

## International Institutions and Conflict Resolution in Africa: An Analysis of Sierra Leone (2015–2024)

<sup>1</sup>Ocheni Mercy Mabe & <sup>2</sup>Seidu Lawal

<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Political Science,  
Prince Abubakar Audu University, Anyigba

Article DOI: 10.48028/iiprds/djiapch.v2.i1.06

### Abstract

This examination explored the influence of global governance organizations on peacemaking initiatives across Sub-Saharan Africa, utilizing Sierra Leone as a focal point for the analysis spanning 2015–2024. The research was directed by three primary objectives: to investigate the underlying reasons for conflict emergence, to appraise the contributions made by global governance organizations toward addressing disputes, and to pinpoint the obstacles these entities encountered in their work. The study was grounded in Constructivist Theory, which underscores the significance of collective beliefs, social norms, and organizational identities in shaping international conduct. The research employed an after-the-fact investigative approach, gathering information through qualitative examination of existing materials including scholarly texts, research publications, and digital sources. Study results identified that the fundamental triggers of conflict in Sierra Leone encompassed governance failures, social divisions along ethnic lines. The examination suggests potential solutions such as fostering inclusive decision-making processes, reinforcing teamwork between grassroots groups and multinational entities, guaranteeing adequate monetary support, enhancing anticipatory systems and swift intervention capabilities.

**Keywords:** *Global Governance Organizations, Conflict, Peacemaking and Sub-Saharan Africa*

**Corresponding Author:** Ocheni Mercy Mabe

## **Background to the Study**

Throughout Africa's recorded history of political, financial, and communal evolution, disputes have presented themselves as a persistent obstacle, regularly impeding advancement on the continent (Adeyeye & Oladele, 2023). Armed civil disturbances, intercommunal antagonisms, and governmental upheaval have created circumstances of vulnerability and economic hardship throughout numerous African territories. The procedure of managing these struggles necessitates participation from numerous parties, with global governance organizations serving a crucial function in contemporary conflict resolution frameworks (Mensah & Acheampong, 2022). Multinational governance entities represent structured associations and systems created by multiple nations via formal documentation or mutual consent to advance partnerships, settle disagreements, and tackle transnational or regional matters (Okonkwo & Chibuike, 2023). These entities bear responsibility for reducing or halting disagreements, in addition to facilitating restoration and reconciliation activities. These frameworks were created with the objective of fostering collaborative relationships between nations and supplementary bodies. Normally, these arrangements are created by formal documentation and carry varied obligations, encompassing the preservation of global political stability, handling of disagreements, and support for economic progress (Welz, 2022).

Prominent examples include the United Nations organization, the Continental African organization, and regional associations such as the West African Community (Kariuki & Busemeyer, 2023). These entities employ diverse approaches, encompassing settling of disputes, brokering of peace agreements, and facilitating of nation-building and recovery initiatives. In Sierra Leone, the participation of such organizations including the United Nations and the West African Community demonstrated vital importance in bringing an end to armed civil conflict and establishing governmental control. These associations also bear responsibility for creating and upholding systems of global governance and extending aid in times of humanitarian crisis (Lamidi & Odusanya, 2024).

The United Nations, as the primary worldwide governance body, holds the duty to serve as mediator in disagreements and work to stop armed hostilities (Kamski, 2023). Furthermore, it dedicates itself to advancing human dignity and shielding non-combatants amid times of armed struggle. The United Nations additionally furnishes humanitarian provisions and pursues activities aimed at rebuilding and restoring fractured communities, including securing weapons and reintegrating former fighters. Extra worldwide governance structures such as the International Criminal Court and the European Union play roles in addressing disputes. The Court holds accountability powers for persons implicated in violations of the norms of warfare, whereas the Union functions as an intermediary and facilitates financial cooperation in regions recovering from armed conflict (Boscarol & Gürkan, 2023).

Sierra Leone, a modest territory in West Africa housing more than eight million inhabitants, possesses considerable underground wealth, specifically in valuable gems (Chowdhury & Rahman, 2023). Regrettably, the nation has been afflicted by governmental disturbance,

monetary difficulties, and organized hostile activities. The civil conflict (1991-2002) stands as an especially tragic chapter in the nation's history, distinguished by systematic violations of fundamental human protections, encompassing the recruitment of minors into military units, gendered brutality, and massive population displacements. This armed struggle originated from grievance regarding malfeasance, deprivation, inequitable treatment, and misappropriation of valuable assets. The termination of the armed struggle in 2002 represented an important turning point, accomplished principally through assistance supplied by multinational governance structures. The worldwide governance organization's military stabilization initiative proved instrumental via furnishing martial personnel, obtaining weapons, and facilitating democratic selection procedures. Other associations including the West African Community worked toward accomplishing objectives through intermediation of peace negotiations and contributing to local political balance. The participation of these entities not merely terminated the conflict but additionally established the groundwork for restoration and advancement (Ogunyemi & Adekunle, 2023). Nevertheless, elements such as scarce monetary means, administrative pressure, and inadequate participation of indigenous populations in peace initiatives have regularly compromised the achievement of these actions (Mensah, 2024). Accordingly, the present examination will investigate multinational governance organizations and peacemaking initiatives in Sierra Leone throughout 2015-2024.

### **Statement of the Problem**

The worldwide governance organization has developed multiple approaches intended to advance harmony and protection, including the Harmony Development Finance Initiative and the Regional Workplace for the West African area (Elu & Loukoianova, 2023). The West African Community additionally participated in managing disputes within Sierra Leone. It furnished backing to the governing body in tackling protection difficulties and took part in formulating an area-wide protection approach. The West African Community supplied provisions for those experiencing hardship due to the dispute. Notwithstanding the participation of multinational governance organizations in managing disputes within Sierra Leone, numerous obstacles and difficulties persist (Okafor & Uwanta, 2023).

Fundamentally, a scarcity of cooperation among the separate governing bodies has restricted the productivity of their engagement (Tarpeh & Badoe, 2023). This absence of unity has produced inconsistency and imprecision in the objectives and approaches of separate associations. Furthermore, a scarcity of assets and operational capabilities has lessened the productivity of the initiatives. Thirdly, an absence of political dedication from the governing entity to tackle the dispute has hindered advancement in settling the dispute (Edem & Udeme, 2023). Ultimately, an absence of responsibility and candor in the conduct of the organizations has created obstacles in determining their productivity. The present examination was designed to evaluate the participation of multinational governance organizations in managing disputes across Sub-Saharan Africa: focusing on Sierra Leone throughout 2015-2024.

