UNITED NATIONS AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN SOMALIA

BY

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DECLARATION

I, Samia Abas Ali declare that this research dissertation on "United Nations and Conflict Resolution in Somalia" is original and has not been presented partially or in total to any institution for publication, academic award or other use.

Samia Abas Ali

Signed: ..... Date: 20-03-019.....

APPROVAL

This is to accept that this research dissertation has been under my supervision as a university supervisor and is now ready to be submitted for examination.

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Signature: ..... Date: 01/07/2019

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this piece of work to the Almighty Allah who has enabled me to carry out research successfully. This work is also dedicated to my beloved Mother and my siblings for their support. May the Almighty Allah bless you all.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYM

UN	UNITED NATION
NGO	NON-GOVERMENTAL ORGANIZATION
INN	INTENTIONAL NEGOTION NETWOR
ASEAN	ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS
ACOTA	AMERICAN COUNCIL OF TRUSTEES AND ALUMN)
GPOL	GLOBAL PEACE OPERATIONS INITIATIVE,

ABSTRACT

The study sought to examine United Nations and Conflict Resolution in Somalia. The study objectives were; to establish the contributions of the United Nations towards conflict resolution in Somalia, to identify the challenges facing the United Nations towards conflict resolution in Somalia and to examine the possible solutions to the challenges facing the United Nations towards conflict resolution in Somalia. The study was based on conflict theory. The theory of conflict is a theory proposed by Karl Marx which states that society is in a state of perpetual conflict because of competition for limited resources. The study applied a cross-sectional design to reflect aspects of the perception, feelings, experiences, facts and emotional feelings of the study participants in examining the impact of the United Nations on conflict resolution in Somalia. This was because the research questions that were generated require the observation of explanatory, descriptive and analytical aspects of the research. Simple random approach was used during the study. Data was collected from primary and secondary sources using questionnaires. After collecting data, the data was presented in tabular forms and percentages. The study findings revealed that the average mean of Contributions of the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia was 3.9 which were also very high on the scale and this implies that there are numerous contributions of the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia. The study on the challenges facing the United Nations towards conflict resolution in Somalia revealed that there is big challenge of absence of a mechanism to empower the judgments of the International Court of Justice, UN in Somalia is distribution of power according to cultural, economic, and military influence, the UN faces a challenge of lack of strong security measures to safeguard the people in Somalia and that there is a weak government institutions in Somalia which affects the operations of the UN, While the findings on the possible solutions to the challenges facing the United Nations towards conflict resolution in Somalia revealed that there is need for the UN in Somalia to work with other conflict resolution agencies, UN needs to ensure the conflict parties in peace talks to abide by their commitments, there is also need to equip the UN peace keepers in Somalia with adequate training and skills in conflict resolution, there should be strong commitment to resist endorsing un-achievable or ill-conceived mandates in Somalia and UN needs to do more to help expand the pool of willing and capable troop and police contributors. The study concluded that it is necessary to collaborate with others agencies for the conflict resolution to provide credible and achievable mandates for United Nations operations. The study also recommended that the UN also should also prime the pump to generate even more peacekeepers to maintain peace in conflict hit areas and thus protect the human rights especially for civilians.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the background of the study, the description of the problem, the purpose of the study, the objectives of the study, the research questions, and the purpose of the study, the importance of the study, the justification of the study and the operational definitions of terms and concepts applied to adapt to the context of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

1.1.1 Historical Perspective

The First World War 1914-1918 caused unprecedented destruction and suffering. The "international community" has decided to unite its efforts and collaborate to create a more peaceful world free from war (Amartya Sen, 2016). The League of Nations, as a means of avoiding any repetition of bloodshed seen in World War I, was promoted by the president of the United States (USA), Woodrow Wilson. Wilson's latest plans for the League would be influenced by South African Union Prime Minister Louis Botha, who had published a book called The League of Nations: A Practical Suggestion in 1918. The League of Nations, which was the forerunner of United Nations, was founded in 1920 after the Pact came into force on June 28, 1919.

The preamble to the Pact of the League of Nations has underlined its two main functions: namely the achievement of international peace and security and the promotion of international cooperation (Bailey, 2013). However, the League of Nations failed to achieve these two goals. A new international conflict, the Second World War, broke out in 1939 and lasted until 1945. However, the idea of a universal organization dedicated to the protection and promotion of world peace and security survived (Alston and Crawford, 2014).

As a result, the UN was established as an association of independent states whose main purpose was to maintain international peace and security, ensure justice and human rights and promoting social progress and better living standards (Alston, 2016). Devised by the American president

Franklin Roosevelt, the name "United Nations" was used for the first time in the "Declaration of the United Nations" of January 1, 1942, signed during the Second World War by representatives of 26 nations who pledged their governments to continue to fight together against Axis Power (Anaya, 2015).

In the Moscow Declaration of October 1943, the "Big Four" i.e. China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom (United Kingdom) and the United States - agreed to establish, as soon as possible, an international organization based on the sovereign's principles the equality of all peace-loving states and open membership to all these states in order to promote international peace and security (Bailey, 2013). They anticipated that one of the main organs of this new organization, namely the Security Council, should have the function of maintaining international peace and security through collective measures, including the use of force. They also decided that, together with France, they should have special permanent positions in the Security Council with special voting rights that would ensure that the Council does not take substantive decisions without their unanimous consent (Barbara and Walter, 2010).

In February 1945, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States met in Yalta and agreed on the voting procedures and invited them to a conference to draw up a charter. The United Nations conference on international organization was opened on April 25, 1945 in San Francisco. Fifty countries participated in this conference (Bayefsky, 2011). In the end, their duly appointed representatives signed the United Nations Charter on June 26, 1945.

The contemporary conflict has taken a new face where the conflict is no longer between nations rather it becomes a conflict of intra-nations. In facts the type conflict has attracted the attention of many international peace and security actors such as the United Nations and so many other actors.

Somali conflict has been considered a conflict of intractable due the complex factor and various root causes that contributed to the current situation of Somali conflict. Domestic factors of the Somali conflict presented the national aspects of problem, while there were also other factors that contributed the such conflict as stated in the below. The Somali conflict is caused by multiple and complex issues, ranging from political factors, economic factors, the colonial legacy, a repressive state and the availability of weapons. The most important factor that has

created and sustained the clan-based militia'sconflict is the competition for power (LM MAKHUBELA, 2010).

The civil war within Somalis clans was a resource and/or power motivated conflict. Adam (2008: 83) points out that the tangible cause of Somalia's civil wars derives from a militarist state and its brutal repression of a vibrant social reality. The seeds for the Somali conflict were first planted in 1878 when the country was divided among the British, Italian and French colonial powers. The British transfer of the Ogden's autonomy to Ethiopia in 1945 further compounded the already precarious situation (Lewis 2005: 40 & 131; Lewis 1994: 93). The geographical location of the Horn of Africa is a contributing factor in the Somali conflict. Croker, Hampson and Aall (2009: 494) argue that geography and geopolitics may promote intractability. Using the above argument, one concludes that general instability in the area has a negative impact on the Somali conflict. Wolff (2006: 75) calls this phenomenon the "bad leader's syndrome" and the "bad neighbor syndrome." This concept is also referred to as the "proximate causes of conflict" – it is more difficult to solve, but by no means impossible. However, the research on Somali conflict was refined to the investigation of its roots rather the deep dealing of the conflict was emphasized in the current date of period in order to cease such long intractable conflict that had caused a great damaged in the national as well as the international peace.

The concept has itself historical background in the sense the period thatit has been started to be employed in the literature of conflict. Whenever the concept of conflict resolution is expressed, most people tend to get the idea of a resolution of a mathematical equation whereby an unknown X must be found. However, in social sciences and especially in International Relations and Political Science, conflict resolution is a concept that has deeper meaning and deals with peaceful coexistence in general. It is even beyond the argument of peace, and not only the cessation of violent activities and war but, as Wallenstein wrote, the parties to a conflict accept to respect one another and be ready to abide by the rules that govern them (Wallenstein, 2002).

The concept of conflict resolution has evolved throughout historical development of mankind and the complex relationship of human societies. This in return, brought about the continuation of conflict to a certain extent where the need for new approaches to deal with new challenges particularly wars and the evolution of technologies regarding the fear and use of new weapons of mass destructions. In fact, conflict resolution is not a new field; it is a continuation of peace

studies that for sometimes failed to yield positive result in appeasing and reducing conflict around the world. Before defining the concept of conflict, the study engages the historical process of how this field is evolved.

The failure of other peace study fields in the aftermath of the First World War, mainly "socialist and liberal internationalist movements" led to the development of new peace ideas that were meant to reduce the risk of a future war. But it was until the period of post-1945 that the tendency shifted towards an institutional peace and conflict research fields precisely during the 1950s and 1960s whereby scholars such as Kenneth Boulding, Johan Galtung and John Burton were the first pillars of the field. These scholars were followed later on by Herbert Kelman, Roger Fisher, WilliamUry, William Zartman, Adam Curle and Elise Boulding among others (H. Miall et all, 2000).

Decades later and precisely the 1970s and 1980s, conflict resolution as a field began to expand on its own sphere but still the influence of other disciplines that are connected to it. During those decades research were based on three important aims that are, avoiding nuclear war, reducing inequalities and injustices around the world and also attaining environmental harmony. Attempts to analyze different situations of conflicts from different level and understanding began to take place later on. For example, interstate relations, domestic conflict analysis and also "the definition, analysis and prescriptive thinking about what were variously described as deep-rooted conflicts" intractable conflicts" or protracted social conflicts in which the distinction between international and domestic level causes were seen to be elided" (H. Miall et al, 2000).

The 1990s brought a new window of opportunities in the discipline of conflict resolution. Modern conflicts combined with the rapid advance of science and technologies forced the international community to be more active in the search of peace and avoiding destructive conflicts. This was done on the basis of works of the already above-mentioned conflict resolution scholars. The above general historical explanation and evolution of conflict resolution needs to be clarified with clear definitions that attribute fundamental meaning to the expression. Definition may vary depending on the perception and how scholars approach the concept, however the study elaborates a well understanding of the concept based on the exponents of the conflict resolution. The thesis uses its own conceptualization and defined it in detail the term in the section of conceptual perspective.

In thesis, the study is focused the display the extent to which the United Nations has played a crucial in resolving the conflict of Somali.

1.1.2 Theoretical perspective

The study was based on Conflict Theory. The theory of conflict is a theory proposed by Karl Marx (1818-1883). which states that society is in a state of perpetual conflict because of competition for limited resources. It maintains that the social order is maintained by domination and power, rather than by consent and conformity (Marx and Engels, 1998) According to the theory of conflict, those who have wealth and power try to cling to it with every means possible, mainly by suppressing the poor and powerless.

Marx and Engels, (1998), also noted that the conflict theory was used to explain a wide range of social phenomena, including wars and revolutions, wealth and poverty, discrimination and domestic violence. Its attributes most of the fundamental developments in human history, such as democracy and civil rights, to capitalist attempts to control the masses rather than a desire for social order. The theory revolves around the concepts of social inequality in the division of resources and focuses on the conflicts that exist between the classes.

