



NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY - KENYA

DIPLOMA IN NATIONAL SECURITY AND STRATEGY

**EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON
DEVELOPMENT IN REGIONAL CONFLICT MANAGEMENT:
A CASE OF SOMALIA**

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DISCLAIMER

The information contained in this paper is the result of my Research. The views and/or observations on this issue involved is my own. They do not in any way reflect the official position of the Ministry of Defence or that of National Defence College

DECLARATION

Declaration by the Student

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree award in any other University.

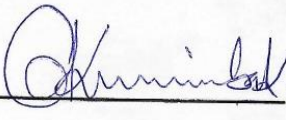
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Declaration by the supervisor

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research to my dear family, friends and work mates for their cooperation, patience, and prayers during my entire period of study at the National Defence University-Kenya.

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ABSTRACT

Using a case study of the Somalia Conflict, this research study evaluated the Intergovernmental Authority on Development's (IGAD) efficacy in managing regional conflicts. IGAD has played a pivotal role in addressing the complex web of conflicts that have afflicted its member countries over the years. The study objectives included analyzing the contextual factors such as historical, political, and socio-economic dynamics on the effectiveness of IGAD, assessing the role of IGAD in effectively managing regional conflicts as well as analyzing the primary elements influencing the efficacy of IGAD in regional conflict management. This study was guided by Regional Security Complex Theory (RSCT) which seeks to explain how governments and other entities interact and create security complexes based on shared historical experiences, shared security threats, and interdependencies in a certain geographical region. The theory contends that IGAD's role in regional conflict resolution might be interpreted as an endeavor to establish a security community in the Horn of Africa. This study's research design used a mixed methods approach. This approach use adopted to gather in-depth insight into a problem or generate new ideas for the research. The study employed various methods to collect secondary data to be used in the study. The research findings show that, IGAD has consistently positioned itself as a mediator, facilitating dialogue and providing neutral platforms for negotiations to prevent conflicts from escalating, support peace negotiations, arrange ceasefires, use of peacebuilding techniques, and keep track of agreements. However, there are key factors that affect the Effectiveness of IGAD in Regional Conflict Management which include necessity of strong political will and leadership among member nations which can encourage coordinated action and resource allocation, strengthening IGAD's ability to successfully resolve regional disputes. The study recommends that, to bolster technical competencies, IGAD must invest in staff training, lessons learning systems, and targeted research. Regular exchanges with partner organizations cultivate specialized expertise in fields like preventive diplomacy, mediation techniques, transition governance and DDR. To improve political accountability and independence, the IGAD Secretariat must be reinforced. IGAD needs to have the authority to direct member nations and support attempts to resolve disputes.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AMISOM	-	African Mission in Somalia
AU	-	African Union
CPA	-	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
DDR	-	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
EASF	-	East African Standby Force
ECOWAS	-	Economic Community of West African States
EU	-	European Union
HDI	-	Human Development Index
HNT	-	Human Need Theory
IGAD	-	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IGADD	-	Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development
OAU	-	Organization of African Unity
R-ARCSS	-	Revitalized Agreement for the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan
RSCT	-	Regional Security Complex Theory
SADC	-	Southern African Development Community
UN	-	United Nations

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OPERATIONALIZATION OF TERMS

Regional Conflicts: In this study it refers to conflicts that take place between different countries, ethnic groups, or political entities within the IGAD region.

Conflict management: According to this study, is the process through which IGAD has resolved disputes low scale and large scale in the IGAD region.

Regional Organizations as used in this study, are cooperative bodies formed by sovereign states within IGAD region to address common challenges, promote regional integration, and facilitate cooperation on various issues of mutual interest. Thus, regional organization comprised of East African countries, including Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, and Eritrea (now suspended).

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This paper examines, using the Somalia Conflict as a case study, how well the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) manages regional conflicts. Study background, problem statement, objectives, research questions, study justification, scope, and constraints are all covered in the first chapter of the study, which concludes with a summary of the entire investigation.

1.1 Background to the Study

The international stage has witnessed the United Nations (UN) playing a central role in conflict resolution. As highlighted by Byiers (2016) the effectiveness of the UN in managing conflicts worldwide has been both applauded and criticized for instance in the way it handled the Rwanda 1994 genocide. While it has successfully mediated and resolved conflicts, like in Liberia, its impact has sometimes been constrained by geopolitical considerations and limitations in enforcement mechanisms. Adar (2020) stated that United Nations' role in conflict resolution extends beyond mediation and resolution to encompass peacekeeping efforts, humanitarian assistance, and the promotion of international cooperation. Despite its achievements, the UN's effectiveness is often hindered by the complexities of geopolitical interests among member states and limitations in the enforcement of its decisions.

According to Cogan, Hurd & Johnstone, (2016) the Security Council's veto power, for instance, has impeded decisive action in certain conflicts. Moreover, resource and financial constraints and the need for consensus among diverse nations contribute to the challenges faced by the UN in addressing global conflicts. Despite these

limitations, the UN remains a crucial forum for fostering diplomatic dialogue and coordinating international responses to crises, reflecting a collective commitment to maintaining global peace and security.

In the African continent, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), later transformed into the African Union (AU), stands as a pivotal force in addressing conflicts on the African continent. De Melo & Tsikata (2014) noted that the OAU, founded in 1963, initially adhered to the principle of non-interference, which posed challenges to its efficacy in intervening in internal conflicts. However, Magstadt (2017) asserted that recognizing the evolving nature of security threats and the need for a more proactive stance, the OAU underwent a transformative process, culminating in the establishment of the African Union in 2001. The AU introduced a comprehensive and forward-looking approach to conflict resolution, embracing the responsibility to intervene in cases of grave circumstances, such as genocide and crimes against humanity.

According to Ameyo (2020) the AU's Peace and Security Council, established as a central organ, has played a pivotal role in swiftly responding to conflicts and crises across Africa. This signifies a maturing commitment among African nations to collectively address and mitigate security challenges, demonstrating the AU's significance as a regional actor in fostering peace and stability.

Similarly, Appuli (2021) demonstrated that; numerous regional organizations complement the efforts of the AU in managing conflicts. These entities, including the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), have demonstrated varying degrees of success in

conflict resolution within their respective regions. The existence of such regional bodies underscores the recognition that local contexts require tailored approaches to conflict management.

Within the East African region, IGAD stands as a regional organization with a mandate that extends beyond conflict management to include broader developmental objectives. Eight countries make up IGAD, which was established in 1996: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda (Schimmelfennig, 2018). Its inception was a response to shared challenges such as drought, food security, and political instability. Over time, IGAD's role evolved to encompass conflict resolution, economic development, and social cohesion (IGAD, 2016).

Berhanu (2021) highlighted that Eritrea's accession to IGAD in 1993 marked a significant step in promoting collaborative diplomacy in a region characterized by historical tensions. The organization, through its structure, which includes a Council of ministers, an executive secretary, and specialized committees, actively engages member states in decision-making processes and operational activities. IGAD has consistently positioned itself as a mediator, facilitating dialogue and providing neutral platforms for negotiations to prevent conflicts from escalating.

Cogan & Johnstone (2016) illustrated that IGAD's involvement in conflict resolution spans notable successes, such as the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in Sudan and the Revitalized Agreement for the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan. However, the organization grapples with challenges that impact its effectiveness. Insufficient enforcement of agreements, a lack of political will among conflicting parties, and difficulties in coordinating regional responses due to diverse

member state interests have posed hurdles. Resource constraints and logistical limitations further complicate IGAD's ability to comprehensively support peace processes.

In conclusion, this present study contextualizes IGAD within the broader framework of global and regional conflict management, emphasizing the varying degrees of success and challenges faced by organizations such as the UN, AU, and other regional bodies. IGAD's evolution and role in East Africa's conflict management landscape are explored, specifically focusing on Somalia, acknowledging achievements while recognizing persistent obstacles that require continuous improvement.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The IGAD has played a pivotal and crucial role in addressing the complex web of conflicts that have afflicted its member countries over the years. Despite setting forth clear and comprehensive goals aligned with regional aspirations, IGAD encounters persistent challenges that impede the realization of these objectives. This disparity between intention and accomplishment raises critical questions about the organization's efficacy in managing and resolving regional conflicts.

Healy (2021) observed that IGAD's commitment to balancing regional economic endeavors, ensuring food security, and resolving disputes is evident, yet the practical implementation of these initiatives faces formidable obstacles. The organization's proactive involvement in addressing crises, particularly in Somalia, underscores its prominence in regional conflict resolution. However, lingering concerns persist regarding the overall effectiveness of IGAD in navigating and resolving the intricate challenges posed by such conflicts.

In understanding the factors influencing IGAD's performance in conflict management, this investigation seeks to delve into contextual elements encompassing historical, political, and socio-economic dynamics. By scrutinizing these contextual factors, we aim to unravel the intricate tapestry that shapes IGAD's effectiveness in dealing with regional conflicts specifically in Somalia. Although IGAD has played a major role in regional crises, notably in Somalia, concerns remain about its overall efficacy in addressing and resolving these difficult conflicts. The investigation aims to analyze the different factors that have an impact on how well IGAD manages regional conflicts, provide insightful data regarding IGAD's effectiveness as a regional organization to resolve conflicts, and add to the discussion about regional resolution of disputes efforts in East Africa as a whole.

The effectiveness of the IGAD in conflict management is a critical concern, particularly in the context of Somalia. Despite IGAD's mandate to promote peace and security in the region, the ongoing conflict in Somalia persists, raising questions about the organization's effectiveness in managing and resolving conflicts. This problem statement aims to assess the effectiveness of IGAD's efforts in conflict management in Somalia, identifying the challenges and limitations it faces in achieving sustainable peace and stability in the country.

1.3 Research Objectives

This section brings out both the general objective and specific objective of the study in understanding the effectiveness of IGAD.

