confirmed by endorsing that RDF activities is to share information and find solutions to common problems that threaten peace and security, and ensure all East African Regional partners live together in peace and harmony and also create a "peaceful and security in all African countries.

The findings about the activities of security for East African Region implemented showed that East Africa Region is home to two keys: Regional Economic Communities (RECs). Therefore, those activities are implemented to create unity, peace, stability and strength to defend our common interests as East Africans Region. This will in effect to provide a conducive and attractive environment for investment and development of the region.

The findings about programs in place aimed at promoting regional security by RDF showed that the average mean on program in place aimed at promoting regional security by RDF is moderate and needs to be improved and about challenges for the implementation of those activities by RDF for regional security, the average mean on challenges for the implementation of those activities by RDF for regional security is moderate and needs to be reduced to a lower level.

The findings about strategies to address the identified challenges to RDF for East African Regional Security showed that *material support* is needed where the force needs heavy logistics to launch any peace support operations. The operational logistics should be availed by having a reliable source of funding. The member states should make commitments to the peace fund`s contribution. Moreover, forces pledged should be committed to the mechanism and should be available for deployment at any time and or within the shortest notice possible. Also, *Political support* is recommended where for the force to execute the intervention mission under mission scenario, it needs a lot of commitment from the member states. It must engage in a lot of capacity building with the relevant policy frameworks. There should be improved political and diplomatic ties amongst the member states. From the experience of Somalia, Rwanda, Sudan and Uganda, the force needs to build the capacity to carry out the intervention mission to alleviate the humanitarian crises.

5.2 Conclusion

Based on the analysis mentioned above, the researcher concluded by saying that:

Programs in place aimed at promoting regional security by RDF is moderate and needs to be improved and challenges for the implementation of those activities by RDF for regional security is moderate and needs to be reduced to a lower level.

Material support is needed as a strategy to address the identified challenges to RDF for East African Regional Security where the force needs heavy logistics to launch any peace support operations. The operational logistics should be availed by having a reliable source of funding. The member states should make commitments to the peace fund`s contribution. Moreover, forces pledged should be committed to the mechanism and should be available for deployment at any time and or within the shortest notice possible.

Political support is recommended where for the force to execute the intervention mission under mission scenario, it needs a lot of commitment from the member states. It must engage in a lot of capacity building with the relevant policy frameworks. There should be improved political and diplomatic ties amongst the member states. From the experience of Somalia, Rwanda, Sudan and Uganda, the force needs to build the capacity to carry out the intervention mission to alleviate the humanitarian crises.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on findings mentioned above, the researcher recommended by saying that:

The member countries of East African region should enhance regional cooperation through trade affairs thus promoting good political and diplomatic ties within the region. The regional economic integration should be hastened so as to increase trade affairs amongst the country's member of East African region. The member of East African region should show more political support to the force. It strengthens its institutional build up. This will give the Head of the Mission the special envoys easy time in coordinating the peace and security support operations in the field. The unity amongst the member states and high political engagements is very crucial in facilitating the peace and security support processes.

5.4 Suggestions for further research

Lastly, I cannot claim that this research is exhaustive. Several issues, associated with the limitations inherent in this study, require further research considerations and similar study could be done on the contribution of RDF activities in military cooperation on security of East African Region.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent,

My name is **BAKINA Edward**, a student of Master of Security studies at University of Rwanda. As a prerequisite for the award of the Master's Degree of Security Studies at the University, students are required to conduct research on a study of their choice. They are required to submit a research thesis for evaluation. In this disposition, I have chosen a topic titled "**Role of Military Cooperation on Security of East African Region, a Case of RDF (2017-2021)**". The study and data to be collected are typically for academic purpose and cannot be used for any other purposes.

From the above background, I have designed a questionnaire that will help me to collect data from your entity and you will help me to achieve research objectives of this study. With due respect kindly answer the questions as indicated in the questionnaire. All your responses will be treated with a highest level of confidentiality.

Kindly provide answers to the following questions by ticking (√) against the most suitable alternative or giving narrative responses in the spaces provided in regards to your profile.