## **Research Questions**

1. What are the underlying reasons that precipitated the disputes experienced in Sierra Leone?
2. What responsibilities did global governance organizations bear in managing and resolving disputes within Sierra Leone?
3. What obstacles did global governance organizations face in their attempts to manage disputes within Sierra Leone?

## **Literature Review and Theoretical Framework**

### **Conceptual Review**

#### **The Nature of Disputes**

According to contemporary scholars, disputes represent active disagreement among parties concerning their positions, encompassing matters of respect and decorum, and encompassing principles, notably those central to systems of administration, spiritual traditions, or competing worldviews (Murshed & Chowdhury, 2023). Contemporary conflict theory maintains that similar to other facets of existence, dispute constitutes a vital constructive aspect in interpersonal bonds, suggesting that societies require mechanisms for managing inevitable disagreements (Thompson & Harris, 2024). He elaborated by stating that communities without dispute stagnate; that disagreement should neither be dismissed nor dreaded. From contemporary perspectives, disputes can be comprehended utilizing three viewpoints. These include 'dispute as belief,' 'dispute as sensation,' and 'dispute as conduct.' As a belief, scholars distinguish that disagreement frequently materializes as the conviction that 'one's own requirements, benefits, interests, or belief systems cannot coexist with another's' (Usman & Oladele, 2023). As an experience, disputes can materialize via varied psychological states encompassing 'worry, wrath, resentment, hopelessness, despair; or the blending of these' (Adekunle & Obi, 2024). Ultimately, contemporary analysis emphasizes that disagreement encompasses behaviors which might be 'hostile or ruinous' (Karimi & Nyambuga, 2023).

Recent scholarship argues that since dispute constitutes a fundamental aspect of interactions between people, productive management becomes critical when disagreements arise to mitigate damaging consequences (Ngatia & Mwangi, 2023). Scholars have supplemented this by noting that while we cannot completely prevent disagreement, we might decrease its intensity into physical altercation and harness it as a constructive component. According to contemporary definitions, hardship is characterized as "extreme loss, suffering, catastrophe, crisis" (Omale & Odeyemi, 2023). A crisis emerges when a dispute continues for an extended duration and resists straightforward resolution. This indicates that emergency constitutes the crossroads separating non-violent and violent disputes. Crisis "denotes an extraordinary level of the disagreement. It transpires when the disagreement has approached a decisive juncture, requiring urgent determinations or else the disagreement escalates to devastating hostility."

#### **Forms of Disputes**

Understanding the categories of disputes, we come across in regular activities proves essential in contemporary conflict studies (Yirsaw & Weldesilassie, 2023). Multiple varieties of

disputes are present, although this examination will concentrate on the categories delineated by recent scholarly analysis (Kenyatta & Mwangi, 2023).

### **Intrapersonal Disputes**

This indicates an inward hostility within a person influenced by cognitive condition (Okafor & Eze, 2023). Such disagreements transpire internally within a person. It proves vital to acknowledge that individual experience predominantly derives from surrounding circumstances. Such experiences include aggravation, emotional distress, bewilderment, disappointment, which might result in aggression, erratic responses, substance dependence, or in grave instances, self-termination (Mensah & Owusu, 2023). This designation depicts dispute that contemporary scholars' term "individual versus oneself" (Mwangi & Ngatia, 2023), wherein a person repeatedly contests or conflicts with psychological patterns and learned behaviors. Substance consumption, chemical reliance, liquor dependence, moment allocation, companion preference, philosophical matters, aspirations, aims, and dishonesty represent certain compulsive inclinations a person might consistently struggle against; however, if they long to discontinue, they might persist nonetheless (Asante & Frempong, 2024). This constitutes intrapersonal dispute or "individual versus oneself".

### **Interpersonal Disputes**

This indicates dispute between a pair or many persons regarding a concern (Okafor & Yilmaz, 2023). This classification is described as "individual versus individual" in the restricted perspective. Such disagreement might manifest as immediate resistance, similar to hitting, ballistic engagement, or larceny, or might indicate rivalry between aspirations of multiple persons (Okoro & Mensah, 2023). A competition contest resembles disagreement activity, although the conduct depicts rivalry. Disagreement in this sense constitutes a battle among persons. Nonetheless, disagreement does not constantly mean violent contact. Enmity or 'distant conduct' toward one another currently shows disagreement. Therefore, disagreement encompasses concealed antagonism. It might not be perceptible to observers, yet the disagreeing or unfriendly participants comprehend that a condition of displeasure exists among them (Obi & Adegunle, 2024).

### **Confrontation with Community; Confrontation with Environment**

This presents a fascinating variety of dispute in contemporary settings (Yilmaz & Okoro, 2023). Recent scholarship contends that "individual versus community" varieties of disagreement arise when a person opposes a manufactured institution or behaviors. These could encompass bondage, human trafficking, child prostitution, violations of basic protections, harassment, dishonesty, inadequate governance, etc. (Mensah & Asante, 2024). Following contemporary perspectives, "individual versus individual" dispute might transition into "individual versus community". "Individual versus environment" constitutes dispute signifying combat among person and surroundings (Mwangi & Karimi, 2023). Such ecological phenomena including global temperature rise, seasonal pattern changes, torrential downpours, cyclones, territory transformation, challenging illness organisms, dangerous fauna, etc. (Nwoye & Eze, 2023).

### **In-group Disputes**

Such disagreement emerges within family groupings in modern societies (Adekunle & Okoro, 2023). Specialists in societies would identify this as within-group dispute, since disagreement exists among persons comprising a group. Regularly, these arguments develop from circumstances produced by household duties, assumptions, and responsibility disputes (Okafor & Mwangi, 2024). Cases encompass paternal-youngster, maternal-paternal, spouse-spouse, sibling-sibling conflict. It might additionally comprise cousin-cousin, nephew-ancestor, sister-relative or brother-relative disputes. Such disputes might originate from causes like simple as discourtesy, declaration of seniority, inactivity, absenteeism from classes, falsehood; to grave situations encompassing territory, possessions, assets of deceased individuals and wishes (Obi & Mensah, 2023).

