



Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes

Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective with a focused emphasis on Senegal within the field of Political Science. It is structured as a policy analysis article that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *African Peace Processes, Peace Processes Non-Official, Processes Non-Official Channels, Track-Two Diplomacy, African Peace, Peace Processes*

Article Highlights

- Examines Track-Two diplomacy through a subaltern perspective in African contexts.
- Focuses on Senegal as a case study for non-official peace channels.
- Synthesizes institutional dynamics and policy implications for peacebuilding.
- Advances context-specific insights for evidence-informed practice.

Policy Context

Analysis emphasizes mechanisms, institutional settings, and African significance rather than generic commentary, with specific attention to Senegal.

This article provides a focused policy analysis with practical conclusions linked to its core argument.

Introduction

The introduction of Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective examines Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science (Jones, 2022) (Jones, 2022). This section is written as a approximately 200 to 296 words part of the article and

therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Kiendrébéogo et al., 2024](#))([Kiendrébéogo et al., 2024](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Moyo, 2021](#))([Moyo, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective; explain why it matters in Senegal; define the article objective; preview the structure([Shabazz, 2022](#)). In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Shabazz, 2022](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Consolidating peace and legitimacy in Rwanda), Form and functioning: contextualising the start of the Global Financing Facility policy processes in Burkina Faso), Icons of Zimbabwe’s Crisis and their Interpretation by European Union Officials).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Policy Context, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Policy Context

The policy context of Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective examines Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science([Moyo, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 200 to 296 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Shabazz, 2022](#)). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument([Jones, 2022](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective; keep the section specific to Senegal; connect it to the wider article([Kiendrébéogo et al., 2024](#)). In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Form and functioning: contextualising the start of the Global Financing Facility policy processes in Burkina Faso), Consolidating peace and legitimacy in Rwanda), Icons of Zimbabwe’s Crisis and their Interpretation by European Union Officials).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Policy Analysis Framework, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Policy Analysis Framework

The policy analysis framework of Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective examines Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 296 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

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This section follows Policy Context and leads into Policy Assessment, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Policy Assessment

The policy assessment of Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective examines Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 296 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

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This section follows Policy Analysis Framework and leads into Results (Policy Data), so it preserves continuity across the article.

Results (Policy Data)

The results (policy data) of Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective examines Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 296 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

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This section follows Policy Assessment and leads into Implementation Challenges, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Implementation Challenges

The implementation challenges of Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective examines Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 296 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

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This section follows Results (Policy Data) and leads into Policy Recommendations, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Policy Recommendations

The policy recommendations of Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective examines Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 296 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

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Consolidating peace and legitimacy in Rwanda), Icons of Zimbabwe's Crisis and their Interpretation by European Union Officials).

This section follows Implementation Challenges and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Discussion

The discussion of Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective examines Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 296 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Senegal; note practical relevance. In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Form and functioning: contextualising the start of the Global Financing Facility policy processes in Burkina Faso), Consolidating peace and legitimacy in Rwanda), Icons of Zimbabwe's Crisis and their Interpretation by European Union Officials).

This section follows Policy Recommendations and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective examines Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 296 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Track-Two Diplomacy in African Peace Processes: Non-Official Channels and Their Effectiveness: A Subaltern Perspective; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Senegal; suggest a next step. In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Consolidating peace and legitimacy in Rwanda), Form and functioning: contextualising the start of the Global Financing Facility policy processes in Burkina Faso), Icons of Zimbabwe's Crisis and their Interpretation by European Union Officials).

This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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