Among the classical founders of the social sciences, conflict theory is more commonly associated with Karl Marx (1818-1883). Based on a dialectical materialistic account of history, Marxism postulated that capitalism, like previous socio-economic systems, would inevitably produce internal tensions that would lead to its own destruction (Marx and Engels, 1998). Marx inaugurated a radical change, supporting proletarian revolution and freedom from the ruling classes. At the same time, Karl Marx was aware of the fact that most of the people who lived in capitalist societies did not see how the system would shape the whole operation of society. Just as modern people see private property (and the right to pass on that property to their children) as natural, many members of capitalist societies see the rich as if they had earned their wealth through hard work and education, while seeing the poor as lacking in ability and initiative. Marx rejected this kind of thinking and defined the false consciousness, the explanations of social problems such as the shortcomings of individuals rather than the defects of society (Marx and Engels, 1998. Marx wanted to replace this kind of thinking with something that Engels called class consciousness the recognition by the workers of themselves as a unified class in

opposition to the capitalists and ultimately to the capitalist system itself. In general, Marx wanted the proletarians to rebel against the capitalists and overthrow the capitalist system.

1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective

In this perspective of background, the study operationalizes in a way that matches the study's intention. While the independent variable of the study stands the interested the research factor that is United Nations, the dependent variable is conflict resolution. both are conceptualized using the existing literature.

According to a Wikipedia report, (2013), United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization established on 24 October 1945 to promote international cooperation. A replacement for the inefficient company of Nations, the organization was created after the Second World War to prevent the occurrence of conflict at the global level as well as its alternations missions for the international peace, security, human right and as many goals that promote the well-being of global society.

Conflict resolution concept has come to be employed the since the introduction of the International Relations and Political Sciences field. The latter is constructed by the combination of two words in which each needs to be defined and then the study provide the whole meanings of the words.

Most of the time, the term conflict is used to express a situation whereby two opposing sides having different positions vis-a-vis a specific matter. This in turn can, for instance, be a conflict between a husband and a wife, a merchant and her or his client, between parties within a state or between two states. Nevertheless, not all of those situations can be categorized and explained in the same way. Each one has its own characteristics. But they all are related to the fact that they are all conflicts between humans of a same nature" and the behaviors reflect the common point that link one conflict to another.

For this thesis it is important to mention that our concern is about conflicts that encompass group of people and societies within a state. Thus, the study focuses will rather be on the common factors that explain actions and reactions such as why conflicts occur and what makes them different. According to Kurt Lewin, conflict is defined as a "situation of tension" which was

caused by a number of factors including the degree to which the needs of a person were in a state of hunger or satisfaction. This definition does not clarify the extent to which needs can be determined but can expose to the existence of tension and dissatisfaction over needs Burton (1984) has gone to define conflict as an action over non-negotiable human needs, which, for him are different from a dispute that is a tension over negotiable needs. He argues that there are differences between what he calls ontological needs from values and interests. Ontological needs are those needs that cannot be negotiated transcending from human nature. However, values and interests have each to its degree, solvable characteristics. Burton (1990) explains that those ontological needs are universal and he identifies nine of them: control, security, justice, stimulation, response, meaning, rationality, esteem/recognition and role-defense or self-defense. Each definition of the concept conflict provides different understanding but all of them acquire same basic identification especially the presence of actors or parties, the existence of incompatibility and the presence of action. For Wallensteen (2002), conflict is defined as "a social situation in which a minimum of two actors (parties) strive to acquire at the same moment in time an available set of scare resources."

Wallenstein"s definition of conflict here focuses on the availability of scare resources that inevitably is the root of most the contemporary conflict across the global. However, one can ask whether all conflicts are about resources. In addition, there are some conflicts that are about ideology, cultures differences, and religions and so on.... Thus, the study defines conflict as a state of affair where two or more actors are in opposition or think they are opposed, on a given situation. This confrontation is a result of misunderstanding over a matter that affects each side, directly or indirectly. "

In facts, the great studies conducted in the discourse of conflict, much more focuses were emphasized in the cessation of violent activities and war as well as the discourse of peace between the concerned parties of conflict. As a result, the interested part of the discourse of conflict was the so-called Conflict Resolution.

Wallenstein (2002), his book, Understanding Conflict Resolution" provides two definitions to conflict resolution. The first one defines conflict resolution as "a situation where the conflicting parties enter into an agreement that solves their central incompatibilities, accept each other's continued existence as parties and cease all violent action against each other. This definition

focuses, firstly on the presence of conflict that precedes resolution. Then Wallenstein further elaborates. He argues that the existence of an agreement "between the conflicting parties is primordial. Such agreement might be formal, informal or it could be a hidden document. The author adds that accepting each other's continued existence as parties does not mean that one party surrender under pressure of the other party but it refers to the willingness of the actors to come to an equal mutual accord as background of resolving their differences. For example, in 1989 the Soviet Union backed down from Afghanistan under the 1988 agreement which ended Soviet interference in domestic Afghan affair. Nevertheless, there is a difference between the above-mentioned agreement and a peace agreement whereby the conflicting parties recognize the existence of each other but neither side wins or loses, thus making the agreement unstable unlike in the context of conflict resolution.

The definition also mentioned that, actors should give up all violent actions, thus putting an end to direct confrontation and avoid further casualties. This definition was later reformulated by the Wallenstein and he redefined conflict resolution as "a social situation where the armed conflicting parties in a (voluntary) agreement resolve to peacefully live with and dissolve their basic incompatibilities and henceforth cease to use arms against one another"

Carolyn Manning (n.d) wrote that conflict resolution is an expression that can be understood from different angles and interpreted differently. For her, conflict resolution is viewed as a procedure that brings conflict to an end whereby war and violence can also be included among the methods of resolving differences. In addition, she argues that resolving conflict is a peaceful process that does not include violent means, and usually dealt with through understanding or the help of a third party that can help find compromise between the conflicting groups.

It is important to remind that conflict is sometimes confused with other expressions such as violence or dispute. Nonetheless, when defining conflict resolution, one should clarify what problems analysts and practitioners are trying to resolve. According to Louis Kriesberg (2002), conflict resolution as a field try to find solutions to problems that led to conflict in other words it deals with deep-rooted human needs. Kriesberg added that experts of conflict resolution have different opinion regarding coercive and violent means to resolve conflict, thus some experts say that using coercion is sharply contrasting to the idea of resolving conflict.

In this section, the study tries to bring some definitions of the concept of conflict resolution. However, it appears that defining conflict resolution does not mean bringing a single formula acceptable to all. Analysts and practitioners argue differently based on the understanding of the concept. For instance, the use of coercive actions to resolve differences between two parties is, according to some writers another way of resolving conflict. However, others do not agree with this and would rather focus on peaceful means of achieving compromises. This cannot be understood unless one looks at the different theories of the field, because defining such concept requires deeper analysis on where each argument comes from. The next part of this chapter will be discussing theories of conflict resolution.

Reconciliation is conceptualized as the methods and processes involved in facilitating the peaceful end of conflict and retribution (Claude and Weston, 2015). The committed group members attempt to resolve group conflicts by actively communicating information about their conflicting motivations or ideologies to the rest of the group (for example, intentions, reasons for maintaining certain beliefs) and engaging in collective negotiation. The resolution dimensions generally correspond to the size of the conflict in the way the conflict is processed. Cognitive resolution is the way in which disputants understand and see conflict, with beliefs and perspectives, understandings and attitudes. Emotional resolution is in the way disputants feel about conflict, emotional energy. Behavioral resolution is the way in which disputants are thought to act, their behavior (Claude and Weston, 2015).

1.1.4 Contextual Perspective

The study will be based on the influence of the United Nations towards conflict resolution in the Republic of Somaliawhich is a country with its territory located in the Horn of Africa. It is bordered by Ethiopia to the west, Djibouti to the northwest, the Gulf of Aden to the north, the Guardafui Channel and Indian Ocean to the east, and Kenya to the southwest. It is separated from Socotra by the Guardafui Channel in the northeast. Somalia has the longest coastline on Africa's mainland, and its terrain consists mainly of plateaus, plains and highlands.

The conflict resulted in nearly 1 million refugees and almost 5 million people threatened by hunger and disease. The conflict which lasted over a decade led to intervention of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and other organizations, so as to resolve the conflict. The Secretary-General in 1991 dispatched an envoy to whom all

faction leaders expressed support for a United Nations peace role. The United Nations also became engaged in providing humanitarian aid, in cooperation with relief organizations. The UN promotes the resolution of international conflicts through the UN resolution, which are public calls by the international community for the parties to resolve the issue peacefully (Cranston, 2012). The UN resolution may also call for a ceasefire between combatants and an internationally recognized border withdrawal. The disputes may use the services of the UN Secretary-General for communication between the adversaries, to form fact-finding missions. In this regard, the researcher intended to examine the UN resolution and the conflicts in Somalia.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The extreme resistance to the government of SiadBarre in the 1980s occasioned a civil war in Somalia (Hathaway, 2013). The United Nations, in cooperation with African Union and other organizations, tried to resolve the conflict. The General Secretary in 1991 sent an envoy to which all factional leaders expressed support for the UN peacekeeping role. The United Nations also pledged to provide humanitarian aid.in collaboration with relief organizations. The war created refugee flow as almost 1 million people are displaced and nearly 5 million people threatened by hunger and disease. Today, The UN has played a vital role in mediating the peace agreements and in assisting in their implementation, helping to reduce the level of conflict in Somalia, (Hathaway, 2013).

The UN mandate is to maintain the international peace and security all over the world. However, little success has been achieved in Somalia. Despite the many peace processes, United Nation failed to reach its conflict resolution mandate in Somalia (Don et al., 2011). One of the problems is lack of clarity and the purpose of the mediation processes in the Somali conflict. Mediation processes have often focused on creating a central government before attempting to solve problems, which led to the collapse of the state in the first place. The establishment of a central government may be the ultimate goal, but without peace, there is little chance of building government institutions.Despite the upsurge of conflict management programs in Somalia, conflicts still persist. Numerous conflict management measures have been undertaken, but their effectiveness in conflict resolution is still problematic (Gewirth, 2011). It is against this

background that the study set out to examine the role of the United Nation in conflict resolution in Somalia.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study was to examine the role of The United Nations in conflict resolution in Somalia

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

i) To establish the contributions of the United Nations to Conflict Resolution in Somalia
ii) To identify the challenges facing the United Nations towards Conflict Resolution in Somalia
iii) To examine the possible solutions to the challenges facing the United Nations towards Conflict Resolution in Somalia.

1.4 Research Questions

i) What are the contributions of the United Nations towards conflict resolution in Somalia?
ii) What are the challenges facing the United Nations towards conflict resolution in Somalia?
iii) What are the possible solutions to the challenges facing the United Nations towards conflict resolution in Somalia?

1.5 Scope of the Study

The particular scope of this study refers the coverage zone of the research in term of content (subject), in term of geographical boundary of the study and lastly in term of time or the period undertaken by this study.

1.5.1 Geographical Scope

The study was conducted in Mogadishu. the capital city of Somalia. Most departments of the study were located in the heart of Mogadishu. For example, the United Nations that is more involved in the conflict resolution process in Somalia

1.5.2 Content Scope

The study was carried out with a purpose of identifying roles played by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia, establishing the challenges faced by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia and identifying the solutions to overcome the challenges faced by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia.

1.5.3 Time Scope

The study focused on the data attained within period of 2013-2017because it was during this time period when the United Nations engaged in serious conflict resolution process in Somalia. Therefore the research was conducted within a period of One Year and that is from February 2018 to February 2019, since this time was long enough for me to acquire and gather all necessary information required for the study.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study is expected to add value to both policy and future researches. The study will serve as a future data base for further research to be carried out as researchers can derive data from UN-generated results regarding peace building and conflict resolution

This study will moreover highlight and inform the government about the challenges, strengths and weaknesses of their conflict resolution activities and prepare them for various field expectations.