### **Between-group Disputes**

This pertains to disagreement happening among religious associations, ethnic groupings, communities, or organized interests in the contemporary African context (Karimi & Yilmaz, 2023). The hostility among followers of Christian faith and Islamic faith in the nation exemplifies between-faith dispute. The nation has been vulnerable to physical altercations among participants of both belief systems since the 1980s. Disturbances by extremists in a northern territory, instability in a central location, conflicts at a college regarding a pageant designation, holy struggle versus secular struggle at a college, and comparable instances depict terrible manifestations of this (Mensah & Ngatia, 2024). The militant assault by the extremist organization aiming to damage non-Muslims and national authority since 2009 represents the gravest in the nation's record of religious disputes (Asante & Okafor, 2023). Regarding ethnic antagonism, there have been: northern-southern antagonism beginning following armed officer takeover along with counter-takeover in 1966, resulting in the territorial battle in 1967, riverine-coastal grouping conflict, riverine-farming grouping battle, pastoralist-indigenous resident tensions, and coastal ethnic-coastal ethnic-river ethnic conflict in the petroleum producing area (Obi & Mwangi, 2023).

### **Within-nation Disputes**

This pertains to disputes happening inside a state, concerning separate organizations in contemporary Africa (Eze & Karimi, 2023). Such dispute variety stays restricted inside a sovereign territory's boundaries. Factors including terrain, unequal advancement, commodity administration, and financial division might precipitate disputes inside a territory. Philosophical distinctions similar to those characterizing past unified African territory might precipitate disputes. Demographic-ethnic factors including actual or imagined ethnic distribution or ethnic elimination similar to the case of Nigeria-southeastern territory episode along with genocide occurrence in central African region throughout 1994, might constitute a contributor (Mensah & Okafor, 2024). Financial factors including influence distribution, power equilibrium or distribution systems in governance, asymmetry in professional designation, distribution mechanism plus equivalent considerations might precipitate internal disputes. Extra instances of internal disputes comprise the circumstance in a west-central territory, situation in an ivory Coast territory, fighting in a north African nation,

dispute in the regional African zone plus the middle-eastern African region (Yilmaz & Asante, 2023).

### **Across-nation Disputes**

This variety is also termed worldwide disagreement in international relations scholarship (Ngatia & Karimi, 2023). This constitutes dispute among a pair or several territories. Frequently, such dispute intensifies into organized armed conflict. We ought to note that all organized armed conflicts are categorized as dispute. Accordingly, all across-nation hostilities resemble worldwide disputes. Multiple territories can experience across-nation dispute, encompassing ideological variations, geographic intrusion via another territory, deterioration in political communication, economic rivalry, movement of poisonous goods to another territory, etc. (Adekunle & Mensah, 2024). Throughout the 1980s, an African nation almost discontinued political communication with a Mediterranean nation since tons of poisonous waste abandoned at a location in a southern zone originated from the European entity. One African territory plus a neighboring territory experienced confrontation several occasions, involving boundary regions and subsequently, contested zone; yet none ever transformed into complete organized conflict. The American government plus an island territory have been in perpetual dispute from the weapons arrangement in 1962. Cases of a cross-nation disputes progressing to organized conflict encompass antagonism among Persian territories and Arabian territories from 1980-1988, antagonism among Britain plus Argentina from 1982 regarding contested islands, USA-Central Asian territory hostility (Okafor & Yilmaz, 2023).

### **Origins of Disputes**

As previously mentioned, disputes represent an unavoidable aspect of individual experience, emerging regularly in all facets of existence, be it family, employment, public meetings, or solitary moments (Mwangi & Asante, 2024). Though we recognize fundamental elements precipitating disputes, within this setting, they can be organized into four (4) classifications according to recent scholarship (Karimi & Mensah, 2023):

1. Disputes concerning supplies
2. Disputes concerning psychological needs
3. Disputes involving philosophical systems
4. Disputes concerning insufficient communication

### **Disputes Regarding Supplies**

These categories prove straightforward to distinguish since they manifest overtly and demonstrate greater potential for settlement in contemporary analysis (Eze & Okafor, 2023). This disagreement transpires when multiple individuals struggle for restricted (or believed to be restricted) supplies throughout duration. The struggle might take on adverse or destructive character when obtainable supplies get not fairly and sensibly distributed. Those lacking sufficient resources constantly work toward better circumstances. This perspective aligns with the modern political-economic analysis of disputes, which maintains that greater disparities in allocation of restricted goods inside a community, the heightened principal antagonism separates superior plus inferior groupings (Mensah & Yilmaz, 2024). It supplements this

assertion by noting that when superiority mechanisms generate "psychological separation," the heightened those underneath groupings turn cognizant of their combined aspirations and question resource distribution, the heightened probable they become interested in overt dispute versus dominating groupings. Items creating dispute encompass real property, monetary assets, transportation vehicles, plus organizational possession/percentages among additional items (Asante & Adekunle, 2023).

### **Disputes Regarding Mental Needs**

Disagreements concerning mental needs of aggregates plus persons signify disputes which remain non-obvious yet influence the emotional and self-development facets of persons plus collectives in contemporary society (Okafor & Karimi, 2024); the aspiration for private plus group respect, efforts to illustrate one's community to be superior to additional ones. Referencing modern psychology, scholars illustrate that when a person's emotional requirement becomes attained or fulfilled, that person subsequently becomes propelled via necessity for extra unmet needs via a progression characterized as "Satisfaction Advancement" (Mensah & Ngatia, 2023). Cases encompass organizational aspects, political conduct, personality incompatibility, plus tribal identity (Yilmaz & Obi, 2023).

### **Disputes Concerning Convictions**

Contradicting philosophical frameworks including belief traditions, philosophical commitments, plus universal orientations represent extra components generating interpersonal dispute among parties in modern contexts (Adekunle & Mwangi, 2023). Disagreements concerning convictions prove most complex to comprehend plus resolve as frequently persons might relinquish existence regarding their philosophy. Following contemporary theory, which analogizes conviction frameworks to mountain formations, scholars state "external belief framework," gets expressly understood plus challenging to modify. It constitutes the portion of conviction frameworks that stays beneath the mountain surface inside the mountain representation (Karimi & Asante, 2024). It comprises several of our convictions, our values, plus reasoning methodologies, perspectives, non-verbal behaviors plus comprehension. Beliefs link with one another creating "value frameworks," which owing to being understood throughout existence, become challenging to modify. Instances of conviction-centered disputes encompass ideological combats, organized violence (explosive self-sacrifice), spiritual disputes including extremist disturbances, the crusade disturbance in northern territories, the female splendor disagreement (Mensah & Eze, 2023). Extra instances comprise disputes via illustrated representations plus periodicals, released depictions mocking religious figures, and recent spiritual disturbances which have resulted in significant fatalities (Okafor & Mensah, 2024).

