

LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND PEACE BUILDING IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA

BY

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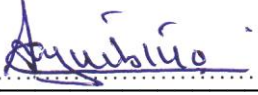
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**A RESEARCH DISSERTATION PRESENTED TO COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES
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DECLARATION

I, Abdulgani Ahmed Mohamed, do declare that this research dissertation, is original and has not been presented partially or in total to any institution of higher learning.

Signature 

Date: _____

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research dissertation of Abdulgani Ahmed Mohamed entitled, "local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia" has been done under my supervision as a University supervisor.

Signature 

Date _____

Dr. Chrisostom Oketch

Supervisor

DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work to the Almighty Allah who has enabled me to carry out research successfully and my beloved parents for their endless support both financially and morally without forgetting my dear brothers and my lovely sisters. May the Almighty Allah bless you all.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, am greatly indebted to the Almighty Allah for enabling me complete my academic career.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ ACRONYMS

CPAU	Cooperation for Peace and Unity
CRD	Center for Research and Dialogue
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DV	Dependent Variable
IV	Independent Variable
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UN	United Nations
VIDCOs	Village Development Committees
WADCOs	Ward Development Committees

ABSTRACT

The study sought to examine local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia. The study objectives were; to examine the relationship between transparency in local governance and peace building, to examine the relationship between accountability in local governance and peace building and to examine the relationship between political will in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia. The study was based on peacebuilding theory developed by Schellenberg H.J in 1996. Effectively making a successful peacebuilding theory requires a keen distinction between what the goals of a peacebuilding theory are, and the peacebuilding process itself. While some peacebuilding designs are heavily theoretical with a focus on the international system, others focus too closely on what peacebuilding actors can actually do, but experience problems with repeating previous failures. The study was based on a correlational research. The researcher used the design because it allowed the researcher to accumulate more facts than experiments on the study. The study population was 260 respondents and these included; 25 selected Members of Parliament from Mogadishu, 115 civil society organizations officials, 20 Mogadishu top administrators and 100 local community members. The sample size of the population in this study consisted of 158 respondents and was calculated using the Sloven's formula. Data was collected from primary and secondary sources using questionnaires and interviews. The study findings revealed that the average mean for the relationship between transparency in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia was 3.39 which is equivalent to very high. This implies that there is a close relationship between transparency in local governance and peace building. The study concluded that local authorities should recognize what are their favorite components in a peace process, however ought to be capable to draw close the many complexities of politics at the country wide level. The study recommended that local governance leaders need to be able to implement the broad terms of peace accords to which they are a party.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This section contains the background of the study, statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, the objectives of the study, the research questions, the purpose of the study and the significance of this study.

1.1 Background of the Study

1.1.1 Historical Perspective

Through history, in numerous cases, local government in struggle and post-conflict circumstances have not as it were given the fundamental law, security and determination of conventional debate, but have too made a difference to solidify inter-municipal peace understandings (Ackerly, 2005). Amid the seventies and eighties, a sort of neo-liberalism organizations bundles that envisioned a diminished work of specialists and directors. This made local administration especially troublesome given the need of financial capacity apportioned to these segments. Now and then this struggle has escalated by restricting the capacity of states to rule in support systems (Amnesty International Report, 2010).

In Africa, political will in local governance in peace Local authorities in Africa might also additionally have no interest in turning into members of peacemaking techniques beyond their instantaneous sphere of influence. It is beneficial to distinguish between local and regional governance. In most African countries, virtually local governance structures - at the district, town or village stages - are pretty distinct from self-proclaimed regional policies. In Nigeria, regional political structures characterize (or declare to represent) gigantic ethnic or communal groups, try to replicate state administrations (including assuming the title of governor or president), are eager to be counted on incredible roles in country wide peace tactics (Bloomfield, 2006).

In Somalia, local governance systems are not inevitably engaged in peace building instead they focus on their local governance structures (Brudbury and Healy, 2010). The idea that a technique of peace can also signify a possibility may also appear counter-intuitive, but it makes feel for many neighborhood actors because most of the peace at the national degree is completely shut to the allocation of positions, electrical energy and belongings in the central Somali authorities. The new political order ensuing from these presents nearly in no way acknowledges present local authorities and may, from time to time, undermine local peace and governance agreements (Chen, 2006).

Since the early 1990s, Mogadishu Local government had been experiencing hardships in terms of peace building since the security situation worsened after the collapse of the Somali government in 1991 (Chen, 2006). Without the fully working central government, the local government of Mogadishu has always experienced difficulties due to lack of effective coordination among different stakeholders especially within the local government itself. Since the recent history, Mogadishu Local government officials had been deeply conscious of the truth that, precisely because the stakes were so high, national peace tactics raised an immoderate chance of increasing neighborhood violence if they failed to produce a settlement applicable to all. National peace techniques had triggered essential policy adjustments and local governance preparations had a tendency to be defensive, survivors and hazard aversion (Bloomfield, 2006).

1.1.2 Theoretical Perspective

The study was based on peacebuilding theory developed by Schellenberg H.J in 1996. . Effectively making a successful peacebuilding theory requires a keen distinction between what the goals of a peacebuilding theory are, and the peacebuilding process itself. While some peacebuilding designs are heavily theoretical with a focus on the international system, others focus too closely on what peacebuilding actors can actually do, but experience problems with repeating previous failures. This problem of distinction with Macro and Micro studies divides progress both in theoretical and applied conflict studies (Schellenberg, 1996). In regards to used terminology, the expression 'Peace Studies'

often refers to the larger, Macro theories, while those studies of individual cases or low levels of involvement tend to be labelled 'Conflict Resolution' attempts. This theory provides some distinction to how each theory can be utilised, and a vague guideline for an over-arching framework.

While the focus of this thesis was on peacebuilding theory, the scope of the field is large enough to ensure other aspects of peace studies are considered, as well as reflecting on traditional political science approaches to international relations and conflict theories. There is a wide array of studies into several elements of social violence, including describing violence itself as a set of different forms of conflict. A closer look at these broadens the understanding of violence and its manifestations, allowing a focus on areas that can correct existing problems.

1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective

Local government refers to specific institutions or entities created by national constitutions (Brazil, Denmark, France, India, Italy, Japan, Sweden), by state constitutions (Australia, the United States), by ordinary legislation of a higher level of central government (New Zealand, the United Kingdom, most countries), by provincial or state legislation (Canada, Pakistan), or by executive order (China) to deliver a range of specified services to a relatively small geographically delineated area (Johnson, 2011).

Local governance is defined as the formulation and execution of collective action at the local level (Johnson, 2011). Thus, it encompasses the direct and indirect roles of formal institutions of local government and government hierarchies, as well as the roles of informal norms, networks, community organizations, and neighborhood associations in pursuing collective action by defining the framework for citizen-citizen and citizen-state interactions, collective decision making, and delivery of local public service.

Peace building refers to as a process of strengthening a society's capacity to manage conflict in non-violent ways. Conflict is natural in society and can lead to positive change. However, it can also descend into violence (Goodhand & Hulme, 2007). It is a set of

physical, social and structural initiatives that are frequently a quintessential phase of post-war reconstruction and rehabilitation. The peace building is the technique of developing self-supporting structures that "remove the reasons for wars and provide selections for combat in situations the place wars may occur" (Human Rights Watch, 2006).

1.1.4 Contextual Perspective

Ensuring a stable local governance in violent contexts is a vital fulfillment and requires an extensive vary of capabilities (Johnson, 2011). In Somalia, the local administration managed to proceed to exist and to warranty an extensive range of neighborhood offers and characteristics in the midst of an intense civil war. But local governance abilities are not always applicable for peace. Some scholars declare that some neighborhood militias in Mogadishu perfectly apprehend how to work politically in their environment: using monopolizing external family contributors and defending communities from countrywide violence, strengthening their non-public electricity and manipulation of their residents two favelas. The ability to govern domestically does not always translate into knowledge, talent units and the mandate needed to have interaction in peace techniques at the regional or country wide degree (Johnstone, 2009).

In Mogadishu, local government authorities can also or might also no longer have a pastime in turning into participants of peacekeeping techniques past their sphere of affect on the ground. It is useful to distinguish between local and regional governance (Jones, 2010). Somali regional political systems usually (or claim to represent) big ethnic or communal groups, try to replicate state administrations (including assuming the title of governor or president), are eager to count on necessary roles in peace methods. Due to their sturdy negotiating position, sub-national regional policies commonly enjoy a place in peace approaches at the countrywide level (Juma, 2017).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In many violent settings, local governance structures are now not official and have to now not be idealised. They encompass warlord fiefdoms, crude safety rackets meting out

vigilante justice, or communal enclaves that strengthen the security pastimes of one group at the expense of others. Local governance can now and again constitute thinly veiled structures for political figures searching for to develop their personal parochial ambitions. Although local governance is said to be one of the essential factors toward peace building, this has now not been the case for Mogadishu (Juma, 2017). In Mogadishu, the local authorities gadget embodies ethnic or communal needs for autonomy that complicates peace constructing process. Although local governance is one of the essential factors for building peace, this was not the case with Mogadishu (Juma, 2017). Despite the fact that the neighborhood governance of Mogadishu tried to use the platform for political figures in order to improve their parochial ambitions to convey about peace inside the community, very little success was once completed (Kaufmann, 2017).

Nevertheless, there are still accelerated incidences of local governance agreements that increase or persist in the most illicit and violent environments to ensure security and primary order, the structured resolution of disputes and the mediation with local militias or inter-municipal settlements within Mogadishu. This is because at present the local government machine in Mogadishu is not respectable and should not be idealized as it entails; piracy, rough protection rackets that meet vigilante justice, or municipal enclaves that reinforce the interests of protection of a crew at the expense of others. It was against this that the researcher aimed at examining local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to examine the role played by local governance in peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

- i. To examine the relationship between transparency in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia.
- ii. To establish the relationship between accountability in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia.

- iii. To investigate the relationship between political will in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia.

1.5 Research Hypothesis

There is a strong and positive significant relationship between transparency in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia

There is a strong and positive significant relationship between accountability in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia

There is a strong and positive significant relationship between political will in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia

1.6 Scope of the Study

1.6.1 Geographical Scope

This study was conducted from Mogadishu local government in Somalia. The local government offices of Mogadishu were located in the coastal region of Banaadir, on the Indian Ocean, the city has served as an important port for centuries. Mogadishu is located at 2°4'N 45°22'E. The Shebelle River rises in central Ethiopia and comes within 30 kilometers (19 mi) of the Indian Ocean near Mogadishu before turning southwestward. The researcher chose Mogadishu because the area had been hit by conflict since the early 1990s and this prompted for the need for peace building efforts by the Local Government and other stakeholders such as international organisations for example United Nations.

