

**FEMALE GENDER AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN GAROWE, PUNTLAND,
SOMALIA**

BY

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UNIVERSITY**

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DECLARATION

I, Sawdo Jama Mohamud declare that this research dissertation on “Female gender and conflict resolution in Garowe, Puntland, Somalia” is my original work and to the best of my knowledge, has not been submitted for any award at any academic institution.

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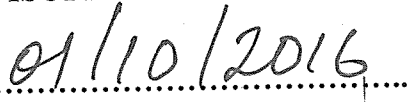
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APPROVAL

This research dissertation on “Female gender and conflict resolution in Garowe, Puntland, Somalia” has been done under my guidance and Supervision as an academic Supervisor and is due for submission to Kampala International University in Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of a Bachelor’s Degree in Development Studies

Signature:

SUPERVISOR: MR. FREEMAN MOSES AJUMEBON

Date:

DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work to the Almighty Allah who has enabled me to carry out research successfully and my beloved parents, my dear mum Abshiro Jama Abdirahman who has always been there for me

I can't imagine how I love her my dear mum, Allah bless you for your endless support both morally and financially without forgetting my second mum, my dear sisters Amal Jama Mohamud, and my dearest sister and friend of mine Samira Jama Mohamud also my brother who was my second father Mohamed Jama Mohamud.

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ABSTRACT

The study sought to examine the relationship between female gender and conflict resolution in Garowe, Puntland. The study objectives were; to identify the role of female gender in conflict resolution in Somalia, to examine the challenges faced by female gender in conflict resolution in Somalia and to identify the measures to overcome the challenges faced by female gender in conflict resolution in Somalia. A cross sectional survey was used in the course of the study. Both qualitative and quantitative data was gathered in order to establish the relationship between the independent and dependent variables, so as to examine the relationship between female gender and conflict resolution. The target population included a total of 215 members of the civil society working in the Public service and NGOs around Garowe. Data was collected from primary and secondary sources using questionnaires and interviews. After collecting data, the researcher organized well-answered questionnaire, data was edited and sorted for the next stage. The data was presented in tabular form, pie charts and bar graphs with frequencies and percentages. The study findings revealed that the sample constituted of 100 respondents of which 52% were females and the 48% remaining were males. This implies that females are the majority. This implies that the most respondents were women due to the societal beliefs that they are more humble and caring thus can be instrumental in conflict management in Somalia. The study concludes that gender equality and human rights are particularly salient features of conflict management. It is therefore vital that attempts to prevent or manage conflicts must bring women into the process at an early stage - as contributors and active participants - in all stages of conflict management. Much has been written about women in conflict, generally, and their involvement in all that happened in Somalia, specifically. There is need to ensure temporary measures for women's inclusion are backed up with meaningful support. It is not enough to push women through the door; it is important to be able to support them effectively when they are on the other side. The moral argument about whether quotas are right or wrong will never be won either way; however, they have been shown to be effective in getting women into places that they were not before, and for which non-binding measures have proven to be ineffective.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Back ground of the study

According to a World Bank reports (2005), globally a few global efforts possess such significant promise for improving the quality of life in post-conflict areas as conflict resolution. The involvement of women in the peace talks is an international obligation. On October 31, 2000, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) called for the implementation of a gender perspective that included the needs of women during resettlement, repatriation and post-conflict reconstruction by unanimously adopting Resolution 1325; after recalling resolutions 1261 (1999), 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000) and 1314 (2000). Resolution 1325 was the first official legal document from the United Nations Security Council that mandates parties in a conflict context to respect women's rights and to support their participation in peace negotiations and in post-conflict reconstruction.

During the mid-1990s, various reports circulated the world with the information that the number of armed conflict was on decrease. In 2007 this information was no longer valid. On the contrary; whereas 124 armed conflicts were active between the years 1989 to 2007, were 34 armed conflicts recorded in year 2007 alone. Hence, the number of armed conflicts is increasing (Ann J. Tickner 1992). The war on terrorism and the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan additionally illustrate that war military means and security are crucial topics of our time.

The aspect of conflict resolution is a crucial element of society existence, Scruple (2001) states that since conflict of any kind is part of any given society it is therefore important that there is a mechanism that helps to resolve human differences. For long human societies have been at rampage and yet no everlasting solution has been put to face issues related to conflicts. Society has been often divided on to two main domains of which some members are leaders and therefore masculine and others are followers therefore feminine. These divisions have further castigated in to a cultural understanding that men (masculine) are the solution finders and therefore resolve conflicts (Musangizi, 2005). This line of understanding has been refuted by many international researchers including internationally sound and renown charters plus conventions that agitate for all genders be involved in maintaining international peace and security. For instance the American

Movement for Women in War which agitates for women's rights as battle field fighters and peace negotiators. This implies that women have a central role to play during and after any form of conflict. Gustine (1989) states that women have an emotional part of them that is human which is centrally to men. This stands as a positive arena that makes every individual in society equally important in the process of conflict resolution.

