

FEDERALISM AND PEACE BUILDING IN BENADIR STATE, SOMALIA

A Thesis

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Master of Public Administration and management

By:

ABDIHAMID HASSAN WEHLIE

Reg No: MPA/32823/102/DF

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DECLARATION A

"This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a Degree or any other academic award in any University or Institution of Learning".

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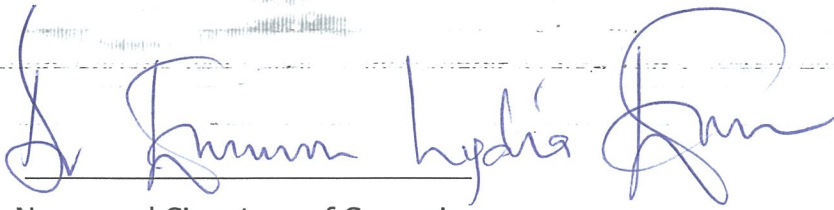
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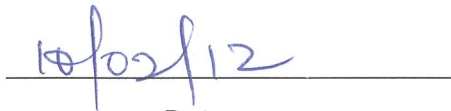
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"I confirm that the work reported in this thesis report was carried out by the candidate under my supervision".



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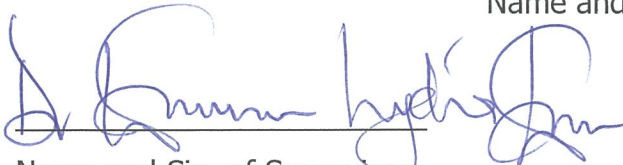


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APPROVAL SHEET

"This thesis entitled **Federalism and Peace Building in Benadir State, Somalia** presented by **ABDIHAMID HASSAN WEHLIE** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of master of Public Administration and Management has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with the grade of PASSED.

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Grade: _____

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Name and Sig of DVC, SPGSR

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my father HASSAN WEHLIE, my mother SHARIFO MUDE and to my sisters and brothers, to my supervisor Dr. Lydia Emuron

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I thank Allah for guiding me and giving me the ability, the knowledge and the wealth to write this thesis. Nonetheless this thesis was written by the help and the contribution of many people and I wish to put across my truthful appreciation of them for their magnificent help.

I thank my parents for their guidance and for shaping me into the person I am today May Allah give them his mercy. Special grateful thank goes to my beloved mother Sharifo for her instrumental working with me since i was in learning.

Special gratitude to those who helped me to collect the data and carry out this study, I also appreciate my friends, and colleagues who shared every attractive and unexpected time. Specially Abdirahim Abdiaziz adam, Hamdi Ahmed Hassan, Abukar Sayid Ali Abukar, Abdiwali Mohamud Warsame, Ahmed Yusuf, Emara, Abdikarin muhiemid, Ahmed Ali Sultan, Mohamed Abdisatar Abdisalan, and my beloved sister Fartun Ahmed to their effort and time they assist me to finish this study. I also profoundly thank my coworkers in SIMAD University.

I beg my Almighty Allah to guide them the correct path and give them his mercy.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CVI Content validity index

KIU Kampala international University

MPA Master of Public Administration

SPSS Statistical Package for Social Sciences

ABSTRACT

This study was set out to determine the relationship between federalism and peace building in Benadir State.

The objectives of the study were to determine the relationship between federalization and peace building in Banadir state, Somalia. To examine the type of federalization adopted in Banadir state, Somalia. And to determine the mode of federalization which can enhance peace building in Banadir state, Somalia.

In the scope of the study, this study examined the data between 2005 to 2010, in terms of geographical Scope, the study was carried out in Banadir state, the capital city of Somalia.

The study employed a correlation design to identify the interrelationship between federalism and peace building in Benadir State, Somalia. Sample Size the study consisted of 80 participants of civil society, government members, and civil servants. All are most important sources regarding of their position, experience and qualifications. The study employed both purposive sampling technique and stratified sampling technique. Questionnaire tool was administered to collect quantitative data from the selected respondents, besides greater convenience in the context of time, stability, uniformity and consistency.

The finding of the research indicates that there is positive relationship between federalism and peace building in Benadir State.

The study recommends that unitary government is best in Benadir State because resource allocation is the responsibility by the national government this mitigates conflicts based on utilization of the resource as well as territory conflicts, and also it's less cost to adopt compared to federalism.

CHAPTER ONE

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Background of the study

The process of democratization and the quest for peace in Africa has been marred by the proliferation of internal conflicts. Most of these conflicts have centered on the role, structure, and policies of the state. The failure of African leadership to accommodate ethnic differences has produced a variety of identity conflicts such as Rwanda's ghastly genocide, Liberia's implosion, and Somali's civil war that has already claimed millions of lives and displaced cosmic portions of the population.

Federalism can be a useful means of conflict resolution that provides a viable power balance between majority and non-majorities, groups and individual citizens. Federations may foster peace, in the sense of preventing wars and preventing fears of war. In several ways, Federalism and power-sharing are often seen as choice institutions to resolve societal and ethnic conflicts (Agnew & John, 1995).

Several of the early contributors to federalist thought explored the rationale and weaknesses of centralized states as they emerged and developed in the 17th and 18th century. Althusius (1557–1630) is often regarded as the father of modern federalist thought. He argued in *Politica Methodice Digesta* (Althusius,1603) for autonomy of his city Emden, both

against its Lutheran provincial Lord and against the Catholic Emperor. Althusius was strongly influenced by French Huguenots and Calvinism. As a permanent minority in several states, Calvinists developed a doctrine of resistance as the right and duty of "natural leaders" to resist tyranny.

Recent philosophical discussions concerning federalism have addressed several issues, including centrally the reasons for federalism, and attention to the sources of stability and instability; the legitimate division of power between member unit and center; distributive justice, challenges to receive democratic theory, and concerns about the politics of recognition (Chapman,1993).

It is a political system that binds a group of states into a larger, no centralized, superior state while allowing them to maintain their own political identities. Certain characteristics and principles are common to all successful federal systems: a written constitution or basic law stipulating the distribution of powers; diffusion of power among the constituent elements, which are substantially self-sustaining; and territorial divisions to ensure neutrality and equality in the representation of various groups and interests. Changes require the consent of those affected. Successful federal systems also have a sense of common nationality and direct lines of communication between the citizens and all the governments that serve them (Abbey, 2004).

Peace building is most often used as an "umbrella term" or "meta-term" to encompass other terms such as conflict resolution, management,

mitigation, prevention, or transformation. It is preferred by those who want a focus on the larger goals of peace and security rather than on the problem of conflict. Conflict-related terms focus on the negative and they label whole regions by their experience of conflict rather than their capacity for peace. There is also confusion about how to spell peace building (Lederach, 1999).

According to (Ehsan, 2000). Peace building is the building and strengthening of social, political, and economic structure for constructive transformation of conflict and promotion of social values such as benevolence, compassion and justice among persons and groups.

Peace building involves a long term commitment to rebuilding of relationship and local capacities to promote respect, mutual trust, rights and responsibilities.

