

**ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION
IN WEST AFRICAN REGIONS, 2005-2017**

BY

ALI ODU BLESSING

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**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE,
FACULTY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES,
NASRAWA STATE UNIVERSITY, KEFFI
NIGERIA**

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation “Assessment of the Role of United Nations Peace building Commission in West African Regions, 2005-2017” has been written by me and it is a report of my research work. It has not been presented in any previous application for state diploma or degree. All quotations are indicated and sources of information specifically acknowledged by means of reference.



ALI ODU BLESSING

REG. NO: NSU/MSC/IRS/0015/16/17

CERTIFICATION

The dissertation, “Assessment of the Role of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in West African Regions, 2005-2017” meets the regulations governing the award of M.Sc. Political Science (International Relations) of the School of Postgraduate Studies, Nassarawa State University, Keffi, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge.

Prof. A. N. Liman
Chairman, Supervisory Committee

Date

Dr. Ogah Musa Ari
Member, Supervisory Committee

Date

Assoc. Prof. Abu Usman Tom
Head of Department

Date

Dr. Philip Ajeh
Internal Examiner

Date

Prof. D. Lagi
Dean of Faculty of Social Sciences

Date

External Examiner

Date

Prof. Jonathan Ayuba
Dean, School of Postgraduate Studies

Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to God Almighty who is the reason for my existence. My whole life is an expression of his grace and Mercy.

To my parents for their unconditional love and support, especially my mother who encouraged me to do my masters and went as far as buying my form.

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to examine the role of the United Nations Peace building Commission in post-conflict management in West African region from 2005 to 2017. This becomes necessary because of increase in inter-state conflicts in recent times, which has attracted the attention of the comity of nations mainly because of the large number of countries affected by war and the inability of United Nations Peace-building Commission to address post-conflict situations in West Africa. Peace-building Commission has been faced with many challenges since its creation in 2005. The purpose of this study is to assess the challenges as well as prospects of United Nations Peace-building Commission in West African region with a view to making recommendations that would help in improving the role of the Commission. The study adopted survey and historical research designs. Historical research design involved generation of data on the role, effects, challenges and prospects of Peace-building Commission for better post-conflict management in West African regions from textbooks, journals, and internet materials. Survey research design involved collection of data using 5-point Likert Questionnaire and in-depth interview. Data was collected from the sample of the study using stratified random sampling and purposive sampling. The questionnaire and interview instruments were expert-validated and made reliable through pre-test. Secondary data was analyzed using historical analysis, while primary data was analyzed using tables, frequencies and percentages. The study was tied to the theory of idealism. Among other things, it was discovered that disarming of warring factions and rebuilding of institutions in post-conflict states are some of the roles of Peace-building commission in post-conflict management in West Africa; and Peace-building Commission has worked to address the issues of poverty, violations of human rights, and bad governance in post-conflict states in West Africa. The challenges faced by Peace-building Commission included poor funding and inadequate equipment, but increased government participation and empowerment of women show prospects for Peace-building Commission in post-conflict management in West Africa. Among other things, the study recommends adequate funding and active participation of women in post-conflict management in West Africa.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

West African sub-region has experienced conflicts of many dimensions, which has resulted in wanton loss of life and destruction of valuable properties. The conflicts in Sierra Leone, Liberia, among other states, contributed to destruction of the existing infrastructure and institutions in the state. This equally affected the development of post-conflict states, necessitating rebuilding of the infrastructures, strengthening of the institutions, among other things, in order to ensure that post-conflict states do not relapse into another round of conflict.

Hearen, Bujones and Kugel (2014) stated that intra-state conflicts grew considerably in the 1990s and attracted the attention of the international community on peacebuilding. Related to the foregoing is the fact that intra-state war, after the Cold War, did not end with military victory and post-conflict reconstruction era, instead states that participated in conflicts found themselves in many more rounds of conflicts. The conflicts were complex and flared as states were formed. With increased international understanding of the nexus between security, political and development issues that characterized the formation of states and growth of conflicts, the United Nations (UN) and other players on the world stage started development of peacebuilding as an independent field.

Security Council Report (2013) stated that Peacebuilding Commission was created by United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolution 1645 of December 20, 2005, which was adopted, at the same time, by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) resolution 60/80. The Peacebuilding Commission is an intergovernmental advisory body with an

organizational committee of 31 member countries to coordinate and reinforce the United Nations peacebuilding architecture. Membership of the Organizational Committee is composed of 7 members of the United Nations Security Council, 7 members of Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), 5 top providers of military personnel to the UN, 7 members chosen by the UNGA on the basis of geopolitical spread and post-conflict experience.

Wyeth (2011) stated that the concept of peacebuilding first appeared in the United Nations through Boutros Boutros-Ghali's Agenda for peace in 1992. The document conceptualizes peacebuilding as a set of actions aimed at identification as well as support for structures designed to achieve peace so as to prevent reversion into conflict. In the years 2000 and 2004 reports, the UN expands the concept of peacebuilding to embrace causes of conflicts, reversion as well as ways of solving the problem of addressing the causes of conflicts and its relapse or reversion.

With increase in the number of countries affected by conflicts, the 2005 World Summit advocated for new institutions that could assist states affected by violent conflicts and equally assist in bridging the gap between international political, security as well as development efforts. In view of the foregoing, Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) was set-up. PBC is charged with the responsibility of identification of states that are at the verge of state collapse, prevent such states from degenerating further, partner with the state government with a view to solving their conflicts, help the states in their transitions, between conflict and post-conflict peacebuilding, among other things. However, UN Peacebuilding Commission is confronted by many challenges which included skepticism, and lack of clarity of functions. (Hearen, Bujones and Kugel, 2014). These challenges have detained and continue to detain peacebuilding commission from carrying out its functions in spite of all efforts that have been made to make it perform its functions smoothly in post-conflict states, especially in West Africa.

The motivation for this work is the fact that conflicts can impede development and that conflicts anywhere can have a spill-over effect in other countries, including Nigeria. So, I may be affected by outbreak of conflicts in other states in West Africa. This explained my motivation and support for peacebuilding efforts of the United Nations in post conflict management in West Africa. Therefore, United Nations Peacebuilding Commission is the independent variable while post-conflict management in West Africa is the dependent variable. In other words, there may be a causal relationship between the independent and dependent variables. The work is geared towards assessment of the role of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in post-conflict management in West African region from 2005 to 2017.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

United Nations Peacebuilding Commission is faced by so many challenges since its creation in 2005. The challenges include poor funding, communication gaps, lack of peacekeeping force, inadequate equipment and problem posed by sovereignty of states. This makes the mandate of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission to continue to suffer in the face of an urgent need to solve the problems confronting post-conflict states in West Africa. Specifically, sovereignty of states makes it difficult for the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission to timely carry out its role in post-conflict management in West African sub-region.

Countries that are emerging from conflicts suffer so many challenges due to the inability of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission to carry out its role of post conflict management especially in West Africa. This restricts UN Peacebuilding Commission in its role of post-conflict management in the sub-region as warring factions are not are not disarmed at the end of conflicts in order to ensure that states do not relapse into conflicts. In

addition, political, and economic structures as well as the civil society are not rebuilt to ensure lasting peace in post-conflict West African states. The foregoing has raised many unanswered questions over the ability of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in addressing the challenges of poverty, control of infectious diseases, and elimination of violation of human rights in post-conflict states in West Africa.

A cursory examination of the foregoing shows that there are many challenges facing United Nations Peacebuilding Commission for a better post-conflict management including inadequate equipment, poor funding, and problem of moving troops over a vast distance in order to pave way for a better post-conflict management in West Africa. Nevertheless, adequate attention has not been made by scholars to adequately identify the challenges facing United Nations Peacebuilding Commission with a view to filling the gaps in knowledge identified in this study and determining prospects of the commission in effective post-conflict management in West African sub-region. Therefore, this study is crucial

1.3 Research Questions

In view of the foregoing, the following research questions are relevant in the work:

- i. What is the role as well as the effects of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in post-conflict management in West Africa?
- ii. What are the challenges facing the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission for a better funding, communication and adequate peacekeeping force in West Africa?
- iii. What are the prospects for United Nations Peacebuilding Commission for a better post-conflict management in terms of adequate equipment and rebuilding of states?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to assess the role of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in West Africa. The specific objectives of the study are:

- i. To identify the role as well as the effects of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in post-conflict management in West Africa;
- ii. To identify the challenges facing the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission for a better funding, communication and adequate peacekeeping force in post-conflict management in West Africa; and
- iii. To determine the prospects for United Nations Peacebuilding Commission for management in terms of adequate equipment and rebuilding of states emerging from conflicts.

1.5 Research Propositions

The following propositions are guides to this study:

- i. United Nations Peacebuilding Commission is responsible for better post-conflict management in West Africa.
- ii. Lack of proper identification of the challenges facing United Nations Peacebuilding Commission hinders adequate funding, communication, adequate peacekeeping force, and sovereignty of states for a better post-conflict management in West Africa.
- iii. Prospects for solving the challenges facing United Nations Peacebuilding Commission such as adequate funding, adequate equipment, and better communication are responsible for better post-conflict management in West Africa.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study is significant for several reasons. This work has policy significance. Therefore, the work would contribute to better understanding of the complex challenges of operationalizing

the UN PBC and thus assist the governments of member states in addressing them. Findings of this work are likely to be a useful guide to foreign policy-makers in Africa and other developing countries, in formulating, refining and strengthening their position on the institutional status, composition, membership, funding and effective functioning of the PBC. The work is likely to change the prevailing United Nations policy aimed at solving the challenges faced by the Peacebuilding Commission in the discharge of its roles. In doing this, the work makes recommendations to the United Nations with a view to solving the problem confronting PBC.

The work has academic significance. Therefore, the work equally contributes to the building of literature in the area of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission. This enables stakeholders, students, and others interested in this area of the study to lay their hands on this work as a secondary material source. Other authors that have written on the issue under study used qualitative methods of data collection and analysis. This work is significant because it combines both qualitative and quantitative approaches to data collection and analysis.

This work equally has beneficiary significance or justification. This is because the work helps the researcher in contributing her part in the resolution of the problem under study. United Nations, Nigerian Army, Nigeria Police and other critical stakeholders in the area of peacebuilding are likely to find the outcome of this study valuable.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The work focuses on the assessment of the role of Peacebuilding Commission in West Africa from 2005 to 2017. The choice of this region was informed by the fact that countries like Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea have been riddled with conflict and the time frame was necessary because PBC was established in 2005 hence, this work examines its performance in post conflict Management in West Africa within the foregoing timeframe.

