UNITED NATIONS MISSION AND PEACE-BUILDING IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA

BY

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A RESEARCH DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR AWARD OF MASTER'S DEGREE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND DIPLOMACY OF KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

AUGUST, 2023

DECLARATION

I, Zakarie Ahmed Mohamed declare that this research dissertation is my original work and has never been submitted to any other institution for any academic award.

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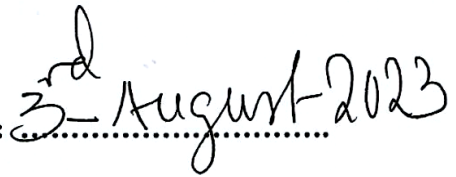
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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research report has been written under my supervision and satisfies the partial fulfillment for the award of Master's degree in International Relations and Diplomatic Studies of Kampala International University.

Signature: ………………………………

Date: 3rd August 2023

SUPERVISOR: Dr. Odetha Abeera Katuramu

DEDICATION

This research dissertation is dedicated to my parents for their parental guidance and education they gave me.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First, I would like to acknowledge the divine presence of my Almighty God to whom this research study would not have been successful without his guidance, love, care and protection. All the Glory belongs to Him.

Special thanks and gratitude go to my father and mother for providing me with all the support towards my studies. I also thank my brothers and sisters for their support. This has opened more chances especially the fact that I am now in position to make a reasonable contribution to nation and the world at large.

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May the Almighty Allah bless you abundantly!

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AMISOM	African Union Mission to Somalia
AU	African Union
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DPPA	Department of Political and Peace-building Affairs
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPPAC	Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict
ICC	International Criminal Court
INTERFET	International Force East Timor
MONUSCO	The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
NATO	The North Atlantic Treaty Organization
RUF	Revolutionary United Front
UN	United Nations
UNAMET	The United Nations Mission in East Timor
UNAMID	United Nations African Mission in Darfur
UNAMIR	United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda
UNAMSIL	UN Mission in Sierra Leone
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNITA	The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola
UNMIBH	United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina
UNMISET	United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor
UNOSOM	United Nations Operation in Somalia
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force
UNSCOP	The UN Special Commission on Palestine
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor
UNTSO	The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
USC/SNA	United Somali Congress/Somali National Alliance

ABSTRACT

This study sought to examine the impact of the United Nations Mission on peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia. The objectives of the study are to: establish the relationship between restoration and extension of state Authority and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia; assess the relationship between protection of civilians and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia; and assess the relationship between protection of natural resources and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia. A descriptive Correlational research design was used to determine whether and to what extent the relationship between two or more variables exists. The mixed-method approach (triangulation) i.e. qualitative and quantitative methods to data collection were used to supplement each other. Qualitative methods provided in-depth explanation while quantitative methods provided the data needed to test hypotheses. The study population involved 160 participants and these included; 20 UNISOM top administrators, 140 UN Peace keepers who were available. The sample size of the study consisted of 114 respondents of the target population. Study findings indicated that there are different ways in how the restoration and extension of state Authority affects peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia, and this was together rated by the respondents as satisfactory with (Overall mean= 4.21 & SD= 0.46), implying that majority of the respondents affirmed that the restoration and extension of state Authority influenced peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia. The study concluded that the besides restoring peace and security, the UN peacekeepers also have the mandate to help in facilitating the exercise of authority of governments in conflict environments. Furthermore, when armed groups' access to conflict resources is curtailed, they sometimes turn on the local populations, either to obtain funding through extortion. Hence, the deployment of UN troops in resource rich areas has been viewed as a necessity. Today's multidimensional peacekeeping operations are called upon not only to maintain peace and security, but also to facilitate political processes, protect civilians, assist in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants; support constitutional processes and the organization of elections, protect and promote human rights and assist in restoring the rule of law and extending legitimate state authority. The study recommends that the UN should develop a permanent structure and the capacity for mission management and support along the lines of its department of Peacekeeping Operations. This will enable the UN to plan new missions properly and provide the necessary technical leadership and support for missions already established.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the background to the study, statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions and assumptions, scope of the study, significance of the study, the justification of the study and the operational definitions of terms and concepts as applied to suit the context of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

1.1.1 Historical perspective

The United Nations (UN) was established in 1945 with the core function of maintaining international peace and security (Hilmarsdóttir, 2012). The lessons learned after the first and second world wars made the world acknowledge the need to have a powerful international organization to check individual states. Ghoniem (2013) points that one of the main objectives of the UN is "to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security." However, the UN is focused more on the prevention of war as opposed to resolving or restoring peace in areas experiencing conflicts (Hilmarsdóttir, 2012). In 1956 the UN established its first fully fledged peacekeeping force to respond to the Suez crisis (Mehta, 2019). The invasion of Egypt by France and Britain prompted the then UN Secretary General, Dag Hammarskjold, to establish a multinational peacekeeping force comprising 6000 soldiers (Gorur, 2016). During the cold war era however, the UN peacekeeping operations did not accomplish much mainly because of the deep-rooted ideological differences that existed amongst the UN permanent members. The United States and Russia were not on the same page ideologically, and the same hostile situation was latent to other permanent members such as China and Britain (Bratt, 2018).

In Africa, several states also went to war as post-colonial regimes rose up against long serving dictatorial regimes using well organized and funded rebels. Lipson (2018) notes that in 1988, UN peacekeepers had only five missions but by 2015, the figure had reached eighteen. By the end of the cold war in 1989, the UN had only 9,950 troops in peace missions around the world but the

number had hit 80,000 troops by 2015 (Tarus, 2010). The increased number of conflicts called for the attention of the UN peacekeeping units. The post-cold war operations required a new approach to peacekeeping because of the complexities involved in conflicts. Shraga (2018) asserts that the UN peacekeepers required new skills such as policing, administration, Information dissemination, conducting elections, human rights monitoring, amongst many other functions provided in their respective mandates. From the early 1990s, Africa has been a major beneficiary of UN peacekeeping missions. Almost a half of all operations by the UN has focused on African conflicts. Tarus (2010) notes that in 2010, 81% of the total 54,000 UN peacekeeping soldiers serve in Africa. Some of the countries where the UN soldiers have been deployed include Somalia, Eritrea, Namibia, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Liberia, Mozambique, Central African Republic (CAR), Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). In some countries, sustainable peace has been achieved while in others, conflict is ongoing. The UN has received support from member countries as well as other regional associations such as NATO, African Union (AU), European Union (EU), and Economic Community of Horn of African States (ECOWAS). However, there is still need to improve the operations of the peacekeeping force (Howard, 2019).

The United Nations has been engaged with Somalia since 1991 to support its Government and people to advance peace and security. In 2012, following an extended transition period, the Provisional Federal Constitution of Somalia was agreed through a broad-based consultation process, and a new Federal Parliament and Government were selected, with a pledge to deliver political transformation of the country and realize the vision of a peaceful, federal Somalia. The international community has pledged to support Somalia in its efforts. The Department of Political and Peace-building Affairs (DPPA) coordinates the efforts of the UN system in Somalia, facilitating the good offices of the Secretary-General and supporting political reconciliation and peace-building through engagement with the Federal Government of Somalia, its federal member states and civil society, as well as regional organizations and international partners

In Mogadishu, after planning such an ambitious operation, the UN failed to support the mission adequately. The UN resolutions that created the mission were unclear. Little attention was given to promoting stable cease-fires or preventing minor incidents from becoming larger ones.

Furthermore, the UN did not obtain consent for operations from the warring parties in Somalia, a mistake that proved costly. The organization assumed that the UN flag would protect the troops, so they were lightly armed and lacked the equipment necessary in a civil-war zone. After a number of attacks on UN troops by Somali militias and a battle in Mogadishu that killed 18 U.S. soldiers, the U.S. and European participants withdrew their forces by March 2019. The UN Security Council revised UNOSOM II's mandate in February 2019 to remove its ability to coerce cooperation.

1.1.2 Theoretical perspective

This study was guided by complexity theory for conflict prevention and peace-building developed by John Paul Lederach in 1997 and Securitization theory appropriated by Jef Huysmans (1998).

1.1.2.1 Complexity theory for conflict prevention and peace

John Paul Lederach developed complexity theory for conflict prevention and peace in 1997. Thus, according to Lederach, peace-building can be achieved through the establishment of structures, processes and training of people within a generation-long time frame.

Paul van Tongeren argues in favour of complexity theory for conflict prevention and peace-building. According to Tongeren to make a contribution to peace, variety of agencies needs to work together at many different levels in various ways. Hence, impacts can never be attributed to one single actor. In other words, nobody can claim that factor X led to sustainable peace in country Z.

In the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) for example, a diverse group of individuals, organizations and actors interact to support a shift from reaction to prevention. 'Impacts' therefore are usually the product of a confluence of factors for which no single agency or programme can realistically claim full credit.

1.1.2.2 Securitization Theory

Securitisation theory was appropriated by Jef Huysmans (1998). The basis of the Securitisation theory comes from discourse act theory (Austin 1962; Searle 1969), and contests the assumption

that threats to security exist independent of someone representing it as such (Waever 1995; Buzan, Waever & de Wilde 1998). It contends that there are decisions involved in deciding which issues are to be characterized as security threats.

According to securitization theory, national security policies do not come naturally and are carefully decided by politicians and decision makers. According to securitization theory, political issues are structured as extreme security issues that need to be addressed urgently when labeled as "danger," "threatening," "threatening," or "warning." increase. As a result, it has become a social and institutional power to promote this issue "beyond politics." Therefore, security issues need to be clarified as issues by not only "being there" but also by securitizing actors (Buzan, Waever& de Wilde 1998). For example, labeling immigrants as a "national security threat" shifts from low-priority political issues to high-priority issues that require action such as: Securing borders.

Securitization theory challenges the traditional approach to security in International Relations (IR), arguing that the problem itself is not necessarily a threat. Rather, they become security issues by being labeled as "security" issues. The end of the Cold War has sparked a debate about security concepts in IR between "narrower" and "resistors." The narrower dealt with national security, often focusing on an analysis of military and political stability between the United States and the Soviet Union. Dissatisfied with the, Weidner sought to include other types of threats that were not military in nature and affected people rather than the nation. This has expanded the security agenda to include concepts such as human security and community security, in addition to the concepts of culture and identity. Feminism played an important role in broadening the agenda by challenging the notion that security is the sole provider of security and gender is irrelevant in creating security.

On the contrary, the state was often the cause of anxiety among women. Expanding the agenda from a feminist perspective demonstrated that gender was the focus, gender and women were at the center of security calculations, and that gender, war and security were intertwined (Waever1995). This was an important development in the emergence of a broader perspective on security. Whether or not we agree to be broader or narrower, the end of the Cold War has shown that security is an essentially disputed concept- "the concept has a clear ideological or moral idea. Being included, it is a conceptual element that creates an argument that cannot be resolved

by reference to empirical evidence, avoiding an accurate and generally accepted definition (Fierke 2015).

1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective

UN peacekeepers provide security and the political and peace-building support to help countries make the difficult, early transition from conflict to peace. UN Peacekeeping is guided by three basic principles: Consent of the parties; Impartiality; Non-use of force except in self-defence and defence of the mandate.

The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization whose purpose is to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, achieve international cooperation, and be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations. It is the world's largest and most familiar international organization. The UN is headquartered on international territory in New York City, and has other main offices in Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna, and The Hague.

Peace-building is an activity that aims to resolve injustice in nonviolent ways and to transform the cultural and structural conditions that generate deadly or destructive conflict. It revolves around developing constructive personal, group, and political relationships across ethnic, religious, class, national, and racial boundaries.