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study was to investigate the effectiveness of the intergovernmental authority on development in regional conflict management utilizing a case of Somalia.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this study were;

- (i) To analyze the contextual factors on the dynamics of the effectiveness of IGAD.
- (ii) To assess the role of IGAD in effectively managing regional conflicts.
- (iii) To analyze the key factors that affect the effectiveness of IGAD in regional conflict management.

1.4 Research Questions

- (i) How do contextual factors such as historical, political, and socio-economic dynamics influence the effectiveness of IGAD?
- (ii) What is the role of IGAD in effectively managing regional conflicts?
- (iii) What are the key factors that affect the effectiveness of IGAD in regional conflict management?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study examines the variables that affect how well IGAD manages regional disputes in an effort to offer insightful information that can help policy development, tactical choice-making and scholarly discussion. The study's contributions cover a number of important dimensions.

The investigation of IGAD's conflict management initiatives can provide a thorough understanding of the methods, techniques, and procedures used by the organization. It is possible to improve conflict resolution tactics both inside the organization itself and across contexts with comparable dynamics in different regions by having a better understanding of the factors that contribute to IGAD's successes and limits. The study can help improve conflict resolution strategies by identifying best practices and lessons learned.

The knowledge gained from this research can be used by regional organizations, IGAD member states, and international actors. The creation of more effective policies and actions aimed at reducing conflicts, promoting peace, and assisting development can be guided by a better understanding of IGAD's experiences. The results of the study can provide useful advice for enhancing the coordination of regional responses, bolstering the implementation of agreements, and encouraging political commitment among contending parties.

In the past, political unrest, armed conflict, and humanitarian catastrophes have plagued the East African region. The study can promote regional stability by illuminating IGAD's efforts and difficulties. The lessons learned from this research can guide efforts to manage conflicts and prevent them, cutting down on the financial, social, and human costs of protracted conflicts.

The study makes significant scholarly contributions with its thorough examination of IGAD's conflict management initiatives. The subtle insights into the dynamics of IGAD's activities can be helpful for academics and researchers interested in conflict resolution, international relations, regional organizations, and African politics. A

larger theoretical framework for conflict studies may benefit from the study's analysis of contextual elements and how they affect IGAD's peace and security initiatives.

Although the significance of IGAD in conflict management has been acknowledged in the literature, a thorough analysis of its achievements, difficulties, and environmental factors has not been done. This study aims to close this knowledge gap by fusing previously held beliefs with fresh understandings gained from methodical investigation. The study thus develops a more comprehensive knowledge of the influence of IGAD on regional disputes and the factors that aid in or obstruct effective resolution.

1.6 Justification of the Study

This part of the study looks at both policy and academic justification the study investigating the effectiveness of the IGAD.

1.6.1 Policy Justification

To begin with, the findings of this study provides policy makers with valuable insights into the role of IGAD in managing regional conflicts, helping them understand the organization's strengths and areas for improvement. Understanding the factors affecting IGAD's effectiveness in conflict management enables policy makers to make informed decisions regarding resource allocation and support for IGAD's peace initiatives. Furthermore, the research shed light on the importance of involving local stakeholders and civil society actors in conflict resolution processes, highlighting the significance of inclusivity and ownership for successful peace agreements.

1.6.2 Academic Justification

For academicians, this study contributes to the existing literature on regional conflict management and the role of regional organizations. The research offers new perspectives on IGAD's conflict resolution efforts in Somalia and their implications for peace and security in the region. By identifying key factors influencing IGAD's effectiveness, the study has paved the way for further scholarly inquiry into the dynamics of regional conflicts and the potential impact of contextual factors. The study's methodologies and findings has also provided a basis for comparative analyses of other regional organizations' conflict management efforts in different contexts, enriching the academic discourse on conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

1.7 Scope and Limitations

The scope of this study focused on IGAD's role in managing regional conflicts, with a specific emphasis on its efforts in Somalia. The research analyzed various IGAD initiatives, peace talks, and mediation efforts in addressing conflicts within the Horn of Africa region. Additionally, the study explored the key factors influencing the effectiveness of IGAD in conflict management, encompassing both internal organizational dynamics and external contextual factors in Somalia. Moreover, the research investigated the impact of historical, political, and socio-economic factors on IGAD's effectiveness in resolving regional conflicts in Somalia.

However, certain limitations should be acknowledged. Firstly, due to the complex and dynamic nature of conflicts in Somalia, isolating IGAD's impact from that of other international organizations and external actors may prove challenging. Lastly, the study's generalizability to other regions beyond Somalia might be constrained, as conflict dynamics and institutional contexts can vary significantly in different regions.

1.8 Chapter Summary

This chapter establishes the framework for the research by giving pertinent background data, defining the problem statement, presenting the goals and research questions, defending the investigation, and describing its constraints. Each component aligns with the overarching topic of assessing the effectiveness of IGAD in managing conflicts within the region, particularly in the context of Somalia. To better understand this framework, a clear literature review is provided in the next chapter.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This section presents both literature review and theoretical review from previous research on the study area. The literature review was obtained primarily from secondary sources which include published academic thesis and dissertations, journals and internet sites dedicated to the subject area. The literature review followed the above specific objectives of the study.

2.1 Contextual Factors on the Dynamics of the Effectiveness of IGAD

The effectiveness of the IGAD is intricately linked to the historical, political, and socio-economic dynamics of the East African region it serves.

2.1.1 Historical Context

Historically, IGAD emerged in 1986 as a response to regional conflicts and economic challenges, reflecting the need for collective action in a post-colonial era marked by shifting alliances and national aspirations. The historical context, therefore, shapes IGAD's mandate and its ability to address regional issues.

Furthermore, the external influence of global actors and players adds another layer to IGAD's operational context. In this regard, geopolitics of international relations and the interests of external powers can either facilitate or block IGAD's effectiveness in mediating conflicts and fostering economic cooperation. Thus, the organization must navigate these external pressures while at the same time maintaining its autonomy and credibility (Smith, Johnson & Ali, 2019).

Mekonnen's (2019) paper looks at how the warring parties in Somalia's past disputes have affected IGAD's conflict management initiatives. According to the report,

historical hostilities and unsolved conflicts between tribes and groups in Somalia have hindered IGAD's mediation efforts and made it more difficult to bring about a lasting peace.

2.1.2 Political Context

Seifu (2020) stated that in the political domain, the effectiveness of IGAD is influenced by the diverse political landscapes of its member countries. As such, the organization navigates the complexities of differing governance structures, ideologies, and power dynamics within the region. Political instability in some of the member nations poses challenges and constraints to IGAD's efforts, as consensus-building becomes a formidable task in the face of divergent interests and geopolitical considerations.

Adan's (2021) research examines how the IGAD's role in resolving the Eritrea-Ethiopia border issue was impacted by political alignments among its member nations. According to the report, IGAD's capacity to serve as a neutral arbitrator was hampered by member states' competing political interests, which prolonged the process of settling the boundary dispute. The socioeconomic factors influencing IGAD's peacekeeping operations in South Sudan are examined by Mohamed and Abdi (2017). According to the research, resource competitiveness and economic interests among IGAD member states have affected how particular conflict management techniques are prioritized, which may have an impact on how effective IGAD's operations are as a whole.

2.1.3 Socio-economic Dynamics

Socio-economic dynamics also plays a pivotal and critical function in determining IGAD's effectiveness. Smith, Johnson & Ali (2019) observed that economic

interdependence among member countries, coupled with different phases of development, creates disparities that influence regional cooperation. Socio-economic factors, such as poverty and resource scarcity, contribute to tensions and conflicts. This hence necessitates IGAD to address underlying economic issues for sustainable peace and development.

Tesfaye and Gebremeskel (2018) examine how Sudan's conflict settlement has been impacted by the IGAD's efforts at regional economic integration. The paper claims that commercial relations and economic linkages have had both positive and negative effects on IGAD's strategy for resolving the issues in Sudan.

Berhanu (2021) examines the part played by religious considerations in IGAD's efforts to mediate the Ethiopia-Kenya boundary issue. The study sheds insight on how religious dynamics and ethno-religious conflicts have impacted the organization's dispute resolution tactics, highlighting both obstacles to effective mediation and potential for it.

2.2 Role of IGAD in Effectively Managing Regional Conflicts

The IGAD role in effectively managing regional conflicts is multidimensional, shaped by historical, political, and socio-economic aspects. Historically, IGAD's inception in response to regional conflicts underscores its fundamental role and function in conflict resolution and prevention. According to Ameyo (2020) the organization's formation due to recognition of the imperative for regional collaboration in addressing the impact of conflicts that plagued the East African region.

IGAD serves on the political front as a platform for member states to participate in diplomatic dialogue as well as conflict mediation. Baaz and Utas (2017) noted that its role as a neutral arbiter enables it to facilitate negotiations, fostering an environment

conducive to dispute and conflict resolution. The organization's ability to bring together conflicting parties from diverse political backgrounds and ideologies is important in addressing the root causes of conflicts in the region.

Additionally, Appuli (2021) asserted that socio-economic factors also come into play as IGAD works towards conflict management. By addressing the socio-economic grievances that often underlie conflicts, IGAD as an organization contributes to long-term stability in the region. Economic disparities and competition of resources are frequent catalysts of tensions, and IGAD's initiatives in economic cooperation and development aim to alleviate these issues, thereby reducing the likelihood of wars and conflicts.

Moreover, IGAD's conflict management efforts and initiatives are influenced by the shifting nature of conflicts in the region. As such, Berhanu (2021) stated that the organization must continually change its strategies to address both traditional and emerging security threats, such as transnational terrorism and environmental challenges. Flexibility in response is essential for IGAD to remain effective and efficient in managing the diverse conflicts that may crop up among the member countries. In navigating its role, IGAD interacts with external actors, including international organizations and donor countries, further influencing its effectiveness. Collaborative partnerships with the United Nations, the African Union, and other entities provide IGAD with additional resources and expertise, enhancing its capacity to manage and deal with complex regional conflicts (Appuli, 2021).

Jrgensen and Lemaitre (2020) illustrated that the group's initiatives to support peace negotiations, arrange ceasefires, and keep track of agreements. The study evaluates

the success of IGAD's efforts to manage the conflict and emphasizes the difficulties it encountered.

