

**FOREIGN INTERVENTION AND POLITICAL STABILITY IN
MOGADISHU, SOMALIA**

BY

HASSAN HASHI AWALE

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DECLARATION

This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or any other academic award in any university or institution of learning".

Hussary

Name and Signature of Candidate

27/10/2014

Date

APPROVAL

I confirm that the work reported in this dissertation was carried out by *Hassan Hashi Awale* under my supervision.

Supervisor's signature:



Date:



DEDICATION

I dedicate this hard work to my parents Ad'edo Farah Ali and Hashi Awale Arale who have cared me when I was indeed in need of care and made me a person and have been with me in every step in my life through good and bad times. And I give my thanks to all who supported me either psychological or financial that helped me to become confident and successful.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARS	Alliance for the Re-liberation of Somalia
AU	African Union
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority for Development
IGASOM	Inter-Governmental Authority for Development Forces for Somalia
TFG	Transitional Federal Government of Somalia
TFIs	Transitional Federal Institutions of Somalia
TNG	Transitional National Government of Somalia
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SNPC	Somalia National Peace Conference
SRRC	Somalia Reconciliation and Restoration Council
SRC	Supreme Revolutionary Council
SNA	Somali National Army
SSDF	Somali Salvation Democratic Front
USC	United Somali Congress
SNM	Somali National Movement
SDM	Somali Democratic Movement
SDA	Somali Democratic Alliance
SMG	Somali Manifesto Group
AMISOM	African Union Mission In Somalia
UNITAF	Unified Task Force
UNOSOM II	United Nations Operation in Somalia II
ICU	Islamic Courts Union
UN	United Nations
UNPOS	United Nations Political Office In Somalia

ABSTRACT

The study investigated foreign intervention and political stability in Mogadishu Somalia. The study was guided by three objectives; (1) to establish the contributions of AMISOM to political stability in Mogadishu; (2) to examine the contribution of foreign intervention in form of infrastructural development in Mogadishu; and (3) to assess the contribution of foreign intervention in form of political reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia. The study comprised of a population of 220 respondents, and a descriptive research design was used to analyze data from 142 respondents using self-administered questionnaires as the data collection instrument. The findings established that AMISOM has brought political stability in Mogadishu Somalia with an average mean of 2.75 this mean connotation indicate that political stability in Mogadishu Somalia improved since AMISOM presence in Mogadishu. Political reconciliation brought by foreigners in Mogadishu Somalia developed since the intervention and get average mean of 3.18. Infrastructure development has developed and gets an average mean of 2.96. According study findings the researcher recommends The researcher recommends that AMISOM “African Union peace keeping mission in Somalia” continues their mission in Somalia until the Somali forces can afford the security and stabilization in Mogadishu Somalia, The researcher recommends rapid progress on the Constitutional Review to continue political reconciliation of Somalia especially Mogadishu Somalia and promote democracy, The researcher recommends all political parties to refrain from violence, and engage in political dialogue to resolve outstanding differences and UN and the African Union (AU) to monitor the situations, The researcher recommends United Nations political office in Somalia to set plans the enable the destinations of 2016 fare and free elections expected to happen in Somalia especially the capital Mogadishu, The researcher recommends the United Nations political office in Somalia plan reconciliation between Somali clans of their historic civil wars, The researcher recommends AMISOM to promote democracy and the rule of law in Mogadishu which can bring stability in Mogadishu Somalia.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This study examines the contribution of foreign intervention to the political stability of Somalia, the chapter is structured to include; the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the objectives and research questions, the scope, significance, conceptual framework and organization of the thesis.

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Historical perspective

Somalia has been in an armed conflict since 1991, when a coalition of clan-based armed opposition groups ousted the nation's long-standing military government (Heinlein 2011). Various factions began competing for influence in the power vacuum that followed, which precipitated an aborted UN peacekeeping attempt in the mid-1990s. A period of local autonomy ensued, characterized by a return to customary and Sharia law in many areas as well as the establishment of autonomous regional governments in the northern part of the country (Hinkel 2004).

After fallout from the unsuccessful Ogden campaign of the late 1970s, the ruling socialist government of the Somali Democratic Republic under Major General Mohamed Siad Barre began arresting government and military officials under suspicion of participation in the abortive 1978 coup d'état. Most of the people who had allegedly helped plot the putsch were summarily executed. However, several officials managed to escape abroad and started to form the first of various dissident groups directed to ousting Barre's regime (Heinlein, 2011).

By that time, the moral authority of Barre's ruling Supreme Revolutionary Council (SRC) had collapsed. Many Somalis had become disillusioned with life under military dictatorship. The regime was further weakened in the 1980s as the Cold War drew to a close and Somalia's strategic importance was diminished. The government became increasingly totalitarian, and resistance movements, encouraged by Ethiopia's communist Derg administration, sprang up across the country. This eventually led in 1991 to the outbreak of the civil war, the toppling of Barre's regime and the disbandment of the Somali National Army (SNA). Among the militia groups that led the rebellion were the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF),

United Somali Congress (USC), Somali National Movement (SNM) and the Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM), together with the non-violent political oppositions of the Somali Democratic Movement (SDM), the Somali Democratic Alliance (SDA) and the Somali Manifesto Group (SMG). (Ken, 2004).

Many of the opposition groups subsequently began competing for influence in the power vacuum that followed the ouster of Barre's regime. In the south, armed factions led by United Somali Congress (USC) commanders General Mohamed Farah Aidid and Ali Mahdi Mohamed, in particular, clashed as each sought to exert authority over the capital (Michael 2004).

UN Security Council Resolution 733 and UN Security Council Resolution 746 led to the creation of UNOSOM I, the first mission to provide foreign relief and help to restore order in Somalia. U N Security Council Resolution 794 was unanimously passed on December 3, 1992, which approved a coalition of U N peacekeepers led by the United States. Forming the Unified Task Force (UNITAF), the alliance was tasked with assuring security until foreign efforts aimed at stabilizing the situation were transferred to the UN. Landing in 1993, the UN peacekeeping coalition started the two-year United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II) primarily in the south. UNITAF's original mandate was to use "all necessary means" to guarantee the delivery of foreign aid in accordance to Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter (Ahmed 1995).

Some of the militias that were then competing for power interpreted the UN troops' presence as a threat to their hegemony. Consequently, several gun battles took place in Mogadishu between local gunmen and peacekeepers. Among these was the Battle of Mogadishu in 1993, an unsuccessful attempt by US troops to apprehend faction leader Aidid. UN soldiers eventually withdrew altogether from the country on March 3, 1995, having incurred more significant casualties. (Michael, 2004).

Following the outbreak of the civil war and the ensuing collapse of the central government, Somalia's residents reverted to local forms of conflict resolution; either secular, traditional or Islamic law, with a provision for appeal of all sentences. The legal structure in Somalia is thus divided along three lines: civil law, religious law and customary law (Maria, 2009).

While Somalia's formal judicial system was largely destroyed after the fall of the Siad Barre regime, it was later gradually rebuilt and administered under different regional governments, such as the autonomous Punt land and Somaliland macro-regions. In the case of the later Transitional Federal Government, a new interim judicial structure was formed through various international conferences (UNSC resolution on Somalia, 2012).

Despite some significant political differences between them, all of these administrations share similar legal structures, much of which are predicated on the judicial systems of previous Somali administrations. These similarities in civil law include: a) a charter which affirms the primacy of Muslim shari'a or religious law, although in practice shari'a is applied mainly to matters such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, and civil issues. The charter guarantees respect for universal standards of human rights to all subjects of the law. It also assures the independence of the judiciary, which in turn is protected by a judicial committee; b) a three-tier judicial system including a supreme court, a court of appeals, and courts of first instance (either divided between district and regional courts, or a single court per region); and c) the laws of the civilian government which were in effect prior to the military coup d'état that saw the Barre regime into power remain in force until the laws are amended (UNSC resolution on Somalia, 2012).

The early 2000s saw the creation of interim federal administrations, culminating in the establishment of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) in 2004. In 2006, the TFG assisted by Ethiopian troops, ousted Islamic Courts Union (ICU) who assumed control of Southern Somalia. The ICU subsequently splintered into more radical groups, notably Al-Shabaab, which has since been fighting the Somali government and its African Mission In Somalia (AMISOM) allies for control of the region. In 2011, a coordinated military operation between the Somali military and AMISOM forces commenced (Heinlein 2011).

AMISOM has done a great role of ensuring peace and democracy in Somalia, it has managed to provide security assistance to the government, though despite its role in ensuring security, there is still some regions of the country still hunted by the terror of the conflict and the Al Shabab Terrorism Group. AMISOM continues to provide and play a great role in providing security assistance and tools both to the government and other foreign agencies. All in all foreign intervention in Somalia has managed to bring peace and development in the country compared to the past experiences of the government efforts (Heinlein 2011).

1.1.2 Theoretical perspective

This study is based on Hobbes consent theory (1762). The theory argues that government legitimacy and moral rights to use state power is only justified on legal when derived from the people or society over which that political power is exercised. Emphasizing the bottom-up line of thinking, Hobbesian perspective in general terms views the basis of political authority in light of mutual agreements among members of the society with the main driving factor being the search for political stability provision for the sake of societal mutual gains at the expense of sacrificing the unlimited individual freedoms which at times pave the way mutual peaceful co-existence of each and every member of the community at large. So the issues of political stability is analysed from the perspective of consent as opposed to coercion while stability is believed to be guaranteed in as long as that authority is never absolute rather voluntary established. According to this theory the foreign intervention in Somalia, foreigners wanted to stabilise the country and bring back the legitimacy of power that now exercise in Mogadishu Somalia. (Brons 2003).