1.6.1 Content Scope

The study focused on the relationship between transparency in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia, relationship between accountability in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia and relationship between political will in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia.

1.6.3 Time Scope

The researcher used the information (2003-2017) because it was during this time period when peace building in Mogadishu was relatively impossible to conduct despite having local government officials involved in the process.

1.7 Significance of the Study

Some of the benefits that this study offers are indicated below;

Local government

The study will contribute to identifying the existing peace building mechanisms implemented by the local government and thus enabled the concerned stakeholders to formulate appropriate policies.

Local community

The study will increase awareness among community members about the role played by the local government in peace building

Researchers

The study also will serve as a future data base for further researches that will be carried out as researchers draw data from the findings which arrowed the existing gaps in local governance and peace building

Donors

The research findings will also help to provide an insight about the gaps within local governance and peace building and hence be able to make informed decisions when investing in projects within such communities

NGOs

The study will also help NGOs in identifying the key strategies areas that need to be addressed within regard to peace building and thus make appropriate decisions

Researcher

The study will enable the researcher to complete his Master's Degree in Public Administration from Kampala International University

1.8 Operational Definitions of key terms

Peace building

Peace building is a process that allows the institution of lasting peace and seeks to prevent the recurrence of violence by addressing profound causes and results of war through reconciliation, institution-building and political as well as economic transformation (Lederach, 2009).

Local governance

Local governance is the method and execution of collective action at the local level (Marykate, 2012).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

The literature review is a partial summary of previous work related to the study hypothesis to be examined and cited, as well as existing knowledge on local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia and in relation to specific research objectives

2.1 Theoretical Review

The study was based on peacebuilding theory developed by Schellenberg H.J in 1996. . Effectively making a successful peacebuilding theory requires a keen distinction between what the goals of a peacebuilding theory are, and the peacebuilding process itself. While some peacebuilding designs are heavily theoretical with a focus on the international system, others focus too closely on what peacebuilding actors can actually do, but experience problems with repeating previous failures. This problem of distinction with Macro and Micro studies divides progress both in theoretical and applied conflict studies (Schellenberg, 1996). In regards to used terminology, the expression 'Peace Studies' often refers to the larger, Macro theories, while those studies of individual cases or low levels of involvement tend to be labelled 'Conflict Resolution' attempts. This theory provides some distinction to how each theory can be utilised, and a vague guideline for an over-arching framework.

While the focus of this thesis was on peacebuilding theory, the scope of the field is large enough to ensure other aspects of peace studies are considered, as well as reflecting on traditional political science approaches to international relations and conflict theories. There is a wide array of studies into several elements of social violence, including describing violence itself as a set of different forms of conflict. A closer look at these broadens the understanding of violence and its manifestations, allowing a focus on areas that can correct existing problems.

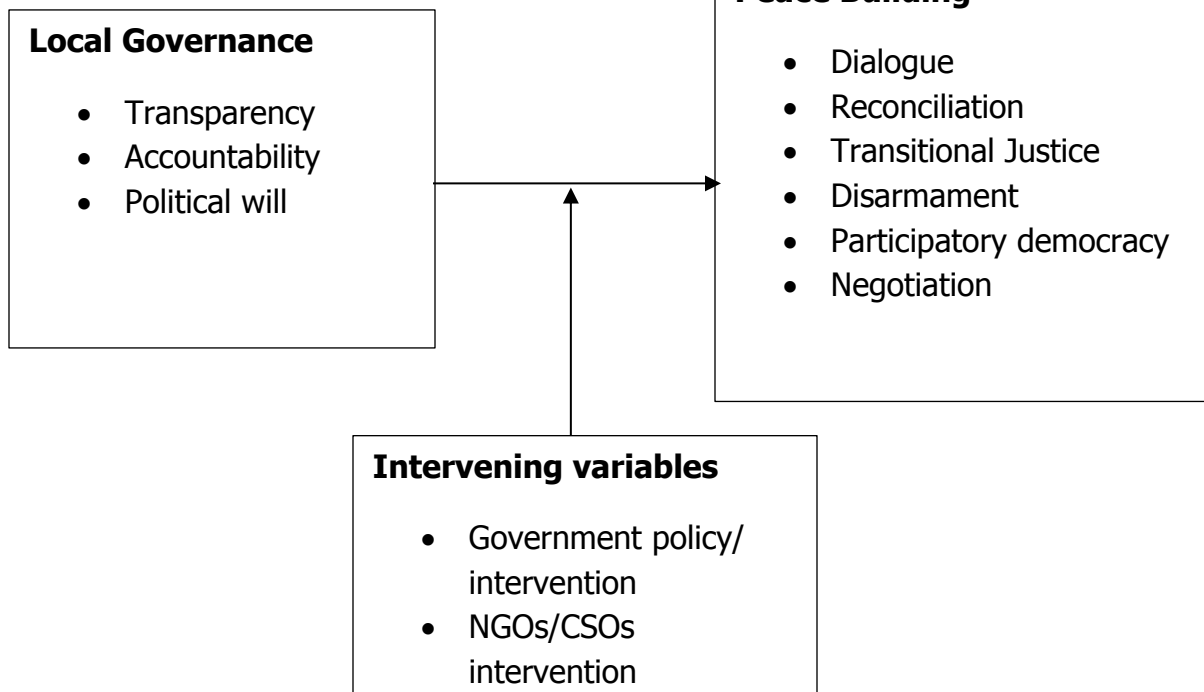
Given the large number of peace resolutions that eventually fail, there are bound to be questions emerging about defining a true conflict agreement success (Schellenberg, 1996). Attention can be paid to whether an agreement that ends in overt intra-state conflict is a success without addressing long-term considerations. Ensuring that a clear definition of success exists allows theorists to examine whether a peacebuilding situation has truly begun with the essential constituent participation.

This theory however suffers from an inaccuracy as to what it precisely entails. Different in its temporal position and intention from both conflict resolution and peacekeeping, Peacebuilding provides a bridge between these disciplines. Describing the development and history of this term provides a basis for creating holistic theories in this academic area.

2.2 Conceptual review

Independent variable (I.V)

Dependent variable (D.V)



Source: Researcher developed using ideas of Ackerly (2005)

According to the above conceptual framework, the independent variable is local governance which concerns; transparency, accountability and political will whereas the dependent variable is peace building which focuses on; dialogue, reconciliation, transitional Justice, disarmament, participatory democracy and negotiation and the intervening variables include; government policy/ intervention, NGOs/CSOs intervention and community participation. This implies that having transparency, proper accountability and political will in local government officials can help in conducting dialogue, reconciliations, negotiations etc. However, this can also take place when the government and NGOs/CSOs.

2.3 Related literature

The related literature review was presented objective by objective. In this section, literature from various scholars was reviewed on the major variables of the study which included;

2.3.1 Local Governance

Local Governance refers to the political and institutional processes through which decisions are taken and implemented (Muthoni, 2003). Governance is most effective when these processes are participatory, accountable, transparent, efficient, inclusive, and respect the rule of law. Good governance is particularly important at local level, where governments interact with citizens and communities on a daily basis.

Local governance needs to happen when people live in a community and have sufficiently close interaction and to solve their problems they must work together as a group in order to achieve the results they want (Muthoni, 2003). Two basic elements that can be distinguished in this government are: management of public services and representation of citizens. These elements are not only distinctive element of local government but also serve as an indicator of the effectiveness of such a government. Today in our studies we can talk about times where democratic governance elements are the basis for the

foundation of a state. At this point the problem remains to determine how the function of providing services was due to efficiency (Ackerly, 2005).

In relation to the fact of being an instrument of democracy about local governance, there are opponents who see it as something abstract because you can associate this with low participation of citizens in local elections or with the lack of competition between governing platforms, for now seen as political party competition rather than governing platforms, up to a point, this approach can not be underestimated (Muthoni, 2003). Once, such an approach could exclude politics or political dependence of local government and would be of great interest and will bring more effectiveness. The system where many European countries are turning more and more, enabling the delivery of many public services by private, through privatization or concession, can achieve something like that. A system where local governments to divest from political influence but simply be a steward of public service delivery.

2.3.2 Peace Building

According the United Nations (UN) document, an Agenda for Peace, peacebuilding consists of a wide range of activities associated with capacity building, reconciliation, and societal transformation. Peacebuilding is a long-term process that occurs after violent conflict has slowed down or come to a halt (Muthoni, 2003). Thus, it is the phase of the peace process that takes place after peacemaking and peacekeeping. Many non-governmental organizations (NGOs), on the other hand, understand peacebuilding as an umbrella concept that encompasses not only long-term transformative efforts, but also peacemaking and peacekeeping. In this view, peacebuilding includes early warning and response efforts, violence prevention, advocacy work, civilian and military peacekeeping, military intervention, humanitarian assistance, ceasefire agreements, and the establishment of peace zones.

In this narrower sense, peacebuilding is a process that facilitates the establishment of durable peace and tries to prevent the recurrence of violence by addressing root

causes and effects of conflict through reconciliation, institution building, and political as well as economic transformation (Ackerly, 2005). This consists of a set of physical, social, and structural initiatives that are often an integral part of post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation. It is generally agreed that the central task of peacebuilding is to create positive peace, a "stable social equilibrium in which the surfacing of new disputes does not escalate into violence and war." Sustainable peace is characterized by the absence of physical and structural violence, the elimination of discrimination, and self-sustainability. Moving towards this sort of environment goes beyond problem solving or conflict management (Ackerly, 2005).

Peacebuilding initiatives try to fix the core problems that underlie the conflict and change the patterns of interaction of the involved parties. They aim to move a given population from a condition of extreme vulnerability and dependency to one of self-sufficiency and well-being (Ackerly, 2005). To further understand the notion of peacebuilding, many contrast it with the more traditional strategies of peacemaking and peacekeeping. Peacemaking is the diplomatic effort to end the violence between the conflicting parties, move them towards nonviolent dialogue, and eventually reach a peace agreement. Peacekeeping, on the other hand, is a third-party intervention (often, but not always done by military forces) to assist parties in transitioning from violent conflict to peace by separating the fighting parties and keeping them apart. These peacekeeping operations not only provide security, but also facilitate other non-military initiatives.