Seifu's (2020) study explores the larger function of IGAD in fostering safety and security in the Horn of Africa. The report assesses the organization's peacekeeping and peacebuilding missions as well as its conflict management tactics. It evaluates the consequences of IGAD's engagement in local conflicts and looks at how well it coordinates with other global and local players.

Tesfaye and Debela's (2018) study focuses on IGAD's efforts to resolve conflicts in Somalia and South Sudan, two nations that have been severely impacted by regional instability. The researchers evaluate the organization's strategy, including its use of peacebuilding and mediation techniques. The report also examines the elements that have affected IGAD's efficiency in handling disputes in these particular situations.

Baaz and Utas (2017) contrast how IGAD and other regional organizations have contributed to peace efforts in diverse African nations. In addition, to the African Union and ECOWAS in other instances, the report examines IGAD's involvement in Somalia and evaluates its efficacy in resolving conflict causes and fostering lasting peace.

Mekonnen and Siebold (2019) look at IGAD's participation in post-conflict development and rebuilding in the Horn of Africa. The report assesses the organization's initiatives to support governance, socioeconomic development, and atonement in conflict-affected areas. It clarifies the results and difficulties of IGAD's initiatives in aid of peacebuilding initiatives.

2.3 Key Factors that Affect the Effectiveness of IGAD in Regional Conflict Management

Several key factors affect the effectiveness of the IGAD in regional conflict management in East Africa. According to Byiers (2019) historical legacies play a pivotal and vital function, as the organization's formation in response to past, previous conflicts sets the context for its participation in addressing present disputes. The ability and capacity of IGAD to draw on lessons from its history contributes to its effectiveness in navigating complex regional dynamics.

The political landscape within member countries considerably impacts IGAD's effectiveness. Divergent and varying political interests as well as governance structures among member countries present challenges to consensus-building and cohesive decision-making. Consequently, the organization's success in managing conflicts relies on its diplomatic strategies in mediating between conflicting parties with varying political ideologies (Buzan and Waever, 2003).

In the same vein, socio-economic factors, for instance poverty, competition of resources, and disparities in development, are important determinants of IGAD's effectiveness. Dealing with the underlying socio-economic grievances that foster conflicts is essential for sustainable conflict resolution. IGAD's initiatives in economic cooperation and development contribute to creating an environment conducive to peace and stability (Buzan and Waever, 2003). Additionally, the evolving nature of conflicts in the region poses another challenge. IGAD therefore, must adapt its strategies to address both traditional and emerging security threats, including transnational terrorism and environmental issues. This calls for flexibility

and responsiveness to the shifting conflict dynamics that are crucial for maintaining relevance and effectiveness.

Baaz and Utaz (2017) asserted that the engagement of external actors, including international organizations for example, the UN and donor countries, shapes IGAD's operational capacity. Collaborations and partnerships with entities such as the United Nations and the African Union provide IGAD with extra required resources, expertise, and legitimacy, enhancing and promoting its ability to manage complex regional conflicts.

Smith et al. (2019) research emphasizes the necessity of strong political will and leadership among member nations as crucial elements in IGAD's efficacy. Political leaders' dedication and involvement can encourage coordinated action and resource allocation, strengthening IGAD's ability to successfully resolve regional disputes.

The value of regional coordination and collaboration among IGAD member nations in conflict management is highlighted by a research by James and Abdi (2020). The level of collaboration and teamwork in tackling shared security concerns has a substantial influence on IGAD's capacity to develop all-encompassing conflict resolution methods.

Research by Mustafa and Ahmed (2018) emphasizes the importance of diplomacy and mediation in the success of IGAD. The ability of the organization to promote conversation, peace negotiations, and reconciliation procedures can have an impact on the de-escalation of conflicts and open the door to a lasting peace.

The success of IGAD is significantly influenced by the availability of financial and logistical resources as well as capacity-building programs, according to research by

Johnson and Ali (2017). With enough funding, IGAD can carry out conflict management initiatives successfully and react quickly to new security threats.

Hassan's (2019) empirical study investigates the influence of outside assistance and interference on the success of IGAD. The dynamics of conflict management initiatives and the autonomy of IGAD in its decision-making processes can be impacted by external powers' engagement, whether good or negative.

Abdi and Yasin (2021) emphasize how important it is to comprehend the unique context and complexity of regional conflicts. In order to handle conflicts effectively, IGAD must adapt its approach to the particular dynamics of each one.

According to empirical study by Ahmed and Ali (2020), disputing parties' desire to participate in negotiation processes is influenced by how legitimate and reliable IGAD is as a mediator and conflict management.

2.4 Literature Review Gap

Despite existing literature on the effectiveness of the IGAD in regional conflict management, there is a notable research gap that warrants further investigation. The research gap lies in the limited focus on the role of local stakeholders and civil society actors in IGAD's conflict resolution efforts within the context of Somalia and other regional conflicts.

Existing studies often emphasize the involvement of IGAD member states, international organizations, and external powers in mediating regional conflicts. While these actors play crucial roles, the perspectives and contributions of local stakeholders, including community leaders, grassroots organizations, and civil society

representatives, are often underexplored. This leaves pertinent empirical gaps which calls for this current study.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

This study was guided by two theories; Regional Security Complex Theory (RSCT) and the Constructivism Theory. The reason for the choice of the two theories was to address the complexity of the conflicts in the region, while acknowledging that some issues are a consequence of social construction which would best be articulated through the constructivism theory.

2.5.1 The Regional Security Complex Theory

The Regional Security Complex Theory (RSCT), which was created in the early 1990s by Barry Buzan and Ole Waever, has made a significant addition to the study of international relations. Going beyond conventional state-centric methods, it provides a new angle on comprehending the intricacies of security dynamics inside particular regions. This theory seeks to explain how governments and other entities interact and create security complexes based on shared historical experiences, shared security threats, and interdependencies in a certain geographical region.

The theory contends that IGAD's role in regional conflict resolution might be interpreted as an endeavor to establish a security community in the Horn of Africa. The organization works to foster collaboration and foster a sense of shared security interests among member governments, which helps to manage conflict in the area. Initiatives like sponsoring peace negotiations and reconciliation efforts are part of this endeavor (Buzan & Waever, 2003). The theory stresses the importance of regional dynamics, but it also acknowledges that other players may impact and be influenced by the security complex. This concept is known as the external influences notion.

Global powers may try to sway events or take advantage of regional security issues in order to promote their own agendas.

However, like any theoretical approach, RSCT is not without its critics and weaknesses. One criticism of RSCT is its emphasis on the state as the primary actor in security dynamics within a region. Critics argue that this state-centric approach overlooks the influence of non-state actors, such as rebel groups, terrorist organizations, and transnational criminal networks, which often play significant roles in shaping regional security dynamics. Ignoring these non-state actors can lead to an oversimplified understanding of complex security challenges within a region (Walsh, 2021).

Furthermore, RSCT's focus on security interdependence and the notion of security complexes may oversimplify the heterogeneity of security perceptions and interests among states within a region. Critics argue that states within the same security complex may have divergent security priorities, threat perceptions, and strategic preferences (Tamires and Ferreira, 2008-2016). This diversity of perspectives can complicate efforts to achieve regional security cooperation and collective action, as states may prioritize their national interests over regional security concerns.

Another criticism of RSCT relates to its treatment of regions as fixed and homogeneous entities. Critics argue that this approach fails to account for the fluid and contested nature of regional boundaries and identities. Regions are not static entities but are instead subject to change over time due to factors such as globalization, economic integration, and shifts in political alliances. Ignoring these dynamics can limit the applicability of RSCT in explaining security dynamics in regions experiencing rapid transformation or geopolitical realignments.

Additionally, RSCT's focus on security complexes may overlook the role of external actors and global forces in shaping regional security dynamics. In an increasingly interconnected world, external actors such as great powers, international organizations, and multinational corporations exert significant influence on regional security issues through their economic, political, and military interventions. Ignoring these external influences can lead to an incomplete understanding of regional security dynamics and limit the effectiveness of regional security cooperation efforts ((Walsh, 2021).

The Regional Security Complex Theory (RSCT) is relevant to this study as it gives a framework for comprehending how regional dynamics, interactions as well as how security concerns shape the effectiveness of organizations like IGAD in dealing with conflicts in East Africa region. This theory emphasizes that security issues and concerns are interconnected and that the security of one state is closely linked to the security of neighboring states. This perspective is in line with the interconnected nature of conflicts in East Africa, where IGAD's effectiveness is affected by the security dynamics and regional cooperation. However, critics argue that RSCT oversimplifies complex security environments, neglecting the influence of global actors and downplaying the role of individual state agency in shaping regional security dynamics (Schimmelfennig, 2018).

2.5.2 Constructivism Theory

Constructivism is a philosophy of learning that places an emphasis on the involvement of the learner in the process of gaining information and understanding.

The idea is that people actively create their knowledge and perception of the universe based on their past encounters, social interactions, and mental frameworks. The hypothesis is extensively used in the domains of philosophy, psychology, and

education. As stated by Adler (1997) Constructivism contends that the region's economic, political, and historical factors have an impact on how effective IGAD is in managing conflicts. The IGAD's decision-making process and its capacity to successfully handle disputes can be influenced by factors including historical grudges, political allegiances, and economic interests among member nations.

Many educational strategies, including project-based learning, problem-based learning, and inquiry-based learning - all of which place an emphasis on student-centered and active learning techniques - have been influenced by constructivism. The learner actively constructs their knowledge and understanding of the world, according to constructivism, which recognizes that learning is a dynamic, individual, and social process (Adler, 1997).

While constructivism has significantly contributed to our understanding of international relations, it is not immune to criticism and has several weaknesses that scholars have pointed out. One criticism of constructivism is its lack of clear definitions and operationalization of key concepts. Unlike other IR theories such as realism or liberalism, constructivism's concepts, such as identity, norms, and social structures, can be vague and difficult to measure empirically. This ambiguity makes it challenging to apply constructivist insights to concrete policy analysis or empirical research, limiting its utility in providing practical guidance for policymakers (Adler, 1997).

