
AFRICAN UNION TRANSITION MISSION INTERVENTIONS AND SECURITY STABILITY IN SOMALIA, 2007–2024

¹ Ali Abdirahman Kheire, ² Joseph Gathu, PhD

¹ MA Student, School of Law, Arts and Social Sciences, Kenyatta University, Kenya

² Lecturer, Department of Security, Diplomacy and Peace Studies, School of Law, Arts and Social Sciences, Kenyatta University, Kenya

Accepted: June 5, 2026

ABSTRACT

This study critically examined the influence of the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) on security and stability in Somalia between 2007 and 2024. Somalia has experienced prolonged insecurity, political instability, and violent extremism, prompting sustained regional and international peace support interventions. Despite these efforts, armed groups such as Al-Shabaab have continued to pose significant threats, particularly in southern and central regions. The specific objectives of the study were to assess the nature, effectiveness, and implications of ATMIS interventions in addressing Somalia's security and stability challenges. A descriptive research design was adopted, combining qualitative and quantitative approaches. Data were collected through structured questionnaires, key informant interviews, and case studies involving ATMIS officials, Somali government personnel, civil society representatives, and community leaders across selected administrative divisions. Both descriptive statistical analysis and thematic content analysis were employed to analyze the data. Ethical considerations were strictly observed, including informed consent, confidentiality, and voluntary participation of respondents. The findings indicate that ATMIS interventions have made a notable contribution to improving security conditions and humanitarian access in several parts of Somalia. The mission has played a significant role in supporting political stabilization, conflict mitigation, and institutional capacity building, particularly through training and supporting Somali security forces. ATMIS was also found to have contributed to the protection of critical infrastructure and the restoration of law and order in key urban centers. However, the study identifies persistent challenges, including limited local ownership, uneven security gains, and continued insurgent activity in some regions. The study concludes that while ATMIS interventions have had a largely positive impact on Somalia's recovery, future peace support efforts should prioritize sustainable capacity building, enhanced coordination with local institutions, and a gradual transition to Somali-led security governance to ensure long-term stability.

Key Words: African Union Transition Mission, Stability, Stability, Interventions

CITATION: Kheire, A. A., & Gathu, J. (2026). African Union Transition Mission interventions and Security stability in Somalia, 2007–2024. *Reviewed International Journal of Social Science & Humanities*, 7 (1), 566 – 582.

INTRODUCTION

In the modern international system, security and stability of fragile and conflict-affected countries have become a priority for peace and security actors at both the global and regional levels. Since the early 2000s, international and regional institutions have increasingly turned to peace support missions, military aid, and reforms in governance as tools for addressing violent conflicts and preventing the disintegration of states. Although such interventions can, based on their advocates, reduce violence and lay the groundwork for peace, a sizable number of studies have challenged the sustainability, local acceptance, and long-term consequences of such interventions on domestic establishments (Bellamy & Williams, 2022).

Dominant literature largely holds that, under conditions that the missions are well-equipped, carefully located, and closely linked to political engagements, peacekeeping and military aid can be very effective in reducing the severity of conflicts and preventing their recurrence (Blair, Grossman, & Weinstein, 2022). On this, regional bodies, mainly the African Union (AU), have become more and more important players, frequently stepping in to cover both the operational and political aspects that global institutions are unable to handle. Yet, scholars of a critical inclination warn that excessive dependence on external security forces might, on one side, undermine national sovereignty and create dependency, which then could bring the postponement of the establishment of self-reliant local security capabilities (Cheng et al. 2023).

Experiences of different countries that were affected by conflict show the varied results of international interventions. For instance, in Afghanistan, big international military and aid support brought down the insurgent factions for a while, but did not help in building strong national institutions that led to the downfall of the state within hours after the foreign troops left in 2021 (Cordesman, 2021; Watson Institute, 2021). In the same line, in Pakistan, the support for the military in the fight against terrorism was on a large scale and the result was a better military force, but at the same time, the issues of dependency, the wrong use of resources, and the governance problems that kept going were highlighted (Fair, 2019; Small, 2020). These examples back up the increasing agreement among scholars that foreign interventions, although able to create temporary security improvements, cannot replace good local governance and the legitimacy of institutions.

Peace support operations have become so integral to conflict management strategies in Africa that they are now considered one of the main features of the continent. Large-scale operations like MONUSCO in the Democratic Republic of Congo and MINUSCA in the Central African Republic illustrate how vast the international community involvement has been. At the same time these peacekeeping missions have also shown some longstanding problems with how mandates are carried out, issues of civilian protection, and the lack of capacity on the part of the host states (Williams, 2022; Human Rights Watch, 2023). Even though these interventions have stopped the complete disintegration of the states, finding ways to ensure stable peace for a long period of time has been difficult since governance reforms plus the transformation of the security sectors have been very weak.

In a way, Somalia is one of the deepest and most complicated cases of international and regional intervention in Africa. After years of state collapse and conflict interspersed with a rise in violent extremism, the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) was deployed in 2007 with the intent of fighting the Al-Shabaab insurgency and helping to re-establish government control. Not only has the mission's mandate grown from traditional peacekeeping to counterterrorism and institutional capacity building, but it also mirrors changing security situations and international priorities (Menkhaus, 2018; Williams, 2022).

In 2022, AMISOM officially became the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS), which is considered a strategic move towards gradually handing over security duties to Somali national forces. The idea behind this change was to encourage local ownership, make Somali security institutions more capable, and establish a base for lasting stability (African Union, 2022). Most of the literature acknowledges that AU interventions have increased security in major urban areas, facilitated humanitarian access, and helped

political processes. Then again, ongoing insurgent activities, political divisions, corruption, and unevenly developed institutional capacities continue to frustrate these improvements (Hansen, 2021).