Somalia has been under taking strides towards securing peace through a comprehensive political reorganization, which for the most part employs the notion of federalism. Incidentally, the transitional federal government adopted in 2004, provides for a federalism system of governance.

In this study federalism refers to a system of government in which legal sovereignty is shared between central and other (typically provincial) governments. Each government, central and provincial, has constitutional authority to make some decisions independently of the other, even though

in practice there is now very marked inter-dependence between the governments.

Federalism is a political concept in which a group of members are bound together by covenant with a governing representative head.

In Somalia the federal structure was originally proposed by Hizbia Dastur Mustaqbil Somalia (HDMS), Somali Independence Constitutional Party, as a way to protect the interest of the non-nomadic communities of southern Somalia. Its leader Ustad Osman, the father of Somali federalism, was killed in Mogadishu for his political views on federalism. 1960 constitution was drafted and ratified in that toxic political environment and far from legitimate, balanced and democratic as some choose to believe. No meaningful, genuine public debates occurred after the killing of Ustad Osman.

Somali Youth League (SYL), the main party dominated by pastoralists, won the election in 1960 and administered the referendum of unitary constitution. Despite the huge electoral success enjoyed by HDMS in the then Banadir, Lower Jubba and Upper Jubba, federalism was killed. As a result Radio Mogadishu's programs in May language were cancelled and mass media programs designed to make SYL the only national party that has the best interest of people at heart were created. Both during the civilian government and Mohamed Siyad Barre's Military government, everything, from the design of school curriculum to the national media programs, was based on SYL propaganda. The focus of these successive

governments became milking Maandeeq (a she camel which is the symbol of the country) to death instead nurturing it. SYL initially came with noble agenda, and its founders were patriotic citizens, but it was totally hijacked by selfish politicians.

The issue of federalism resurfaced after failure of several peace conferences. And again it claimed the life of Abdalla Derow, one more prominent, aspiring politician from the south. After he was appointed to become the Minister of Constitution, supposed to be in charge of the process of drafting a federal constitution, he was shot on the head in front of the mosque, right after the Friday prayers.

In Somalia Federal government involves the Federal Police, the Defense Forces, and the foreign Affairs. Clan leaders play an important role in the state this weakened national cohesiveness. Tribal consciousness will take the place of national

Statement of the Problem

After more than a decade without an active government in Somalia, the international community organized a peace conference in Mbegathi in 2004 in Kenya which established the federalism in Somalia and the birth of 'Transitional Federal Government (TFG). The purpose was to bring peace and stability to the country, but some Somali elites confronted the implementation of the federalism in Somalia arguing that federalism can

apply in a country where there are groups with different in ethnicity, language, culture or religion.

Therefore this study will scrutinize the relationship between federalization to peace building in Somalia.

Purpose of the study

The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between federalization and peace building in Somalia.

Research Objectives

The objectives of the study are;

- To determine the relationship between federalization and peace building in Banadir state, Somalia.
- To examine the type of federalization adopted in Banadir state, Somalia.
- To determine the mode of federalization which can enhance peace building in Banadir state, Somalia

Research questions

- What is the relationship between federalization and peace building in Banadir state, Somalia?
- Which type of federalization has been adopted in Banadir state, Somalia?
- Which mode of federalization can enhance peace building in Banadir state, Somalia?

Scope of the Study

Content Scope

The research focused on the contribution of federalism to peace building in Banadir state, Somalia. The study determined and examined the extent to which the federalization can advance peace building process in Somalia.

Geographical Scope

The study was carried out in Banadir state, the capital city of Somalia.

Time scope

In terms of time the study was examined a period of 2005 to 2010.

Significance of the Study

This study is useful to the Somali government in order to implement and practice federal system in the country that will be of benefit to the whole country not only Banadir state, in Somalia. Also it has significance to policy makers because the study assists to same extent when they are making policies to Benadir state

OPERATIONAL DIFINTION

Federalism

Federalism is system of governance where the power is divided between the state and central government constitutionally

Confederation

Confederation is system of governance where central government by treaty, have delegated certain of their powers to state in order to coordinate their policies in a number of areas, without constituting a new state on top of the member states.

Peace building

Peace building is agreement and legal issue, and can be built through structural and social.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the literature related to federalism and peace building. It focuses mainly on the form of federalism in Banadir state, other forms of federalism such as confederation and unitary government, concept of peace building and types of peace building, relationship between federalism and peace building,.

CONCEPTS, OPINIONS, IDEAS FROM AUTHORS/ EXPERT ABOUT FEDERALISM

Federalism is the theory or advocacy of federal principles for dividing powers between member units and common institutions. Unlike in a unitary state, sovereignty in federal political orders is non-centralized, often constitutionally, between at least two levels so that units at each level have final authority and can be self governing in some issue area. Citizens thus have political obligations to, or have their rights secured by, two authorities. The division of power between the member unit and center may vary, typically the center has powers regarding defense and foreign policy, but member units may also have international roles. The decision-making bodies of member units may also participate in central decision-making bodies. Much recent philosophical attention is spurred by renewed political interest in federalism, coupled with empirical findings

concerning the requisite and legitimate basis for stability and trust among citizens in federal political orders. Philosophical contributions have addressed the dilemmas and opportunities facing Canada, Australia, Europe, Russia, Iraq, Nepal and Nigeria, to mention just a few areas where federal arrangements are seen as interesting solutions to accommodate differences among populations divided by ethnic or cultural cleavages yet seeking a common, often democratic, political order (Blondell, 1995)

Theoretical Perspective

This study will guide by theory of Legislative theory, this theory assumes that elected representatives' primary goal is their own reelection. In pursuit of that goal, representatives seek to secure benefits for and screen costs from their constituencies. Legislative theory further assumes that constituents easily recognize spatially concentrated costs and benefits, but that spatially dispersed costs and benefits are less perceptible. Legislators therefore support projects that have geographically concentrated benefit but diffuse costs, and they oppose policies that have diffuse benefits but spatially concentrated costs (Duchacek, 1987).

Legislators' opinions about redistribution are according to legislative theory, strongly influenced by constituency pressures. Legislator who represents a low-income, needy population or a liberal constituency is likely to favor the expansion of redistributive programs. Those who represent middle-income constituents less likely to need government aid

are more likely to resist redistribution. Political support for redistribution is expected to be greater in cities and states with higher poverty rates.

RELATED STUDIES ON FEDERALISM AND PEACE BUILDING

Federation

A federation is a system of government in which power is constitutionally divided between a central authority and constituent political units. It is noteworthy that the central feature of a federation is that it is established by a constitution. Federalism in contrast, refers to the broader concept behind a federation. In a federation, a state is comprised of a number of self-governing regions (often referred to as "states" or "provinces") united by a central (federal) government. The self-governing status of the constituent regions is constitutionally entrenched and may not be altered by a unilateral decision of the central government. Further, the constituent entities are regarded as sovereign in so far as certain powers are reserved to them that may not be exercised by the central government. However, they do not enjoy an independent status under international law and accordingly powers of foreign policy and national defense are normally exercised by the central government (Bombwall, 1967).