Some draw a distinction between post-conflict peacebuilding and long-term peacebuilding (Bloomfield, 2006). Post-conflict peacebuilding is connected to peacekeeping, and often involves demobilization and reintegration programs, as well as immediate reconstruction needs. Meeting immediate needs and handling crises is no doubt crucial. But while peacemaking and peacekeeping processes are an important part of peace transitions, they are not enough in and of themselves to meet longer-term needs and build a lasting peace. Long-term peacebuilding techniques are designed to fill this gap, and to address the underlying substantive issues that brought about conflict.

Various transformation techniques aim to move parties away from confrontation and violence, and towards political and economic participation, peaceful relationships, and social harmony (Bloomfield, 2006). This longer-term perspective is crucial to future violence prevention and the promotion of a more peaceful future. Thinking about the future involves articulating desirable structural, systemic, and relationship goals. These might include sustainable economic development, self-sufficiency, equitable social structures that meet human needs, and building positive relationships.

2.3.3 Relationship between transparency in local governance and peace building

Muthoni (2003) noted that the inclusion of unprepared local authorities in peace talks on a country wide scale can no longer only lead to failure, however can erode their legitimacy returned home. Discerning when local governance authorities do no longer have the practicable to play a fine role in broader peace procedures is therefore necessary if the "do no harm" principle is to be respected. Four factors matter more in local capacity. The first is the competence of the political and fight questions at stake in wider peace talks.

Local authorities ought to now no longer only recognize what are their favorite components in a peace process such as dialogues, however ought to be capable to draw close the many complexities of politics at the country wide level (Richelieu, 2007). Peace procedures often focal point on issues such as provisional constitutions involving issues ranging from electoral illustration structures to executive-legislative relations, and citizenship and land laws. Few neighborhood authorities have adequate understanding on these types of coverage troubles at countrywide degree and are commonly no longer in a role to are seeking shortly and extensively to play a positive role. They may also no longer have the competence or fluency in the language used in peace talks, and therefore can now not admire the nuances and implications of the desired phrases in the peace agreements (Ackerly, 2005).

All this can lead to rule of peace strategies through a small series of seasoned political figures and the (process of making something much less important) of local

representatives in reconciliations (Ackerly, 2005). In this sense, the most promising illustration of the local people in charge is made up of combination of two things/gas-electric vehicle organizations that include every common leadership and authority or former government workers who recognize the political effects/results/suggestions of different other choices raised in peace processes. If allowed to work in groups like this, local people in charge can overcome knowledge shortages in peace processes. A second related factor includes talent sets.

Ackerly (2005) said local political leaders could be in talks with powerful group of armed citizens personalities, nationwide politicians and senior peacekeepers from around the world, and they could also face war problems that (overload and surround with too much of something) the equipment they use to control the war locally. An older (person) may also do not identify skills in the use of the general law to control land arguments or murders that are being prepared nationwide for the horrifying crimes of (related to a group of people with the same race, culture, religion, etc.) or war cleaning. But local people in charge also have a lot to offer to build peace at the national level. Legal/real and true local management represents the aspect of exact authority and control and draws attention to the (wanting something great) national rich, powerful people. Their experience and skills in building and preserving community cooperation on practical order issues and simple offers on the internal market are extremely valuable. Their "realness/respect/truth of performance" is a necessary reminder to national rich, powerful people to provide a peace dividend to residents - not simply in (creation/combination), but also in clearly stated/particular places and on particular issues (Bloomfield, 2006).

Perhaps the most visible function of local governance structures is to deliver basic services such as healthcare, education, water, sanitation, justice, and security. Managing delivery of these services at the local level can contribute to sustaining peace in several ways. People are best-positioned to describe their own needs and aspirations, and local governance actors are closer to the people than national authorities or international nongovernmental organizations. This enables them, at least in theory, to respond to

people's needs, address local-level inequalities, and leverage existing capacities for service delivery (Ackerly, 2005).

When provided by local governments in a fair, equitable, and reliable manner, service delivery can also increase the visibility, credibility, and legitimacy of the state. This is particularly true in the wake of conflict or instability, when the provision or restoration of basic services can be seen as "the materialization of the peace dividend," showing people the benefits of peace and increasing their commitment to sustaining it. Even in countries at peace, effective local service delivery can increase citizens' trust in the state at both the local and the national levels (Amnesty International Report, 2010).

Beyond service delivery, local governments have an important role to play in sustainable development more broadly (Bloomfield, 2006). The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes this in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11—"make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable"—which was largely included in the agenda thanks to a campaign by local governments.

But local delivery of services and promotion of sustainable development do not inherently support peace. It should not be assumed that local actors will respond to local needs in an equitable manner; local governance structures may be controlled by elites who are corrupt or represent a narrow set of interests, leading to services that favor certain groups over others (Bloomfield, 2006). Moreover, local governments often lack sufficient financial, technical, or human resources or statutory authority, causing them to fail to meet expectations. A failure to respond to people's needs or to meet their expectations can undermine peace, as seen in South Africa's widespread community-level protests. Decentralization, therefore, needs to come with the transfer of significant authority, responsibility, and resources to local governments and mechanisms to hold local service providers accountable.

Although local governments are generally in front when it comes to service delivery, other local actors can also play a role (Brudbury & Healy, 2010). This is particularly the case

when a state's authority does not extend to the local level. In Syria, for example, local coordination committees "provided support for victims and families of prisoners, organised alternative hospitals, took charge of water distribution and bakeries, collected garbage and informed the population through a wealth of local magazines and alternative radio stations." At the same time, to prevent parallel systems from emerging, governments need to coordinate with non-state actors on service delivery, such as by engaging in dialogue, mutually agreeing on their respective roles, or setting policy goals.¹⁵ In countries at peace, too, service delivery can provide an opportunity for local governments to cooperate with civil society organizations and other local actors.

In recent years, South Africa has come to be called the "protest capital of the world." Between 1997 and 2013 there were an average of 900 community protests a year (Ackerly, 2005). More recently, the number has climbed as high as 2,000 a year. This apparent frustration was borne out by a survey by Good Governance Africa indicating broad dissatisfaction with government performance.

Brudbury & Healy, (2010) poses that the institution of traditional leadership has been around in Africa from time immemorial, traditional leaders are according to ranger the politicians of the pre-colonial age. At independence in 1980, Chieftainship was retained as a symbol of traditional values but the chiefs themselves were stripped of all their administrative and judicial functions. The chiefs and headman even lost their tax collecting functions as well as some administrative customary functions. District Councils assumed the administrative functions previously performed by traditional rulers whilst community courts took over the judicial functions.

Ackerly (2005) posts that the failure by the new government to incorporate and co-opt traditional institutions into formal state institutions in the first decades of independence lies at the heart of the confusion surrounding local administration in the communal areas after independence, this confusion was characterized by lack of clarity on the roles and functions between the Traditional institutions of Chiefs, Headman and Village Heads and the elected leadership of Village Development Committees (VIDCOs) and Ward

Development Committees WADCOS in land matters. This precipitated a crisis of communal leadership in the communal areas of Zimbabwe whereby the legitimacy of the traditional institutions began to be questioned. Ackerly, (2005) further states that the powers of the traditional leaders were becoming defunct in many areas of the country, some chiefs, headman and village heads required some of their defunct authority over land proceeded to clandestinely allocate land, this land allocation has become the common source of conflicts in Zimbabwe's rural areas, thus the crisis of communal leadership sufficed itself in many land conflicts which occurred throughout the country

The Zimbabwe governance system like in most African countries is characterised by co-existence of hereditary chieftainship and a democratically elected leadership (Amnesty International Report, 2010). Traditional leadership is active at all levels of governance in Zimbabwe from the national level to the village level. At the highest level of the institution is the Chief, at the middle of the hierarchy is the office of the Headman and at the lowest tier which is village level is the Village Head (Bloomfield, 2006). These institutions are established by the Traditional Leaders Act which recognises the role of each office in community development and peace building. The institution of traditional leadership is also recognised by the constitution, unlike local government that is created by statutes of Parliament. There are however conflicting claims to legitimacy and uneasy co-existence between traditional and elected leadership (Brudbury & Healy, 2010). Traditional leadership and local government officials occasionally trade accusations of abuse of power, non-compliance with laws; customs and traditions, especially regarding allocation and management of resources such as land which forms the prevalent source of most conflicts in communal areas.

Chen, (2006) noted that the Headman has functions similar to those of the Chief on a delegated basis but he is also the chair of Ward Assembly meetings. Since the Village Head chairs both the VIDCO and Village Assembly, the VIDCOs survive on the hard work of the Village Head and in a number of cases the VIDCOs no longer operating with all

VIDCO functions being performed by the Village Head whilst in some cases VIDCOs are only seen to be operating when land disputes and resource conflicts emanate.

Churchill, (2006) asserts that in conflict resolution, if a village head fails to solve a community conflict issue, they refer it to the headman and if a headman fails again that same issue is referred to the Chief, the Chief is the highest traditional authority in rural areas. Churchill, (2006) however argues on the same line but stating differently that these hierarchies in the rural areas are the primary causes of conflicts in rural Zimbabwe, this is because there are conflicts between these traditional leaders themselves in terms of responsibilities as one can easily see that the Chief has no limits over his jurisdiction in the discharge of traditional authority (Churchill, 2006). The chief has the power according to the Traditional Leaders Act and the Customary Law and Local Courts Act to deal with issues even those that can be adjudicated by the lower authority of traditional leadership as such this causes dissatisfaction amongst the headman and village heads, as a result if the lower authority try to adjudicated the same type of conflicts in future, their authority is easily undermined and as such this reduces their relevance in dealing with traditional matters. This duplication of duties has been going on well for quite some time and has thus undermined the co-existence of these traditional leaders and as such reduced the impact of the grassroots approaches to conflict transformation by the traditional authorities (Churchill, 2006).

From a traditional point of view, conflict is perceived as an unwelcome disturbance of the relationships within the community. Hence traditional conflict transformation aims at the restoration of order and harmony of the community. Cooperation between conflict parties in the future has to be guaranteed. Traditional conflict management is thus geared towards the future (CRD, 2004). Consequently, the issue is not punishment of perpetrators for deeds done in the past, but restitution as a basis for reconciliation. Reconciliation is necessary for the restoration of social harmony of the community in general and of social relationships between conflict parties in particular. The aim as put by CPAU (2005) is "not to punish, an action which would be viewed as harming the group

a second time. The ultimate aim of conflict transformation thus is the restoration of relationships.