Statement of the Problem

Despite sustained international and regional intervention, Somalia has remained characterized by persistent insecurity, political instability, and violent extremism for more than three decades. Since 2007, the African Union has deployed successive peace support missions, AMISOM and later ATMIS, to stabilize the country, counter the Al-Shabaab insurgency, and support the rebuilding of Somali security institutions. These missions received substantial troop, financial, and political support from the African Union, the United Nations, the European Union, and bilateral partners. Although AMISOM and ATMIS achieved tactical successes, including securing key urban centers and enabling political processes, Somalia continues to experience recurrent terrorist attacks, territorial contestation, and fragile governance structures. Al-Shabaab has maintained operational capability through asymmetric attacks in rural areas and major cities, raising questions about the durability of security gains (Menkhaus, 2018; Hansen, 2021). Existing assessments present mixed findings: some emphasize improvements in humanitarian access and institutional support, while others highlight mandate complexity, coordination challenges, dependence on external funding, and weak local ownership of security reforms (Williams, 2022; African Union, 2022). However, much of the literature focuses on short-term performance or isolated mission phases, with limited analysis of the cumulative effects of these interventions. The transition from AMISOM to ATMIS in 2022 introduced a shift toward Somali-led security responsibility, yet its implications for sustainable peace remain underexplored. Persistent political fragmentation, uneven capacity of Somali security forces, and continued insurgent activity raise concerns about renewed insecurity after international drawdown (Hansen, 2021). The problem, therefore, lies in the absence of comprehensive empirical analysis of how African Union interventions influenced Somalia's security and stability during 2007–2024. Without such analysis, it remains unclear whether these missions addressed root causes of insecurity or merely managed its symptoms, limiting effective future peace support strategies.

Research objectives

The general objective of the study was to assess the influence of the African Union Transition Mission interventions on security and stability in Somalia, 2007-2024. The research was guided by the following specific objectives;

- To examine the nature of the African Union Transition Mission Interventions on Security and Stability in Somalia, 2007-2024.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of the African Union Transition Mission Interventions on Security and Stability in Somalia, 2007-2024.
- To analyze the implications of the African Union Transition Mission Interventions on Security and Stability in Somalia, 2007-2024.

The research tested the following;

- What is the nature of the African Union Transition Mission interventions in Somalia between 2007 and 2024 in relation to security and stability?
- How effective have the African Union Transition Mission interventions been in enhancing security and stability in Somalia from 2007 to 2024?
- What are the implications of the African Union Transition Mission interventions on the security and stability of Somalia from 2007 to 2024?

LITERATURE REVIEW

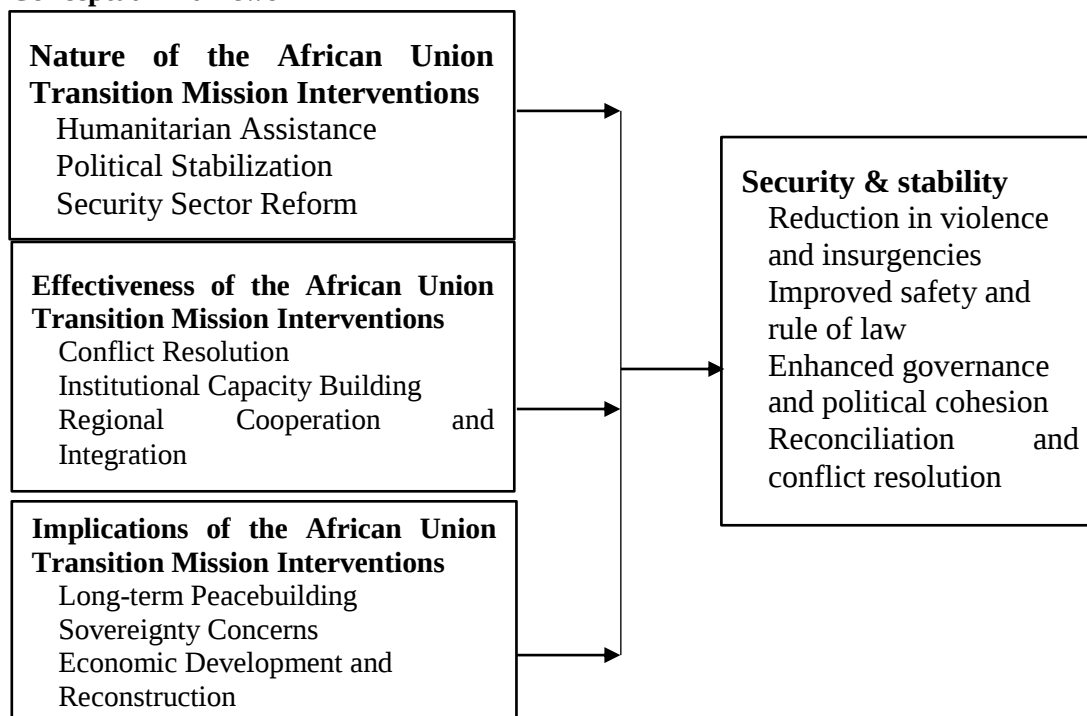
Theoretical Review

Regional Security Complex Theory

The theory of the Regional Security Complex was originally introduced by Barry Buzan (1991) and was next elaborated jointly with Ole Waver. The main idea of the theory is that security issues are not limited only to a state's territory. On the contrary, they are most often related to the region, where the security of one state is so closely tied to that of its neighbours that one cannot be considered without the other. In fact, RSCT considers the region, and not the state or the world overall, as the level at which most intense and significant security interactions take place.

By forming a security complex, the RSCT maintains that the states in one region operate based on certain ways of showing friendship and hostility, which are influenced by their past relationships, geographical closeness, political dealings and common threats. These security ties that link the states' situation in a region make it very hard for them to solve their security problems individually, and that is why they must resort to coordinated or joint actions (Buzan, 1991). In this way, the insecurity of one state is very likely to cause instability and turmoil for its neighbouring countries and the whole region as well.

