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United Nations Role in Conflict Resolution Process: Case Study in Sierra Leone 1991-2002

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Abstract

The phenomenon of international conflict that occurred after the Cold War opens the United Nations' opportunity to play a more significant role in maintaining international peace and security. UN peacekeeping operations are one form of response to the challenges that arise at this time. This operation is a multidimensional operation that includes peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding activities. The complexity of the conflict in Sierra Leone, West Africa, in the early 90s was caused by poor governance and illegal exploitation of diamonds, resulting in large numbers of civilian casualties and various other problems, such as rising poverty and unemployment increasing numbers of refugees. Given the Sierra Leonean government's powerlessness in resolving the conflict, the UN, about international organizations, intervened in restoring and achieving peace. In this article, the author tries to analyze the role of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone to resolve Sierra Leone's internal conflicts in 1994-2005, with activities as a mediator for the warring parties and sending peacekeeping forces in the country. This paper is based on the author's experience as a Military Observer at Unamsil and literature studies. The U.N./Unamsil played a significant role in resolving the conflict there. This needs to be known and informed to the general public and the military to understand the United Nations' role better.

Keywords: Role, Conflict Resolution, Process. UN Mission, Sierra Leone

1. Introduction

1.1 Introduce the Problem

Today's peace and security issue tends to be increasingly complex. The conflict is no longer only between countries in the East vs. West or Communist vs. Capitalist paradigm but tends to be internal or inter-communal. The role of the United Nations, especially the UN Security Council in the 21st century, has not been able to resolve conflicts between countries (interstate) entirely or within countries (intrastate)(Gill, 2011). The UN's role still revolves around resolving disputes between countries, the economy, poverty, the environment, drugs,

human rights violations, etc. UN restructuring demands by most countries in the world have yet to be realized, so the UN's role shortly is unlikely to change.

This article is entitled "The Role of the United Nations in the Conflict Resolution Process: A Case Study in Sierra Leone 1991-2002" (Peters, 2013). It is essential to write this point to illustrate the UN's role and a real-life example that occurred in Sierra Leone. A country in West Africa that has experienced civil war and caused many victims. The things that cause the conflict will be discussed in this paper. The author's experience is part of Unamsil, and the literature study will complement this paper (Bernath & Nyce, 2004). The United Nations' role in resolving complex conflict problems in a country is crucial.

2. Method

The research method used is descriptive qualitative with a pragmatic approach; the data used is in literature studies plus the author's experience as a Military Observer at Unamsil in 2002-2003.

3. Results

3.1 Sierra Leone background

Sierra Leone is a country prosperous with diamonds. The Republic of Sierra Leone is a country in West Africa, precisely on the Atlantic Ocean coast. Guinea borders the country to the north, Liberia to the Southeast, and the Atlantic Ocean to the southwest. Sierra Leone is located on the southwest coast of West Africa, situated primarily between latitudes 7° and 10° N (a small area to the south of 7°), and longitudes of 10° and 14° W. Guinea bordered to the North and East, Liberia to the Southeast, and the Atlantic Ocean to the West and Southwest.

Sierra Leone has a total area of 71,740 km² (27,699 mi²), divided into 71,620 km² (27,653 mi²) of land and 120 km² (46 mi²) of water. The country has four distinct geographic areas. The climate is tropical, with two seasons that define the agricultural cycle: the rainy season from May to November, and the dry season from December to May, which covers Harmattan, when cool, dry winds blow from the Sahara Desert, and at night the temperature can be as low as 16° C (60.8° F). The average temperature is 26°C (78.8° F) and varies from about 26 to 36° C (78.8 to 96.8°F) throughout the year (Peters, 2013).

3.2 Sierra Leone conflict

There was an internal conflict between Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebels and Sierra Leone's government for 11 years. (1991 to 2002). The armed conflict killed 75,000 Sierra Leonean civilians and displaced 500,000 people.

Definition of Internal Conflict. Conflict is a relationship between two or more parties (individuals or groups) who have, or feel they own, incompatible goals. Conflict is an inevitable fact of life. Conflicts occur when community goals are not in line as they should be, and conflicts are often resolved through violence (Boulton, 2011).