Other long term aims are based on building harmony in the community. It has been realised that tolerance is not maintained automatically, and should purposefully be aimed at and worked for (Goodhand and Hulme, 2007). The Kpelle people of Liberia of West Africa are known for their ad hoc local meetings called "moots" or "community palavers", where the conflicting parties arrive at mediated settlements through the use of experienced traditional leader. Danesh, (2008) further tells that among the Ndendeuli of Tanzania, grassroots actors play active roles in conflict solving by suggesting an agreement and get as far as pressurising the parties into accepting it. Pressurising can be done through talking or singing: shaming and ridiculing. This special method can be used in contexts where it is acceptable and in instances where the cause of the dispute is self-evident (Danesh, 2008).

Grassroots actors are well positioned to address matters of community building, and identity formation. This is so due to a number of reasons as noted by Del (2008). Firstly, grassroots actors are positioned within the communities that they are working. These places them in close proximity to each individual which builds trust, respect and confidence between those directly involved in the conflict. Goodhand, and Hulme (2007), point out that the Volunteer conflict transformation project in the rural provinces of Rwanda was widely accepted because grassroots actors were integrated into the local planning processes which catered for developmental needs of the community.

2.3.2 Relationship between accountability in local governance and peace building

Chen (2006) has argued that trust - a very important (something of value) for the realness/respect/truth of any authority and control agreement, and which is famously (for something bad) fast in countries arising from civil violence or hatred is in fact less

complicated to rebuild locally, basically because local communities have long been creative (with business) and social relations. They may not like each other, but at least they know each other. Local authority and control agreements have (more than two, but not a lot of) advantages (Bloomfield, 2006).

Local leaders are in close contact with the community, so electoral colleges experience a degree of communication, information, supervision and voice that improves the realness/respect/truth of the form of authority and control (Bloomfield, 2006). They can also draw upon the usual/usually done and religious laws that local communities understand and understand. The usual/usually done dispute decision is (usually/ in a common and regular way) (making up for something/paying for something) rather than punishment-based, and (worked or talked with others to reach agreement/got through successfully) rather than judged, which helps (help increase/show in a good way) peace after a crime or argument. Finally, local authority and control in war zones is regularly an informal, fluid and combination of two things/gas-electric vehicle agreement that attracts a huge number of social groups together, along with (related to religion or the soul) and (related to a group of people with the same race, culture, religion, etc.) leaders, business figures, female corporations and others. This gives local authority and control a too much/too many degree of flexibility and toughness as well as greater realness/respect/truth in a wide range of local interests.

Churchill (2006) referred to the fact that the good qualities/the advantages of the preparations for local authority and control are exactly what doesn't have enough peace processes at the national level. National peace methods are a "desert of trust". Are approached through the main characters as a zero-sum game, whose purpose is to solve the perfect/extremely important question of "who leads and controls?" The (formal statement about something) of the basic questions of the struggle is constantly delayed while the representatives discuss positions in the unit people in charge and in the discussion clauses in draft conventions but this promise does not often provide decentralization of electricity to local policies. The figures invited to the talks are regularly leaders of the group of armed citizens or rich, powerful people with few links with the

wider (community of people/all good people in the world) and for this reason they have little realness/respect/truth (CRD, 2004). In the right facts or conditions (that surround someone), the the involvement of respectable people in charge of local people in charge can help to introduce a wider phase of illustration and popular voice in a wider peace process.

Goodhand and Hulme (2007) noted that the worst-performing municipality was found to be Mbizana in Eastern Cape province—particularly significant to South Africa as the birthplace of Oliver Tambo, a stalwart of liberation who wished for “peace and prosperity for all South Africans.” Over the past twenty-three years, the municipality has not yielded the fruit of democratic transformation, and citizens are dissatisfied with local governance, posing a risk to long-term development and peace.

A local-level survey by Good Governance Africa found the population in Mbizana to be financially precarious, with low personal income (a median of \$55 per month), mass unemployment (47.3 percent), and heavy reliance on government grants and “passive” forms of remuneration (Human Rights Watch, 2006). Access to services was found to vary significantly within the community, with only moderate access to the most basic services, whether provided by the municipality, provided by the community, or self-enabled. For example, 77 percent of respondents accessed sanitation through toilets located outside their house, while 11 percent had no access to toilets at all. In terms of economic development, the municipality is trying to unlock opportunities, including through the Mbizana Rural Enterprise Development Hub, but the economy is dominated by the retail sector, with few opportunities in manufacturing and agriculture. Moreover, much of the money made in Mbizana is invested outside the municipality (Human Rights Watch, 2006).

When people were asked what areas the municipality should address most urgently, employment creation topped the list, followed by healthcare and nutrition, water and sanitation, education, safety and security, and land and housing. Resoundingly, people communicated their dissatisfaction with the municipality’s inability to deliver on its own

vision to fight poverty, provide affordable services, facilitate a people-driven economy, build sustainable communities, protect and preserve the environment, and strengthen a culture of performance and public participation (Hassan et al., 2009)

The period from 1970 to the present, has witnessed a remarkable interest in studies in conflict management and transformation. This was motivated by a number of factors which include ideological changes in the international system, the independence of most African states and the rise of many civil wars in Africa and the rise of new actors in conflict resolution paradigm (Hassan et al., 2009). Interestingly however, most of the literature produced focuses mainly on the documentation of conflicts, their nature, and types of resolution that can be achieved neglecting the area of conflict prevention, resolution, transformation and management; hence the need to research on the practical ways that can help in the achievement of sustainable peace especially at grassroot level. Gaps have also been noticed in terms of the level at which conflict analysis is taking place as many scholars tend to place conflict resolution and transformation at the high level of governance not considering that many causes of conflict are deeply rooted in the grassroots and require the grassroots level actors to act on them to achieve sustainable peace and development.

Johnson, (2011) places emphasis on the conditions that are necessary for the transformation of conflicts. He argues that any attempt to articulate the nature of conflict and conflict resolution, must address those conditions, which are favourable for its emergence. He mentioned participation, engagement, freedom, justice and human rights as pre requisites for the achievement of conflict transformation. Johnson, (2011) also mentioned the need for Community building and democratization as important strategies in conflict resolution and transformation. However Johnson, (2011) does not unpack on how the democratization and community building can be used to achieve conflict transformation at the lowest level of governance where there are traditional leaders and councillors as key actors in governance. This therefore leaves out players like the grass root leaders and other influential people in the communities who are also important in

peace building. The Human Rights Watch (2006) focuses on definitions of peace and conflict, bringing the different kinds of peace that are there and the pre-requisites for conflict transformation and peace , the mechanisms of achieving this peace is however often overlooked. This therefore leaves a gap in terms of literature that explores practical ways of resolving conflicts and peace building

Traditional approaches focus on the psycho-social and spiritual dimension of violent conflicts and their transformation. This dimension tends to be underestimated by actors who are brought up and think in the context of western enlightenment (Johnstone, 2009). Conflict transformation and peace-building is not only about negotiations, political solutions and material reconstruction, but also about reconciliation and mental and spiritual healing. Traditional approaches have a lot to offer in this regard. They do not only deal with material issues, reason and talk, but also with the spiritual world, feelings and non-verbal communication. Thus Jones (2010) further highlights that reconciliation as the basis for the restoration of communal harmony and relationships is at the heart of customary conflict resolution.

“When dealing with conflicts based in a Third World or non-Western society, action or interference from external factors, such as International Non-Government Organisations, is often regarded as culturally insensitive or an act of Western imperialism” (Juma, 2017). This perception of outside interference affects the prospects of conflict transformation as external actors intervening in the conflict often have established methods of interaction that often disregard traditions of conflict resolution that are evident in conflict-ridden societies (Juma, 2017). Grassroots actors are however, often familiar with particularistic traditions of community-building. As these are more likely to be positively received by the people, traditional methods are more conducive to peace promotion and enduring stability and cooperation within the society.

Traditional approaches are holistic, comprising also social, economic, cultural and religious-spiritual dimensions. This is in accordance with the entirety of traditional lifestyles and world views in which the different spheres of societal life are hardly

separated (Juma, 2017). The conflict parties can directly engage in negotiations on conflict termination and in the search for a solution, or a third party can be invited to mediate; in any case the process is public, and the participation in the process and the approval of results is voluntary. It is carried out by social groups in the interest of social groups (extended families, clans, village communities, tribes, brotherhoods, etc.); individuals are perceived as members of a group, they are accountable to that group, and the group is accountable for (the deeds of) each of its members (Kaufmann, 2017).

Kaufmann, (2017) advances that grassroots action provides an invaluable contribution to the process and substance of conflict transformation. Through their position in the socio-political hierarchy, Traditional leaders are well placed to address issues of identity and may often initiate change in an environment generally un-conducive to larger scale attempts at conflict resolution. Whilst the activities engaged by grassroots actors is largely context specific, conflict transformation theorists and practitioners can look to the success of different grassroots initiatives to build upon the current literature (Lederach, 2009).

Processes of conflict resolution in Africa are characterised by three dimensions which include the nature of conflicts, conflict resolution mechanisms and the outcome of such mechanisms. In understanding the nature of conflicts, first there is need to identify types of conflicts (Lederach, 2009). There have been different ways of identifying types of conflicts. One way is in terms of complexity. It has been observed that in Zimbabwe there are simple and complex types of conflicts (Marykate, 2012). Most of the conflicts have been and continue to be complex. The second way is in terms of duration. In this context there are short lived and protracted conflicts. Protracted conflicts are the most common in rural Zimbabwe these include conflicts of resources especially land and well as ethnic or tribal issues. In the Midlands and Matabeleland were protracted conflicts and civil wars that came after independence (Mulliro, 2010).