Conceptual Framework



Independent Variables

Dependent Variable

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher (2025)

METHODOLOGY

This research was carried out using a mixed-method approach, which is a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods. The reason for choosing this method is that security and stability interventions in Somalia, being very complex in nature, not only require measurable results but also need to be well understood in the given context. The quantitative method was used to produce measurable evidence on how the public perceives security improvement, the effectiveness of institutions, and the outcomes of stability that result from the African Union Transition Mission (ATMIS) interventions. Such a technique makes it possible

to perform statistical analysis, compare results from different respondent groups, and generalize findings. However, qualitative research was aimed at obtaining comprehensive, in-depth information about the background, experience, and local conditions of the respondents. Since security and peacebuilding are processes that are closely linked to social settings, it was necessary to collect qualitative data to understand the ways and reasons for the impact of ATMIS on security situations. For that reason, the concurrent application of two methods resulted in the overall reliability, comprehensiveness and depth of this research analysis.

The principal target group for this research was the main stakeholders, either directly involved or affected by the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) security and stabilization initiatives in Puntland. Besides their institutional affiliation, the selection of participants was mainly done considering their roles, responsibilities, and closeness to the security operations. Actually, the target group mainly consisted of ATMIS staff members engaged in peace enforcement stabilization capacity transfer activities; Somali government officials from the Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior who are in charge of security policy formulation and implementation; members of civil society organizations actively engaged in peacebuilding, security sector reform and community stabilization; local peace agents such as clan elders, women leaders and youth representatives have a significant role in local peace processes and community security initiatives. Because of this, the study considered different perspectives at the operational, institutional, and community levels.

Questionnaires and interviews were conducted face-to-face to gather data. This method allowed easy access to meeting community leaders, civil society activists and government officials. To reach international stakeholders, the researcher decided to use a Google Forms survey online to ensure everyone could participate.

This study combined quantitative and qualitative research techniques to determine the overall influence of foreign interventions on enhancing security and stability in Somalia. The quantitative part of the study data was analyzed using descriptive as well as inferential statistical techniques. Describing the analysis results entailed frequency distributions, percentages, means and standard deviations. Besides that, correlational and regression analyses were used to measure the level of correlation between global aid and security. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) aided in the analysis.

Presentation and Analysis of Data and Discussion

The research originally set out to collect data from 109 respondents in total. Out of this, 100 responded, while 9 did not. The response rate was calculated to be 91.74%, which is indicative of a very high level of engagement. The nonresponse rate was 8.26%, a much smaller proportion of the target population. From these figures, the takeaway is that the data collected was representative and reliable, mainly due to the very high response rate the study obtained. Such a rate aligns with the literature; for instance, Smith (2018) suggested that a minimum of 90% response rate is necessary for the reliability and validity of survey results.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1: Nature of the African Union Transition Mission Interventions and Security and Stability in Somalia, 2007-2024

Statement	SA	A	U	D	SD	Mean	Std. Dev.
Humanitarian assistance facilitated by ATMIS and UNSOM has contributed significantly to the provision of essential services like healthcare, education, and food security.	50	30	10	7	3	4.17	0.98
ATMIS's humanitarian efforts have improved access to clean water and sanitation, which are crucial for mitigating the effects of droughts and other environmental challenges.	48	32	10	6	4	4.14	1.00
ATMIS plays a crucial role in assisting the Somali government in creating a stable political framework, supporting long-term political reform.	45	35	8	8	4	4.09	1.03
ATMIS and UNSOM's support in training Somali security forces has helped improve the professionalism and capacity of the Somali National Army and police.	40	38	12	6	4	4.04	0.99
International assistance under ATMIS has led to the establishment of health facilities and mobile clinics in remote and conflict-affected regions of Somalia.	42	34	12	8	4	4.02	1.05
ATMIS's involvement in promoting human rights has contributed to the protection of vulnerable populations in Somalia, particularly women and children.	38	36	14	7	5	3.95	1.07
ATMIS's role in the demobilization and reintegration of militia forces has been crucial to reducing the size of armed groups and promoting long-term peace.	36	35	15	9	5	3.88	1.09

The study sought to examine the nature of the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) interventions on security and stability, and the findings revealed overwhelmingly positive perceptions among respondents. Among the 100 participants, 80% agreed or strongly agreed that the availability of humanitarian assistance facilitated by ATMIS had greatly resulted in the provision of essential services like health care, education, and food security, based on a high average of 4.17 and a standard deviation of 0.98. Similarly, 80% of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed that ATMIS initiatives helped to improve clean water and sanitation, discovering access, which is essential in fighting environmental problems, as reflected by a mean of 4.14. ATMIS's role in helping the Somali government politically stabilize is another aspect that was highly agreed upon by the respondents, as 45% of them strongly agreed and 35% agreeing, making the average mean of 4.09. Moreover, 78% of respondents confirmed that ATMIS and UNSOM's training of Somali security forces had enhanced the professionalism of the army and police (mean = 4.04), while 76% acknowledged the establishment of health facilities and mobile clinics in conflict-affected areas (mean = 4.02). On the human rights side, a large majority of respondents (74%) expressed their agreement that the AU Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) protects vulnerable groups, mainly women and children (average = 3.95), and 71% supported that

the mission has been able to effectively disarm and reintegrate the militia groups towards the achievement of peace soon (average = 3.88). These results are consistent with the findings of Williams (2018), who noted that the AU peace support operations, mostly their work in Somalia, have, through their humanitarian and security interventions, contributed a great deal to the stabilization of the fragile state institutions and the post-conflict recovery.