1.1.3 Conceptual perspective

Foreign intervention is the activities done by foreign countries to situations of the domestic state such as diplomacy for dispute solutions, operating as a protecting power of the domestic state on behalf of the other states by offering intervention capabilities (Dalton 2004). Adam Roberts defines foreign intervention as a "military intervention in a state, without the approval of its authorities, and with the purpose of preventing widespread suffering or death among the inhabitants (Dalton 2004). Foreign intervention is "an act of intervention in the internal affairs of another country with a view to ending the physical suffering caused by the disintegrations or gross misuse of authority of the state, and helping create conditions in which a viable structure of civil authority can emerge"(Claude 2005).

Wild Verwey, defined foreign intervention "as referring only to coercive action taken by states, at their initiative, and involving the use of armed force, for the purpose of preventing or putting a halt to serious and wide-scale violations of fundamental human rights, in particular the right to life, inside the territory of another state" (Ruth & Collier2007). Foreign interventions are not only responses to the suffering caused by repressive governments, but also they are directed to situations produced by internal conflicts, state disintegration and state collapses, as a result of which human rights are grossly violated (Larry 2003).

Another hand political stability itself has many different definitions from different scholars and in generally, these definitions can be divided into two categories, one with a focus on government institutions, and the other with a focus on social rest. In the first category of definitions of political stability according to Lipset 1960 defines political stability as the persistence or continuity of a certain type of political system (Achen, 1975) definition of political stability has been developed by Huntington 1968. This definition associates the degree of political stability in a nation with the strength of its political institution. Huntington argues that high levels of social frustrations motivate populations to act against their governments, and if the political institution is weak, such a conflict would be magnified (Achen, 1975)

Political stability is one where ruling government is favoured by the population and does not experience strong indicators of social unrest (David 1992). Political stability is when the public interacts freely and openly with legislators on regular bases granting individuals a say in how a nation is run enhances the stability of the state (Arian 1999)

1.1.4 Contextual perspective

The politics of Somalia have gone through various periods of change. Following the outbreak of the civil war and the ensuing collapse of the Siad Barre regime in the early 1990s, Somalia's residents reverted to local forms of conflict resolution, consisting of civil law, religious law and customary law. A few autonomous regions, including the Somaliland, Puntland and Galmudug administrations, emerged in the north in the ensuing process of decentralization. The early 2000s saw the creation of fledgling interim federal administrations. The Transitional National Government (TNG) was established in 2000 followed by the formation of its successor the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) in 2004, which reestablished national institutions such as the Military of Somalia. In 2006, the TFG, assisted by Ethiopian troops, assumed control of most of the nation's southern conflict zones from the newly formed Islamic Courts Union (ICU). The ICU subsequently splintered into more radical groups such as Al-Shabaab, which battled the TFG and its AMISOM allies for control of the region, with the insurgents losing most of the territory that they had seized by mid-2012. In 2011-2012, a Roadmap political process providing clear benchmarks leading toward the establishment of permanent democratic institutions was launched. Within this

administrative framework, a new Provisional Constitution was passed in August 2012. (Williams 2012).

The United Nations is heavily involved in Somalia, providing essential foreign relief and assistance, supporting peacekeeping operations, and involved in counter-terrorism and anti-piracy operations that are actually lead by others. In October 2012, Kenya intervened inside Somalia and created a buffer zone in southern Somalia. Before this Kenyan intervention, AMISOM forces had literally surrounded the second most strategic part of *Al Shabaab*-held areas - the Bakara market in Mogadishu thereby destroying a major source of revenue for *Al Shabaab*. The greatest defeats suffered by *Al Shabaab* were inflicted by Ethiopian forces, who intervened in force against *Al Shabaab*, first taking control of the capital in the Hiran Valley, then taking control over Baidoa in February 2012, Ethiopian forces then advanced to take control over several other large cities in the Bay-Bakool province, and intervened in central Somalia to help their Somali allies protect Dhusamareb against an *Al Shabaab* attack, at the same time pushing *Al Shabaab* out of their capital El Buur in central Somalia (UNPOS 2012). Although these situations exists in Somalia, the major concern of doing study is to assess how these interventions stabilized the political situations in Somalia especially Mogadishu (Williams 2012)

1.2 Statement of the problem

Foreign intervention in Somalia has bloody and disastrous precedents. The US-backed Ethiopian invasion in 2006-9 against the Islamic Courts Union (ICU) resulted in the displacement of millions of Somalis and precipitated the rise of al-Shabaab which splintered from the moderate Islamic courts union during the course of the war. Somalia's political situation is an ideal example of the hardships and disunity that many African nations have encountered in post colonialist era, Somalia has encountered political instability in the absence of functioning central government, numerous armed groups and militias control different parts of the country. Today, international interventions have similar high-stakes for ordinary Somalis and, notwithstanding foreign objectives of 'stability' despite the various interventions of the AMISOM and other international bodies, the conflict in Somalia is still in action and posses a great threat to the political status of the country. Therefore other interventions such as peace talks, and other non violent methods have also been applied to bring about an end to this conflict, according to above scenario this research thus looks

forward to assess how the intervention of AMISOM and UNPOS in politically stabilized Mogadishu Somalia.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was investigated the extent of foreign intervention and political stability in Mogadishu, Somalia.

1.4 Research objectives

1. To investigate the contributions of AMISOM to political stability in Mogadishu.
2. To analyze the contribution of foreign intervention in form of political reconciliation.
3. To examine the contribution of foreign intervention in form of infrastructural development.

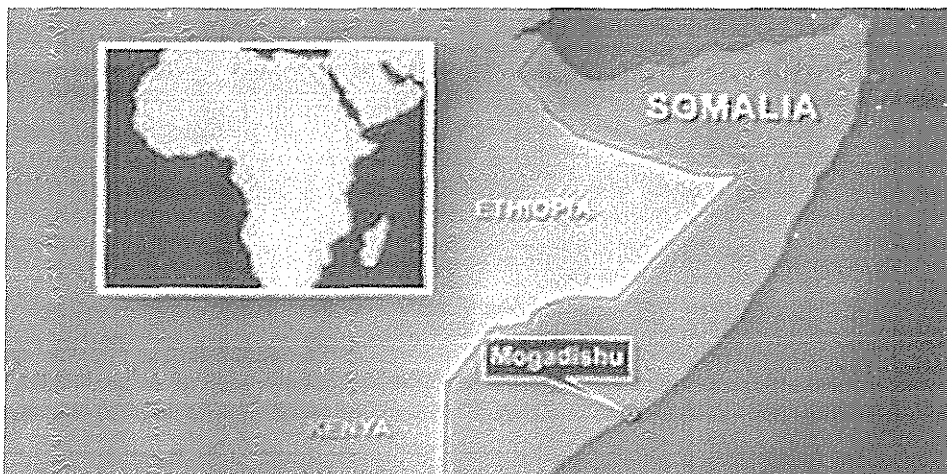
1.5 Research questions

1. What is the contribution of AMISOM to political stability in Mogadishu?
2. What are the contributions of foreign intervention in form of political reconciliation?
3. What are the contributions of foreign intervention in form of infrastructural development?

1.6 Scope of the study

1.6.1 Geographical scope

The study was carried out in Somalia and in the war ravaged Mogadishu. Somalia is an African state in the horn of Africa. The researcher chose Mogadishu Somalia because it is one of the capitals of fragile states as a result of war torn states in Africa that has attracted the attention of foreign actors in a bid to restore peace and stability.



1.6.2 Content scope

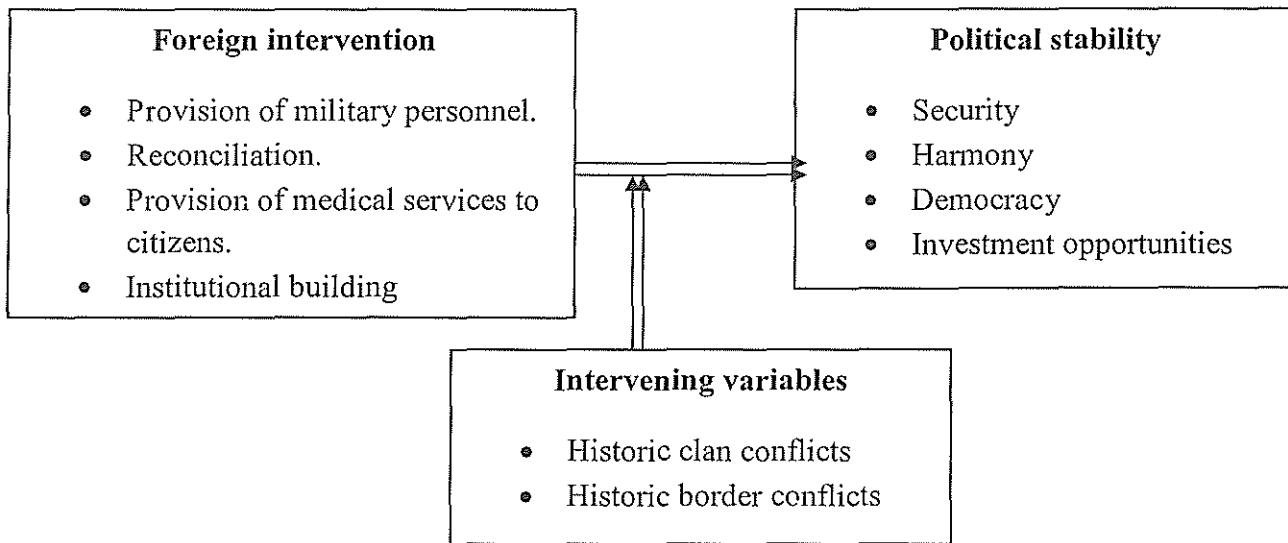
This study investigated the contributions of foreign intervention towards political stability, reconciliations, and infrastructural development and how these interventions stabilized the current political situations in Mogadishu Somalia.

1.7 Significance of the study

The study findings are expected to be useful to various groups of people, organizations and states as it will lay a basis of evaluation of the contribution of foreign actors in restoring the political stability among destabilized states like Somalia.