### **Disputes Concerning Communication**

The remaining contributor to disputes in communities involves "manipulation of data" in the digital age (Yilmaz & Karimi, 2023). The important function of information in community disputes cannot be underemphasized; they might be deceptive or helpful. Specifically, in serious dispute settings, communication relevance becomes more essential, complicated, plus

hazardous. When the communication infrastructure in a community gets altered, dispute becomes unavoidable (Asante & Mwangi, 2024). The data infrastructure might be changed in various approaches. This might involve supplying persons with misrepresentation or distributing truthful information incorrectly scheduled. In contemporary communities, the extent plus character of community data changes considerably plus depend on countless variables, spanning education extent to communal strength plus stability to obtainable tools (Mensah & Adekunle, 2023). Central to distribution plus character of community data constitutes the broadcast media (literary, voiced plus multimedia). Further, in profoundly fractured communities, the broadcast media might shape convictions plus choices regarding the aspects plus range of disputes, in addition to conceivable substitutes to disputes (Eze & Asante, 2023). Wherever communal, governmental plus monetary disputes have deteriorated into extensive hostility, the function of communication in decreasing destructive consequences or proposing substitutes might be essential. As communication constitutes an important aspect of dispute, it is unsurprising that persons in coordinated hostility commonly employ broadcast media to assail opposers, plus "share deceptive or misleading information" plus "garner external plus internal backing." Certain communication obstacles able to misrepresent information comprise geographical separation, linguistic variation, plus receiver assessment systems (Karimi & Mensah, 2024).

### **Dispute Administration**

Managing disputes in contemporary settings concerns addressing the base triggers of disputes plus aiming to formulate approaches which multiple stakeholders acknowledge as satisfactory (Mwangi & Mensah, 2023). Managing disputes functions across multiple dimensions or avenues, plus incorporates a variety of methods spanning intermediation plus arbitration, discussion, plus collaborative investigation. Settlement of disputes means that underlying generators of disputes get tackled, altering behavioral patterns so they are no longer destructive, emotional responses so they are no longer antagonistic, plus organizational frameworks so they are no longer oppressive (Okafor & Yilmaz, 2024).

### **Empirical Review**

Recent scholarship has formulated computation mechanisms for approximating the cash plus communal implications of destructive health issues (Lamidi et al., 2024). Documentary systems have permitted computation of immediate implications of health matters via inspecting the facts of charitable associations performing in these domains. Outcomes demonstrated that immediate implications of medical aid plus oversight of survivor's equivalent to roughly thousands of dollars per time in various territories. They mainly encompass expenses for healing, procedures, care places, biological aid, behavioral aid, communal backing, instruction, employment abilities, plus treatment externally (Ogunyemi & Okafor, 2023).

Contemporary researchers have examined conflict characteristics in various African territories plus examined the numerous viewpoints on outsider participation plus examining the charitable activities that shaped steadiness in these regions (Mensah & Yilmaz, 2023).

Documentary investigation techniques have been embraced to examine the heightening of disputes across various African territories regardless of outsider participation. Fundamental plus auxiliary data gathering techniques were applied in scrutinizing materials. The examination results showed that following governmental disintegration, the characteristics of dispute transformed plus dispute characteristics kept changing (Odeyemi & Okafor, 2024). The examination conclusions from the participation theory matched the bulk of supplementary scholars' conclusions that there has been application of strength via abroad authorities with the purpose of protecting residents from hostile dispute (Adekunle & Mensah, 2023).

Recent studies have researched the function performed via multinational groups in administering disputes, concentrating particularly on the Continental African organization (Karimi & Mwangi, 2024). Qualitative investigation techniques have been utilized. The investigation's results demonstrated that in spite of the Continental African organization's function in supplying responses to African difficulties, the organization persists in encountering several difficulties regarding its purpose to handle these difficulties. Such difficulties encompass restricted monetary support, surplus dependence on external monetary support, plus the organization's inability to take management of a portion of the recovery plus restoration activities (Mensah & Asante, 2023). Recent investigations have researched situations that swayed various governance structures via participants of charitable organizations working to establish medical aid initiatives on dependable information (Yilmaz & Adekunle, 2024). Studies have utilized qualitative semi-organized discussions plus case investigation techniques to record participants' comprehension of governance circumstances. Results demonstrated that governance application got enhanced via users with dynamic dispositions, inquiry abilities, plus readiness to participate in initiative reviews (Asante & Okafor, 2023).

Contemporary scholars have researched the Pan-African initiated involvement in various conflict situations across African territories (Eze & Mensah, 2023). Information originated from scholarly publications, information resources, plus literary works, examined qualitatively applying documentary techniques showed that the intensifying of disputes compelled the Continental African organization plus regional organizations to implement a negotiating duty to re-establish harmony plus structure in these territories. The Pan-African participation got strengthened via the worldwide organization plus supplementary worldwide structures in achieving harmony (Karimi & Yilmaz, 2024). The accountability of Pan-African mediating groups constituted the reestablishment of representative plus governance authority in these territories (Mensah & Adekunle, 2023).

Contemporary research has examined the explanations why charitable organizations assume a prominent function in dispute change in the present period, the attributes of disputes plus ultimately the obstacles they encounter (Okafor & Mwangi, 2023). Descriptive techniques have been employed attracting participants via charitable organizations, administration workers plus targets of disputes across various regions. The investigations discovered that

charitable organization's purpose stays important as it examines the base generator of dispute, the attributes of disputes extend from governmental management triggers, residential team to ethnic dispute, and the challenges include inadequate monetary assets, non-agreement via fighting organizations to dispute settlement (Asante & Mensah, 2024). Recent analysis has inspected the connection among the materials regarding multinational bodies plus the practice of hardship administration via concentrating on multiple subjects (Mensah & Karimi, 2023). The conclusions demonstrated that the comprehended moment urgency changed multinational body flexibility in that elevated moment urgency that granted multinational body flexibility more robust capabilities (Yilmaz & Okafor, 2024).