In addition, constructivism's focus on the influence of ideas and identities in molding the conduct of states may underestimate the significance of tangible variables such as power, resources, and military capabilities. Critics argue that constructivism overlooks the importance of material interests and power dynamics in international

relations, leading to an incomplete understanding of state behavior and outcomes. While ideas and identities certainly matter, they interact with material factors in complex ways that constructivism may not adequately capture (Ibid).

Another criticism of constructivism is its focus on social processes and interactions at the expense of individual agency and rational decision-making. Critics argue that constructivism's emphasis on the social construction of reality may overlook the role of individual leaders, decision-makers, and rational calculations in shaping state behavior (Klotz, 2006). While social factors certainly influence decision-making, individuals also make strategic choices based on their perceived interests and preferences, which constructivism may not fully account for.

Additionally, constructivism's emphasis on the role of norms and identity in shaping state behavior may lead to a deterministic view of international politics, where states are seen as passive actors shaped entirely by their social environment. Critics argue that this deterministic view underestimates the agency of states and overlooks their ability to challenge or resist prevailing norms and identities. States can actively shape and reshape their identities and interests through strategic actions, negotiations, and interactions with other actors (Fennimore, 2001).

2.6 Conceptual Framework

Dependent Variable

Independent Variable

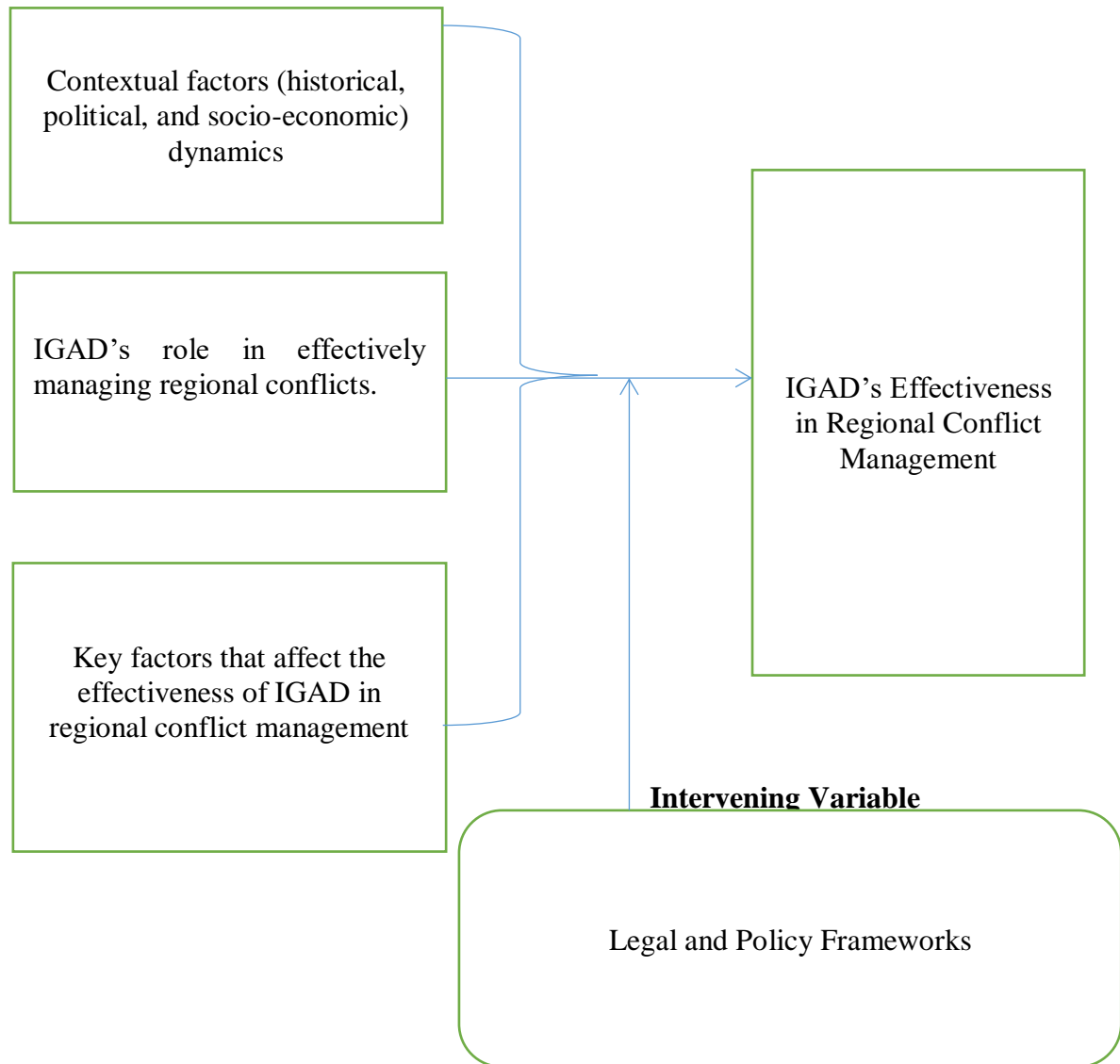


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Source; Researcher, 2023

Dependent Variable- Contextual Factors; this component represents the dependent variable in the conceptual framework. It includes historical and socio-economic dynamics that shape the conflict in Somalia. These factors include historical grievances, economic disparities, social inequalities, political marginalization, and the impact of external influences. The assessment of IGAD's effectiveness in conflict

management is measured against these contextual factors to determine its influence on the conflict dynamics.

Independent Variable - IGAD's Effectiveness in Regional Conflict Management;

this component represents the independent variable in the conceptual framework. It focuses on evaluating IGAD's effectiveness in managing the regional conflict in Somalia. This effectiveness is measured through indicators such as successful peace agreements, reduction in violence, improved governance, enhanced security, and socio-economic development. The impact of IGAD's conflict management efforts on the contextual factors is analyzed to determine the extent to which IGAD's interventions address and mitigate these factors.

Independent Variable - IGAD's Effectiveness in Regional Conflict Management;

this component represents the independent variable in the conceptual framework. It focuses on evaluating IGAD's effectiveness in managing regional conflicts, with a specific focus on Somalia. This effectiveness is measured through indicators such as successful peace agreements, reduction in violence, improved governance, enhanced security, and socio-economic development. The impact of IGAD's conflict management efforts on the overall regional conflict management is analyzed.

Dependent Variable - IGAD's Role in Effectively Managing Regional Conflicts;

this component represents the dependent variable in the conceptual framework. It examines the extent to which IGAD fulfills its role in effectively managing regional conflicts, with a specific focus on Somalia. This includes assessing IGAD's ability to mediate and facilitate peace processes, coordinate regional initiatives, and address the root causes of conflicts. The evaluation of IGAD's effectiveness in regional conflict management is measured against its role in effectively fulfilling these responsibilities.

Independent Variable - IGAD's Effectiveness in Regional Conflict Management;

this component represents the independent variable in the conceptual framework. It focuses on evaluating IGAD's effectiveness in managing regional conflicts, with a specific focus on Somalia. This effectiveness is measured through indicators such as successful peace agreements, reduction in violence, improved governance, enhanced security, and socio-economic development. The impact of IGAD's conflict management efforts on the overall regional conflict management is analyzed.

Dependent Variable - Key Factors Affecting Effectiveness;

this component represents the dependent variable in the conceptual framework. It examines the key factors that affect the effectiveness of IGAD in regional conflict management. These factors include financial constraints, political challenges, external interference, stakeholder dynamics, and the capacity of IGAD to respond to conflicts. The evaluation of IGAD's effectiveness in regional conflict management is measured against these key factors.

2.7 Chapter Summary

Chapter Two delves into an in-depth review of existing literature on the effectiveness of the IGAD in regional conflict management, with a specific focus on the case of Somalia. The chapter begins by providing a comprehensive overview of the historical background and establishment of IGAD, highlighting its objectives and mandate in addressing conflicts within the East African region.

The literature review then proceeds to examine previous studies, reports, and scholarly articles that have assessed the role of IGAD in managing conflicts in the region. It discusses the various mechanisms employed by IGAD in conflict prevention,

resolution, and peacebuilding, including diplomatic efforts, mediation initiatives, and peacekeeping operations.

Furthermore, the chapter critically analyzes the strengths and weaknesses of IGAD's approach to conflict management, considering factors such as political will, resource constraints, institutional capacity, and external influences. It also explores the challenges and limitations that IGAD has faced in effectively addressing the complex and protracted conflict in Somalia, including issues related to power dynamics, competing interests among member states, and the involvement of external actors.

Overall, Chapter Two provides a comprehensive overview of the existing literature on the effectiveness of IGAD in regional conflict management, laying the groundwork for the empirical investigation that will be conducted in subsequent chapters to evaluate the actual impact and outcomes of IGAD's interventions in Somalia.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter describes the study methodology that was employed to ascertain the effectiveness of IGAD in managing regional conflicts. This study covers in detail the demographic, sample, data collection techniques, and data analysis approaches that were employed.

3.1 Research Design

This study used descriptive research design to conduct a thorough and in-depth investigation of the study subject, resulting in a more comprehensive knowledge of the efficiency of IGAD in handling regional conflicts. The objective was to address inquiries regarding the present state of IGAD's management of regional conflicts. Descriptive research design offers several benefits in the field of social sciences (Sharma, 2019). The purpose of using a descriptive study approach is to accurately observe and document the current state of things. This allows for a more effective evaluation of the effectiveness of IGAD in managing regional conflicts. Consequently, it allowed the researcher to accurately depict social phenomena as they occur. This feature allowed the researcher to elucidate the reasoning, validation, acceptance, execution, and obstacles inherent in the effectiveness of IGAD in managing regional conflicts.