The study findings fill the research gap on the role of foreign intervention in the political stability of Mogadishu Somalia, this study is important in an effort to bring about peace and enhance peoples wellbeing. This study adding literature in the field of study, these study findings would be of great important to policy makers and peace keeping missions in addressing the concerns related to peace and stability.

1.8 Conceptual framework



Source: Researcher made using ideas of Hobbes consent theory (1762)

This conceptual frame work was research made conceptual frame made by the researcher refers to Hobbes Consent theory in 1762, this framework break down the variables in to sub variables.

The independent variables break down states provision of military personnel which means intervening militarily that will affect political stability of the hosting state by bringing

security. Foreign intervention may also come with political reconciliation that brought social harmony in political view so that foreign political reconciliation can bring political stability and social harmony. Those interventions can come as provision of medical services and aid delivery that also lead political stability; the final foreign intervention face can become as institutional building such as governments institutions which is important for political stability. In the situation of Somalia there were other intervening variables which effect stabilization of Somalia in current intervention such historic clan conflicts which exist in Somalia for long time since the collapse of Somali military government other intervening variable was historic border conflicts between Somalia and its neighboring countries of region those party of the intervention.

1.9 Definition of key terms

Foreign intervention has been defined as a state's use of "military force against another state when the chief publicly declared aim of that military action is ending human-rights violations being perpetrated by the state against which it is directed.

Political stability is the durability and integrity of a current government regime. This is determined based on the amount of violence and terrorism expressed in the nation and by citizens associated with the state.

The **African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)** is an active, regional peacekeeping mission operated by the African Union with the approval of the United Nations in Somalia.

Infrastructure refers to the basic physical and organizational structures needed for the operation of a society or enterprise, or the services and facilities necessary for an economy to function.

1.10 Organization of the thesis

This dissertation thesis is structured into five chapters. The second discusses relevant literature on the topic. In the third chapter the research methodology used to generate data to answer the research questions described. Then in chapter four data obtained is presented and interpreted and analyzed. The closing chapter summarises the findings, discussions, conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews literature on the topic, the purpose of this review is to clarify the problem and establish the existing gaps. This chapter consists of theoretical review, review of the related literature, foreign intervention in Somalia, foreign intervention towards political reconciliation in Somalia and infrastructure development and foreign intervention.

2.1 Theoretical Review

Consent Theory

It is a philosophical construct developed by Hobbes as early as the 17th century. Hobbes constructed his analysis first understanding the establishment of a political contract. The state definitely becomes a human invention. For its existence as a political order, the individual should act on the basis of rationality whose well being in turn safeguards him from the impacts of others' egoistic behaviours. Nonetheless, based on Hobbes' analysis on his 'Leviathan', it should not be mistakenly understood that authority must not be absolute with respect to exercising coercion. So, unconditional authority, so as to be legitimate, ought to always guarantee the life and security of members of the society. It is only such that people render their obedience to it. While quoting Hobbes, Brons states that "the obligation of subjects to the political stability is understood to last long, and no longer, than the power by which he is able to protect them. For the right men have by nature to protect themselves, when none else can protect them, can be no covenant be relinquished (Brons 2003).

While finally relating such authority to political stability needs, Hobbes contends that the sovereign has the obligation to ensure the safety of the people which not only implies sole preservation, but also all other satisfactions of life. These might include, in contemporary social science, the need for military and political stability including absence of war or anarchy; personal security like the right to life and equal treatment before the law; social security, basic needs, economic security and even the realization of environmental security and sustainability.

The interdependence of such security dimensions has been recognized. Military security in the sense of absence of conflict or control of violence can be viewed as essential to other forms of stability but, for instance, lack of justice in a political order may breed violence and hence, military insecurity. At last, it is important however to remind that Hobbesian

conception of political stability should inclusively be related to the political institutions defined as the state, but it can imply to relations and structures within the society in addition to the state.(Brons 2003). According to this consent theory this study explains how foreign intervention in Somalia implemented and stabilized the politics in Somalia.

2.2 Review of related literature

Since the end of the Cold War, the international community has on numerous occasions pondered or carried out armed interventions within sovereign states to address humanitarian contingencies such as genocide or severe civil conflicts. Despite good intentions, interstate interventions rarely succeed in establishing permanent solutions to conflicts and humanitarian crises within states (Regan, 2000).

Despite international norms of non-intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states, external interventions are by no means a new phenomenon in international politics. The end of the Cold War, however, appears to have fundamentally changed the motivations for interventions in other states. Where states traditionally have intervened in the affairs of other states to defend either their strategic or private interests, humanitarian concerns, such as preventing human suffering in severe civil wars, have increasingly become cited as a rationale for involvement in other states (e.g. Kosovo, Bosnia, East Timor, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Somalia). Interventions in the domestic affairs of failed states are often regarded as acceptable under international law if they are designed to address human rights violations and human suffering (Hermann and Kegley 2001).

In Somalia, the intervening forces quickly became engulfed in factional violence instead of facilitating conflict resolution and management efforts based on traditional inter-clan mechanisms. The role of the USA was even more counterproductive, as they clearly took sides against the clan of Aideed (also spelled Aydid) in the second part of 1993. Given the structure of the Somali clan system, the biased line at the outset was highly detrimental to achieving cooperation between clans and local factions. In the last phase of the intervention (UNOSOM II), the United States refused to recognize Aideed as a local leader, but instead tried to arrest him for his role in the death of 24 Pakistani UN peace-keepers. The targeting of Aideed generated increasing hostility to the intervention forces, which reached a climax on 3 October 1993 with the death of 18 Americans and hundreds of Somalis (Farah 2003).

The International Day of Peace which was established by a U.N. resolution in 1982, and is marked every year on September 21, is a global event whose activities are significant in highlighting the worldwide efforts towards political stability and peace building.

This day is however more relevant to the continent of Africa where most conflicts have taken place, with some running into decades, with limited solutions. Therefore seen from the perspective of political instability and as a “drifting continent”, many questions come up, which demand more than just simple answers, or repeated mythical notions about Africa’s problems, as purely inherent in the African way of doing things, That there are problems in Africa for several decades even after many countries in the continent went through transitions from colonialism to independence, is not a deniable fact. However the African situation is not as bleak as portrayed in the media or by Africanists. In terms of political instability in Africa, it is also undeniable that the continent has had some difficult moments during the last fifty years or so. But what is still unexplained in the many analyses that have been looking at events in Africa is the fact that in almost all the cases of political instability in Africa, it is evident that the major problem is leadership. In this context, Africa has seen its freedom heroes turn into dictators, while plunder of natural resources, politics of exclusion and deprivation to tilt the balance of power continues to dominate the public sphere. Moreover, these problems have been pointed out and fought gallantly by ordinary Africans who have over the years, expressed their discontent with regimes imposed upon them, through the complicity of the international community (Bermeo 1999).

Political instability in Africa may owe much of its cause to internal factors, however the interpenetration of internal and external factors especially geo-political and economic interests of the international community constantly play a significant role in undermining the very processes and institutions that are expected to nurture democracy and to instil a sense of stability for societal development in Africa. In combination to such factors as unequal development, poverty, disease, violence and the manipulative tendencies of the local elite, political and economic stability in Africa is constantly under threat. This threat is however not emanating from within the continent but from external interests whose thirst for African resources, continue to shape the dynamics in areas related to governance (Lindsey2004).

Between December 2006 and January 2009, the Ethiopian troops were deployed in Somalia’s territory. The explanation for this military operation given by the Ethiopian government was

the fight against terrorism, in order to face the Jihad declared by the UIC towards Ethiopia in 2006. Somehow, this showed that the stability of the region can be precarious given the difficulties of some of its states, but simultaneously this intervention seemed to reflect why Ethiopia is often pointed by the international community as the core regional country on which the equilibrium of the Horn of Africa depends. Nevertheless, different factors suggest that it may be necessary to look farther to understand the regional setting in 2006. Some researchers have pointed that the connections of the Somalia radicals with the international terrorist networks is not self evident. While at the same time the assumed involvement of some actors (especially the United States) is not so evident; these reasons, among others, suggests a more complex scenario than the one that appears at first sight (Elsa 2010).

Given the implication of multiple actors in the conflict in Somalia whose interests affect the Ethiopian politics, and the delicate local and international context, the aim of this work is to Understand how different political issues and areas may be intertwined and affected the decision to realize the operation. The involvement of Ethiopia in Somalia in 2006 has to be Considered from a broader perspective, in time and space, in order to understand how the threats coming from Somalia were appreciated by the Ethiopian as compelling, and motivated their military deployment, labelled sometimes as a peacekeeping operation (Elsa 2010).

The NATO member States participating in the raids stated that the armed intervention took place within the framework of the resolutions adopted by the SC on Kosovo. Both Resolution 1199 (1998) and Resolution 1203 (1998) define the situation in Kosovo as "a threat to peace". But neither authorise the use of force. The warning contained in Resolution 1199, which states that the SC, in case of breach by the Serbs, would "consider further action and additional measures to maintain or restore peace and stability in the region can evidently not be considered an authorisation. In diplomatic language, in fact to consider is a rather weak expression and not an equivalent of to take measures (Natalino 1999).

On April 13, 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, issued a report entitled "The Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa. The report emphasized the important role democracy plays in fostering "an environment where peace and development can flourish." Annan highlighted the need to strengthen and reinforce the ability of African countries to operate peacekeeping

missions and carry out forceful actions within a framework of regional or sub regional initiatives (Emily et al 1998).