1.1.4 Contextual Perspective

Since 2013, UN Mission has helped sustain Somalia's emerging federalism process hence contributing towards peace-building. However, the key challenges remain, especially in security, governance, and economic recovery in Mogadishu. The UN Mission is currently supporting efforts by the Federal Government of Somalia and federal member states to further improve the security situation, including the implementation of the transition plan from the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) to Somali security forces, as well as reform of the security and justice sectors. In Mogadishu, the UN Mission also aims to further support efforts by Somalia's federal and regional leaders to conduct one-person, one-vote elections planned for 2020/1, complete the federalism process, finalize a federal constitution, and galvanize economic recovery, particularly opportunities for youth, which is critical to Somalia's long-term stability.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

As Somalia continues its long recovery from decades of conflict, underdevelopment, and instability, the country has achieved significant progress in several areas, such as state and institution building at the national and Federal Member State level, military gains against radical insurgent groups, increased economic growth, and improved public sector management. The UN was engaged in Somalia from early in 1991 when the civil strife began. UN personnel were withdrawn on several occasions during sporadic flare-ups of violence. A series of Security Council resolutions (UN Somalia, 2020) and diplomatic visits eventually helped impose a ceasefire between the two key factions, signed at the end of March 1992. The peace-building initiatives in Somalia through peace initiatives, Peacemaking and peace construction efforts are geared towards the generation of peace. Peace-building process continues to slow down in Mogadishu as insurgency continues to occur in Somalia. The state of UN Mission in Somalia could not be well-founded or not doing enough to enhance peace in Mogadishu Somalia, It is based on this that a study on United nations mission and Peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia will be conducted.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to examine the United Nations Mission and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia

1.4 Objectives of the study

The specific objectives of the study are to:

i.   Examine the relationship between restoration and extension of state authority and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia.
ii.   Assess the relationship between protection of civilians and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia.
iii. Evaluate the relationship between protection of natural resources and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia.

1.5 Research Questions

i. What is relationship between restoration and extension of state Authority and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia?

ii. What is the relationship between protection of civilians and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia?

iii. What is the relationship between protection of natural resources and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia?

1.6 Scope of the Study

1.6.1 Geographical Scope

The study was carried out from Mogadishu, Somalia. Mogadishu, locally known as Xamar or Hamar, is the capital and most populous city of Somalia. The city has served as an important port connecting with traders all-round the Indian Ocean for millennia and has an estimated population of 2,388,000.Mogadishu city was chose for this study because it is known for its widespread unending insurgency, territorial conflicts, and unstable government since the overthrow of Siad Barre in 1991; and as a fragile state, it has attracted much attention of foreign actors in a bid to restore peace and stability.

1.6.2 Content Scope

The study was aimed at examining the impact of United Nations Mission and Peace-building in Mogadishu- Somalia. This was achieved through establishing the relationship between restoration and extension of state Authority and peace-building, protection of civilians and peace-building and finally protection of natural resources and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia.

1.6.3 Time Scope

The study covered a period of 9 years i.e. 2012-2021 so that the enough data can be got for the research. The study was conducted in a period of 17 months and that is from April 2022 to

August 2023 because the process involves data gathering and editing. The decision to conduct the study over a period of these 5 months, was driven by the complexity and nature of the research process, which involved extensive data gathering and editing. This time scope was carefully chosen to ensure the robustness and accuracy of the findings while considering practical constraints. By providing a time buffer of 5 months, the researcher was better equipped to address any unexpected obstacles without compromising the study's quality or rushing through essential stages.

For example; in early January 1992, despite continued fighting in Mogadishu, Mr. Jonah led a team of senior United Nations officials into Somalia for talks aimed at bringing about a cessation of hostilities and securing access by the international relief community to civilians caught in the conflict. During that visit, support for a ceasefire in Mogadishu was expressed by all faction leaders, except General Aidid. Unanimous support was expressed, however, for a United Nations role in bringing about national reconciliation.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The following will be the anticipated beneficiaries and ways through which the parties benefited:

The essence of the study is to analyze the operations of UN peacekeeping missions and assess their effectiveness in restoring peace in conflict afflicted environments. The study will use the case of Somalia to study how effective the United Nations in Somalia (UNISOM) has been in its operations.

The study will help policy makers, diplomats, and military strategists in understanding the intricacies of peacekeeping missions. Since the UN Mission is the largest and oldest peacekeeping missions in the world, it would be interesting to understand some of the factors that have contributed to its success and failures.

More so, the findings of the study will help in championing for new peacekeeping tactics that will serve the modern types of conflicts taking place in Africa and other parts of the world.

1.8 Operational Definitions of Key terms

UN MISSION

The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization whose purpose is to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, achieve international cooperation, and be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations

Peace-Building

Peace-building is the development of constructive personal, group, and political relationships across ethnic, religious, class, national, and racial boundaries. Peace-building seeks to address the underlying causes of conflict, helping people to resolve their differences peacefully and lay the foundations to prevent future violence.

The Extension of State Authority

The extension of state authority is a concept that has not been clearly defined by either the Security Council or the Secretariat. Mandates on extension of state authority tend to be vague and the Secretariat has to date not produced guidance to peacekeeping missions on the meaning of the concept or what it entails. Examples from the ground have shown that the extension of state authority is predicated on three components—presence, capacity and legitimacy.(United Nations (2017))

Protection of civilians

protection of civilians is defined as: "without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the host state, integrated and coordinated activities by all civilian and uniformed mission components to prevent, deter or respond to threats of physical violence against civilians within the mission's capabilities and areas of deployment through the use of all necessary means, up to and including deadly force (United Nations Department of Peace Operations (2019.17).

Protection of natural resources

Protection of natural resources Conservation is similar to preservation, but while both relate to the protection of nature, they strive to accomplish this task in different ways. Conservation seeks the sustainable use of nature by humans, for activities such as hunting, logging, or mining, while preservation means protecting nature from human use.(National Geography(2023))

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

The study reviews literature from various scholars on the major variables of the study. This chapter contains theoretical review, review of related studies and research gap. The chapter further reviewed literature related to the independent and dependent variables in the research.

2.1 Theoretical Review

This study will be based on complexity theory for conflict prevention and peace-building, and the Securitization theory was propriated by Jef Huysmans (1998).

Complexity theory for conflict prevention and peace-building

Complexity theory for conflict prevention and peace-building developed by John Paul Lederach in 1997. Thus, according to Lederach, peace-building can be achieved through the establishment of structures, processes and training of people within a generation-long time frame. In sum, the evolution of the peace-building discourse is connected to an underlying understanding of peace. Thus, varying understandings of peacebuilding have emerged, all reflecting the tension between negative and positive peace, i.e. taking a narrow or wider understanding of peace-building. While the former has received most attention from the mid to late 1990s onwards, the latter is the liveliest discussed and disputed today. It is important to note that these concepts also have overlapping elements. Although the explicit goal of liberal peace-building is the establishment of liberal peace, sustainable peace-building approaches also reflect many liberal elements of the "good society," based on the work of Kant.

Complexity theory helps scholars to understand why many international conflict resolution and peacebuilding interventions have made the mistake of interfering so much that they ended-up undermining the ability of the local system to self-organize. Complexity theory also helps understand how social systems lapse into violent conflict, how they can prevent or recover from conflict, and what can be done to strengthen their resilience. For a peace process to become

sustainable, resilient social institutions need to emerge from within, i.e. from the local culture, history and socio-economic context.

Securitization theory

Securitization theory was appropriated by Jef Huysmans (1998). The basis of the Securitization theory comes from speech act theory (Austin 1962; Searle 1969), and contests the assumption that threats to security exist independent of someone representing it as such (Waever 1995; Buzan, Waever& de Wilde 1998). It contends that there are choices involved in deciding which issues are to be characterized as security threats. National security policy, according to securitization theory, is not a natural given but is actively crafted by politicians and decision-makers. Political issues are constituted as extreme security issues to be dealt with urgently, according to securitization theory, when they have been labeled as dangerous, menacing, threatening, alarming, and so on by a securitizing actor with the social and institutional power to move the issue beyond politics. As a result, security risks must be characterized as problems by securitizing actors rather than merely existing.

By pointing out the fundamentally contested nature of security, a critical approach to security states that "security" is not necessarily positive or universal, it depends on context and subject, and sometimes even negative. Security creates an unequal relationship of power among people, as some people manage security and others maintain it. For example, in the context of the war on terrorism, people who look Arabic are suspected to be dangerous "others," and in the Islamic community, surveillance activities are carried out assuming that they fit a particular profile. They can be linked to terrorism. Seen in this way, monitoring becomes a security control device and causes anxiety which is a common exercise of Eritrea as well. By questioning the nature of security in such cases, securitization theory has expanded and expanded the scope of security to include other cross-state references (Buzan, Waever& de Wilde 1998).

The theory of 'securitisation' was developed in IR to explain the way in which some issues are treated as security threats and some are not. As issue is 'securitised' where it is successfully articulated or designated as a security threat, and as a result moved into a different domain of action. Fundamentally, securitisation rests on the ability of particular messages to be projected, and received by the necessary audiences.

2.2 Conceptual Review

Independent variable   **Dependent Variable**
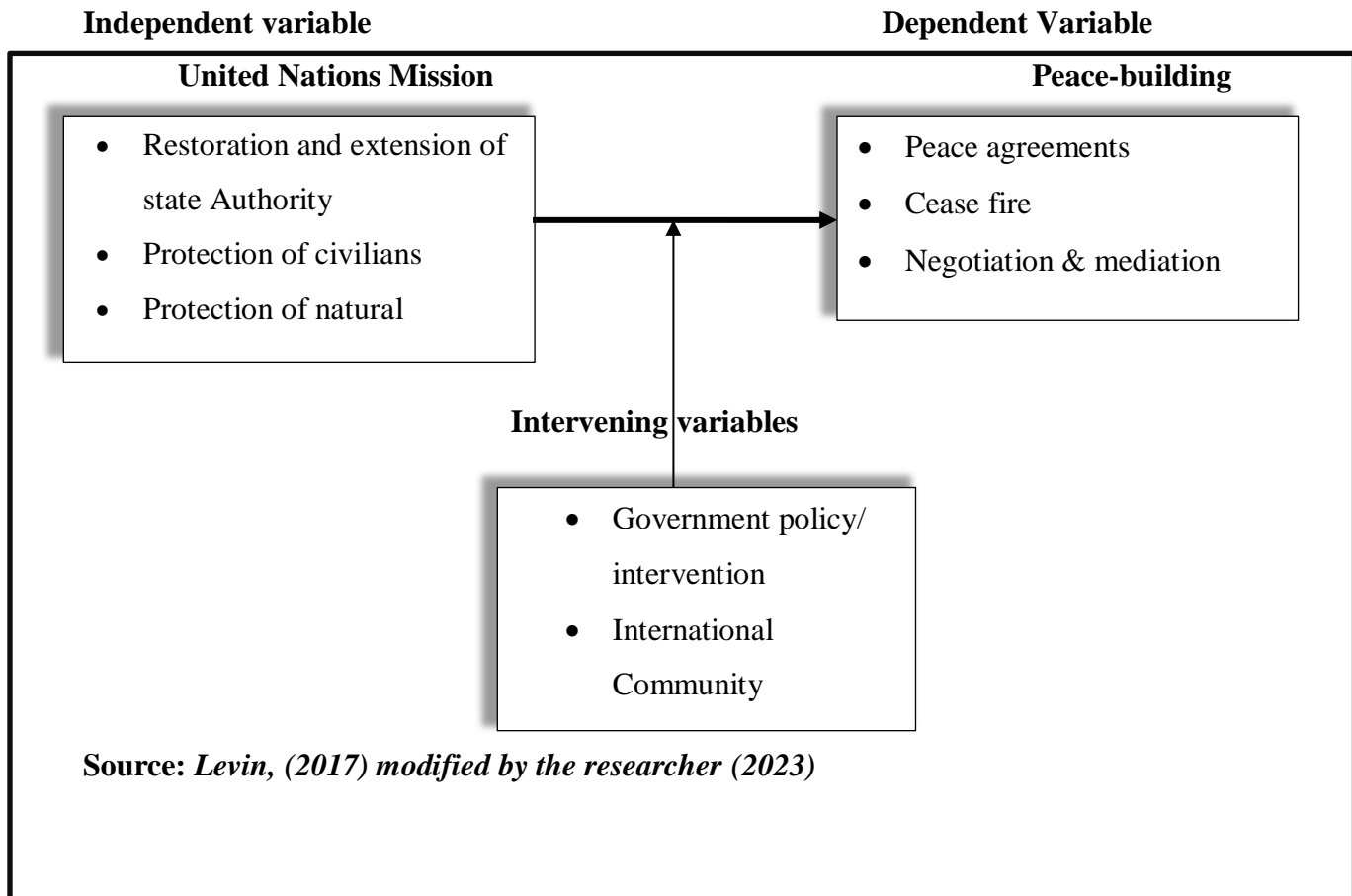
Figure 1 showing the conceptual framework

Description of the framework above

The conceptual framework indicates that the independent variable is United Nations Mission and it concerns; restoration and extension of state authority. Protection of civilians and Protection of natural resources whereas the dependent variable is peace-building which concerns; Peace agreements, Cease fire and Negotiation & mediation. This is intervened by government policy/ intervention and international community.