As earlier stipulated, the diffusion of power in a federation is typically outlined in the Constitution of the country. Nonetheless, these entities possess their own Constitutions in most cases which they may amend as they see fit although in the event of conflict between these

Constitutions and the federal Constitution, the latter as a rule takes precedence. Generally, federations typically incorporate one or more mechanisms for protecting the interests of constituent entities. Commonly employed is the direct representation of constituent entities' governments' in federal political institutions such as the executive, legislature and the judiciary. The form and manner of representation may vary from one country to another. For example, where a federation has a bicameral legislature, consisting of two or more chambers or houses, the upper house is often used to represent the constituent entities while the lower house represents the people of the nation as a whole. This system of representation has served to safeguard the self-governing status of the constituent states (Friedrich, 1954).

Federations are very distinct federal political systems. In a genuinely democratic federation there is a compound sovereign state, in which at least two governmental units, the federal and the regional, enjoy constitutionally separate competencies - although they may also have concurrent powers. Both the federal and the regional governments are empowered to deal directly with their citizens, and the relevant citizens directly elect the federal and regional governments. In a federation, the federal government usually cannot unilaterally alter the horizontal division of powers: constitutional change affecting competencies requires the consent of both levels of government. Daniel Elazar says: "If a political system is established by compact and has at/least two 'arenas,' 'planes,' 'spheres,' 'tiers' or 'levels' of government, each endowed with independent legitimacy and a constitutionally guaranteed place in the overall system,

and possessing its own set of institutions, powers, and responsibilities, it is deemed to be federal." To apply this definition to determine whether a state has a federal system we must be able to locate a compact. Presumably, this is a constitution or a constitution-like document (Friedrich,1954).

The problem in Africa is that such formal agreements may exist but may not guide behavior. Elazar seems to recognize this problem when he amends his definition by saying that "Only in those polities where the processes of government reflected federal principles is the structure of federalism meaningful."

Therefore, federation automatically implies a codified and written constitution, and normally is accompanied at the federal level by a supreme court, charged with umpiring differences between the governmental tiers, and by a bicameral legislature – in which the federal as opposed to the popular chamber may disproportionately represent the smallest regions. The authority of each government is derived from a constitution rather than from another government.

Federation is seen as a stabilizing measure, because it meets the claims for autonomy by concession instead of repression. Scholars, policy-makers, and statesmen have experimented with several strategies for containing political violence in internally divided states—be it ethnic conflicts, territorial cleavages, separatism, or rebellions. Although there is little consensus as to what constitutes the most suitable strategy for achieving peace, there seems to be a growing agreement that, at best, we

can hope to achieve conflict management—not necessarily conflict elimination (Friedrich, 1954).

Confederate

A confederate government sees individual sovereign states delegate certain powers to common institutions in order to co-ordinate decision making in certain areas but without creating a new supreme sovereign body on top. The sovereign states have a right to leave at any time and any changes to the structure of the organization must be made by unanimous consensus of the members.

In a confederal system, power is extremely diffuse -- there is little central political control. Regional governments (such as states) can set fiscal and trade policy (e.g., set tariffs and taxes) and the like. The states might adopt a common currency in a confederation to ease interstate trade. The states also levy their own militias, although they cannot wage war independently. In a confederacy (or confederation), the role of a national government is primarily one of foreign policy, providing a collective front to increase the bargaining power of the states. For example, Rhode Island by itself might not be able to get a beneficial trade agreement with France, but working in concert with the other states, it can get a better deal, since the confederation as a whole is a larger player (John, 1988).

Confederal governments can affect some aspects of internal policy as it relates to trade between the states, and other areas of interstate interaction, but the bulk of power is devolved -- that is, the legislature of any one state can set its own laws independently of any other state. Also, the states collectively decide national policy (in the USA's confederal era, each state had one member in the confederal legislature who voted on behalf of the state's interest). Confederal systems are rare. The USA was a confederation until the adoption of the Constitution. The CSA (the South) was a confederation in the Civil War, although its confederal government consistently sought increased control over policies). Germany was a confederation before it adopted a federal system (many nations undergo this transformation). The Commonwealth of Independent States (11 members of the former Soviet Union) is sometimes judged to be a weak confederation (Elazar,1991).

A confederation is an association of sovereign member states that, by treaty, have delegated certain of their competences (or powers) to common institutions, in order to coordinate their policies in a number of areas, without constituting a new state on top of the member states. Under international law a confederation respects the sovereignty of its members and its constituting treaty can only be changed by unanimous agreement (John,1988).

A confederation in modern political terms is a permanent union of sovereign states for common action in relation to other states. Usually created by treaty but often later adopting a common constitution,

confederations tend to be established for dealing with critical issues such as defense, foreign affairs or a common currency, with the central government being required to provide support for all members (Grodzins, 1974).

The nature of the relationship among the states constituting a confederation varies considerably. Likewise, the relationship between the member states, the central government and the distribution of powers among them, is highly variable. Some looser confederations are similar to intergovernmental organizations, while tighter confederations may resemble federations.

In Canada, the word confederation has an additional, unrelated meaning. It refers to the process of (or the event of) establishing a federation. Canadian Confederation generally refers to the Constitution Act, 1867 which initially united three colonies of British North America (Province of Canada, Province of New Brunswick and Province of Nova Scotia), and to the subsequent incorporation of other colonies and territories; Canada, however, is a federation and not a confederation, since it is a sovereign nation-state. (Elazar, 1991)

Confederations are unions of states. The member states transfer some of their powers to one or several common institutions. Typically, changes to the organization and sometimes even decision-making in the common institution(s) require unanimity, rendering this form of

organization rigid and inflexible. The sovereign member states are the direct addressees of international law. (John, 1988)

Unitary

A unitary system is a form of government in which authority is concentrated in the central government. Local governments, such as those of regions or cities, are under the control of the central government. They have only those powers which the central government chooses to grant, and the central government may alter or abolish local authorities at will. This distinguishes a unitary system from the government of a federal state, in which the federation's constituent units themselves have at least some attributes of a sovereign state in their own right that the federal government must respect, and from confederations, in which sovereign states voluntarily delegate certain powers to a supranational organization (Chapman,1993).

The unitary system is the world's most common form of government, and it appears in both democratic and nondemocratic countries. Most European nations have unitary governments — with the exceptions of Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Austria and Russia — as do most of Africa and Asia. Most governments based on the Westminster system are unitary, though Canada, Australia, India and Malaysia have federal constitutions. Present-day monarchies where the monarch still has significant power, such as Liechtenstein, Qatar and Saudi Arabia, usually are unitary, though the United Arab Emirates is a

federation ruled by an elective monarchy. Dictatorial and single-party governments almost always are unitary, though the defunct Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia was an exception to this (Chapman,1993)

The central government in a unitary system is responsible for managing national-level concerns such as foreign relations, national defense and national economic policy. The central ruler or decision-making body controls all aspects of governance, because there are no powers or functions legally reserved to other levels of authority. All areas of government ultimately are under the authority of a single body, so states with unitary systems often have more uniform laws and regulations than federations. The central government also might be responsible for appointing the personnel of lower levels of government, such as regional or provincial governors (Bomwall,1996).