According to Lachaba, (2005) suggests that in Somalia, conflict in Somalia was caused by economic factors, mainly greed. Violence against women and children became the norm during the decade long civil war. This motivated women to play a vital role in conflict resolution and the establishment of a lasting peace. Peacekeeping in Somalia has been impressive in its scope. The establishment of an initially fragile peace in Somalia drew on intensive collaborative international efforts by women's groups in many African states and around the world.

Somalia's history has been characterized by armed conflicts; these include Al-Shaabab Terrorists who have persistently caused a lot of terror acts and murder acts within the country since the collapse of the central government in 1991. These aggressions have caused and contributed to disentanglements of the people of Somalia and have deprived of the economy the capacity to agree on development terms for a long time.

In Garowe, it has been noted that a number of women have engaged themselves in conflict resolutions in order to solve and stop the scourge of civil conflicts that often based on clanism. This is because the women are often mostly victimized through rape and torture in such conflicts. It was therefore quite vital for female gender in conflict resolution to bring back peace to Somalia as a whole.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Over five decades, Somalia has experienced armed conflict in different forms and indifferent parts of the country. The effects and the impact of armed conflicts on the respective communities have been enormous. Of particular significance is the effect of conflict on women who are the most vulnerable. Attempts have been made by various stakeholders to resolve the different conflicts, significant of which have been the government, religious institutions, Non-Governmental

Organizations, and individuals. However, although women are key stakeholders, the extent to which they have participated is unknown.

Given these varied roles played by women in this type of conflict, it has become of extreme importance that any attempts at managing conflicts or preventing them, must bring women into the process at an early stage as contributors and active participants in all stages of conflict management. In Somalia, women themselves have answered to this clarion call and have become part of the process by undertaking activities starting from grassroots, including humanitarian assistance, demobilization and disarmament, child and health care, hostage exchange and using traditional conflict management approaches such as the peace tent etc. They have often extended their roles to a wider political agenda, clamouring for a representation of women in politics in Somalia. According to a World Bank reports (2005), experience in the Somalia civil war shows that women have specific skills that make them natural conflict managers. It shows that efforts to resolve to conflicts can only be successful when all who are affected by it are involved in the solution. This especially includes women because they have been excluded from prominent roles for so many years. The aim of this study was to bring the role of women in peace building and conflict resolution particularly in Somalia. Bringing the role of women in conflict resolution and peace building particularly in Somalia poses a challenge.

1.2 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was to examine the role of female gender in conflict resolution in Garowe, Somalia.

1.3 Research objectives

The research is guided by two sets of objectives;

1.3.1 General objective

To identify and establish the importance of involving both men and women in conflict resolution.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

- i. To identify the role of female gender in conflict resolution in Somalia
- ii. To examine the challenges faced by female gender in conflict resolution in Somalia
- iii. To identify the measures to overcome the challenges faced by female gender in conflict resolution in Somalia

1.4 Research questions

- i. What is the role of female gender in conflict resolution in Somalia?
- ii. What are the challenges faced by female gender in conflict resolution in Somalia?
- iii. What are the measures to overcome the challenges faced by female gender in conflict resolution in Somalia?

1.5 Scope of the study

1.5.1 Geographical Scope

The study was carried out in Garowe, Puntland, Somalia. Garowe is situated in northeastern Somalia, in the heart of the Puntland region. Nearby settlements include to the east Gillab (4.8 nm), to the northeast Qalqalooc (15.3 nm), to the north Libaax Seexay (2.5 nm), to the northwest Geida Debabo (12.2), to the west Bixin (5.9 nm), to the southwest Lugo (6.0 nm), to the south Salaxley (5.3 nm), and to the southeast War Weytan (9.7 nm).

1.5.2 Content Scope

The study was carried out identifying the role of female gender in conflict resolution in Somalia, the challenges faced by female gender in conflict resolution in Somalia and the measures to overcome the challenges faced by female gender in conflict resolution in Somalia.

1.5.3 Time Scope

The study covered a period of two years (2002-2004) and the data was collected between February and September 2016.

