MILITARY ALLIANCES AND COOPERATION: THE AFRICAN EXPERIENCE

By

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ABSTRACT
Human security involved multiple countries allied together in defensive or offensive groups from the shifting military alliances of the Peloponnesian and Corinthian wars of ancient Greece to the Axis and Allies of World War II and so studying the fabric of alliances is necessary for understanding African (in) stability. The main thrust of this study is to give content to military alliances and cooperation in Africa with focus on regional organizations. The study reviewed the history of military alliances, examined regional organizations in Africa, conceptualized and contextualized military professionalism, geopolitics and African International Relations; with a view to establishing how and why they influenced military alliance. It also explained terms related to the subject area of military alliance, and, indicated points of divergence. The analysis highlighted peculiar security threats to Africa and how they challenged the military approach to security within the context of African experience; linking the implications to the importance of human security to military alliance and cooperation. It concluded that focus on neutralizing physical threats, contending political interests and overwhelming dependence on military hardware are identifiable defects in regional African military alliances and cooperation, which would advance alliances and corporation in various field of studies.
Keywords: *Military Alliance, Geopolitics, African International Relations, & Military Professional.*

Introduction
The Treaty of Westphalia (1648) informed creation of states, although states in Africa did not come out of this seamless Westphalia contraption, most of the African states came out of the Berlin West African Conference of 1884-85. African states met minds and formed regional organizations where countries presented their own weights and burdens to the depths of their triad of knowledge then sought means of defence and security. Defence generally is the ability to reduce one's own prospective cost and risk should deterrence fail. This was the means by which a country ensured its own security. These interactions were engaged in because of the need for deterrence. Deterrence is the capacity to discourage the adversary from taking military action by posing for him a prospect of cost and risk which outweighs his prospective gain (Murray & Viotti, 1982). All these converged to the need and dictation in the international system to recognize, embrace and employ military alliances in international relations.

It is worthy to note that states formed military alliances to enhance their security in the face of potential or realized inter-state conflict. These alliances were used both as a tool for securing cooperation and to foster peace between direct partners. However, conflict and probabilities of conflict did connect indirectly the ally of an ally or even furthered an outward expansion in the alliance network which resulted in the idea of arranging multiple alliances that ensured world

peace. This idea was found in Otto von Bismarck and his belief that the European states could be allied in ways that would maintain a peaceful balance of power (Bismarck, 1969). The military alliances that emerged were briefly stable following the unification and expansion of Germany that took place up through the early 1870s but were ultimately unable to prevent or better still facilitated World War I (Jackson & Nei, 2015). The early stages of military alliances in Africa were characterized by exploitation, by European imperialist on their African counterparts, but especially in the two World Wars. By the turn of the second half of the Twentieth Century, the tenor of military alliances and cooperation in Africa among Africans took the form of national coalition, economic integration and promotion of peace and security, amidst other security threats African countries faced on the eve of independence which were intricately linked with the peculiarities of their environment, socio-cultural milieu, historical development, geopolitics, military professionalism, military in politics, threat perception, dependent economic structure, corruption and human insecurity.

In this study, human security involved the military as a homogenous entity, and, military alliances as a tool with enhanced capacities. Capacities in research and development in the military has been known to enhance human development with sensitive scientific discovery. Thus, it has been discovered that military alliances need not necessarily be for defence and security or critically put it would be for humanizing security such as in health (MRI: Magnetic Resonance Imaging), or even the many benefits of the information super-highway, the internet. Military alliance and cooperation can be a tool for management of conflict and crisis in various fields of study. This study reviewed military alliance, military professionalism, geopolitics, and African International Relations, with a view to establishing how and why they influenced importance, evolution, aspects and value of regionally allied forces.

Conceptual Clarification

Military Alliance

The preamble of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization specified the promotion of democracies as an ideological basis for its existence: "safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law," (Warren, 2010). A military alliance is an international agreement concerning national security, when the contracting parties promise to support each other in case of a crisis that has not been identified in advance. Military alliances differ from coalitions; coalitions are formed to quell crisis that has already began, (Bergsmann, 2001), although the following terms may be used to refer to military alliances, it is important to point out that they should not be taken out of context. These include: defence pacts, non-aggression pacts and ententes (Krause & Singer, 2001). A distinction is drawn between military alliances and collective security. In specific terms, alliances "were designed to advance the respective nationalistic interests of the parties, and provided for joint military action if one of the parties in pursuit of such objectives became involved in war". While collective security "is directed against no one; it is directed solely against aggression. It seeks not to influence any shifting 'balance of power' but to strengthen the 'balance of principle" (Krause & Singer, 2001). The pall of insecurity pervading the Africa's landscape today, military alliances had become the norm for most militaries in existence.