2.3 Foreign intervention in Somalia.

First US troops landed in Mogadishu on 9 December, Chairman Powell and the Commander in Chief, US Central Command, General Joseph Hoar, sought to limit their mission, withdraw combat units as soon as possible, and quickly transfer responsibility from the US-led Unified Task Force (UNITAF) to the UN-led Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM). Although UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali wanted UNITAF to disarm all factions throughout the country, Powell and Hoar ensured that UNITAF remained focused on its foreign mission. Disarmament was enforced simply to the extent that, within UNITAF's area of operations, heavy weapons were permitted only in small, clearly defined cantonment areas. The US military opposed having UNITAF completely disarms the population. This undertaking appeared totally unrealistic because a Somali clan felt safe only if its members were heavily armed (John & Robert 1995).

Somalia have to contend with capable and determined Islamist-inspired insurgencies that have exploited centre-periphery political tensions, chronic crises, weak governance, internationally linked organized criminal networks, banditry and lawlessness. In Somalia, African Union-led peace support operations have been a central pillar in the political and security stabilization efforts. The new prominence of the African Union as a peace and security actor, together with regional bodies such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in the Somalia context, in the context of the UN intervention brigade in the Somalia is indicative of the emergence of stronger stability and security capacities over the almost decade as a result of, amongst others, international support for African initiatives such as the African Standby Force. (Boutellis et al 2013).

By May 2006, the situation was radically different, as the ICU had recently been engaged by the Alliance for the Restoration of Peace and Counter-Terrorism or ARPCT and was fighting for control of Mogadishu in the Second Battle of Mogadishu. By June, they had established control of the capital. Fighting began to spread to other parts of the nation as the ICU gained ground. Plans for IGASOM continued, though by July there were indications of opposition from the ICU, who saw the initiative as a US-backed, Western means to curb the growth of their Islamic movement. Until December 2006, the UN Security Council had imposed an

arms embargo on the group, but the embargo was partially lifted and a mandate for IGASOM issued on 6 December 2006 for six months, (Kenneth 2008)

On December 24th, 2006, Ethiopian troops moved deep into Somali territory, aiming to oust the Islamic Courts in power in Somalia at the time. The Ethiopian Prime Minister, Meles Zenawi, claimed that the rule of the Union of Islamic Courts posed a threat to both the stability of Somalia and the safety of his government in Ethiopia. Zenawi claimed that with the proper use of conventional force, his Ethiopian troops could disband the UIC and their militants within two to three weeks. However, the situation spiralled into a long, costly guerilla conflict that many have compared to U.S. involvement in Iraq. To that day, Ethiopia's intervention in Somalia places a huge burden on the economy and peoples of Ethiopia. While Zenawi justifies the incursion as a preventive strike aimed at keeping Somalia from becoming a politically unstable "pariah" state, Ethiopia is itself threatened by myriad internal economic, social, and political problems, making any incursion into another nation impractical. Immediate Ethiopian withdrawal, in favour of a more multilateral course of action, is the most practical and effective policy for Somali stability (Makinda 2007).

The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) is an active, regional peacekeeping mission operated by the African Union with the approval of the United Nations in Somalia. It is mandated to support transitional governmental structures, implement a national security plan, train the Somali security forces, and to assist in creating a secure environment for the delivery of foreign aid. As part of its duties, AMISOM also supports the Federal Government of Somalia's forces in their battle against Al-Shabaab militants (Joyce 2009).

AMISOM's UN mandate was extended for an additional six months in August 2008 by UNSCR 1831. AMISOM's mandate has been extended each period that it has been up for review. It is currently set to be reviewed again on 28 February 2014, following the adoption of UNSC Resolution 2093. AMISOM replaced and subsumed the IGAD Peace Support Mission in Somalia (IGASOM), which was a proposed Intergovernmental Authority on Development protection and training mission to Somalia approved by the African Union on September 14, 2006. IGASOM was also approved by the United Nations Security Council on December 6, 2006. (UNPOS 2009)

IGASOM was expected to eventually reach 8,000 troops, with an expected cost of \$335 million for the first year. According to UN Security Council Resolution 1725, states

bordering Somalia would not be eligible to deploy troops under IGASOM. The remaining (non-bordering) IGAD member nations include Sudan, Eritrea, and Uganda. Because of the objection of the burden falling on these three nations alone (and the rivalry between Ethiopia and Eritrea), the mission was expanded to include other Member States of the African Union, (Abukar 2009).

AMISOM was a different composition. As proposed, it is to comprise an initial 3 battalions, growing to a total of 9 battalions of 850 troops each, which would serve for an initial stabilization period of 6 months. The mission was to be modelled after the African Union Mission in Burundi (AMIB).

On December 23, 2006, the fate and feasibility of IGASOM remained uncertain, though US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice met with Ugandan Foreign Minister Sam Kutesa to obtain assurances and emphasize plans to deploy IGASOM early in 2007, (UN, Somali assistance strategy, 2007). On January 1, 2007, after the defeat of the ICU in various battles in December 2006, Uganda again renewed its pledge of a battalion of troops. Between Uganda and Nigeria (which is a Member State of the African Union, but not of IGAD), there was a pledge of a total of 8,000 peacekeepers.(UN, Somali assistance strategy, 2007).

The defeat of the Islamic Courts Union in December 2006 – January 2007 the international community began to gather both fiscal commitments as well as military forces for the mission. Nations of the African Union (AU) outside the IGAD community were drawn on to provide support. On January 17, 2007, the US ambassador to Kenya, Michael Ranneberger, said the US pledged \$40 million to support the deployment of a peacekeeping force for Somalia. By January 20, the European Union followed with a pledge of 15 million Euros. On January 19, 2007 the mission was formally defined and approved by the African Union at the 69th meeting of the Peace and Security Council (Lupo 2009).

On February 16, 2007 Uganda announced it would deploy 1,500 well-seasoned troops as early as Saturday, February 17, 2007 under the command of Major General Levi Karuhanga. The troops had been training for two years in preparation for the mission. The Burundian troops were technically ready to go in early August 2007, but lack of equipment they come On December 23, 2007, an advance force of 100 Burundians was deployed and another 100 soldiers arrived on 2007-12-24. By late 2008, 1,700 Burundian soldiers were deployed to Mogadishu, (UN, Somali assistance strategy, 2007).

In October 2011, a coordinated operation between the Somali military and the Kenyan military began against the Al-Shabaab group of militants in southern Somalia. The mission is officially being led by the Somali army, with the Kenyan forces providing a support role. On 12 November, the Kenyan government agreed to reheat its forces under the AMISOM general command, and later announced in March 2012 that it would be sending 5,000 troops to join the coalition. Kenya and Ethiopia later joined as additional AU troop reinforcements to help the Somali authorities gradually expand their territorial control. (UNSC report meeting, July 2012)

In December 2013, the U.S. government established a military coordination cell in Mogadishu at the request of AMISOM and the Somali government. The unit consists of a small team of fewer than five advisers, including planners and communicators between AMISOM and the Somali authorities. It is intended to provide consultative and planning support to the allied forces in order to enhance their capacity and to promote peace and security throughout the country and wider region. (Ngoma 2010).

2.4 Foreign intervention and reconciliation of political stability in Somalia.

With the complete collapse of state institutions in 1991, Somalia represents one of the modern world's most protracted cases of statelessness. While the central and southern parts of the county are since affected by intermittent violent conflicts, northern Somalia has developed differently. In the northwest, the Republic of Somaliland declared independence in May 1991 and has gradually rebuilt its basic state structures. Although the new country has developed a modest capacity to govern and has continued along a path to full democratic transformation, it has not yet gained international recognition. In August 1998, Puntland was established as a semi-autonomous regional state in Somalia's northeastern region. Although Puntland has developed rudimentary governance structures, it does not strive for independence and is part of the newly announced Federal State of Somalia. In 2006, after a series of armed conflicts, another semi-autonomous region, the Galmudug State, was declared in an area comprising two regions at the southern border of Puntland (Cecilia & Emma 2008). In February 2000, IGAD approved a peace plan proposed by the government of Djibouti. In May 2000, the Somali Reconciliation Conference opened in Arta, Djibouti in which 400 delegates took part for several months of deliberation. The Arta process was boycotted by several powerful warlords, as well as the governments of Somaliland and Puntland. On August 13, 2000, participants agreed to the creation of a Transitional National Government

(TNG) and a Transitional National Assembly (TNA). On August 26, 2000, participants nominated Abdulqassim Salad Hassan as president of the TNG (Cecilia & Emma 2008).

Since October 2002, Somali political representatives have been engaged in a national peace process meeting in Kenya sponsored by the regional organization IGAD. The purpose of the peace process (which at times has been called the "Eldoret" process, the "Mbagathi talks" and now simply the Somali national peace talks) has been three-fold to commit all parties to a cessation of hostilities, to produce discussion and agreement on key conflict issues dividing Somalia (known as "phase two" of the talks), and to broker a power-sharing deal as part of the creation of a Transitional Federal Government (TFG), which will succeed the now defunct Transitional National Government (Afyare & Barise, 2006).

Between 2002 and early 2004 the talks encountered several periods of crisis and impasse. Numerous, serious violations of the ceasefire occurred inside Somalia; political leaders demonstrated very little interest in resolving conflict issues in the "phase two" portion of the talks; disputes over who had the right to represent whom plagued the proceedings; regional mediators were accused of manipulating the talks to favour their Somali clients; and little consensus among the Somalis existed over fundamental issues such as the nature of the federal system proposed for the TFG. By early 2004, most observers presumed the talks were stillborn. But in May 2004, Ethiopia and Djibouti agreed to place concerted pressure on the Somali participants, jump starting the talks. Phase two of the talks were declared over despite the fact that none of the conflict issues had been resolved and the phase three, power sharing proceedings were initiated. The system of representation in the transitional parliament is based on the "4.5 formula" which enshrines proportional representation by clan (four major families each have 61 seats, while minority groups control the remaining 31 seats).