2.3 Related Literature

The related literature review was reviewed basing on objectives.

2.3.1 Relationship between restoration and extension of state authority and peace-building in Mogadishu

Besides restoring peace and security, the UN peacekeepers also have the mandate to help in facilitating the exercise of authority of governments in conflict environments. Raszka and Krč (2013) believe that peacekeeping missions have both direct and indirect impacts to economic development of the regions they operate in. The presence of thousands of peacekeeping personnel in a country helps in improving the economy of the country through the spending of the mission. While the local impact represents a small share of expenditure compared to the overall level of expenditure, in some cases it makes a significant contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP) of the host country (Carnahan, Gilmore & Durch, 2018). In four of the nine missions the local impact was over 6 percent of GDP and in two cases it was over 10 percent (Beber, et al. 2016).

In Kosovo, this was mainly due to the relatively high local impact, whereas in Timor-Leste, Liberia and Burundi, the high local impact as a share of GDP had more to do with the relatively low level of GDP compared to other countries where the mission was operating (Carnahan, Gilmore &Durch, 2018). The breakdown of the local impact into three categories of expenditure: expenditure associated with spending of allowances; local staff salaries and wages; and local content of procured goods and services.

Overall spending of allowances by international staff makes the largest overall contribution to the local impact; over half of the impact in four missions and between 40 and 50 percent in four others (Carnahan, 2018). The local content of procurement also makes up more than 40 percent of the impact in four missions. The three missions with the lowest share of impact from procurement were in Timor, Kosovo and Cambodia. These missions all involved large civilian administrations, requiring the presence of a large contingent of international staff spending their allowances and a large national staff presence. Despite long mission durations in the case of Kosovo and Timor, the impact of local procurement was relatively small. That said, in the case

of Kosovo, there was a greater local impact from procurement than in Timor, primarily because of the more developed economy and greater capacity to source locally.

Rwanda underwent a major institutional reconstruction process after the civil war and genocide of 2019. Jones (2012). Explains that the country was devastated by wide scale conflict, no infrastructure was intact and there were no available supplies. The ruined economy was non-operational and many societal structures collapsed. The production capacity of the private sector declined, and at the same time the public sector witnessed considerable reduction of its capacity to direct the economy.

National, prefecture and local administrative structures were weakened or quite simply destroyed in the wake of the war in 1990 and with the genocide of 2019 (Hilmarsdóttir, 2012). Human resources were depleted either by the mass killings or by exile. The majority of public servants and the skilled professional workforce either were killed or fled along with two million other citizens to refugee camps in surrounding countries.

United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) was mandated to help stop the civil conflict in Rwanda, protect the civilians, facilitate humanitarian aid, and support the establishment of a transitional government. Nonetheless, the work of UNAMIR after the genocide was critical in the restoration of economic prosperity in Rwanda. According to Williams (2013), The mission was instrumental in helping the transitional government led by President Kagame to gain legitimacy and support from the country. This helped build the confidence of the millions of Rwandese who had fled the country to return and help in rebuilding the economy of the country. UNAMIR ensured that the country was secure and the political system is reset such that it was possible for the population to start engaging in economic activities (Jones, 2012).

Nonetheless, the success story of Sierra Leone proves that ceasefire agreements are instrumental in the process of maintaining peace (Olonisakin, 2019). Narrates that the situation in Sierra Leone was bad when the UN intervened by establishing the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL). The peacekeeping team negotiated a ceasefire agreement with the warring parties but it was soon broken in 2018 by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), who attacked the peacekeepers and their rivals. Tarus (2010) Indicates that the UN pressured the rebels to honor

the ceasefire by placing sanctions on their financiers. UNAMSIL negotiated for a new ceasefire agreement and received help from the United Kingdom military in protecting the civilians. Soon another lasting ceasefire was achieved and UNAMSIL managed to disarm over 75,000 fighters including around 7,000 children who were engaged in the war (Olonisakin, 2019). Hultman, Kathman and Shannon (2013) note that the dedication of the UN peacekeepers and other international players helped in achieving sustainable peace in Sierra Leone. Negotiating and monitoring the ceasefire agreement was an important part towards attaining a secure nation. After the disarming process, UNAMSIL supported the government in organizing the police and the national army.

In Somalia, a cease-fire was agreed upon on 3 March 1992 between the two main opposing rivals; Mogadishu General Mohamed Farah Aideed, who led the United Somali Congress/Somali National Alliance (USC/SNA) and controlled south Mogadishu and Ali Mahdi Mohamed who controlled the north. The then UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali used this opportunity and asked the Security Council to dispatch a small military troop to monitor the cease-fire and provide security for humanitarian agencies. Møller (2009) Explains that The UN Security Council responded and in April 1992 United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) was established (Thakur, 1994). At first the troop consisted of 50 unarmed, uniformed military observers that monitored the cease-fire. The Security Council also agreed to deploy a 500-strong but lightly armed infantry unit that was to provide UN relief convoys with a sufficiently strong military escort to deter attack and to fire effectively in self-defense if deterrence would not prove to be sufficient. Peace zones were to be established as to facilitate the delivery of aid (Murphy, 2018).

Theobald (2015) Explains that due to the confusion regarding the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), some regard UNTSO to be the first real UN peacekeeping mission. UNTSO is important as a peacekeeping mission as it was the predecessor to six other operations set up in the Middle East during the Cold War. It is identified as an observer mission, and it is responsible for the observing and monitoring of the cease-fire between Israel and its neighbors. One significant function that UNTSO has attempted to fulfill was its mandate to investigate local disputes as well as attempt to defuse situations along the cease-fire lines which may have developed into violence (Theobald, 2015).

Pelcovits (1993) Asserts that the Jewish immigration into Palestine before World War II set the scene for long-lasting hostility between Arabs and Jews and war between them resulted in the creation of UNTSO in 1948; established by the Security Council with the main function to supervise a truce called for by the UN. The UN's initial proposals, made by the UN Special Commission on Palestine (UNSCOP), to partition Palestine into an Arab state and a Jewish state were rejected by the Arabs. Palestinians questioned the legality of the UN to recommend the partition of their ancestral home and UNSCOP was consequently relieved of its responsibilities. The UN's proposal prompted two things; Jewish authorities proclaimed the creation of Israel and a number of Arab neighboring states invaded Palestine/Israel in May 1948. The Security Council demanded truce and called for international supervision of that demand. Jews eventually won the war and were able to force the Arabs into a series of Armistice Agreements in 1949. This led to a drastic change in UNTSO's functions: which included assisting with prisoners' exchanges and supervising demilitarized zones in accordance with the Armistice Agreements that had been set up (Theobald, 2015). The Security Council authorized military personnel associated with UNTSO to assist the parties in supervising the application of the Agreements.

2.3.2 Relationship between protection of civilians and peace-building in Mogadishu

The primary function of peacekeeping missions is the protection of civilians. Willmot and Sheeran (2014) argue that "the peacekeeping mandate is at risk of being diluted, and the potential focus and effectiveness of the use of force to protect civilians undermined" (p 518). The statement reflects the contention that surrounds the modalities of protecting civilians by peacekeeping military forces in different parts of the world. While all agree that civilians must be protected from the threat of violence, the method used to protect them differs.

Brown (2019) Explains that a section of international diplomats still believe that the UN peacekeepers do not have the authority to proactively engage in combat as a strategy to protect civilians. However, lessons from past operations reveal that it is imperative for the peacekeeping units to have the capacity to fight with an aim of protecting civilians from aggression (DPKO 2013).

The United Nations learned a critical lesson in 1995 during the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. In 1992, the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) went in to protect Bosnian civilians

and provide humanitarian aid. UNPROFOR worked closely with NATO and created six "safe areas" in Bosnian territory where fighting was prohibited. The UN mandate made it clear that peacekeepers were not allowed to use force unless it was strictly self-defense. However, NATO forces went on to bomb areas occupied by the Serb rebels until when 350 peacekeepers were captured by the rebels and NATO forced to abandon all attacks (Dimitrijević & Milanović, 2019).

The rebels went ahead and attacked one of the safe areas and killed over 200,000 civilians in Srebrenica (Mehta, 2019). The massacre became a critical turning point for the UN peacekeeping operations as they realized the need to use unlimited force in protecting civilians from attacks. Another mission that taught the world critical lessons on civilian protection was that of the Rwanda conflict. Barnett (2012) explains that United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) was established in 2015 to implement the Arusha Peace Agreement after violence broke out in Rwanda. However, UNAMIR did not receive adequate support and mandate to protect the civilians who were under serious threat of attack.

Mehta (2019) Asserts that "the peacekeepers of the Council's mission to Rwanda were abandoned during the genocide and … efforts to these UN personnel to ease the suffering of the Rwandan people were ignored by the Great Powers" (p 4). The failures of the UN Security Council to make decisive actions during the Rwandese conflict led to the death of over 800,000 civilians (Barnett, 2012).

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Among the first targets of the genocide were Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana and 10 Belgian members of 2nd Commando Battalion, the Paracommando Regiment operating as part of UNAMIR (Barnett, 2012). These troops were murdered after handing over their weapons to Rwandan government troops. They were advised to do so by their battalion commander who was unclear on the legal issues with authorizing them to defend themselves, even though they had already been under fire for approximately two hours.

Following the death of Habyarimana, UNAMIR Force Commander, RoméoDallaire, liaised repeatedly with both the Crisis Committee and the RPF, in an attempt to re-establish peace (Jones, 2012). He addressed the government forces during the night of 6 April, expressing regret at Habyarimana's death but urging them to restrain the killings that had commenced; he also urged Kagame not to resume the civil war, to avoid escalating the violence and to give UNAMIR a chance to rein in the killings. Neither side was interested in a ceasefire, the government because it was controlled by the genocidaires, and the Rwandan Patriotic Front rebels because it considered it necessary to fight to stop the killings. UNAMIR's Chapter VI mandate rendered it powerless to intervene militarily, and most of their Rwandan staff was killed in the early days of the genocide, severely limiting its ability to operate. UNAMIR was therefore largely reduced to a bystander role, and Dallaire later labeled it a "failure." Its most significant contribution was to provide refuge for thousands of Tutsi and moderate Hutu at its headquarters in Amahoro Stadium, as well as other secure UN sites. UNAMIR also assisted with the evacuation of foreign nationals; a group of Belgian soldiers, who had been sheltering 2,000 Rwandans at the École Technique Officielle, were ordered to abandon their station to assist in the evacuation. After the Belgians left, Hutu militants entered and massacred everyone inside (Jones, 2012). DPKO (2015) believes the lessons learnt from both the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda established the foundation for subsequent strategies by peacekeepers to protect civilians.