The geographical scope of this study Abuja. Abuja is in the North-Central geographical zone of Nigeria. The work equally examines peacebuilding commission by focusing on protecting victims, preventing conflicts, strengthening rule of law, empowering women as well as promoting human rights in West Africa. Specifically, the work will focus on Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau and Liberia. The scope of the work also cover the issues relating to analysis of the role as well as effects of United Nations peacebuilding commission in post-conflict management in West Africa. The work also focus on identification of the challenges facing the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa, and determination of prospects for United Nations peacebuilding commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa.

1.8 Organization of the Study

The study is organized into five chapters. Chapter one treats background to the study, statement of the problem, significance of the study, objectives of the study, research propositions, among other things. Chapter two treats literature review. This includes review of previous works, and theoretical framework. Chapter three treats research method. This includes research design, population of study, sample and sampling techniques, methods of data collection, method of data analysis, among other things. Chapter four covers data presentation, data analysis and discussion of findings, while chapter five centers on summary, conclusion, recommendations, and limitations of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Conceptual Framework

The major concepts in this work are United Nations and Peacebuilding Commission.

2.1.1 United Nations

Fermerand and Lynch (2017) stated that United Nations is an international organization set-up on October 24, 1945. The UN is the second multipurpose international organization that was set-up in the 20th century that has universal outlook in terms of scope and membership. Apart from ensuring peace and security, other crucial objectives of the United Nations include development of friendly relations amongst states on the basis of respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; achieving worldwide cooperation to address the concerns of international economic, social, cultural, humanitarian problems; respecting and promoting human rights and serving as a center, where states could harmonize their actions and activities in order to achieve their desired ends. Article 2 of the United Nations Charter stipulate that a basic long-standing norm that the organization should not intervene in issues that are taken to be within the domestic sphere of any state. However, this is a major hindrance on the United Nations actions. This is hinged on the fact that, over time, the dividing line between international and domestic jurisdictions has remained cloudy.

United Nations (n.d.) stated that the United Nations Headquarters is located in New York. Although the building is located in New York, the land it is built on is taken to be international territory. United Nations is composed of 192 member states. The United Nations is structured to help in the prevention of the outbreak of conflicts between states, and provide support for people around the world that are affected by natural and man-made disaster. The

two basic languages spoken in the United Nations headquarters are English and French languages. Structure of the United Nations system (n.d.) stated that the United Nations Security Council has 15 members consisting of 5 permanent members and 10 non-permanent members. The five permanent members are China, France, United Kingdom, Russia, and United States. The permanent members of the United Nations have veto powers with which they direct the world affairs. The General Assembly is composed of representatives of member states.

United Nations (2017) stated that the current Secretary General of the United Nations and the 9th occupant of the office is Mr. Antonio Guterres of Portugal, who assumed office on January 1, 2017. The Secretary General is the Chief administrative officer of the United Nations. The organs of the United Nations are General Assembly, the Security Council, Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the United Nations Secretariat.

United Nations Security Council (n.d.) stated that the UNSC is one of the most important organs of the United Nations. It is structured to function continuously as a representative of each of its members must be available at all times at the United Nations headquarters. In carrying out their functions, Security Council has established many subsidiary organs charged with the duty of focusing on specific issues. This is reflected in Rule 28 under the Council's Provisional Rules of Procedure. That aside, peacekeeping operations and political missions are equally subsidiary structures of the United Nations. Peacekeeping consists of military, police, and civilian personnel, who worked to deliver security, political and early peacebuilding support. Political missions are part of continuum of United Nations peace operations working in different stages of the conflict cycle. The United Nations peace support operations had given way to special political missions supervising longer-term peacebuilding activities. There were also advisory subsidiary bodies of the United Nations, and that include

the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission. The Peacebuilding Commission is an Advisory Subsidiary Body of both the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly.

Asogwa (1999) stated that the United Nations is conceived as the central component of a varied and decentralized system on international institution that include both autonomous specialized agencies following the pattern first set by the public international unions and such regional organizations as existed or might be created by united groups of states. The organizational design formulated in the United Nations charter calls for the active coordination of the work of the specialized agencies by the central institution, and the control of regional agencies largely through the United Nations Security Council. A total network of international institutions also comprise more than one hundred intergovernmental agencies outside the scope of the United Nations system dealing with a vast range of problems and providing a variety of mechanisms for the conduct of relations among states. These are supplemented by approximately 1,500 non-governmental organizations, which promote international consultation and activities in specialized fields at the unofficial level. The preamble of the United Nations Organization charter gave credence to this when it summarized the fundamental objectives of United Nations as "...to save the succeeding generations from the scourges of war..." (Asogwa, 1999, p. 127).

Fermerand and Lynch (2017) further stated that the purposes, principles, and organization of the United Nations are set-out in the United Nations' Charter. The important principles underpinning the purposes and functions of the organization are highlighted in Article 2 and are consisted of the following:

1. The activities of the United Nations are anchored on the sovereign equality of its members;

2. Disputes are settled on the basis of peaceful means;
3. Members of the United Nations are to desist from the threat or use of force in flouting of the purposes of the United Nations;
4. Each member state is to help the United Nations in the enforcement of activities as contained in its charter; and
5. States that are not members of the United Nations are required to act in line with the foregoing principles as long as it is necessary to maintain international peace and security.

2.1.2 Peace Building Commission

International Alert (2003) opined that peacebuilding has to do with the use of approaches that pertain to use of peace and structures of the society to pave the way for the emergence of adequate atmosphere that discourages deterioration of conflicts. There are many strategies that can be adopted in order to achieve peacebuilding in post-conflict states. Such approaches include civil, diplomatic, and, in some cases, military approach with a view to unearthing root and hidden causes of conflicts as well as identification of the fundamental needs of the people with a view to preventing long-term conflicts. There are some schools of thoughts that have perceived the concept of peacebuilding in so many ways. One of the schools of thought perceives peacebuilding as a holistic process that is initiated after the intensity of violent conflicts has reduced.

Cedic (n.d.) noted that peacebuilding is a web of interrelated parts that embodies short, medium as well as long-term plans aimed at determination of the cause of conflicts as well as the effects of conflicts on the people and the society. In the short-term, peacebuilding is used to pave the way for stabilization of a peace process as well as ensuring that a post-conflict state does not relapse into violent conflictual situation. In the long-term, peacebuilding

represents an effective and efficient instrument for solving the problem of the root causes of conflicts as well as pave the way for the sustainable peace and social justice in the state.

United States University (2013) asserted that peacebuilding is composed of many related activities, including reconciliation, capacity building as well as societal change. The concept of peacebuilding originated from the writings of the United Nations Secretary General (UNSG), Kofi Annan, when he defined peacebuilding as consisting of a long-term security, economic, social, political, social, human rights, humanitarian and development plans. The idea of peacebuilding is tied to identification and adequately addressing the root causes of conflicts. Peacebuilding can equally take the form of demobilization, disarmament as well as re-integration of erstwhile combatants, ensuring adequate justice, making available electoral and governance assistance, conflict resolution and reconciliation especially in the communities affected by conflicts.

Zabadi (n.d.) noted that peacebuilding involves promotion of human rights of the people by carrying out inquiry into the previous and current human rights abuses with a view to bringing about peace which is paramount for development. The foregoing can be achieved through many ways including enhancing democratic consolidation, conflict resolution as well as reconciliation of warring factions in a post-conflict state. Peacebuilding is essentially a preventive strategy.

In this study, peacebuilding efforts are aimed at discussion of the underlying causes of conflicts, disputes and crisis. The aim of the foregoing is to ensure that the intensity of conflicts is reduced or that conflicts are eliminated. Peacebuilding equally addresses problems economic hopelessness, political suppression, injustices, among other things in a post-conflict state. Peacebuilding equally address the core sources of conflicts, consolidate peace as well as prevent conflict from recurring in a post-conflict state. The foregoing shows

that peacebuilding is a very crucial process of bringing about peace in conflict states through the instrumentality of peacebuilding commission.

Rugumamu (2009) noted that the United Nations set-up the peacebuilding commission in 2005. The essence of the peacebuilding commission is to link the political, economic and security responsibilities of the United Nations during conflicts in post-conflict situations. The foregoing suggests that the peacebuilding commission is a very important unit in the United Nations for ensuring that lasting peace is established in post-conflict states around the world.

Patriota (2015) stated that United Nations Security Council mandate has hugely placed prominence on the importance of providing suitable help to the governments of countries emerging from conflicts in order to bring about sustainable peace. For peacebuilding commission to function effectively and efficiently, it must be provided with adequate funding to enable it carry out its assigned roles adequately. Peacebuilding commission places huge emphasis on the empowerment of women in post conflict states because in such states, women are largely the bread winners of their families.

Rugumamu (2009) stated peacebuilding commission is confronted with the following problems:

1. The United Nations fails to establish financial political institutions in war-torn states;
and
2. There is problem of proper coordination. For example, between peacebuilding missions and domestic actors, within bureaucracies of main donor states.
Peacebuilding commission equally uses strategies, namely:
 1. Facilitatation of a transition to sustainable peace after gun battle as well as to support economic and social reconstruction; and

2. Bridging of the operational gap between the United Nations Security Council mandate as well as the development mandate of the global financial institutions, the United Nations Development system and the donors.

2.2 Review of Previous Studies

This reviews what other scholars have written about UN Peace Building Commission

2.2.1 Role and Effects of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in Post-Conflict Management in West Africa

Obaze (2015) studied consolidating peace in West Africa looking at the role of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission. The author used qualitative data and qualitative analysis. The work contends that Peacebuilding Commission is very important to United Nations in terms of enhancing United Nations peacebuilding fund and policies. The author points out that Peacebuilding Commission is a consequence of United Nations search for reliable and alternative ways of delivering sustainable peace dividends.

However, the author fails to study the specific roles of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission has played in post conflict management in West Africa. The work is not tied to any theoretical framework. This work is related to mine because both works use qualitative and quantitative data, but different because it is not tied to a theoretical framework.

United Nations (2015) wrote on peacebuilding architecture using qualitative data and qualitative analyses. The work listed the goals of peacebuilding as safety and security, support for political processes and reconciliation, basic services such as provision of water, health facilities, and primary education, institution building and public administration, and economic revitalization, including provision of employment. In Burundi, the peacebuilding commission improved dialogue among political parties and civil societies on the states peace

priorities. It equally generated \$570 million from pledges with the assistance of peace support operations office. The Fund supported activities such as disarming, demobilizing, and reintegrating combatants, improving prisons, strengthening the police, fighting corruption, eliminating impunity and human rights abuses, making jobs available to the people, rebuilding infrastructure, providing good drinking water and promoting adequate sanitation. The work concludes, among other things, that United Nations peace support operations affects the role of United Nations peacebuilding commission in post-conflict states.