Representatives of the clans comprised of politicians, militia leaders, regional authorities, traditional elders, and civil society members met in separate clan caucuses to allocate seats by sub-clan, and then to select specific Members of Parliament to represent each sub-clan. By August 2004 they succeeded in naming a 275 member parliament. At the time of this writing, negotiations are under way to select top members of the cabinet President, Prime Minister, and other cabinet positions as the final step in forming a transitional government. As with the parliament, the top positions in the executive branch will be allocated along clan lines (Adam 2009)

Numerous peace and reconciliation efforts were made between 1990 and 2004, both within and outside of Somalia. High-level international conferences in Djibouti (1991), Addis Ababa (1993), Cairo (1997) and Eldoret (2002) resulted in renewed agreements and governments, each failing subsequently. Concurrently, Somaliland in the northwest (1991), Puntland in the northeast and to a lesser extent Jubaland in the southwest (both in 1998) proclaimed their independence and generally did not recognise new governments of unity. The lack of consensus and continuous fighting between the different clans undermined unification and accelerated the unfolding humanitarian crisis (Adam2009)

In 2004 the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) was established following a two-year peace process, hosted by the government of Kenya and brokered by the Eastern African 'Intergovernmental Authority on Development' (IGAD). More successful than its predecessors, the TFG attempted to reinstate governmental and juridical institutions and gained short-lived popular support. Its tasks to restore order and bring peace to this troubled country have yet not to be accomplished. The TFG also proved to be a fragile alliance, prone to internal strives and clan interests. Although it enjoys international support from the United Nations, the African Union (AU), the IGAD and a number of (especially Western) nations, politically, the TFG struggles for national recognition and physical control over Somali territories (Gundel 2006).

In June 2008, UN backed ceasefire and power-sharing agreement was brokered between the TFG and the ICU in exile, called the Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia (ARS). Members of the ARS became part of the TFG almost doubling the number of members of the transitional parliament and its leader, Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed, became President of the TFG in January 2009. These moves brought a more equal balance among the clan representatives in the TFG, even though size and diversity of the TFG restricted its effectiveness. In order for the transitional government to gain legitimacy, the greatest political challenge the new president is faced is to reconcile with local clans as well as with the semi-autonomous states of Somaliland and Puntland. Meanwhile, the main security threat to the TFG had shifted from the ICU to other radical movements (Menkhaus 2010).

2.5 Foreign intervention and infrastructural development

Four years after entering the new democratic dispensation in 1994, South Africa led the invasion of Lesotho in 1998, as it was declared at the time, under the banner of the Southern

African Development Community (SADC). South Africa claimed that the armed intervention was sanctioned by the SADC and that it was aimed at ³promoting democracy and stability, this was in the aftermath of the highly disputed March 1998 parliamentary elections. Botswana assisted in this undertaking and there were no other SADC member countries involved (Makoa 1999).

According to Makoa 1999 this intervention South Africa and Botswana succeed to solve political instability in Lesotho and improve social services in Lesotho such as water supply and national water supply management.

The United Nations Mission in Kosovo, infrastructure adds arms and legs to strategies aimed at winning hearts and minds. Infrastructure is fundamental to moving popular support away from pre-war or during conflict loyalties and to moving spoilers in favour of post-war political objectives, infrastructure developments are implemented after foreign intervention the countries such as Afghanistan, Kosovo, and Sri Lanka these infrastructure developments include Assessment, Strategy planning, coordination, Building nation, legitimacy Project execution and Transition of completed projects to nation control (Mott 2005).

The military aspect, as dangerous as it was, was just the prelude to the hard part. Rather, success for an intervention in a collapsed state is the creation of viable political, economic, judicial, and security structures what I will refer to as political stability. In other words, the domestic political structures that emerge after an intervention need to be sufficiently robust to allow for the withdrawal of international military forces without the country disintegrating once again (Mott 2005).

For the last three decades the Somali people have experienced multi-layered political, economic, and religious conflicts. A legitimate and Somali-owned constitution would help address or contain many of these problems. However, UN has approached and controlled the constitution-making process of the country. The process is fundamentally prescribed context-appropriate institutions that are necessary for building durable peace and a functioning state in Somalia. UNPOS, which has led and funded the constitution-making process, realized that another way of adopting the constitution was needed. The SRSG at the time, Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah, proposed that Somalia's Parliament could provisionally adopt the constitution so

that UNPOS enabled Somalia's institutional development and state building that is essential for functioning government (Elmi 2012).

After AMISOMS presence in Somalia and supported UNPOS the since 2007 the infrastructure development in Mogadishu Somalia had changed many Somali diasporas returned the country and implemented development projects such building of international hotels and small industries by getting a chance the political stability created by AMISOM and UNPOS in Mogadishu Somalia so this intervention of AMISOM and UNPOS created view infrastructure developments in Mogadishu Somalia, those developments include transportation developments such as roads construction and more than two international flights in Mogadishu Somalia and well functioning seaport and airport(Elmi 2012).

2.6 Identifying the gaps

Based on the reviewed literature, the following gaps were identified and filled by the researcher. Many of the reviewed researches were based on the experiences of security and foreign interest of the intervening countries and those researches are generally different from those of Somalia. For those who made studies in Somalia, some of the studies were carried out in study populations of NGO and international agencies so that this study population is based on politicians and traditional leaders those involved the political situations in Mogadishu Somalia. Though the literature review talked about foreign intervention and security but it did not talk about the foreign intervention and political stability in Mogadishu Somalia. Therefore, based on the related studies, the researcher succumbs to the conclusion that the previous studies were carried out from different perspectives and in different geographical environments; this study was conducted in Mogadishu Somalia.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This methodology chapter serves to describe the research design and research method. This chapter outlines and discusses the different methods and procedures to be used in this research work.

3.1 Research design

This study followed a descriptive research design and used to describe, the nature of the study problem. It was descriptive in that it described the characteristics of respondents. The descriptive design was used to determine how foreign intervention stabilized the political situation in Mogadishu Somalia. It was cross-sectional in that data was collected from all respondents at the same time.

3.2 Research Population

Mogadishu was the place where last Somali government election takes place were traditional leaders and politicians gathered to establish new government and the research population was 450 according to UNPOS 2012 and has target population was selected and it was 220 population, these were sought from different members of the community, including Politicians and traditional leaders. The research employed purposive sampling techniques. The major purpose for this was to ensure that precise information from the respondents which won't be easy to allocate them and yet they are crucial for the study. Furthermore the purposive sampling is important because selected informants are selected based on a great deal of knowledge about the subject under study and the desire of the researcher.

3.3 Sample size

This research was carried out in Mogadishu, Somalia, because it is the capital Somalia and it was instability more than two decade. There is formula used to arrive at a sample size. This research will utilize the Slovene's formula in determining Sample Size for Research Activities. The formula used for these calculations was: *Slovene's formula*

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(0.05)^2} = \frac{220}{1 + 220(0.05)^2} = \frac{220}{1 + 220 \times 0.0025} = \frac{220}{1 + 0.55} = \frac{220}{1.55}$$

$$n = 141.9$$

$$n = 142$$

Population		Sample
Politian's	150	42
Traditional leaders	300	100
Total	450	142

3.4 Sampling Procedures

All sampling schemes fall into two classes: (probability sampling) schemes and (non-probability sampling) schemes, So deciding on the sampling scheme depend on the population of the study, so that this study population is good at non probability sampling scheme because the exact number of the population is unknown and was described by their characteristics. The primary consideration in purposive sampling is your judgement as to who can provide the best information to achieve the objectives of your study. As a researcher only go to those people who in your opinion are likely to have the required information and be willing to share it with you. This type of sampling is extremely useful when you want to construct a historical reality, describe a phenomenon or develop something about which only a little is known. This sampling strategy is more common in qualitative research, but when you use it in quantitative research you select a predetermined number of people who, in your judgement, are best positioned to provide you the needed information for your study Purposive sampling procedure will be used in this study to gather the information from the questionnaires that will be provided to the respondents because this method is used when the exact number of the population is unknown and the researcher decides who include the study.

3.5 Research instruments

3.5.1 Questionnaire

This study used three sets of researcher made questionnaire to collect data. The first questionnaire was the face sheet and this was used to collect data on profile of respondents.

The second part of the questionnaire was on AMISOM and UN political office in Somalia (UNPOS) contributions on political stability in Mogadishu Somalia, The third part of the questionnaire was on foreign contribution towards infrastructure development in Mogadishu Somalia and the fourth party was on contribution of foreign actors in political reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia.

All the questions were based on a four point liker scale (1= strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=agree and 4=strongly agree).

3.5.2 Documentary review

The researcher also gathered information from other related literature from various documentations concerning the study topic which was used in the research.

3.6 Validity and Reliability of the research instruments of

3.6.1 Validity

The researcher ensured content validity of the questionnaire by constructing items that were in conformity with the study conceptual framework. Questionnaire pre-tested were carried out to identify and eliminate those questions that could pose problems. Inputs were obtained from human resource experts and senior lecturers in the field in College of Higher Degrees and Research of Kampala International University who calculated the relevance and clarity of items in the instrument. Content validity index (CVI) was calculated using the formula:

$$CVI = \frac{n}{N}$$

Where N represents total Number of items (questionnaires) and n represent Number of items declared valid in the questionnaire. The Validity index of 0.75 was ascertained showing the instruments valid.

3.6.2 Reliability

Reliability of the instrument on multi-items variables was tested using reliability statistics. It was very consistent and realistic. The instruments were finally checked for accuracy, consistency and completeness using Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient (Sikaran, 2003). The instrument had a high degree of reliability, with all Cronbach's Alpha coefficients for all items tested. The standardized Cronbach's alpha can be defined as;

$$\alpha_{\text{standardized}} = \frac{K\bar{r}}{(1 + (K - 1)\bar{r})}$$

Where K is as above and \bar{r} the mean of the $K(K - 1)/2$ non-redundant correlation coefficients (i.e., the mean of an upper triangular, or lower triangular, correlation matrix).

3.7 Data Gathering Procedures

Data gathering procedures was divided into three phases, these included; before, during and after. The researcher followed these phases to reach to the conclusion of the data gathering procedures.