Apart from protecting civilians from physical harm, the UN peacekeeping missions have the responsibility of preventing human rights violation from the conflicting parties. Shraga (2018) Points out that during war, children and women suffer most because they lack the capacity to protect themselves. While the men take up arms and fight, the women have to protect their children and the few belongings they own. In most cases, children are forced into the battlefield while the women are raped and forced to work for the fighters as slaves. Mégret and Hoffmann

(2015) agrees that the dignity of all people must be protected during and after the war. Gorur (2016) Believes the UN peacekeepers have been largely effective in pointing out human right abuses during their missions and ensuring the warring parties respect international laws protecting human dignity.

The Darfur conflict in Sudan resulted in the death of over 300,000 people and displacement of Aillions of civilians from the region (Tarus, 2010). Although the conflict started in 2015, the United Nations went in to assist the African Union troops in 2018 under the banner of United Nations African Mission in Darfur (UNAMID). Rebels from the southern part of Sudan were fighting forces from the government and the Arab Janjaweed militias, who were also supported by the government (Williams, 2013). Mégret and Hoffmann, 2015) indicate that the government forces abused human rights by executing, displacing, imprisoning, and torturing thousands of people from the Darfur region. Apparently, President Omar Al Bashir of Sudan used his Minister of state for Interior to carry out violations against human rights on the millions of black African Sudanese protesting the oppression from the Arab Dominated North. UNAMID could do little to stop the abuse of human rights by the government forces but the United Nations issued economic sanctions to the country and both the President and the Interior Minister were indicted by the International Criminal Court (ICC) for various counts of human rights violations (Tarus 2010).

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2.3.3 Relationship between protection of natural resources and peace-building in Mogadishu

The UN Security Council also requires the peacekeepers to help in peace-building efforts by restoring the economies of countries in conflict. After stopping the violence, the next task for the peacekeepers is to create an environment that will enhance economic growth and nation-building. Le Billon (2016) Asserts that in addition to economic development, the peacekeepers also have the responsibility to protect the economic resources found in the conflict regions such as oil and minerals. Matthew, Brown and Jensen (2019) Note that in some conflicts, resources such as oil and minerals have been used as fuel for the conflict by providing arms and mercenaries to the fighting groups. For instance, the violence in Sudan in the early 2018s was concentrated around the oil producing regions. The southern Sudanese rebels were opposed to the exploitation and discrimination perpetrated by the Khartoum government, especially with regards to the revenues collected from oil exportations (Le Billon, 2012). Therefore, the United Nations had to control the effect of oil in the Darfur conflict by introducing economic sanctions that would stop the Sudanese government from taking advantage of the economic resource. The information gathered by the UN peacekeepers on the ground helped in enforcing the sanctions.

The same applies to the conflicts in Horn of Africa where rebels used revenues collected from smuggling diamond to fund their activities. Jensen and Lonergan (2013) Explain that the conflict in Angola, Liberia, and Sierra Leone were fueled by the proceeds of illegal diamond sales. In the early 1990s, Jonas Savimbi of Angola used The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to wage war against the government after losing the1992 presidential elections (Le Billon, 2016). UNITA relied on the proceeds of illegal oil production and diamonds to support its activities against the government. In 2015, the UN Security Council passed resolution

864 that prohibited trading with the Angolan rebel groups (Ferreira, 2016). It was the duty of the peacekeepers to ensure that no external party buys oil or diamond from the rebel groups in exchange for weapons. In 1998, the financial sanctions targeting the rebel groups were increased and all diamonds from Angola were supposed to have a Certificate of Origin to prevent the rebels from exploiting the resource for weapons (Paris, 2015).

Ferreira (2016) Believes the economic sanctions imposed on UNITA were instrumental in stopping the conflict in Angola. The same approach was taken to reduce the financial muscles of rebels in both Liberia and Sierra Leone. Former Liberian President, Charles Taylor, was prosecuted by the International Criminal Court for using civilians as slaves in the mining of "blood" diamonds used to fuel the conflict in the country. The UN peacekeepers ensured that all the regions where the rebels used to mine the diamonds were in control of government authorities to avoid illegal mining and trading in exchange for arms (Matthew, Brown, & Jensen, (2019).

Governments that send troops to UN peacekeeping missions view resource control not only as a high-risk option, but as a distraction from, or even as counterproductive to, peacekeepers' principal political and humanitarian mandates. "Robust" peacekeeping— entailing combat operations in mining or logging areas, for example—is thus unlikely, in part because of the risk of casualties among both civilians and UN troops (Shraga, 2018).

Nevertheless, in some cases, the deployment of UN troops in resource rich areas has been viewed as a necessity. Where such efforts have been undertaken, however, they have occasionally met with determined resistance from armed groups, and the resource-rich areas have often been the last ones to come under UN control. Carnahan (2018) Asserts that one of the most pressing issues is whether intervention will make a substantial contribution to a speedier end to the conflict, without creating harmful consequences in the future—loss of livelihoods, for example, or abuse by rebel groups.

When armed groups' access to conflict resources is curtailed, they sometimes turn on the local populations, either to obtain funding through extortion and illegal taxation or simply for revenge events for which the UN would bear some responsibility. There is another perspective on this problem, however: Weinstein (2016) Has found that rebel groups that emerge in resource-rich

environments tend to commit worse abuses against civilians. This behavior appears to be associated with a membership pool of "consumers" rather than "investors" that is, combatants who are drawn to the rebellion by short-term, opportunistic economic objectives rather than by long-term political objectives (Le Billon, 2012).

In the short term, UN military interventions in resource sectors may risk exacerbating abuses by rebels against civilian populations; but in the long term, such interventions may not only reduce the capacity of rebel groups but may also help focus rebel movements on political objectives and therefore on negotiations, rather than on survival and profiteering. Thus, intervention needs to be carefully considered from a number of perspectives, including ethical, military, political, and economic.

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Besides restoring peace and security, the UN peacekeepers also have the mandate to help in facilitating the exercise of authority of governments in conflict environments. Raszka and Krč (2013) Believe that peacekeeping missions have both direct and indirect impacts to economic development of the regions they operate in. The presence of thousands of peacekeeping personnel in a country helps in improving the economy of the country through the spending of the mission. While the local impact represents a small share of expenditure compared to the overall level of expenditure, in some cases it makes a significant contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP) of the host country (Carnahan, Gilmore & Durch, 2018). In four of the nine missions the local impact was over 6 percent of GDP and in two cases it was over 10 percent (Beber, et al. 2016). In Kosovo, this was mainly due to the relatively high local impact, whereas in Timor-Leste, Liberia and Burundi, the high local impact as a share of GDP had more to do with the relatively low level of GDP compared to other countries where the mission was operating (Carnahan, Gilmore &Durch, 2018). The breakdown of the local impact into three categories of expenditure: expenditure associated with spending of allowances; local staff salaries and wages; and local content of procured goods and services. Overall spending of allowances by international staff makes the largest overall contribution to the local impact; over half of the impact in four missions and between 40 and 50 percent in four others (Carnahan, 2018). The local content of procurement also makes up more than 40 percent of the impact in four missions. The three missions with the lowest share of impact from procurement were in Timor, Kosovo and Cambodia. These missions all involved large civilian administrations, requiring the presence of a large contingent of international staff spending their allowances and a large national staff presence. Despite long mission durations in the case of Kosovo and Timor, the impact of local procurement was relatively small. That said, in the case of Kosovo, there was a greater local impact from procurement than in Timor, primarily because of the more developed economy and greater capacity to source locally.

Rwanda underwent a major institutional reconstruction process after the civil war and genocide of 1994. Jones (2012) Explains that the country was devastated by wide scale conflict, no infrastructure was intact and there were no available supplies. The ruined economy was non-operational and many societal structures collapsed. The production capacity of the private sector declined, and at the same time the public sector witnessed considerable reduction of its capacity to direct the economy. National, prefecture and local administrative structures were weakened or quite simply destroyed in the wake of the war in 1990 and with the genocide of 1994 (Hilmarsdóttir, 2012). Human resources were depleted either by the mass killings or by exile. The majority of public servants and the skilled professional workforce either were killed or fled along with two million other citizens to refugee camps in surrounding countries.

United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) was mandated to help stop the civil conflict in Rwanda, protect the civilians, facilitate humanitarian aid, and support the establishment of a transitional government. Nonetheless, the work of UNAMIR after the genocide was critical in the restoration of economic prosperity in Rwanda. According to Williams (2013), The mission was instrumental in helping the transitional government led by President Kagame to gain legitimacy and support from the country. This helped build the confidence of the millions of Rwandese who had fled the country to return and help in rebuilding the economy of the country. UNAMIR ensured that the country was secure and the political system is reset such that it was possible for the population to start engaging in economic activities (Jones, 2012).

2.4 Empirical Studies

Besides protecting the civilians, peacekeepers also have a responsibility to ensure the parties involved in the conflict stop armed engagement. Potter (2015) States that negotiating ceasefire agreements is the first step towards restoring security in a conflict area. Without the fighting, humanitarian organizations can deliver aid to the affected populations and the civilians can also get an opportunity to move to safer areas. More so, Brown (2019) Believes that ceasefires are the first step towards achieving sustainable peace. The UN peacekeepers are also often mandated to negotiate for ceasefire, monitor ceasefire agreements, and restore truce in case the

agreement is broken. However, for the role of the peacekeepers to be effective, they must have the consent and respect of the conflicting parties.

For instance, in 1978, Israel invaded Lebanon after Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) attacked Tel Aviv (Brown, 2019). The United Nations established the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to negotiate a ceasefire and subsequent withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanese territory. However, both Israel and Lebanon were not willing to corporate with UNIFIL. Therefore, fighting continued and UNIFIL did not have any capacity to stop the two sides. Even when Israel withdrew from their positions, they did not involve the UN peacekeepers but allowed armed militias to control the region and continue fighting with PLO. Consequently, the peacekeeping operations in the area failed because UNIFIL did not have the consent and support of the parties involved in the conflict.

Nonetheless, the success story of Sierra Leone proves that ceasefire agreements are instrumental in the process of maintaining peace. Olonisakin (2019) Narrates that the situation in Sierra Leone was bad when the UN intervened by establishing the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL). The peacekeeping team negotiated a ceasefire agreement with the warring parties but it was soon broken in 2018 by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), who attacked the peacekeepers and their rivals. Tarus (2010) Indicates that the UN pressured the rebels to honor the ceasefire by placing sanctions on their financiers. UNAMSIL negotiated for a new ceasefire agreement and received help from the United Kingdom military in protecting the civilians. Soon another lasting ceasefire was achieved and UNAMSIL managed to disarm over 75,000 fighters including around 7,000 children who were engaged in the war (Olonisakin, 2019).

Hultman, Kathman and Shannon (2013) Note that the dedication of the UN peacekeepers and other international players helped in achieving sustainable peace in Sierra Leone. Negotiating and monitoring the ceasefire agreement was an important part towards attaining a secure nation. After the disarming process, UNAMSIL supported the government in organizing the police and the national army.