Government decisions in unitary states are not necessarily made by the central authority. Some unitary governments delegate some degree of decision-making power to more regional or local authorities in a process called "devolution," which often is instituted to accommodate ethnic or linguistic minorities who desire greater autonomy. In the United Kingdom, for instance, the Northern Ireland Assembly, the National Assembly of Wales and the Scottish Parliament have legislative powers for their respective regions. These bodies were created and their powers defined by the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Parliament has the power to abolish these bodies or to increase or decrease their powers as it chooses,

and the constituent countries of the United Kingdom have no sovereignty of their own (Brich,1966).

Other examples of devolution within a unitary system include the five autonomous regions of Italy and Papua New Guinea's regional and provincial governments. An extreme case of devolution is Spain's system of autonomous communities, which remain officially subordinate to the national government but have extensive powers and account for most government spending. Spain sometimes is regarded as a country that straddles the border between a unitary system and a federal state, because many of the regional governments have more authority within their territories than states in most officially federal forms of government do, and the political entrenchment of the autonomous regions would make it extremely difficult for the central government to abolish them despite officially having the power to do so. (Laitin,& David 1987)

Peace building

Peace building is an explicit commitment to the empowerment of relationship and social conditions that has a fundamental link with the issue of justice and freedom in society (Ilew,1999).

"Peace building" has become an overarching term for an entire range of actions designed to contribute to building a culture of peace. The term peace building became part of the policy vocabulary through the United Nations Agenda for Peace: Preventive Diplomacy, Peace Making and Peacekeeping of 1992, and has evolved considerably among

practitioners, policy makers and the general public over the past decade. The mid-1990s witnessed a rapid increase in peace building activities by a variety of actors, ranging from international and regional organizations (the United Nations, the European Union, the African Union) to academic institutions, foundations, civil society groups, social movements, business groups, and the media (Lederach,1999).

Peace building has often been described in the post-conflict context (though the term is used by some before and during conflict) as action to identify and support measures and structures that will strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict. For this guidance, "peace building covers a broad range of measures implemented in the context of emerging, current or post-conflict situations and which are explicitly guided and motivated by a primary commitment to the prevention of violent conflict and the promotion of a lasting and sustainable peace" (Iwler,1999).

Peace building must also include efforts to address the root causes of violent conflict. The Carnegie Endowment's Commission on the Prevention of Deadly Conflict defined peace building as "structural prevention" which consists of the strategies to address the root causes of deadly conflict. Likewise, the Joint Utstein study of peace building concludes that "peace building attempts to encourage the development of the structural conditions, attitudes, and modes of political behavior that may permit peaceful, stable and ultimately prosperous social and economic development." It states that there are four main headings

related to peace building: to provide security, to establish the socioeconomic foundations of long-term peace, to establish the political framework of long-term peace, and to generate reconciliation, a healing of the wounds of war and justice (Galtung,2000).

Peace building interchangeably with conflict prevention, conflict mitigation, conflict resolution, or conflict transformation. Some use peace building to refer to community-level or "Track Two" relationship-building processes such as negotiation, mediation, dialogue, or to describe the emotional or psychological dimensions of work people in conflict (Lederach,1999).

Types of peace building

There are three types of peace building approaches have been described by Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy (1993), all of which seem to be necessary for the successful in peace building and they are;

Political peace building

Political peace building is about agreement and legal issues, and includes formal negotiations, diplomacy, etc
It normally deals with establishing political arrangements that provides the overall context within which to understand the relationships of the various parts and their resource.

Structural peace building

Structural peace building is about infrastructures and includes building economic, military, social and cultural systems that support a culture of peace through activities such as voter education, disarming warring parties, police training, building schools, and good governance.

Social peace building

Social peace building is about relationships and includes dealing with feelings, attitudes, opinions, beliefs, and values through dialogue processes, community-building activities and training

Relationship between federalism and peace building in Banadir state

Federalism can be regarded as an instrument for peace building, and, especially in a situation where peace already exists, for sustaining and enhancing it. We deliberately exclude war or immediate post-war situations from this assertion because our experience in designing federalized governance systems shows that in order for federalization to succeed, it requires highly participatory processes, as well consultations devoid of suspicion. Clearly, neither participation nor consultation is possible at the height of a war or immediately after hostilities¹⁰. It should also be noted that during civil war, or even after it, in some cases, there is no viable and accepted centre to 'transfer' power and resources, and

therefore, decentralization would be an inappropriate term to apply. Taking Somalia for example, at this moment one would not be talking of federalization simply because the regions regard themselves as autonomous and the centre capable of imposing its will across the entire country is yet to fully emerge. There is no centre from which to transfer power, authority, functions, responsibility and resources (Ghai,, 2000).

Although federalism in its original form was not designed to regulate conflicts triggered by diversity (ethnic, religious, racial, etc.), it is today conceived as one of the better devices to calm inter-group or intra-state conflicts. Horowitz (1997), McGarry and O'Leary (1995), Coakley (2000), Hechter (2000) and Ghai (2000) are among those who argue for federalism as an appropriate method to accommodate difference in multicultural states. Horowitz classifies federalism as one of the structural techniques in conflict regulation. Together with electoral reform, federalism is the device to change the institutional format in which conflicts occur, "altering the structure of incentives for political actors without making any promises about ethnic outcomes". The aim is to make it pay to co-operate across ethnic boundaries. His prime example for this is Nigeria, where the change of federal structures through altering the number and ethnic composition of the federal units from the 1st to the 2nd republic has subdued conflicts among ethnic groups. Hechter claims that to the degree that federalism increases self-government, the demand for secession is correspondingly reduced. Federalism is seen as a stabilizing measure, because it meets the claims for autonomy by concession instead of repression Coakley (2000).

Scholars, policy-makers, and statesmen have experimented with several strategies for containing political violence in internally divided states—be it ethnic conflicts, territorial cleavages, separatism, or rebellions. Although there is little consensus as to what constitutes the most suitable strategy for achieving peace, there seems to be a growing agreement that, at best, we can hope to achieve conflict management—not necessarily conflict elimination. Common strategies include coercion, assimilation, secession and power-sharing. These all face serious problems, which has led some scholars to view federalism as a promising alternative. So, what is it about federalism that makes it a promising alternative? By definition, federalism includes autonomy for the state's sub-units, while leaving the international borders intact. According to William Riker's classic definition, A constitution is federal if (1) two levels of government rule the same land and people, (2) each level has at least one area of action in which it is autonomous, and (3) there is some guarantee (even though merely a statement in the constitution) of the autonomy of each government in its own sphere.²⁰ In combining regional self-rule and shared governance, federalism may represent a compromise between regional minorities, who seek self-determination and/or protection of their rights, and the central leadership of the state, who is reluctant to give up territory. Though the specific federal design is typically not specified, the literature increasingly argues that federalism can peacefully accommodate heterogeneous groups by decentralizing key policies and thus providing a stake for ethnic elites in the maintenance of the existing state Ghai (2000).