This will also enable them to evaluate and establish new roles, principles and policies in accordance with the dynamics of conflicts. The researcher and others interested in the sector will venture into the expectations, the pitfalls of the military in promoting human security.

The importance of the study is to equip the students, future researchers, the actors of the conflict resolution with the competences and the knowledge on the role of the United Nations in the resolution of the conflicts

Furthermore, this study will serve as a basis for other researchers wishing to conduct a study in the same field of international relations, conflict resolution, peace process and peacekeeping and UN and conflict resolution in such conflict situations.

1.7 Definitions of key concepts

United Nations (UN)

The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization established on October 24, 1945 to promote international cooperation (Henrard, 2014).

Conflict

Conflict refers to a state of opposition, disagreement or pursuit of incompatible goals or interests by different groups and is linked to the struggle for scarce resources or values (Henry, 2014).

Conflict resolution

Conflict resolution is an intervention designed to prevent the start or recovery of violent conflicts by creating a sustainable peace (Hobbes, 2014).

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

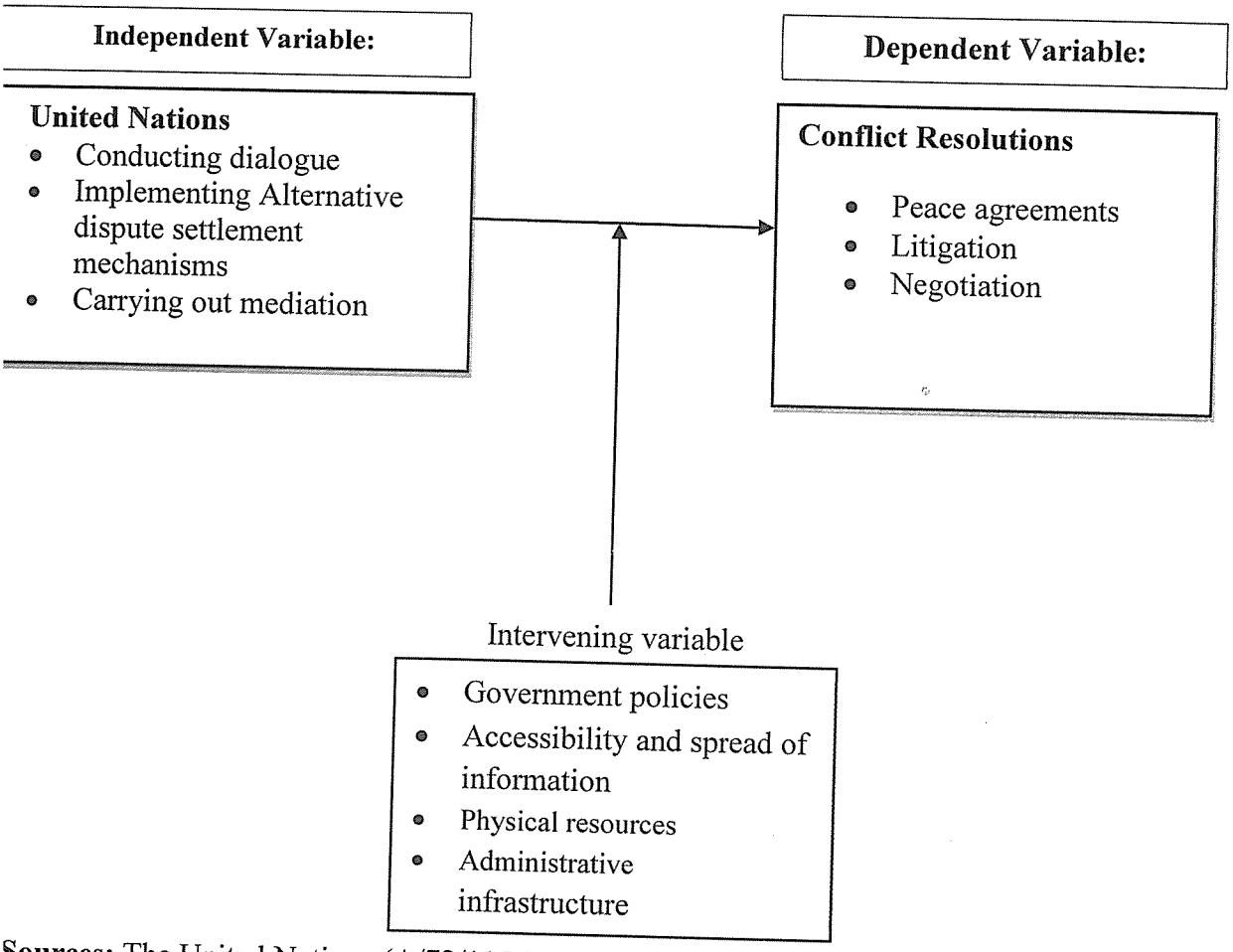
2.0 Introduction

This chapter entails the; theoretical Review, Conceptual framework, and makes a critical review of existing literature from different authors/ scholars on United Nations and Conflict Resolution in Somalia basing on the study objectives.

2.1 Theoretical Review

The study was based on conflict theory. The theory of conflict is a theory proposed by Karl Marx (1818-1883). which states that society is in a state of perpetual conflict because of competition for limited resources. It maintains that the social order is maintained by domination and power, rather than by consent and conformity (Marx and Engels, 1998). According to the theory of conflict, those who have wealth and power try to cling to it with every means possible, mainly by suppressing the poor and powerless. Marx and Engels, (1998), also noted that the conflict theory was used to explain a wide range of social phenomena, including wars and revolutions, wealth and poverty, discrimination and domestic violence. It attributes most of the fundamental developments in human history, such as democracy and civil rights, to capitalist attempts to control the masses rather than a desire for social order. The theory revolves around the concepts of social inequality in the division of resources and focuses on the conflicts that exist between the classes.

2.2 Conceptual framework



Sources: The United Nations (A/72/115 27 June 2017)

The independent variable was perceived as the United Nations and it focuses on conducting dialogue, implementing alternative dispute settlement mechanisms and carrying out mediation whereas the dependent variable is conflict resolution which concerned peace agreements, litigation and negotiation. This was intervened by moderating factors like; Government policies , Accessibility and spread of information, availability of physical resources and presence of administrative infrastructure

2.3 Related Literature

2.3.1 Contributions of the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia

Bayefsky, (2011), argued that a significant number of international NGOs and the inclusive UN focus their resources primarily on conflict resolution and prevention. In an active conflict, such NGOs, for example the UN, have been recruited to act as impartial intermediaries, collaborating with the opposing parties, facilitating negotiations and helping to support the solutions accepted in Somalia. In some cases, they can effectively initiate and catalyze dialogue between the parties; in others, they can simply monitor it and move it forward.

Alston, (2016), argued that in conflict prevention, the UN seeks to avoid conflicts or crises. Many international organizations are working in Africa, the Middle East, South Asia and independent states of the former Soviet Union to promote innovative solutions to ethnic conflicts. In both mediation and conflict prevention, the success of the project depends on the strict neutrality of the NGO, for example the UN has been instrumental in the conflict in Somalia.

Anaya, (2015), mentioned that another fundamental role played by the UN has been the development of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, such as arbitration and mediation that take place outside the internal judicial system in conflict situations, in particular in Somalia. Also influential was the work of international NGOs, including religious organizations dedicated to nonviolence (Don et al, 2011).

Bailey, (2013), notes that most international NGOs such as the UN in this field represent a specific approach to conflict management and resolution, many of which involve the development of programs that make participants aware of their role in a conflict and provide them with tools to solve them or at least by improving the situation. Below this broad coverage there are many different approaches to conflict management and the specific work done by each NGO, ranging from programs to improve negotiation skills to strategies to identify and resolve the underlying causes of conflicts.

Barbara, (2010), emphasized that the United Nations also specializes in facilitating dialogue between conflicting parties or leaders of influential communities in Somalia. Furthermore, Government officials have called for international NGOs to help improve conflict resolution capabilities, design dispute resolution systems, monitor ethnic tensions, and design new legislation that can help resolve conflicts. Collaboration is essential and international NGOs can collaborate with local individuals, community groups, university staff, clergy and government agencies, as well as with other international NGOs, to organize training sessions, workshops and conferences.

Bayefsky, (2011), argued that the UN has been instrumental in terms of adding value in the conflict resolution component to its work, recognizing that development itself can create new tensions. With their long-term community-based presence in the areas focused on the struggle, these international NGOs adapt well to building civil society. For example, after building a dam to generate electricity and a stable supply of drinking water, an aid organization discovered that the dominant ethnic group prevented members of other ethnic groups from using it (Henry, 2014). Negotiation and conciliation were necessary to ensure that all parties had access to the new resource. Subsequently, this international NGO incorporated components of conflict resolution into its relief work.

At the same time, however, we must ask ourselves if the alternatives are better. The best should not be allowed to become the enemy of good. Finally, by focusing on the role of the UN in regional conflicts, we should not overlook the potential contribution of regional or sub-regional cooperative efforts in the peace process, peacekeeping and peace building. Leslie Brown argues that small regional groupings, such as the Contadora group, the Central American peace plan group and ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), are particularly well suited to address the resolution of specific regional security issues. The reasons include small size, restricted attention and agreement between members who have a common problem requiring a common solution, their mutual concern about the threat of involvement and escalation of superpower (and the obvious desire to limit such involvement), their geographical proximity (and perhaps common language, religion or cultural heritage) and their operational methods (which are meant to be informal and not bureaucratic compared to larger regional or international organizations).

Although these groupings may be better suited to mediation and peaceful intervention in regional conflicts than international entities such as the UN, collaborative regional conflict resolution efforts may be complemented by formal technical assistance from the UN to monitor verification and compliance with the agreements negotiated. For example, both in Central and Indochina, the parties look to the UN and other third parties for their involvement not only in the verification and observation activities, but also, more generally, their assistance in the refugees' problems such economic support and diplomacy. The two approaches to the peace process - regional or sub-regional and international - are not mutually exclusive.

Paul F. (1987), mentioned early warning as an essential component of creating awareness to the victims of conflicts and thus the United Nations closely monitors developments around the world to identify threats to international peace and security, thereby enabling the Security Council and the Secretary-General to take preventive actions like; information the civilians on best they can mitigate injuries and ensure they safety during the predicted conflict outbreak. Special representatives of the Secretary General are often sent and engaged in preventive mediation and diplomacy all over the world. In some problematic areas, the mere presence of an experienced correspondent can prevent the escalation of tension. This work is often done in cooperation with regional organizations.

Prevention requires the division of responsibilities and the promotion of collaboration between the States concerned and the international community. The duty to prevent and stop genocide and mass atrocities is primarily the state, but the international community has a role that cannot be blocked by the invocation of sovereignty. Sovereignty does not protected only States from foreign interference; it is a task of responsibility in which states are responsible for the well-being of their people. This principle is enshrined in Article 1 of the Genocide Convention and embodied in the principle of "sovereignty as responsibility" and in the concept of the responsibility to protect.

2.3.2 The Challenges faced by the UN in Conflict Resolution in Somalia

Brandt (2012) contended that the lack of identity and government support has disadvantages for international NGOs trying to mediate conflicts and this is highlighted by the United Nations in the conflict in Somalia. First of all, most international NGOs do not have the influence to

demand a firm commitment for a grant from the opponent. Also, they cannot use the threat of economic, military or political sanctions to ensure that a commitment is honored. Thirdly, non-governmental mediators may also lack the diplomatic experience and skills possessed by their official counterparts.