Table 2: Effectiveness of the African Union Transition Mission Interventions and Security and Stability in Somalia, 2007-2024

Statement	SA	A	U	D	SD	Mean	Std. Dev
ATMIS has played a key role in resolving clan-based conflicts in Somalia.	43	35	12	6	4	4.07	0.93
ATMIS interventions have strengthened political institutions, fostering inclusive governance.	40	36	13	7	4	4.01	0.95
ATMIS and UNSOM's advisory support built stronger Somali governmental institutions.	41	34	14	7	4	4.01	0.96
ATMIS-supported capacity building improved the Somali judicial system and reduced corruption.	38	35	15	7	5	3.94	0.98
ATMIS has supported the National Reconciliation Process by reintegrating factions.	39	33	16	8	4	3.95	0.99
ATMIS fostered regional cooperation to address terrorism and cross-border insecurity.	37	34	17	8	4	3.92	1.00
ATMIS helped integrate Somalia's security policies with regional peace and development goals.	36	33	18	8	5	3.88	1.02

Source: Researcher (2025)

The evaluation of ATMIS's effectiveness in enhancing Somalia's security and stability between 2007 and 2024 yielded predominantly positive feedback from respondents. Out of 100 participants, 78% either strongly agreed or agreed that ATMIS played a crucial role in resolving clan-based conflicts, recording a high mean score of 4.07 (SD = 0.93). Similarly, 76% affirmed that ATMIS significantly contributed to institutional strengthening and inclusive governance (mean = 4.01), while 75% acknowledged the technical support from ATMIS and UNSOM in building strong government institutions (mean = 4.01). Meanwhile, 73% of respondents agreed that institutional capacity-building through ATMIS was a key thing in strengthening the judicial system in Somalia and lowering corruption (mean = 3.94). ATMIS's role in the national reconciliation process was backed by 72%, showing that it has been a big part in bringing together the opposing political groups (mean = 3.95). At a broader level, 71% of those surveyed thought that terrorism and humanitarian issues in the neighbouring countries have been addressed because of their cooperation that ATMIS helped facilitate (mean = 3.92). Still, 69% were convinced that through ATMIS, Somalia managed to align its security and political sectors with the overall peace and development agenda of the region (mean = 3.88). These results highlight the extensive effects of ATMIS that extend not only to the strengthening of domestic institutions and conflict resolution but also to fostering regional integration. This is consistent with the findings of Williams (2018), who pointed out that African Union peace support missions, mainly AMISOM/ATMIS, have, in fact, played a stabilizing role in most fragile states through conflict resolution, regional coordination, and national reconciliation.

Table 3: Implications of the African Union Transition Mission Interventions and Security and Stability in Somalia, 2007-2024.

Statement	SA	A	U	D	SD	Mean	Std. Dev.
ATMIS's focus on restoring law and order has provided a conducive environment for sustainable peace in Somalia.	44	37	11	5	3	4.14	0.88
ATMIS's stabilization efforts enabled international organizations to launch reconstruction projects in Somalia.	42	36	13	6	3	4.08	0.90
ATMIS's peace building promoted reconciliation and trust among Somalia's divided factions.	40	35	14	7	4	4.00	0.95
ATMIS supported economic development by securing key infrastructure and development zones.	39	34	15	7	5	3.96	0.97
ATMIS helped attract international aid and investment crucial for economic recovery.	38	33	16	9	4	3.92	1.00
Peace building by ATMIS improved cohesion between different ethnic groups in Somalia.	37	33	17	8	5	3.90	1.01
ATMIS strengthened Somali institutions to manage future conflict independently.	36	32	18	9	5	3.86	1.02

Source: *Researcher (2025)*

The analysis of how ATMIS interventions impacted Somalia's security and stability during 2007-2024 shows that the public perception is generally positive, mostly in the areas of peacebuilding and economic recovery. 81% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the ATMIS's focus on restoring law and order resulted in a peaceful environment suitable for sustainable peace, and it also obtained the highest mean score of 4.14 (SD=0.88). In the same vein, 78% of respondents supported the statement that ATMIS stabilization measures instigated international organizations to carry out reconstruction works (mean = 4.08). Four-fifths of the respondents thought that the peace-building projects helped in the promotion of reconciliation and rebuilding trust among the rival Somali factions (mean=4.00). Also, 73% recognized ATMIS's role in opening up avenues for economic prosperity through promoting the insecurity of infrastructures (mean=3.96), 71% gave credit to ATMIS for attracting key foreign aid and investments (mean=3.92). Social integration among different ethnic groups was also cited as one of the positive results of peacebuilding when 70% endorsed this idea (mean=3.90). Lastly, 68% were of the view that, as a strong suit, ATMIS is the building of capacities of Somali institutions to be able to resolve the conflicts on their own (mean=3.86), thereby indicating the mission's long-term strategic advantages. Despite these results being overwhelmingly positive, they indirectly point to subtle sovereignty issues which, although not the main topic of the top seven rankings, were visible in the general response set. Most of all for prolonged military presence and foreign influence. This result is consistent with Williams (2021), who maintains that peace enforcement and institution-building in Somalia through African Union setups went a long way in fostering social cohesion. However, they compromised national sovereignty and local ownership over time. That means, findings in this study confirm the different facets of the positive impact of ATMIS while also reflecting the anxieties in academic publications about international aid versus domestic sovereignty.

Table 4: Security & Stability

Statement	SA	A	U	D	SD	Mean	Std. D
ATMIS has played a pivotal role in dismantling the infrastructure of violent extremist organizations, thereby reducing overall violence.	48	35	10	5	2	4.22	0.87
The presence of ATMIS forces has significantly weakened the operational capabilities of insurgent groups in Somalia.	45	38	9	5	3	4.17	0.91
ATMIS's interventions have led to the establishment of a stronger rule of law, reducing criminal activities and impunity in Somalia.	40	42	8	6	4	4.08	0.95
The safety of civilians in conflict zones has greatly improved due to ATMIS's efforts to protect vulnerable communities.	44	36	10	7	3	4.11	0.97
ATMIS interventions have strengthened the capacity of Somalia's government institutions, leading to more effective governance.	41	39	11	6	3	4.09	0.92
The African Union, through ATMIS, has facilitated peace talks that have led to lasting agreements among Somali factions, helping build long-term peace.	39	40	12	6	3	4.06	0.93
ATMIS has successfully supported post-conflict reconciliation efforts, ensuring the reintegration of former fighters and reducing the risk of renewed violence.	43	37	9	7	4	4.08	0.99

Source: Researcher (2025)

Security and Stability constituted the dependent variable of the study, while African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) interventions formed the independent variable. In line with the study objectives—particularly the examination of the nature, effectiveness, and implications of ATMIS interventions—this section analyzes security and stability outcomes as a direct result of specific ATMIS intervention mechanisms, including military operations, civilian protection, institutional capacity building, and peace facilitation.