O'Leary and McGarry (1995) remind us, however, that federalism has not solved conflicts in multiethnic states because minorities are still outnumbered on the federal level. Examples from Nigeria, India and Canada show that federalism has not solved conflicts based on differences, but has only managed and regulated them.

On the contrary Somalia is currently trying to work out an arrangement for some form of centralized authority that can serve as a point of reference for a state called Somalia.

Whether the final arrangement will be federal or unitary, the process that is going on now is that of state reconstruction and "re-centralization", rather than of federalization. It is a process of bringing together all the clans and traditional authorities that have remained dispersed and fighting one another since the fall of Siad Barre in 1991.

There is need to distinguish a situation where powers, responsibilities, functions, resources etc are transferred from the centre to local governments and / or communities during a period of peace, from a situation where, as part of post-war negotiated settlement, powers, responsibilities, functions and resources are taken away from central government and given / offered to a fighting group. In such a situation the central government is so weak and contested that it has little room to maneuver or to determine what is given and what is taken. This is why in most cases such negotiated settlements require a third party to mediate and pre-empt eruption of conflict.

Therefore the critical question that begs for an answer, especially in troubled states concerns whether really decentralization would put in place an institutional arrangement that can initiate and guarantee transition from war to durable peace. After examining historical records since 1945, David A. Lake and Donald Rothchild find no cases of federalization following a civil war. A contribution on this is that conceptually federalization cannot by itself resolve the intractable war and post-war challenges.

In situations of war, before one can consider federalization as a process that may lead to peace, one has to diagnose the deeper causes of the conflict and the issues at stake. It must be understood that in war, if what is contested is control over territory then territorial federalization (where specific territorial parts of a country are put under governance of one warring faction) may contribute to peace. However, this would not be federalization in the real sense because it actually represents a loss on the part of the central government and a win on the part of the warring faction. The loser is weak and the winner is strong. This is not a durable framework for peace. federalization strengthens both the central government and the local governments by creating a situation of shared engaged governance where the concern of everyone is not who has power over whom but how the power is exercised for the well being of all the people. This is why federalization is good for sustaining peace when peace exists. It is a process that works best in win-win not win-lose situations.

Moving from war to peace often means power sharing. Federalization does not work well in an atmosphere characterized by acrimony over power sharing. It works within the framework of shared exercise of power and these two are different. Power sharing refers to resolving disputes over who should have the most powerful position in the hierarchy of power in the country in question. Shared exercise of power on the other hand, refers to putting in place arrangements and practices that can facilitate various actors to exercise power in particular socio-politico-economic domains for the benefit of every one. Federalization is suitable for the latter, while the former calls for other remedies.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher presents detailed idea about the research design conducted in this study. That includes research design, population of the study, sample size and sampling techniques, research instrument that is used in data collection, research procedure, validity and reliability, data analysis method and ethical consideration.

Research Design

This study employed a correlation design to identify the interrelationship of the federalism and peace building in Benadir State, Somalia. The correlation research design is ideally suitable for this studies where we are not involve to manipulate the variables, but the variables are measured taking their natural values Amin (2005).

Research Population

This study was conducted among government members, civil society group, and civil servants in Benadir State. The researcher selected those groups because they have information and experience of the civil wars, and also understand the obstacles in implementation of federalization, and the importance of it.

Sample Size

The study consisted of 80 participants of civil society, government members, and civil servants. All are most important sources that we can get reliable information about the study. For this reason, it is the most suitable for the required information relating to this study.

Categories	Simple size	Population
civil society	50	55
Civil servants	20	30
Politicians	10	15
Total	80	100

The sample size of the study identified by using Slovin's formula

$$n = N / (1 + (N * e^2))$$

Where

N= Population

n= Sample

e= is the confidence level at 0.05

$$n = 100 / (1 + (100 * 0.0025)) = 80 \text{ subjects.}$$

The sample size was composed by 50 civil society members and 10 politicians and 20 civil servants selected from the target population 100 members.

Sampling Procedure

This study employed both purposive sampling technique and stratified sampling technique. The researcher used stratified sampling to choose collection of relevant information about respondents' profile.

The other technique that the researcher used to collect data from the respondents of the study was Purposive sampling.

Research Instruments

The researcher collected data from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data was obtained from civil servants, Politicians and civil societies. Secondary data was acquired through reviewing related literature such as published books, magazines, journals and internet sources.

Questionnaire tool was administered to collect quantitative data from the selected respondents, besides greater convenience in the context of time, stability, uniformity and consistency. The researcher preferred this method because it was the most appropriate method.

Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

The questionnaire was pre-tested before administering it on the respondents. The reliability and validity was tested using Cronbach's alpha to test if the variables used in the questionnaire consistently measure what they are supposed to measure. Appendix IV gives more about CVI calculations.

Data Gathering Procedures

Before the administration of the questionnaires

After the research proposal approved the researcher obtained a letter of introduction from the university as a proof that the researcher is a student of school of post graduate studies of Kampala international university in order to start collecting related data on federalism and peace building in Benadir State, Somalia

During the administration of the questionnaires

The respondents were requested to answer completely and not to leave any part of the questionnaires unanswered.

The researcher was emphasized recollection of the questionnaires within five days from the date of distribution.

On retrieval, all returned questionnaires were checked if all are answered.

After the administration of the questionnaires

The data gathered was collated, encoded into the computer and statistically treated using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Data Analysis

The researcher used quantitative approaches in the analysis of the data; quantitative research focuses on examining a problem based on testing a theory and analyzing it using statistical techniques. In order to investigate the relationships between federalism and peace building in Benadir State, this study also used descriptive statistics as well such frequencies, mean, standard deviation using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16.0. Pearson's correlation coefficient which is a parametric measure of correlation rather than spearman ranked correlation which does not assume normality in the distribution of data (Amin, 2005).

Ethical Consideration

The data collected from the respondents were kept as confidential and were used for the purpose of the fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Master of Public Administration. Key ethical issues such as privacy, anonymous of the respondents, maintenance of the conditions of the data provided by individuals were given priority. The respondents were also informed of the content of the research and the result of the study will be published to benefits of the respondents.

Limitation of the Study

Some of the respondents were not willing to share with the researcher some of the information that they considered confidential but the researcher promised to keep the information got as confidential and only to be used for academic purposes.

Choice of sample population also caused a limitation, but the researcher tried to choose a sample population that is truly representative in terms of statistics and large enough to give a true picture of the whole population

The researcher also encountered constraints to get access some of the respondents especially politicians due to their tight, busy schedules arising from their job responsibility and strict protocol of their offices.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Introduction

This chapter indicates how data was collected, interpreted and analyzed. The presentation is divided in to two parts. The first part presents the respondents profile or demographic information, while the second part deals with Presentation of the study findings in relation to the study objectives

Demographic information of the respondents

This part presents the background information of the respondents who participated in the study. The purpose of this background information was to find out the characteristics of the respondents and show the distribution of the population in the study.

In addition to that, the first objective of this study was to determine the profile of respondents such as Age, Gender, and level of education to view what category the majority of the respondents are belonging to.