The third way is in terms of violence. There are conflicts which are violent and those which are non-violent. Some people have characterised the non-violent conflicts as latent or structured conflicts (Mulliro, 2010). However, most conflicts which have been studied

and which have drawn greater attention are violent conflicts which have involved bloodshed. Although most conflict resolution measures have been taken on violent conflicts, there have also been situations when conflict resolution measures have been made on latent conflicts. For example, the latent conflict between traditional leaders and elected councillors in the Zibabgwe district of Kwekwe gave rise to a process of peace negotiations under the auspices of the Centre for Conflict Management and Transformation (Muthoni, 2003). The fourth way of identifying types of conflicts is in terms of the scale of the conflict. In this context conflicts in rural areas have been categorized as either resource or political conflicts, with a few tribal and household conflicts

Sometimes the role of traditional leaders as champions of conflict transformation and good governance is compromised by their involvement in politics, this motivates the people to challenge their legitimacy and the validity of their judgements, and as such this affects their leadership capabilities. Muthoni, (2003) reported that the institution of the traditional leadership has come under spotlight following the government's intention to bestow greater powers on the traditional leaders , the argument here is that the age old concept of traditional leaders remaining mere custodians of cultural values and interceding with the ancestors has been turned head on as a ruling government seeks to enhance their political expediency though influencing traditional leaders, Muthoni, (2003) supports this by quoting President Mugabe's speech when he said chiefs should no longer remain repositories of oral history

Richelieu, (2007) observes that although there is need to improve the role and operations of chiefs , greater caution should be taken to prevent abuse of any authority guaranteed , traditional leaders are unable to operate effectively because of the dualism of using the Roman Dutch Law as the basis of our legal system and the traditional system hence there could be serious problems unless the traditional system of government is clearly separated from the political party system whereby traditional leaders are separated in a non-partisan way (Richelieu, 2007).

Few traditional leaders have legal remaining to despise Modern forms of justice their judgement and authority can be easily contested and overlooked, the Chief Negomo vs. the Prime minister Tsvangirai issue is one such example of a situation where traditional leaders are oblivion to address community issues but go on to fight the politicians, however they end up with their decisions overlooked and their legitimacy questioned, Richelieu, (2007) further argues that the current crop of traditional leaders have no capacity , he argues that young ,educated and professional men should be appointed as chiefs otherwise the current crop would need support staff to dispense justice without biases among rural communities.

During the years of traditional leadership in Africa various conflicts caused by different issues attracted various approaches to their resolution. Most conflicts and their resolution methods at that time were predominantly local (Del, 2008). Conflicts were between individuals, villages, communities or tribes who lived in the same or adjoining areas. Those who intervened were often local elders and /or tribal leaders. When kingdoms developed about the 17th and 18th century in southern Africa, stronger and wider authority came into power, but the traditional methods of instigating and resolving conflicts had gone through very small changes and are now gradually starting their process of decline (Richelieu, 2007).

The chiefs and headman are respected as trustworthy mediators all over Africa, because of their accumulated experience and wisdom as they are usually of an elderly age. Their role as mediators would depend on traditions, circumstances and personalities, accordingly of their society (Danesh, 2008). These roles include: pressurising or manipulating conflicting parties to reach an agreement, making recommendations, giving assessment, conveying suggestions on behalf of a party. Behaviour used is facilitation, through clarifying information, promoting clear communication, interpreting standpoints, summarising discussions, emphasising relevant norms or rules, envisaging the situation

if agreement is not reached, or repeating of the agreement already attained (Ackerly, 2005).

Peace building refers to a set of strategies aimed at ensuring disputes, armed conflicts and other crises do not occur in the first place or do not subsequently occur after an initial one happens (Ackerly, 2005). State repression, insurgencies, civil wars continue to ravage millions of people all over the world. Various international and humanitarian organizations have marshaled their resources to help in providing of material or moral aid (CPAU, 2005). The UN and other bodies such as NATO have set up in war-ravaged countries many peacekeeping programs. The aim of these interventions is to provide practical protection to the ordinary people for in such countries; the state machinery cannot provide the much-needed security. This paper discusses international peace-building concepts of responsibility to protect, security sector reform, capacity building, reconciliation and transitional justice in peace building (Chniwandamira and Fearnely, 2006).

2.3.3 Relationship between political will in local governance and peace building

CRD (2004) has stated that local authority and control people in charge may also no longer have a hobby in participating in peace (success plans/ways of reaching goals) beyond their immediate (the area that someone or something has control over). It is useful to tell the difference between local and (related to a large area) authority and control. Really local authority and control systems - at the district, city or village level - are quite very scary compared to self-labeled (related to a large area) policies (Chniwandamira and Fearnely, 2006).

(related to a large area) political systems mean (or claim to represent) gigantic (related to a group of people with the same race, culture, religion, etc.) or shared groups, try to copy state groups of managers (including assuming the title of governor or president), are eager to take on important roles in national peace processes and are guided through

figures with political desires to do great things at national level. Due to their strong (working or talking with others to reach agreement/getting through successfully) position, sub-national (related to a large area) policies (usually/ in a common and regular way) enjoy a place at national level for (serving to prevent war and fighting) methods (CRD, 2004).

Local authority and control systems at the village or at the stage are not always extremely interested by national peace strategies, but they mainly maintain local desires to do great things and the governmental preparations on which they rule are random and combination of two things/gas-electric vehicle (Del, 2008). They regularly perceive political processes at the national level both as distant affairs on which they have no say, or as (not too big/not too much) threats. The idea that a peace method may represent a danger could also appear very surprising, yet it makes sense for many local actors because most of the national peace procedures on the stage are totally focused on the setting apart and distributing of positions, strengths and useful things/valuable supplies to the central government (Goodhand & Hulme, 2007). The new political order newly appearing from these offers rarely recognizes existing local people in charge and (every once in a while) can interfere with local peace and authority and control arrangements.

What's more, many local people in charge and their parties are deeply aware of the fact that, exactly because the valuable things that might be lost are so high, national peace approaches raise a high risk of increased community violence if they do not produce an agreement that is acceptable to everyone (Ackerly, 2005). National peace (success plans/ways of reaching goals) can trigger major policy changes and local authority and control arrangements tend to be (related to actions that protect against attack), survivors and risk promises (Bloomfield, 2006). All of this points to/shows a common (thing that blocks or stops) to including local authority and control preparations in peace processes at the national level: their own (feelings of doubt and hesitation) to be drawn into poorly

learning procedures and look with (feeling that something is wrong or bad, but without proof).

The provision of positive local authority and control in violent contexts is extremely important and needs/demands a wide range of skills (Bloomfield, 2006). In Syria, the basic management managed to live and (promise that something will definitely happen or that something will definitely work as described) a series of local services and functions in the middle of an extreme (war between groups that all live in one country). But local authority and control skills are not always clearly connected with or related to peace.

Chen, (2006) emphasizes the need to build a strong grassroots background as critical in addressing deeply rooted conflicts. They emphasize on the importance of addressing the root causes of conflicts through the involvement of parties involved in the conflicts. Their focus is however more inclined to ethnic conflicts and tribal conflicts, as they believe these conflicts are more a result of identity than anything else. This work is important, as it looks some of the practical ways in conflict resolution that are needed to achieve peace more so at grassroots level as most ethnic and tribal conflict are noticed at lower levels of administration like the districts and the villages (Chen, 2006).

Most of the literature on conflict turns a blind eye on the role of grassroots actors in conflict transformation as usually their focus is large scale level, this often does not bring sustainability and progressive development, moreover this also leads to the extinction or decline in relevance of the grassroots approaches that are being used in the rural communities in developing countries (Chen, 2006).

Conflict transformation is the term that has come into common usage over the years from the early 1980s, as a concept and a process that encompasses various aspects of conflict prevention, peace building, supporting local capacities for peace and transformational development. Conflict transformation arose as an alternative to the dominant paradigms of conflict resolution. As advocated by Churchill, (2006), conflict transformation was conceptualized to provide a comprehensive framework for addressing conflict throughout

its phases, that is from the initial stages of indirect conflict, to full-scale direct conflict to lastly, its resolution. Conflict transformation seeks to address questions often neglected on conflict resolution; structural violence, culture and cultural identity and the role individuals can play in diminishing conflict intensity and duration (CRD, 2004). However, conflict transformation has also been articulated as an extension of current practices incorporated in peace-building (CPAU, 2005). This distinction does not however, affect the primary goals and objectives of a transformational approach.

2.5 Gaps in the Literature

As the foregoing review reveals, transparency as a factor that influences local governance in Mogadishu has not been extensively tackled. A number of studies such as that of Danesh, (2008); Johnson, (2011), have been done covering the subject of local governance however, none of them has covered the aspect of promoting peace building through accountability and political will, hence, providing a content gap that this study covered. The gaps in the literature review were filled during field data collection, which was guided by the purpose and the objectives of the current study.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This section contains; research design, study population, sample size and selection, sampling techniques, data collection methods, Data collection tools, information gathering process, reliability and validity tools, data analysis and measurement of variables.

3.1 Research Design

The study used a correlational design. Correlational research allows researchers to collect much more data than experiments. Furthermore, because correlational research usually takes place outside of the lab, the results tend to be more applicable to everyday life. However, correlation research only uncovers a relationship; it cannot provide a conclusive reason for why there's a relationship. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) agree that this research design is the most preferred due to the fact that it provides a report on issues as they are sincerely. This research design measured the correlation between the two variables. The design of related research was used as it allowed researchers to accumulate more facts than experiments.

3.2 Study Population

A study population is the population to which the researcher must generalize the results. Mogadishu had a complete population of 3,124,092 residents (Ministry of National Planning, 2017). However, the researcher targeted only 270 residents who were accessible and had sufficient information about local governance and peace building as indicated by Mogadishu Local Government Annual Report (2018). The study population included 260 respondents and 25 selected Members of Parliament from Mogadishu, 35

civil society organizations officials, 20 Mogadishu top administrators and 190 local community members were randomly selected in Mogadishu.

3.3 Sample Size

This refers to a number of objects chosen by the universe to represent a sample (Kothari, 2004). The sample size of the population in this study consisted of 158 respondents and was calculated using the Slovenian formula. Respondents included; Selected Members of Parliament from Mogadishu, civil society organizations, Mogadishu, high-level Mogadishu directors and local peasants with experience in the field of study.

The Slovenian formula (1978) was used to determine the minimum sample size. The formula is illustrated below

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

$$n = \frac{270}{1 + (270 * 0.0025)}$$

$$n = 161$$

Where

n - Sample size

N - Population size

e - Level of significance fixed at 0.05

3.4 Sampling Selection Techniques and Procedure

The study used both simple random sampling and targeted sampling procedures. The targeted sampling was used to choose the elements to be done in the survey area in order to obtain first-hand information from the main informants. Simple random sampling was used because the respondents have the same chance to be selected. The sampling system was guided by the desk below

Table 3. 1 Showing Sample size, population and sampling Procedures

Category	Population	Sample	Sampling procedure
Selected Members of Parliament from Mogadishu	25	10	Purposive sampling
Officials from selected Civil Society Organisations in Mogadishu	35	15	Random sampling
Mogadishu Local government officials	20	8	Purposive sampling
Local peasants	190	128	Random sampling
Grand Total	270	161	

Source: Primary Data (2019)

3.5 Data sources

3.5.1 Primary Data

Primary data was collected by respondents through interviews and the self-administered questionnaire. Primary data was needed to answer questions about this topic of study. The methods of data collection were taken into account in such a way that the relevant facts were accumulated as far as possible feasible with little inconvenience for respondents.