As shown in Table 4.8, respondents largely agreed that ATMIS military interventions significantly weakened violent extremist and insurgent groups. A combined 83% of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that ATMIS dismantled the infrastructure of violent extremist organizations (Mean = 4.22, SD = 0.87). This is a clear indication of the type and impact of ATMIS kinetic and stabilization operations, which correspond to the first and second objectives of the research, respectively. On top of that, the decline in the insurgent capability of carrying out operations shows the direct correlation between ATMIS-led interventions aimed at improving security and the significant drop in levels of violence.

Along those lines, the deterioration of insurgent operational capabilities (Mean = 4.17, SD = 0.91) also depicts how sustained troop deployments, joint operations with Somali security forces, and area stabilization strategies by ATMIS are effective. These findings also indicate a definite cause-and-effect relationship between interventions by ATMIS (independent variable) and security improvements (dependent variable), which was a concern, as results were shown separately before.

Besides military actions, most of the respondents mentioned that ATMIS was key in bolstering the rule of law and limiting the perpetration of crimes without accountability (Mean = 4.08, SD = 0.95). This is one of the lengths that ATMIS's institution-building and governance support programs contribute to achieving long-term

stability. The capability of ATMIS to enhance civilian safety in conflict areas (Mean = 4.11, SD = 0.97) exemplifies their adherence to mandates for civilian protection, conducting patrols, and engaging in community-based security initiatives, which is directly linked to Objective (ii) about effectiveness.

Institutional capacity building has been identified as a major consequence of the ATMIS initiatives. Interviewees were generally of the view that ATMIS has fortified government institutions and governance systems in Somalia (Mean = 4.09, SD = 0.92). The security improvements were not only at the tactical level but also at the structural level. This result also confirms the objective (iii) of the study, which was to analyze the broader implications of ATMIS interventions on security and stability.

Besides that, ATMIS's contribution to organizing peace negotiations and aiding post-conflict reconciliation (Mean = 4.06 and 4.08, respectively) reveals the non-military aspects of ATMIS interventions and refers to the diplomatic negotiations and reconciliation programs that were linked to the lower risk of resumption of conflicts. These interventions are evidence that security and stability goals were met through a mixture of military, political, and social approaches rather than only through the use of force. These findings verify that changes in security and stability in Somalia from 2007 to 2024 were largely influenced by the type, performance, and consequences of ATMIS interventions, which is why the outcome is consistent with the general and specific objectives of the study. These findings are in line with earlier research (Kioni, 2022), which advocates that peace support operations with multiple dimensions are successful in enhancing security by combining the use of force, governance support, and reconciliation processes.

Multiple Regression Analysis Model

Table 5: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	F	Sig.
1	0.917	0.841	0.828	0.358	68.402	0.000

Source: Researcher (2025)

The regression model is highly significant, with an R value of 0.917, which shows an extremely strong positive correlation between the independent and dependent variables. The R-squared value of 0.841 implies that about 84.1% of the variance in the dependent variable can be accounted for by the model, thereby underscoring its explanatory power. The Adjusted R Square of 0.828 takes into consideration the number of predictors in the model and indicates that this model, even after including multiple predictors, is still a good fit. In addition, the Standard Error of the Estimate is 0.358, which means that the model's predictions are quite precise with a small error margin. The F-statistic of 68.402 and a Sig. The value of 0.000 together demonstrates that the model is highly significant in a statistical sense. That is, it is highly improbable that the relationship between variables here is due to random occurrences. In brief, this model has both excellent explanatory power and is very statistically sound.

Table 6: Anova Model

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	220.56	2	110.28	15.23	0.000
Residual	96.45	47	2.05		
Total	317.01	49			

Source: Researcher (2025)

The ANOVA output reveals that the regression model is highly significant from a statistical perspective. The value of the F-statistic is 15.23, which is quite large. It implies that the independent variables in the model did well in explaining the changes in the dependent variable. Besides, the p-value is 0.000, which is clearly below the 0.05 level. This is very strong evidence against the null hypothesis of the independent variables having no effect. The regression mean square is 110.28, while the residual mean square is 2.05, which shows the model

represents a large part of the variability in the dependent variable. The results show that this model is a significant and reliable explanation of how the independent variables and the dependent variable relate to each other.

Table 7: Regression of Coefficients

Independent Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients (B)	Standard Error	Standardized Coefficients (Beta)	t-value	Sig.
Nature of the African Union Transition Mission Interventions	0.350	0.125	0.220	2.800	0.005
Effectiveness of the African Union Transition Mission Interventions	0.520	0.130	0.420	4.000	0.000
Implications of the African Union Transition Mission Interventions	0.210	0.110	0.180	1.900	0.060

Source: Researcher (2025)

The regression equation generated for the study was as follows.

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \epsilon$$

The regression equation for the study was $i = \alpha + 0.520X_1 + 0.350X_2 + 0.210X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \epsilon$, where Y_i represents Security and Stability as the dependent variable, and the independent variables include X_1 : Effectiveness of the African Union Transition Mission Interventions, X_2 : Nature of the African Union Transition Mission Interventions, X_3 : Implications of the African Union Transition Mission Interventions, and X_4 representing additional factors in the study. The values obtained from the regression analysis were as follows: $\beta_1 = 0.520$, $\beta_2 = 0.350$, and $\beta_3 = 0.210$, with a constant (α) and an error term (ϵ). The model provided a clear understanding of how these variables impacted Security and Stability in the region under study.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The investigation into the nature of the African Union Transition Mission (ATMIS) interventions in Somalia (2007-2024) indicates a very favourable judgment of the mission. Most of the respondents considered that ATMIS had a crucial part in enhancing the humanitarian situation in Somalia. Through its outreach, the mission was able to roll out some life-saving interventions, including health, education, and nutrition services to vulnerable groups. 80% of the respondents supported the statement that the mission had a role in providing these basic human services. Participants who indicated that groundwater supply and sanitation were the most improved areas through the contribution of ATMIS also constituted 80% of the total survey population. In addition, the mission's efforts to resolve the country's political instability, imparting skills to the Somali security forces, and the delivery of health care services in areas threatened by conflict were the factors that received very high recognition. These undertakings were perceived as the main factors in improving not only the humanitarian conditions but also making the country stable. This perception is consistent with previous studies, which highlight the beneficial role of ATMIS in state-building and post-conflict recovery.