1.6 Significance of the Study

It is expected that when this study is carried out and accomplished successfully, it will contribute substantial awareness on role of female gender in conflict resolution

The study will also contribute to identifying suitable measures to overcome the challenges faced by female gender in Somalia conflict resolution

The study will also serve as a future data base for further researches that will be carried out as researchers can draw data from the findings on the role of female gender in conflict resolution

The study will be significant to the researcher in fulfilling one of the requirements for award degree of Bachelors in Development Studies

1.7 Operational definitions of the key concepts

Gender	: The term gender was used to mean sexual categories and characteristics
Participation	: Was used to mean community active and meaning contribution in decision making and sharing.
Conflict resolution	: A practical way of finding solutions to end wrangles and war in society
Peace keeping	: Was used to mean a process of maintaining or restoring peace in regions of conflicts.
Peace talks	: Was used to mean the process of creating a platform for two conflicting bodies for negotiations and compromise

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Overview of female gender in Conflict Resolution

With the ever increasing nature of conflicts across the globe, the female gender has been hailed for the vital role it plays in conflict resolution and peace building (Sheehan, Michael, 2005). The 20th century had seen a change in the nature of conflict. Interstate conflicts have given way to civil wars or intrastate conflict with civilians disproportionately bearing the brunt of the conflicts. Female gender have been particularly targeted with rape, forced pregnancies, sexual slavery and assault becoming deliberate instruments of war.

Given these varied roles played by female gender in this type of conflict, it has become of extreme importance that any attempts at managing conflicts or preventing them, must bring the female gender into the process at an early stage as contributors and active participants in all stages of conflict management. (Mazurana and Carlson, *Women Waging Peace* 2004). In Somalia, female gender themselves have answered to this clarion call and have become part of the process by undertaking activities starting from grassroots, including humanitarian assistance, demobilization and disarmament, child and health care, hostage exchange and using traditional conflict management approaches such as the peace tent etc. They have often extended their roles to a wider political agenda, clamouring for a representation of women in politics in Somalia.

2.2 Role of the female gender in conflict resolution in Somalia

There is no question that women have been on the receiving end of the most brutal civil wars in Africa. (Goldstein, Joshua, 2001) Gender equality and human rights are particularly salient features of conflict management. It is therefore vital that attempts to prevent or manage conflicts must bring women into the process at an early stage - as contributors and active participants - in all stages of conflict management. Much has been written about women in conflict, generally, and their involvement in all that happened in Somalia, specifically. What follows are a few examples of what scholars have said.

Women in Security (March 2008, Issue 3) states that “women frequently have little or no role in creating the situations from which they later suffer. In actual fact, the RUF were said to use women in a variety of ways to support their movement in 1991. “Many women were abducted, forced into combat and sometimes subjected to gang-rape and made to be sexual slaves to their male counterparts in the war zone” (Dyan Mazurana and Khristopher Carlson, *From Combat to Community: Women and Girls of Somalia* January 2004 pp. 2-10). In Somalia, this kind of slavery is referred to as ‘jungle marriage,’ or forced ‘bush marriage.’ Some were also persuaded to join the RUF by their husbands, who were rebels themselves, while others were willing volunteers.

Although there is no official figure on the total number of women associated with the RUF, it is believed that there could have been as many as ten thousand. Of this figure, it is estimated that “nine thousand five hundred of these women may have been abducted. Others were even 'donated' by relatives. One woman, for example, was given to the RUF by her uncle” (Conciliation Resources, September (1997), and Country Reports UNHCR Refworld pp. 1-2).

The opinions expressed in the literature reviewed above summarize quite graphically the severity of the situation faced by women in Somalia. In my opinion the extreme suffering and abuse is understated. (Goldstein, Joshua, 2001) Being subjected to the ordeals described above, women inevitably developed a number of skills and strategies that enabled them to survive and regain some control over their lives throughout the conflict. They served as captive ‘wives’ and provided logistical support to the RUF, including supplying weapons, food and clothes. They also acted as “voodoo doctors” supporting the RUF in its efforts to attain stability at their weakest points in the battlefield etc (Mazurana and Carlson, *Women Waging Peace* 2004).

It is not surprising therefore these women became invisible in the demobilization, disarmament and reintegration process. Women made many significant contributions during the war, but there were inadequate tangible programs in place to them. Because they were classified as “dependents” only, most of their experiences and contributions were not acknowledged. Many did not receive benefits provided to “combatants.” (Mazurana and Carlson, *Women Waging Peace* 2004, pp. 1-6).