Military Professionalism

Professionalism is the basic feature of any standard military hence the need to clarify it and introduce it to this study. The discussion over "an objective civilian control" of the military gave birth to the idea that an "optimal means of asserting control over the armed forces is to professionalize them" (Huntington, 1957). Military Professionalism refers to the ability of the armed forces to display: specialized knowledge in the management of violence, maintains a monopoly on education and advancement in their field, and [has] an overarching responsibility to the society they serve and thus do not 'compete' in the open market. The military profession requires complete training, and thus expertise, of an intellectual set of skills: organizing forces, planning of activity and executing and directing activities (Huntington, 1957).

The military is a force authorized to use lethal or deadly force and weapons to support the interests of the state and that of its citizens. As a product of the nation state, the role of the military is defending the state against external threats, though this position is changing with the pall of insecurity perpetrated by non-state actors (insurgents and terrorist) alike. Like any large organization with a well-established history, the military has its own culture, language, and ways of conducting business hinged on military professionalism. The main idea entails that officers of the armed forces adopt the qualities of the profession, which has been stated to include: expertise, responsibility, and cooperation which had informed the establishment of military alliances (Huntington, 1957). An informed delineation has been made on the enlisted men as subordinate to the officer corps although being part of the organizational bureaucracy but certainly not of the professional bureaucracy (Huntington, 2001). This argument is hinged on lack of intellectuality skills especially at the waterloo of junior officers in military leadership but professionalism at the officer corps level had been integral in facilitating the overall functionality of the bureaucracy in the military hence this role cannot be undermined. Military alliances are enforced through military professionalism.

Geopolitics

According to Teschke (2006), a Swedish political scientist Rudolf Kjellen (1864-1922), is believed to have formalized the term 'geopolitics'; which was subsequently developed and raised to a doctrine of international relations by Karl Haushofer (1869-1946). In recent times, scholars ruled in favour of giving content to geopolitics in various contexts. Decisions in this exercise advanced that geopolitics should be approached and analyzed from various points of views: which implied geopolitics as actions and realities, resulting from the decisions made by Heads of States and Governments in their foreign policy; in another aspect, geopolitics in terms of scenario and strategies that constitute, at a given moment, the useful expertise and documentation for decision making at the international level; in another entry, geopolitics as a "doctrine and the roadmap for political propaganda" (Hlihor, 2014). For the purpose of this study, geopolitics is "power struggles over territories for the purpose of political control over space" (Teschke, 2006). What is clear is that geopolitics is a generic term that has been in practical existence, even when it was not formalized. Geopolitics is about the interaction among states in a particular geographical setting (Sempa, 2002). This conceptualization of geo-politics is anchored on Hans Morgenthau's Realist Theory which suffice that though politics in the international system is governed by objective laws however it is rooted in human nature (Mfon & Uford, 2024), with interest that is dynamic in nature, making the application universally moral principles to state action difficult. Hence in the international system, the interest of the state supersedes all other and these interests are not static but dynamic and have continued to influence the foreign policies of states in the international

system (Morgenthau, 2006). Geopolitics is necessary here, because of its function in the practice and praxis of contemporary military alliance.

African International Relations

African international relations have endured relatively for some time despite the assault of imperialism and colonial occupation. However, David McKay (1963), made a case for African politics on the subject of international politics, and, gained new currency. In this regard, the frontiers of African international relations were extended to cover African political ideologies and the relations between Africa and the four other continents, to contemporary issues such as race, population, disarmament, and ecology (Mazrui, 1977). In specific terms, African international relations refer to the interaction among African States on the bases of political, social, economic, cultural, sports, festival, academic, environmental, security, military, fiscal, industrial, ideological, and demographic platforms. African international relations provided platforms for military alliance.