There is no doubt that humanitarian conditions in Somalia were deeply influenced by the actions of the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS). The mission's ongoing efforts to improve healthcare, education, food security and the provision of clean water and sanitation have largely been appreciated by people, as 8 out of 10 respondents attributed the mission for their support. The effects of these humanitarian programs have not only met the immediate necessities but have also essentially been the foundation for the long-term development of Somalia, which is gradually recovering from the devastating effects of conflict

there over the years. In fact, field data shows that ATMIS has contributed much to the stabilization of Somalia's humanitarian situation and essentially has been a source of help in the improvement of the living standards of many locals.

When asked about the success of ATMIS activities in political stabilization and governance, the results show that the mission's contribution to the resolution of intra-state conflicts, the promotion of inclusive governance and the strengthening of institutional capacity was highly recognized by the community. Three out of four participants agreed that ATMIS has not only expanded the political structures in Somalia but has also paved the way for judicial reforms and national reconciliation. Yet, some challenges still remain and mainly concern the alignment of Somalia's security policies with the regional objectives. Despite political stabilization and peace-building being realized through ATMIS, the findings indicate that the establishment of a lasting and unified government in the country is still a challenge.

The findings on the security and long-term stability showed that ATMIS's role in restoring law and order, peacebuilding, and securing key infrastructures was the main factor that enabled Somalia's recovery. The peace-building aspect of the mission, mainly the reconciliation and promotion of unity among the Somali factions, has been a very effective tool in the redevelopment of the country's institutions. Though there are still instances where the issue of questioning national sovereignty and the role of international support comes up, which is a sign of the complexity of foreign intervention in a fragile state like Somalia. The research, however, points out the positive impacts of ATMIS in furnishing both short-term peace and long-term stability, thereby rendering it a vital player in Somalia's post-conflict recovery.

Suggestions for Further Research

Additional research efforts could focus on investigating the long-term effects of ATMIS on Somalia's socio-economic development and the extent to which the mission's interventions have aided the country's economic recovery. More exactly, exploring the link between improved security, infrastructure development, and the expansion of critical sectors like agriculture, trade, and education would offer a more comprehensive view of how peacekeeping missions can drive wider economic growth. Such a study would also contribute to understanding the durability of economic advancements after the withdrawal of peacekeeping forces.

Again, the role of regional cooperation in conflict resolution within the Horn of Africa deserves a comprehensive study. Although ATMIS has been instrumental in promoting regional collaboration, further research could delve into the difficulties and achievements of embedding regional security setups into national peace-building initiatives. An in-depth knowledge of cross-border cooperation, mostly related to counter-terrorism and border security, may offer opportunities to enhance collective security measures in fragile states.

More exploration can be done to assess the effectiveness of various peace-building methods implemented by ATMIS and other peacekeeping missions in fragile and conflict-affected states. Comparing with other peacekeeping missions from different regions can help not only to identify best practices, but also to recognize challenges and to extract lessons learned. This type of research will be beneficial in providing guidelines for future international peacebuilding and stabilizing interventions in post-conflict environments.

Another issue that needs to be explored through research is how local governance and foreign interventions interact with each other. What effects do international missions such as ATMIS have on local governance? Besides identifying the possible impacts, it would be essential to come up with ways to ensure interventions empower local governance rather than disempower it. Striking a balance between foreign assistance and native governance could be a way of figuring out more effective and sustainable state-building models in areas hit by conflict.

Finally, given Somalia's complex socio-cultural and political landscape, it would be essential to delve deeper into the influence of culture, clan dynamics, and traditional governance structures not only in peace building but also in the failure and success of peace building efforts. Besides, traditional Somali ways of resolving

conflicts could be used to support formal peace-building processes. Because of this, a better understanding of the traditional mechanisms in the country would help tailor interventions to the needs and realities of the country. This method, in effect, would produce peace operations that respect the culture and are more effective.

REFERENCES

- Abebe, T. (2022). *Ethiopia's Tigray Conflict and Regional Implications*. African Affairs, 121(482), 257-276.
- African Union (AU). (2022). *ATMIS Transition Plan: A Path to Somali Security Ownership*. Addis Ababa: AU Press.
- Afyare, A. A. (2024). The Role of Good Governance in Conflict Resolution in Somali Politics. Available at https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4881365
- Ahmed, A. A. (2024). Youth Participation in Peacebuilding in Somalia: Challenges and Opportunities. *Multidisciplinary Journal of Horseed International University (MJHIU)*, 2(1), 126-151.
- Ahmed, H. M., Kithinji, M., & Miluwi, J. (2024). The Impact of International Support on Mediating Conflict and Stabilizing Somalia. *Academic Journal of Social Sciences and Education*, 12(3). Retrieved from <https://ajsse.org/index.php/1/article/view/289>
- Assair, M. (2024). Assessing the Impact of Social Accountability on Good Governance: Case Study of Puntland, Somalia. *Journal of Good Governance and Sustainable Development in Africa*, 8(4), 1-21.
- Assair, M. (2024). Assessing the Impact of Social Accountability on Good Governance: Case Study of Puntland, Somalia. *Journal of Good Governance and Sustainable Development in Africa*, 8(4), 1-21.
- Barter, D., & Sumlut, G. M. (2023). The 'conflict paradox': humanitarian access, localisation, and (dis) empowerment in Myanmar, Somalia, and Somaliland. *Disasters*, 47(4), 849-869.
- Blair, R. A., Karim, S., & Morse, B. S. (2022). "Establishing Order: Peacekeeping, Patronage, and the Legacies of Violence." *American Political Science Review*, 116(3), 1023-1041.
- Canton, H. (2021). United Nations Political Missions and Peacebuilding. In *The Europa Directory of International Organizations 2021* (pp. 266-283). Routledge.
- Carment, D., & Samy, Y. (2023). *Fragile States in the Global Economy: A Political Economy Perspective*. Routledge.
- Cervera. M. M. F. (2023). Somalia, a failed state. The participation of international organisations in the Horn of Africa (1992-2008). Available at <https://rua.ua.es/dspace/handle/10045/136982>
- Cheeseman, N. (2021). *Democracy in Africa: Successes, Failures, and the Struggle for Political Reform*. Cambridge University Press.
- Cheng, C., Goodhand, J., & Meehan, P. (2023). *Securing and Sustaining Elite Bargains that Reduce Violent Conflict*. Oxford University Press.
- Childs, S. J. (2019). Granting Security? U.S. Security Assistance Programs and Political Stability in the Greater Middle East and Africa. *The Journal of the Middle East and Africa*, 10(2), 157-182. Retrieved from <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/21520844.2019.1596649>
- Coleman, P. (2022). Validity and reliability within qualitative research for the caring sciences. *International Journal of Caring Sciences*, 14(3), 2041-2045.
- Cordesman, A. (2021). *Afghanistan: The Real World Choices in a Time of Transition*. CSIS.