However, this work fails to study the role of Peacebuilding Commission in post conflict management in West Africa within the period under study. This work is not different from the previous work reviewed because the two used both qualitative method, but fail to establish the role of UN Peacebuilding Commission in post conflict management in West Africa within the period under study.

Cheng-Hopkins (2010) wrote on peacebuilding review using qualitative methods. The author points out that Peacebuilding Fund and the Peacebuilding Support Office help countries come out of ugly post-conflict situations. It is pointed out that conflicts attract the attention and that peacebuilding is a complex and difficult task. It is on the basis of the foregoing that the Peacebuilding Commission, the peacebuilding funds, and the peacebuilding support office were set-up in 2006. These foregoing structures assist the peacebuilding commission in post-conflict countries with a view to achieving peace by making resources available to them. Among other things, the work recommended that the duties of Peacebuilding Commission should be separated from those of the United Nations Security Council.

Nevertheless, the author fails to clearly state the effects of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission on post-conflict management in West Africa. All the works reviewed are similar in many respects because they fail to study the effects of Peacebuilding Commission

on post-conflict management in Africa. In other words, the previous works are different from this work because this work will establish the effects of Peacebuilding Commission on post-conflict management in West Africa from 2005 to 2017.

Birsteker (2007) studied prospects for the UN Peacebuilding Commission using qualitative methods. The author argues that the results of abandonment of a conflict area after the end of armed conflict ignited interest in long-term peacebuilding efforts and that there is usually a lag in the provision and, in some cases, failure in providing resources pledged for achievement of peaceful settlement of those disputes. The author points out that one of the challenges facing PBC is challenge of high expectations. The work concludes that it is difficult to evaluate the success of PBC now. Governance challenge emerges from the size of the commission. Lack of common definition of peacebuilding as well as poor funding equally pose challenges to PBC. For example, a total of \$210 million were pledged to peacebuilding fund, with a goal of \$250 million. Out of that amount of money, only \$ 35 million was paid to strengthen governance in Burundi, and \$35 million for projects in Sierra Leone. It also points out that UN posed a challenge to PBC in the discharge of its duties. The work concludes that in spite of the challenges, the PBC would succeed.

However, two preceding authors fail to tie their work to any theoretical framework or use both qualitative and quantitative methods in order to achieve a better result.

2.2.2 Challenges facing the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission for a better Post Conflict Management in West Africa

Osmancavusoglu (2012) wrote on challenges to United Nations peacekeeping operations in the post-Cold War era using qualitative methods. The work traces the gradual evolution of peacekeeping operations. The author points out the fact that since after the Cold War, armed conflicts occur more within the states. It is pointed out that the United Nations lost, most of

its resources due to multiplicity of intra-state conflicts. The foregoing is said to have made United Nations peacekeeping forces to have structural and conceptual problems. To solve the foregoing problems, reforms and regionalization are adopted. However, the policy of regionalization is antithetical to the United Nations credibility and fundamental mission.

Nevertheless, the author did not examine how peacebuilding could be used to improve post-conflict management in West Africa from 2005 to 2017. The author used only qualitative method of data collection and data analysis where both mixed methods could have been better. This work adopts a mixed method in other to bridge the gap in literature.

Council Report (2013) showed that Peacebuilding Commission was confronted with many problems. One of those problems was weak relationship between the United Nations Security Council and the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission (PBC). The UNSC adopted resolution 1646, which showed its interest in PBC, but later showed little or no interest in supporting an institution created by it. The 2000 Brahimi Report showed a “fundamental deficiency” in the way in which the United Nations handled the issue of conflict prevention. The report equally showed that countries that emerged from violent conflict usually lacked sufficiency and coherency in global support as well as reserves for peacebuilding to prevent relapse into conflict during the immediate post-conflict epoch. States coming from conflict situation were usually prone to relapse into violent conflict if significant global assistance to prevent such conflicts did not come. Again, there was poor relationship among peacebuilding commission, UNSC, UNGA, and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

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This work is not tied to any theoretical framework. The work uses qualitative method where it could have used both qualitative and quantitative methods. This is different from the approach this work will adopt.

Hato (2014) wrote on from peacekeeping to peacebuilding looking at the evolution of the role of the United Nations in peace operations. The author adopts quantitative data and qualitative analysis in the work. The author points out that multifunctional Peacebuilding Commission has become vital institutions for managing international relations. The work points out that huge expanse of work facing United Nations and its subsidiary institutions constituted big challenge. The author concludes that multifunctional peacebuilding has emerged impressively since its establishment by the United Nations.

However, all were still characterized by the drawbacks manifest in their creation. Without authorization of the United Nations Security Council, United Nations cannot impose peace through the use of force. The work fails to come up with challenge of human insecurity, which was prominent in all post-conflict states as well as the prospects of solving such challenges. This work intends to fill this gap in literature by establishing the challenges

facing Peacebuilding Commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa from 2005 to 2017.

Reychler (2006) wrote on the challenges of peace research using qualitative method. The author blames increase in intra-state violence on relative deprivation and harmful effects of globalization. The author points out lack of effective coordination amongst the practitioners of peacekeeping, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding. The second challenge is lack of good understanding of the sustainable peace architecture. Another challenge is the fact that peacebuilding is characterized by uncertainty, unpredictability, competing values and interests as well as the struggle for power. The work, among other things, recommends professionalism in peacebuilding.

However, the work did not study the challenges facing United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in enhancing better post-conflict management in West Africa from 2005 to 2017. The author used only qualitative research where a mixed method could have been used for a better result.

Agada (2006) studied challenges of United Nations peacekeeping in Africa using Somalia as a case study. Instruments used in data collection were books, journals, magazines, newspapers and the internet. Other instruments of data collection used are electronic media, published and unpublished materials from the library. Personal interview and discussions with resource persons are equally used. Historical, descriptive and comparative approaches are adopted in data analysis. Data generated from interviews and discussions with resource persons are analyzed using descriptive analysis. The challenge of inadequate funding and logistics are some of the challenges to peacebuilding commission. The work recommended, among other things, adequate funding of peacebuilding commission by the United Nations.

However, the author did not link the work to a theoretical framework. This work is different from the previous works in terms of its methodology and similar to the on-going work.

2.2.3 Prospects for United Nations Peacebuilding Commission for a better Post-conflict Management in West Africa

Klot (2007) studied women and peacebuilding using qualitative methods of data collection and data analysis. The work points out that post-conflict structures are characterized by spread of infectious diseases such Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS), poverty, natural disasters as well as environmental degradation. The work further points out that the United Nations Development Programme's work in crisis protection and recovery show that the issue of gender is not taken care of in the United Nations approach to early recovery, transition as well as integration. The work concludes that despite exposure of women to violence after hostilities, their protection usually received less attention compared to higher profile street crimes, homicides, political corruption, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. The work recommends, among other things, that effective peacebuilding could be used to solve the problem of gender inequality in post-conflict states.

The work fails to use both qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis, where both could have been used for better results. The work perceives effective peacebuilding as one of the prospects for United Nations peacebuilding in post-conflict management in West Africa, but the concept of effective peacebuilding is neither here nor clear. This work will adopt prospects that are clear enough and are related to solving the challenges facing UN Peacebuilding Commission.

Blanco (2015) studied the United Nations peacebuilding process by doing an analysis of its shortcomings. Data was generated from fieldworks, interview, and secondary sources. Data analysis is done qualitatively and descriptively. The work aims at a deep analysis of the

peacebuilding process. The work points out the fact that conflicts in some West African states have attracted international attention and outrage. In spite of international interventions, the security situation in some West African states where Peacebuilding Commission has been in operation has remained turbulent. However, because of unstable security in those areas, challenges such as bad governance as well as incapacity of the country's police to maintain peace in the state still continued. Among other things, the work recommends structural re-problematization.

Nevertheless, the work did not extend such recommendations to devising prospects to the challenges facing Peacebuilding Commission in its role in post-conflict management in West Africa from 2005 to 2017. The work used only interview and secondary data, where this one will use in-depth interview, structured questionnaire and secondary data.

Lawrence (2014) studied United Nations peacebuilding in Sierra Leone using qualitative method. The author argues that the peacebuilding commission of the United Nations is at the center of the United Nations approach to achieving peace and security in post-conflict states. The author points out that the challenge of massive unemployment and marginalization in post-conflict Sierra Leone presents a big challenge to peacebuilding efforts. It is pointed out that little is done to solve the foregoing challenges of Peacebuilding Commission in Sierra Leone. The work concludes, among other things, that in relations to youth peacebuilding, the United Nations system did not achieve significant integration.

This work fails to establish the prospects for United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in West Africa from 2005 to 2017 given huge challenges facing it. The work was not tied to any theoretical framework, while this one is tied to theory of idealism.

2.3 Summary of Gaps in the Literature

From the literature reviewed, academic-gaps were identified. Many authors that have written on the role of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in ensuring post-conflict management in West Africa fail to adequately address the gaps in the existing literature. Also, the authors fail to establish the role of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in post-conflict management in West Africa, fail to establish the effects of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission on post-conflict management in West Africa, fail to establish the challenges facing the United Nations peacekeeping commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa, as well as fail in establishing prospects for United Nations Peacebuilding Commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa within the period under study. This work will address the foregoing gaps in literature using qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and data analysis.

2.4 Theoretical Framework: Idealism

According to Wilson (2011), theory of idealism was traced to the writings of Mo Ti, Woodrow Wilson, Hugo Grotius, John Mueller, among others. The author stated that idealism is an optimistic doctrine which seeks to transcend the international anarchy and create a more cosmopolitan as well as harmonious world order. The narrow understanding perceives idealism as essentially linked to inter-war period (1919-1939). Idealism is a doctrine that dominates the first phase of International Relations theorizing, emphasizing the increasing interdependence and unity of mankind, and bound-up with the experiment in internationalism that starts with the formation of the League of Nations. Idealists view war as a disease of the international body politic, as against the interests of few special interests and unrepresentative government.

According to Ngomba (2016), idealism is premised on the potency of the power of ideas and the necessity of basing political systems on morality. The idea here is to build national as well as international norms of behaviour on the platform of prosperity, peace, justice and cooperation. This shows that idealism is not intended to reform, but a design to maintain the status quo. Idealists contend that there are many areas of cooperation in the world, suggesting that states cooperate more than they compete with one another. States, within the confines of idealism theory, endeavour to construct a more just world devoid of rivalries. Idealist theory perceives that state as a potent tool for social justice through the creation of international laws that are enforceable. Wilsonian idealism contends that states can cooperate within the purview of international organizations with a view to promoting their interests, but not necessarily in military terms. Therefore, idealism theory claims that states are independent actors in international relations, while other actors such as the United Nations and International Monetary Fund equally play important roles.