The utilization of a descriptive research design facilitated the evaluation of the interconnectedness of variables inside a social phenomena. The descriptive research design was chosen due to constraints in time and finance. The system allowed for the gathering and utilization of qualitative data, which resulted in a reduction of time

required. The researcher was required to gather non-numeric data for the research project, while being mindful of the limited time and budget available (Sharma, 2019). The descriptive research design's flexibility was an additional advantage, since it enabled the research to be guided by the study's findings.

3.2 Study Area

The Study was conducted in IGAD member states namely Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Eritrea.

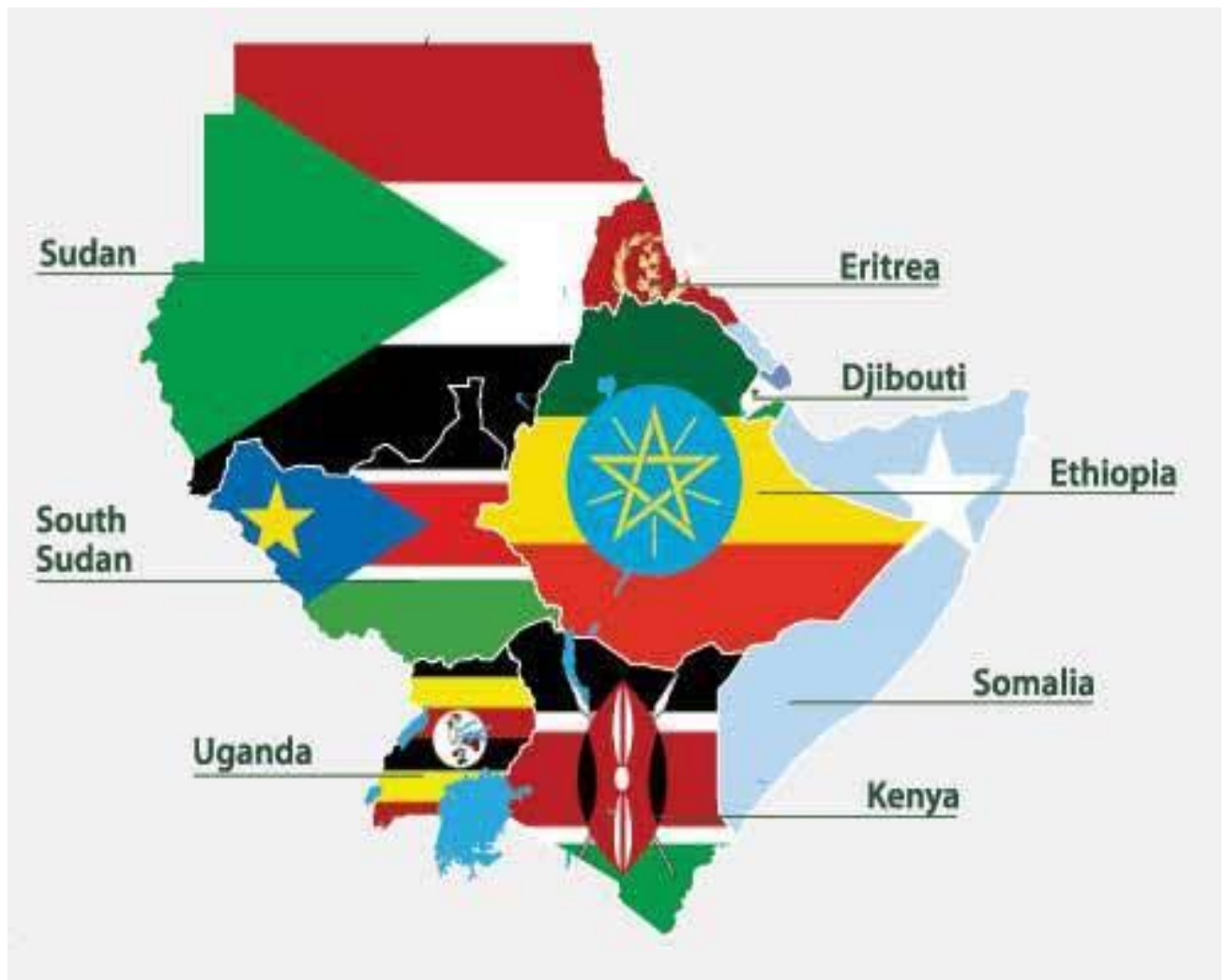


Figure 2: IGAD Countries

Source: Region Resource Hub -IGAD

3.3 Data Collection

The Data for for this research was obtained from relevant documents, reports, scholarly articles, and publications related to the IGAD and its involvement in regional conflict management, particularly focusing on the case of Somalia. The data was basically qualitative secondary data sources that offer insights, analysis, and evaluation of IGAD's activities, interventions, and effectiveness in addressing conflicts within the East African region.

Reports and Publications: Official reports and publications issued by IGAD, governmental bodies, international organizations, and research institutions related to conflict management efforts in the region, particularly focusing on Somalia.

Academic Journals and Articles: Scholarly articles, academic papers, and research studies that discuss IGAD's interventions, strategies, challenges, and outcomes in regional conflict management, with a specific emphasis on the Somali context.

Policy Documents: Policy papers, official statements, resolutions, and agreements by IGAD and other relevant stakeholders outlining strategies, priorities, and actions taken to address conflicts in the East African region.

Evaluation Reports: Independent evaluations, assessments, and reviews of IGAD's effectiveness in conflict management, including insights on the strengths and weaknesses of its approaches and outcomes in Somalia.

Case Studies: Case studies and analyses that examine specific instances of conflict management initiatives led by IGAD in Somalia, shedding light on the practical applications and impacts of its interventions.

Historical Data: Historical data sources documenting past conflicts, peace processes, and interventions in Somalia by IGAD and other regional actors, providing context for understanding the evolution of conflict management efforts in the region.

3.4 Sampling Technique

In investigating the effectiveness of IGAD in regional conflict management, a purposive sampling technique was employed to select relevant secondary data sources. Purposive sampling involved selecting data sources based on their relevance to the research objectives and the specific case study of Somalia within the broader context of IGAD's conflict management efforts in the region. This technique ensures that the sampled data sources are most informative and aligned with the research focus.

The sample size was determined by the need to gather a comprehensive range of perspectives, insights, and information related to IGAD's role in regional conflict management, particularly focusing on Somalia.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

Data collection instrument for this study focused on gathering and analyzing secondary data from a variety of sources to assess the effectiveness of IGAD in regional conflict management, with a specific emphasis on the case of Somalia. It involved the systematic review and analysis of existing literature, reports, articles, and documents related to IGAD's involvement in conflict management in the region, particularly in Somalia. Secondary data sources such as academic journals, books, policy papers, official reports, and online databases were utilized to gather relevant information on the activities, initiatives, successes, and challenges faced by IGAD in managing conflicts in the region particularly Somalia.

3.6 Data Analysis

Data analysis for this study involved a comprehensive examination of the secondary data collected on the effectiveness of the IGAD in regional conflict management, with a specific focus on the case of Somalia. The analysis aimed to draw insights and conclusions regarding the role and impact of IGAD's interventions in managing conflict in Somalia.

To begin the data analysis process, the collected secondary data was organized and synthesized to identify key themes, trends, and patterns related to IGAD's conflict management efforts in Somalia and other conflict-affected areas within the IGAD region. This involved categorizing and coding the data to facilitate a systematic analysis of the information gathered from various sources.

Subsequently, the data was analyzed using qualitative methods to explore the effectiveness of IGAD's conflict management strategies, initiatives, and interventions. The analysis involved examining the successes, challenges, best practices, and lessons learned from IGAD's involvement in addressing conflicts in the region.

Furthermore, the data analysis involved a comparative assessment of IGAD's conflict management efforts with those of other regional and international organizations operating in the same context. By comparing and contrasting the approaches and outcomes of different actors, the study aimed to provide a nuanced understanding of IGAD's effectiveness in regional conflict management.

3.7 Ethical Considerations

In conducting this study using secondary data sources, the researcher took several ethical considerations into account to ensure the integrity of the research process and the reliability of the findings. The researcher carefully selected secondary data sources

from reputable and reliable organizations, such as academic institutions, governmental organizations, recognized NGOs, and international bodies. By prioritizing credible sources, I aim to ensure the accuracy and trustworthiness of the data used in the analysis.

The researcher verified that the secondary data sources used accurately represent the context and scope of IGAD's conflict management efforts in Somalia. This includes reviewing multiple sources to validate information and avoid biased interpretations. While the data used is publicly available, the researcher remained mindful of individuals' and organizations' privacy when discussing specific data points. The researcher avoided disclosing sensitive or identifying information that could harm individuals or groups involved in the conflict.

The researcher diligently acknowledged and cited all sources of secondary data throughout the study to give credit to the original authors and organizations. Proper citations help maintain academic integrity to avoid plagiarism. Moreover, there has been transparency about the methods used to gather and analyze secondary data, providing a clear account of how sources were selected and utilized in the study. By using a variety of sources with different perspectives, the researcher sought to provide a balanced and comprehensive view of IGAD's effectiveness in regional conflict management.

3.9 Chapter Summary

The chapter discusses the approach that was used to determine IGAD's efficacy in managing regional. This includes; the research design, demographic, sample, data collecting strategies, and data analysis methodologies that were used for this study are all covered in depth. Thorough coverage of these aspects in a study enhanced its

credibility, reliability, and relevance, ultimately strengthening the validity of the research findings and potential impact on theory, policy, or practice. These will be brought out in the subsequent chapters.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

The study findings are presented in this chapter based on secondary data. This was accomplished in accordance with the objectives of the study outlined in Chapter One, exploring the contextual factors influencing the effectiveness of IGAD in managing and resolving regional conflicts, with a specific focus on Somalia.

4.1 Contextual Factors Analysis

The effectiveness of IGAD is intricately linked to the historical, political, and socio-economic dynamics of the East African region it serves. Historically, IGAD emerged in 1986 as a response to regional conflicts and economic challenges, reflecting the need for collective action in a post-colonial era marked by shifting alliances and national aspirations. The historical context, therefore, shapes IGAD's mandate and its ability to address regional issues.