Their distribution is established as it follows in table 4.1

Table 4.1: Profile of respondents

Gender					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	52	65	65	65
	Female	28	35	35	100.0
	Total	80	100.0	100.0	
Age					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	21-30	15	18	18	18
	31-40	20	25	25	43
	41-50	33	41	41	84
	51 and above	12	16	16	100
	>Total	80	100	100	
Qualifications					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Secondary certificate	21	26.2	26.2	26.2
	Diploma	15	18.8	18.8	88.8
	Bachelor	35	43.8	43.8	70
	Master degree	9	11.2	11.2	100.0
	Total	80	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data 2011

The findings of the study indicated that majority of respondents were male while female were minority. 52% of the respondents were male and 28% were female. However, the study indicated that majority of respondents were male.

The above table 4.1 indicates that 41% of the respondents were within age bracket of (41-50), 25% of the respondents are within age bracket of (31-40), 18% of the respondents are in the age of (21-30) and 16% of the respondents are the age bracket of (51 and above).

In regard to qualification the majority of the respondents were Bachelor's degree holders that make up 43.8% of the respondents, second group of the respondents are secondary school certificate holders which represents 26.2% of the respondents, third group of employees had diploma leaving certificate that constitutes 18.8% of the respondents, and last group of employees are master holders that makes up 11.2% of the respondents.

Presentation of the study findings in relation to the study objectives

The Major purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between federalism and peace building in Benadir State.

As such the study pursued in the other objectives; to examine type of federalization adopted in Banadir state, and lastly the researcher was striving to determine mode of federalization which can enhance peace building in Banadir State, Somalia.

The independent variable in this study was federalism in Benadir State and it was measured using quantitative questions in the questionnaire and each of the questionnaire item was scaled by using four points, where 1 = Strongly Disagree ; 2 = Disagree; 3 =Agree; 4 = Strongly Agree. The responses of the responders were analyzed using SPSS's summary statistics showing the means and standard deviations.

Numerical values and descriptions were used:

Mean Range	Description	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Strongly Agree	Very Good
2.51-3.25	Agree	Good
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Fair
1.00-1.75	Strongly Disagree	Poor

Table 4.2 Type of federalization adopted in Banadir state, Somalia

Indicators of Type of federalization adopted in Banadir state, Somalia	Mean	Std. dev	Interpretation
Confederal			
Giving certain powers to Benadir state may increases conflict between the state and central government	2.93	.868	Good
Benadir state has certain powers of making decision in certain areas	2.82	.938	Good
The central government retain the authority and legitimacy to control the activities of Benadir state	2.65	.943	Good
Central governments' power is extremely diffuse but there is little central political control	2.28	.993	Fair
Delegating certain powers of making decisions to Benadir state will enhance peace building in Benadir State	2.16	.947	Fair
Benadir state has the authority to set fiscal and trade policy (e.g., set tariffs and taxes) and the like.	2.01	.879	Fair
Mean index	2.48	0.93	Fair

Source: primary data 2011

The above table shows that a big proportion of respondents perceived the giving certain power to Benadir state may increase conflict by a high mean score of 2.93, meaning that granting authority to Benadir state a raises political influences to other parts.

As regards information provided by the respondents that the Benadir state has certain powers of making decision by a high mean score of 2.82. The result indicates that the Benadir state has choice to manage its political environment with effective control mechanisms that a line with political rules and procedures.

The respondents also agreed the central government maintained the authority and legitimacy to control the behavior of the Benadir state with a high mean score of 2.65, meaning that central government has enough ability to control over the all actions under the state and can take positive ways of improvising the political context by issue sign rules and regulations that govern it.

A fair proportion of respondents agreed that mean of 2.28, the power is extremely distribute to wide ears but there is also a little central political be in charge of that implies although the authority is tremendously disseminated still there is a vital Political have power over to a accomplished desired political achievements.

The respondents agreed that the delegating certain powers to Benadir State results facilitation for easy decision making that brings vital improvements for peace building process with average mean of 2.16. The results indicate that the giving certain authority is useful and Effective Corporation that can enhance the peace building.

Finally respondents agreed that the Benadir state has the authority to set monetary and trade policy apart from other states with mean of 2.01. That means that the Benadir state does not have power to manage and control its financial statements and controlled procedure for making guiding principles and trade off.

The overall mean score for items under confederal is 2.48 indicating that the type of federalization adopted in Banadir state is fair.

Table 4.3 Type of federalization adopted in Banadir state, Somalia

Indicators of Type of federalization adopted in Banadir state, Somalia	Mean	Std. dev	Interpretation
Federal			
Federalism creates territory conflicts based ethnic, and clan, differences	3.34	.941	Very good
Federalism is too costly to be adopted by the Somali government	3.25	1.013	Very good
Federalism enhances socio economic status in Banadir state and it improve peace building	3.19	.995	Good
Benader State, federalism limits the authority and scope of the central government	3.01	.893	Good
Benadir state has the authority to establish Central planning for development	2.87	.919	Good
Benadir state has absolute power in decision making and this Promotes political instability at local level	2.85	.929	Good
Benadir State possess their own Constitutions in most cases which they amend as they see fit	2.15	.915	Fair
In Banedir state the role of a national government is primarily to regulate foreign policy, Defense and Currency	2.11	.928	Fair
Mean index	2.85	0.94	Good

Source: primary data 2011

The above table shows that a big proportion of respondents perceived that Federalism creates territory conflicts based on clans and differences by a high mean score of 3.34, meaning that applying federalism in Benadir state will increase conflicts between the clans.

The respondents agreed that Federalism is too costly to be adopted by the Somali government with a high mean score of 3.25, meaning that Benadir State should be able to have enough source of income in order to improve service delivery in the state

The respondents also agreed that Federalism enhances socio economic status in Banadir state and it improve peace building with high mean of 3.19. The results indicate that implementing federalism in Benadir State will enhance stander of living and peace in Benadir State.

The respondents provided information regarding to federalism limits the authority and scope of the central government by a mean score of 3.01. The result shows that the Benadir state reduces the authority exercises the national government as well as the overload of the work.

A good proportion of respondents agreed that Benadir state has the authority to establish Central planning for development with mean 2.87 that implies Benadir State has the authority to prioritize its developmental planning as it sees necessary

The above table shows that respondents agreed that Benadir state has absolute power in decision making and this Promotes political instability at local level by a mean score of 2.85, meaning that granting absolute authority of taking decisions to the leaders of Benadir state will raise political conflict.

As regards information provided by the respondents that the Benadir State possesses their own Constitutions in most cases which they amend as they see fit by a high mean score of 2.15. The result indicates that the Benadir state does not possess there constitution at will.

Lastly of the respondents agreed that with mean of 2.11 that in Benadir state the role of a national government is primarily to regulate foreign policy, Defense and Currency. This implies that the role of central government is not only to regulate foreign policy, Defense and Currency but also controls the activities of Benadir state.