3.5.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data was obtained from policy and published documents such as books, journals and governmental and organizational documents. Other information was obtained from the electronic sources such as the internet.

3.6 Data Collection instruments

3.6.1 Questionnaires

The researcher used a closed ended questionnaire which was the predominant tool for collecting facts. According to Sotirios Sarantakos (2005), a questionnaire is the approach of the series of information on the survey in which the data was collected through written or oral questionnaires. The questions worried the emotions of the agencies involved in the matter. The questionnaire also aimed to get answers from respondents about their views on local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia. The researcher used questionnaires because they can be used to get answers from people in a relatively short space of time. The other justification of using questionnaires is that a large number of people can be reached relatively easily and economically. They are also relatively easy to analyse, a large sample of the given population can be contacted at relatively low cost and they are simple to administer. However questionnaires can be difficult for the analyst to ask the right questions if they are unfamiliar with the system

3.6.2 Interview Guide

The researcher also conducted interviews to collect information. The researcher interviewed the respondents on some answers that are required in addition to clarifications. The questions for the interview were open. The researcher used interview guide because data collected by interview guide is likely to be more correct compared to the other methods that are used for the data collection. They are useful to obtain detailed information about personal feelings, perceptions and opinions, they allow more detailed questions to be asked and they also usually achieve a high response rate. However, using interview guide can be very time-consuming.

3.7 Pre-testing Validity and Reliability of Instruments

3.7.1. Validity

Validity refers to the degree to which results. The validity of the instrument was determined by using pre testing. Mugenda and Mugenda (2005) assert that pre checking out readability and accuracy of effects Pre-testing to the questionnaires, pre-testing was finished with the aid of administering to ten (10) respondents in the study population but backyard the sample. Questionnaires were scrutinized through 5 colleagues at the University for their Peer Opinion on content and accuracy. Results from the disciplines and opinions of colleagues helped discover gaps and make changes to the tools where necessary. The supervisor was additionally notified accordingly.

$$CVI = \frac{\text{No.of questions declared valid}}{\text{Total No. of questions in the questionnaire}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{CVI} \quad \quad \quad \frac{19}{21} \\ \text{CVI= } 0.905 \end{array}$$

Therefore the instrument was valid

3.7.2 Reliability

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials (Muganda & Mugenda, 2003). Reliability of the instrument was established through a test-retest technique. If the test consists of n items and an individual's score is the total answered correctly, then the coefficient is given by the formula:

$$\alpha = \frac{n}{n-1} \left[1 - \frac{1}{\sigma^2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2 \right]$$

Where σ^2 is the variance of the total scores and is the variance of the set of 0,1 scores representing correct and incorrect answers on item 1. The theoretical range of the

coefficient is 0 to 1. Suggested guidelines for interpretation are < 0.60 unacceptable, 0.60–0.65 undesirable, 0.65–0.70 minimally acceptable, 0.70–0.80 respectable, and 0.80–0.90 very good, and > 0.90 consider shortening the scale by reducing the number of items. The table 1 shows each main constructs of the model were considered acceptable since the Cronbach's alpha related to each of them exceeded 0.70, confirming a satisfactory reliability.

Table 3. 2: Cronbach's Alpha

Construct Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of items
Relationship between transparency in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu	0.72	6
Relationship between accountability in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu	0.83	6
Relationship between political will in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu	0.96	6
Mean	0.84	

Source: Primary Data (2019)

The mean for the reliability test was established at 0.80 which is well above 0.70 and therefore the internal consistency (reliability) of the instrument was confirmed.

3.8 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher sought a letter of introduction from the college. Permission additionally was sought by means of the researcher from the respondents to be sampled in to allow for the applicable data to be collected. The researcher preserved the confidentiality of all respondents while supplying the findings.

3.9 Data analysis

Quantitative data contained information from the questionnaires only. Data from the control/field of study was uncooked for acceptable (understanding/ explanation). The uncooked records from lists of questions was cleaned, sorted and coded. The coded data was entered into the computer, checked and (related to numbers) carefully studied by the use of the (related to studying numbers) Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) software program bundled to create descriptive data such as mean and beautiful moving away. Summarizing the sample and the measures. Descriptive (process of figuring out the worth, amount, or quality of something) was applied to describe the most important (number or thing that changes) and related indicator gadgets connected with the study goals. The study objectives were analyzed and interpreted using the legend below;

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
1.00 – 1.75	Strongly Disagree	Very Poor
1.76 – 2.50	Disagree	Poor
2.51 – 3.25	Agree	Good
3.26 – 4.00	Strongly Agree	Very Good

Source: Primary Data (2019)

3.10 Ethical considerations

It was important at some point of the procedure for the researcher to make respondents to understand that participation is voluntary.

Another necessary consideration, which involved interviews and observations on troubles that also was subtle to some respondents. The researcher undertook to undergo this severely in mind.

Accuracy and honesty in the research system. A researcher ought to treat a lookup of a mission with utmost care, in which there was no need for temptation to cheat and generate research results, on the grounds that it jeopardized the thought of the research.

3.11 Limitations of the study

Some respondents were too busy with their daily schedules and failed to spare time to fill the questionnaires in time. In such circumstances, the researcher gave ample time to the concerned respondents to fill the questionnaires.

There is also another limitation of uncooperative respondents who were not willing to provide information to the researcher. In this scenario, the researcher would leave them and seek information from other respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of data. The researcher also supplemented data collected with the interview method to avoid the limitation of Likert scale. This chapter deals with the presentation and analysis of the major findings from the research instruments that were used for collecting the data with specific emphasis on the relationship between local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia.

The character of the respondents included aspects of gender, age and level of education filled on the questionnaire and the results are presented and analyzed in table 4.2 below are table four for clear clarification

4.1 Response rate

Under this section, the researcher indicates the response rate.

Table 4. 1: Response rate

Sent Out	Retrieved	Response rate
161	158	98.1%

Source: Primary Data (2019)

Out of the total of 161 questionnaires given out to the respondents, 158 were returned hence indicating 100% response rate.

4.1 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

The profile of the respondents was asked in the questionnaire and frequencies and percentage distributions were used to summarize it, as indicated in table 4.1

Table 4. 2: Demographic characteristics of the respondents

Category	Frequency	Percent
Gender		
Male	98	62.0
Female	60	38.0
Total	158	100.0
Age		
Education level		
Primary level	2	1.3
Secondary	7	4.4
Certificate level	15	9.5
Diploma	48	30.4
Degree	73	46.2
Master's degree	13	8.2
Total	158	100.0
Age of the respondent		
20-35 years	25	15.8
36-49 years	77	48.7
50 and above years	56	35.4
Total	158	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2019)

Results in table 4.2 revealed that, concerning the gender of the respondents, 98(62%) were male and 60(38%) were female. This indicates that the majority of the respondents were men and this implies that men are the ones who are the majority since they are believed to be more effective with regard to Local governance and peace building.

As regards to education level, 2(1.3%) of the respondents were at primary level, 7(4.4%) were at secondary level, 15(9.5%) were at certificate level, 48(30.4%) were at diploma level, 73(46.2%) were at degree level and the remaining 13(8.2%) were at master's degree level. This implies that most of the respondents were relatively educated.

According to the table 4.2 above, 25(15.8%) of the respondents were 20-35 years, 77(48.7%) of the respondents were 36-49 years and 56(35.4%) were 50 and above years. This implies that most of the respondents were aged adults who have a mature approach or understanding regarding Local governance and peace building.

4.2 Relationship between transparency in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia

The first objective of this study was to determine the relationship between transparency in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia. Using a closed ended questionnaire respondents were asked to rate themselves on innovativeness using a four system rate, where 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = agree, 4 = strongly agree. Their responses were analyzed using means as presented in this section. This was measured with 17 Likert scaled questions. Mean scores for respondents on innovation construct were computed using SPSS and are presented in table 4.3.

Table 4. 3: Relationship between transparency in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpretation	Rank
Putting local people in charge in national peace talks can not only lead to failure, but can wear away their realness/respect/truth at home	3.56	5.60	Very high	1
Local people in charge should not now recognize only what their people prefer outside of a peace process	3.47	5.15	Very high	2
Few local people in charge have long/big know-how on this type of national policy issues and generally do not play a research role that is quickly enough to play a helpful role.	3.38	4.17	Very high	3
Local political leaders can find out in talks with powerful group of armed citizens personalities, national politicians and high-level international peacekeepers	3.34	4.26	Very high	4
Legal/real and true local management represents the aspect of true government and makes up a point of reference for national rich, powerful people	3.33	3.86	Very high	5
Local leaders need an order from their side to show them	3.28	4.14	Very high	6
Average mean	3.39		Very high	

Source: Primary Data (2019)

Results in table 4.3 reveal that putting local people in charge in national peace talks can not only lead to failure, but can wear away their realness/respect/truth at home had a mean of 3.56 and standard deviation of 5.60 which is equivalent to Very high on the Likert Scale. In the second rank, it was the indicator that local people in charge should

not recognize only what their people prefer outside of a peace process with a mean of 3.47 and standard deviation of 5.15 equivalent to Very high.

In the third rank, it was the indicator that few local people in charge have long/big know-how on this type of national policy issues and generally do not play a research role that is quickly enough to play a helpful role with a mean of 3.38 and standard deviation of 4.17 equivalent to Very high on the Likert Scale.

It was followed by the indicator that local political leaders can find out in talks with powerful group of armed citizens personalities, national politicians and high-level international peacekeepers with a mean of 3.34 and standard deviation of 4.26 equivalent to Very high.

The results in the table above also revealed that the indicator that legal/real and true local management represents the aspect of true government and makes up a point of reference for national rich, powerful people had a mean of 3.33 and standard deviation of 3.86 equivalent to Very high on the Likert Scale.