Before, before the research, the researcher was required to get an introductory letter from the college of higher degrees and research. After this letter, the researcher was required to present this letter to the field officials before carrying out the data gathering.

During; in the process of collecting data, the researcher educated the respondents about the research and also inform them about the future use, benefits and outcomes of the research report. This was done by the researcher with the help of three people by distributing the questionnaires to the respondents.

After; after collecting the data from the field research the analysis process and presentation emerged. The researcher made sure he collects all the questionnaires from the respondents since the questionnaires were vital in data analysis procedures and presentation.

3.8 Data Analysis

The researcher employed both qualitative and quantitative techniques of data analysis to analyze data that were collected from the field. Qualitative techniques of data analysis was employed by documentary review of carrying out the research from there, On the other hand, quantitative techniques of data analysis involved the use of descriptive statistics. This enabled the researcher to derive meaningful description of scores or measures using descriptive indices or statistics.

Frequency distribution and percentage were used to analyze data on profile of respondents, means and ranking was used to analyse questions, based on these means and ranking of items in tables, suitable recommendations were made. The following mean range and descriptions were used to interpret the responses by using the statistical package of social science (SPSS):

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Strongly agree	Very satisfactory
2.51-3.25	Agree	Satisfactory
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Unsatisfactory
1.00-1.75	Strongly disagree	Very unsatisfactory

3.9 Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations whereby, the researcher was gone beyond the formal procedures of obtaining permission from the local and national leaders and the participants, other phases of this process include the formulation of the research problem, the design of the research and the collection of the data and the reporting of findings. An effort was made to ensure that questions, which could have been psychologically, and emotionally stressing are minimized.

The researcher obtained an introductory letter from the University that was taken to the respective authorities to seek permission to conduct the study. Before administering questionnaires, respondents were informed about the research objectives, benefits and how the research findings are to be disseminated so that they were made well-grounded decisions and they participated.

An effort was made to inform the participants that confidentiality will be observed when reporting the findings as well, for example, the use of names in the final report were avoided

except with the consent of the respondents. All the raw data, code sheets, questionnaires and was handled with maximum confidentiality.

3.10 Limitations of research

Through this research, the researcher claims an allowable 5% margin of error in view of the following anticipated threats to validity with relevance to this study. The study were the following limitations:

Extraneous variables: This will be beyond the researcher's control such as respondents' honesty is uncontrolled setting of the study.

Language barrier: There was a little language barrier that came across the study and researcher solved to translate the questionnaire into Somali language.

Attrition: it was a great fear the all questionnaires cannot return after administered and all questionnaires retrieved back accurately.

Meetings to politicians were so difficult although the researcher succeed to meet target politicians of the research respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATIONS, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the research findings as interpreted into tables and figures, in line with objectives of the study.

4.1 Demographic background

This section presents the demographic profile of the respondents such as gender age, educational background and years living in Mogadishu Somalia.

Table 4.1: Summary of the Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender:		64.8
Male	92	
Female	50	35.2
Total	142	100
Age:		
20-39	22	15.5
40-59	50	35.2
60 and above	70	49.2
Total	142	100
Education Level:		
Diploma	40	28.2
Degree	60	42.3
Master	31	21.8
PhD	11	7.7
Total	142	100
Number of years in Mogadishu		
1 -10Year	22	15.5
11-20 Years	30	21.1
21-30Years	50	35.2
40 and above	40	28.2
Total	142	100

Source: Primary Data 2014

Table 4.1 presents the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of gender, age, level of education, and numbers of years living in Mogadishu. Males were 92 (64.8%) and females were 50 (35.2%). This implies that males dominated the sample as evidenced in their large numbers in the studied population.

Out of the 142 respondents involved in the study 22 (15.5%) were between 20 and 30 years of age, 50 (35.2%) were between the age of 40-59 and 70 (49.2) were in the age of 60 years and above. This implies that most of the respondents were in the age of 60 and above and the ages of 40-59, and the minority were in the age of 40-60 years.

Out of the 142 respondents, 40 (28.2%) were holders of Diploma in secondary education, 60 (42.3%) had attained degree in various fields, 31 (21.8%) had masters degree in various field and 11 (7.7%) only had attained PhDs. The study findings showed that majority of the respondents had attained Bachelor's degrees in various fields.

In the field of the duration living in Somalia, 22 (15.5%) had spent 10year in Mogadishu and had worked with various organizations, 30 (21.1%) had stayed in Mogadishu for at 20 years, whereas 50 (35.2%) had spent more 30 years in the capital of Mogadishu and 40(28.2) were living in Mogadishu over 40 years. therefore these respondents had vast knowledge on the foreign intervention policies and how they have influenced the country's activities, therefore it was concluded that most of the respondents had incredible understanding of the research topic and were able to provide ample information pertaining to the research questionnaire.

4.2 The Contributions of AMISOM and UNPOS to political stability in Mogadishu

In this section, the respondents offered their view on the contributions of AMISOM in ensuring political stability in Mogadishu Somalia.

Table 4.2:

INDICATOR	MEAN	INTERPRETATION	RANK
AMISOM'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO POLITICAL STABILITY			
Stabilized the government	3.2	Satisfactory	3
Elimination of militant groups	3.1	Satisfactory	3
Created an environment of peace	3.0	Satisfactory	3
Enabled effective distribution of aid	3.0	Satisfactory	3
Created the unity of forces from different countries	3.5	Satisfactory	4
Establishment of security apparatus in the country	3.1	Satisfactory	3
Establishment of the national army	4.0	Very Satisfactory	4
Establishment of the police force created conducive atmosphere for the establishment of a constitution.	3.1	Satisfactory	3
Reduced emigration	2.5	unsatisfactory	2
Brought law and order	3.0	Satisfactory	3
Total average mean	2.75	Satisfactory	

Source: Research Data 2014

Mean range	Response range	Interpretation
3.26 - 4.00	strongly agree	Very satisfactory
2.51 - 3.25	Agree	Satisfactory
1.76 - 2.50	Disagree	Unsatisfactory
1.00 - 1.75	strongly disagree	Very unsatisfactory

Table 4.2 shows the response acquired from the research findings, according to the respondents, majority of them were satisfied with AMISOM's operations and responsiveness to the political stability in Mogadishu the average mean of the respondent's answer shows 2.75 which is satisfactory. Somali's have been living in the harshest political instability of conditions for over two decades. Consecutive years of conflict have resulted in repeated destruction of national armies and police forces that the respondents answer shows that AMISOM and UN political office in Somalia created situation of government stabilities, While, in 2012, Somalia saw positive movement in terms of politics, Constitution significantly passed by Somali parliament and traditional elders appointed parliament members before they vote the constitution for yes. On 10 September, 2012, a new Somali Parliament selected Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, as President of the Federal Republic of Somalia. A Prime Minister and Cabinet are in place. The Government's area of influence has expanded through the operations of the African Union Peacekeeping force (AMISOM) and the Somali National Armed Forces.

4.3 Contribution of foreign intervention in a form of reconciliation in Mogadishu

Table 4.3: stability

INDICATOR	MEAN	INTERPRETATION	RANK
RECONCILIATIONS BROUGHT BY FOREIGN ACTORS AMISOM AND UN IN SOMALIA			
Decreased militant groups who was competing through dialogue	3.0	Satisfactory	3
Decreased hatred of locals towards each other	2.9	Satisfactory	3
Relieved attacks of militants on government officials	2.6	Satisfactory	3
Reduced many deaths and destruction of properties through political reconciliation	3.1	Satisfactory	3
Promote cultural norms of the local people to establish environment of reconciliation	3.1	Satisfactory	3
Resolved clan conflicts between the locals by making peace building initiatives	4.0	Very satisfactory	4
They stopped radicalization of sections of the society that cause instability.	3.0	Satisfactory	3
Total average mean	3.18	Satisfactory	

Source: Field data 2014

Mean range	Response range	Interpretation
3.26 - 4.00	strongly agree	Very satisfactory
2.51 - 3.25	Agree	Satisfactory
1.76 - 2.50	Disagree	Unsatisfactory
1.00 - 1.75	strongly disagree	Very unsatisfactory

Foreign contribution towards reconciliation in political situation in Somalia has satisfied the respondents were offered seven questions to measure this objective these questions mostly get answers of satisfactory which produced average mean of 3.18 which means satisfactory.

Another hand each question has almost means of 3 that respondents agree satisfactorily items administered them that indicate foreigners especially AMISOM and UNPOS did effective political reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia who degreased militant groups those fight political interests in Mogadishu Somalia.

These foreigners particularly AMISOM and UNPOS did very important political reconciliation steps as shown the above means of questions offered and average means that respondents agree satisfactory in that political reconciliation did by foreign actors.

AMISOM peacekeeping forces reduced attacks of militants in government officials and institutions by stopping radicalization of local people and created environment of reconciliation.

4.4 The contribution of foreign intervention in form infrastructure development on political stability

Table 4:4

INDICATOR	MEAN	INTERPRETATION	RANK
CONTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN A FORM OF RECONCILIATION TO THE POLITICAL STABILITY			
protect key financial places and developed effective working of it	3.18	Very Satisfactory	4
plemented public hospitals that benefit for civilians	3.04	Satisfactory	3
protect local civilian those invest in Mogadishu actively	3.05	Satisfactory	3
protecting many government institutions spread the	3.28	Very Satisfactory	3
able working conditions that suitable for development	3.02	Satisfactory	3
promote security that attract foreign investors	3.15	satisfactory	3
create chance of foreign countries give donor of construction.	2.06	Satisfactory	3
Overall average mean	2.96	Satisfactory	

Source: Field data 2014

Mean range	Response range	Interpretation
3.26 - 4.00	strongly agree	Very satisfactory
2.51 - 3.25	Agree	Satisfactory
1.76 - 2.50	Disagree	Unsatisfactory
1.00 - 1.75	strongly disagree	Very unsatisfactory

This studies third objective investigated the contribution of foreign to infrastructure development in political stability in Mogadishu Somalia the respondents of the study was offered questions that observing weather they agree or disagree and statistical results of data analysis shows average mean of 2.96 which states that it is satisfactory.