The overall mean score for items under federal is 2.85 indicating that the type of federalization adopted in Banadir state is good

Table 4.4 Type of federalization adopted in Banadir state, Somalia

Indicators of Type of federalization adopted in Banadir state, Somalia	Mean	Std. dev	Interpretation
Unitary			
The centralized system of governance contributes peace building and reconciliation conflicts	3.18	.978	Good
In unitary system the central government is responsible for managing country's resources	2.99	.879	Good
unitary systems have more uniform laws and regulations than federations	2.89	.928	Good
Banadir state is under the control of the central government, and this discourages peace building	2.85	.929	Good
The central government is responsible for appointing the personnel of lower levels of government	2.09	.917	Fair
Centralized system of government grantees socioeconomic progress Banadir State	2.09	.917	Fair
Mean index	2.68	0.92	Good

Source: primary data 2011

The above table shows that a big proportion of respondents agreed the centralized system of governance contributes peace building and reconciliation conflicts by a high mean score of 3.18, meaning that centralization contributes peace building solves conflicts.

The respondents agreed that in unitary system the central government is responsible for managing country's resources with a high mean score of 2.99, meaning that controlling resources by the national government will increase peace building and reduces conflicts based on scarcity of resources.

The respondents also agreed that the unitary systems have more uniform laws and regulations than federations with high mean score 2.89. The result indicates that centralized system of government mitigates conflicts regarding laws and regulations of the states, so this will encourage peace building in Benadir State.

As regards information provided by the respondents that the Banadir state is under the control of the central government, and this discourages peace building by mean of 2.85. This indicates that controlling all activities of Benadir State by the national government and not delegating to them power will discourage peace building.

Small number of the respondents agreed that the central government is responsible for appointing the personnel of lower levels of

government with mean of 2.09. This implies that the role of central government is to appoint the personnel to lower levels of government

Finally the respondents agreed that centralized system of government grantee socioeconomic progress in Benadir State with mean of 2.09. The result indicates that centralized system of governance does not enhance the socioeconomic status of Benadir State.

The overall mean score for items under Unitary is 2.68; this indicates that unitary type federalization to adopt in Banadir state is good.

Table 4.5 Mode of Federalization Which Can Enhance Peace Building in Banadir State, Somalia

Indicators of Mode Of Federalization Which Can Enhance Peace Building In Banadir State, Somalia	Mean	Std. dev	Interpretation
Unitary system is best form of government, which can improve peace building in Banadir State	3.09	.715	Good
Federalism is the best way (option) of peace building in Banadir State	2.10	.773	Fair
Confederation system is best form of government, that can improve peace building in Banadir State	2.04	.803	Fair
Mean index	2.41	0.76	Fair

Source: primary data 2011

The above table shows that a big proportion of respondents agreed the unitary system is best form of government, which can improve peace building in Banadir State by a high mean score of 3.09, meaning that centralization is best in Banadir State to peace building solving conflicts.

The respondents agreed that federalism is the best way (option) of peace building in Banadir State with a high mean score of 2.10; the result indicates that federal system cannot enhance long long-lasting peace in Banadir State.

Small number of the respondents agreed that Confederation system is best form of government that can improve peace building in Banadir State with mean of 2.04. The result indicates that cofederal does not boost peace building in Banadir State.

The overall mean score for items under Unitary is 2.41; this indicates that type federalization to adopt in Banadir state is fair.

Table 4.6 **Peace-Building in Banadir State**

Indicators of Peace-Building in Banadir State	Mean	Std. dev	Interpretation
Peace building must include efforts to address the root causes of violent conflict in order to implement federalism in Benadir state	3.41	.937	Very good
Unitary government is essential to establish the political framework of long-term peace, and to generate reconciliation, a healing of the wounds of war and justice is peace-building	3.06	.735	Good
peace building in Benadir State Depends on the type of federalism adapted by the central government	2.95	.840	Good
Unitary system encourages peace building process in Bedadir State	2.93	.854	Good
Conferederalism is essential Peace building in Benadir State, to provide security, to establish the socioeconomic foundations of long-term peace	2.06	.832	Fair
Mean index	2.88	0.84	Good

Source: primary data 2011

The above table shows that a big proportion of respondents agreed the Peace building must include efforts to address the root causes of violent conflict in order to implement federalism in Benadir state by a high

mean score of 3.41, meaning that solving root causes of conflicts in Benadir State will enhance peace and stability to the state.

The respondents agreed that Unitary government is essential to establish the political framework of long-term peace and to generate reconciliation, a healing of the wounds of war and justice is peace-building Benadir state by a high mean score of 3.06, meaning that unitary system of government helps healing wounds of civil war and peace building to the State.

The respondents also agreed that peace building in Benadir State Depends on the type of federalism adapted by the central government with mean of 2.95, thus the result indicates that the national government should give special concentration the type of federation it intends to adept in order to improve peace building of the State.

Small number of the respondents agreed that Conferederalism is essential Peace building in Benadir State, to provide security, to establish the socioeconomic foundations of long-term peace with mean of 2.06. This implies that Conferederalism does not contribute peace building in the State.

The overall mean score for items under peace building is 2.88; this indicates that peace building process in Benadir State is good.

Table4.7: Correlation results between federalism and peace building in Benadir State

Variable (Indices)	Mean score	SD	R-value	Sig.
Federalism	2.8469	.88321	.969**	.000
Peace building	2.8825	.78447		

Source: primary data 2011

Using Pearson correlation, it was observed that the federalism system is positively related to peace building.

The R-value in the table above indicates that a positive correlation between federalism and peace building with ($R = .969^{**}$). The sig. value indicates that the two variables are in significance correlated.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This chapter presents the summary findings, conclusions and recommendations following the study objectives. The areas for further research are also suggested.

Summary of Findings

This study was set out to establish the relationship between federalism and peace building in Benadir State and was guided by the following objectives; to examine type of federalization adopted in Banadir state, and lastly the researcher was striving to determine mode of federalization which can enhance peace building in Banadir State, Somalia.

Respondents were asked questions regarding federalism and peace building in Benadir State. The finding of the research indicates that federalism can enhance peace building in Benadir State but unitary system of government is better.

The first objective of the study was to determine the relationship between federalization and peace building in Banadir state, Somalia. The findings of the study discovered that there is a positive relationship between federalism and peace building.

The second objective of the study was to examine the type of federalization adopted in Banadir state, Somalia. The findings of the study exposed that currently Benadir State adopted federalism with mean of 2.85.

The final objective of the study was to determine the mode of federalization which can enhance peace building in Banadir state, Somalia. The findings of the study showed that the unitary system is best form of government, which can improve peace building in Banadir State by a high mean score of 3.09, meaning that centralization is best in Benadir State to peace building solving conflicts.

CONCLUSIONS

In Benadir State the federal system may be a more democratic system. But it is very costly and enormously hard to apply properly. Because majority of the respondents agreed that the federalism is too costly to be adopted by the Somali government with a high mean score of 3.25, meaning that Benadir State should be able to have enough source of income in order to improve service delivery in the state.