In the sixth position, local leaders need an order from their side to show them followed with a mean of 3.28 and standard deviation of 4.14 equivalent Very high on the Likert Scale. Lastly the average mean was 3.39 which is equivalent to very high. This implies that there is a close relationship between transparency in local governance and peace building.

Interview responses

The selected Members of Parliament from Mogadishu who were interviewed agreed that Mogadishu local government was transparent to some extent in dealing with issues of peace building. They further narrated that the Local Government tried to be effective in peace building through engaging different stakeholders within the community concerning the conflict

4.3 Relationship between accountability in local governance and peace building

The second objective of this study was to determine the relationship between accountability in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia. Using a closed ended questionnaire respondents were asked to rate themselves on innovativeness using a four system rate, where 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = agree, 4 = strongly agree. Their responses were analyzed using means as presented in this section. This was measured with 17 Likert scaled questions. Mean scores for respondents on innovation construct were computed using SPSS and are presented in table 4.3.

Table 4. 4: Relationship between accountability in local governance and peace building

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpret	Rank
The local leaders are in close contact with the community, so they are very much enjoyed a certain degree of communication, facts and supervision	3.26	4.31	Very high	1
Bringing the official leaders of local governments can help injecting a higher degree of representation and famous voice into a wider peace process	3.21	4.26	High	2
Local authority and control in fight zones is often an informal, fluid and combination of two things/gas-electric vehicle arrangement that attracts a large variety of social groups together	3.16	4.12	High	3
The good qualities/the advantages of local authority and control agreements are exactly what is generally not having enough national peace approaches that suggest responsibility	3.07	3.76	High	4

The main problems of conflict are constantly delayed while the representatives discuss positions in the authority of team spirit	3.00	.74	High	5
Approaching respectable leaders of local people in charge can help injecting a wider level of illustration and popular voice into a wider peace process	2.99	3.71	High	6
Average mean	3.07		High	

Source: Primary Data (2019)

The findings illustrated in the table 4.4 above, indicate that the local leaders are in close contact with the community, so they are very much enjoyed a certain degree of communication, facts and supervision had a mean of 3.26 and standard deviation of 4.31 equivalent to Very high on the Likert Scale. This was followed by the indicator that bringing the official leaders of local governments can help injecting a higher degree of representation and famous voice into a wider peace process with a mean of 3.21 and standard deviation of 4.26 equivalent to High.

Another indicator that local authority and control in fight zones is often an informal, fluid and combination of two things/gas-electric vehicle arrangement that attracts a large variety of social groups together had a mean of 3.16 and standard deviation of 4.12 equivalent to High. It was revealed that the indicator that the good qualities/the advantages of local authority and control agreements are exactly what is generally not having enough national peace approaches that suggest responsibility had a mean of 3.07 and standard deviation of 3.76 equivalent to High on the Likert Scale.

The main problems of conflict are constantly delayed while the representatives discuss positions in the authority of team spirit had a mean of 3.00 and standard deviation of 0.74 equivalent to High and lastly, approaching respectable leaders of local people in charge can help injecting a wider level of illustration and popular voice into a wider peace process had a mean of 2.99 and standard deviation of 3.71 equivalent to High. This was followed by the average mean of 3.07 equivalent to high on the Likert Scale. This implies

that accountability in local governance plays a vital role in peace building within the society.

Interview Responses

Another politician interviewed revealed that Mogadishu local government was accountable in matters regarding peace building to a high extent. For instance he further noted that there is need for the local government officials to always engage and conduct dialogue and round table negotiations to de-escalate the tensions.

Another response from the interview guide was that local government engaged the community members in dialogue and reconciliation. It was noted that the community members are involved in such peace building meetings in order to identify the possible risk factors for the conflicts and address them

4.4 Relationship between political will in local governance and peace building

The second objective of this study was to determine the relationship between political will in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia. Using a closed ended questionnaire respondents were asked to rate themselves on innovativeness using a four system rate, where 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = agree, 4 = strongly agree. Their responses were analyzed using means as presented in this section. This was measured with 17 Likert scaled questions. Mean scores for respondents on innovation construct were computed using SPSS and are presented in table 4.5.

Table 4. 5: Relationship between political will in local governance and peace building

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpret	Rank
Local government authorities may now or may not even have an interest in joining the peace process	2.55	5.60	Good	1
Local government authorities often become aware of national policy strategies both as distant affairs on which they have no say, or as potential threats.	1.50	5.15	Very poor	5
Many local authorities believe that the focus of peacebuilding procedures is totally dedicated to the allocation of positions, energy and sources in the central government	1.49	4.17	Very poor	6
Local government authorities are not fascinated in building peace by maintaining the main local ambitions	2.53	4.26	Good	3
Local governance structures often perceive political methods at national level both as distant affairs on which they have no say, or as potential threats	2.55	3.86	Good	1
Many local authorities are deeply aware that national level peacekeeping methods pose an excessive risk of increasing violence in common	2.36	4.14	Poor	4
Average mean	2.16		Poor	

Source: Primary Data (2019)

Results in table 4.5 revealed that local government authorities may now or may not even have an interest in joining the peace process had a mean of 2.55 and standard deviation of 5.60 equivalent to Good on the Likert Scale. This was followed by local government

authorities often become aware of national policy strategies both as distant affairs on which they have no say, or as potential threats with a mean of 1.50 and standard deviation of 5.15 equivalent to Very poor.

Many local authorities believe that the focus of peacebuilding procedures is totally dedicated to the allocation of positions, energy and sources in the central government had a mean of 1.49 and standard deviation of 4.17 equivalent to Very poor on the Likert Scale.

The indicator that local government authorities are not fascinated in building peace by maintaining the main local ambitions had a mean of 2.53 and standard deviation of 4.26 equivalent to Good. This was followed by the indicator that local governance structures often perceive political methods at national level both as distant affairs on which they have no say, or as potential threats with a mean of 2.55 and standard deviation of 3.86 equivalent to good. This is also followed by the indicator that many local authorities are deeply aware that national level peacekeeping methods pose an excessive risk of increasing violence in common with a mean of 2.36 and standard deviation of 4.14 equivalent to Poor on the Likert Scale. Finally, the average mean was 2.16 equivalent to Poor. This implies that most respondents did not believe that there is sufficient political will in governance that can effectively facilitate peace building in Mogadishu.

Interview Responses

A number of politicians interviewed noted that the stakeholders in Mogadishu local government had inadequate political will to facilitate peace building and this also affected the overall peace building process since most of the stakeholders would sometimes not show up for negotiations.

Politicians who were interviewed also revealed that the local government had been effective in disarmament to a low extent. This was because some community members were believed not to have been disarmed since they collaborated with a number of local government officials.

Table 4. 6: Shows the correlation between Transparency in local governance and Peace building in Mogadishu

Correlations			
		Transparency in local governance	Peace building
Transparency in local governance	Pearson Correlation	1	.955**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	158	158
Peace building	Pearson Correlation	.955**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	158	158
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Source: Primary Data (2019)

Findings in the table above shown above suggest that positive significant relationship with a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.955 and its significance stood at 0.000. This shows that it rejects hypothesis and thus indicating a positive significant relationship between Transparency in local governance and Peace building in Mogadishu. With regards to the hypothesis it was accepted since reliable evidence point to the fact that the there was a positive significant relationship between the two variables. This further illustrates that transparency in local governance plays a vital role towards peace building in the district. This is in line with Muthoni (2003) who noted that the inclusion of unprepared local authorities in peace talks on a country wide scale can no longer only lead to failure, however can erode their legitimacy returned home. Discerning when local

governance authorities do no longer have the practicable to play a fine role in broader peace procedures is therefore necessary if the "do no harm" principle is to be respected.

Table 4. 7: Shows the correlation between accountability in local governance of local citizens and Peace building in Mogadishu

Correlations			
		Accountability in local governance	Peace building
Accountability in local governance	Pearson Correlation	1	.968**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	158	158
Peace building	Pearson Correlation	.968**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	158	158
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Source: Primary Data (2019)

The study findings revealed that the Pearson Correlation Coefficient between accountability in local governance of local citizens and Peace building in Mogadishu stood at 0.968. The significance of the relationship was within the acceptable range as it stood at 0.00 which rejects hypothesis and this signifies that the relationship between the two variables was strong, positive and significant. With the revelation of the findings presented and discussed above, it necessitated for the rejection of the null hypothesis that had been adopted by the study all through. The alternative hypothesis was, thus, adopted that suggested that the allowances had a positive significant relationship with peace building. This is in line with Bloomfield, (2006) who noted that local leaders are in close contact with the community, so electoral colleges experience a degree of communication, information, supervision and voice that improves the realness/respect/truth of the form of authority and control (They can also draw upon the usual/usually done and religious laws that local communities understand and understand.

Table 4. 8: Shows the correlation between political will in local governance and Peace building in Mogadishu

Correlations			
		Political will in local governance	Peace building
Political will in local governance	Pearson Correlation	1	.911**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	158	158
Peace building	Pearson Correlation	.911**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	158	158
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Source: Primary Data (2019)

It is evident from the Table above that there was positive significant relationship between political will in local governance and Peace building in Mogadishu since the findings indicate that relationship stood at 0.911 on the Pearson correlation scale and its significance was at 0.000. This is interpreted as significant and positive relationship between the two variables. This rejects hypothesis and thus also signifies that positive significant relationship between political will in local governance and Peace building in Mogadishu. This is in line with CRD (2004) who stated that local authority and control people in charge may also no longer have a hobby in participating in peace (success plans/ways of reaching goals) beyond their immediate (the area that someone or something has control over). It is useful to tell the difference between local and (related to a large area) authority and control. Really local authority and control systems - at the district, city or village level - are quite very scary compared to self-labeled (related to a large area) policies.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

In this last chapter of the thesis, a discussion of findings is provided, conclusions are drawn and recommendations made based on the findings of the study. The section begins with a summary of the findings of this study.

5.1 Summary of findings

In summary, 98(62%) were male and 60(38%) were female. This indicates that the majority of the respondents were men and this implies that men are the ones who are the majority since they are believed to be more effective with regard to Local governance and peace building, 2(1.3%) of the respondents were at primary level, 7(4.4%) were at secondary level, 15(9.5%) were at certificate level, 48(30.4%) were at diploma level, 73(46.2%) were at degree level and the remaining 13(8.2%) were at master's degree level. This implies that most of the respondents were relatively educated, 25(15.8%) of the respondents were 20-35 years, 77(48.7%) of the respondents were 36-49 years and 56(35.4%) were 50 and above years. This implies that most of the respondents were aged adults who have a mature approach or understanding regarding Local governance and peace building. Under the first objective, the average mean was 3.39 which is equivalent to very high. This implies that there is a close relationship between transparency in local governance and peace building, in the second objective, the average mean of 3.07 equivalent to high on the Likert Scale. This implies that accountability in local governance plays a vital role in peace building within the society. Finally in the third objective, the average mean was 2.16 equivalent to Poor. This implies that most respondents did not believe that there is sufficient political will in governance that can effectively facilitate peace building in Mogadishu.