SECTION A: Respondents background information

1. **Gender**

Male ☐

Female ☐

2. **Age**

20-30 Years ☐

31 -40 Years ☐

41-50 Years ☐

51 years and above ☐

3. Level of Education

PhD or Doctorate level ☐

Masters level ☐

Bachelor's Degree ☐

Diploma level ☐

Secondary level ☐

4. Position

Strategic level ☐

Operational level ☐

Tactical level ☐

5. Rank

Colonel ☐

Maj/ Captain ☐

S/NCO ☐

6. Experience

Below 1 year of experience ☐

Between 1 and 3 years of experience ☐

Between 3 and 5 years of experience ☐

Above 5 years of experience ☐

SECTION B: Perceptions of respondents

7. **What areas of Military Cooperation is RDF a participant in the East African region?**

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8. **What are the specific activities of RDF that contribute to security in East African Region?**

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9. **How frequent are the activities of RDF on security of East African Region conducted?**

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....

10. **How are the activities of security for East African Region implemented?**

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....

11. **Explain the following programs in place aimed at promoting regional security by RDF?**
    a. **Capacity building**

....
....
....

     b.   **Joint operations**

....
....
....

     c.   **Joint Training Exercises**

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....

12.   **What challenges for the implementation of those activities by RDF for regional security?**

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     a.   **What are political related challenges for the implementation of RDF activities?**

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     b.   **What are financial and logistical challenges for the implementation of RDF activities?**

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c.   What are doctrinal related challenges for the implementation of RDF activities in East African region?

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d.   What are cultural related challenges for the implementation of RDF activities in East African region?

....

....

....

13.   What are strategies to address the identified challenges to RDF for East African regional security?

....

....

....

THESIS FOR BAKINA EDWARD

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Mr. BAKINA Edward (Reg. N° 222022619) is a regular student in the MA program of Security Studies in the Center for Conflict Management (CCM) at the College of Arts and Social Sciences/University of Rwanda.
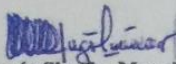
As a requirement for the completion of the program, he is conducting a research on:

"ROLE OF MILTARY COOPERATION ON SECURITY OF EAST AFRICAN REGION, CASE OF RDF (2017-2021).A CASE OF EASTERN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO".

In order to write up his MA thesis, he is seeking information from your organization/institution.

The CCM will appreciate any assistance rendered to **Mr. BAKINA Edward.**

Done at Kigali, 5ᵗʰ January 2022

Dr. Aggée Shyaka Mugabe
Ag. Director of CCM
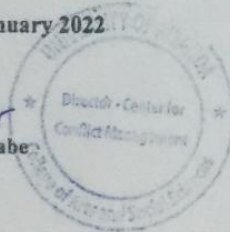
Rwanda Defence Force
Command and Staff College
P O Box 225
MUSANZE
Email: rdfcsc@minadef.gov.rw

The Chief of Defence Staff

8 March 2023

Rwanda Defence Force

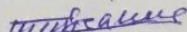Rwanda Defence Force Headquarters

KIGALI

Through: The Deputy Commandant

Rwanda Defence Force

Command and Staff College

NYAKINAMA

Sir

REQUEST FOR DATA COLLECTION FROM THE OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL MILITARY COOPERATION

1.   The Senior Command and Staff Course 11 (SCSC11) is undertaking a Masters Programme in Security Studies delivered by the University of Rwanda in partnership with RDFCSC. The programme necessitates students to conduct research in security perspective, and my selected topic for research is **"The Role of Military Cooperation on Security of East African Region, a Case of RDF (2017-2021)"**

2.   The purpose of this letter therefore is to request your esteemed office to authorize the office of IMC to allow my access to both secondary and primary data on the above research topic for academic purpose. I have attached **"To Whom It May Concern"** from the University of Rwanda as enclosure.

3.   Respectfully submitted for your consideration.

E BAKINA
Maj
Student SCSC 11

Enclosure:

1.   To Whom It May Concern from UR.

RESTRICTED