4.1.1 Historical Dynamics

The problems and conflicts that IGAD aims to resolve were made possible by historical occurrences like the colonization era and the ensuing independence movements. Numerous interstate and internal conflicts have impacted the IGAD region following the end of the colonial period (Bereketeab, 2013). When compared to other regions in Africa for instance Somalia, Ethiopia, and Eritrea, the IGAD region's poorly defined borders have resulted in two highly intense interstate conflicts: the war between Somalia and Ethiopia in 1977–1978 and the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia in 1998–2000. Additionally, there have been interstate disputes between

Djibouti and Eritrea, Eritrea and Yemen, and most recently, Sudan and South Sudan (Robinson, 2016).

Due to these conflicts, Ethiopia and Sudan were reorganized, and two new republics, South Sudan (9 July 2011) and Eritrea (24 May 1993), were established. Due to its history as an Italian colony (1890–1941), Eritrea is entitled to a distinct path toward independence. Its history as a colony gave its assertion of self-determination credibility. Following World War II and the Italian troops' defeat in the area, Eritrea was placed under temporary British Military Administration from 1941 to 1952. This lasted until the contentious global decision to grant Eritrea sovereignty within a union with Ethiopia in 1952–1962 (Pella, 2015).

Due to the massive internal and cross-border displacement caused by wars and famines, the IGAD region is one of the primary sources of refugees and internally displaced people. 8.9 million People were internally displaced due to violence, 4.6 million were refugees or asylum seekers, and about 3 million were newly displaced due to natural catastrophes as of the end of December 2020. The majority of the displacement in the area has been long-term, averaging more than ten years. For the past 40 years, several border regions—such as those between Sudan and Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda, Kenya and Somalia, and Somalia and Ethiopia—have experienced an "intermittent state of crisis" due to refugee flows (Ombok, Eric. 2019).

4.1.2 Political Dynamics

There is no separation of powers under intergovernmentalism, and each member state effectively has a veto over the implementation of regional accords. National policies must be closely coordinated under intergovernmentalism, and secretariats of intergovernmental organizations usually lack independent authority. The absence of

enforcement tools to guarantee that states follow the common rules is a drawback of intergovernmental entities.

As a result, the IGAD Secretariat's position has diminished in terms of conflict management within the organization. Decisions are made independently of the Secretariat. It only modifies the Council of Ministers' and the Assembly's decisions, even during periods in which the Secretariat was absent from Council of Ministers meetings. Some observers argue that, member nations do not wish to see IGAD develop into a major regional force. Each of them wants to support their goal by using the organization as a front (Adar, 2000). With a small number of administrative and professional workers, the IGAD Secretariat is weak.

One particular problem that is prevalent in all regions is renouncing sovereignty. Since the organization is intended to take over some state functions—more in some circumstances, less in others—regionalization challenges the limited conceptions of national sovereignty. Simultaneously, the member states continue to create increasingly complex regional institutions and expand their responsibilities, while zealously defending their authority (Berhanu, 2013). According to Agnew (2005), in order for a regional state to function effectively, it is necessary for it to relinquish some of its rigid ideas of national sovereignty as well as to de-territorialize and de-border.

The concept of regionalism is highly popular in Africa, where it is embraced as the best path to economic growth and as a means of promoting African unity. However, the weak state institutions in Africa and the IGAD region make it difficult to achieve regional cooperation, as political leaders across the continent uphold the most archaic notions of statehood and sovereignty (Agnew, 2005). Agreements for regional

cooperation subtly imply a ceding of some degree of sovereignty. In recently formed states like South Sudan and Eritrea that emerged from expensive wars, sovereignty is still highly valued and fiercely guarded. Regional cooperation is unlikely to be the primary driving force in the near future, as a combination of military urgency and nationalistic economics is expected to prevail (Hathaway, 2008).

According to Berhanu (2013), the head of state or a small group of ministers, as well as civil servants working with the ministers on cooperation-related matters, are responsible for following up on decisions made at sub-regional meetings without consulting the general public. He goes on to say that, individuals are even unaware that the collaboration arrangements are based on a treaty. As is the case with the majority of African regional groups, this is a determining factor in the IGAD sub-region's attempts at collaboration. To put it another way, there isn't a strong supranational authority guiding collaboration in the sub-region.

The assembly, which consists of the heads of state and government, is the ultimate policy-making body of IGAD. Decisions are made by consensus (IGAD, 1996). This enables states to avoid relinquishing their sovereignty by making independent decisions regarding the implementation of regional accords. As a result, IGAD is powerless and has little sway over governments and this continues to be a barrier to the IGAD sub-region's process of collaboration (IGAD, 1996).

The contributing nations' lack of political responsibility is also reflected in their refusal to grant the secretariat executive independence in managing the organization. Moreover, the regional groupings' secretariat, which is made up of foreign civil servants who have vowed to uphold the treaty but report to the member nations and council of ministries, is insufficiently strong to impose the organization's position

(Berhanu, 2013). For the past 20 years, the Executive Secretary has not been able to emerge as a powerful and impartial peace negotiator of peace and security processes, in part due to the institution's fundamental weakness and lack of authority. In peace courses, the Executive Secretary's identity is rarely disclosed. Rather, the states' names are always spoken, indicating the Executive Secretary's less important function (IGAD, 2021).

The Council of Ministers issues directives to the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary may act within the parameters specified when given instructions. However, the secretariat is limited to operating under the direction provided by its member nations. From now on, the states on the front lines have undoubtedly seized the lead and are more actively involved. However, it is evident that the Executive Secretary ought to play a prominent and active role in the regional peace-making processes, regardless of the exact job assigned to him. The peace and security process generally becomes a source of political conflict between the IGAD member states due to the lack of a powerful, effective, and impartial body (Peace and Security Council of AU, 2015).

4.1.3 Socio-economic Dynamics

Poverty is widespread among the member states of IGAD. However, poverty is more common in marginal agricultural areas that are sensitive to the environment and where people lack safety nets. According to the UN Human Development Index (HDI), every state in the Horn of Africa has an average life expectancy of less than 60 years old and a high proportion of the population living below the poverty line. The majority of the workforce works in agriculture, and the population is primarily rural (UN, 2021). The end state is that it becomes very difficult to share poverty.

Eighty percent of the IGAD territory is dry or semi-arid. The remainder is humid and subhumid. Only 7% of the territory is covered by crop farming and cash crops, accounting for 20% of total agriculture, the majority of the people are dependent on pastoralist and subsistence agriculture. The Horn of Africa is home to the world's greatest concentration of pastoralists, with Sudan ranking first globally, followed by Somalia and Eritrea in third and fourth place, respectively (Lawrence et al. 2023). These are aspects that need to be bolstered to enhance productivity for the sake of development.

The last fifty years or more have seen the region experience severe environmental poverty, as seen by recurrent droughts and ongoing shortages of food and water. The environmental poverty that has resulted in economic and social disruption, displacement, and numerous resource-based conflicts is a result of changes in the global climate and human activities, such as rapid population increase, altered land use patterns, and persistent conflict (Homer-Dixon, 1994). The region's people, especially farmers and nomads, have been burdened cumulatively by the deteriorating natural circumstances, which have led to land- and water-based communal conflicts. IGAD needs to re-engineer its capability in handling such challenges and any other emerging issues.

4.2 IGAD's Role in Managing Regional Conflicts

The role that IGAD plays in efficiently managing regional conflicts is influenced by historical, political, and socio-economic factors. IGAD's primary purpose and function in conflict resolution and prevention is highlighted by the fact that it was founded historically in reaction to regional crises. Following IGADD's 1996 rebranding to IGAD, the organization's member states firmly united in their attempts

to lessen risks to regional cooperation, peace, and stability by putting in place the required frameworks for communication and coordination to resolve disagreements and conflicts among themselves. Three main areas of focus were determined: environment, conflict prevention, infrastructure development, and food security and humanitarian affairs and management.

For instance, it is impossible to overstate IGAD's contribution to peacekeeping and conflict prevention efforts in Somalia and other Horn of Africa countries. Because the AU's regional attempts failed, IGAD became involved in the situation there. AMISOM (African Mission in Somalia) held a number of peace talks prior to determining the most effective means of facilitating negotiations between various Somali factions and clan elders over power sharing and the restoration of government. Nearly thirty years later, total peace and stability are still unattainable.

According to the research, the humanitarian function of IGAD helps to moderate the war or at least controls its conclusion, albeit this is primarily dependent on how quickly humanitarian aid is delivered. The respondents emphasized that handling the humanitarian issue that has arisen from the conflict is essential to managing it, as it has the potential to worsen the situation. This unequivocally supports Burton's (2011) Human Need Theory, which elucidated the rationale behind fulfilling fundamental human needs and serving as a foundation for conflict resolution. Burton has clarified the necessity of meeting fundamental human needs in order to prevent conflict through his theory of conflict resolution in connection to the notion of human needs. The Human Needs Theory (HNT), which was developed in the 1970s and 1980s as a holistic view of human behavior, is predicated on the idea that people have basic wants that must be met in order to sustain stable communities.

On the political level, IGAD provides a forum for member nations to engage in diplomatic discourse and conflict resolution. According to Baaz and Utas (2017), it can facilitate discussions because of its neutral arbiter position, which creates an atmosphere that is favorable to resolving disputes and conflicts. When tackling the underlying causes of disputes in the region, the organization's capacity to unite opposing groups with varying political histories and views is crucial.

Furthermore, Appuli (2021) claimed that while IGAD strives for conflict management, socioeconomic considerations also come into play. In order to promote long-term peace in the area, IGAD as an organization addresses the socioeconomic concerns that frequently serve as the basis for hostilities. IGAD's activities in economic cooperation and development aim to lessen the competition for resources and economic inequities that often cause tensions, ultimately lowering the chance of wars and conflicts.