According to functionalists, conflict occurs because of complex changes in social institutions that cannot provide for society's basic needs (Axtmann, Wall, & Lipset, 1987). When two or more groups involved in a conflict face each other and then make contact with each other which is threatening, hurting, destroying, and controlling each other, this situation is known as armed conflict. Examination of armed conflict concerning the "inter-state system" approach can be classified; some can be recognized as inter-state conflict and intra-state conflict and conflicts that are a combination of the two. Intra-state conflict can be defined as a conflict that occurs within the territory of a country. Usually, this conflict manifests in two forms.

3.2.1 The conflict between the government power and the forces that enforce their desire for autonomy or what are often known as separatist groups.

3.2.2 Conflicts relating to the composition and form of government, which usually involve civilian groups. This conflict usually refers to ethnic group lines, language, religion, culture. If these conflicts overlap and eventually transcend national borders, this conflict will likely turn into a confrontation between countries (Sudira, 2017).

The post-Cold War was marked by the increasing number of civil wars and armed conflicts within countries which threatened international peace and security and caused tremendous human suffering. Internal conflict seems more destructive, irrational, and uncontrollable (Ikenberry & Regan, 2000; "The World; The Century of Refugees Ends. And Continues. - The New York Times," n.d.):

3.2.3 The absence of a legitimate/official, authoritative institution in the State can pressure warring groups to stop their destructive actions, especially if the government in that country is also part of it.

3.2.4 The conflict will be more protracted if the motivation for humanitarian intervention is infiltrated by opportunistic interests even though there are difficulties for external parties to directly intervene in humanitarian areas of conflict on the grounds of state sovereignty.

In general, four factors were identified that could influence violence in internal conflicts, namely, structure, politics, social / economy, and culture (James, 1997). These four factors can be the leading causes (underlying causes) and the causes (proximate causes).

3.3 Sierra Leone's Internal Conflict

In 1930, a large diamond deposit was discovered in the eastern part of the Kono District. This diamond then became the largest export commodity in Sierra Leone, after palm oil. Around 1951-1961 there was a change of power in Sierra Leone, where the colonial government also gave its government seat to several Sierra Leonean citizens. This can be seen in the election of several Sierra Leonean citizens to become ministers in 1953. This ministry is responsible for regulating domestic government, except for matters of foreign relations and defense. In the church's composition, Sir Milton Mharga was one of the Sierra Leonean citizens who served as Chief Minister.

Sierra Leone gained independence from the British colonial government in 1961. Since then, Sierra Leone has continued to inherit the parliamentary government system, with Milton Mharga, the Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) leader, appointed as President. In 1964 Milton Mharga died and was replaced by his younger brother Sir Albert Mharga, who led the government from 1964 to 1967.

In the 1967 elections, the Governor-General of Sierra Leone appointed Siaka Stevens, the All People's Congress (APC) party leader, as Sierra Leone's next President. During his reign in Sierra Leone, there was a gap between the Creole ethnic group in Freetown that dominated the political and economic sector at the beginning of the 150-year Colonial period, and other groups with a higher population level were less developed.

The deteriorating domestic conditions in Sierra Leone eventually led Stevens to retire in 1985, and he appointed Major General Joseph Saidu Momoh to be his successor. During Momoh's reign, there was a tendency for the number of unemployed to rise to trigger violence and crime.

Two opposition parties exploited this weak leadership:

3.3.1 Corporal Foday Sankoh led the rebellion through the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and was supported by the National People Front (NPFL) rebel forces in Liberia. The RUF is a rebel group originating from a rebellion spillover in neighboring Liberia. In 1987, an attempted coup against Momoh's rule marked the

beginning of his downfall. This was supported by the vindictive attitude of Charles Taylor, Liberian warlords/warlords (became President in 1997), due to Taylor's refusal to operate in the East of Sierra Leone with the lure of money by Momoh. On March 23, 1991, the RUF attacked eastern Sierra Leone from Liberia. It was at this time that the internal conflict in Sierra Leone began. The RUF aims to carry out this rebellious action to end the APC regime rule, which has lasted for more than 24 years in Sierra Leone.