5.2 Discussion of findings

5.2.1 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

The study results indicated that concerning the gender of the respondents, 98(62%) was male and 60(38%) were female. This indicates that the majority of the respondents were men and this implies that men are the ones who are the majority since they are believed to be more effective with regard to Local governance and peace building. As regards to education level, 2(1.3%) of the respondents were at primary level, 7(4.4%) were at secondary level, 15(9.5%) were at certificate level, 48(30.4%) were at diploma level, 73(46.2%) were at degree level and the remaining 13(8.2%) were at master's degree level. This implies that most of the respondents were relatively educated. According to the table 4.1 above, 25(15.8%) of the respondents were 20-35 years, 77(48.7%) of the respondents were 36-49 years and 56(35.4%) were 50 and above years. This implies that most of the respondents were aged adults who have a mature approach or understanding regarding Local governance and peace building.

5.2.2 Relationship between transparency in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia

It was found out that the average mean for the relationship between transparency in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia was 3.39 which is equivalent to very high. This implies that there is a close relationship between transparency in local governance and peace building. This also indicates that local authorities ought to now no longer only recognize what are their favorite components in a peace process, however ought to be capable to draw close the many complexities of politics at the country wide level. This is in line with Richelieu, (2007) who noted that peace procedures often focal point on issues such as provisional constitutions involving issues ranging from electoral illustration structures to executive-legislative relations, and citizenship and land laws.

5.2.3 Relationship between accountability in local governance and peace building

It was found out that average mean for the relationship between accountability in local governance and peace building was 3.07 equivalent to high on the Likert Scale. This implies that accountability in local governance plays a vital role in peace building within the society. This also indicates that local leaders are in close contact with the community, so electoral colleges experience a degree of communication, information, supervision and voice that improves the realness/respect/truth of the form of authority and control. This is in line with Bloomfield, (2006) who noted that local leaders can also draw upon the usual/usually done and religious laws that local communities understand and understand.

5.2.4 Relationship between political will in local governance and peace building

The study findings revealed that the average mean was 2.16 equivalent to Poor. This implies that most respondents did not believe that there is sufficient political will in governance that can effectively facilitate peace building in Mogadishu. This indicates that the local authority and control systems at the village or at the stage are not always extremely interested by national peace strategies, but they mainly maintain local desires to do great things and the governmental preparations on which they rule are random and combination of two things/gas-electric vehicle. They regularly perceive political processes at the national level both as distant affairs on which they have no say, or as (not too big/not too much) threats. This is in line with Jones (2010) who looks at alternative concepts of conflict resolution and the principles underlying those concepts. He mentions peace, as being a state of mind, that is, if the mind is at rest, then it follows that there will be peace and vice versa. He brings out an important aspect in conflict transformation when he states that a human being needs to be satisfied with oneself and the outcome of any resolution exercise that maybe employed.

5.3 Contributions to the existing body of knowledge

The study is quite helpful in supplementing the pool of knowledge and understanding regarding local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia. According to the evidence, it has been realized that despite having transparent and accountable local government with good political will in Mogadishu, the area still continues to grapple with insecurity and terror attacks from the Al-shaabab Militias. This is mainly contributed by high levels of poverty within the country which makes it easy for these terrorists to recruit many people since they can finance them. This study has proved that the government of Somalia in partnership with other organisations such as AMISOM and UN etc should ensure to fight against poverty in order to boost the social welfare of people in Mogadishu and also sensitize the people about the problem.

5.4 Conclusions

5.4.1 Relationship between transparency in local governance and peace building

The study concludes that local authorities ought to now no longer only recognize what are their favorite components in a peace process, however ought to be capable to draw close the many complexities of politics at the country wide level. Peace procedures often focal point on issues such as provisional constitutions involving issues ranging from electoral illustration structures to executive-legislative relations, and citizenship and land laws. Local political leaders could be in talks with powerful group of armed citizens personalities, nationwide politicians and senior peacekeepers from around the world, and they could also face war problems that (overload and surround with too much of something) the equipment they use to control the war locally

5.4.2 Relationship between accountability in local governance and peace building

Local leaders are in close contact with the community, so electoral colleges experience a degree of communication, information, supervision and voice that improves the realness/respect/truth of the form of authority and control. They can also draw upon the usual/usually done and religious laws that local communities understand and understand. The study concludes that the good qualities/the advantages of the preparations for local authority and control are exactly what doesn't have enough peace processes at the national level. National peace methods are a "desert of trust".

5.3.3 Relationship between political will in local governance and peace building

Local authority and control people in charge may also no longer have a hobby in participating in peace (success plans/ways of reaching goals) beyond their immediate (the area that someone or something has control over). It is useful to tell the difference between local and (related to a large area) authority and control. The study concludes that local authority and control systems at the village or at the stage are not always extremely interested by national peace strategies, but they mainly maintain local desires to do great things and the governmental preparations on which they rule are random and combination of two things/gas-electric vehicle

5.5 Recommendations

5.5.1 Relationship between transparency in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia

The study recommends that local governance leaders need to ensure proper transparency and be able to implement the broad terms of peace accords to which they are a party.

5.5.2 Relationship between accountability in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia

The study recommends that the Local Government should ensure that proper accountability in all prospects involved in peace building. Since local governance arrangements in some violent conflict settings derive much of their legitimacy from consensus-based, consultative and inclusive decision making processes that give all local groups a sense that they are stakeholders in local governance.

5.5.3 Relationship between political will in local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia

Local government officials need to have stronger political will to engage all forms of stakeholders in peace building so that they can bring about peace within the community

Local support for maintaining law and order may or may not translate into a mandate to represent the community at the national level. This is especially challenging when a local administration reflects a governance accord between two or more communities.

5.6 Areas of further research

The study did not exhaust all the dependent variables that influence peace building apart from local governance thus the need for other researchers to conduct an exhaustive study on variables under listed.

- Civil society organizations and peace building in Somalia
- International NGOS and peace building in Somalia

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire for Politicians, Civil society officials and Local Peasants

Dear Sir/ Madam

I am by the names of **Abdulgani Ahmed Mohamed**, a student pursuing Masters of public administration at Kampala International University and currently pursuing a Thesis entitled "Local governance and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia". In view of this empirical investigation, could I also ask you to be a phase of this learning through the answer to the questionnaires? Rest assured that the records you provide must be kept strictly confidential and will only be used for academic reasons. Thank you.

Section A: Demographic characteristics of respondents

Gender of respondent

- a) Male
- b) Female

Education level of respondent

- a) Primary level
- b) Secondary
- c) Certificate level
- d) Diploma
- e) Degree
- f) Master's degree

Age of respondent

- a) 20-35 years
- b) 36-49 years
- c) 50 and above years

Score	Response Mode	Description	Interpretation
5	Strongly Agree	You agree with no doubt at all	Very satisfactory
4	Agree	You agree with some doubt	Satisfactory
3	Neutral	You are not sure about any	None
2	Disagree	You disagree with some doubt	Fair
1	Strongly Disagree	You disagree with no doubt at all	Poor

PART 2: LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND PEACE BUILDING

	Relationship between transparency in local governance and peace building	1	2	3	4	5
1	Putting local people in charge in national peace talks can not only lead to failure, but can wear away their realness/respect/truth at home					
2	Local people in charge should not now recognize only what their people prefer outside of a peace process					
3	Few local people in charge have long/big know-how on this type of national policy issues and generally do not play a research role that is quickly enough to play a helpful role.					
4	Local political leaders can find out in talks with powerful group of armed citizens personalities, national politicians and high-level international peacekeepers					
5	Legal/real and true local management represents the aspect of true government and makes up a point of reference for national rich, powerful people					
6	Local leaders need an order from their side to show them					

	Relationship between accountability in local governance and peace building	1	2	3	4	5
1	The local leaders are in close contact with the community, so they are very much enjoyed a certain degree of communication, facts and supervision					
2	Bringing the official leaders of local governments can help injecting a higher degree of representation and famous voice into a wider peace process					
3	Local authority and control in fight zones is often an informal, fluid and combination of two things/gas-electric vehicle arrangement that attracts a large variety of social groups together					
4	The good qualities/the advantages of local authority and control agreements are exactly what is generally not having enough national peace approaches that suggest responsibility					
5	The main problems of conflict are constantly delayed while the representatives discuss positions in the authority of team spirit					
6	Approaching respectable leaders of local people in charge can help injecting a wider level of illustration and popular voice into a wider peace process					
	Relationship between political will in local governance and peace building	1	2	3	4	5
1	Local government authorities may now or may not even have an interest in joining the peace process					
2	Local government authorities often become aware of national policy strategies both as distant affairs on which they have no say, or as potential threats.					

3	Many local authorities believe that the focus of peacebuilding procedures is totally dedicated to the allocation of positions, energy and sources in the central government					
4	Local government authorities are not fascinated in building peace by maintaining the main local ambitions					
5	Local governance structures often perceive political methods at national level both as distant affairs on which they have no say, or as potential threats					
6	Many local authorities are deeply aware that national level peacekeeping methods pose an excessive risk of increasing violence in common					

QUESTIONS ON DEPENDENT VARIABLE

	Peace Building	1	2	3	4	5
1	Community members are engaged in dialogues					
2	Different stakeholders spearhead reconciliation process within the Community					
3	The local government has tried to disarm the community members					
4	The government of Somalia encourages participatory democracy					
5	Round table negotiations are conducted within the community					
6	Community leaders encourage local peasants to participate in dialogues					

Thanks for your cooperation

End

Appendix II: Interview Guide for Mogadishu Local government officials

1. Is your local government transparent in dealing with issues of peace building?
2. To what extent is your local government accountable in matters regarding peace building?
3. Does your local government engage the community members in dialogue and reconciliation?
4. Do the stakeholders in your local government have adequate political will to facilitate peace building?
5. Has the local government been effective in disarmament?
6. Is there participatory democracy within your local government?