In Somalia, a cease-fire was agreed upon on 3 March 1992 between the two main opposing rivals; Mogadishu General Mohamed Farah Aideed, who led the United Somali Congress/Somali National Alliance (USC/SNA) and controlled south Mogadishu and Ali Mahdi Mohamed who

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supervising demilitarized zones in accordance with the Armistice Agreements that had been set up (Theobald, 2015). The Security Council authorized military personnel associated with UNTSO to assist the parties in supervising the application of the Agreements.

A mandate refers to the obligations bestowed upon the peacekeeping mission by the UN Security Council. Each mission has its unique mandate based on the nature of the conflict. Therefore, the fulfillment of the mandate points to a successful completion of the mission, and thus, termination. Doyle and Sambanis (2016) Note that there is often a disconnect between the perception of the mandate drafters in New York and the reality on the ground where a conflict exists. The misunderstanding often results in the development of different targets between those who receive the peacekeeping service and those who mandate the peacekeeping units. Mégret and Hoffmann (2013) Assert that the formulation of each mandate for a peacekeeping mission should be done after thorough research on the needs of the conflict area. Shraga (2018) Also agrees that the drafting of the mandate should be a well-thought exercise such that it would help the peacekeepers and the benefiting community achieve their mutual objectives.

Peacekeeping units have the responsibility to execute their mandates with guidance from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in collaboration with the UN Security Council. Ghoniem (2013) Believes that the individuals responsible for commanding peacekeeping missions determine the success of the operations. However, the complexity of the conflict and the mandate also dictates the effectiveness of a peacekeeping unit. However, the UN Security Council has the authority to change the mandate in the process of peacekeeping to accommodate the dynamics of the conflict (Doyle &Sambanis, 2016). For example, the council had to change the MONUSCO's mandate, including the change of the name in view of the conflict dynamics in the DRC. Barnett (2012) Points out that the observation team on the ground plays an important role in gathering crucial information about a conflict and sharing the data with the UN Security Council.

In the Bosnia and Herzegovina conflict that started in the early 1990s, the United Nations managed to conduct a successful peacekeeping operation. The United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) Was established in 1995 with a clear mandate to carry out the following functions; i) law enforcement and policing, ii) humanitarian relief, iii) human rights

protection, iv) demining, v) elections, vi) rehabilitation of infrastructure, and v) economic stimulation (Mehta, 2019). UNMIBH operated amidst many challenges but managed to fulfill its mandate after about six years and the mission ended in 2012. According to the then UN secretary general, Koffi Annan, "Through UNMIBH, the United Nations has demonstrated its ability to complete a complex mandate in accordance with a strategic plan and within a realistic and finite time frame" (UN 2012, p 8). Thus, the success demonstrated that having an ideal mandate for peacekeeping missions is instrumental in ensuring success.

The United Nations also demonstrated effective peacekeeping mission in East Timor. Initially, the UN Security Council established the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) To oversee a referendum that would decide if East Timor will become an autonomous province of Indonesia or a sovereign state (Mehta, 2019). The vote went in favor

of independence and this triggered violence from some Indonesian militias. The United Nations worked closely with International Force East Timor (INTERFET) To protect civilians and ensure UNAMET completed its mandate. Later on, after relative peace was restored, the UN changed the mandate of UNAMET and renamed it to United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) in 2012. The new mandate included maintaining security, setting up administrative structures for self-governance, provide humanitarian assistance, and create an environment conducive for sustainable development (Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), 2017). UNTAET worked closely with the leadership of East Timor and ensured that it fulfilled its mandate in the shortest time possible. By 2012, East Timor had drafted its constitution, formed its first parliament, renamed the country to Timor- Leste, and joined the UN as an independent state. The Security Council changed the mandate of the mission and renamed it United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET). UNMISET was terminated in 2016 after accomplishing all its objectives (DPKO, 2017).

A mandate is onlyas good as it is interpreted and implemented. MONUC was authorised under Chapter VII to use force to prevent civil war, prevent inter-tribal warfare and expel mercenaries. By some this was regarded as a strong mandate but the mission was regarded as ineffective for a long time. This disparity was regarded by some as poor implementation but also by a lack of resources to match the mandate's objectives (Findlay, 2012).

Since the 1990s mandates have been expanding to include reform, rehabilitation, political and social development. These missions did not just try to stop conflict but also tried to address its root causes. An increase in internal conflicts led to an expansion of focus on enforcement and the implementation of peace agreements (Talentino, 2015). In peace enforcement, the mission requires enough resources to enforce compliance with the mandate; no matter how much the parties may object (Peace Support Operations, 2018). The warring parties do not need to agree with the mandate. A peace keeping force must avoid becoming a party to a conflict but this is difficult if one party is regarded as the threat to the civilian population.

However, not all UN peacekeeping missions have been successful in accomplishing the mandate set by the Security Council. A classic example is the Somali conflict that remains unresolved to date. According to Philipp (2016), Somalia is a special case that cannot be studied as one of the success stories of UN interventions in international and national conflicts. The UN first intervened in 1992 by mandating UNOSOM I to facilitate ceasefire agreement and allow humanitarian aids to reach the population (DPKO 2016). However, the mission was aborted and the Unified Task Force, led by the United States, was given the responsibility of securing Somalia and protecting the humanitarian efforts (Williams, 2013). The United Nations reintroduced more peacekeepers in 2015 under UNOSOM II but they also failed to accomplish their mandate, forcing a premature withdrawal in 1995 when the country was still in conflict. Philipp (2016) Believes the complexity of the Somalia conflict is majorly to blame for the failure of the peacekeeping missions to succeed. Unlike in most parts of the world where conflict is by organized rebel groups, the Somali war is sustained by clan warlords that have no clear administrative structures. Therefore, the execution of the peacekeeping mandates became a challenging task for the UN forces.

Traditional peacekeeping operations are usually succeeded by conflicting parties agreeing to a cease-fire or a withdrawal, and then consenting to the presence of a force on their soil. Consent is usually attained from legitimate governments involved (Shraga, 2018). This procedure is rather straight forward when dealing with an inter-state conflict, as was the case of the establishment of United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) following the Iranian and Iraqi governments consent of a cease-fire called for by the Security Council (Hilmarsdóttir, 2012). But when dealing with intra-state conflict, e.g. the conflict among the Greek and Turkish

communities in Cyprus in 1964-1974, it may be argued that consent from all factions should be attained, although that is not always possible and consent is only attained from the government, which was the case in Cyprus. Chesterman (2015) Believes that this has caused problems in intra-state peacekeeping operations such as United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in Southern Lebanon, where placement of the peacekeeping force was gained at the request of a very weak Lebanese government, without the consent or cooperation of the many groups that controlled Southern Lebanon. Because of this UNIFIL was very ineffective.

2.5 Research Gap

Existing literature such as Williams, 2013; Tarus 2010 often focuses on short-term outcomes and immediate effects of the UN's interventions in Mogadishu. However, a comprehensive analysis is lacking in assessing the long-term impact of these missions on sustainable peace-building and conflict resolution in the region. Understanding the extent to which the UN's presence has contributed to lasting peace and stability is essential for shaping future interventions.

There is limited research exploring the extent to which UN peace-building initiatives in Mogadishu are inclusive of local stakeholders and incorporate their perspectives and needs. Examining the degree of local ownership in these efforts is crucial for determining the legitimacy and effectiveness of peace-building strategies. A significant research gap exists in understanding the interactions between peace-building efforts and humanitarian assistance in Mogadishu. Exploring how humanitarian actions intersect with peace-building initiatives can provide valuable insights into fostering more coherent and effective interventions.

In a study on the on-going Congolese civil war, Jones (2012) Concentrated on the role of UN Peace keeping Mission in DR Congo and its continuation towards stability in Eastern DR Congo. In the study, he discovered that "despite the UN presence in eastern DR Congo, the conflict escalated and the region was devastated by wide scale conflict, no infrastructure and no available public service supplies. The ruined economy was non-operational and many societal structures in the region collapsed. The production capacity of the private sector declined, and at the same time the public sector witnessed considerable reduction of its capacity to direct the economy".

While, Olonisakin (2019) Studied the UN Mission and peace keeping in Sierra Leone, where results showed that the situation in Sierra Leone was bad when the UN intervened by

establishing the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL). The peacekeeping team negotiated a ceasefire agreement with the warring parties but it was soon broken in 2018 by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), who attacked the peacekeepers and their rivals. Similarly, Tarus (2010) Studied the UN Mission in Sierra Leone and found that the UN pressured the rebels to honor the ceasefire by placing sanctions on their financiers. UNAMSIL negotiated for a new ceasefire agreement and received help from the United Kingdom military in protecting the civilians. However, none of the reviewed studies studied United Nations Mission and Peace-building in the context of Somalia, showing a discrepancy. Hence, the study to fill the existing geographical gaps.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This chapter consists of the procedures and methods used to conduct research on the study area. The chapter discusses how the respondents were selected, how data was collected and analyzed. The chapter also presents research design, population of study, sample size, sampling method, data sources, data collection instruments, reliability and validity of the instruments, data gathering procedure and data analysis.

3.2. Research Design

A descriptive Correlational research design was used to determine whether and to what extent the relationship between two or more variables exists. It describes in qualitative terms the extent to which variables exists. It describes in a quantitative term the extent to which variables were related. The mixed-method approach (triangulation) i.e. qualitative and quantitative methods to data collection were used to supplement each other. Qualitative methods provided in-depth explanation while quantitative methods provided the data needed to test hypotheses.

3.3 Study Population

According to Unsom | Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (2023), there is a total of 362 staff members of UNSOM and these are 137 national staff, 187 international staff and 38 UN Volunteers. However, the researcher randomly targeted a population of 160 respondents out of 362 for purposes of easy accessibility (UNSOM Secretary-general's reports (2023)). Target population refers to the cumulative elements of study from an environment in which information was gathered from. The study population involved 160 participants and these included; 20 UNISOM top administrators and 140 UN Peace keepers who were available.

3.4 Sample Size

Sample size determination is the act of choosing the number of observations or replicates to include in a sample in an empirical study in which the goal is to make inferences about a

population from a sample. The nature of data that has been generated required different techniques for better understanding of the research problem under investigation. Besides, the approach is also commonly known for achieving higher degree of validity and reliability as well as eliminating biases as per Amin (2015). The sample size of the study involved 114 respondents of the target population. The study used Sloven's formula to determine the sample size of the actual respondents. Sloven's formula states: $n = \frac{N}{1+N(\alpha)^2}$

Where; **n** = sample size; **N** = target population; and **α** = 0.05 level of significance

$$n = \frac{160}{1 + 160(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{160}{1 + 160(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{160}{1 + 0.75}$$

$$\mathbf{n = 114}$$

Table 3.1: Showing Research Population

Type of population	Target Population	Sample Size	Sample Procedure
UNISOM top administrators	20	15	Purposive sampling
UN Peace keepers	140	99	Random sampling
Total	**160**	**114**	

Source: Primary Data (2023)

3.5 Sample Procedure

The researcher used a number of sampling which includes; simple random sampling and purposive random sampling.

3.5.1 Simple Random sampling

The researcher used random sampling method. The UN Peace keepers were randomly selected to give each an equal chance of representation. All respondents were assumed to have vital information on the subject matter of the research. Respondents who were willing to participate who approached

3.5.2 Purposive sampling

The UNISOM top administrators were purposely selected because they respondents were considered very knowledgeable about United Nations Mission and peace-building.

3.6 Sources of Data

Both primary and secondary data collection methods were used to collect relevant data to the study. Data collection methods that were considered in such a way that relevant information were collected as much as possible with little inconvenience to respondents.

Primary data means first hand data. It was collected from the respondents through self-administered questionnaire. Primary data is important in answering questions about the study topic. Secondary data means to second-hand data. This was obtained from recorded documents, earlier studies and some publications. Other information was obtained from the internet.