Wilsonian idealism theory can be criticized on the grounds that relations among states and even within states are characterized largely by conflicts more than cooperation. Going further, conflicts are essential for development in every state because it brings in new ways of doing things more than cooperation which is tilted more towards the maintenance of the status quo.

Chikendu (2010) noted that idealism theory is premised on the believe that the inherent goodness of human nature would eventually triumph and usher in a world devoid of wars, tyranny as well as inequality. In other words, theory of idealism paints a picture of potential international relations, which is devoid of power politics, immorality and violence as well as driven by education, reason and science. For idealist theorists such as Mahatma Gandhi, Woodrow Wilson, Aldous Huxley and St. Simon believe that morality is crucial in ensuring international peace and cooperation among states.

The foregoing idealist theorists' argument on the indispensability of morality in ensuring world peace is fluid. This is because human beings are selfish in all their dealings and would always want to cheat others in their relations at the state level. At the international level, states are consciously guided by their national interests in their dealings with other states and this usually leads to conflicts especially when those interests are in conflict.

Asogwa (1999) asserted that idealism perceives the major cause of wars as well as conflicts as emergence of nationalism or quest to pursue self interest by nation-states in the international arena. Thus, idealism contends that international peace can only be achieved through elimination of national sovereignties enjoyed by the states and their replacement by world government.

The foregoing is criticized by the fact that most of the conflicts since after the Cold War are intra-state conflicts, not inter-state conflicts as idealists suggest. Such conflicts include conflicts between Serbs and Croats as well as conflicts between Serbs and Bosnians.

Generally, the major tenets of idealism theory are universal ethics, peace is better than war, harmony of interests and respect for international law. Therefore, all human beings should abide by common standards such as natural laws, because this is a universal ethic common to all people. In addition, Peace is better than war: War is perceived as immoral by idealists, by others is only as a last resort and for a just cause because war is perceived as irrational. War represents a breakdown of rationality. Idealists believe that conflicts can be avoided if states seek to understand each other better. More so, idealists believe that it is possible for humans to live together in harmony if the right measures are adopted. Liberals believed that wars disrupts economics, because wars are destructive and not necessarily profitable, especially to most individuals in the world. Finally, idealists largely depend on international and inter-

governmental organizations such as United Nations and International Court of Justice to solve problems on the world stage (Idealism, n.d.).

2.4.1 Weaknesses of the Theory

The theory of idealism has avoidable shortcomings in this study. The theory fails to recognize the importance of use of force by the states in ensuring peace and security. Force, in most cases is employed when idealistic approach fails to procure international peace and security. In addition, the theory is not adequate in providing explanations on the role of international politics in post-conflict management in West Africa from 2005 to 2017.

Ngomba (2016) supports this criticism by asserting that idealist theory is utopian and a product of over-optimism and this position is collaborated by Quincy Wright as the scholar regarded idealist theory as long-term policies of internationalism. Asogwa (1999) noted that idealists are not wise by their underestimation of the risk of anarchy in the international arena. The foregoing weaknesses as identified by Asogwa and Ngomba show that idealist theory has shortcomings in solving the problem of insecurity in a state through the use of international mechanisms.

2.4.2 Relevance of the Theory to the Study

However, the theory of idealism is still relevant in the study of the challenges and prospects of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in post-conflict management in West Africa. United Nations Peacebuilding Commission is one of the tools with which international peace and security is ensured in the world within the United Nations system. Also, the role of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in ensuring better post-conflict management in West Africa requires concerted efforts of the global community because post-conflict management in West Africa does not usually require the use of force. Therefore, the role

United Nations Peacebuilding Commission for better post-conflict management in West Africa rests on application of relevant international laws and requires clear understanding that war is futile and does no one any good.

The foregoing relevance of the theory of idealism in ensuring international peace was pointed out by Chikendu(2010). The author argued that Peacebuilding Commission is an effective tool in ensuring post-conflict management in Africa. Onu (2015) opined that peacebuilding commission is a potent instrument for ensuring post conflict management through the instrumentality of international organisations.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

Biereenu-Nnabugwu (2006) perceived research design as a blueprint on how to solve a research problem. The work has qualitative research design. In other words, the work adopts non-experimental research design. The research designs for this work are historical and descriptive research. Oji and Chukwuemeka (1999), Chikendu (2002) describe a historical research as involving generating data from past records with a view to solving a current problem. Historical research does not require manipulation and control as it can be obtained in survey research. Therefore, this work studies past events of Peacebuilding Commission with a view to understanding their present role in post-conflict peacebuilding in West Africa within the period under study. Kerlinger (1973) perceived descriptive research as the type of research that involves data collection, data presentation, and data analysis of on-going processes, beliefs, opinions, among others. There are many types of descriptive research, but this work adopted survey research. Survey research in this work involved seeking for the opinions of the respondents on the issue under study using questionnaire and interview.

3.2 Population of Study, Sample Size and Sampling Technique

3.2.1 Population of Study

The population of this work was composed of all the staff of the United Nations at the United Nations Building, Abuja Office, National Defense Headquarters and Force Headquarters all in Abuja. The target population is chosen because the staff there are believed to have expert knowledge of the issues under study. A breakdown of the target population in this study is as follows:

Table 3.1: Showing Breakdown of Target Population

S/N	Name of Organization	Population
1	Force Headquarters	2,350
2	National Defense Headquarters	1,800
3	United Nations, Abuja	102
	Total	4,252

Source: Compiled by the Researcher from Personal Communication from Key Individuals in the Organizations under Study

Therefore, the target population in this study is four thousand, two hundred and fifty-two (4,252)

3.2.2 Sample Size

Sample size was determined using Taro Yamane formula. The formula is as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)}$$

Where n =sample size

N = Population size

e = error limit (.05²) = 0.0025

Where N = 4,252

$$n = \frac{4252}{1 + 4252(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{4252}{4253 \times 0.0025}$$

$$n = \frac{4252}{10.6325}$$

n = 399.9 staff = 400 (approximated)

The sample size to be used in this work is 400. Therefore, 400 questionnaires were printed and administered to the respondents.

3.2.3 Sampling Technique

This work adopted probability and non-probability sampling methods. For questionnaire, all members of the population were given equal chances of selection in the sample. There are many variants of probability sampling, but this work adopted stratified random sampling. Each of the organizations that make up the population of study are perceived as stratum of the whole population. Stratified random sampling has two variants, including disproportional stratified sampling that does allow some strata to have more representation than the others in relation to the target population (Nnabugwu, 2006). Using this method, 50 %, 40 % and 10 % of the questionnaires were allocated to respondents drawn from Force Headquarters, National Defense Headquarters and United Nations Office respectively. This is presented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Showing Disproportionate Distribution of Questionnaires to Respondents

S/N	Name of Organization	Population
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1	Force Headquarters	200
2	National Defense Headquarters	160
3	United Nations, Abuja	40
	Total	400

Source: Compiled by the Researcher (2018)

Non-probability sampling was used in selecting respondents for in-depth interview. Using non-probability sampling, the work adopted purposive sampling. This involved selection of the respondents on the basis of some earlier determined characteristics.

3.3 Methods of Data Collection

Data for this study were collected from primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data was generated using 5 point Likert questionnaire (structured questionnaire) and in-depth interview. The questionnaire were divided into five parts, parts A to E. Part A was used in the collection of personal data of the respondents, while parts B to E were used in generating data necessary for the test of hypothesis 1 to 4. In-depth interview was semi-structured. Four (4) staff from United Nations in their Abuja office were interviewed to determine their opinion on the problem under study. The questionnaire and interview instruments were expert validated by my dissertation supervisor and another lecturer and made reliable through pretest. The questionnaires were administered on a face-to-face basis.

Secondary data for this work were collected from textbooks, journals, and internet materials. Textbooks and journals on the Peacebuilding Commission will be generated from both private and public libraries in Abuja. Data from internet were sourced using www.google.com, www.devilfinders.com, and www.askjeeves.com. For reliability of the work, all materials cited were properly acknowledged and referenced.

3.4 Methods of Data Analysis

Data generated from this work were analyzed using descriptive and historical approaches. Oji and Chukwuemeka (1999) stated that historical data analysis is used by political scientists to trace the development of social forms over time. Historical analysis was used in the analysis of secondary data. This involved analysis of data from related and relevant books, journals and internet materials on the issue under study. On the other hand, descriptive research involved analysis of data generated from in-depth interview or structured questionnaire. Descriptive data from questionnaires were analyzed using frequency tables, simple percentages and bar charts, while data from in-depth interview were analyzed textually.

A variable could be perceived of a scientific property of scientific enterprise. A variable in this work included effects of United Nations peace operations on the role of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission; challenges facing United Nations Peacebuilding Commission and delivery of its role of peacebuilding; prospects for United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, and future of Peacebuilding Commission. The foregoing variables were broken down into the role of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in child protection, conflict-related sexual violence, protection of civilian mandate, conflict prevention involving prevention of conflicts, natural resources, and quick support for communities affected by conflicts.

3.5 Justification of Methods

The methods of data collection in this work were justified by collecting data from works of known scholars and appropriately citing such scholars as well as referencing such works. The use of secondary data in this work was justified because it complemented primary data that were generated from staff of the organizations under study using questionnaire and in-depth interview instrument.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Data Presentation

A total of four hundred (400) questionnaires were printed and administered to the respondents drawn from the three organizations under study. Out of 400 administered to the respondents, two hundred and eighty-four (284) questionnaires were duly filled and submitted to the researcher. Therefore, questionnaire return rate is 71 %, while questionnaire non-return rate as well as invalid response is 29 %. Positive responses are strongly agree and agree while negative responses are undecided, disagree and strongly disagree.

Data on personal characteristics of the respondents were collected and presented as follows:

Table 4.1: Showing Distribution of Respondents by Gender

S/N	Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Male	156	55
2	Female	128	45
	Total	284	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.1 showed that 55 % of the respondents are males, while 45 % of the respondents are females. Therefore, majority of our respondents are males.

Table 4.2: Showing Distribution of Respondents by Age

S/N	Age (Years)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	18-25	35	12.3
2	26-45	134	47.2
3	46 and above	115	40.5
	Total	284	100

Source: Filed Survey (2018)

Table 4.2 showed that 47.2 % of the respondents are between the ages of 26-45 years, while 40.5 % of the respondents are 40 years and above. Also, 12.3 % of the respondents are between the ages of 18-15 years. Therefore, majority of our respondents are between 26-45 years.