Military Alliances and Cooperation: A Historical Perspective

Military alliances and cooperation have its roots in ancient history. From the earliest times, that is, biblical instances of military alliances and cooperation, (Genesis Chapter 14 verse 14, and Chapter 31 verse 23), mentioned Abraham and Laban and their military agreements before military alliances made its way into Delian League (Athens and its allies 438 BC) and Sparta, supported by its allies; to the timeframe from (502-449 BC) Hellenic League, in the Medic Wars; through the Early Modern period, to the Twenty-first Century (www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/2014). Over the years the dynamic nature of interaction among comity of nations, had been foisted by increased in global crises, environmental challenges, weapons development, the widening scope of security and evolving threat perception; which involved informed changes in military alliances and cooperation among states in the international system (Atairet & Ndaeyo, 2022). Nevertheless, common security remained the defining factor. Common security is a term which describes the fact that either individually, as a group or a nation, none can be secured without all other nations, groups or individuals enjoying security at the same time (https://mettacenter.org).

Scholars have judged categories of military alliances, namely: security alliances and multilateral alliances. Security alliances refer to pledging mutual defence, while multilateral alliance range from promoting security to addressing issues confronting the environment, it also included: to conduct intelligence sharing, training, acquisition support and other military activities (Warren, 2010). From the outside-in-perspective, (Eurocentric perspective) examples of multilateral alliance are: the Arab League military alliances, whose purpose was to promote the interest of Arab countries; and the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), which was formed to prevent the spread of communism in the region (Warren, 2010). In both cases, the primary goals of these alignments were premised on collective mutual defence. Hence, the presence of a unifying threat is not fundamental to the existence of a multilateral alliance (Warren, 2010). Nevertheless, with the creation of the League of Nations in 1919, a "second class" of security alliance gained currency; this was the collective security alliance. Collective here refers to alliance within many countries, and defence here refers to protection of lives and properties in allegiance to laws they made for themselves. Put together, no member state should go to war against another. The only reason for war was self-defence in all aspects of clarity.

In specific terms, collective defence alliance implies all members pledge to each other's defence against external threats; while, collective security alliance is where all members pledge to abide by agreed tenets and norms, including non-aggression against one another, and, multilateral alliance refers to where all members pledge to promote agreed security interests regionally (and often globally), (Warren, 2010). Besides the defunct League of Nations, the United Nations is another example of collective security alliance. There are many instances of alliances but a good example of a multilateral defence alliance is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which was established on 4th April 1949. In terms of data, it has been documented that over the last 500 years (1500-2010), about 63 major military alliances were formed; and the total number of military alliances created for one or more of the three alliance purposes were delineated: Collective Defence (CD), Collective Security (CS), Multilateral Defence (MD), (Timothy 2018).

Suffice it to say that military alliances are a product of collective defence or security, though in contemporary times economy is increasingly an integral part of military alliance. These were answers to questions of insecurities and threats, and overtime these bunched, different, ethnic groups in member states, with a history of hostility towards each other began to disintegrate. For instance, Somalia refuted colonially imposed boundaries and has continued to clamour for a greater Somalia, with the vision of bringing Somali's living in Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti into Somalia. Consequently, between 1960 and 1967, Ethiopia and Somalia fought over Somali's claim to the Somali-inhabited Ogaden region of Ethiopia. They again fought in 1977-78 but Cuba and USSR intervened by supporting Ethiopia. The defeat of Somalia precipitated the collapse of the Somali state in 1991. Again in 1963-64 Somali was embroiled in yet another boarder conflict with Kenya during the Kenya's shifted wars. Somalia aimed at recovering its lost territories including the Northern frontier district of Kenya (Warren, 2010). However, Ethiopia military alliance with Cuba and Russia paid off for Ethiopia as it facilitated its victory over adversary but for Somalia it precipitated the collapse of the Somali state in 1991. In post-independence Nigeria and after a groundswell of opposition particularly by University of Ibadan students, Nigeria abrogated the 1962 Anglo Nigerian Defence Pact, which followed an earlier withdrawal of British troops. France succeeded in establishing long-lasting security relationships with its former colonies during the transfer of power. But with Britain as critics of the pact avers, (legal agreement), such military alliance has the tendency of undermining Nigeria's sovereignty (Wyss, 2016). Insights identified in this context, focused attention to linking the implications to the importance of human security to military alliance and cooperation.