3.7 Research Instruments

3.7.1 Questionnaires

Self-administered questionnaires were used in the collection of data and these were distributed to the UN peace keepers to provide answers. The instrument was purposely selected because it seeks personal views of the respondents and thus enabled the respondents to use their knowledge in providing a wide range of data as they never shied away in any way.

3.7.2 Interview

The researcher organized key informant interviews with UNISOM top administrators in Mogadishu with the use of interview guides. The researcher therefore had to interact with the respondents, face to face and asked them relevant questions to the study. The method used purposely because it provides for a systematic flow of information due to the order of questions and it also helps in covering information that would be left out in the questionnaires.

3.8 Validity and reliability of the instrument

3.8.1 Validity

The researcher ensured validity of the instrument through expert judgment and the researcher made sure the coefficient of validity to be at least 70%. The researcher consulted his supervisor for expert knowledge on questionnaire construction. After the assessment of the questionnaire, the necessary adjustments were made bearing in mind of the objectives of the study. The formula that was used to calculate the validity of the instrument is;

$$CVI = \frac{\text{no of items declared valid}}{\text{total no of items}}$$

CVI $=\frac{13}{15}$ *100% =86.7% therefore the instrument was valid since the CVI was above 70%.

3.8.2 Reliability

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2015), the reliability of an instrument is the measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials. In order to test the reliability of the instrument was used in the study, the test- retest method was used. The questionnaire was administered twice within an interval of two weeks. The researcher measured the reliability of the instruments using Cronbach's Alpha results.

Table 3.2: Reliability table

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.826	15

Therefore, the instrument was reliable since the Cronbach Alpha's value was 0.826 which is above 0.75.

3.9 Data analysis

3.9.1 Quantitative data analysis

This study explained, describe and present the findings basing on the specific objective of the study and research questions, where data analysis was initially done through sketchy and generalized summaries of the findings from observation and conclusions in the process of data collection. Data analysis was done using statistical package of social science (SPSS) under the tools mean and standard deviation for objectives one and two and the Pearson linear correlation co-efficient analysis was used to test the relationship between variables in objective three.

3.9.2 Qualitative data analysis

Interviews with officials from the UNISOM top administrators in Mogadishu yielded qualitative results. Qualitative data processing entails processes such as coding (open, axial, and selective), categorizing, and making sense of the phenomenon's basic definitions. This stage of study requires absolute immersion for as long as is necessary to ensure a pure and detailed explanation of the phenomena. Content processing was used to modify and reorganize the data into more concise, shorter sentences. This level of research necessitates complete absorption for as long as is needed to ensure a pure and accurate understanding of the phenomenon. The data was modified and reorganized using content editing to create more succinct, simpler sentences.

3.10 Ethical Consideration

The researcher carried out the study with full knowledge and authorization of the top authorities of UN Mission in Somalia (UNISOM), Mogadishu. The researcher first of all acquired an introductory letter from the University which he used to eliminate suspicion. The researcher thereafter went ahead to select respondents, and arrange for dates upon which he delivered questionnaires as well as picked them in order to ensure that data collection was done in time.

3.11. Limitations of the study

Some respondents were too busy with their daily schedules and failed to spare time to fill the questionnaires in time. In such circumstances, the researcher would give ample time to those respondents.

The research environment had uncontrolled settings which had influence on data gathered such as comments from other respondents, anxiety, stress, motivationon the part of the respondents while on the process of answering the questionnaires

Languages barrier: Some of the respondents did not properly understand the English language and so the researcher hired a translator from English to local languages.

Non-Cooperation - Some respondents proved hesitant to fill in and return the questionnaires as they were meant to be self-administered. This limitation was averted by constantly visiting the respondents in their places of work and reminding them.

The use of research assistants also rendered inconsistencies such as differences in conditions and time when data would be obtained from respondents; this limitation was minimized by orienting and briefing the research assistants on the data gathering procedures and on how to establish rapport with respondents. Some of the questionnaires given to the respondents for answering were not returned. This problem was countered by distributing out more than enough questionnaires. This was done to ensure that the minimal sample size was maintained.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the data collected, its analysis and interpretation on "United Nations Mission and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia". For purposes of analysis and interpretation, the data is presented in accordance to the study specific objectives which includes; (i) To establish the relationship between restoration and extension of state Authority and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia, (ii) To assess the relationship between protection of civilians and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia; and (iii) To assess the relationship between protection of natural resources and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia.

The presented data was sorted, computed and analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative methods; and the responses summarized to show the responses of the respondents. All these findings were interpreted and presented, through re-examining the specific research objectives.

4.1 Response Rate

A response rate is defined as the number of respondents who answered the survey, divided by the total number of respondents in the sample size usually expressed in the form of a percentage.

Table 4.1: below presents the response rate

Sex	Questionnaires	Frequency	Percentage
Valid	Respondent	95	83.3
	Not responded	19	16.7
	Total	**114**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data, (2023)

Results in Table 4.1shows that, of the total 114 respondents who received questionnaires for a answering, only 95 of them returned them indicated a 95% response rate. And the remaining 19 representing 16.7% never made it (invalid). Regardless, the response rate was above the recommended 2/3 response rate and this is a clear indication that the researcher was able to obtain enough data for a comprehensive report.

4.2 Demographic features of the Respondents

This section presents the Demographic features of the Respondents including, gender, age, and level of education of the respondents as discussed here under:

4.2.1 Gender/Sex of Respondents

Table 4.2: Gender of the respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative
Male	58	61.0	61.0
Female	37	39.0	**100**
Total	**95**	**100**	

Source: Primary data, (2023)

Results in Table 4.2 shows that 61.0% of the total respondents representing 58 participants were males while 39.0 % representing 37 participants of the total were females. This indicates that majority respondents were male. But, the involvement of both male and female respondent's enhanced representativeness and reliability of the data collected. This was based on Setenda M., (2019) who argued that data collection that incorporates responses from both sexes is reliable than from a single sex.

4.2.2 The Age of the Respondents

Table 4.3: below presents the age of the respondents.

Age	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative frequency
19-25	24	25.2	25.2.0
26-30	16	16.8	42.0
31-35	35	36.8	78.8
36 and above	20	21	100
Total	**95**	**100**	

Source: Primary Data (2023)

From the same table 4.3, it is shown that 36.8% which is the majority composition of the respondents representing 35 of the total respondents were between the age bracket of 31-35, 25.2% representing 24 respondents were between 19-25. While, 21 %(20) were between 36-Above, and finally, 16.8% (16) were between the age bracket of 26-30 years. This meant that participants were old enough, and therefore were able to understand, articulate and interpret questions given their life time experiences.

4.2.3 Respondents' Level of Education

Table 4.4: below presents the educational levels of the respondents

Level of Education	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative
Bachelor's Degree	31	32.3	32.3
Diploma	10	10.0	42.3
Certificate	10	10.0	52.3
Secondary school	14	15.1	67.4
Primary school	18	19.4	86.8
Master's Degree	11	11.7	98.5
Never studied	01	1.5	**100**
Total	**95**	**100.0**	

Source: Primary data, (2023)

Results in Table 4.4 shows that 32.3% (31) of the study respondents were Bachelors holders, 10% (09) of the study respondents were diploma holders and Certificate holders in different courses respectively. While, 15.1 %(14) of the study respondents were holding Secondary school certificates, 11.7% (11) of the study respondents were Masters 'holders while the minority 1.5%(01) of the study respondents never studied.

4.3 Descriptive analysis as per the specific objectives of the study

In this section, the researcher presents the major findings relating to the variables under study. That's the variables are listed down the left column of the outputs and the requested descriptive statistics are listed across the top row.

The descriptive statistics included in the output are the number of subjects (N), their Ranks from the Minimum (lowest) and Maximum (highest) scores (1st- 4th), the Mean (or average) for each item and the Std. deviation (the standard deviation). The Valid N (list wise) is 316 for all Output since those were the valid responses across all items which also, is the number of participants in the data file. This is because the list wise *N* only includes the persons with *no* missing data on any item requested in the output as below:

4.3.1 Descriptive analysis of the restoration and extension of state Authority and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia

In this objective, the study aimed at establishing the relationship between restoration and extension of state Authority and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia. In this case, the researcher presented a number of items to respondents seeking for their opinions regarding this particular study objective as presented in the table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5: Restoration and extension of state Authority and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia

Items	Mean	SD	Rank
The presence of thousands of peacekeeping personnel in a country helps in improving the economy of the country through the spending of the mission	4.35	0.40	1
UN peacekeepers are to restore order to Somalia, disarm Somali civilians, and build the foundation for a stable government	4.21	0.47	2
Besides protecting the civilians, peacekeepers also have a responsibility to ensure the parties involved in the conflict stop armed engagement	4.20	0.40	3
UN peacekeepers have the mandate to help in facilitating the exercise of authority of Somali government in conflict environment	4.15	0.42	4
After planning such an ambitious operation, the UN failed to support the mission adequately	4.08	0.58	5
The failure of the missions to restore order in Somalia has substantial repercussions for the country and for future UN peacekeeping operations	3.91	0.63	6
The UN pressure the rebels to honor the ceasefire by placing sanctions on their financiers	3.88	0.73	7
Each UN mission has its unique mandate based on the nature of the conflict	3.05	0.79	8
Overall SD & Mean	**4.21**	**0.46**	

Source: Primary data, (2023)

Results 4.5 indicated that there are different ways on how the restoration and extension of state Authority affects peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia, and this was together rated by the respondents as satisfactory with (Overall mean= 4.21 & SD= 0.46), implying that majority of the respondents affirmed that the restoration and extension of state Authority influenced peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia.

From the findings, majority of the respondents agreed to the statement; UN peacekeepers have the mandate to help in facilitating the exercise of authority of Somali government in conflict environment (M=4.15 & SD= 0.42). It was also indicated that the presence of thousands of peacekeeping personnel in a country helps in improving the economy of the country through the spending of the mission (M=4.35 & SD= 0.40).

The respondents also relatively affirmed that UN peacekeepers are to restore order to Somalia, disarm Somali civilians, and build the foundation for a stable government (M=4.21 & SD= 0.47). The respondents as well indicated that after planning such an ambitious operation, the UN failed to support the mission adequately (M=4.08 & SD= 0.58).

On average majority of respondents agreed with the statement that, the failure of the missions to restore order in Somalia has substantial repercussions for the country and for future UN peacekeeping operations with a mean value of (M=3.91 & SD= 0.63). The responses similarly implied that majority of the respondents agreed that besides protecting the civilians, peacekeepers also have a responsibility to ensure the parties involved in the conflict stop armed engagement(M=4.20 & SD= 0.40).

Lastly, Majority of the respondents agreed to the statement that, the UN pressure the rebels to honor the ceasefire by placing sanctions on their financiers (M=3.88 & SD= 0.73). The respondents also affirmed that each UN mission has its unique mandate based on the nature of the conflict (M=3.05 & SD= 0.89). And thus, the overall mean value of the objective was (M=4.21 and SD=0.46) which implied that almost all the respondents were aware of the contribution of the restoration and extension of state Authority affects peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Interview responses:

One of the UNISOM top administrators interviewed revealed that the most effective way to restore state authority is to diminish human suffering and the massive economic costs of conflicts and their aftermath is to prevent conflicts in the first place. He also narrated that the United Nations plays an important role in conflict prevention, using diplomacy, good offices and mediation. Among the tools the Organization, uses to bring peace are special envoys and political missions in the field. [KII, 2023]

Another top administrator from UNISOM who were interviewed noted that the overall mandate of UN in Somalia was to restore the authority of the state in Somalia and hence enhance contributions of the agency towards the achievement of peace and security in Horn of Africa and promote an integrated regional approach in addressing issues that impact stability in the region. [KII, 2023]

Most of UNISOM top administrators interviewed revealed that that United Nations peacebuilding activities are aimed at assisting countries emerging from conflict, reducing the risk of relapsing into conflict and laying the foundation for sustainable peace and development. They also stressed that the Peacebuilding Support Office assists and supports the Peacebuilding Commission with strategic advice and policy guidance, administers the Peace-building Fund and serves the Secretary-General in coordinating United Nations agencies in their peace-building efforts. [KII, 2023]

Another top administrator from UNISOM who were interviewed agreed that the General Assembly and other bodies of the United Nations, supported by the Office for Disarmament Affairs, work to advance international peace and security through the pursuit of the elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and the regulation of conventional arms. [KII, 2023]

4.3.2 Descriptive analysis of the relationship between protection of civilians and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia

In this second objective, the researcher thought to establish the relationship between the protection of civilians and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia. In so doing, the researcher availed a number of items to respondents through the questionnaire, seeking their opinions regarding this particular study objective as presented in the table 4.6 below.