Table 4.3: Showing Distribution of Respondents by Occupation

S/N	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Public Servants	256	90
2	International Organization	28	10
3	Others	0	0
	Total	284	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.3 showed that 90 % of the respondents are public servants, while 10 % of the respondents work for international organization. Therefore, majority of our respondents are public servants that have either participated in peacebuilding operations or are knowledgeable about it.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondents by Educational Level

S/N	Educational Level	Frequency	Percentage
1	Secondary level	40	14
2	Tertiary level	130	46
3	Postgraduate level	114	40
	Total	284	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.4 showed that 46 % of the respondents are educated at tertiary level, while 40 % of the respondents are educated at postgraduate level. Only 14 % of the respondents are educated at secondary level. Therefore, majority of our respondents are educated at tertiary level.

Data on Role of United Nations Peace building Commission in Post-Conflict Management in West Africa was collected and presented as follows:

Table 4.5: Showing Opinions of the Respondents on Disarming Warring Factions

S/N	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	140	49
2	Agree	71	25
3	Undecided	0	0
4	Disagree	47	17
5	Strongly disagree	26	9
	Total	284	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.5: showed that 49 % of the respondents strongly agree that disarming of warring factions is one of the roles of peace building commission in post-conflict management in

West Africa, while 25 % of the respondents agree to the statement. On the other hand, 17 % of the respondents disagree to the statement, while 9 % of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement. Therefore, majority of the respondents strongly agree that disarming of warring factions is one of the roles of peacebuilding commission in post-conflict management in West Africa.

Table 4.6: Showing Opinions of Respondents on Rebuilding Political Structures

S/N	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	154	54.2
2	Agree	89	31.3
3	Undecided	1	0.4
4	Disagree	20	7
5	Strongly disagree	20	7
	Total	284	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.6 showed that 54.2 % of the respondents strongly agree that rebuilding of political structures is one of the roles of peacebuilding commission in post-conflict management in West Africa, while 31.3 % of the respondents agree to the statement. On the contrary, 7% of the respondents disagree to the statement, while another 7 % of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement. Only 0.4 % of the respondents are undecided on the issue. Therefore, majority of the respondents strongly agree to the statement.

Table 4.7: Showing Opinions of Respondents on Rebuilding of Economic Structures

S/N	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	83	29
2	Agree	157	55
3	Undecided	0	0
4	Disagree	24	8.5
5	Strongly disagree	20	7
	Total	284	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.7 showed that 55 % of the respondents agree that rebuilding of economic structures is one of the roles of peacebuilding commission in post-conflict management in West Africa, while 29 % of the respondents strongly agree to the statement. On the contrary, 8.5 % of the respondents disagree to the statement while 7 % of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement. Therefore, majority of the respondents agree to the statement.

Table 4.8: Showing Opinions of the Respondents on Rebuilding of Civil Society as well as Judicial Structures

S/N	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	110	39
2	Agree	79	28
3	Undecided	0	0
4	Disagree	35	12
5	Strongly disagree	60	21

	Total	284	100
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Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.8 showed that 39 % of the respondents strongly agree that rebuilding of civil society as well as judicial structures is one of the roles of peacebuilding commission in post-conflict management in West Africa, while 28 % of the respondents agree to the statement. On the contrary, 21 % of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement while 12 % of the respondents disagree to the statement. Therefore, majority of the respondents strongly agree to the statement.

Table 4.9: Showing Opinions of Respondents on Proper Identification as well as Analysis of the Role Played by the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission

S/N	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	106	37.3
2	Agree	122	43
3	Undecided	3	1.2
4	Disagree	38	13.3
5	Strongly disagree	15	5.3
	Total	284	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.9 showed that 43 % of the respondents agree that proper identification as well as analysis of the role played by the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission is responsible for better post-conflict management in West Africa, while 37.3 % of the respondents strongly agree to the statement. On the contrary, 13.3 % of the respondents disagree to the statement, while 5.3 % of the respondents strongly agree to the statement. Only 1.2 % of the respondents is undecided on the statement. Therefore, majority of the respondents agree to the statement.

On the roles United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in post-conflict management in West Africa, Christie Nadi pointed out national reconciliation as the major role of Peacebuilding Commission in post-conflict management. The respondents argued that national reconciliation is vital in ensuring that there is no recurrence of hostilities in post-conflict states. An example of a country where peacebuilding commission adopted this strategy in post-conflict management in West Africa is Guinea Bissau (C. Nadi, personal communication, June 25, 2018).

Also, another crucial role of peacebuilding in post-conflict management in West Africa is empowerment of youths who are unemployed. The respondent argued that unemployed youths are easy tools in the hands of politicians and other interest groups for fermenting trouble and carrying out of hostilities. Therefore, when the idle youths are employed, the tendency for them to be used in warfare is reduced. The country where this was adopted in West Africa is Sierra Leone (D. Muyiwa, personal communication, June 25, 2018).

It was pointed out that rebuilding of economic structures in post conflict states is vital in empowering the people by enabling them to cater for themselves and their families. The respondents maintain that the foregoing is a very important role of peacebuilding in post conflict management in West Africa. The respondents opined that this was adopted in Guinea and Sierra Leone (P. John, personal communication, June 25, 2018).

The major role of Peacebuilding Commission in post-conflict management in West Africa is rebuilding of the civil society to be able to uphold human rights of the people. It was argued that this is very crucial in ensuring that there is no relapsing of a state into conflict. This approach was adopted in Liberia by the Peacebuilding Commission (C. Okoye, personal communication, June 25, 2018).

Data on effects of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission on post-conflict management in West Africa was collected and presented as follows:

Table 4.10: Showing Opinions of Respondents on Ability to Address the Problem of Poverty

S/N	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	101	35.6
2	Agree	90	31.7
3	Undecided	14	5
4	Disagree	54	19
5	Strongly disagree	25	8.7
	Total	284	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.10 showed that 35.6 % of the respondents strongly agree that ability to address the problem of poverty is one of the effects of UN Peacebuilding Commission on post-conflict management in West Africa, while 31.7 % of the respondents agree to the statement. On the other hand, 19 % of the respondents disagree to the statement, while 8.7 % of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement. Therefore, majority of the respondents strongly agree to the statement. Table 4.11: Showing Opinions of Respondents on Ability to Control of Spread of Infectious Diseases

S/N	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	144	51
2	Agree	97	34
3	Undecided	8	2.7
4	Disagree	20	7

5	Strongly disagree	15	5.3
	Total	284	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.11 showed that 51 % of the respondents strongly agree that ability to control spread of infectious diseases is one of the effects of UN peacebuilding commission on post-conflict management in West Africa, while 34 % of the respondents disagree to the statement. On the other hand, 7 % of the respondents disagree to the statement, while 5.3 % of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement. Only 2.7 % of the respondents are undecided on the statement.

Table 4.12: Showing Opinions of the Respondents on Ability to Eliminate Gross Violation of Human Rights Abuses

S/N	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	102	36
2	Agree	97	34
3	Undecided	5	1.7
4	Disagree	50	17.6
5	Strongly disagree	30	10.7
	Total	284	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.12 showed that 36 % of the respondents strongly agree that ability to eliminate gross violation of human rights abuses is one of the effects of UN peacebuilding commission on post-conflict management in West Africa, while 34 % of the respondents agree to the statement. On the contrary, 17.6 % of the respondents disagree to the statement while 10.7 % of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement. Only 1.7 % of the respondents are undecided on the statement. Therefore, majority of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement.

Table 4.13: Showing Opinions of the Respondents on Promotion of Good Governance

S/N	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	114	40
2	Agree	110	39
3	Undecided	4	1.4
4	Disagree	25	8.7
5	Strongly disagree	31	10.9
	Total	284	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.13 showed that 40 % of the respondents strongly agree that promotion of good governance is one of the effects of UN peacebuilding commission on post-conflict management in West Africa, while 39 % of the respondents agree to the statement. On the other hand, 10.9 % of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement while 8.7 % of the respondents disagree to the statement. Only 1.4 % of the respondents are undecided on the statement. Therefore, majority of the respondents strongly agree to the statement.

Table 4.14: Showing Opinions of the Respondents on Efforts in Community Recovery focusing on the Youths

S/N	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	143	50
2	Agree	67	24

3	Undecided	0	0
4	Disagree	20	7
5	Strongly disagree	54	19
	Total	284	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.14 showed that 50 % of the respondents strongly agree that effort in community recovery by focusing on the youths is one of the effects of UN Peacebuilding Commission on post-conflict management in West Africa, while 24 % of the respondents agree to the statement. On the contrary, 19 % of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement, while 7 % of the respondents disagree to the statement. Majority of the respondents strongly agree to the statement.

Table 4.15: Showing Opinions of the Respondents on United Nations Peacebuilding Commission and Conflict Management in West Africa

S/N	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	84	30
2	Agree	102	36
3	Undecided	3	1
4	Disagree	35	12
5	Strongly disagree	60	21
	Total	284	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.15 showed that 36 % of the respondents agree that United Nations Peacebuilding Commission is responsible for better post-conflict management in West Africa while 30 % of the respondents strongly agree to the statement. On the contrary, 21 % of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement while 12 % of the respondents disagree to the statement.

Only 1 % of the respondents are undecided on the statement. Therefore, majority of the respondents agree to the statement.

All the respondents are of the opinion that United Nations Peacebuilding Commission has many effects on post-conflict management in West Africa. It was argued that Peacebuilding Commission has been able to address issues that pertained to poverty reduction in post-conflict management in West Africa especially through the empowerment of women and young men (C. Nadi, personal communication, June 25, 2018).

The Peacebuilding Commission has equally introduced programmes that led to reduction in the spread of infectious diseases and in the conduct of elections in post conflict West Africa with the aim to stabilizing the post-conflict state to prevent it from relapsing into hostilities again (D. Muyiwa, personal communications, June 25, 2018).

The respondents equally Peacebuilding Commission has contributed positively in ensuring good governance and upholding of human rights in post-conflict states in West Africa. This is because it is believed that if there is good governance and upholding of human rights, it will be difficult for a state to relapse into conflict (P. John & C. Okoye, personal communication, June 25, 2018).

Data on challenges facing United Nations peacekeeping commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa was collected and presented as follows:

Table 4.16: Showing Opinions of Respondents on Problem of Moving Troops over a Vast Distance

S/N	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	127	45
2	Agree	81	29

3	Undecided	4	1
4	Disagree	32	11
5	Strongly disagree	40	14
	Total	284	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.16 showed that 45 % of the respondents strongly agree that problem of moving troops over a vast distance is one of the challenges facing United Nations Peace Commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa, 29 % of the respondents agree to the statement. On the contrary, 14 % of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement, while 11 % of the respondents disagree to the statement. Only 1 % of the respondents is undecided on the statement. Therefore, majority of the respondents strongly agree to the statement.