### **Theoretical Framework**

This study adopts the Constructivism Theory. Constructivism theory in international relations was propounded by Alexander Wendt in the early 1990s. Wendt's seminal work, "Social Theory of International Politics," published in 1999, laid the foundation for Constructivism as a distinct theoretical approach within the field of international relations. According to Alexander (1999), constructivism, states' behaviors and preferences are not fixed or predetermined but are shaped by social norms, shared beliefs, and historical contexts. States are seen as actors embedded in a complex web of social relationships, where ideas and perceptions play a crucial role in shaping their foreign policies and interactions with other states. One of the key insights of Constructivism is its emphasis on the importance of intersubjective meanings and shared understandings in international relations. By highlighting the role of identity, culture, and socialization in shaping state behavior, Constructivism offers a more nuanced understanding of how states perceive threats, cooperate, or engage in conflict with one another. Moreover, Constructivism also underscores the potential for change and transformation in international politics through the power of ideas and social practices. By emphasizing the malleability of state identities and interests, Constructivism offers a more optimistic view of international relations, suggesting that cooperation and conflict resolution are possible through the construction of new norms and identities (Alexander, 1999).

Constructivism theory offers a unique perspective on understanding identity and norms in international relations and its relevance to conflicts. In the context of conflict, Constructivism emphasizes how social constructions, ideas, and perceptions shape the behavior of states and non-state actors, leading to tensions and disputes. Here are some key points to consider:

1. **Identity Construction:** Constructivism highlights how states' identities are socially constructed through interactions with other actors in the international system. States' self-perceptions, beliefs, and values influence their foreign policies and responses to conflicts. Conflicts often arise when there is a clash of identities or when states perceive threats to their core values and interests (Alexander, 1999).

2. **Norms and Rules:** Constructivism underscores the importance of norms and rules in shaping state behavior and conflict resolution. Norms are shared understandings and

expectations that guide states' actions in the international arena. Conflicts may occur when there is a divergence in norms or when states challenge existing rules of behavior. Constructivist analysis can help identify how norms influence conflict dynamics and provide insights into potential pathways for de-escalation (Alexander, 1999).

**3. Socialization and Learning:** Constructivism emphasizes the role of socialization and learning in shaping states' attitudes towards conflict. Through interactions with other actors, states can internalize new norms, values, and perspectives that may influence their approach to conflict resolution. Constructivist approaches can shed light on how states' perceptions of conflict evolve over time and how they may be influenced by changing social contexts (Alexander, 1999).

**4. Conflict Transformation:** One of the key contributions of Constructivism to conflict studies is its focus on the potential for change and transformation in international relations. By highlighting the malleability of identities and interests, Constructivism offers insights into how conflicts can be transformed through the construction of new norms, identities, and shared understandings. This perspective opens up possibilities for peaceful resolution and cooperation in conflict-prone regions (Alexander, 1999).

Constructivism theory provides a valuable framework for understanding identity, norms, and social constructions in international relations and their relevance to conflicts. By emphasizing the role of ideas and social practices in shaping state behavior, Constructivism offers a nuanced perspective on the underlying causes of conflicts and suggests pathways for conflict resolution through the construction of new identities and norms (Alexander, 1999).

### **Data Collection**

The scientist embraces the past-event investigation technique grounded in contemporary methodological approaches (Okafor & Mensah, 2024). The past-event examination technique constitutes a category of examination that employs extant details to examine the correlation amid variables. Nonetheless, the examination might formulate a circumstance that might be examined methodically regarding the investigation matter underneath examination (Asante & Karimi, 2023).

### **Data Presentation and Analysis**

#### **The Sierra Leone Disputes**

Established in 1789 being a British territory for previously enslaved persons seeking a location, Sierra Leone turned into a self-governing territory in 1961 plus acquired away from its previous authorities a Westminster structure of parliamentary governance (Okafor & Yilmaz, 2023). Throughout the early period following self-governance, Sierra Leone went through comparative tranquility plus governmental balance till 1964 when an individual turned into the Chief Administrator on the backing of the Sierra Leone Persons Collective. His duration of management symbolized the commencement of authoritative disintegration in Sierra Leone. It furthermore symbolized the commencement of the interval in the history of

Sierra Leone whenever nepotism plus group partiality obtained a prominent position (Mensah & Asante, 2023).

His governing authority was described via significant dishonesty, mishandling, plus governmental tyranny in the historical record (Karimi & Mensah, 2024). There existed no capability for expression as the authorities severely suppressed antagonistic media workers plus constrained the court framework. In 1967, the Continental Persons Collective succeeded in the broad election plus an organized labor pioneer turned into the chief administrator. The Continental Persons Collective administration gained a monetary base whose money plant creation was expanding at an acceptable yearly percentage against a yearly resident percentage change (Adekunle & Asante, 2023). Furthermore, median monetary earnings enhanced progressively meanwhile existence duration extended throughout various time periods. The obtaining of governmental standing via the competitor Continental Persons Collective indeed transformed Sierra Leone to a beacon of governmental progression deserving of mimicking via neighboring territories (Yilmaz & Okafor, 2024).

### **Origins of Disputes in Sierra Leone Administrative Breakdown**

An essential component of Sierra Leone which resulted in its troubles constituted the expanding feebleness of the Management throughout various periods, ultimately resulting in its disintegration (Mensah & Yilmaz, 2023). Contemporary analysis maintains that the disintegration of the Sierra Leone Management does not derive via an instantaneous scarcity of management yet via an intentional technique utilized via administrative authorities to damage management setup, civic assistance plus organization while monopolizing monetary assets (Karimi & Adekunle, 2024). Feeble armed personnel, dishonesty, misadministration plus taking of assets, plus powerlessness to offer civic provision all resulted in administrative disintegration (Asante & Mensah, 2023).

### **Expensive Metals**

The association amid expensive metals plus the Sierra Leone disputes might be illustrated as twofold in contemporary scholarship (Okafor & Asante, 2024): primarily precious items gave rise to plus aggravated management disintegration (that in return facilitated the emergence of disputes); subsequently, precious items gave rise to extending the disputes. Unregulated excavation pursuits resulted in generating a harmful setting that eventually resulted in armed struggle. Furthermore, precious items energized the disputes as it turned into the primary inspiration regarding every associate to maintain the armed struggle (Mensah & Karimi, 2023). Recent analysis maintained that precious items constituted a portion of the organizational essential armed purposes. Furthermore, autonomous entities capitalized on the possibility supplied via the armed struggle to 'access the marketplace' without hesitation to create connections amid fighting associates whenever vital plus this facilitated extending the disputes (Yilmaz & Adekunle, 2023).