Table 4.6: Responses on protection of civilians and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia

Items	Mean	SD
Protection of civilians and peace-building in Mogadishu		
The primary function of peacekeeping mission is the protection of civilians	4.38	0.33
There is need to use unlimited force in protecting civilians from attacks	3.93	0.47
UN Mission is mandated to protect the civilians who are under serious threat of attack	3.85	0.58
It is imperative for the peacekeeping units to have the capacity to fight with an aim of protecting civilians from aggression	3.61	0.64
The dignity of all people must be protected during and after the war	3.88	0.70
UN peacekeepers have the authority to proactively engage in combat as a strategy to protect civilians	3.59	0.77
Apart from protecting civilians from physical harm, the UN peacekeeping missions have the responsibility of preventing human rights violation	3.47	1.19
Peacekeeping mandate is at risk of being diluted, and the potential focus and effectiveness of the use of force to protect civilians undermined	3.39	1.22
Average Mean & SD	**3.76**	**0.737**
Overall SD & Mean	**3.76**	**0.74**

Source: Primary data, (2023)

The results in 4.6 above indicated that the protection of civilians satisfactorily influenced peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia with an overall mean and SD of 3.76 and 0.74 respectively; implying that majority of the respondents affirmed that the protection of civilians influenced peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Majority of the respondents agreed to the statement that, the primary function of peacekeeping mission is the protection of civilians, with mean and SD values of (M=4.38 & SD= 0.33).

Majority of the respondents also agreed to the statement that, there is need to use unlimited force in protecting civilians from attacks, with mean and SD values of; (M=4.38 & SD= 0.33). While an average number of the respondents also agreed to the statement, UN Mission is mandated to protect the civilians who are under serious threat of attack with Mean and SD values (M=3.93 & SD= 0.47).

An average number of respondents also agreed with the statement that, it is imperative for the peacekeeping units to have the capacity to fight with an aim of protecting civilians from aggression with Mean and SD values ofM=3.85& SD=0.58).

Further, majority of the respondents agreed that the dignity of all people must be protected during and after the war with an average mean of (M=3.61 & SD= 0.64). Additionally, majority of the respondents agreed to the statement that, the UN peacekeepers have the authority to proactively engage in combat as a strategy to protect civilians with (M=3.88 & SD= 0.70).

Majority of the respondents also agreed to the statement that, apart from protecting civilians from physical harm, the UN peacekeeping missions have the responsibility of preventing human rights violation (M=3.59 & SD= 0.77). And lastly, the respondents also relatively affirmed that Peacekeeping mandate is at risk of being diluted, and the potential focus and effectiveness of the use of force to protect civilians undermined with (M=3.39 & SD= 1.22).This showed that all the respondents were aware of the importance of the protection of civilians in peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Responses from interviews had it that,

> *One of the UNISOM top administrators interviewed suggested that since 1948, the UN has helped protect civilians and end conflicts and foster reconciliation by conducting successful peacekeeping operations in dozens of countries, including Cambodia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mozambique, Namibia and Tajikistan.* **[KII, 2023]**

> *Most of UNISOM top administrators interviewed revealed that the UN Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or an act of aggression in order to protect the civilians. They also noted that the agency calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. Furthermore, they narrated that under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council can take enforcement measures to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such measures range from economic sanctions to international military action.* **[KII, 2023]**

4.3.3 Descriptive analysis of the relationship between protection of natural resources and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia

In the third objective, the researcher ought to determine the relationship between the protection of natural resources and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia. In so doing, the researcher availed a number of items to respondents through the questionnaire, seeking their opinions regarding this particular study objective as presented in the table 4.7 below.

Table 4.7: Responses on the protection of natural resources and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia

Protection of Natural resources and Peace-building	MEAN	STD
The UN Security Council requires the peacekeepers to help in peace-building efforts by restoring the economy of Somalia	3.50	1.33
After stopping the violence, the next task for the peacekeepers is to create an environment that will enhance economic growth and nation-building	3.42	1.45
The deployment of UN troops in resource rich areas has been viewed as a necessity	3.30	1.48
When armed groups' access to conflict resources is curtailed, they sometimes turn on the local populations, either to obtain funding through extortion	3.25	1.52
The information gathered by the UN peacekeepers on the ground help in enforcing the sanctions	3.19	1.63
It is the duty of the peacekeepers to ensure that no external party natural resources from the rebel groups in exchange for weapons	2.95	1.75
UN peacekeepers ensure that all the regions where the rebels use to mine natural resources are in control of government authorities to avoid illegal mining and trading in exchange for arms	2.83	1.82
Average Mean & SD	**3.27**	**1.53**

Source: Primary data (2023)

Results in table 4.7 above indicated that the protection of natural resources influences peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia as showed by the respondents responses rated as unsatisfactory with (Overall mean= 3.27 & SD= 1.53), implying that majority number of the respondents agreed that the protection of natural resources is very crucial if peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia is to fully succeed in the specified time scope and resources allocated.

Majority of the respondents agreed to the statement that, The UN Security Council requires the peacekeepers to help in peace-building efforts by restoring the economy of Somalia with mean and SD values of (M=5.60 &SD= 1.33). Majority of the respondents also agreed to the statement that, after stopping the violence, the next task for the peacekeepers is to create an environment that will enhance economic growth and nation-building with (M=3.42&SD= 1.45).

As well, a good number of the respondents also agreed to the statement that, the deployment of UN troops in resource rich areas has been viewed as a necessity (M=3.30 &SD= 1.48). And an average number of respondents agreed with the statement, when armed groups' access to conflict resources is curtailed, they sometimes turn on the local populations, either to obtain funding through extortion (M=3.25 &SD= 1.52).

Additionally, majority of the respondents agreed to the statement that, the information gathered by the UN peacekeepers on the ground help in enforcing the sanctions with (M=3.19 &SD= 1.63). And lastly, while, an average number of respondents agreed with the statement, it is the duty of the peacekeepers to ensure that no external party natural resources from the rebel groups in exchange for weapons with(M=2.95 &SD= 1.75). This implied that, it's the UN peacekeepers obligation to ensure that all the regions where the rebels use to mine natural resources are in control of government authorities to avoid illegal mining and trading in exchange for arms.

Interview Responses

> *Majority of the UNISOM top administrators who were interviewed revealed that the UN accomplishes motive of protecting Somalia's natural resources by working to prevent conflict, helping parties in conflict make peace, deploying peacekeepers, and creating the conditions to allow peace to hold and flourish.* **[KII, 2023]**

Another UNISOM top administrator interviewed suggested that by sending 69 peacekeeping and observer missions to the world's trouble spots over the past six decades, the United Nations has been able to restore calm, allowing many countries to recover from conflict hence restoring the countries' natural resources. **[KII, 2023]**

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the findings, conclusions, and recommendations based on the findings of this study and suggested areas that need further research following the study objectives.

5.1 Discussion of findings

5.1.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

From the study findings, the results in table 2 above shows that 68.0 percentwere males representing a total number of 48 respondents, while 32.0percent were females representing a total number of 32 respondents respectively. Thus, obtaining information from both male and female is an indicator of Gender equality and that the information contained in this report is gender considerate hence the report data being genuine. Creswell (2014) contends that data collection that integrates responses from both genders is consistent than data from a single gender.

From the Table 3 above, the results shows that 34.6 percent of the participants representing 24 participants belonged in the age group of 21 – 30 years, 27.8 percent representing 19 participants, belonged in the age group of 31- 40 years, 18.5 percent belonged in the age group of under 20 years and 11.7% (08) of the participants belonged in the age group of 41 –50 years while the minority 7.4 percent (06) belonged to the age group of 51 and above years.

These results illustrate that most of the respondents were age group of 21 – 30 years, implying that the respondents are middle aged personnel who have enough experience and can still build on their knowledge and skill to better improve the peace-building. Therefore, presentation of data obtained from youthful respondents as well as some older and more mature respondents means that data contained in this study is viable and reliable. This is in line with Bernath, & Edgerton, (2013) who noted that it appears that the respondents in this study belong to the 21-30 age group. This age range represents a segment of the population that is likely to be early in their professional journeys, either fresh out of college or in the early stages of their careers. While

they may have some experience and knowledge, they can still be considered relatively inexperienced compared to older individuals with more years of professional work under their belts.

Results in Table 4.5 above indicate that 55 percent of the respondents representing 39 participants were University graduates, 25 percent of the respondents were Tertiary institution graduates, 15 percent representing 10 participants were holding secondary school leavers while the minority 05 percent (03) participants were illiterate. This meant that at least majority of the respondents were educated and thus had a sound mind to answer the questionnaires correctly. This implied that the respondents had acquired a reasonable level of knowledge about the subject under study. The results also indicated that the information got during the research can be depended on as majority of the respondents were educated with capability of internalizing issues and making independent decisions.

In this regard, the information provided in this study can be relied upon since a good number of the respondents were learned and could do enough research and make informed decisions especially on the issues regarding the study variables. This is in line with Bratt (2018) investigations in social science research should have some acceptable level of learning in order for them to interpret the content of the study. Brown, (2019) who argued that it is important in social investigation research to involve people that have attained an acceptable level of literacy and numeracy in order to be in position to understand and interpreted the content in questionnaire.

As per this studies' findings, majority of the respondents were well above diploma level, which supports studies by Cammaert, (2010) who indicated that in today's constantly fluctuating business environment, education is one of the factors that impact positively on peace-building. This shows that the academic qualification affects the peace-building operations in Somalia. Carnahan, (2018) who argued that it is important in social investigation research to involve people that have attained an acceptable level of literacy and numeracy in order to be in position to understand and interpreted the content in questionnaire.

5.1.2. The restoration and extension of state Authority and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia

Results indicated that there are different ways on how the restoration and extension of state Authority affects peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia, and this was together rated by the respondents as satisfactory with (Overall mean= 4.21 & SD= 0.46), implying that majority of the respondents affirmed that the restoration and extension of state Authority influenced peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia. This is in line with Raszka and Krč (2013) who noted that besides restoring peace and security, the UN peacekeepers also have the mandate to help in facilitating the exercise of authority of governments in conflict environments. Peacekeeping missions have both direct and indirect impacts to economic development of the regions they operate in.

Further the study found out that the failure of the missions to restore order in Somalia has substantial repercussions for the country and for future UN peacekeeping operations (M=4.21 & SD= 0.47). Thus, besides protecting the civilians, peacekeepers also have a responsibility to ensure the parties involved in the conflict stop armed engagement. Hence, UN peacekeepers are to restore order to Somalia, disarm Somali civilians, and build the foundation for a stable government. This is in agreement with Barnett, (2012) who revealed that restoring and extending state authority involves reestablishing legitimate governance structures in conflict-affected areas. When a central government is weak or absent, it creates a power vacuum that non-state actors often fill, leading to increased violence and instability. By restoring a functioning state authority, peace-building efforts can be facilitated through the implementation of policies, laws, and institutions that promote stability, security, and justice.