Table 4.17: Showing Opinions of Respondents on Inadequate Equipment

S/N	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	91	32
2	Agree	115	40
3	Undecided	5	1.8
4	Disagree	43	15
5	Strongly disagree	30	11
	Total	284	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.17 showed that 40 % of the respondents agree that inadequate equipment is one of the challenges facing United Nations Peacebuilding Commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa, while 32 % of the respondents strongly agree to the statement. On the contrary, 15 % of the respondents disagree to the statement while 11 % of the

respondents strongly disagree to the statement. Only 1.8 % of the respondents are undecided on the statement. Therefore, majority of the respondents strongly agree to the statement.

Table 4.18: Showing Opinions of the Respondents on Poor Funding

S/N	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	89	31
2	Agree	121	43
3	Undecided	0	0
4	Disagree	40	14
5	Strongly disagree	34	12
	Total	284	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.18 showed that 43 % of the respondents agree that poor funding is one of the challenges facing United Nations peacebuilding commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa, while 31 % of the respondents strongly agree to the statement. On the contrary, 14 % of the respondents disagree to the statement while 12 % of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement. Therefore, majority of the respondents agree to the statement.

Table 4.19: Showing Opinions of Respondents on Poor Adherence to International Law

S/N	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
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1	Strongly agree	103	36
2	Agree	87	31
3	Undecided	0	0
4	Disagree	64	23
5	Strongly disagree	30	10
	Total	284	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.19 showed that 36 % of the respondents strongly agree that poor adherence to international law is one of the challenges facing United Nations Peacebuilding Commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa, while 31 % of the respondents agree to the statement. On the contrary, 23 % of the respondents disagree to the statement while 10 % of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement. Therefore, majority of the respondents strongly agree to the statement.

Table 4.20: Showing Opinions of Respondents on Lack of Proper Identification of Challenges facing United Nations Peacebuilding Commission

S/N	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	101	35
2	Agree	120	42
3	Undecided	5	2
4	Disagree	28	10
5	Strongly disagree	30	11
	Total	284	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.20 showed that 42 % of the respondents agree that lack of proper identification of challenges facing United Nations peacebuilding commission hinders a better post-conflict management in West Africa, while 35 % of the respondents strongly agree to the statement. However, 11 % of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement, while 10 % of the

respondents disagree to it. Only 2 % of the respondents are undecided on the statement. Therefore, majority of the respondents agree to the statement.

On the challenges facing United Nations peacebuilding commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa, two respondents identified poor funding of the commission, pointing out that the commission largely depends on the Peacebuilding Funds for project money. They pointed out that peacebuilding commission cannot function effectively without provision of adequate funding for its projects in post-conflict states. They argued that huge sums of money is needed for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former rebels into the society to enable them live normal lives again (C. Nadi& D. Muyiwa, personal communication, June 25, 2018).

There is also the challenge of lack of adequate equipment for the Peacebuilding Commission to effectively carry out its role in post-conflict management in West Africa. This situation has negatively affected effective and efficient service delivery by the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in order to pave way for better post-conflict management (P. John, personal communication, June 25, 2018).

There is also challenge of lack of independence by the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in post-conflict management in West Africa. This is because for a country to be selected in PBC projects, the country must first and foremost be chosen by the United Nations. This suggests that international politics has huge influence on the role of PBC and this has a way of negatively affecting its role in post-conflict management in West Africa (C. Okoye, personal communication, June 25, 2018).

Data on prospects for the challenges facing United Nations Peacebuilding Commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa were collected and presented as follows.

Table 4.21: Showing Opinions of Respondents on Urgency of Resource Mobilization

S/N	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	97	34
2	Agree	130	46
3	Undecided	0	0
4	Disagree	35	12
5	Strongly disagree	22	8
	Total	284	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.21 showed that 46 % of the respondents agree that urgency of resource mobilization is one of the prospects for the challenges facing UN Peacebuilding Commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa, while 34 % of the respondents strongly agree to the statement. On the contrary, 12 % of the respondents disagree to the statement while 8 % of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement. Therefore, majority of the respondents agree to the statement.

Table 4.22 Showing Opinions of Respondents on Women's Contributions

S/N	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	112	39
2	Agree	94	33
3	Undecided	2	1
4	Disagree	39	14
5	Strongly disagree	37	13
	Total	284	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.22 showed that 39 % of the respondents strongly agree that women’s contribution is critical prospects for the challenges facing UN Peacebuilding Commission in post-conflict management in West Africa, while 33 % of the respondents agree to the statement. On the other hand, 14 % of the respondents disagree to the statement, while 13 % of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement. Only 1 % of the respondents are undecided on the statement. Therefore, majority of the respondents strongly agree to the statement.

Table 4.23: Showing Opinions of the Respondents on Increased Participation of National Governments and Societies

S/N	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	107	38
2	Agree	136	47
3	Undecided	3	1
4	Disagree	28	10
5	Strongly disagree	10	4
	Total	284	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.23 showed that 47 % of the respondents agree that increased participation of national governments and societies efforts to own the project is one of the prospects for solving the challenge facing UN Peacebuilding Commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa, while 38 % of the respondents strongly agree to the statement. On the other hand, 10 % of the respondents disagree to the statement while 4 % of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement. Only 1 % of the respondents are undecided on the statement. Therefore, majority of the respondents agree to the statement.

Table 4.24: Showing Opinions of Respondents on Prospects

S/N	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	106	37
2	Agree	110	39
3	Undecided	3	1
4	Disagree	34	12
5	Strongly disagree	31	11
	Total	284	100

Source: Field Survey (2018)

Table 4.24 showed that 39 % of the respondents agree that prospects for United Nations Peacebuilding Commission is responsible for better post-conflict management in West Africa, while 37 % of the respondents strongly agree to the statement. On the contrary, 12 % of the respondents disagree to the statement while 11 % of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement. Only 1 % of the respondents are undecided on the issue. Therefore, majority of the respondents disagree to the statement.

All the respondents interviewed were of the opinion that there are prospects for United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in for a better post conflict management in West Africa. Two respondents opined that the increased participation of national government in peacebuilding in West Africa helps in post-conflict management in the sub-region. Again, improved funding of PBC through PBF has also helped in sustaining the activities of the former (D. Muyiwa& P. John, personal communication, June 25, 2018).

There prospects for peacebuilding commission because of the successes the commission has recorded in some West African states. This shows that given the right atmosphere the commission can perform better in the future in post-conflict management in West Africa (C. Nadi& C. Okoye, personal communication, June 2018).

4.2 Data Analysis

Majority of the respondents are males. This suggested that the males were more willing than females to accept and validly fill and return the questionnaires to the respondents. Majority of the respondents were between the ages of 26-45 years. This is the active part of labour force since the questionnaires were administered mainly to government offices that are conscious of ages of their staff. In line with this, majority of the respondents are public servants. This suggested that the questions were administered to the target population. Majority of the respondents were educated at tertiary level. This suggested that their views and opinion can significantly be relied upon.

4.2.1 United Nations Peacebuilding Commission and Responsibility for better Post-Conflict Management in West Africa

Research Proposition 1: United Nations Peacebuilding Commission is responsible for better post-conflict management in West Africa.

Majority of the respondents strongly agree that disarming of warring factions is one the roles of Peacebuilding Commission in post-conflict management in West Africa. This is true because during hostilities, weapons enter into the hands of rebels and others not authorized to carry arms and ammunitions. Therefore, for peacebuilding to be effective and fruitful, arms and ammunitions in the hands of wrong individuals must be mopped up after war. In addition to the foregoing, majority of the respondents strongly agree that rebuilding of political structures is one of the roles of peacebuilding commission in post-conflict management in West Africa. Majority of the respondents either strongly agree or agree that rebuilding of economic structures, civil society as well as judicial structures are some of the roles of peacebuilding commission in post-conflict management in West Africa. In view of the foregoing, majority of the respondents agree that proper identification as well as analysis of

the role played by the United Nations peacebuilding commission is responsible for better post-conflict management in West Africa.

Findings from primary data are related to findings from secondary data in terms of issues covered. With respect to Liberia, PBC focused essentially on ensuring reconciliation as well as strengthening of political or democratic institutions in the state. It equally ensured political support aimed at mobilization of international resources as well as assistance for national recovery and reconstruction. The foregoing also involved coordination of all efforts aimed at the realization of issues related to peacebuilding. The PBC planned to remain focused in Sierra Leone through the 2018 presidential as well as parliamentary elections. In Sierra Leone, the role of United Nations peacebuilding commission included provision of necessary advice in order to facilitate peace and political consolidation, give support as well as training to the country's police and other security forces to enable them carry-out their responsibilities better. This equally involved building the state's democratic institutions in order to pave the way for promotion of good governance and protection of human rights. The PBC equally provided linkage between the national government and international election observers. The United Nations Peacebuilding Funds (PBF) was established as an emergency peacebuilding fund with a view to addressing immediate needs in the country as it was emerging from conflicts. The PBC equally played a key role in the adoption of measures on funds management which is aimed at providing comprehensive policy guidelines on the use of funds in Sierra Leone (Bokeriya, 2013).

In Guinea Bissau, PBC adopted a multidimensional approach or engagement with the citizens of Guinea Bissau as well as cooperated with Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), African Union (AU), the community of Portuguese Language Countries, the European Union (EU) as well as other partners in efforts to make contributions to the stabilization of the country. Efforts were equally made to create an enabling environment for

free elections and promotion of confidence building measures among the citizenry (Repertoire, 2016).

In Guinea, the PBC facilitated efforts targeted at consolidation of the benefits achieved over the past few years. The Guinea configuration carried out policy discussion aimed at reforming the justice sector. This was achieved through organizing meeting with the Minister of Justice in Guinea. The meeting enabled the country to respond adequately to political as well as financial issues in the country with a view to addressing them. A delegation was equally sent to Guinea to discuss priorities of future engagements with the Guinean government to enhance reviewing of peacebuilding architecture in the state to pave way for increased efficiency and flexibility. It is important to note that PBC addressed the ugly situations in Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone and Liberia. This was achieved through constant engagement with the government, as well as national stakeholders, as well as encouraging regional and international support, including partnership with AU and neighbouring countries (Smith, 2017).

In Guinea Bissau, PBC mobilized its members, especially regional actors in order to solve the problem of delicate situation in the country as well as possibility of recurrence of tensions in the country. Working closely with ECOWAS, Peacebuilding Commission supported sub-regional efforts and gave credence to the deliberations of the United Nations Security Council on the conflicts. The PBC equally monitored the follow up to the donors round table of 2015, during which the government of Guinea Bissau made available a national strategy aimed at institutional reforms on the basis of tolerance as well as inclusiveness on the sustainable as well as equitable use of the country's natural capital and resources. In April 6, 2016, the PBC organized a meeting on the sub-regional dimensions of peacebuilding in West Africa and that provided a platform for intensive discussion with the representatives of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Peace Support Office, and United Nations Development

Programmes. The foregoing meeting helped in bringing sub-regional challenges to peacebuilding in West Africa to the fore with a view to addressing them (General Assembly Security Council, 2017).