Moreover, the evolving character of conflicts in the area has an impact on IGAD's conflict management policies and activities. As a result, Berhanu (2021) claimed that in order to handle both established and new security risks, such as international terrorism and environmental issues, the organization must constantly adapt its methods. In order for IGAD to continue being successful and efficient in handling the various conflicts that may arise among the member nations, flexibility in response is crucial. The success of IGAD is further influenced by its interactions with other parties, including donor nations and international organizations, as it navigates its position. IGAD's ability to handle and resolve complex regional disputes is improved by collaborative partnerships with the African Union, the United Nations, and other organizations, which provide IGAD access to more resources and knowledge (Appuli, 2021).

4.3 Key Factors Affecting IGAD's Effectiveness

The first objective of the study was to analyze the key factors that affect the effectiveness of IGAD in regional conflict management, it found out that there are institutional, external, Political will, commitment, leadership and diplomatic skills factors that play an instrumental role as discussed below:

4.3.1 Institutional Challenges

The success of IGAD in managing regional conflicts in East Africa is influenced by a number of important elements. Byiers (2019) argues that historical legacies serve a crucial and critical role since the organization's establishment as a reaction to earlier conflicts establishes the framework for its involvement in resolving current conflicts. An important factor in IGAD's efficacy in managing intricate regional dynamics is its historical knowledge and experience.

The fact that the peace and security department of IGAD is understaffed, despite the fact that the roles designed under this sector demand a substantial human labor force to be able to properly fulfill this purpose, is one of the issues hurting IGAD's efficacy in managing regional conflicts. Because of their different memberships, member nations in the area are also unwilling to work together because their priorities are divided. States also desire to further their own interests, which makes it challenging to accomplish the goals set out because each state wants to use the organization to further its own goals. Since the governments are unable to work together, this eliminates the IGAD's established function in establishing peace and security in the region.

There isn't a hegemon in the area that can establish subregional organizations or launch military operations to bring about peace and stability. Conflicts between states

and inside them also have a significant impact on the area, which makes it challenging for IGAD to come up with a consensus on how to handle peace and security-related concerns. Additionally, weak democratic institutions and cultures, poor human rights records, and inadequate governance are characteristics of the region's fragile states (Buzan & Waever, 2003).

The states in the region have a long history of interfering in one another's domestic affairs through the backing of rebel organizations. Because of this, it is difficult to imagine a shared security strategy or framework because there is more of a culture of distrust and non-cooperation than of peaceful cohabitation. Member states maintain authority over the Secretariat, preventing it from influencing choices. With so few administrative and professional employees, the IGAD Secretariat is ineffective. It finds it challenging to accomplish its goals for peace and security in the region.

Because the IGAD member nations are also active in other regional organizations, their attention is split and they are unable to fully address the concerns of peace and security in the region. The IGAD has not been able to carry out its decisions effectively. IGAD often publishes communiqués, however, not even the members themselves take it seriously very often and even when they do, they are limited by other factors as well as money. Internally, IGAD is deeply split, with members prioritizing their own specific national interests.

4.3.2 External Influences

The average amount of funding received by IGAD from its partner states is 34.5 percent, with the remaining 27.5 percent coming from EU institutions. The remaining sums are from the Joint Financing Arrangement (IRCC MTR, 2012), USAID (8%), the UN (3%), the African Development Bank (1%), Canada (1%), and Norway (1%).

This is then paired with twenty-one percent from the World Bank. This indicates an excessive dependence on outside finance.

This affects agenda-setting, the incentives provided to the IGAD Secretariat, and the power dynamics among donors, IGAD Member Countries, and IGAD governing bodies. The biggest risk to the execution of programs intended to address the issues mentioned above, according to the EC's programming statement for the region, is the absence of funding from IGAD member states (EC, 2015).

There are no established procedures for coordination among IGAD and donors. Anecdotally, this is exacerbated by the divide among IGAD delegates about the Specialized Institutions; rather than in Addis Ababa and Nairobi, where IGAD-focused donor staff are situated, very few important meetings and personnel decisions are made. It may be argued further that the "ownership" idea would be further undermined by contributors exercising more strategic direction.

IGAD has not yet completely executed the terms of its 1996 Agreement, despite the fact that the majority of its funding is allocated to mediation and matters related to peace and security. These required the establishment of systems for the management, avoidance, and settlement of intra- and interstate disputes (Dersso, 2014). First off, there is no evidence that IGAD would have a structure akin to the AU Peace and Security Council, nor is there any organization that is equal to it to make decisions on conflict management in the region. In actuality, the Council of Ministers assists the IGAD Summit (Assembly of Heads of State and Government) in carrying out its duty. Although IGAD proponents agree that regular summits foster personal ties and trust at the political level, the dependence on leaders of state may seem burdensome (Verhoeven, 2011).

In order to address the root causes of regional conflicts, IGAD lacks a unified policy and goal regarding matters of regional security, despite lengthy discussions about a potential plan of action. Rather than emphasizing a shared security policy and strategy, IGAD's efforts to create an integrated approach to conflict resolution have been more concerned on organizational revitalization. Political gains in the short term are prioritized.

According to Baaz and Utaz (2017), IGAD's operational capacity is shaped by the involvement of external parties, such as donor nations and international organizations like the UN. Partnerships and collaborations with organizations like the African Union and the United Nations give IGAD the additional resources, legitimacy, and experience it needs to handle complicated regional crises. On the other side, Mustafa and Ahmed (2018) stress the significance of diplomacy and mediation for IGAD's success. The organization's capacity to encourage dialogue, peace talks, and reconciliation processes can influence conflict de-escalation and pave the way for a durable peace.

4.3.3 Political will, Commitment, Leadership and Diplomatic Skills

Baaz and Utaz (2017) argue that, the political will of member states play a significant role. IGAD's effectiveness is contingent upon the willingness of its member states to collaborate and implement agreed-upon conflict resolution strategies. Without genuine political commitment from all parties involved, IGAD may struggle to effectively address regional conflicts. The leadership and diplomatic skills of IGAD's mediators and facilitators are crucial. Skilled mediators can foster dialogue, build trust among conflicting parties, and facilitate negotiations towards sustainable peace agreements. Effective leadership within IGAD ensures that mediation efforts remain

impartial, credible, and focused on achieving tangible outcomes. Furthermore, the inclusivity and participation of diverse stakeholders, including civil society organizations, women's groups, and marginalized communities, are essential for the effectiveness of IGAD in conflict management. Inclusive peace processes that incorporate the perspectives and interests of all relevant actors are more likely to yield sustainable and widely accepted and lasting peace agreements.

4.4 Chapter Summary

The effectiveness of IGAD in managing and resolving regional conflicts, particularly in Somalia, is influenced by historical, political, and socio-economic dynamics of the East African region it serves. The region's poorly defined borders have led to numerous interstate and internal conflicts, including the war between Somalia and Ethiopia in 1977-1978 and the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia in 1998-2000. The region has also experienced massive internal and cross-border displacement due to wars and famines, with 8.9 million internally displaced people and 4.6 million refugees or asylum seekers as of December 2020.

Political dynamics in the IGAD region are complex, with no separation of powers and member states having veto over the implementation of regional accords. This lack of enforcement tools and weak secretariats contribute to the IGAD Secretariat's position in conflict management. Regionalization challenges limited conceptions of national sovereignty, and member states continue to create complex regional institutions while defending their authority.

Regional cooperation is unlikely to be the primary driving force in the near future, as a combination of military urgency and nationalistic economics is expected to prevail. The assembly, the ultimate policy-making body of IGAD, is powerless and has little

sway over governments, making it difficult for IGAD to effectively manage and resolve regional conflicts.

In conclusion, the effectiveness of the IGAD in managing and resolving regional conflicts in Somalia is heavily influenced by historical, political, and socio-economic factors.

The IGAD secretariat, made up of foreign civil servants, has struggled to gain political responsibility and independence in managing the organization. The lack of authority and power within the organization has led to political conflicts between member states. Poverty is prevalent among IGAD member states, particularly in marginal agricultural areas with low life expectancies and a high proportion of the population living below the poverty line. The region's climate and human activities have led to severe environmental poverty, resulting in economic and social disruptions and resource-based conflicts.

IGAD's role in managing regional conflicts is influenced by historical, political, and socioeconomic factors. It was founded in response to regional crises and focuses on environment, conflict prevention, infrastructure development, food security, and humanitarian affairs. IGAD has played a significant role in peacekeeping and conflict prevention efforts in Somalia and other Horn of Africa countries, but total peace and stability remain unattainable.

The humanitarian function of IGAD helps moderate conflicts, but its effectiveness depends on timely humanitarian aid delivery. The Human Need Theory, developed in the 1970s and 1980s, supports the importance of meeting fundamental human needs for conflict resolution. IGAD also provides a forum for member nations to engage in

diplomatic discourse and conflict resolution, creating an atmosphere favorable to resolving disputes.

In addition to conflict management, socioeconomic considerations play a crucial role in promoting long-term peace in the region. Economic cooperation and development aim to lessen competition for resources and economic inequities that often cause tensions, ultimately lowering the chance of wars and conflicts.

The effectiveness of IGAD in managing regional conflicts in East Africa is influenced by several factors. Historical legacies play a crucial role in IGAD's ability to manage complex regional dynamics, while the peace and security department is understaffed due to divided memberships and state interests. The region's fragile states, weak democratic institutions, poor human rights records, and inadequate governance contribute to the challenges of establishing peace and security-related concerns.

The IGAD Secretariat is ineffective due to its limited administrative and professional employees, and member nations' involvement in other regional organizations further divides their attention and ability to address peace and security concerns. External influences, such as EU institutions, member states, the World Bank, and other organizations, also affect agenda-setting, incentives provided to the IGAD Secretariat, and power dynamics among donors, IGAD Member Countries, and governing bodies.

IGAD has not yet fully executed the terms of its 1996 Agreement, which requires the establishment of systems for managing, avoidance, and settlement of intra- and interstate disputes. There is no evidence of a structure similar to the AU Peace and Security Council or any organization equal to it to make decisions on conflict management in the region.