On the other hand most of the respondents agreed that mode of unitary system can enhance peace building in Banadir state, Somalia. Because the findings of the study showed that the unitary system is best form of government, which can improve peace building in Banadir State by a high mean score of 3.09.

In a nutshell Benadir State really needs is a unitary government. That is why a proportion of respondents agreed the unitary system is best form of government, which can improve peace building in Banadir State by a high mean score of 3.09, meaning that centralization is best in Benadir State to peace building solving conflicts.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Although someone may argue that federalism is a more democratic system and can enhance peace building in Benadir State, because it is based on a highly decentralized system of government. This may be true, but it also comes at a very high price. However here are some recommendations

First objective was to determine the relationship between federalism and peace building, according to the findings there is a positive relationship between federalism and peace building, but the researcher is recommending that not adopt Benadit State because a good number of the respondents agreed that federalism creates territory conflicts based ethnic, and clan, differences with mean of 3.34. Since the country was under civil war more them a two decade and the citizens' loss trust to be leaded by another clan.

Second objective was to examine the type of federalism adopted in Benadir State, in reference to findings Benadir State currently adopted federalism and the overall mean score for items under federal is 2.85 indicating that the type of federalization adopted in Banadir state. But the researcher recommends that Benadir State to adopt unitary government, in order to avoid territory conflicts based ethnic, and clan, differences and to enhance uniform laws and regulations to the country.

Last objective was to determine best mode of federalism which can enhance peace building in Benadir State, according to the findings Unitary

system is best form of government, which can improve peace building in Banadir State with high mean of 3.09. The researcher recommends that unitary government is best in Banadir State because resource allocation is the responsibility by the national government this mitigates conflicts based on utilization of the resource as well as territory conflicts, and also it's less cost to adopt compare to federalism.

Suggested areas for further research

The following are among others, pertinent suggestions for further research:

1. Federalism and socio economic development in Somalia.

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Appendix I

RESEARCHER'S CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal Data

Name : Abdihamid Hassan Wehliye
Date of birth : 1983
Nationality : Somalia
M. Status : single
Phone : 0791373310
E-mail : nadaara2@hotmail.com

Education

2010 – Current: Kampala International University, Kampala, Uganda,

Master of Public Administration

2007-2010: Islamic University in Uganda, Mbale, Uganda,

Bachelor of Public Administration (Local Government)

2005-2007: Somalia Institute of Management and Administration
Development (SIMAD). Two Year of Diploma in
Business Administration.

2001-2004: Ahmed Gurey, Mogadishu, Somalia. Secondary
School Certificate.

Experience

2010- Current: Blue Flag ltd, Juba, Southern Sudan. (**Logistics Assistant**)

2009-2010: Islamic University Somali Republic Students Association (**Chairperson**)

Languages

- Somali (Mother Tongue)
- English
- Arabic

APPENDIX III: CALCULATION OF CONTENT OF VALIDITY INDEX

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{\text{Number of all relevant questions}}{\text{The total number of the items}}$$

Section: A

15

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{15}{20} = 0.75$$

Section: B

2

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{2}{3} = 0.67$$

Section: C

4

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{4}{52.22} = 0.8$$

Therefore, Average of content validity index is

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{2.22}{3} = 0.74$$



**KAMPALA
INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY**

Ggaba Road - Kansanga
P.O. Box 20000, Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256- 41- 266813 / +256- 41-267634
Fax: +256- 41- 501974
E- mail: admin@kiu.ac.ug,
Website: www.kiu.ac.ug

**OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DEAN, SOCIAL SCIENCE
SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH (SPGSR)**

May 30, 2011

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: REQUEST FOR ABDIHAMID HASSAN WEHLIE
MPA/32823/102/DF: TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANIZATION**

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Masters of Arts in Public Administration and Management.

He is currently conducting a field research of which the title is "**Federalism and Peace Building in Banadir State.**"

Your organization has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his research project. The purpose of this letter is to request you to avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

Any information shared with him from your organization shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

**Dr. Roseann Mwaniki
Associate Dean Social Sciences, (SPGSR)**

Appendix IV- Research Instrument

A) Questionnaire

Dear Respondent

I am MPA student From Kampala International University (KIU), as part of my studies This questionnaire anticipated to facilitate the study on exposure of federalism and peace building in Benadir State, the study is for academic purpose and your response will be treated with utmost confidentiality, in order to accomplish the study, you are kindly requested to complete this questionnaire Please!

Thanks

FACE SHEET: PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

Age_____

Gender_____

Highest Educational Qualifications_____

APPENDIX

Federalism in Benadir State

Direction: Please describe the Federalism in Benadir State. Your respective opinions are to range from 1=Strongly Disagree; 2=Disagree; 3=Agree 4=strongly Agree.

Score	Response Mode	Description
4	Strongly Agree	You agree with no doubt at all
3	Agree	You agree with some doubt
2	Disagree	You disagree with some doubt
1	Strongly Disagree	You disagree with no doubt at all

Type of federalization adopted in Banadir state, Somalia

Confederal

-----Giving certain powers to Benadir state may increase conflict between the state and central government

-----Benadir state has certain powers of making decision in certain areas

-----The central government retains the authority and legitimacy to control the activities of Benadir state

-----Central governments' power is extremely diffuse but there is little central political control

-----Delegating certain powers of making decisions to Benadir state will enhance peace building in Benadir State

----- Benadir state has the authority to set fiscal and trade policy (e.g., set tariffs and taxes) and the like

Federal

-----Federalism creates territory conflicts based ethnic, and clan, differences

-----Federalism is too costly to be adopted by the Somali government

-----Federalism enhances socio economic status in Banadir state and it improve peace building

-----Benader State, federalism limits the authority and scope of the central government

-----Benadir state has the authority to establish Central planning for development

-----Benadir state has absolute power in decision making and this Promotes political instability at local level

-----Benadir State possess their own Constitutions in most cases which they amend as they see fit

-----In Banedir state the role of a national government is primarily to regulate foreign policy, Defense and Currency

Unitary

----- The centralized system of governance contributes peace building and reconciliation conflicts

----- In unitary system the central government is responsible for managing country's resources

----- Unitary systems have more uniform laws and regulations than federations

----- Banadir state is under the control of the central government, and this discourages peace building

----- The central government is responsible for appointing the personnel of lower levels of government

----- Centralized system of government grantees socioeconomic progress Benadir State

Mode of Federalization Which Can Enhance Peace Building In Banadir State, Somalia

----- Unitary system is best form of government, which can improve peace building in Banadir State

----- Federalism is the best way (option) of peace building in Banadir State

----- Confederation system is best form of government, that can improve peace building in Banadir State

Peace-Building in Banadir State

-----Peace building must include efforts to address the root causes of violent conflict in order to implement federalism in Banadir state

-----Unitary government is essential to establish the political framework of long-term peace, and to generate reconciliation, a healing of the wounds of war and justice is peace-building

----- peace building in Benadir State Depends on the type of federalism adapted by the central government

----- Unitary system encourages peace building process in Bedadir State

----- Conferedalism is essential Peace building in Benadir State, to provide security, to establish the socioeconomic foundations of long-term peace