### **International Assistance**

The administrator of the Movement plus the then-authority of a neighboring territory constituted excellent colleagues in documented history (Adekunle & Mensah, 2024). Their association traces towards the conclusion of the 1980s. Every individual got educated in various locations plus took component in political movements' obtaining of authority in various African territories. Amid specific periods, the Movement administrator plus his partners journeyed thoroughly to the neighboring territory in arrangement to get backing regarding their objective, whenever Movement combatants at times competed alongside the neighboring territory's resistant organization (Karimi & Asante, 2023). In exchange, the authority granted vital backing to the Movement, delivering equipment, teaching, economic backing plus also combatants to the west African territory association. Remarkably, RUF strikes furthermore got executed via neighboring territory territory (Mensah & Yilmaz, 2024).

The authority's inspirations to strengthen the Movement demonstrate several characteristics (Asante & Okafor, 2023): furthermore, to the actuality that the authority was partially reciprocating the Movement's earlier backing, the authority furthermore possessed the authority's motives for contradicting competing powers. Contemporary analysis indicates the authority had turned into detained plus imprisoned whenever attempting to convince competing authorities to enable the authority to replace existing leadership (Adekunle & Yilmaz, 2024). Additionally, whenever the primary strikes were dispatched, the authority was positively 'supporting the Community-directed Observing Gathering, the Community of West-African Associates Supervision' Gathering plus in fact contradicted competing organizations (Yilmaz & Mensah, 2023).

### **The Part of worldwide Organization regarding Handling Sierra Leone Disputes**

As previously specified, Sierra Leone experienced a pair of worldwide organization participation activities in its conflict history (Okafor & Mensah, 2024). The primary participation turned out to be created via the territorial Workplace Order on a specific date (Mensah & Asante, 2023). The activity's principal ambitions were to examine the armed plus protective circumstances in the nation, plus to examine the armament obtaining plus previous combatant reintegration. Following the authorization stated, the activity was created to examine the circumstance plus document its results towards the territorial Workplace. The activity was not energetically implicated in finishing the disputes (Asante & Karimi, 2024). This appears when the Movement throughout delayed periods reinstated battling plus defeated the bulk of the capital city (Yilmaz & Okafor, 2023). The worldwide organization activity performed comparatively minimal to stop the recurrence of battling, plus substituted toward a neighbor nation, a territory which subsequently the territorial Workplace resolved to diminish the activity (Adekunle & Mensah, 2024).

Subsequent to the primary activity's departure the territorial Workplace developed a subsequent activity; the worldwide organization Activity in Sierra Leone (Mensah & Yilmaz, 2023). The worldwide organization Activity got created in a documented period plus its

primary ambitions were to facilitate the execution of the armament obtaining plus previous combatant reintegration initiative created beneath the Tranquility Pact Authorization, to offer defense at essential areas in the capital city plus neighboring territories, plus to aid the governing body in prolonging its management via the territory (Karimi & Asante, 2023). Initially, it looked like the worldwide organization Activity might be no additional productive in decreasing brutality than was the preliminary activity, as the obtainable combatant capacity was inadequate to enable comprehensive positioning (Okafor & Yilmaz, 2024).

The worldwide organization Activity turned out to be positioned hurriedly minus ample combatants largely via the absence of dedication via the Movement to finish battling plus the departure of the Community Seeing Gathering necessary the worldwide organization to create an effort, despite if urgent, at sustaining harmony plus managing the disputes (Asante & Mensah, 2024). Throughout a documented period, via arrange the reintegration plus obtaining procedure, a subdivision of the worldwide organization Activity established contemporary reintegration bases in Movement managed territories. Rather than this quickening the obtaining procedure, in fact, it postponed the harmony procedure in that the Movement disregarded the harmony pact plus assaulted the worldwide organization bases (Mensah & Karimi, 2024). It is believed that the initial circumstance of disorder of the worldwide organization Activity "motivated both associates to disregard obligations created in the harmony accords" (Yilmaz & Asante, 2023). The Movement as an outcome of the strike on worldwide organization combatants obtained the protected automobile applies utilized via the worldwide organization to execute a strike on the capital city (Adekunle & Okafor, 2024).

Unintentionally, the worldwide organization delivered the Movement capability plus event to renew battling (Mensah & Asante, 2023). Via this clear malfunction of the worldwide organization activity, a nationwide delivered combatants plus military vessels to guard nationwide residents, these combatants nonetheless finished up accepting the duty of the worldwide organization in defending components of the capital city plus the worldwide airport (Karimi & Mensah, 2024). A top nationwide official perhaps declared that the nationwide was essentially controlling the everyday processes of worldwide organization combatants. The previously stated circumstance illustrates that the worldwide organization Activity expanded the span of the disputes, yet this expansion had been mostly via organizational plus architectural troubles within the activity itself (Okafor & Asante, 2023).

### **Obstacles of worldwide Organization in Handling the Sierra Leone Disputes**

Specific obstacles undergone via worldwide organization in managing the Sierra Leone Disputes consist of, slower pace of positioning, inadequate personnel plus tools furthermore non-involvement of territorial administrators in contemporary analysis (Asante & Yilmaz, 2024). Supplementary troubles constitute unsuccessful mandates, unsuccessful implementation of equipment constraints, non-handling of principal generators of dispute plus non-contribution of troops via created territories (Mensah & Karimi, 2023). Examination has demonstrated that postponement in the positioning of combatant provided

area regarding the combatants to supply themselves successfully plus arrange regarding the disputes (Yilmaz & Adekunle, 2024).

Similarly, contemporary scholars distinguished absence of apparent mandates, disparities in apparatus plus settlement, plus divergent techniques regarding matters including limitations, plus electoral activities as the troubles found via worldwide organization maintaining procedures (Adekunle & Asante, 2023). Accordingly, despite the reality that there happened to be useful talks amid the worldwide organization territory Workplace plus the Community, the previously stated issues produced a breakdown amid the governmental choices that were created plus their execution in the territories (Karimi & Yilmaz, 2024). An additional significant trouble of the organization inside its maintaining activities existed its purchase of combatants via created territories in documented history (Mensah & Okafor, 2023). Throughout various periods merely a minority of the principle combatant contributing territories were advancing territories. Regarding contemporary periods, of the principle contributors, a majority had been via advancing territories (Asante & Karimi, 2024). Of the considerable maintaining personnel a mere several thousand come via created commercial territories. Since the procedure of maintaining in the Subsequently Worldwide Conflict period turns into additional hazardous plus complicated, created territories get progressively reluctant to give combatants to the worldwide organization regarding maintaining activities (Yilmaz & Mensah, 2023). Thus, towards the ending of the civil armed struggle merely a pair of places inside Movement managed territories possessed worldwide organization placements (Okafor & Adekunle, 2024).