IGAD's operational capacity is shaped by the involvement of external parties, such as donor nations and international organizations like the UN. Partnerships and collaborations with organizations like the African Union and the United Nations provide IGAD with additional resources, legitimacy, and experience to handle complicated regional crises. Diplomacy and mediation are essential for IGAD's success, as they can encourage dialogue, peace talks, and reconciliation processes, influencing conflict de-escalation and paving the way for durable peace.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The main aim of this study was to assess the Effectiveness of IGAD in Regional Conflict Management utilizing a case study of Somalia Conflict. The study objectives include; analyzing the contextual factors such as historical, political, and socio-economic dynamics on the effectiveness of IGAD, assessing the role of IGAD in effectively managing regional conflicts and analyzing the key factors that affects the effectiveness of IGAD in regional conflict management. Lastly, the chapter presents recommendations for enhancing efficacy of IGAD in Regional Conflict Management.

5.1 Summary

The summary of the study is delved from the specific objectives of the study which were; to analyze the contextual factors on the dynamics of the effectiveness of IGAD, to assess the role of IGAD in effectively managing regional conflicts and to analyze the key factors that affect the effectiveness of IGAD in regional conflict management.

5.1.1 The contextual factors for dynamics of the effectiveness of IGAD in Conflict Management

The first objective sought to analyze the contextual factors such as historical, political, and socio-economic dynamics on the effectiveness of IGAD. The study findings show that, the effectiveness of IGAD is intricately linked to the historical, political, and socio-economic dynamics of the East African region it serves. Historically, IGAD emerged in 1986 as a response to regional conflicts and economic challenges, reflecting the need for collective action in a post-colonial era marked by shifting alliances and national aspirations. The historical context, therefore, shapes IGAD's

mandate and its ability to address regional issues. In the political domain, the effectiveness of IGAD is influenced by the diverse political landscapes of its member countries. As such, the organization navigates the complexities of differing governance structures, ideologies, and power dynamics within the region. Political instability in some of the member nations poses challenges and constraints to IGAD's efforts, as consensus-building become a formidable task in the face of divergent interests and geopolitical considerations.

Socio-economic dynamics also play a pivotal and critical function in determining IGAD's effectiveness. Economic interdependence among member countries, coupled with different phases of development, creates disparities that influence regional cooperation. Socio-economic factors, such as poverty and resource scarcity, can contribute to tensions and conflicts. This hence necessitates IGAD to address underlying economic issues for sustainable peace and development. Furthermore, the external influence of global actors and players adds another layer to IGAD's operational context. In this regard, geopolitics of international relations and the interests of external powers can either facilitate or block IGAD's effectiveness in mediating conflicts and fostering economic cooperation. Thus, the organization must navigate these external pressures while at the same time maintaining its autonomy and credibility.

5.1.2 The Role of IGAD in Effectively Managing Regional Conflicts

The second objective sought to assess the role of IGAD in effectively managing regional conflicts, the study findings reveal that, IGAD's role in effectively managing regional conflicts is multidimensional, shaped by historical, political, and socio-economic aspects. It serves on the political front as a platform for member states to

participate in diplomatic dialogue, as well as conflict mediation. Its role as a neutral arbiter enables it to facilitate negotiations, fostering an environment conducive to dispute and conflict resolution. The organization's ability to bring together conflicting parties from diverse political backgrounds and ideologies is also important in addressing the root causes of conflicts in the region.

Further, IGAD's conflict management efforts and initiatives are influenced by the shifting nature of conflicts in the region. The organization must continually change its strategies to address both traditional and emerging security threats, such as transnational terrorism and environmental challenges. Flexibility in response is essential for IGAD to remain effective and efficient in managing the diverse conflicts that may crop up among the member countries. Socio-economic factors also come into play as IGAD works towards conflict management. By addressing the socio-economic grievances that often underlie conflicts, IGAD as an organization contributes to long-term stability in the region.

5.1.3 The Key Factors that Affects the Effectiveness of IGAD in Regional Conflict Management

The last objective of the study aimed at assessing the key factors that affects the effectiveness of IGAD in regional conflict management. According to the findings, several key factors affect the effectiveness of the IGAD in regional conflict management in East Africa. They include; historical legacies which play a pivotal and vital function, as the organization's formation in response to past, previous conflicts sets the context for its participation in addressing present disputes. The ability and capacity of IGAD to draw on lessons from its history contributes to its effectiveness in navigating complex regional dynamics. The political landscape within member

countries considerably impacts IGAD's effectiveness. Divergent and varying political interests as well as governance structures among member countries present challenges to consensus-building and cohesive decision-making.

Other factors include, socio-economic factors, for instance poverty, competition of resources, and disparities in development, which are important determinants of IGAD's effectiveness. Therefore, dealing with the underlying socio-economic grievances that foster conflicts is essential for sustainable conflict resolution. Additionally, the evolving nature of conflicts in the region poses another challenge. IGAD therefore, must adapt its strategies to address both traditional and emerging security threats, including transnational terrorism and environmental issues.

5.2 Conclusions

The conclusions of the study is based on the specific objectives of the study as earlier outlined.

5.2.1 The Contextual Factors for Dynamics of the Effectiveness of IGAD in Conflict Mnagement

The effectiveness of IGAD in managing regional conflicts is deeply intertwined with the historical, political, and socio-economic dynamics of the Horn of Africa. The study concludes that, historical tensions and unresolved disputes have often served as underlying drivers of conflicts within the region, shaping the complexities of IGAD's mediation efforts. Political rivalries among member states, compounded by competition for resources and influence, can impede IGAD's ability to garner consensus and implement sustainable peace agreements. Socio-economic disparities and governance challenges further exacerbate tensions, creating fertile ground for conflict escalation. Thus, a nuanced understanding of the contextual factors is

essential for IGAD to develop effective conflict management strategies tailored to the specific realities of the region.

5.2.2 The Role of IGAD in Effectively Managing Regional Conflicts

IGAD plays a pivotal role in effectively managing regional conflicts by providing a platform for dialogue, mediation, and peacebuilding initiatives. As a regional organization composed of member states from the Horn of Africa, the study concludes that, IGAD is uniquely positioned to facilitate inclusive peace processes and promote cooperation among conflicting parties. Through its mediation efforts, IGAD seeks to address the root causes of conflicts, foster reconciliation, and promote sustainable peace and stability within the region. By leveraging its diplomatic influence and convening power, IGAD plays a critical role in mediating interstate disputes, facilitating peace negotiations, and implementing peacebuilding initiatives on the ground. Moreover, IGAD's engagement in conflict prevention, early warning, and post-conflict reconstruction efforts contributes to building resilience and preventing the recurrence of conflicts in the region.

5.2.3 The Key Factors that Affect the Effectiveness of IGAD in Regional Conflict Management

The study concludes that, several key factors influence the effectiveness of IGAD in regional conflict management, including political will, leadership, external support, inclusivity, resources, and the regional context. Genuine political commitment and leadership from member states are essential for driving IGAD's mediation efforts and sustaining momentum towards peace. External support, including from regional powers and international organizations, can enhance IGAD's capacity to mobilize resources and leverage diplomatic pressure. Inclusivity and the participation of

diverse stakeholders ensure that peace processes are inclusive, representative, and reflective of the interests of all parties involved. Adequate resources, both financial and logistical, are critical for IGAD to implement its conflict management activities effectively. Lastly, a nuanced understanding of the regional context, including historical grievances and socio-economic dynamics, informs IGAD's conflict analysis and enables context-specific interventions tailored to the needs of the region.

5.3 Recommendations

IGAD plays an important role in managing regional conflicts and promoting peace and stability in East Africa. As the preeminent regional organization for peace and development in East Africa, IGAD plays a vital role in managing conflicts and crises across the diverse, multi-layered Horn of Africa region. However, for IGAD to achieve its full potential as an effective conflict management framework, it must comprehensively address gaps hindering its performance. The following recommendations target improvements across IGAD's institutional design, strategic orientation, technical capacity, and collaborative partnerships.

To address the contextual factors influencing IGAD's effectiveness in managing regional conflicts, it is crucial to prioritize initiatives that promote historical reconciliation, address political grievances, and tackle socio-economic inequalities. Recommending a comprehensive approach, IGAD should facilitate dialogue and reconciliation processes among member states, acknowledging historical grievances and fostering mutual understanding. It should also actively engage in promoting good governance, strengthening democratic institutions, and addressing socio-economic disparities to mitigate the root causes of conflicts within the region. By incorporating historical, political, and socio-economic dynamics into its conflict management

strategies, IGAD can develop more holistic and sustainable solutions that address the underlying drivers of conflicts.

To enhance its role in effectively managing regional conflicts, IGAD should prioritize strengthening its institutional capacity, enhancing mediation skills, and fostering greater cooperation among member states. IGAD should invest in training programs for mediators and facilitators, equipping them with the necessary skills and tools to effectively engage in conflict resolution processes. Moreover, IGAD should also enhance its coordination mechanisms with external actors, including regional powers and international organizations, to leverage additional resources and diplomatic support for its mediation efforts. By positioning itself as a credible and impartial mediator, IGAD can play a more influential role in facilitating peace negotiations and implementing peacebuilding initiatives within the region.

To address the key factors affecting IGAD's effectiveness in regional conflict management, it is essential to prioritize efforts that foster political will, promote inclusivity, and mobilize adequate resources. IGAD should work towards building consensus among member states, emphasizing the importance of cooperation and collective action in addressing regional conflicts. IGAD should also prioritize inclusivity in its peace processes, ensuring the meaningful participation of diverse stakeholders, including civil society organizations and marginalized communities. Additionally, IGAD should advocate for increased financial and logistical support from member states and external partners to strengthen its capacity to respond effectively to regional conflicts. By addressing these key factors comprehensively, IGAD can enhance its effectiveness in preventing, managing, and resolving conflicts within the Horn of Africa region, thereby contributing to lasting peace and stability.

Overall, based on the examination of contextual factors, the role of IGAD in managing regional conflicts, and the key factors influencing its effectiveness, it is recommended that IGAD adopts a multi-faceted approach to enhance its conflict management efforts.

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