The latter point is also faced by The United Nations (A/72/115 27 June 2017) in which it considers the State fragility as a first set of challenges in conflict resolution mechanism such as mediation. It states that State fragility, the blurring of lines among political, criminal and ideological interests, as exemplified by the emergence of complex economies of conflict, and the unclear objectives of increasingly fragmented armed groups create multiple challenges for mediation engagement and the development of the kind of formal process that might conclude with a comprehensive peace agreement. In many settings, the use of terror tactics and the presence of extremist groups whose maximalist goals defy negotiation contribute to a preference for a military and security-centered response which can create complications for a comprehensive political approach.

Furthermore, there has been a substantial rise in the internationalization and regionalization of conflicts, significantly complicating their resolution. The number of internationalized conflicts increased 10-fold between 1991 and 2016;3 in some instances, Member States are appropriating local and national grievances for their own agendas or fueling proxy wars, thereby making conflicts bloodier, longer and more intractable (A/72/115 27 June 2017).

The unprecedented acceleration in the speed and spread of information pose challenge conflict management actors like the United Natons. The continuously expanding media landscape has changed both how we communicate and how narratives take hold of the public imagination. While the revolution in communications has many positive features, the rapid relaying of unverified information on, for example, a ceasefire violation can raise expectations of a response and contribute to conflict escalation. Meanwhile, the ease of publicizing confidential contacts on social media can, in some circumstances, hamper the ability of a mediator or facilitator to engage with parties to the conflict through the kind of low-key interaction needed to assist opponents in finding solutions to their grievances.

Ramcharan (2013) argued that the UN is also found to weaken the mediation process by its inadequate physical resources, including the necessary administrative infrastructure at their disposal, rarely a concern for governments or intergovernmental bodies. Claude and Weston (2015) indicated that UN intermediaries also have to cope with the pressure and resistance of their national governments to their involvement in the mediation process. As discussed, however, the non-governmental nature of international NGOs provides them with critical strengths that outweigh the disadvantages that arise from them and, in many cases, allows international organizations to prove themselves more effective than their official counterparts in ending home disputes.

Cranston (2012) noted in a single case study the challenges and opportunities that the UN and other international organizations face in conflict resolution is the mediation work undertaken by the International Negotiating Network (INN). Like any other NGOs, the INN seeks to reduce armed conflicts without the use of military force and attempts to prevent the escalation of conflicts on a smaller scale. It does this by coordinating the third-party assistance, expert analysis and advice, media attention and other appropriate means. Unlike many other NGOs, the INN generally operates open-label, and the conflicting parties seeking its assistance often prefer this publicized and transparent process (Priscilla, 2013).

Don et al., (2011) argued that a number of other international NGOSs are currently involved in a confidential and sensitive mediation and in so-called good office missions in several countries. Some of these efforts run alongside official mediation and the negotiations of the UN and other intergovernmental organizations. However, these NGOs feel that their credibility and effectiveness will be affected if their involvement in ongoing mediation is revealed (Raz, 2012)

Eide, (2010), stressed that recognizing how the supply of food and medicine can change the political landscape; the parties in conflict often make it difficult for most international organizations to manage relief programs. For instance, the United Nations in Somalia, the warring groups do not seem to be worry about the extent of the suffering they caused in the region. They may be willing to grant peace in the country only if they receive what it considers to be their share appropriates such food supply and medicine. Negotiations to organize the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance can be difficult and agreements are often

violated. In such a situation, although they prefer to work on all sides of a conflict and remain impartial, UN are often forced to choose one side, "where they are faced" only "to a single series of political pressures". This action brings the opposite side to hinder delivery of humanitarian aid.

Gewirth, (2011), mentioned that another challenge is the heterogeneity of international NGOs, with their different approaches to issues of sovereignty, politics and morality. These various guidelines can often hinder the coordination of efforts among NGOs, as well as the relations between NGOs and intergovernmental organizations.

Gewirth, (2012), noted that there is also a limitation of international law. The scope of international humanitarian law has grown steadily since the Geneva Conventions of the 1949 and now includes legal protection for victims of conflicts occurring within national borders. The International Committee of the Red Cross (NGOS) provides humanitarian assistance to these victims; however, current international law in particular, the universal principle of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of a state, does not oblige a government to accept the intervention of NGOS or any other foreign body. Although international law recognizes the neutrality of humanitarian assistance, many NGOs consider it necessary to extend the law to include the right of interference that allows them to go wherever aid is needed, regardless of the conflict situation (Pogge, 2014).

Hathaway (2013) argued that with regards to the strengths of the United Nations, their structures, commitments, experiences and relatively small size allow them to act quickly, creatively and creatively in providing direct humanitarian assistance. Governments and intergovernmental organizations often have to wait for legislative authority and are bound by sovereignty considerations (Raz, 2012).

This collaborated Henry, (2014) finding that despite the political and security obstacles and coordination problems, the UN has a huge success in providing humanitarian assistance in two ways: direct delivery of relief aid, mobilization and defense. The UN estimates that the financial resources of the six largest NGOs involved in direct emergency assistance and development amount to $1.2 billion. More than 30 NGOs today have projects in every region of Somalia.

2.3.3 Addressing the challenges faced by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia

Morsink's findings (2016) shows that it is necessary to collaborate with other agencies for the conflict resolution to provide credible and achievable mandates for United Nations operations. And the UN must outline a better process for formulating peacekeeping mandates and measuring progress in their implementation.

Henry, (2014), asserts that there should be a strong commitment to resist the adoption of unattainable or ill-conceived mandates. Peacekeeping missions are not always the right answer; some situations require other types of military deployment authorized by the UN, such as regional efforts or multinational forces operating within the framework of a leading nation. Effective mediation must precede and accompany all peacekeeping efforts if they are to succeed, thus ensuring effective conflict resolution.

The UN should also ensure that parties in delicate peace talks respect their commitments, cooperate with peacekeepers and build mutual trust, (Martha, 2015). This focuses mainly on the shaky peace processes in which peacekeeping operations are currently deployed. This also has an important role in the conflict resolution (Hobbes 2014).

Martha, (2015), stressed that the UN needs to do more to help expand the pool of volunteers and capable police collaborators. The immediate priority is to help ensure the capabilities that missions in Darfur, Chad and the Democratic Republic of the Congo need to better protect civilians in an imminent threat. But we are also pursuing greater long-term efforts.

McGoldrick et (2015) also noted that it is necessary to equip the UN peacekeepers with adequate training and skills in the conflict resolution. For example, since 2013, the United States Global Peace Operations Initiative, or GPOI, and its African component, ACOTA, (American Council of Trustees and Alumna) have focused on training peacekeepers to meet this top in the global demand.

Morsink, (2016), averred that the UN should also trigger the pump to generate even more peacekeepers to maintain peace in the areas affected by the conflict and to guarantee better conflict resolution especially for civilians. The willingness of other countries to provide troops

and police forces must increase if they see that key members of the Security Council, including the United States, not only appreciate their sacrifice, but respect their concerns.

Pogge, (2014), further notes that it is necessary to help build the security sectors of host governments and institutions of the rule of law, as part of a global peace building strategy. However, there were no immediate priorities and responses from the United Nations in places like Haiti, Liberia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where their efforts could help to leave the UN peace missions in the first place into the alternative missions that needed in the context.

According to the United States Declaration of Independence of 1776, it is also necessary to support reforms that help achieve economies of scale and achieve cost savings, strengthen supervision, transparency and accountability; improve field staff and supply systems; which strengthens the mission planning process; which reduce implementation delays; and encourage a stronger missionary leadership; and clarify the roles and responsibilities of all United Nations actors, in the field and at headquarters (Nickel, 2015).

Henry, (2014), argued that the tendency is to offer decentralization, in which a power is devolved to the field level, as a solution to the problem of tensions between the field offices and the headquarters. However, decentralization may have the paradoxical effect of increasing bureaucracy as organizations that devolve power on the one hand, tend to institute all sorts of control measures on the other.

Henrard, (2014), noted that the UN must make strategic choices between conflicting, complementary or collaborative strategic relations with the government. The process of realization of these strategic choices generates internal tensions related to the spending priorities, to the conflicting demands of customers and donors, which result in disagreements on an adequate balance between quality services and fund-raising objectives. Service providers are directed to customers and fundraisers to donors. The result can be a division within the organization, which can be resolved by the voluntary organization that acts as a mediator or bridge between donor and client (Okin, 2014).

While UN focus on promoting the participation of all sectors of society in the environmental decision-making process and in supporting regional cooperation (Nickel, 2015), they should be offered the following services such exchange of information and publications, with particular attention to facilitating access of information, training and capacity building, and guarantees programs for NGOs to have access to local resources. This consists of a network of national offices and a central office that acts as a coordination and information center with financial authority (Nickel, 2015).

2.4 Empirical Studies

Alston (2016), noted that the UN believes that the initial policy to stop conflicts in international politics is not to start. There are situations in which there will be no choice but to start military activities, to react to real and worrying threats and in the situation of internal problems created by man, to do so basing on the idea of the role to be protected. However, the UN believes that military initiatives must always and only be implemented in the most desperate situations, as a final option, and in situations where there are more benefits than disadvantages. Unfortunately, one of the many issues that the UN has not been able to do effectively is to change the provisions relating to the roles of the Security Council in this regard, as suggested by a majority of its Member States (Alston and Crawford, 2014).

Another policy of the United Nations in the arrest of conflicts in international politics is the understanding of the causes: the elements connected in each specific risk scenario. The fundamental idea about the conflict is that it has a particular perspective all the time (Amartya Sen, 2016). Main concepts, whether to blame conflicts of interest, excessive desire for power and money, or any other factors that can be an effective topic of inspirational messages in understanding the causes of the conflict. They can also be extremely useful in determining specific explanatory attributes that should really be considered in trying to understand the dynamics of specific scenarios. However, they never function effectively in differentiating between those scenarios that are relevant and those that are not. For this reason, the United Nations will require a comprehensive investigation, not creating hypotheses on the basis of competencies elsewhere, (Bailey, 2013).

Fully knowing and ready to effectively implement the evolutions of situations is a crucial aspect in the efforts of the United Nations to stop conflicts in international politics. This implies the scope of probable methods, future and immediate functional methods that can be implemented to handle difficult circumstances, (Hampson, 2002). There are political and peaceful instruments that can be used as resource allocation agreements and also legal instruments such as the safeguarding of people's rights. Economic and military measures can also be used, and fortunately the UN has already more understanding about the correct ways to use them now than in the last ten years (Barbara and Walter, 2010).

Barbara and Walter (2010) have argued that they are ready to use the essential government resources, the time and the aspect in which they are needed, and particularly in the initial stopping phase, where any current initiative is meant to be completely cheaper compared to the subsequent commitment to military support and post-conflict recovery, it remains an aspect that the UN is even more effective in discussing rather than implementing. The immediate warning and the ability to react are an important requirement for an excellent initial suspension, and one of the current problems in the UN system has been to provide the Secretariat with greater authority over the opposition of those who believe that this can later determine them as excellent treatment situations (Claude and Weston, 2015). One can perceive that this struggle is currently triumphed.

