The international system is undergoing perpetual changes. Doubtlessly, there exists a range of factors behind those changes. Meanwhile, Africa, especially Sub-Saharan African (SSA) States, seems not to be fully integrated in the change dynamic, and thereby not to effectively exploit its opportunities. Surprisingly, nowadays all the African independent countries are members of the concert of Nations, and as such enter into interactions with other States. Unfortunately, compared to other States, African States are facing most conflicts in rehearsal, which prevents the continent from enjoying sustainable peace and subsequently from developing itself. The question that would directly come into one’s mind is “who is to be blamed?” Considering on the one hand that conflicts are inherent to a human society and are an inevitable aspect of social change, and on the other hand that there may be different interpretations of that social change due to the history of the African continent, the transformations of African political systems suggest that one needs to take into consideration both internal and external factors in order to understand the trajectory of the endless conflicts in Africa, especially in the process of state-building. The current thesis does not pretend to bring an answer to the above question. Rather, it aims to analyze, from a systemic approach, the nature and role of participating actors and how their behavior in term of decision-making affects the trajectory of conflicts and contributes to hampering sustainable peace in Africa. Here, specific attention has been given to the developments in global policy processes and the participating actors. Based on a case study of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the outcome is that political uncertainty and accountability to external actors are among those factors hampering sustainable peace in Africa.