Many people assumed that women and girls were only victims. Their exclusion from broader categories of the exploited proved to be detrimental to their future. It made it more difficult for them to make meaningful contributions to the healing of the country and the enhancing of the region's security. (Goldstein, Joshua, 2001) One would consider this to be an understandable and natural development given the patriarchal nature of the Somali society in which men dominate in every sphere of life. Nevertheless, it could have been avoided if strong male and female leaders had worked together to design and implement the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programme that would have integrated both the concern of men and women alike that participated in the conflict as mere neglect of women led to them turning "to prostitution and petty crime for survival. With no hope of receiving assistance from the children's fathers, their own families, or the state, some are turning to violence" (Mazurana and Carlson, Women Waging Peace 2004).

In Somalia the women's involvement in the management of the war was a complex issue for them. During the war women were captives and had no control over their future survival in the jungle. They were under the watchful eyes of their male counterparts in the battlefield and were expected to participate in the planning and administration of the war. Some Somali women and girls came forward and admitted that they had been involved in the war. (Sheehan, Michael, 2005)

A few admitted to being fighters. But the largest revelation coming from the women's community was their experiences of being abducted, forced into combat and sometimes subjected to gang rape. (Kennedy-Pipe, Caroline, 2007) Many became sexual slaves to their male counterparts in the war zone. The atrocities were so great that the mainstream community found it difficult to accept them as real. It affected the DDR demobilization in the country as the Civil War came to an end.

These atrocities occurred and became an issue because DDR planners failed to give women a sufficient role and involvement in creating the conditions that could assure peace. I consider this to be an understandable and natural development given the male-dominated culture of the country. Nevertheless, it could have been avoided if strong male and female leaders had worked together to design and implement the work that DDR should and could have done. (Goldstein, Joshua, 2001)

Despite women's contributions and experiences during the war, inadequate tangible programs were put in place to support and motivate women and women's groups to lead in the healing process of destroyed families and communities. Fortunately many women decided to take matters into their own hands to provide a future for themselves in a way it had never been seen in Somalia. (Kennedy-Pipe, Caroline, 2007)

Much of the role played by women and women's groups was largely ignored or played down by the traditional male dominated society. Many women and women's groups felt disappointed by the way in which the DDR Program was conducted. The DDR program in Somalia was one of the most successful demobilization efforts in history, but women were far less involved than they could have been. (Goldstein, Joshua, 2001) Even though women and children had formerly associated with fighting groups in Somalia, and many had become peacekeepers, their lack of involvement exposed serious gaps in peacekeeping programs. Important lessons were learned.

The DDR made a distinction between male and their female counterparts during the war, which made it especially hard for girls and women leaving armed groups to find reintegration support. The initial 'cash for weapon' approach of DDR rendered many young girls and women ineligible for formal demobilization while their male counterparts were permitted to receive those benefits.

Mazurana and Carlson observed in a 2004 publication that it was their belief that the DDR process failed to help women and girls. It was clear, they said, that women and girls were viewed primarily as victims, with no role to play in establishing peace. This limited the country's progress, and constrained Somalia's and the region's recovery and the development of the region's security (Mazurana and Carlson, 2004 pp. 1-6). These observations capture the essence of the difficulty experienced by women. Despite these challenges women chose to play the largest role they could. In some cases they were able to be active participants. Many women's organizations emerged, and some existing ones expanded their roles. This contributed in major ways to a peaceful conclusion of the long Civil War in Somalia. (Goldstein, Joshua, 2001)

The wake of the mid 1990s crises, the world witnessed like-minded women from all over the country joining forces to create several women's movements basically aimed at forcing a negotiated conflict of the frustrating conflict. (Kennedy-Pipe, Caroline, 2007) The Women's

Forum was formed in mid-1994 when the Somalia Association of University Women (SLAUW) proposed that women's groups meet regularly for networking, information sharing and collective action on issues of common concern. Also in the fray were the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), the Women's Association for National Development (WAND), SLAUW, The Sisters Unit, and The National Organization for Women (NOW), and long-time community activists such as Haja Isha Sasso who formed the backbone of the new structure. (Steans, Jill, 2006)

The mobilization of these women increased in 1995 as fighting intensified when it became evident that the National Provisional Ruling Council (NPRC), the military junta in power at the time was unable to protect the civilian from the rebels. The Women's Movement for Peace (WMP) was also formed in January 1995 with the objective of resolving the conflict through peaceful negotiations. (Kennedy-Pipe, Caroline, 2007) This movement joined the Women's Forum. It mobilized women to form branches all over the country and at times worked in partnership with each other in order to create impact. It advocated for peace with the NPRC Government, the RUF and through the International Community. At all times, women saw to it that their activities attracted publicity both nationally and internationally. (Goldstein, Joshua, 2001)

The first significant event organized by the various women's movements was a peace march in February 1995 which took place simultaneously in the major towns of Freetown, Bo, Kenema, Makeni and Kabala, involving all sections of the Somali populace including women's groups, youth groups, religious groups, the police, the army, schools, NGOs and people from all walks of life. It is thought to be the biggest demonstration in Somalia since its independence. The message of the demonstrators was simple and compelling: "Try Peace to end this senseless war" (Bineta Diop, 2005).