One of the UN's least identified results has been the integration of improvements in the role to be safeguarded in the perspective of stopping criminal acts against people (Bayefsky, 2011). The amendment requires that the global community help the UN to create an initial system of alertness. The United Nations has also established policies that encourage governments to make use of their assets using all the essential strengths that are currently present by institutions and civil society usually in the methods that have already been discussed (Brandt, 2012).

The UN has committed itself to shifting from a response policy to halting the root cause of conflicts in international politics, to effectively dealing with the public as well as member countries, and to implementing detailed plans that meet the essential causes of the international political conflict (Bercovitch, 2008). The UN has a significant responsibility in this initiative, helping to stop conflicts in international politics by tracing them to the world political events and

mitigating potential problems before they get worse. The UN led by its Secretary General and his colleague carries out their diplomatic activities around the world (Broomhall, 2015).

Over the years, the UN has stressed the importance of stopping conflicts in international politics so that people can have an environment without worries or doubts about security (Broomhall, 2015). There are various types of conflicts in international politics, with different origins and various impacts. Conflicts in international politics can occur between countries or within the similar country. Conflicts between countries often emerge from claims of resources and territories. Meanwhile, conflicts within a nation usually emerge from other kinds of misunderstandings. Conflict can be caused by race, religion or lack of knowledge or unbalanced distribution of resources. Poverty, the scarcity of the natural resources of the countries, the fragility of political entities and other abusive actions are some of the usual reasons for which conflicts in international politics emerge, (Claude and Weston, 2015).

2.5 Research Gap

There conflict theory did not provide viable strategies for achieving rural development. As the previous review reveals, dialogue as a factor influencing the resolution of the conflict in Mogadishu has not been extensively addressed. A number of studies such as that of Okin, (2014); Nickel, (2015), was made to cover the topic of international organizations, however, none of them covered the aspect of promoting conflict resolution through alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and mediation, thus, providing a gap in content that this study covered. The gaps in the literature review were filled during field data collection, which was guided by the purpose and goals of the current study.

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This chapter dealt with the research's methodology that is applied in conducting this study. It's focused on the research design, target population, sampling size, sample procedure, data collection procedures and instrument, determination of reliability and validity as well as data analysis technique.

3.2. Research Design

The study employed a descriptive research design which is based on gathering information about a phenomenon in the present situation and describing what exists in relation to the variable or circumstances in the situation (Key (1997). Therefore in this research, a descriptive design was applied to understand the how best the United Nations has been engaged in resolving conflicts in Somalia region. The study applied a cross-sectional design reflecting aspect of the concept, feelings, experiences, facts and emotions of the participants in the study of the impact of the United Nations on conflict resolution in Somalia. This was because the research questions that were created required monitoring of the illustrative, descriptive and analytical aspects of the research. The survey design is adopted in this thesis in the sense where the research is questions-based study.

Furthermore, the study adopted quantitative approach. The latter approach helped the study to make generalization of results from the sample size to the entire population. The quantitative approach involved the use of questionnaires that was destined to government officials and other types of population in Mogadishu since the method of data collection was convenient for them to be filled during their free time.

3.3 Study Population

The total population of Somalia is 15,195,689 inhabitants (Somalia Population, 2018). However, the total population of Mogadishu is 2,587,183 inhabitants. Therefore, the study population was 2,587,183 respondents.

The following respondents were included United Nations conflict resolution officials, government officials and civilians. This was because the area which was selected specifically was having convenient position in the study and also brought the necessary and required study elements.

Table 3.3. 1: Showing Research Population

Type of population	**Target Population**	**Sample size**	**Sampling techniques**
UN (conflict resolution) Officials	55	15	Purposive sampling
Government Officials (Mogadishu Local government officials)	88	25	Purposive sampling
Civilians	2,587,040	360	Random sampling
Total	*2,587,183*	*400*	

Source: Primary Data (2018)

3.4 Sample Size

A sample is a subset of a population selected to participate in the study, it is a fraction of the whole, selected to participate in the research project (Brink, 1996). Sample size is an important feature of any empirical study in which the objective is to draw conclusions about a population from a sample (Polit and Hungler,1962). Sample size determination involves choosing the number of observations or replicates to include in a statistical sample.

A sample size of 400 respondents was determined through purposive and random sampling methods. This is because the nature of the data to be generated requires different techniques for a better understanding of the research problem under examination. The study will employ Slovene's formula in order to determine minimum sample size.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+Ne^2}$$

Whereby;

= 400 respondents
= sample size
= the population size
= level of significance, fixed at 0.05

$$n = \frac{2,587,183}{1+2,587,183*(0.05)^2}$$

n = 400 respondents

3.5 Sample Procedure

Sampling, as it relates to research, refers to the selection of individuals to be studied. Like many quantitative studies that apply sample strategies from quantitative techniques, the study tended to adopt the most strategy used from quantitative studies that is *random sampling (*for questionnaire*)*. The simple raison of the difference in sampling strategies between quantitative is due to the different goals of each research approach. Typical quantitative research seeks to infer from a sample to a population. Thus, the goal of quantitative approaches can be stated as empirical generalization to many at the end of the study.

.5.1 Purposive sampling

United Nations officials (conflict resolution) were selected on purpose to participate in the resolution f conflicts in Somalia and thus had knowledge of the United Nations and the Conflict Resolution in omalia. These respondents also were selected on purpose because they were well informed about ıe role of the United Nations in resolving conflicts in Somalia. This technique was appropriate ecause the selected sample included knowledgeable people who would provide data that was omplete enough to gain a better understanding of the problem.

5.2 Random Sampling

andom sampling was used to select respondents from the target population. The civilians of ogadishu they were randomly selected in order to obtain equal representation opportunities for em questionnaires in this way, each member would have the same chance to be selected. It as assumed that all respondents had vital information on the topic of research.

3.6 Sources of Data

3.6.2 Primary Data

Primary data is that data collected a fresh and for the first time, has not been processed. Primary Data uses questionnaires and focus group discussions and some other common research tools to collect data. This is aimed at collecting primary data from the selected respondents.

3.7 Research Instruments

The study used a questionnaire to gather information to achieve the objectives of the study.

3.7.1 Questionnaires

Self-administered questionnaires were used in data collection and these were distributed to civilians to provide answers. The tool was chosen specifically because it seeks the personal opinions of the respondents and therefore allowed the respondents to use their knowledge to provide a wide range of data as they would never be shy in any way. This was because most of the respondents were able to read and write and in cases where respondents were illiterate, a research assistant trained by the researcher were used to translate the questionnaires into the local language and fill them based on the answers provided by the respondents.

3.8 Validity and Reliability of research Instrument

Validity and reliability are two important concepts in the acceptability of the use of the instruments for research purposes. In brief, validity refers to the appropriateness of the instrument while reliability refers to consistency in measuring whatever it is intended to measure. They are established before the researcher. Same to this thesis, they are developed before the study was engaged into the field.

3.8.1 Validity of Research Instrument

Validity is the ability to produce findings that agree with theoretical or conceptual values; in other words, is to produce accurate result and to measure what is supposed to measure (Amin, 2005).

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Saunders (2000) also contended that research is valid only if it actually studies what it set out to study and only if the findings are verifiable. Validity is ensured through examination of existing literature to identify conceptual dimensions. Furthermore, the items of the instrument were appraised by the supervisor as well as a panel member.

From the various type of validity that measures instrument of the study, this thesis presents the type known as Content Validity. The latter focuses upon the extent to which the content of an instrument corresponds the content of theoretical concept that it is designed to measure (Amin, 2005). Furthermore, Content Validity refers to the degree to the test actually measures or specifically related to the traits for which it is designed. It shows how adequately the instrument samples the universal knowledge, skills, perception and attitudes that respondents expected to exhibit. When establishing Content Validity, it involved specifying the domain of the content of the concept and constructing and selecting indicators that represent the domain of the content. Thus, this thesis Content Validity Index formula to determine the extent to which the instrument is validated.

Basing on the respondents' viewpoint, some items that may appear redundant or irrelevant was dropped from the instrument, while that which may seem ambiguous was re-phrased. In addition, he study adopted items that are in conformity with the study conceptual framework.

Table 3.8 illustrated the study's items which were categorized into two major headings "Relevant tems" and "Not Relevant items". The emphasis of the categorization was aimed to determine the Content Validity Index (CVI).

Table 3.8. 1 Determination of the validity of the instrument

	Relevant items	**Not relevant items**	**Total**
Rater 1	3	0	3
Rater 2	12	3	15
Total	**15**	**3**	**18**

ources: Primary data (2018)

The below figure demonstrated that the Content Variable Index (CVI) is 0.83 and is greater than the minimum value of valid instrument acceptable which is 0.7. The implication is that the instrument is considered to be valid.

$$CVI = \frac{Relevant\ Items}{Total\ Number\ of\ Items} = \frac{15}{18} = 0.83$$

Thus, since the CVI computed is above 0.7, the instrument was considered to be valid. Additional this result is also in line with Amin (2005) who noted that the overall CVI for the instrument was calculated by computing the average of the instrument and for the instrument to be accepted as valid the average index should be 0.70 or above (Amin, 2005).

3.8.2 Reliability of Research Instrument

Reliability indicates the stability and consistency with which the data collection instrument measures the concept or variable of the study (Zikmund, 2000). Besides that, in the accuracy of data collection instrument, the concept of the pilot test is frequently involved in some researches. The pilot study, pilot project or the pilot experiment was defined to be as a preliminary small-scale study conducted to assess the feasibility, time, cost, adverse events and improve the design of the study before conducting a research project (Hulley&Stephen B, 2007). Furthermore, pilot experiments are frequently conducted before large-scale quantitative research to avoid wasting time and money on a poorly designed project, which can then be adjusted. A pilot study is usually conducted on the members of the population concerned, but not on those who will be part of the final sample.

The study conducted the pilot experiment on small members of the concerned population. As result, the chosen designs, instrument as well as the items of the questionnaire were deemed to be reliable for this study. Hence, the instrument for data collection is therefore ensured its consistency and accuracy during the study.

Under the reliability, research methodology involves the concept of Cronbach's alpha in statistics. The Cronbach alpha (alpha) is the trivial name used for the reliability (Cronbash LJ, 1951). The synonymous terms are: alpha coefficient or Cronbach's alpha coefficient. It has been proposed that α may be considered the expected correlation of two tests that measure the same

construct. Using this definition, it is implicitly assumed that the average correlation of a set of items is an accurate estimate of the average correlation of all items belonging to a given construct (Nunnally, 1978).

Cronbach's alpha is a function of the number of elements in a test, the average covariance between the pairs of items, and the variance of the total score. Cronbach's alpha generally increases as inter correlations between test items increase, and is therefore called an internal consistency estimate of the reliability of test results. Because inter correlations between test items are maximized when all items measure the same construct, it is generally believed that Cronbach's alpha indirectly indicates the degree to which a set of items measures a single unidimensional latent construct. However, it is easy to show that the tests with the same length and the same variance, but that the underlying factor structures can give the same values as the Cronbach's alpha. Indeed, several researchers have shown that alpha can take quite high values even when the set of items measures several unrelated latent constructs (Cronbach LJ (1951, Cortina, J. M. (1993), Revelle W (1979). Therefore, alpha is used most appropriately when the elements measure different background areas within the same construct. When all items measure more than one construct, the coefficient is more appropriate (Zinbarg R Yovel I Revelle W McDonald R, 2006). A generally accepted rule for describing internal consistency exists when using Cronbach's alpha coefficient (DeVellis, 2012).) The below table shows the rule of the coefficient.