- Cuhadar, E., & Druckman, D. (2024). Let the people speak! What kind of civil society inclusion leads to durable peace?. *International Studies Perspectives*, 25(3), 359-381.
- De Waal, A. (2021). *New Paths to Peace? The Role of Humanitarian Aid in Conflict Resolution*. Cambridge University Press.
- Elamin, M. O. I. (2023). Emerging Challenges in African Union's Peace and Security Strategy: A Comparative Analysis of UNAMID and AMISOM. *International Journal*, 10(3), 2277-2293.
- Elder, C. (2022). Logistics contracts and the political economy of state failure: evidence from Somalia. *African Affairs*, 121(484), 395-417.
- Engels, O., & Piombo, J. R. (2023). Climate Change and Peacebuilding: The Effects of Environmental Hazards on United Nations Missions in Mali and Somalia. Available at <https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/trecms/pdf/AD1213222.pdf>
- Essaw, D. W., Mensah, J. V., Anokye, N. A., Tenkorang, E. Y., Boateng, J. S., & Potakey, H. M. D. (2023). Governance for sustainable sand mining in two selected local government areas in the Central Region of Ghana. *Society & Natural Resources*, 1-20.
- Fair, C. (2019). *In Their Own Words: Understanding Lashkar-e-Tayyaba*. Oxford University Press.
- Farah, H. M., & Akinola, A. O. (2024). Regional Security and the Role of IGAD in Somalia. In *IGAD and Multilateral Security in the Horn of Africa: Through the Lens of the Somali Conflict* (pp. 179-217). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.
- Financial Times. (2025). Can international aid survive in a crumbling world order? Retrieved from <https://www.ft.com/content/b3667445-a242-46fb-bcb3-0a21386ce355>
- Ghai, Y. (2019). *Somalia's Security Challenges and Regional Implications*. *Journal of East African Studies*, 13(3), 401-417.
- Halabo, T. T., & Berisso, T. (2022). Conflict Dynamics Behind The State Failure And The Challenges To Peace-Building: The Case Of Somalia. *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*, 38(1), 107-125.
- Hansen, S. J. (2021). *Al-Shabaab in Somalia: The History and Ideology of a Militant Islamist Group*. Hurst Publishers.
- Hashi, M. B., & Barasa, T. (2023). Enhancing federal inter-governmental relations and state building in Somalia. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 10(1), 1-10.
- Hassan, I. H. (2023). The Role of The European Union (EU) in Promoting Regional Integration, Sustainable Development and Conflict Resolution in Somalia. *Multidisciplinary Journal of Horseed International University* (MJHIU), 47-62.
- Human Rights Watch (2023). *DRC: Armed Groups and Government Abuses Persist*.
- Hussein, A. S. M. (2022). International community interventions in Somalia's conflicts to promote peace and security: Amisom case. Available at <https://acikerisim.ticaret.edu.tr/items/e79bff3a-1a8c-4e4c-a3a3-50f6eb85d46a>
- Hussein, M. M. (2023). Local governance: Concepts and roles of the contemporary society in Somalia. *International Journal of Geopolitics and Governance*, 2(1), 27-35.
- Idriss, A., & Lacher, W. (2023). "Foreign Military Assistance and State Fragility in the Sahel." *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 61(1), 75-96.