Importance of Military Alliances

Donne (1624) quipped "No man is an island, entire of itself," this is also applicable to nations. Military alliances can be referred to as burden which includes everything from moral hazard to free riding. The burden of moral hazard is that states, including states of roughly equivalent strength may feel emboldened to pursue riskier foreign policies because their allies are obligated to come to their rescue. For instance, Germany's military alliance with Austria-Hungary before World War I: emboldened by this military alliance and Germany's encouragement, Austria-Hungary felt that it could safely make humiliating demands of Serbia even though Serbia was allied to Russia (Lindsay, 2014). On the other hand, Russia failed to restrain Serbia and initiated military preparations of its own, the chain gang of military alliances obligations snapped into place, and Europe was engulfed in the First World War (Waltz, 1979). According to significance, Walt (1997), explained that military alliances are a collective commitment of states for mutual military

support against external actor (s) in some specified set of circumstances. However, alliances are not just for confronting external actors, alliances could also have domestic dimension, a technological or even an educated/training dimension. Alliances existed to advance their members collective interests combining their capabilities which can be industrial and financial as well as military to achieve political success. Success in the American Revolution was because of the United States crucial military alliance with France before the revolution. Insight on the importance of military allies has been given by Winton Churchill who affirmed that "There is only one thing worse than fighting with allies, and that is fighting without them" (Danchev & Todman, 2001).

Evolution and Dynamics of Military Alliances and Cooperation in African

Indications about the earliest trace of an idea for a West Africa union, before the creation of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) dates back to 1945 which marked the first effort at integration with the creation of CFA franc (the basic monetary unit of Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, and Central African Republic, equal to 100 centimes) guaranteed by the French treasury, brought the use of West Africa as a case study. It was not until 1972 that a proposal for a union of West Africa State emerged. The support for the integration idea by Nigeria Head of State, Gen. Yakubu Gowon and the Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema lend weight to the formation of the basis for the emergence of the Treaty of Lagos in 1975 which gave birth to ECOWAS. The Treaty of Lagos was initially seen as an economic initiative but emerging political events led to its revision and therewith the expansion of the scope and powers in 1993 (https://ecoslate.github.io). There are three regional communities in Central Africa (Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa-CEMAC; Economic Community of Central African States-ECCAS; Economic Communities of the Great Lakes Countries-CEPGL); all these are examples of multilateral alliances. This is because each pursued similar goals: strengthening economic cooperation between member states and promoting economic development in the region (Meyer, 2011).

The lessons of years of civil wars, terrorism, insurgency, guerrilla warfare, crises and conflicts, in the post Second World War impressed on the African countries that regional economic cooperation could not succeed without regional peace and security. Thus, the acceptance of the principle of collective security as manifested in the new African Union (AU), Protocol on Peace and Security (PSC), and the establishment of an African Standby Force (ASF) made up of five (5) regional brigades, (Edmonds & Mills, 2007), brought a novel dimension to the practice of military alliance. In a broader sense the nature and dynamics of African alliances included those that do not imply a security guarantee alone but all-encompassing cutting across economy, technological and infrastructure development as defined by the coordinating institution (ECOWAS, SADC etc.). In today's parlance, such alliances are often called strategic partnerships and included the recognition of common security interests as well as provisions for strong military cooperation to various degrees (Tertrais, 2004). There were a set of technical strategic measures employed by national governments for defense. These measures included: effective integration of foreign policy and defense policy, strategic planning, military doctrines, defense budgeting, systems evaluations and choices, threat perception, intelligence capacity, alliance strategies (Kolodziej & Harvaky, 1982). In this context, military alliances development should be for the purpose of, first, to oppose a threat, second, to accommodate a threat through a "pact of restraint", or, third, to provide the great powers with a 'tool of management" over weaker states (Walt, 1987).