3.3.2 Captain Valentine Strasser, who led a group of soldiers, staged a military coup. In 1992, Strasser succeeded in overthrowing the Momoh government and then ruling the country through a new governing body, The National Provisional Ruling Council (NPRC). During his reign, Strasser hired EO (Executive Outcomes), a mercenary security company from South Africa, to help Sierra Leone government troops fight against the RUF. However, Sankoh and the RUF continued to fight against the new Strasser military government. In 1996 there was a multiparty general election which was won by Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, who was the leader of the Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP), who later became the next President of Sierra Leone. During his reign, President Kabbah signed the Abidjan Peace Accord with the RUF at the end of November 1996.

3.4 The root of the Conflict Problem

3.4.1 Bad Governance Factors

In general, the root causes of the internal war in Sierra Leone have been experienced since the beginning of the country's formation. Domestic conditions that can ultimately lead a nation to internal conflict generally lie in a fundamental problem that has been going on for quite a long time. Several factors, namely mainly cause the whole situation in the case of internal war in Sierra Leone:

3.4.1.1 Political and economic fields. Therefore, efforts to create peace in Sierra Leone must solve the fundamental problems in that country.

3.4.1.2 Historical inheritance from the government. Apart from the aforementioned fundamental problem factors, another factor that triggers Sierra Leone's internal conflict is the government's historical legacy. Both directly and indirectly, this historical legacy also shapes the political and economic structure.

3.4.1.3 The slave trade. The protracted internal conflict in Sierra Leone is closely related to this country's history, a former British colony. The British government's motive for establishing a colony in Sierra Leone was for its economic interests. Since 1750, most of the African continent's indigenous peoples had been the primary commodity of the slave trade by the colonial government. When slavery began to be abolished in 1787, and Sierra Leone served as a shelter for freed slaves, the British colonial government played a role in the country's newly formed government structure.

3.4.1.4 Characteristics of governance. After granting independence from the British government in Sierra Leone's case, the government's characteristics have a similar pattern. First, in the political sphere, all the leading governments in Sierra Leone have been identical in running the country. For example, the centralization of power in certain political groups, SLPP or APC, generally has a sentiment between ethnic groups. However, overall, this centralization still focuses based on classification based on political parties.

3.4.2 The Diamond Factor

Problems in the diamond sector have either directly or indirectly tainted the conflict in Sierra Leone.

3.4.2.1 Diamonds are an incentive for violence. This was practiced by both the RUF and government soldiers. Both of these groups show an interest in illegal diamond mining. Regular battles in these internal conflicts are rare, but the actions that occur are often located in diamonds' vicinity. Thousands of civilians have been driven away and driven from the diamond-rich region by RUF rebels.

3.4.2.2 Diamonds have helped in terms of financing violent action. The RUF group has used diamonds to buy weaponry, both from government soldiers and outside the country. Several diamond traders who also benefited from the violence also helped finance the RUF rebellion. Third, diamonds have also helped exacerbate the conflict because it has caused frustration with the imbalanced profits from diamond mining.

3.5 Actors involved in the Sierra Leone Internal Conflict

3.5.1 Revolutionary United Front (RUF) Rebel Group Revolutionary United Front (RUF) started a rebellion against the central government in Freetown, Sierra Leone's capital, by attacking the Sierra Leone region bordering Liberia in March 1991. Revolutionary United Front (RUF) was formed in the 1980s by members of an activity group that attempted to overthrow the All People Congress (APC) regime. The regime was in power from 1968, under the constitution of a one-party state since 1978. The members of this group come from Sierra Leoneans themselves. Most of them are young people who the government has neglected. Some are accustomed to the criminal culture in Freetown. Some come from areas where the mining industry is located, and some college students have become radicalized due to Sierra Leone conditions. Corporal Foday Sankoh, a former military member who was jailed for seven years for his involvement in the 1971 coup attempt against Siaka Stevens' government, led the rebel group RUF.

3.5.2 Neighboring countries; Liberia. Other countries in one region often become passive victims due to the over-flow of problems from other countries' conflict areas. Still, it does not rule out, and it is not uncommon that neighboring countries are actively involved in contributing to conflict escalation and regional instability through opportunistic interventions.