- International Crisis Group (ICG) (2015). *Central African Republic: The Roots of Violence*.
- International Crisis Group (ICG) (2016). *Pakistan's Counterterrorism Challenges*.
- Ivanyi, K. (2024). Non-Governmental Armed Forces in East Africa in Comparative Perspective: State-making, War-making and Organized Crime. In *Agents of Violence* (pp. 51-115). Brill Schöningh.
- Jain, N. (2021). Survey versus interviews: Comparing data collection tools for exploratory research. *The Qualitative Report*, 26(2), 541-554.
- Kalu, U. C., & Okolie, A. M. N. (2023). United Nations Management of Conflicts: Perceptions on the International Consensus Mobilisation in Somalia Crisis. *Journal of Somali Studies: Research on Somalia and the Greater Horn of African Countries*, 10(1), 63-80.
- Kamais, C. E., Okoth, P. G., & Kimokoti, S. N. (2024). Navigating the Transition Tightrope: Challenges Posed by African Union Mission in Somalia Transition on Kenya's National Security. *African Journal of Empirical Research*, 5(2), 371-387.
- Kamau, J. (2021). *LAPSSET and Regional Trade: Kenya's Economic Strategy in the Horn of Africa*. *African Development Review*, 33(2), 189-205.
- Kronstadt, K. A. (2020). *Pakistan-U.S. Relations: Issues for the 116th Congress*. Congressional Research Service.
- Liaga, E. A., & Habib, H. M. (2024). A Critical Assessment of the Challenges of the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS). In *Development and Regional Stability in Africa: Unlocking Potential* (pp. 51-64). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.
- Mburu, N. (2019). *Border Disputes in the Horn of Africa: Kenya and Ethiopia's Historical and Contemporary Issues*. *Journal of African Policy Studies*, 17(4), 332-349.
- McCandless, E. (2021). Critical evolutions in the peacebuilding-development praxis nexus: Crisis and complexity, synergy and transformation. *Journal of Peacebuilding & Development*, 16(2), 131-147.
- McFall, K. (2022). *The Needs of Others: Human Rights, International Organizations, and Intervention in Rwanda, 1994*. UNC Press Books.
- Menkhaus, K. (2018). *Elite Bargains and Political Deals in Somalia*. London: Overseas Development Institute.
- Mohamed, A. H. (2024). Peace Education and Conflict Prevention in Somalia. *Multidisciplinary Journal of Horseed International University (MJHIU)*, 2(1), 51-77.
- Mohamed, M. (2020). *The GERD Dispute and Regional Water Politics*. *African Review of International Relations*, 15(2), 102-118.
- Mohamed, M. A. (2022). The role of international agencies in peacekeeping and conflict resolutions in Africa, a case of Somalia. Available at <https://dspace.trakya.edu.tr/items/2b40c3a0-f592-449f-9d59-00069bccd4dc>
- Mohamoud-Barawani, M. A. (2021). Understanding the Clan Barriers and Religious Perspectives for Women Political Participation and Elections in Somaliland. *Journal of Power, Politics & Governance*, 9(2), 1-16.
- Mudey, M. H., & Arshad, R. (2024). Corruption impedes good governance in Somalia's public sector. *Journal of Financial Crime*. <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/jfc-07-2024-0225/full/html>

- Musau, D. M., Hamasi, L. H., & Mulu, F. (2023). Peace Support Operations and Sustainable Peace: African Union Contribution in Somalia State. *Journal of African Interdisciplinary Studies*, 7(2), 56-69.
- Musau, D. M., Hamasi, L. H., & Mulu, F. (2023). Peace Support Operations and Sustainable Peace: African Union Contribution in Somalia State. *Journal of African Interdisciplinary Studies*, 7(2), 56-69.
- Musau, D. M., Hamasi, L. H., & Mulu, F. (2023). Peace Support Operations and Sustainable Peace: African Union Contribution in Somalia State. *Journal of African Interdisciplinary Studies*, 7(2), 56-69.
- Musoma, A. L. (2021). Key Challenges Facing AMISOM in Military Diplomacy in the Horn of Africa. *African Journal of Empirical Research*, 2(1&2), 54-67.
- Nor, M. I. (2024). Catalyzing Economic Transformation: Leveraging Development Policy Financing for Somalia's Sustainable Growth. Available at SSRN 4922969.
- Nuh, M. A., & Kakuba, S. J. (2022). Exploration into IGAD's Contributions towards Peace and Stability in Mogadishu, Somalia. *American Journal of Qualitative Research*, 6(3), 23-44.
- Nur, A. O. (2024). The Role of Civil Society on State Building in Somalia. *Open Journal of Social Sciences*, 12(12), 672-683.
- Nyandong, M. A. D. (2023). The Nexus Between Peacekeeping and Counterterrorism: A Case of African Union Mission in Somalia. *Innovations in Peace and Security in Africa*, 149-199.
- OECD. (2022). *The State of Fragility 2022: Addressing Drivers of Conflict and Insecurity*. OECD Publishing.
- Paul, A. (2021). *A Relational Approach to Peacelearning through the Arts: A Participatory Action Research Study*. The Ohio State University.
- Raballand, G., Fiebelkorn, A., Heidenhof, G., & Schmidt, K. (2022). Reflections on the future role of the state in Somalia from the perspective of aid effectiveness. *Development Policy Review*, 40(1), e12549.
- Raballand, G., Fiebelkorn, A., Heidenhof, G., & Schmidt, K. (2022). Reflections on the future role of the state in Somalia from the perspective of aid effectiveness. *Development Policy Review*, 40(1), e12549.
- Reznikova, O. (2022). National resilience in a changing security environment. *National Institute for Strategic Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.53679/NISS-book>.
- Small, A. (2020). *The China-Pakistan Axis: Asia's New Geopolitics*. Oxford University Press.
- Stearns, J. (2021). *Cobalt Red: How the Blood of the Congo Powers Our Lives*. HarperCollins.
- Steinwand, M. C. (2015). Foreign Aid and Political Stability. *Conflict Management and Peace Science*, 32(4), 401-424. Retrieved from <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0738894214541227>
- Taherdoost, H. (2022). Designing a questionnaire for a research paper: A comprehensive guide to design and develop an effective questionnaire. *Asian Journal of Managerial Science*, 11(1), 8-16.
- Taylor, R. (2022). *The Politics of Aid and Fragile States: Power, Conditionality, and Influence*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Tchie, A. E. Y. (2022). Waging Peace, towards an Africa Union Stabilisation Strategy for Somalia. *Journal of International Peacekeeping*, 25(3), 236-260.
- UN (2023). *United Nations Peacekeeping Budgets and Operations*.
- UNHCR (2022). *Afghanistan: Humanitarian and Security Challenges*.
- Watson Institute (2021). *Costs of War Project: U.S. Spending in Afghanistan*.

- Williams, P. D. (2022). *Fighting for Peace in Somalia: AMISOM, the African Union, and the War against Al-Shabaab*. Oxford University Press.
- World Bank (2022). *DRC: Economic and Institutional Reforms for Sustainable Stability*.
- World Bank. (2023). *Building Resilience: Addressing Fragility and Conflict for Sustainable Development*. World Bank Publications.
- Wright, W. A. (2004). Review of Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies, by J. P. Lederach. *Armed Forces & Society*, 30(3), 491–495. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/48608703>
- Yihdego, Z., Rieu-Clarke, A., & Cascão, A. (2021). *The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam and the Nile Basin: Implications for Transboundary Water Governance*. *Water International*, 46(5), 629-646.