In addition, majority of the respondents strongly agree or agree that ability to adequately address the problem of poverty, spread of infectious diseases, eliminate gross violation of human rights, lack of adequate promotion of good governance and inadequate efforts in community recovery by focusing on youth empowerment. In view of the foregoing, majority of the respondents agree that United Nations peacebuilding commission is responsible for better post-conflict management in West Africa.

In the area of long-term employment generation, 3,500 short-term jobs were created through a joint United Nations waste recycling project. The project assisted over 1,100 young men and women who were previously unemployed to become economically through self-employment opportunities, with a strong civic component, including a cleaning component. This involved cleaning of beaches in a serious conflict neighbourhood of the capitals of the states where recreational activities made available income for young people, therefore reducing the risk of their involvement in violent acts (Smith, 2017).

In 2011, PBC through PBF provided \$ 16.8 million on the basis of 2011 and 2013 priority plan was approved. The aim of this project was to improve women's economic security through Civil Society Organizations capacity building and celebrating a national employment strategy that mainstream gender. In April 2012, Guinea Bissau experienced a military coup d'etat that negatively affected the country's constitutional order. This brought about suspension of PBF and this negatively affected the work of peacebuilding commission. Again, \$390,000 was reallocated to Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) to enhance distribution of seeds to 8,000 households, mainly female-headed households in rural areas. Consequently,

with logistical support from nine national Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), 223 metric tons of seeds, rice, corn, beans, groundnuts, sorghum and millet were distributed nationwide. With these seeds, beneficiaries created cereal banks in preparation for the next year's harvest. The aim of this is to reduce dependency on continued external assistance. The establishment of cereal banks in local communities enhanced the cooperation between beneficiaries and helped Guinea Bissau to avoid a food crisis that could have destabilized the country further (Hearn, Bujones & Kugel, 2013).

In Liberia, PBC through PBF got a country envelope of \$15 million to enhance the work of PBC priority plan in the country. Even though progress has been made in consolidating peace, additional measures are still needed to be taken to ensure that citizens of the country reap benefits derivable from peace dividends. After 2011 election, the PBC focused on security, justice and reconciliation. This move resulted in the completion of 80 % of the infrastructure supported by peacebuilding commission as well as 83 % of the needed personnel deployed as well as ensured youth empowerment. In the area of defense, the PBC supported the retirement of 3,928 army personnel representing 15 % of total military staff of the country. This resulted in the increased activity of civilian control of the military and this brought about cooperation between the military and civilian population (Nelly, 2015).

In Guinea, the Peacebuilding Commission through the peacebuilding fund supported a project that made available alternative livelihood opportunities for former child soldiers. Change indicators emanating from the project showed that youths who participated in the project have been able to secure longer-term employment and have also generated sustainable earnings that have helped them in maintaining themselves and their families. A joint livelihood as well as economic recovery project in Liberia has succeeded in strengthening local government capacities to mitigate local conflicts and to structure economic activity to empowerment of youths at the grassroots. Projects that encouraged private sector

development such as skills enhancement, entrepreneurship training and youth-based trust funds were equally created by PBC through PBF. The foregoing interventions resulted in increased gender equality as well as women's and youth's participation in the workforce (Umuokoro, 2010).

In Guinea Bissau, the PBC has been pivotal in rebuilding administrative infrastructures as well as strengthening of indigenous capacities in conflict analysis and mediation at the prefectural level. The construction of 34 public administrative buildings destroyed during the period of conflict in the state has increased civilian trust as well as confidence in the state. Also, increased mediation by the peacebuilding commission has enabled local governments in the country to facilitate the return of those that were hitherto displaced in the conflicts back to their original communities. The PBC has also supported on-site coaching and training of people at the grass roots which resulted in follow-up services to women and girls after the completion of their training on mobile reproductive health. Peacebuilding Commission supported the peace process in Guinea. In 2009, the country was supported with \$12.8 million. The commission equally supported mediation and national dialogue in the country. In 2014, the country was given \$14.8 million in Quick Win projects which are in consonance with areas of priorities identified by peacebuilding commission and Guinean government which focused essentially on national reconciliation, employment of youths as well as women (Nelly, 2015). In view of the foregoing, the first research proposition, United Nations Peacebuilding Commission is responsible for better post-conflict management in West Africa, is accepted.

4.2.2: Lack of Proper Identification of the Challenges facing United Nations Peacebuilding Commission and Hindrance to better Post-Conflict Management in West Africa

Research Proposition 2: Lack of proper identification of the challenges facing United Nations Peacebuilding Commission such as poor funding, poor communication, and inadequacy of peacekeeping force hinder a better post-conflict management in West Africa.

Majority of the respondents either strongly agree or agree that moving troops over a vast distance, inadequate equipment, poor funding, and poor adherence to international law are some of the challenges facing United Nations Peacebuilding Commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa. In view of the foregoing, majority of the respondents agree that lack of proper identification of challenges facing United Nations Peacebuilding Commission hinders a better post-conflict management in West Africa.

Challenges facing PBC include problem of poor financing, non-inclusiveness of gender and youths in peacebuilding efforts in West Africa. The 2012 political developments posed an unprecedented set of challenges for the peacebuilding commission as well as implementing partners in Guinea Bissau. With April 2012 coup, the Peacebuilding fund together with other international partners put a hold to funding in Guinea Bissau though with the exception of peacebuilding fund secretariat (Smith, 2017).

In Liberia, political activity was the main source of delays in peacebuilding efforts by the peacebuilding commission and this affected a lot of progresses and advances already made in Liberia with respect to post-conflict peacebuilding. In other words, those political activities that were perceived to have political implications were not addressed (United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, 2013).

The major problem of PBC in West Africa is the requirement of putting of a country in PBC's agenda by the United Nations Security Council. Peacebuilding are at different stages of progress in each of the countries under assessment on the PBC's agenda and this makes coordination of activities in the various countries very difficult. In Sierra Leone and Liberia,

continued engagement appears to have contributed to peace consolidation, while the situation in Guinea Bissau have deteriorated, in the later example necessitating the replacement of the peacebuilding office with a military peacekeeping operations with the mandate to protect citizens as well as establish security in the country. Success of PBC is attributed to cooperation between national actors and local actors, while failure is as a result of lack of synergy between the PBC and other relevant actors in the country (Hearn, Bujones & Kugel, 2015).

Again, many of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission's work is carried-out through operational settings that are not on the PBC's agenda. Increasingly, peace operations are mandated to carry-out peacebuilding duties in extremely volatile and geo-politically-charged situation. Peacebuilding commission has struggled to mobilize additional resources and had become associated with huge bureaucratic processes (Smith, 2017).

Peacebuilding Commission is influenced by many forces and this has constituted a big problem in the effectiveness of the commission in the discharge of its functions in West Africa. The foregoing is potentially inimical to peace in post-conflict management in West Africa. This delays completion of projects in the war-affected parts of countries affected by conflicts in West Africa. The failure of PBC to complete its projects negatively affected peacebuilding in post-conflict management in West African sub-region. The various experts that interface with PBC sometimes constitute drawbacks to effectiveness of the organization through procrastination in decision-making. This is because one crucial aspect of global peacebuilding framework is establishment of national reserve which is normally composed of well qualified civilian personnel who are experts in the area of peacebuilding (Bokeriya, 2013).

It is important to observe that sometimes, former aggressive youths are marginalized in the scheme of things consequent upon economic mismanagement or corruption. In some cases, the international community was not able to end existing conflicts and reunite the country in spite of all resources deployed to achieve the purpose (International Crisis Group, 2007).

In West Africa generally, corruption is a major challenge to post-conflict peacebuilding efforts. It undermines the legitimacy and effectiveness of state institutions as well as compromises key peacebuilding responsibilities such as disarmament and reconstruction. Corruption undermines the goals, especially long-term goals of peacebuilding. Even as the international community has progressed through increased participation in peacebuilding, it is equally important to note that corruption has largely affected all facets of the recovery process, including activities such as institution-building, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; reconstruction and economic development. Corruption also paves the way for the proliferation of warfare power configurations of powers and unjust distribution of resources of the state (Umukoro, 2010).

Provision of conducive atmosphere for enduring or sustainable peace requires disarmament of combatants and their reintegration into society. Corruption has the capacity to weaken this process, especially in a situation where military and rebel commanders in their capacity as representatives of their various groups embezzle funds meant for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. In some cases, the global presence has been suspected of being ancillary in corrupt behaviour as in Sierra Leone (BBC News, 2007). In view of the foregoing, the second research proposition, lack of proper identification of the challenges facing United Nations Peace Building Commission hinders a better post conflict management in West Africa, is accepted.

4.2.3: Prospects for United Nations Peacebuilding Commission for a Better Post-Conflict Management in West Africa

Research Proposition 3: Prospects for solving the challenges facing United Nations Peacebuilding Commission is responsible for better post-conflict management in West Africa.

Majority of the respondents either strongly agree or agree that urgency of resource mobilization, women's participation, increased role of national government and other organizations or societies in the countries to own the peacebuilding projects are some of the prospects for United Nations Peacebuilding Commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa. Therefore, majority of the respondents agree that prospects for United Nations Peacebuilding Commission is responsible for better post-conflict management in West Africa.

The available data shows that Liberia is committed to work towards peaceful election or transition process and provided a wonderful opportunity to identify longer-term peacebuilding priorities in line with the United Nations Security Council's future decisions on the future of the country (General Assembly Security Council, 2017).

In the area of national reconciliation, the PBC supported technical help to provisional committee on national reconciliation for the development of a nation-wide consultation process in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Guinea Bissau. The PBC also financed Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) members that work on elimination of gender-based violence as well as strengthened mechanisms for early warning signals and conflict mitigation. In this regard, eight regional workshops on conflict analysis that involved 245 local CSOs members as well as non-state actors 33 training-based workshops aimed at enhancing peace and preventing electoral violence. The conflict areas benefited from training programmes on

conflict-resolution, civic education and citizenship. Also, Peace Clubs were established in administrative prefectures, where over 400 political actors including young men and women as well as members of civil societies were trained on election issues and voter's rights. Civil Society Organizations equally trained 180 young women in order to achieve democracy in the aforementioned countries (Jenks & Jones, 2013).

The foregoing shows that PBC has the capacity of creating job opportunities young men and women who otherwise would have remained unemployed. Unemployment is one of the triggers of conflicts and since PBC has created jobs in post conflict areas in West African sub-region, the commission has the capacity to potentially prevent conflicts from recurring post-conflicts countries.