3.6 Impact of Conflict

There are many reasons why internal conflicts have implications for security and peace at the regional and international levels. Most journalists and policymakers argue simplistically and mechanically. Simplistic because it sees the problem from one direction only, in which areas currently in conflict will have humanitarian, political, and military/security impacts and make neighboring countries passive victims.

Mechanistic because it blames the conflict as something that develops out of control, rather than, for example, on the decisions and most profound of the actors/parties involved and their government.

3.6.1 The phenomenon of Internally Dis-placed Persons (IDPs). Internal displacement has been a character of forced migration since before World War II. Hitler and Stalin are known to be behind the forced displacement of millions of residents before World War II. The war itself has resulted in more and more people seeking refuge within the borders of their country.

The movement of large numbers of people is one of the main characteristics of the humanitarian crisis in Sierra Leone. At the height of the fighting, more than 3,000 communities suffered destruction. About 75,000 refugees have been repatriated back to Sierra Leone by UNHCR. About 50,000 others still occupy Guinea camps and the regions of Ghana, Ivory Coast, and The Gambia. The increasing number of refugees led to efforts to relocate these refugees to safer areas.

The number of IDPs in Sierra Leone is estimated at more than 400,000, of which 170,000 occupy 18 official IDP camps and thousands more occupy the Port Loko and Tonkolili districts with residents. OCHA's report said that the refugees who settled areas with residents did not receive enough humanitarian assistance.

3.6.2 Violation of Human Rights (HAM). Another result of this internal conflict in Sierra Leone was human rights violations against civilians, which reached a very high number. Approximately 5000 civilians were killed, including members of the government and journalists, and children were kidnapped, where they were then trained to become child soldiers(Denov, 2010).

In the development of the RUF rebels, there is a group of insurgents; former SLA / AFRC and former SLA-defectors (splinter), the "West Side Boys" group. This group has committed acts of violence on a broad scale, including murder, kidnapping, mutilation, and rape. They kidnapped civilians, missionaries, security officers from NGOs, and UN personnel. Apart from that, they also carried out attacks on humanitarian aid convoys and looting of security supplies. Even though both parties had signed the Lome Agreement at that time, the practice

of violence continued. Even refugee camps located in border areas are often the target of war by the RUF group or government troops.

The United Nations estimates the number of individuals kidnapped by rebel groups during the 1991-1999 periods at 20,000. Meanwhile, UN members and humanitarian aid officers' kidnapping was carried out to take them as hostages to the RUF.

On the other hand, although rebel groups committed most human rights violations, the government also carried out similar violent practices. The Sierra Leonean government and ECOMOG have reportedly carried out extrajudicial executions of suspected rebel groups and their allies. This was especially true when the RUF / AFRC was successfully forced to withdraw from Freetown and then adopted guerrilla tactics. At that time, the government had difficulty identifying the RUF / AFRC among civil society. Hence, the government often carried out executions of civilians who were considered members of the RUF / AFRC. The Sierra Leone Army (SLA) also reported human rights violations connected with the training and reorganization in 2000. It was even said that the SLA had recruited child soldiers to face the child army division of the RUF.

According to Amnesty International, in May 2000, about 25 percent of the combat troops fighting government troops near the Masiaka area were estimated to be under 18 years of age. Some of them were as young as 7.

The UN began to intervene in November 1994 to negotiate between the Sierra Leonean government and the RUF.

One of the main goals of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security. Since its founding, the UN has frequently been asked to prevent conflicts from escalating into warfare, persuade the parties to use conference tables instead of arms force, or restore peace when conflict erupts. Over the decades, the United Nations has helped end several competitions, often through the Security Council's actions (the main organ in tackling international peace and security).

The involvement of the United Nations in resolving internal conflicts in Sierra Leone began in November 1994. It started with a request from the President of Sierra Leone in a letter to the United Nations Secretary-General to facilitate negotiations between the Sierra Leone government and the RUF. In December 1994, the United Nations then launched an exploratory mission to analyze the conflict.

Based on the report from the exploratory mission team, it can be said that the country has suffered a lot of damage in various ways as a result of the conflict that has been running for three years. Be it politically, economically, socially, morally, and structurally; Sierra Leone has experienced a setback. One of the factors that triggered the conflict was diamonds. This is evident in the actions taken by both the RUF and government soldiers, where diamonds have helped the RUF in terms of financing their acts of violence. The RUF uses diamonds to buy weapons, both from government troops and from abroad.