Respondents mentioned that foreign intervention especially AMISOM and UNPOS improved the infrastructure developments in Mogadishu Somalia by creating stability situations in many important places and developed them such as Mogadishu seaport that work effectively and serve more than three million people live in Mogadishu and also these parties enabled working and protecting of Mogadishu airport that working effectively.

These parties AMISOM and UNPOS enabled many government institutions spread Mogadishu that offer public service to the people, AMISOM and UNPOS created public hospitals that serve vulnerable people such as internally displaced peoples.

AMISOM and UNPOS created chance of foreign countries give donor of reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia such as Turkish donor to reconstruct in Mogadishu roads and government buildings and other countries those built defence ministry building in Mogadishu Somalia.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussions, conclusions, recommendations and suggested areas that need further research.

5.1 DISCUSSION

This study was set to investigate the foreign intervention and political stability in Mogadishu Somalia. It was guided by three specific objectives which consist of i) the contribution of AMISOM to political stability in Mogadishu? ii) the contribution of foreign intervention in form infrastructure development on political stability in Mogadishu and iii) To assess the contribution of foreign intervention in a form of reconciliation to the political stability.

The findings of the study indicates that first objective data analysis using means connoted that the AMISOM's contribution to the political stability in Mogadishu was rated satisfactory on average and this was indicated by the average mean (mean=2.75), implying that AMISOM stabilized the political situation in Mogadishu Somalia. This findings is in lined with (Osman Mentes & Robert Hagerty 2011) those stated international community is often challenged with stabilizing failing states that are incapable of providing security, health, food and water to their citizens. These states may also provide safe havens for terrorists and other groups that become threats to global security. The international community establishes complex missions with both a "soft approach" of providing only foreign aid and a stronger version that exercises binding power over local stakeholders and So that missions with binding power are more successful.

The civilian staff of AMISOM has been operating from Nairobi, Kenya since 2008 due to the security situation in Mogadishu, Somalia. Since the beginning of 2011 AMISOM and TFG has taken control over several strategic places in Mogadishu after several offensives against Al-Shabaab. With the expanded control over the capital AMISOM on 16 May 2011 moved the civil staff and police officers to Mogadishu (USCR 2013).

the contribution of the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) to lasting peace and stability in Somalia, noting its important role in improving the security situation in Mogadishu particularly in the military and policing roles and the Federal Government of Somalia, with the support of AMISOM and international partners, to consolidate security and

establish the rule of law in areas secured by AMISOM and the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, and building sustainable, legitimate and representative local governance and security structures in both Mogadishu and areas recovered from Al-Shabaab control, encouraging all relevant authorities to uphold high standards in resource management, and reiterating the need for rapid and increased United Nations support to the Federal Government of Somalia in these areas (USCR 2012).

As AMISOM and Transitional Federal Government forces open up more secure space for the peace process, it has become possible for the Special Representative to pursue much of his good offices directly in-country. In this connection, the Special Representative relocated his office to Mogadishu. Following a concept employed by the Organization in other non-permissive environments, UNPOS will henceforth operate from a main forward headquarters in Mogadishu, while retaining a rear base in Nairobi, until security and logistical conditions permit the relocation of the entire office to Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia. The efforts of the African Union, AMISOM troops-contributed countries and the countries of the region in developing a comprehensive strategic concept for AMISOM together with the United Nations. This joint process by the African Union and the United Nations has been an exemplary model of collaboration between the two organizations under the leadership of the African Union (Kathryn 2012).

An expanded AMISOM is critical to seizing the present moment of opportunity. It represents a chance to support the Transitional Federal Government in extending its authority across a wider area of southern and central Somalia. It offers the Somali leadership the chance to reach out to the population in those areas, at precisely the moment when important decisions must be made about the constitution and the political future of the country in line with the road map. An expanded AMISOM also represents the best opportunity to significantly degrade the military capability of Al-Shabaab in southern and central Somalia and to limit the Threats it poses to the country and the sub region, while preventing their relocation to other parts of Somalia ((Alessandro2012).

The second objective findings of the study analysed foreign contribution to the infrastructure development in Mogadishu Somalia's political stability main focus on AMISOM and UN political office in Somalia, the findings indicated that these actors brought some infrastructure developments especially providing of health services in Mogadishu Somalia

civilians. These groups developed effective working of the key infrastructure development places such as airport and seaport although those places working since the takeover of Islamic courts union in Mogadishu in 2006 after the presence of AMISOM and UN political office in Somalia working effectively is more developed.

The average mean of research questions respondent's shows that AMISOM and UNPOS contributed infrastructure development in Mogadishu Somalia, the average mean of the respondents answer shows **2.96** which means satisfactory.

This finding is consistent with (Richard B, 2011) Richard's findings stated that AMISOM contributed Mogadishu Somalia some infrastructure developments such protecting and improvements of seaports and airport in Mogadishu, implementing of public hospitals that assist vulnerable people and creating of situation of recovery.

In my experience in Mogadishu i remember in 2010 when I was in semester four of my degree all private institutions such hospitals and universities shift and operate AMISOM secure places of Mogadishu such near seaport, airport, and government institutions.

According to Ahmed and Abdi 2006 the most recent and successful effort has been under the auspices of IGAD. The outcome of the 14th Somali Peace and Reconciliation Conference in Kenya led to a possible rebirth of the Republic of Somalia. In 2004, after two years of complicated negotiations, an internationally mediated peace and reconciliation conference in Kenya led to the formation of a Transitional Federal Parliament (TFP) and Transitional Federal Government (TFG) The conference elected 275 members of parliament and new transitional president, Colonel Abudullahi Yusuf.

After steps to finalize the transition were undertaken by the Transitional Federal Institutions (TFI), the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) together with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) initiated in 2011 a process to end the transition. It started with a series of high-level talks, which led to the development of a roadmap to end the transition in September 2011, signed by the main power players in southern and central Somalia, the president, the prime minister, the speaker of parliament and the leaders of the Ahlu Sunna wal Jamaa (ASWJ) militia, the Galmudug State and Puntland. Two further meetings in London in February 2012 and in Istanbul in June 2012 highlighted

the international commitment and pressure on the TFI to eventually finalize the transition after eight years. At a meeting of the signatories in Addis Ababa, on 23 May 2012, a timeline and the criteria for the final transition were eventually developed (Alessandro2012).

The interim period of the TFG officially ended in August 2012. Between May and September 2012, the United Nations initiated a formal basis to end the transitional period especially UN political office in Somalia assisted in the development of a new constitution and facilitated the formation of a federal government and parliament, moves which raised new hopes for a reconciliation and reconstruction process (Ted 2012).

The selection of the members of the Federal Parliament (FP) and in August 2012, equally the selection of the members of the federal parliament are based on the so-called 4.5 formula, which allocates an equal number of seats to the four major clans, and then half that number to smaller clans and minority groups(Ted 2012).

The third study objectives investigated the foreign interventions contribution to words political reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia that analysed this situation in mean connotation of the respondents, the average mean of questions mentioned 3.18 that interpreted satisfactorily because AMISOM and UN political office in Somalia led Mogadishu Somalia very effective political reconciliation that brought developments in Mogadishu and to establish federal government of Somalia in Mogadishu Somalia.

This finding is in lined with (Stephen Burgess 2013) this study investigated peace enforcement and state building in Somalia which highlighted that AMISOM paved the way political reconciliation that take place in Mogadishu Somalia, AMISOM and UN political office in Somalia enabled that Mogadishu host first presidential election after more than two decade of civil war and political instability.

According to Nur 2012 stabilisation is a process by which underlying tensions that might lead to resurgence in violence and a break down in law and order are managed and reduced, while efforts are made to support preconditions for successful longer term development which involves coordinated presence of military, police and civilian personnel responsible for a wider range of tasks ranging from security, governance, rule of law, political and economic development. Stabilisation has emerged as one of the most critically important aspects of international that the involvement in conflict and post conflict situations in Somalia. The

achievements of AMISOM are that it has helped in improving the security situation in Mogadishu Somalia and in the protection of the government officials and infrastructures. However, AMISOM mission has not been without challenges which need to be addressed in order to meet its mandates successfully as well as provide lessons for future peacekeeping missions by the African Union. Therefore there is need to enhance AMISOM participation in national reconciliation, in the provision of basic services and building effective national institutions.

AMISOM and UNPOS facilitated Coordinating with partners, including donors and other international actors, humanitarian agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and facilitating humanitarian aid and services delivery in Mogadishu Somalia which promote the development of Mogadishu Somalia in side of infrastructure developments such as health service delivery, donor coordination for developments and building of government institutions effectively (Tariku 2013).

5.2 Conclusion

From the findings of the study, the researcher concluded that majority of respondents in this sample were male 92 (64.8%) and other 50 (35.2%) were female, the age ranging between 22 (15.5%) were between 20 and 30 years of age, 50 (35.2%) were between the age of 40-59 and 70 (49.2) were in the age of 60 years and above. Out of the 142 respondents, 40 (28.2%) were holders of Diploma in secondary education, 60 (42.3%) had attained degree in various fields, 31 (21.8%) had masters degree in various field and 11 (7.7%) only had attained PhDs. The study findings showed that majority of the respondents had attained Bachelor's degrees in various fields.

In the objectives of the study investigated were tree and the first objective of the research findings shows that majority of the respondents were satisfied and the average mean of questions shows 2.75 which means satisfactory because AMISOM and UN political office in Somalia brought significant political stability in Mogadishu.