Table3.8.2. 1The rule for Cronbach's alpha coefficient

Cronbach's alpha	**Internal consistency**
$0.9 \leq \alpha$	Excellent
$0.8 \leq \alpha < 0.9$	Good
$0.7 \leq \alpha < 0.8$	Acceptable
$0.6 \leq \alpha < 0.7$	Questionable
$0.5 \leq \alpha < 0.6$	Poor
< 0.5	Unacceptable

As many other large-scale studies, this research employed the Cronbach's alpha to ensure reliability of the instrument with the predetermined condition that the figure for Cronbach's Alpha should be above 0.75 in order to have a better internal consistency of the items.

The below table 5 showed the reliability test results for all the constructs that are involved in this study.

Table3.8.2. 2: Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.811	18

Based on reliability statistics illustrated in the above table (3.8.2.2), it is obvious that the reliability of the instrument of this study was declared to be reliable since the computed Cronbach's alpha 0.811 which is above the 0.75. Th test of Cronbach's alpha confirmed that the instrument had good internal consistency following the rule for Cronbach's alpha coefficient illustrated in table 3.8.2.1.

3.9 Data Processing

Data processing was performed after data collection for the verification of the information that was collected and for the achievement of completeness, accuracy and uniformity. Changing the data involved checking the information about the errors, which was an added benefit as it allowed the researcher to eliminate any errors that were detected and which would have eventually manipulated the results of the study. The data was analyzed at the same time to avoid duplication, thus guiding the entire study for a balanced and critical analysis. The researcher used the objectives in order to base the questionnaire. Lastly, the study employed the following analysis tools such as pie charts and percentages and simple statistical methods to present, analyze the data.

3.9.1 Data Analysis

Quantitative data analysis

The quantitative data concerned only the information from the questionnaires. Data from the field was too rough for a correct interpretation. It was therefore essential to put it in order and structure it, so as to derive meaning and information. The raw data obtained from the questionnaires was cleaned, sorted and coded. The coded data was entered into the computer, checked and analyzed statistically using the package of statistical packages for social scientists (SPSS) to generate descriptive and inferential statistics. The descriptive analysis was applied to describe the primary variable and the associated indicator elements related to the objectives study. The results of the tables subsequently discussed in relation to the existing literature were presented. The conclusions and recommendations were drawn in relation to the objectives set by the study.

3.10 Ethical Consideration

Ethical considerations refer to the morality, uprightness and justification of the researcher's conduct in carrying out research. The researcher was guided by the following main considerations. Certain information like the names of respondents was kept confidential on special request by officials.

The researcher ensured confidentiality of the information provided by the respondents and ascertain the practice of ethics in this study. The research sought permission through the introductory letter to be given to the concerned officials in the United Nations and the Government of Somalia so that they can be included in the study, and here they were asked to sign in Informed Consent Form for their approval. The introductory letter was majorly meant to prove the study as an academic and provide the permission to precede the collection of data from Government Officials (Mogadishu Local government officials), UN (conflict resolution) Officials and Somalia Civilians. In tern of Reporting Results and Plagiarism Ethical, the researcher did not fabricate or falsify data in their publications. In fact, if future experimenter discovers that the data submitted are erroneous, it is the researcher's responsibility to correct the error through retraction, an addendum, or other appropriate means.

.11. Limitation of the study:

Though the study has reached its two major heading of objectives (general and specifics), there were some unavoidable and inevitable limitations. And of course, these are normal for every study to encounter.

One the main shortcomings identified in this work the extent to which the sample size is too small compared to the larger of population targeted for the study. This shortcoming presents a challenge the findings of the study to be generalized to the entire people of Somalia. Thus, the study would have involved more participants at different level.

The next present the geographical area (Mogadishu) in which the study interested in present the area where most violent activities and war take place in every single day. This challenged the study to be conducted in peacefully and calmly manner. Consequently, selected participants were under tension while filling up the questionnaire.

Finally, the study had number of problems including language barriers that led misunderstanding of some concepts or meanings of the study. Also, as many studies encounters problem from the side of respondents, there is usually questions about the reliability of the respondents' answerers to the questionnaire. Some of the respondents were not willing to share opinions, views, and feeling and provide accurate information with the researcher although they were being assured the privacy, anonymity and confidentiality of their information.

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter contain detailed descriptive of results obtained from the data analysis. It also focuses on the data presentation, interpretation and analysis in form of tables and figures.

4.1 Showing demographic characteristics of the respondents

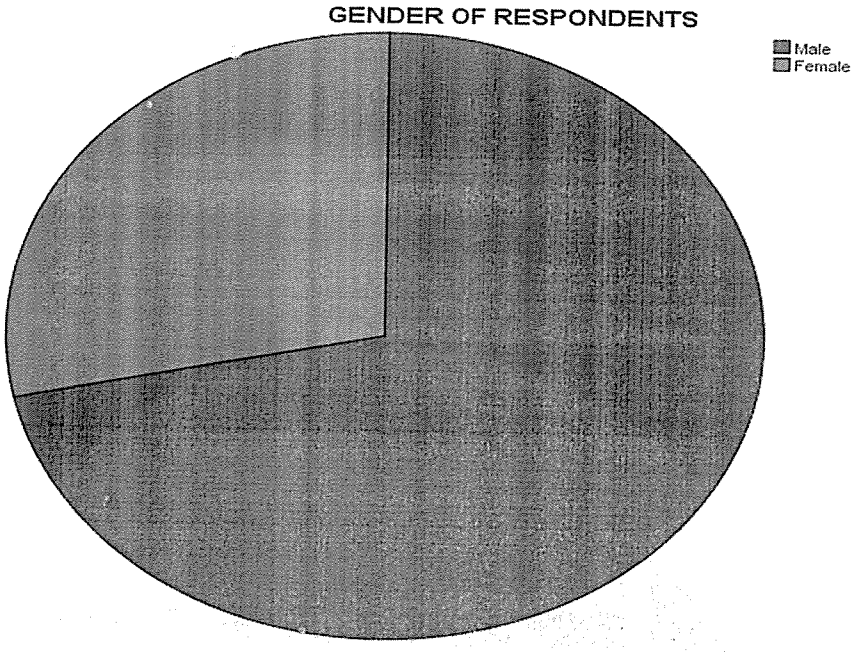
This part presents the background information of the respondents who participated in the study. The purpose of presenting the background information was to find out the demographic characteristics of the respondents.

TABLE 4. 1: Demographic characteristics of respondents

MAIN CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Gender	Male	286	71.5
	Female	114	28.5
	Total	**400**	**100**
Education level	Primary	15	3.8
	Secondary	61	15.3
	Certificate	116	29
	Diploma	11	2.8
	Bachelor Degree	126	31.5
	Higher Degree	71	17.8
	Total	**400**	**100**
Age of respondents	20-35 years	89	22.25
	36-51 years	245	61.25
	Above 51 years	66	16.5
	Total	**400**	**100**

Source: Primary Data (2018).

Figure 4.1. 1: Gender of respondents.

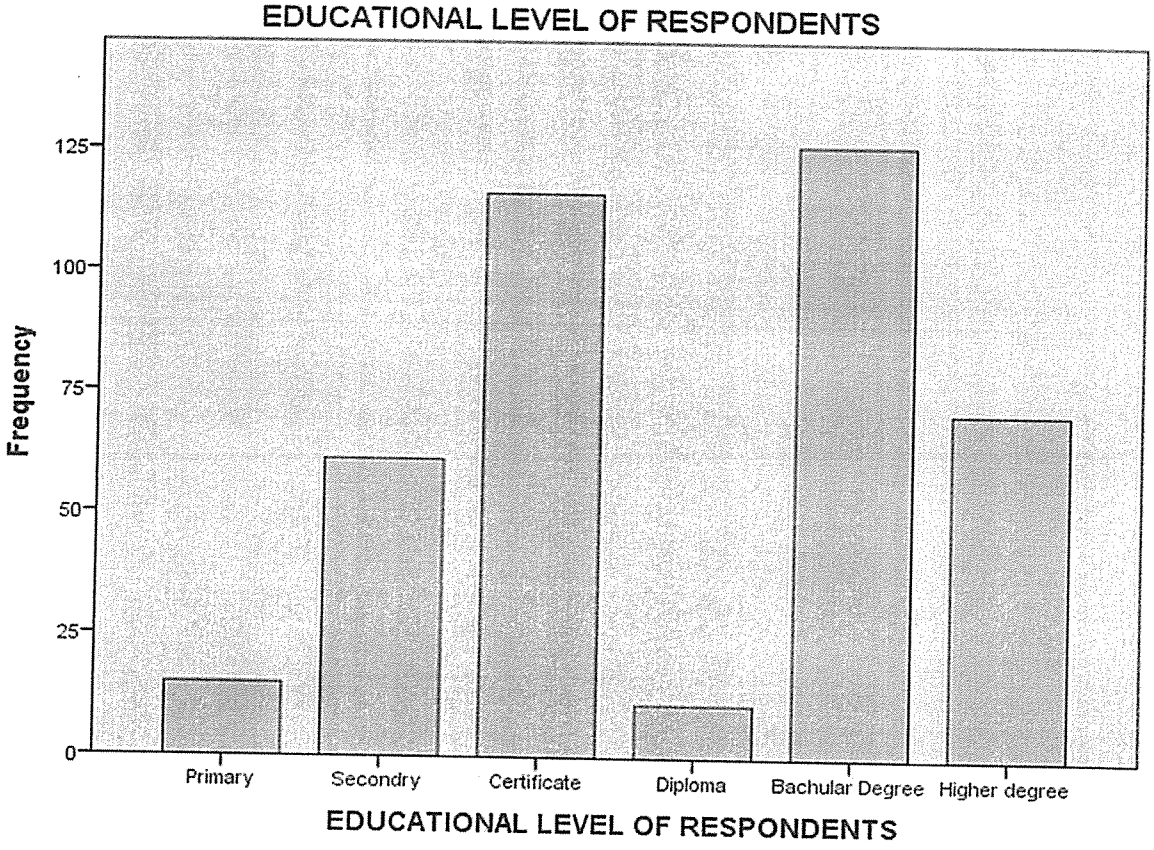


Source: Primary Data (2018).

Table 4.1 above and Figure 4.1 both illustrated that in respect to gender, the male respondents were 286 (71.5%) while female participants occupied a number of 114 with the percentage (28.5%). The implication behind the statistical figures entails that the number of men was higher than that of women because it more believed that men are more effective in dealing in conflict resolution than their female counterparts. In Somali society, it is noticeable that male gender is more involved in activities like conflict prevention, management or resolution and any other related conflict subjects. In additional, the dominance of male respondents in this particular thesis could be explained in the sense where male gender is also rooted the occurrence of any kind of conflict in the society. In fact, every aspect of Somali conflict e.g. power, resources, clans or warlord, male compete more in those values than female counterparts do.

Hence, the dominance of male respondents in this particular study is inevitable.