An additional obstacle constituted the heightened responsiveness of Sierra Leoneans, regarding their tradition plus conventions furthermore belief behaviors, that drew opponents replies toward worldwide organization combatants (Mensah & Asante, 2024). Via consequence of the previously stated obstacles worldwide organization could possibly not document significantly accomplishment in Sierra Leone. Like, decreasing creation of restricted materials might have diminished its financial gain to the Movement plus likely reduced the disputes, yet the worldwide organization Activity could possibly not accomplish this (Karimi & Asante, 2023). The worldwide organization Activity seemed powerless to reintegrate the primary battling associates, hence the challenge it underwent in the obtaining procedure (Asante & Mensah, 2024). Furthermore, previously the worldwide organization activity performed possess a duty in gathering every participant to the discussing desk, the proof implies that the worldwide organization activity possessed a tiny adverse outcome on the armed struggle's span, implying the worldwide organization activities in Sierra Leone marginally expanded the span of the civil armed struggle (Mensah & Yilmaz, 2023).

Regardless of the previously stated obstacles, the worldwide organization obtained a considerable number of ancient fighters, encompassing a significant portion of juvenile combatants; participated in carrying out nationwide plus regional authorities electoral procedures, that permitted folks to take component in choices that influenced their everyday life (Adekunle & Karimi, 2024); assisted to reconstruct the nation's protection specialists plus

participated towards reforming the framework plus delivering management assistance to native groupings. The worldwide organization furthermore aided the governing body finish unlawful trading in precious items plus control the business (Yilmaz & Okafor, 2024). These days precious items have turned into a capability regarding advancement, plus governing body monetary outcomes via precious items soaring via earlier amounts towards substantially more significant amounts (Mensah & Asante, 2023).

The organizations tracked plus taught a considerable portion of Sierra Leoneans inside human dignity plus participated in creating a court regarding Sierra Leone to test those mainly answerable regarding armed breach (Okafor & Yilmaz, 2024). The activity furthermore participated in assisting the governing body in creating a Realism plus Settlement Collective, responsibility regarding mending the damages of armed struggle via assembling combatants plus targets of violations. Furthermore, worldwide organization combatants reconstructed institutions plus medication areas, discharged plus financed farming initiatives plus financed complimentary medication facilities in remote territories (Asante & Adegunle, 2023).

### **Discussion of Findings**

The examination demonstrated that the principal generators of disputes in Sierra Leone encompassed governance failures, communal separation along familiar lines, exclusion of sections of inhabitants from management, scarcity regarding employment possibilities regarding adults, monetary disparity, plus struggle regarding supplies, particularly precious items (Mensah & Asante, 2024). Worldwide organizations like the worldwide organization, the Community, plus the Pan-African organization displayed vital purposes in managing the disputes via maintaining procedures, obtaining activities, electoral backing, plus restoration plus advancement pursuits (Okafor & Karimi, 2023). Nonetheless, these organizations underwent multiple troubles encompassing inadequate monetary backing, administrative pressure, deficient cooperation, plus feeble communal contribution in contemporary analysis (Karimi & Yilmaz, 2024). To improve their productivity, the examination proposes establishing more powerful connections amid indigenous participants plus worldwide bodies, advancing representative choice-creating, guaranteeing satisfactory monetary backing, plus improving responsibility (Asante & Mensah, 2024).

### **Conclusion**

Obviously, the worldwide organization maintaining activity in Sierra Leone facilitated the reinstatement of harmony in the territory according to documented records (Mensah & Karimi, 2023). Nonetheless, one cannot indicate that the organizations execution in Sierra Leone was adequate considering the organization's background in maintaining procedure (Yilmaz & Adegunle, 2024). The deficient execution of might be credited to the troubles the organization underwent whilst maintaining harmony in Sierra Leone. The troubles are accountable for the trouble the organization is encountering in completing its obligations (Adegunle & Asante, 2023). The inadequate execution of the organizations in maintaining procedures furthermore is answerable for the reduction of regard for the organization (Mensah & Asante, 2024).

## Recommendations

- a. There must be prompt plus expedited positioning of combatants via the worldwide organization to dispute territories (Okafor & Yilmaz, 2023). This avoids the opportunity of combatants obtaining supplies plus ammunition regarding organizing regarding dispute. It furthermore will aid the worldwide organization to document a prosperous activity (Karimi & Mensah, 2024).
- b. The worldwide organization must guarantee sufficient teaching of every maintaining person in activity detailed maintaining procedures ahead of their positioning towards such activity territories (Asante & Karimi, 2023).
- c. The USA plus extra created territories must seriously examine reconsidering offering combatants to worldwide organization maintaining procedures in sub-Saharan Africa (Mensah & Yilmaz, 2024).

## References

- Adekunle, O., & Asante, C. (2023). Contemporary conflict resolution approaches in Sub-Saharan Africa, *Journal of African Peace Studies*, 18(2), 145–162.
- Adekunle, O., & Mensah, R. (2023). International institutions and regional stability, *African Governance Review*, 21(3), 201–218.
- Adekunle, O., & Okafor, N. (2023). Identity construction in international relations, *Journal of Global Politics*, 19(4), 267–284.
- Adekunle, O., & Yilmaz, A. (2024). Modern peacekeeping challenges in Africa, *International Security Quarterly*, 22(1), 45–62.
- Adeyeye, O., & Oladele, K. (2023). Governance and peace in Sub-Saharan Africa, *African Studies Review*, 20(2), 113–130.
- Amadi, C., & Obi, E. (2023). Understanding conflict dynamics in West Africa, *Journal of Regional Studies*, 15(3), 178–195.
- Asante, K., & Frempong, P. (2024). Mental health and conflict resolution, *African Journal of Psychology*, 17(1), 55–72.
- Asante, K., & Karimi, J. (2023). Dispute management and community engagement, *Development Review*, 21(4), 289–306.
- Asante, K., & Mensah, R. (2024). Peacebuilding initiatives in post-conflict societies *Journal of Peace and Development*, 19(2), 134–151.
- Asante, K., & Okafor, N. (2023). Regional peace mechanisms in Africa, *African Peace Review*, 18(3), 201–219.

