

**ASSESSMENT OF EXIT STRATEGIES OF PEACE SUPPORT
OPERATIONS OF AFRICAN UNION AND SUSTAINABLE
PEACE IN SOMALIA: CASE OF JUBALAND STATE**

**DANIEL MUANGE MUSAU
S202/OL/CTY/32303/2017**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN SECURITY STRATEGIC STUDIES
IN THE SCHOOL OF LAW, ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES OF
KENYATTA UNIVERSITY**

NOVEMBER 2023

DECLARATION

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

Daniel Muange Musau

S202/OL/CTY/32303/2017

Signature: 

Date:

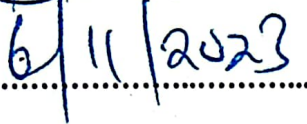
Declaration by the Supervisors:

This Thesis has been submitted for review with our approval as University Supervisors.

Dr. Linnet Hamasi, PhD

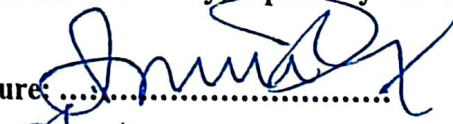
Department of Security, Diplomacy and Peace Studies


Signature: 

Date: 

Dr Francis Mulu, PhD

Department of Security, Diplomacy and Peace Studies

Signature: 

Date: 

ABSTRACT

Exit strategies of Peace Support Operations from Somalia poses threat to sustainable peace and security. Numerous insecurities have been heavily felt in Jubaland regional state proximal to Kenya-Somalia border. Uncoordinated PSOs pull-out compromised significant peace and security progress made by PSOs efforts since 1993. Exit of UNISOM, UNITAF both 1993, UNISOM II, 1995, IGASOM, 2006 and failure to deploy by ISF 2008, Ethiopia intervention 2009 achieved partial success reducing the tempo to bring sustainable peace and security in Somalia. Due to lack of sustainable security and peace efforts, the mutating insurgents continued to wage a deadly insurgence against Somalia government, its citizens and neighbouring countries through cross border attacks, organised crimes, arms proliferation and engaging in transnational terrorism. Two theories were used in this research namely: Peace Building Complexity Theory (PBCT) and Regional Security Complex Theory (RSCT) to explain how the residents and government perceptions on how external peace efforts affect sustainable peace and security and why Somalia relapsed into insecurity affecting the region after exit of PSOs. Both quantitative and qualitative research designs were used to first describe the PSOs achievements since 1992, threats to sustainable peace, lessons learnt from exit strategies of the previous PSOs, perceptions of Jubaland residents on PSOs efforts to bring peace and their exit strategy. The purpose of the study was to describe and analyse with a view to proffer guidance to the AU on how effective exit strategies of PSOs can lead to sustainable peace and security in Somalia. Few documents have inadequately addressed the issue of exit strategies and how it affects sustainment of peace and security in Somalia. This thesis examined the exit strategies and how it affected sustainable peace and security. A sample size of 100 respondents were drawn from the population using Interview schedules and focus group discussions, which formed part of the primary data to be collected through in-depth interviews and discussions. The findings were corroborated with secondary data. Conclusions were drawn based on the findings of the study and recommendations made. The outcomes will be published for policy makers, reference by security organs and AU on how effective exit strategies can lead to sustainable peace and security.