The weak and lousy governance factor also exacerbates Sierra Leone's situation where the existing government cannot run a good government. Sierra Leone has become collapse and weak against protracted insurgency attacks.

The UN collaborates with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) so that negotiations and formulation of solutions can be realized. The UN has installed several peacekeepers and also conducts preventive disarmament.

Furthermore, the United Nations issued the following resolutions:

3.6.2.1 S / RES / 1270 (1999) October 22, 1999, Termination of the Mandate of UNOMSIL and the mission was continued with the establishment of UNAMSIL.

3.6.2.2 S / RES / 1260 (1999) August 20, 1999, Welcoming the signing of the Lome Peace Agreement and agreeing to expand the substance of UNOMSIL.

3.6.2.3 S / RES / 1245 (1999) June 11, 1999, Extending the mandate of UNOMSIL to December 13, 1999.

3.6.2.4 S / RES / 1231 (1999) March 11, 1999, Extends the mandate of UNOMSIL to June 13, 1999, and welcomes the good intentions of the UN Secretary-General to re-inaugurate UNOMSIL in Freetown as soon as possible.

3.6.2.5 S / RES / 1220 (1999) January 12, 1999, Extends the mandate of UNOMSIL to March 13, 1999, and keeps the UN Secretary General's proposal to reduce the number of military observers from UNOMSIL.

3.6.2.6 S / RES / 1181 (1998) Establish UNOMSIL for an initial period of six months

These resolutions show that in handling internal conflict cases in Sierra Leone, the UN is not only at the diplomacy and negotiation stage, but the UN also sends UNOMSIL peacekeepers to ease conflict tensions carried out by the RUF (Olonisakin, 2015). In carrying out its mission, UNOMSIL underwent three mandate extensions until finally, on October 22, 1999, UNOMSIL's mandate was terminated, followed by a new UN peacekeeping mission UNAMSIL.

UNAMSIL has the mandate to carry out the following tasks:

3.6.2.7 Cooperate with the Government of Sierra Leone and other parties related to the Peace Agreement in the implementation/implementation of the Peace Agreement.

3.6.2.8 Assist the Government of Sierra Leone in implementing the disarmament, demobilization/dispersal of troops, and reintegration plans.

3.6.2.9 Ensuring security/security and freedom to conduct operations for UN personnel.

3.6.2.10 Observe and supervise the parties involved in the agreement to carry out a ceasefire following the ceasefire agreement made on May 18, 1999.

3.6.2.11 Encourage the parties to build a mutual trust mechanism to create a trust-building agency and support their planning.

3.6.2.12 Facilitate and facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance.

3.6.2.13 Provide support for operations carried out by UN civilian officials, including the Special Envoy from the UN Secretary-General and his staff and human rights personnel and civil affairs personnel from the United Nations.

3.6.2.14 Providing assistance and support to hold elections following the constitution that will apply in Sierra Leone.

Following Security Council resolution 1289 (2000) of February 7, 2000, the mandate of UNAMSIL was subsequently revised to involve the following tasks (undertaken under Chapter VII of the UN Charter):

3.6.2.15 Providing security/security guarantees at critical locations and Government buildings, particularly in Freetown, important intersection points, and major airports, including Lungi airport.

3.6.2.16 Facilitating the local community by providing necessities and humanitarian assistance along the designated roads.

3.6.2.17 Provide security/security guarantees at all locations for disarmament, demobilization/dispersal of troops, and reintegration programs.

3.6.2.18 Assist and coordinate with law enforcement officials in Sierra Leone in the discharge of obligations.

3.6.2.19 Safeguarding and securing weapons, ammunition, and other military equipment collected from ex-combatants would later be sold or even destroyed.

UNAMSIL has a mandate that is not much different from UNOMSIL because UNAMSIL only continues the proclamation of UNOMSIL. However, the UN Security Council also mandated UNAMSIL to take actions deemed necessary to fulfill these additional tasks and stated that UNAMSIL, despite its previous mandate, was allowed to take steps that were considered essential to ensure the security situation and freedom of its personnel. To operate and to be able to seek and provide protection to civilians from the threat of war and physical violence, and to bring them to become the responsibility of the Government of Sierra Leone. This is done considering Sierra Leone's security situation is still prone to conflict.