In the first place, the dynamics of African military alliances are mainly focused on threats towards the territorial integrity, sovereignty, borders, air space, territorial waters, military hardware, and all structures and institutions which enabled a State to function; including economy, peace keeping and its variables, and; nation building. Interestingly, the peculiarities of security threats in 21st Century Africa, bordered on environmental degradation, pollution, drought, epidemic, pandemic, diseases, famine, hunger, starvation, poor hygiene, poor sanitation, ignorance, sex slavery, sex quartering, inter-house sex, human deprivation, human trafficking, crises over resource control, inequality, unemployment, insecurity of lives and properties, poverty, religious violence, irredentism, insurgency, terrorism, illegal possession of arms, smuggling, rebuilding failing states, dependent economic structure, internet fraud, the new challenging international environment and structural violence; has challenged the military alliances in Sub Saharan Africa. This is so because the initial perceived threats were external, but the hike in insurgent activities, kidnapping, corruption, and bondage of human system, had made the prevailing threats internal, structurally, and humanly centred.

Secondly, it has been argued that the continental and regional geography and geopolitics, and the nature of African international relations, further strained African military alliance and cooperation. For instance, one country alone, Sudan, occupying one million square miles, is equivalent in land area to 25 per cent of the whole of the continent of Europe, including Scandinavia; and, Darfur alone is the same size as the whole of France (Edmonds & Mills 2007). From a military perspective, the deployment of military task forces, with their dependence on logistical support, communication and transport made military alliance an expensive, lengthy and complex undertaking without adequate air-lift and sea-lift, both of which were beyond the capacity and resources of most African countries (Edmonds & Mills 2007). Military alliance was an expensive complex endeavour but states obliged to such military alliance as a major diplomatic move to bring some form of cessation of hostilities. A good example of this was the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) formed by Nigeria, Chad, Niger and Cameroun to stem the spread of Boko Haram in North East Nigeria.

The argument in this study is that the problem of military professionalism in Africa was from colonial rule, strengthened by the nature and character of autonomy and sovereignty of African countries, made military alliance and cooperation in Africa very difficult from policy level to the field. For instance, the South African Defence Review, 1998; specified in some detail the nature and role of the new South African National Defence Force (SANDF). It dealt with force design, doctrine and deployment and defined issues of resources and accountability. Findings revealed that since 1994 the South African military has been manned by volunteer professionals; but with its merging with several other military establishments, by 2005, the standard fell and the strains within the new South African military have been accompanied by loss of prestige for its military within South African society and region as a whole (Ferreira & Danhenk, 2005). Furthermore, the increase in the involvement of the military in internal security functions in association with other security organizations, such as police, civil defence, border guards and intelligence services; had similar entries within the military formation and government policy. The other dynamics of cooperation usually known as Joint Task Force (JTF) or Multinational Task Force (MTF) or Multinational Joint Task Force (MJTF), as it may apply to a country or countries in military alliances, also revealed important interactions of lending and borrowing among the forces involved, with impacts on military professionalism; one of these could be the politicization of the military.

The liberations forces of the 1960s formed by most African states to wrest power from the European imperialist were aided by African military alliances (a case study is Nigeria alliance with Angola in their pre-independence wars with Portugal). Successive military coups also have an international dimension facilitated by alliance; this position found expression in the recent increasing involvement of the United States in purported regime change. This established how and why military professionalism, geopolitics and African International Relations influenced military alliance. Peacekeeping Operations and Peace Support Operations (PSOs) as a form of military alliance are justified, because they are undertaken as joint military operations on countries either as one signatory to regional/continental organizations like ECOWAS and AU or other forms of alliances. These military interventions were only necessary when there was a breakdown in law and order in the state. For instance, Nigeria peacekeeping operations under ECOWAS in Sierra Leone and Liberia were all tilted towards restoring law and order in the conflict-ridden states at the time. At the continental level for instance, African Union Mission in Somali (AMISOM) a peacekeeping operation was initiated since 2003 but failed to deploy until 2005. Peace Support Operations was articulated and managed by Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda in regards to conflict situation in Somalia (Hull & Svensson, 2008). These tools of management in various countries mentioned in these narratives can be used for human security in various fields of studies.