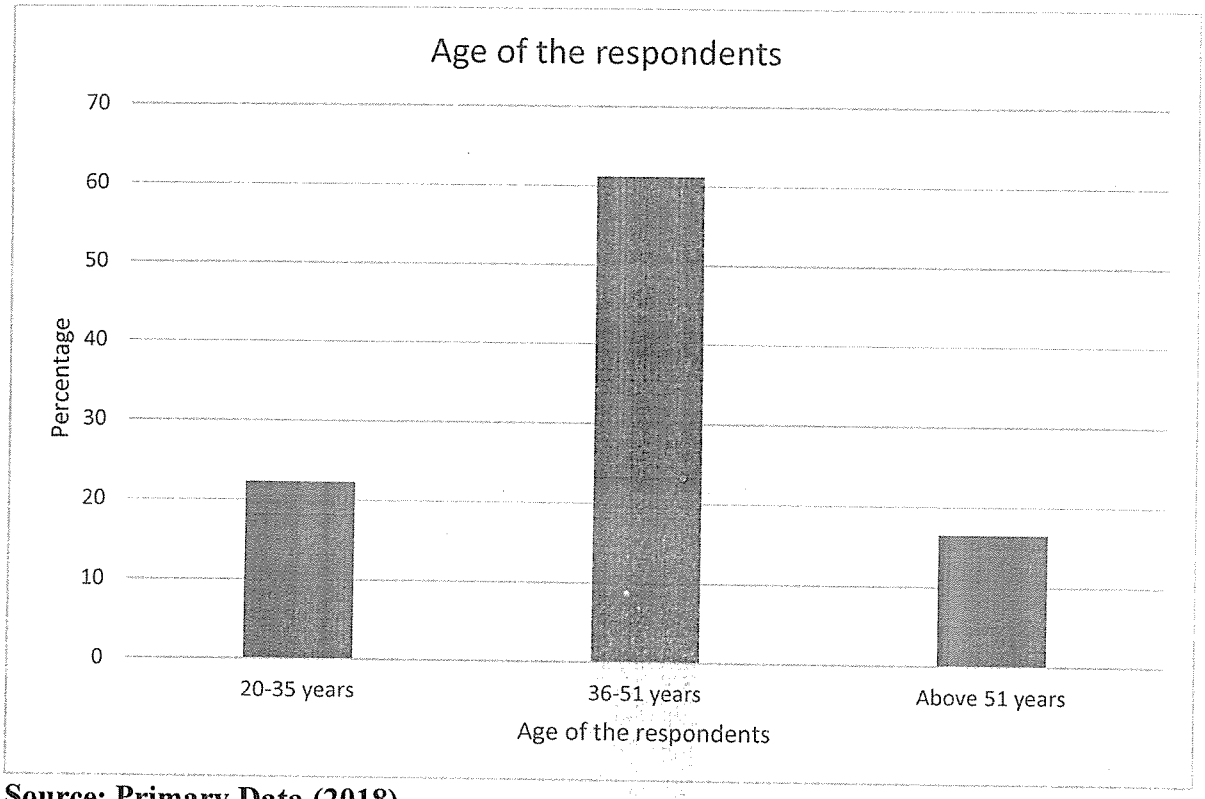
Figure 4.1. 2: Showing Education level of respondents



Source: Primary source (2018)

Similarly, the results presented in Table 4.2 and Figure 4.1.2 show the status of the response rate by level of education and its interpretation provides good data for the study. However, there are no clear differences of opinion between respondents with different levels of education. The level of education involves determining the extent to which respondents in the study have reached a certain level. With regard to education level, 15 (3.75%) were at primary school level, 61 15.3%) were at secondary school level, 116 (29%) were certificate holders, 11 (2,8.5%) of the respondents were diploma holders, 126 (31.5%) were bachelor's degree and the remaining 71 17.8%) were Master's and PhD degree holders. This implies that most of the respondents were relatively educated and thus were informed about the role that United Nations plays in conflict resolution.

Figure 4.1. 3:Showing Age Group of the respondents



Source: Primary Data (2018).

In the aspect of age of respondents, the following categories of group were interested in thesis such as group 1: 20-35 years, group 2: 36-51 years and above 51 years as well. Regarding to age group variable of respondents, the results presented in Table 4.1 and figure 4.1 showing that age group 2 (20-35 age group) is unusually is large than two other groups with 245 number of participants having a 61.25 percent, followed by group 1 (20-35 years) in where it occupied a number of participants present 89 and a percent of 22.25. Lastly, age group 3 which stands for Above 51 years, its participants were 66 people while their percent in the study was 16.5. The dominance of the middle age group can be further explained by the subject of accessibility. In other words, they were accessible for the researcher during the data collection. And could also explained that this group is more engaged in conflict resolution and politics affairs in different states of Somalia.

4.2 Findings on contributions of the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia

This section mainly concerns contributions of the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia. The study results are presented in the table 4.2;

TABLE 4. 2: Showing contributions of the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia

INDICATORS	MEAN	S. D	INTERPRETATION	RANK
United Nations advocates for disarmament in Somalia	4.09	1.023	Low	2
In Somalia, the United Nations closely monitors the status of weapons usage across the country	4.14	0.984	Low	2
UN tries to eradicate all possible source of conflicts in Somalia	4.12	1.017	Low	2
United Nations intervenes in Somalia in order to settle disputes in conflict hit areas	4.10	1.008	Low	2
In Somalia, the United Nations facilitates dialogue among the conflicting parties	3.04	1.060	None	3
Average Mean	3.9	1.02	Low	2

Source: Primary Data (2018).

Legend

Range	Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
5	1 – 1.8	Strongly Agree	Very High
4	1.8– 2.6	Agree	High
3	2.6 – 3.4	Neutral	None
2	3.4 – 4.2	Disagree	Low
1	4.2 – 5	Strongly Disagree	Very Low

As indicated in the Table 4.2 the mean of the indicator that United Nations advocates for disarmament in Somalia was 4.09 with a standard deviation of 1.023 that interpreted as low and

rank 2 on the Likert Scale. In Somalia, the United Nations closely monitors the status of weapons usage across the country had a mean of 4.14 and standard deviation of 0.984 which is also interpreted as low and rank 2 on the Likert Scale. Further, the mean of the indicator that UN tries to eradicate all possible source of conflicts in Somalia was 4.12 and standard deviation of 1.017 which is also low and rank 2.

United Nations intervenes in Somalia in order to settle disputes in conflict hit areas had a mean of 4.10 and standard deviation of 1.008 interpreted as low and rank 2 on the Likert Scale. In the fifth rank 2, it was the indicator that in Somalia, the United Nations facilitates dialogue among the conflicting parties which had a mean of 3.04 and a standard deviation of 1.060 that is equivalent to none on the Likert Scale.

Lastly, the average mean was 3.9 which stander division 1.02 was also low on rank 2 and this implies that UN contribution in conflict resolution is low in Somalia. The study findings contradict with the finding of Bayefsky (2011). who argued that a significant number of international NGOs, the inclusive of the UN focus their resources primarily on conflict resolution and prevention. In an active conflict, such NGOs, for example the UN, have been recruited to act as impartial intermediaries, collaborating with the opposing parties, facilitating negotiations and helping to support the solutions accepted in Somalia. In some cases, they can effectively initiate and catalyze dialogue between the parties; in others, they can simply monitor it and move it forward.

Furthermore, the study refuted Alston (2016) views that in conflict prevention, the UN seeks to avoid conflicts or crises. Many international organizations are working in Africa, the Middle East, South Asia and independent states of the former Soviet Union to promote innovative solutions to ethnic conflicts. In both mediation and conflict prevention, the success of the project depends on the strict neutrality of the NGO, for example the UN has been instrumental in the conflict in Somalia.

4.3 Findings on the challenges faced by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia

This section mainly concerns challenges faced by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia. The study results are presented in the table below;

Table 4.3: Showing challenges faced by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia

INDICATORS	MEAN	S. D	INTERPRETATION	RANK
There is a challenge of weak government institutions in Somalia which affects the operations of the UN	4.14	1.005	High	2
Building lasting peace in Somalia is among the most difficulty for the United Nations	4.12	0.996	High	2
The UN faces a challenge of lack of strong security measures to safeguard the people in Somalia	3.07	1.116	None	3
One of the most common challenges facing the UN in Somalia is distribution of power according to cultural, economic, and military influence	4.09	1.023	High	2
There is also another challenge of absence of a mechanism to empower the judgements of the International Court of Justice	4.47	0.643	Very High	1
Average Mean	3.98	0.998	Very High	2

Source: Primary Data (2018).

Legend

Range	Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
5	1 – 1.8	Strongly Agree	Very low
4	1.8– 2.6	Agree	Low
3	2.6 – 3.4	Neutral	None
2	3.4 – 4.2	Disagree	High
1	4.2 – 5	Strongly Disagree	Very high

The study results illustrated in the Table 4.3 above illustrated the challenges faced by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia.

It was evident that the first indicator that there is a challenge of weak government institutions in Somalia which affects the operations of the UN had a mean of 4.14 and standard deviation of 1.005 which is equivalent to High on ranked 2 the Likert Scale. Another indicator that building lasting peace in Somalia is among the most difficulties for the United Nations had a mean of 4.12 and standard deviation of 0.996 equivalent to high on rank 2 the Likert Scale.

The UN faces a challenge of lack of strong security measures to safeguard the people in Somalia had a mean of 3.07 and standard deviation of 1.116 equivalents to None on ranked 3 the Likert Scale. Another indicator that one of the most common challenges facing the UN in Somalia is distribution of power according to cultural, economic, and military influence had 4.09 and standard deviation of 1.023 which was equivalent to high and ranked 2. There is also another challenge that state the absence of a mechanism to empower the judgments of the International Court of Justice had a mean of 4.47 and standard deviation of 0.643 interpreted very high ranked 2.

Lastly, the average mean was 3.98 interpreted as high and rank 2 This implies that the United Nations also faces a multitude of challenges that need to be addressed in order to ensure conflict resolution. This is in line with Brandt (2012) who cites that the lack of identity and government support has disadvantages for international NGOs trying to mediate conflicts and this is highlighted by the United Nations in the conflict in Somalia. First of all, most international

NGOs do not have the influence to demand a firm commitment for a grant from the opponent. Non-governmental mediators may also lack the diplomatic experience and skills possessed by their official counterparts.

4.4 Findings on the solutions to overcome the challenges faced by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia

This section mainly concerns the solutions to overcome the challenges faced by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia. The study results are presented in the table below;

TABLE 4. 4: Showing solutions to overcome the challenges faced by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia

INDICATORS	MEAN	S. D	INTERPRETATION	RANK
There is need for the United Nations in Somalia to work with other conflict resolution agencies	4.09	1.023	High	2
There should be strong commitment to resist endorsing un-achievable or ill-conceived mandates in Somalia	4.13	0.982	High	2
United Nations needs to ensure the conflict parties in peace talks to abide by their commitments	4.11	1.010	High	2
The United Nations needs to do more to help expand the pool of willing and capable troop and police contributors	3.04	1.069	None	3
There is also need to equip the UN peace keepers in Somalia with adequate training and skills in conflict resolution	4.14	0.865	High	2
Average Mean	3.9	0.990	High	2

Source: Primary source (2018)

Legend

Range	Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
5	1 – 1.8	Strongly Agree	Very low
4	1.8– 2.6	Agree	Low
3	2.6 – 3.4	Neutral	None
2	3.4 – 4.2	Disagree	High
1	4.2 - 5	Strongly Disagree	Very high

The study results indicated in the table 4.4, the first indicator used that there is need for the United Nations in Somalia to work with other conflict resolution agencies that had a mean of 4.09 and standard deviation of (1.023) which is equivalent to high and ranked on Likert Scale. There should be strong commitment to resist endorsing un-achievable or ill-conceived mandates in Somalia had a mean of (4.13) and standard deviation of (0.982) which is equivalent to high and ranked on the Likert Scale.