UNAMSIL's strength was around 17,500 military personnel, including 260 military observers (S / RES / 1346) and 170 police personnel. (S / RES / 1436). Countries contributing to the contribution of personnel to military forces for UNAMSIL include Bangladesh, Bolivia, China, Croatia, Egypt, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sweden, Tanzania, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, and Zambia. Meanwhile, countries that have contributed personnel to the police force for UNAMSIL include Australia, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Canada, Gambia, Ghana, India, Jordan, Kenya Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway. Pakistan, Russia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

UNAMSIL can be said to be one of the successful peace models and the types of UN peacekeeping that have received attention. Following its mandate, the mission plays a role in disarming thousands of former rebels in cooperation with the regional organization's forces, ECOMOG.

The formation of UNAMSIL, primarily to assist parties related to the Lome Peace Agreement to implement the agreed agreement and assist in disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration / DDR). The DDR program in Sierra Leone is implemented in three stages. The first phase lasted from September to December 1998. The second stage was from July 1999 to May 2000. The third stage was from May 2001 to May 2002. By the end of the second phase, namely in May 2000, UNAMSIL had collected 12,695 weapons and 253,535 ammo. However, the large number of disarmament carried out by UNAMSIL was not destroyed because President Kabbah argued that he would use the weapons as equipment for the Sierra Leone Military and police (SLA and SLP).

Based on the explanation above, UNAMSIL has carried out all the UN Security Council's tasks. Its role in the field UNAMSIL also helps volunteers return more than half a million war victims and internally displaced persons. This allowed Sierra Leone's government to restore its power, which was also supported by holding general elections in January 2002, social services in locations that rebel groups previously controlled. Also, this mission has trained around 1000 police officers and constructed/reconstructed a large number of police stations. This mission is working with agencies from the United Nations to form a project that aims to provide jobs for the thousands of unemployed people consisting of youth, ex-combatants, and providing public services to local communities. UNAMSIL forces also reconstructed schools and clinics, established and funded agricultural projects, and sponsored free health clinics.

When UNAMSIL did these things, Sierra Leone still faced many challenges, such as; the fact is that the country is still very vulnerable, and it is necessary to take concrete steps to find the root causes of the conflict and promote a culture of respect for human rights. The economy of Sierra Leone is still very much dependent on financial aid. Inequality of income from diamond mining, there are still many frauds perpetrated by the private sector. The UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) was the largest of 15 UN operations in the past five years (1997-2002), with 16,654 military personnel at the end of September, including 839 Zambian troops. The availability of data on the deaths of six people from UNAMSIL forces on January 8, 2002, brings a total of 65 people to the end that UNAMSIL has suffered since the program was launched in October 1999, and 38 Zambian soldiers who died on UN duty. Of those who died in Sierra Leone, 26 people were killed in accidents, 24 from illness, eight from conflict, and seven from other causes. The United Nations' achievements in terms of peacekeeping assistance, humanitarian assistance, and the recovery process have been quite successful so far. This was then followed by the formation of UNIOSIL (United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone), which is the center of activities related to the role of Peacebuilding where all UN elements such as agencies, donations, and programs work together for the realization of quality improvement. Life of Sierra Leone people through development in all life areas (economic, social, and infrastructure), development of a democratic and transparent government, security assurance, etc.

The success of the UN peacekeeping operation in Sierra Leone, among others, was influenced by the support provided by member countries that were contributors to the troops. In UN peacekeeping operations at UNAMSIL, there are around 30 member countries who are contributors.

4. Conclusions, recommendations, and limitation

From the above discussion, it can be concluded that the UN's role is still relevant and necessary. The success of the United Nations in several missions that have been carried out in several countries provides evidence that the problems that occur in those countries can be resolved. Indonesia's UN mission's participation offers considerable benefits for the State and personnel, thereby increasing insight and experience. It needs to be appropriately prepared and trained for the personnel to be sent to join the UN mission.

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