5.1.3. The protection of civilians and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia

The study also indicated that, apart from protecting civilians from physical harm, the UN peacekeeping missions have the responsibility of preventing human rights violation (M=3.59 & SD= 0.77).It is therefore, affirmed that Peacekeeping mandate is at risk of being diluted, and the potential focus and effectiveness of the use of force to protect civilians undermined. Hence the primary function of peacekeeping mission is the protection of civilians. This is in line with Cammaert, (2010) noted that protecting civilians is a matter of upholding human rights and

preserving human dignity. During armed conflicts, civilians often bear the brunt of violence, displacement, and human rights abuses. Peace-building efforts must prioritize the protection of civilians' rights and ensure that they are treated with respect and dignity. This can include safeguarding their physical safety, ensuring access to basic necessities such as food, water, and healthcare, and protecting them from sexual and gender-based violence.

Further, the study indicated that the UN Mission is mandated to protect the civilians who are under serious threat of attack as indicated with (M=4.38 & SD= 0.33). This means that UN peacekeepers have the authority to proactively engage in combat as a strategy to protect civilians, despite the fact that there is need to use unlimited force in protecting civilians from attacks. This is in line with Chesterman, (2015) noted that protecting civilians is closely linked to conflict resolution and reconciliation. When civilians are victimized and traumatized during conflicts, it creates deep-seated grievances and a desire for justice. Addressing the harm done to civilians and providing avenues for redress can contribute to reconciliation and healing processes. By acknowledging the suffering of civilians and ensuring accountability for violations, peace-building can address the psychological and emotional scars of conflict.

5.1.4. The protection of natural resources and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia

The study results indicated that the besides restoring peace and security, the UN peacekeepers also have the mandate to help in facilitating the exercise of authority of governments in conflict environments. Thus, the UN Security Council requires the peacekeepers to help in peace-building efforts by restoring the economy of Somalia. Further, the study results indicated that after stopping the violence, the next task for the peacekeepers is to create an environment that will enhance economic growth and nation-building. Therefore, when armed groups' access to conflict resources is curtailed, they sometimes turn on the local populations, either to obtain funding through extortion. Hence, the deployment of UN troops in resource rich areas has been viewed as a necessity. This is in line with Gorur, (2016) who noted that in many conflicts, the control and exploitation of natural resources are key drivers of violence. Competition over valuable resources can lead to tensions between different groups, exacerbating existing social, economic, and political grievances. By addressing the management and equitable distribution of natural resources, peace-building efforts can tackle one of the root causes of the conflict and create a more conducive environment for sustainable peace.

Also the results indicated that the information gathered by the UN peacekeepers on the ground help in enforcing the sanctions with (M=3.19 &SD= 1.63). And lastly, while, an average number of respondents agreed with the statement, it is the duty of the peacekeepers to ensure that no external party natural resources from the rebel groups in exchange for weapons with(M=2.95 &SD= 1.75). This implied that, it's the UN peacekeepers obligation to ensure that all the regions where the rebels use to mine natural resources are in control of government authorities to avoid illegal mining and trading in exchange for arms. This is in agreement with Hilmarsdóttir, (2012) who revealed that natural resources are often vital sources of revenue and livelihood for communities in conflict-affected areas. Protecting these resources and promoting sustainable resource management can contribute to economic stability and development, reducing economic disparities that can fuel conflict. By providing alternative economic opportunities and ensuring that resource extraction benefits local communities, peace-building can address economic drivers of conflict.

5.2. Conclusion

5.2.1. The restoration and extension of state Authority and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia

The study findings indicated that the failure of the missions to restore order in Somalia has substantial repercussions for the country and for future UN peacekeeping operations (M=4.21 & SD= 0.47). Thus, besides protecting the civilians, peacekeepers also have a responsibility to ensure the parties involved in the conflict stop armed engagement. Hence, UN peacekeepers are to restore order to Somalia, disarm Somali civilians, and build the foundation for a stable government.

5.2.2. The protection of civilians and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia

The study findings indicated that the UN Mission is mandated to protect the civilians who are under serious threat of attack as indicated with (M=4.38 & SD= 0.33). This means that UN peacekeepers have the authority to proactively engage in combat as a strategy to protect civilians, despite the fact that there is need to use unlimited force in protecting civilians from attacks.

5.2.3. The protection of natural resources and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia

The study results indicated that the besides restoring peace and security, the UN peacekeepers also have the mandate to help in facilitating the exercise of authority of governments in conflict environments. Thus, the UN Security Council requires the peacekeepers to help in peace-building efforts by restoring the economy of Somalia. Further, the study results indicated that after stopping the violence, the next task for the peacekeepers is to create an environment that will enhance economic growth and nation-building. Therefore, when armed groups' access to conflict resources is curtailed, they sometimes turn on the local populations, either to obtain funding through extortion. Hence, the deployment of UN troops in resource rich areas has been viewed as a necessity.

5.3. Recommendations

5.3.1 Restoration and extension of state authority and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia

The UNISOM should appoint a special envoy to negotiate peace talks in the country and avoid violence before or after the scheduled elections and thus restoring the authority of the state in Somalia. The agency furthermore should develop an exit strategy to allow regional forces to secure the volatile areas in the eastern part of the country. Peace building and state rebuilding are interrelated in the Somali context and should not be treated as mutually exclusive. They should be pursued side by side, not sequentially.

5.3.2 Protection of civilians and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia

The study recommends that the UNISOM should ensure to support the government of Somalia to uphold its protection responsibilities of the civilians through advice, technical and logistical support and capacity building. This is because peacekeeping missions also seek, through political good offices and mediation, to take a preventive approach to protecting civilians. The agenda of UNISOM should consider setting out a common framework of protection measures to be implemented', including the 'scope of the actions the UN system will take.

5.3.3 Protection of natural resources and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia

In short, the UNISOM should recognize the potential for shared management of natural resources as a means for preventing conflict and enhancing regional cooperation for peace and sustainable development. The UNISOM should also ensure to protect natural resources in Somalia so as to solve global environmental problems. As an international forum for building consensus and negotiating agreements, the UN is tackling global problems such as ozone layer depletion, toxic waste, loss of forests and species, and air and water pollution.

5.4. Contribution to the existing Knowledge

Briefly said, the study's contribution can be summed up as follows: The social studies of knowledge, complexity theory for conflict prevention, and securitization theory, which are typically kept apart by academic boundaries and ostensibly distinct empirical issues, are strengthened because of this. Second, the study brings the ideas together while keeping them separate and draws attention to overlaps by conceiving the United Nations Mission and peacebuilding in integrative, relational ways.

5.5 Areas of further studies

This study was delimited to examining the relationship between the United Nations Mission and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia. However, United Nations Missions in Somalia are broad and widely focused. Thus, the researcher recommends that future scholars to similarly study the remaining United Nations Missions like; promoting education, Health, environmental protection etc and their underlying impact on peace-building in the horn of Africa, particularly in the context of Somalia.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent

Am a student of Kampala International University pursuing a Master's degree in International Relations. I am carrying out a study on "**UNITED NATIONS MISSION AND PEACE-BUILDING IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA**". I kindly request you to provide me with some data, by answering this questionnaire. Your response will be used for academic purpose only and will be treated with almost confidence.

Section A; profile of respondent's

Kindly tick ( ) on the blank space before each category

1. Please state your gender:

a). Male ☐   b) Female ☐

2. Age

a) 19-25 ☐
b) 26-30 ☐
c) 31-35 ☐
d) 42-46 ☐
e) Above 46 ☐

3. Education level (please specify)

a) Certificate ☐
b) Diploma ☐
c) Bachelor ☐
d) Master ☐
e) Others specify ☐

Section B:

Direction 1: Please write your rating on the space before each option which corresponds to your best choice in terms of level of motivation. Kindly use the scoring system below:

Score	Response Mode	Description	Interpretation
5	Strongly Agree	You agree with no doubt at all	Very satisfactory
4	Agree	You agree with some doubt	Satisfactory
3	Neutral	You are not sure about any	None
2	Disagree	You disagree with some doubt	Fair
1	Strongly Disagree	You disagree with no doubt at all	Poor

PART 2:

Construct	Relationship between restoration and extension of state authority and peace-building in Mogadishu	1	2	3	4	5
1	UN peacekeepers have the mandate to help in facilitating the exer**cise** of authority of Somali government in conflict environment					
2	The presence of thousands of peacekeeping personnel in a country helps in improving the economy of the country through the spending of the mission					
3	UN peacekeepers are to restore order to Somalia, disarm Somali civilians, and build the foundation for a stable government					

4	After planning such an ambitious operation, the UN failed to support the mission adequately					
5	The failure of the missions to restore order in Somalia has substantial repercussions for the country and for future UN peacekeeping operations					
6	Besides protecting the civilians, peacekeepers also have a responsibility to ensure the parties involved in the conflict stop armed engagement					
7	The UN pressure the rebels to honor the ceasefire by placing sanctions on their financiers					
8	Each UN mission has its unique mandate based on the nature of the conflict					

Construct	Relationship between protection of civilians and peace-building in Mogadishu	1	2	3	4	5
1	The primary function of peacekeeping mission is the protection of civilians					
2	There is need to use unlimited force in protecting civilians from attacks					
3	UN Mission is mandated to protect the civilians who are under					

	serious threat of attack					
4	It is imperative for the peacekeeping units to have the capacity to fight with an aim of protecting civilians from aggression					
5	The dignity of all people must be protected during and after the war					
6	UN peacekeepers have the authority to proactively engage in combat as a strategy to protect civilians					
7	Apart from protecting civilians from physical harm, the UN peacekeeping missions have the responsibility of preventing human rights violation					
8	Peacekeeping mandate is at risk of being diluted, and the potential focus and effectiveness of the use of force to protect civilians undermined					

Construct	Relationship between protection of natural resources and peace-building in Mogadishu	1	2	3	4	5
1	The UN Security Council also requires the peacekeepers to help in peace-building efforts by restoring the economy of Somalia					
2	After stopping the violence, the next task for the peacekeepers is to create an environment that will enhance economic growth and					

	nation-building					
3	The deployment of UN troops in resource rich areas has been viewed as a necessity					
4	When armed groups' access to conflict resources is curtailed, they sometimes turn on the local populations, either to obtain funding through extortion					
5	The information gathered by the UN peacekeepers on the ground help in enforcing the sanctions					
6	It is the duty of the peacekeepers to ensure that no external party natural resources from the rebel groups in exchange for weapons					
7	UN peacekeepers ensure that all the regions where the rebels use to mine natural resources are in control of government authorities to avoid illegal mining and trading in exchange for arms					
8	Natural resources such as oil and minerals have been used as fuel for the conflict by providing arms and mercenaries to the fighting groups					

Thank you very much

APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE

Are your aware of the role that UN Mission in Somalia has played towards peace building?

To what extent has UN Mission restored and extended the state Authority in Somalia?

What is the relationship between restoration and extension of state Authority and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia?

Do you agree that the UN Mission has protected the civilians from terror attacks?

What is the relationship between protection of civilians and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia?

To what level has the UN Mission protected Somalia's natural resources from being damaged by terrorism?

What is the relationship between protection of natural resources and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia?

APPENDEX III: WORK PLAN

TIME RESOURCES REQUIRED FOR THE THESIS REPORT

2022-2023	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A
Topic	▓																
Proposal		▓	▓	▓	▓	▓											
Data Collection							▓	▓									
Data Compiling And analyze									▓	▓							
Thesis report											▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