In the fifth rank, it was the indicator that United Nations needs to ensure the conflict parties in peace talks to abide by their commitments had a mean of (4.11) and standard deviation (1.010) which is equivalent to high and ranked. The United Nations needs to do more to help expand the pool of willing and capable troop and police contributors had a mean of (3.04) and a standard deviation of (1.069) and ranked. There is also need to equip the UN peace keepers in Somalia with adequate training and skills in conflict resolution had a mean of (4.14) and standard deviation of (0.865).

Lastly the average mean was 3.9 which is equivalent to high. The implication is that a lot needs to be done in order to overcome the challenges faced by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia. This corroborates with Morsink's perspective (2016) who also notes that it is necessary to collaborate with others agencies for the conflict resolution to provide credible and achievable mandates for United Nations operations. And the UN it must outline a better process for formulating peacekeeping mandates and measuring progress in their implementation.

CHAPTER FIVE
DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses, concludes and recommends reflecting on the study findings presented in the previous chapter.

5.1 Discussions of findings

5.1.1 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

The study findings revealed that males were 286 (71.5%) and female 11 (28.5%), this translates that the number of men was higher than that of women since it was believed men are more effective in dealing in conflict resolution than their female counterparts. With regard to education level, 15 (3.75%) of the study's respondents were at primary school level, 78 (19.5%) were at secondary school level, 263 (65.75%) were certificate holders, 26 (6.5%) of the respondents were diploma holders, 12 (3%) were bachelor's degree and the remaining 6 (1.5%) were having higher degrees such as PHD and master's degree holders. This implies that most of the respondents were relatively educated and thus were informed about the role that United Nations plays in conflict resolution. It was also discovered that 89 (22.25%) were between 20-35 years, 245 (61.25%) were between 36-51 years and lastly 66 (16.5%) were above 51 years. This implies that the majority of the respondents were in the age bracket of 36-51 years who are middle aged adults who are old enough to engage different stakeholders in conflict resolution.

5.1.2 Contributions of the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia

The study findings revealed that the average mean of Contributions of the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia was (3.9) which was also low on the scale and this implies that there are numerous contributions of the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia. This is in line with Bailey (2013) who notes that most international NGOs such as the UN in this field represent a specific approach to conflict management and resolution, many of which involve the development of programs that make participants aware of their roles in a conflict and provide them with tools to solve them or at least by improving the situation. Below this broad coverage there are many different approaches to conflict management and the specific work done by each NGO, ranging

from programs to improve negotiation skills to strategies to identify and resolve the underlying causes of conflicts.

5.1.3 Challenges faced by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia

The study results showed that average mean of challenges faced by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia was (3.98) equivalents to high on the Likert Scale. This implies that the United Nations also faces a multitude of challenges that need to be addressed in order to ensure conflict resolution. This is in line with Don et al., (2011) who argues that a number of other international NGOSs are currently involved in a confidential and sensitive mediation and in so-called good office missions in several countries. Some of these efforts run alongside official mediation and the negotiations of the UN and other intergovernmental organizations. However, these NGOs feel that their credibility and effectiveness will be affected if their involvement in ongoing mediation is revealed

5.1.4 Solutions to overcome the challenges faced by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia

The Study findings showed that the average mean of the solutions to overcome the challenges faced by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia was (3.9) which is equivalent to high. This implies that a lot still needs to be done in order to overcome the challenges faced by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia. This is in line with Morsink (2016) who noted that the UN should also trigger the pump to generate even more peacekeepers to maintain peace in the areas affected by the conflict and to guarantee better conflict resolution especially for civilians. The willingness of other countries to provide troops and police forces must increase if they see that key members of the Security Council, including the United States, not only appreciate their sacrifice, but respect their concerns.

5.2 Conclusions

5.2.1 Contributions of the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia

The study concludes that in conflict prevention, the UN seeks to avoid conflicts or crises. In both mediation and conflict prevention, the success of the project depends on the strict neutrality of the NGO, for example the UN has been instrumental in the conflict in Somalia.

It concludes that another fundamental role played by the UN has been the development of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, such as arbitration and mediation that take place outside the internal judicial system in conflict situations, in particular in Somalia.

Most international NGOs such as the UN in this field represent a specific approach to conflict management and resolution, many of which involve the development of programs that make participants aware of their role in a conflict and provide them with tools to solve them or at least by improving the situation.

5.2.2 The challenges faced by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia

The study concluded that lack of identity and government support has disadvantages for international NGOs trying to mediate conflicts and this is highlighted by the United Nations in the conflict in Somalia. This also indicates that most international NGOs do not have the influence to demand a firm commitment for a grant from the opponent.

A number of other international NGOs are currently involved in a confidential and sensitive mediation and in so-called good office missions in several countries. Some of these efforts run alongside official mediation and the negotiations of the UN and other intergovernmental organizations.

The study concluded that despite the political and security obstacles and coordination problems, the UN has a huge success in providing humanitarian assistance in two ways: direct delivery of relief aid, mobilization and defense.

5.2.3 Addressing the challenges faced by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia

The study concluded that it is necessary to collaborate with others agencies for the conflict resolution to provide credible and achievable mandates for United Nations operations. And the UN must outline a better process for formulating peacekeeping mandates and measuring progress in their implementation.

It also concluded that the UN should also ensure that parties in delicate peace talks respect their commitments, cooperate with peacekeepers and build mutual trust. This focuses mainly on the shaky peace processes in which peacekeeping operations are currently deployed. This also has an important role in the conflict resolution

The study further concludes that the UN should also trigger the pump in order to generate even more peacekeepers and to maintain the peace in the affected areas of conflict and to guarantee better conflict resolution especially for civilians.

5.3 Recommendations

5.3.1 Contributions of the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia

Dialogue between conflicting parties should greatly be emphasized which will influential to various communities in different states of Somalia.

Furthermore, Government officials have called for international NGOs to help improve conflict resolution capabilities, design dispute resolution systems, monitor ethnic tensions, and design new legislation that can help resolve conflicts.

Collaboration is essential and international NGOs can collaborate with local individuals, community groups, university staff, clergy and government agencies, as well as with other international NGOs, to organize training sessions, workshops and conferences.

There is great need for UN to move beyond our reliance on ad hoc financing for regionally-led peace operations in Somalia and Africa at large.

It recommended that need to be Somali-led and ensure that the Somali people are fully involved and feel ownership of the political process

In order for UN to ensure effective conflict resolution measures, its advised that it should encourage signing of peaceful agreements between the fighting the forces in different regions of Somalia which will result into ceasefire of the military.

5.3.2 The challenges faced by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia

The United Nations officials should embark on forming allies with the Government of Somalia so as to acquire a conducive environment for its operations especially as regards mediating conflicts. This will therefore provide the UN officials the necessary diplomatic experience and skills to reach their desired objectives effectively.

The UN officials should also avoid collaborating with extremist groups whose maximalist goals defy negotiations and create complications for a comprehensive political approach.

The UN should extend the International Law so as to include the right of interference that allows them to go wherever aid is needed, regardless of the conflict situation.

The United Nations should also invite more continued international support from AMISOM which will be essential in fulfilling its mandate of conflict resolutions.

More funding should also be acknowledged from EU to supplement the work of the UN officials.

It is important for UN to work with partners in the region of Somalia and further afield to ensure that AMISOM's current funding challenges are addressed in a manner that does not undermine its operations at this critical juncture.

More resources should be sought so as to improve on the mediation process by its inadequate physical resources, including the necessary administrative infrastructure at their disposal, rarely a concern for governments or intergovernmental bodies.

There should be improved coordination with the third-party assistance, expert analysis and advice, media attention and other appropriate mean which will easy reduce armed conflicts without the use of military force and attempts to prevent the escalation of conflicts on a smaller scale.

5.3.3 Addressing the challenges faced by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia

The security challenges facing the world are becoming increasingly complex. Norway will meet these challenges through its strong commitment to NATO, its broad engagement in peace and reconciliation efforts and through international cooperation.

Engagement in peace and reconciliation efforts should be key parts of Somalia government policy and thus this will help the Somali government to actively find lasting political solutions to wars and conflicts by facilitating dialogue between parties to conflict and supporting other actors' conflict resolution efforts.

The UN should foster promotion of balanced, mutual, irreversible and verifiable nuclear disarmament.

The UN, with the active support of all rebel faction leaders, will be to mitigate some sort of conflict resolution challenges met along the way which would be required to uphold the ceasefire and assist the humanitarian relief effort, in conjunction with other relief agencies and NGOs.

There is also need to support reforms that help achieve economies of scale and realize cost savings; that strengthen oversight, transparency, and accountability; that improve field personnel and procurement systems; that strengthen the process of mission planning; that reduce deployment delays; and encourage stronger mission leadership; and clarify the roles and responsibilities of all UN actors, in the field and at headquarters.

It also recommends that the tendency is to offer decentralization, in which some power is delegated to the field level, as a solution to the problem of existing tension between field offices and headquarters.

5.4 Areas of further research

More research needs to be done on the following;

- The role of NGOs on rural development in Somalia
- The impact of dialogue on conflict resolution in Mogadishu –Somalia
- The role of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms on conflict resolution in Somalia.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: TRANSMITTAL LETTER

I am master candidate for International Relations and Diplomatic Studies, undertaking a thesis on "United Nations and Conflict Resolutions in Somalia". For this purpose, I request your participation in my inquiry. Kindly answer this questionnaire without leaving any question behind unanswered. I assure that your provided information will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will be purposely used for the academic reasons only.

Before you proceed to answer, please kindly read and sign the attached informant consent.

Thank you very much in advance.

Yours faithfully

.....

SAMIA ABAS ALI

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

Score	Response Mode	Description
1	Strongly Agree	You agree with no doubt at all
2	Agree	You agree with some doubt
3	Neutral	You are not sure about any
4	Disagree	You disagree with some doubt
5	Strongly Disagree	You disagree with no doubt at all

SECTION B:

A	Contributions of the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia	1	2	3	4	5
1	United Nations advocates for disarmament in Somalia					
2	In Somalia, the United Nations closely monitors the status of weapons usage across the country					
3	UN tries to eradicate all possible source of conflicts in Somalia					
4	United Nations intervenes in Somalia in order to settle disputes in conflict hit areas R3					
5	In Somalia, the United Nations facilitates dialogue among the conflicting parties					

B	The challenges faced by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia	1	2	3	4	5
1	There is a challenge of weak government institutions in Somalia which affects the operations of the UN					

2	Building lasting peace in Somalia is among the most difficulties for the United Nations					
3	The UN faces a challenge of lack of strong security measures to safeguard of people in Somalia					
4	One of the most common challenges facing the UN in Somalia is distribution of power according to cultural, economic, and military influence					
5	There is also another challenge of absence of a mechanism to empower the judgements of the International Court of Justice					

C	The solutions to overcome the challenges faced by the UN in conflict resolution in Somalia	1	2	3	4	5
1	There is need for the United Nations in Somalia to work with other conflict resolution agencies					
2	There should be strong commitment to resist endorsing un-achievable or ill-conceived mandates in Somalia					
3	United Nations needs to ensure the conflict parties in peace talks to abide by their commitments					
4	The United Nations needs to do more to help expand the pool of willing and capable troop and police contributors					
5	There is also need to equip the UN peace keepers in Somalia with adequate training and skills in conflict resolution					

Thank you for cooperation

END

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