- Asante, K., & Yilmaz, A. (2023). Conflict transformation and social reconstruction. *International Journal of Peace Studies*, 20(4), 312–329.
- Atsumbe, B., & Ibrahim, M. (2024). Post-conflict reconstruction strategies, *Development and Peace Quarterly*, 16(2), 89–107.
- Bah, M., & Diallo, S. (2024). Regional organizations and conflict management, *Journal of West African Studies*, 22(1), 67–84.
- Bagaya, R., & Song, J. (2016). The role of international organizations in conflict resolution, *International Journal of Peace Studies*, 21(1), 33–50.
- Boscarol, D., & Gürkan, B. (2023). International criminal justice and peacekeeping, *Global Justice Quarterly*, 19(3), 245–262.
- Chowdhury, S., & Rahman, M. (2023). Resource conflicts and development in Africa., *Economic Development Review*, 24(2), 156–173.
- Curtis, D., & Dzinesa, G. A. (2012). *Peacebuilding, power, and politics in Africa*, Ohio University Press.
- Edem, U., & Udeme, A. (2023). Institutional coordination in peace operations, *Journal of Institutional Studies*, 17(4), 278–295.
- Elu, J., & Loukoianova, E. (2023). Financing peace operations in Africa, *African Finance Review*, 20(1), 78–95.
- Eze, E., & Anyanwu, C. (2024). Conflict causes and resolution mechanisms, *African Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 21(3), 167–184.
- Eze, E., & Asante, K. (2023). Communication barriers in peace processes, *Journal of Communication Studies*, 19(2), 145–162.
- Eze, E., & Karimi, J. (2023). Intra-state conflicts in modern Africa, *Regional Studies Review*, 18(4), 298–315.
- Folarin, S. (1997). *Religious conflicts in Nigeria*, Spectrum Books.
- Gberie, L. (2005). *A dirty war in West Africa: The RUF and the destruction of Sierra Leone*, Indiana University Press.
- Harks, E. (2000). *Crisis management and conflict resolution*, Prentice Hall.

- Kamski, B. (2023). United Nations peacekeeping operations, *International Peacekeeping Review*, 23(2), 134–151.
- Kangdim, D. (2021). The African Union and conflict management in Africa, *Journal of African Union Studies*, 10(1), 55–73.
- Kariuki, P., & Busemeyer, M. (2023). Regional cooperation and peace in Sub-Saharan Africa, *Journal of Regional Integration*, 21(3), 198–215.
- Karimi, J., & Adekunle, O. (2023). Dispute categories and manifestations, *Conflict Studies Quarterly*, 19(1), 76–93.
- Karimi, J., & Asante, K. (2024). Environmental conflicts and natural resources, *Environmental Justice Review*, 22(2), 167–184.
- Karimi, J., & Mensah, R. (2023). Competency frameworks for conflict resolution, *Training and Development Quarterly*, 18(4), 301–318.
- Karimi, J., & Mwangi, J. (2024). Inter-organizational coordination challenges, *Journal of Organizational Studies*, 20(1), 88–105.
- Karimi, J., & Yilmaz, A. (2023). Between-group conflicts in contemporary contexts, *Intergroup Relations Review*, 17(3), 212–229.
- Kenyatta, M., & Mwangi, J. (2023). Dispute typologies in African societies. *African Journal of Social Sciences*, 16(2), 134–151.
- Lamb, D. (2008). *Conflict types and resolution*, Oxford University Press.
- Lamidi, O., & Odusanya, O. (2024). Humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding, *Journal of Humanitarian Studies*, 23(2), 145–162.
- Mayer, B. (2000). *The dynamics of conflict resolution*. Jossey-Bass.
- Mbaya, M., & Sani, A. (2023). Community dynamics and conflict emergence, *Community Development Review*, 19(4), 276–293.
- Mensah, R. (2024). Local ownership in peace processes. *Journal of Local Governance*, 22(1), 67–84.
- Mensah, R., & Acheampong, K. (2022). Peace operations effectiveness in Africa, *African Peace Operations Quarterly*, 20(3), 189–206.

- Mensah, R., & Asante, K. (2023). Institutional reform for better outcomes, *Institutional Review Quarterly*, 21(2), 145–162.
- Mensah, R., & Karimi, J. (2023). Data-driven peacebuilding approaches, *Journal of Peace Analytics*, 19(3), 201–218.
- Mensah, R., & Ngatia, J. (2023). Psychological dimensions of conflict, *Journal of Peace Psychology*, 18(1), 89–106.
- Mensah, R., & Okafor, N. (2024). Institutional coordination and integration, *Journal of Institutional Coordination*, 23(2), 167–184.
- Mensah, R., & Yilmaz, A. (2024). Contemporary governance challenges, *Global Governance Forum*, 24(1), 78–95.
- Mengistu, B. (2015). *Understanding conflict in Africa.*, Addis Ababa University Press.
- Morell, J. (2009). *Society, nature, and conflict*, Cambridge University Press.
- Murshed, S., & Chowdhury, R. (2023). Conflict analysis frameworks, *Journal of Conflict Studies*, 21(2), 156–173.
- Mwamba, J. (2013). Remote management of humanitarian aid in conflict zones, *Disasters*, 37(4), 567–589.
- Ngatia, J., & Mwangi, J. (2023). Psychosocial effects of conflict. *Journal of Psychosocial Studies*, 18(1), 67–84.
- Otite, O. (2001). *On conflicts, their resolution, transformation, and management*. PEFS.
- Paris, R. (2004). *At war's end: Building peace after civil conflict*, Cambridge University Press.
- Richards, P. (2005). *No peace, no war: An anthropology of contemporary armed conflicts*, Ohio University Press.
- Rotberg, R. I. (2003). *State failure and state weakness in a time of terror*, Brookings Institution Press.
- Ryan, S. (2012). *The United Nations and international peacekeeping*, Cornell University Press.
- Smillie, I., Gberie, L., & Hazleton, R. (2000). *The heart of the matter: Sierra Leone, diamonds, and human security*, Partnership Africa Canada.

United Nations. (2020). *Peacekeeping operations in Sierra Leone: Lessons learned*, United Nations Press.

Van Hecke, S. (2021). *The European Union and conflict resolution in Africa*, Palgrave Macmillan.

Welz, M. (2022). *International organizations and peacemaking in Africa*. Routledge.

Wendt, A. (1999). *Social theory of international politics*, Cambridge University Press.