Human Security as an important Aspect of Military Alliances and Cooperation in Africa

On record human security was in the activities of Red Cross in 1863. It has been explained as "freedom from fear and freedom from want" (www.lu.lu/eng/research/projects/other). These were the two major aspects that were highlighted in the 1994 Human Development Report, which also listed seven essential dimensions of human security, namely: economic security, health security, personal security, political security, food security, environmental security, community security (Gomez & Gasper 2013). From these narratives it revealed that the military approach to security has been rendered inadequate by emergence of new threats which threatened all aspect of human existence. However, it is evident that security in recent times is human centred, while military alliances and cooperation is state centred. By implication, regional military alliances and cooperation in Africa from independence have been focused on building military industrial complex; while, losing the peace and security of its citizenry. The African experience indicated more of accumulation of military hardware than investment in human development. Human security should be planted and watered along with military alliances and cooperation, which should be valued in alliances and cooperation in various field of studies.

The Value of Regionally Aligned Forces

African Stand-by Force of African Union, Economic Community of West African Monitoring Group of ECOWAS, the three regional communities in Central Africa (Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa-CEMAC; Economic Community of Central African States-ECCAS; Economic Communities of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), South African Development Community (SADC), East African Community (EAC), and the Arab Maghreb Union; shared certain similarities in their organizational structure. They were all involved in regional peace keeping, peace building, peace enforcement, conflict resolution, conflict management, and conflict prevention. This has been the model over the years. Nevertheless, there were instances of armed conflict between African countries that were regionally aligned; and, there were also cases of military exercises as a show of force for deterrence. In the first instance, on 23rd July, 1977, the

forces of the Somali Democratic Republic invaded the desert region of the Ogaden within the borders of Ethiopia, and, in the second instance, the joint United States-Egyptian and Somali military exercise in 1981 known as the Bright Stars were operations intended not only as warning and a show of force to both Libya in the Maghreb and Ethiopia in the Horn of Africa, but also as a show of strength in the Gulf (www.heritage.org). Also, in West Africa, Nigeria carried out similar exercise aimed at conveying a certain massage to Cameroon. These were tagged: Operation sea-dog, operation iron fist and operation Iron-Harmer. In the last resort, Nigeria and Cameroun did not go to war over Bakkassi Peninsular, or for any other reason.

By implication, these strategic moves by states in a region, most likely, made security very expensive if not illusive. This was because no nation wanted to be dominated by another and in their determination to preserve their own autonomy and sovereignty, each nation endeavoured and ensured that no nation or even coalition of nations becomes preponderantly powerful. When and if such a threat appeared, the other nations may balance the power of the threatening nation in various ways, like alliances and cooperation, made into balance of power, which could lead to spin off in military alliances and cooperation with foreign countries, regional arms race, inter-state animosity and general feeling of insecurity in a particular region. This regionally allied forces, established how and why military alliance, military professionalism, geopolitics, and African International Relations, influenced the importance, evolution, aspects and value of human security which gave an insight to neutralizing physical threats, contending political interests and overwhelming dependence on military hardware as identifiable defects in regional African military alliances and cooperation.

Conclusion

Summary of major findings revealed secrets in regional military alliances and cooperation in Africa, which were covered in darkness of economic uncertainties. These uncertainties were uncovered under the light of this research as inequitable distribution of resources to aid military alliances and cooperation in Africa; made visible with the change of economic alliance into military alliance; and similarly, the explosive potentialities of the new security challenges peculiar to Africa have been highlighted with a view to giving content to how and why the military approach is inadequate. These were further broken down, connecting military alliances as a major diplomatic move, with methods of cessation of hostilities, indicating that military alliances and cooperation in Africa had been structured to neutralize physical threats to national interests of member states, and the fabric of these alliances are interwoven with politics of interests and an overwhelming dependence on military hardware, as a double edged sword, good for certain reasons such as humanizing wars and conduct of peacekeeping and responsibility to protect, and as well, bad for those that exploited the resources of the more developed nation-state which has been the African experience since independence.

Benefits of military alliances and cooperation to other field of studies were researched on in direction of development, scientific discovery, information from the internet and other aspects on military leadership and professionalism at the officer corps level, with focus on drive towards military alliances from policy level to the field, providing tools of management of conflict and crisis beneficial to various field of studies in context of human security. Recommendations were that the African experience indicated more of accumulation of military hardware than investment in human development, and for this reason, human security should be planted and watered along

with military alliances and cooperation, which should be valued. The argument in this study is that the problem of military professionalism in Africa was from colonial rule, strengthened by the nature and character of autonomy and sovereignty of African countries, made military alliance and cooperation in Africa very difficult from policy level to the field.

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