However, the issue of difficulty in the mobilization of funds has the potential of negatively affecting the PBC in its works in West Africa or even leading to the death of the commission in the near future. This is because funds are needed for effective running of any organization. Again, the undue dependence of PBC on PBF can make the commission an appendage of the later.

The PBC would need a more empowered relationship with Security Council, PBF and Peacebuilding Support Operations (PBSP) (Jenks & Jones, 2013). This shows that PBC builds international synergy in West Africa which is necessary for development in the foreseeable future. At the same time, this synergy needs to be regulated before the PBC is swallowed by other organizations in the future. In view of the foregoing, the third research proposition, prospects for solving the challenges facing United Nations peacebuilding commission is responsible for better post-conflict management in West Africa, is accepted.

4.3 Discussion of Findings

The findings of this study supports the three research propositions earlier stated. The findings of this study is equally related in a significant way with findings of other scholars in terms of the positive role of peacebuilding commission in ensuring better post-conflict management in West Africa. Issues such as disarming of warring factions, rebuilding of political, economic, judicial structures as well as civil society enhanced peacebuilding efforts of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission. This was made possible through increasing interdependence and unity inherent in international cooperation by mankind which has taken prominence in the recent times because of the realization that peace is better than war in every human society. Peacebuilding Commission is a potent instrument in post-conflict management in West Africa. This has been used to address the problem of poverty, control of infectious diseases, reduction in the level of human rights abuses, promotion of good governance and community recovery in line with universal ethics. The foregoing is a reflection of the fact that human beings have universal interests that want to protect and defend in order to have a better world. Therefore, the first research proposition was accepted.

However, there are many challenges facing peacebuilding commission in its works in ensuring better post-conflict management in West Africa. They include challenge of moving troops over a vast distance, inadequate equipment, poor funding as well as poor adherence to international norms. The foregoing can only be achieved through the instrumentality of international organization such as Peacebuilding Commission. Therefore, the second research proposition was accepted.

The foregoing goes a long way to show that Peacebuilding Commission has prospects in ensuring better post conflict management in West Africa. This study is different from other works in terms of areas covered by it that were not covered by the previous scholars that have written on this in the past. Therefore, this study has made invaluable contributions to knowledge. Therefore, the third research proposition was accepted.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

This study has been an attempt to assess the role of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in West African Region focusing on a period from 2005 to 2017. This study became imperative because previous scholars that have written on the foregoing in the past have not adequately addressed the problem of role, effects, challenges, and prospects of Peacebuilding Commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa. In view of this, three questions are crucial in providing a guide to the study, namely:

- i. What is the role as well as the effects of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in post-conflict management in West Africa?
- ii. What are the challenges facing the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission for a better funding, communication and adequate peacekeeping force in West Africa?
- iii. What are the prospects for United Nations Peacebuilding Commission for a better post-conflict management in terms of adequate equipment and rebuilding of states?

To resolve the foregoing puzzle, data were collected from both primary and secondary data. Primary data were analyzed using simple percentages, frequencies and textual methods, while secondary data were analyzed using historical analysis. It was discovered among other things that disarming of warring factions, rebuilding of political, economic, judicial structures as well as the civil society were some of the roles of Peacebuilding Commission in ensuring post-conflict management in West Africa. This resulted in addressing the concern of poverty, spread of diseases, gross violation of human rights, good governance as community recovery focusing on the youths. However, there are challenges facing PBC in the discharge of its

duties in the area of post-conflict management in West Africa. These include problem of moving troops over a vast distance, inadequate equipment, poor funding, and poor adherence to international law. It is instructive to note that Peacebuilding Commission has prospects because of urgency of resource mobilization, women's contribution, increased participation of governments and others supporting the work of PBC. In view of the foregoing, the three research propositions earlier stated were accepted.

5.2 Conclusion

The main objective of this study is to assess the Role of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in West African Region with a view to making recommendations that could help in improving on the effort of commission from 2005 to 2017. Findings of this study support the purpose of the study. The findings of this study equally support the findings of previous scholars that have written on this issue in the past, but differ from them in terms of scope. This study argues that United Nations Peacebuilding Commission has performed crucial roles in enhancing better post-conflict management in West Africa, which are beneficial in post-conflict management in West Africa. However, there are many challenges that confront United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in ensuring post-conflict management in West Africa. This study concludes that unless these challenges are adequately tackled, the prospects of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa will be jeopardized in the foreseeable future.

5.3 Recommendation

The following recommendations are crucial in enhancing the prospects of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa:

- i. Government at all levels in West Africa should assist the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in rebuilding of political, economic and judicial structures which are crucial in post-conflict management in West African sub-region;
- ii. Government at all levels in West Africa should endeavour to provide adequate funding, equipment and peacekeeping force to ensure that the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission effectively overcome its challenges such as poor funding, inadequate equipment, and problem of sovereignty of states in post-conflict management in West African sub-region; and
- iii. Increased resource mobilisation, increased participation of government and increased women's contribution in enhancing post-conflict recovery show that Peacebuilding Commission has prospects in enhancing post-conflict management in West African sub-region.

5.4 Limitations of the Study

The major limitation of this study is the possibility of the respondents to have provided false information leading to spurious findings. This problem is addressed by balancing data generated from primary source with the ones collected from the secondary source. Another limitation of the study is the fact that United Nations Peacebuilding Commission is situated in the United Nations Building in New York; therefore getting data directly from the commission was not possible. However, this limitation was addressed by generating data

from organizations that are versed on the issue of peacebuilding in post-conflict management in West Africa.

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Appendix “A”

Questionnaire

Introduction

I am a postgraduate student of Nasarawa State University, Keffi. I am writing a dissertation on “Assessment of the Role of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in West Africa, 2005-2017”. This is part of the requirements for the award of Masters of Science degree (M.Sc.) in International Relations of Department of Political Science of the above named school. Please respond to the questions and statements as all information given would be treated with absolute confidentiality.

Please tick appropriately []

SECTION A: PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

- (1) Gender: (a) Male [] (b) Female []
- (2) Age: (a) 18-25 [] (b) 26-45 [] (c) 46 and above []
- (3) Occupation: (a) Public Servant [] (b) International Organization [] (c) Others []
- (4) Educational Level (a) Secondary level [] (b) Tertiary level [] (c) Postgraduate level[]

SECTION B: ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION IN POST-CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN WEST AFRICA

- (5) Disarming of warring factions is one of the roles of peacebuilding commission in post-conflict management in West Africa. (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] Disagree [] (d) Strongly disagree []

- (6) Rebuilding of political structures is one of the roles of peacebuilding commission in post-conflict management in West Africa. (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] (d) Disagree [] (e) Strongly disagree []
- (7) Rebuilding of economic structures is one of the roles of peacebuilding commission in post-conflict management in West Africa. (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] (d) Disagree [] (e) Strongly disagree []
- (8) Rebuilding of civil society as well as judicial structures is one of the roles of peacebuilding commission in post-conflict management in West Africa. (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] (d) Disagree [] (e) Strongly disagree []
- (9) Proper identification as well as analysis of the role played by the United Nations peacebuilding commission is responsible for better post-conflict management in West Africa. (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] (d) Disagree [] (e) Strongly disagree []

SECTION C: EFFECTS OF UNITED NATIONS PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION ON POST CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN WEST AFRICA

- (10) Ability to address the problem of poverty is one of the effects of UN peacebuilding commission on post-conflict management in West Africa. (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] (d) Disagree [] (e) Strongly disagree []
- (11) Ability to control of spread of infectious diseases is one of the effects of UN peacebuilding commission on post-conflict management in West Africa. (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] (d) Disagree [] (e) Strongly disagree []
- (12) Ability to adequately eliminate gross violation of human rights abuses is one of the effects of UN peacebuilding commission on post-conflict management in West Africa. (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] (d) Disagree [] (e) Strongly disagree []

- (13) Promotion of good governance is one of the effects of UN peacebuilding commission on post-conflict management in West Africa. (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] (d) Disagree [] (e) Strongly disagree []
- (14) Effort in community recovery by focusing on the youths is one of the effects of UN peacebuilding commission on post-conflict management in West Africa. (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] (d) Disagree [] (e) Strongly disagree []
- (15) United Nations peacebuilding commission is responsible for better post-conflict management in West Africa. (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] (d) Disagree [] (e) Strongly disagree []

SECTION D: CHALLENGES FACING UNITED NATIONS PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION FOR A BETTER POST CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN WEST AFRICA

- (16) Problem of moving troops over a vast distance is one the challenges facing United Nations peacebuilding commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa. (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] (d) Disagree [] (e) Strongly disagree []
- (17) Inadequate equipment is one of the challenges facing United Nations peacebuilding commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa. (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] (d) Disagree [] (e) Strongly disagree []
- (18) Poor funding is one the challenges facing United Nations peacebuilding commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa. (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] (d) Disagree [] (e) Strongly disagree []
- (19) Poor adherence to international law is one the challenges facing United Nations peacebuilding commission for a better post Conflict management in West Africa. (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] (d) Disagree [] (e) Strongly disagree []

- (20) Lack of proper identification of challenges facing United Nations peacebuilding commission hinders a better post-conflict management in West Africa. (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] Disagree [] (d) Strongly disagree []

SECTION E: PROSPECTS FOR UNITED NATIONS PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION FOR A BETTER POST CONFLCIT MANAGEMENT IN WEST AFRICA

- (21) Urgency of resource mobilization is one of the prospects for UN peacebuilding commission for a better post conflict management in West Africa. (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] Disagree [] (d) Strongly disagree []
- (22) Increased women’s contribution is one of the prospects for UN peacebuilding commission in post conflict management in West Africa. (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] Disagree [] (d) Strongly disagree []
- (23) Increased participation of national governments as well as societies is one of the prospects for UN peacebuilding commission for a better post conflict management in West Africa. (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] Disagree [] (d) Strongly disagree []
- (24) Prospects for United Nations peacebuilding commission is responsible for better post-conflict management in West Africa. (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] Disagree [] (d) Strongly disagree []

Appendix “B”

Interview Guide

1. What are the roles of peacebuilding commission in post conflict management in West Africa?
2. Please give examples of the countries where the peacebuilding commission played such roles
3. Does United Nations peacebuilding commission have any effect on post-conflict management in West Africa?
4. Please give reasons for your answer to question 3
5. What are the challenges facing United Nations peacebuilding commission for a better post-conflict management in West Africa?
6. Please list the challenges
7. Is there any prospect for UN peacebuilding commission for a better post conflict management in West Africa?
8. Please what are the prospects?

Appendix “C”

List of People Interviewed

1. Christie Nadi
2. Dimeji Muyiwa
3. Princewell John
4. Cyril Okoye