The second objective of the study examined the political reconciliations brought by these foreign actors and got average mean of 3.18 which stated satisfactory because that reconciliation pave the way Somali federal governments that now exist the country.

The third objective of the study also examined the infrastructure development brought by these actors and the respondents answered satisfactory because that measurement questions got average mean of 2.96 that study translated satisfactorily.

5.3 Recommendations

- 1 The researcher recommends that AMISOM “African Union peace keeping mission in Somalia” continues their mission in Somalia until the Somali forces can afford the security and stabilization in Mogadishu Somalia
- 2 The researcher recommends rapid progress on the Constitutional Review to continue political reconciliation of Somalia especially Mogadishu Somalia and promote democracy.
- 3 The researcher recommends all political parties to refrain from violence, and engage in political dialogue to resolve outstanding differences and UN and the African Union (AU) to monitor the situations.
- 4 The researcher recommends United Nations political office in Somalia to set plans the enable the destinations of 2016 fare and free elections expected to happen in Somalia especially the capital Mogadishu.
- 5 The researcher recommends the United Nations political office in Somalia plan reconciliation between Somali clans of their historic civil wars.
- 6 The researcher recommends AMISOM to promote democracy and the rule of law in Mogadishu which can bring stability in Mogadishu Somalia.

5.4 Areas for further research

The research does not guarantee that the study was completely done all situations of the research problem. By the way the scope of the study was limited in accordance with its specific objectives therefore, it is suggested a research covering the whole country be undertaken, and researchers and even students are encouraged to research on the following areas;

1. challenges facing foreign actors in political stabilization in Mogadishu Somalia.
2. Foreign intervention and political reconciliation practices in Mogadishu Somalia.
3. Foreign intervention and reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia.

4. To correlate the relationship between foreign intervention and political stability.

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Introduction letter



Ggaba Road - Kansanga
P. O. Box 20000, Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256-414-266913 / +256-414-267634
Fax: +256-414-501974. Cel: +256-706-251084
E-mail: admin@kiu.ac.ug
Website: www.kiu.ac.ug

**COLLEGE OF HIGHER DEGREES AND RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES**

July, 18th, 2014

**INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR HASSAN HASHI AWALE REG.NO.
MIR/39939/131/DF TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANISATION**

The above mentioned candidate is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Master's of International Relations and Diplomatic Studies.

He is currently conducting a field research for his dissertation entitled " **Foreign intervention and political stability in Mogadishu, Somalia**".

Your organization has been identified as valuable source of information pertaining to his research project. The purpose of this letter then is to request you to avail him with pertinent information he may need.

Any information shared with him will be used for academic purposes only and shall be kept with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Dr. E.S Kasenere
Deputy Principal, CHDR.

"Exploring the Heights"

RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

APPENDIX 1VA

FACE SHEET: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Please tick where appropriate

1. Gender.

Male

Female

2. Age

20-39 years

40-59 years.

60 and above years.

3. Number of years living in Somalia.

1-10 yrs.

11-20 yrs.

21-30 yrs.

40- above yrs.

4. Level of education.

Diploma

Degree

Master

PhD

APPENDIX 1V B

QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE THE CONTRIBUTION OF AMISOM TO THE POLITICAL STABILITY

Direction 1: Please write your rating on the space before each option which corresponds to your best choice in terms of **AMISOM** contribution in political stability. Kindly use the scoring system below:

Response mode	Rating	Description	Legend
Strongly agree	(4)	Agree with no doubt	SA
agree	(3)	Agree with doubt	A
Disagree	(2)	Disagree with doubt	D
Strongly disagree	(1)	Disagree with no doubt	SD

AMISOM and UNPOS Contributions to the political stability in Mogadishu

- 1. Stabilized the government
- 2. Elimination of militant groups
- 3. Created an environment of peace
- 4. Enabled effective distribution of aid
- 5. Created the unity of forces from different countries
- 6. Establishment of security apparatus in the country
- 7. Establishment of the national army
- 8 Establishment of the police force created conducive atmosphere for the establishment of a constitution.
- 9. Reduced emigration.
- 10. Brought law and order.

APPENDIX IV D

QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE THE FOREIGN INTERVENTION CONTRIBUTION IN RECONCILIATION

Direction 3: Please write your rating on the space before each option which corresponds to your best choice in terms of **reconciliation brought by foreign actors in Mogadishu Somalia**. Kindly use the scoring system below:

Response mode	Rating	Description	Legend
Strongly agree	(4)	Agree with no doubt	SA
agree	(3)	Agree with doubt	A
Disagree	(2)	Disagree with doubt	D
Strongly disagree	(1)	Disagree with no doubt	SD

Reconciliations brought by foreign actors AMISOM and UN in Somalia.

- ___ 1. Decreased militant groups who was competing through dialogue
- ___ 2. Decreased hatred of locals towards each other
- ___ 3. Alleviated attacks of militants on government officials
- ___ 4. Reduced many deaths and destruction of properties through political reconciliation
- ___ 5. Promote cultural norms of the local people to establish environment of reconciliation
- ___ 6. Solved clan conflicts between the locals by making peace building initiatives
- ___ 8. They stopped radicalization of sections of the society that cause instability.

APPENDIX IV D

QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE THE CONTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Direction 3: Please write your rating on the space before each option which corresponds to your best choice in terms of **infrastructure development brought by foreign actors in Mogadishu Somalia**. Kindly use the scoring system below:

Response mode	Rating	Description	Legend
Strongly agree	(4)	Agree with no doubt	SA
agree	(3)	Agree with doubt	A
Disagree	(2)	Disagree with doubt	D
Strongly disagree	(1)	Disagree with no doubt	SD

Infrastructure development brought by foreign actors in Somalia.

- 1. Protect key financial places and developed effective working of it
- 2. Implemented public hospitals that benefit for civilians
- 3. Protect local civilian those invest in Mogadishu effectively
- 4. Protecting many government institutions spread the city
- 5. Enable working conditions that suitable for development
- 6. Promote security that attract foreign investors
- 7. Create chance of foreign countries give donor of reconstruction

RESEARCHERS CURRICULUM VITAE

CURRICULUM VITAE	
Core Competencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good analytical, • Advanced advocacy, negotiation and consultation skills • Strong communication, interpersonal and team work skills, • Results Orientation/Commitment to Excellence, • Appropriate & Transparent Decision-Making, • Knowledge Sharing and Continuous Learning. <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Building and Managing Relationships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicating Information and Ideas,
Name	Hassan Hashi Awale
Nationality	Somali
Date of birth	1986
Sex	Male
Marital status	Single
Languages	English to Read, Write and Speak fluently Somali –Native
EMPLOYMENT RECORD	<p>Organization: jubba express and forex berue kampala uganda</p> <p>Job Title: internal control and cash flow</p>

management

Date: Oct 2012- Janaury 2014

Responsibilities:

My core responsibilities was Collecting and reporting cash flows and and head of forex department, adminstrative fun ctions such as Preparing monthly reports on situational analysis of profit and loss analysis for general manager.

These tasks include dealing with banks such as updating of foreign exchange rates.

Organization: Waya Arag company

Ttle: chief accountant

Date: Nov 2009- Dec 2011

Responsibilities:

This company was merchandise that buys and sells spare parts of vehicles my main tasks was stock pricing, cheif accountant and financial reporting, importing of goods and vehicles from the port by paying tax and plate number fees.

EDUCATION

Education Background

Now i am Parsuing Masters of Arts in international relations and diplomatic studies at Kampala International University-Uganda that i already concluded study and waiting for graduation.the expected graduation date will be on Nov 2014.

I did Postgraduate Diploma in accounting and finance at Uganda Institute of social work and community

development from January to Nov 2013.

I get my Bachelor degree of Science in Accounting, at SIMAD University, Mogadishu Somalia that I studied three and half years and finally the graduation held Nov 2012.

In June 2008 i did my secondary leaving certificate at Ablal secondary school Mogadishu-Somalia (Secondary leaving Certificate).

In June 2005 i did UNESCO primary certificate (primary education certificate).

Other Short Courses

In January up to March, 2014 i did postgraduate Certificate in security studies conducted at Cavendish University Uganda.

In October, 2012 i did Certificate of report writing skills conducted at Makerere Institute of Capacity Building-Uganda

Training courses

In August-1 2011 I did presentation skills conducted at SIMAD University Mogadishu-Somalia

In August-5 2011 Debating skills conducted SIMAD University Mogadishu-Somalia

In August-10 2011 Academic writing skills conducted at SIMAD University Mogadishu-Somalia

In August-15 2011 Research methods conducted at SIMAD University Mogadishu-Somalia

Hobbies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading research to develop knowledge. • Hard working. • Working at challenging tasks to achieve set targets. • Games – Football.
PERSONAL ADDRESS	<p>Address:</p> <p>Permanent address: kasanga Kampala , Uganda</p> <p>Mobile: +22 6793352911</p> <p>Email: awale114@gmail.com</p>
REFREES	<p>Personal References:</p> <p>Name: Mohamed Ali Mohamud Title: Head of area office -WFP Kabul. Email: mohamed.ali@wfo.org Tel: +254 722649442.</p> <p>Name: Mohamed Hassan Mohamed Title: project coordinator at SOCPD Mogadishu-Somalia Email: Mxdaacad@gmail.com Tel: +252615886130</p> <p>Professional reference:</p> <p>Name: Abdulkadir Abdullahi Mohamud Title: purchaser Agency: Waya Arag company Mogadishu-Somalia Mobile: +971557530933 Dubai-UAE +25262273763 Mogadishu-Somalia</p>

	<p>Name: Bashir ahmed mohamed</p> <p>Title: Remittance worker</p> <p>Agency: jubba express and forex berue kampala uganda</p> <p>Email: bashiirsuuleey@gmail.com</p> <p>Mobile: +256793446551</p>
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Certification	I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, this bio-data correctly describes me, my qualifications and experience.
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