As the march moved along, the crowd of women from all "walks of life" and all segments of society invited observers to join them. (Kennedy-Pipe, Caroline, 2007) Many found the appeals irresistible. A notable contribution was the establishment of a negotiated peace settlement as a respectable option. It offered both the government and rebels the opportunity to retreat from entrenched positions without loss of face. The result was a nation-wide demonstration that

prioritised peace as a national agenda and motivated a cessation of hostilities and the consolidation of peace. A ceasefire agreement was eventually reached, and women were able to play a meaningful role in supporting the campaign for elections. (Goldstein, Joshua, 2001)

Women's agitation for peace reached its climax in March 1995 when again the WMP organized a press conference in which a letter sent to RUF leader Foday Sankoh, was read calling for the end to the senseless war. At the conference, the Public Relations Officer of the Organization, Mrs. Isha Dyfan, said "Women have a specific role in conflict resolution and our concern here is to bring the war to a speedy end with independence and neutrality being our main focus." (Terriff, Terry, Croft, Stuart, James, Lucy & Morgan, Patrick M, 2005)

When the call for peace could not yield dividends, women, and Somalis in general, began to question the will of the government to end the conflict. Once it emerged that a return to democratic, civilian rule provided the best opportunity for a commencement of a negotiated settlement of the conflict, women took a leading role and threw themselves into supporting the campaign for elections. (Terriff, Terry, 2005)

With women leading the campaign, the NPRC government was urged to convene a national consultative conference in which the issue of elections before peace was to be debated. (Goldstein, Joshua, 2001) The Bintumani Consultative Conference for Good Governance was then held in August 1995. Through NGOs working in the area of governance and democracy, including Women Organized for a Morally Enlightened Nation (WOMEN) and the Women's Forum, the women of Somalia insisted on appropriate representation in this conference. They educated/sensitized themselves and their communities on the issues, and after debating them at the Conference, they prepared a national position paper unanimously supported by all women delegates at the Conference. Delegates at the Consultative Conference pressured the NPRC to hold an election that should not be later than February 1996. (Kennedy-Pipe, Caroline, 2007)

Women's quest for peace through democratic elections reached its climax in the aftermath of the January 1996 palace coup in which the NPRC Chairman, Valentine Strasser, was replaced by his deputy, Maada Bio, when the latter lobbied for the shifting of the date for agreed general elections. The junta's efforts to circumvent the process became fruitless as women vehemently opposed the

move. They held a press conference on February 6 to present their position on the general elections and issued statements to political parties, emphasizing the inclusion of women's issues on the political agenda. "The press conference attracted approximately 300 people including the United States Ambassador and other embassy staff as well as the British High Commissioner, several media houses and UN Representatives" (Diop 2005, pp.8-10).

The role of women remained limited, however. All they were specifically authorized to do was call for a general election. Women's groups continued their informal activities during the electioneering process. They took voter education into their own hands, sensitizing individuals to register as voters, recruited and trained local election observers to scrutinise the election proceedings throughout the country, and articulated and promoted women's issues for inclusion in political parties' manifestos. They also supported full compliance with the electoral laws, ensuring that the elections were free and fair. Thus credit for the success of the election was attributed largely to women. (Kennedy-Pipe, Caroline, 2007) On Election Day, women mobilized themselves and Somalis in general to vote. In spite of security threats Somalis came out in large numbers to vote whilst chanting in Krio "Wi wan vote" meaning "We want to vote", in defiance to the heavy firing- a scare tactic used by the military. However, only 5 women were on the list of 68 candidates representing the Tejan Kabba led Somalia People's Party which won the election. (Goldstein, Joshua, 2001)

2.2 Challenges faced by female gender when participating in conflict resolution in Somalia

Despite remarkable achievements, challenges remained, including the low level of women's participation in conflict prevention and peacebuilding. Regrettably, women's civil society organizations in conflict resolution and peacebuilding faced a number of challenges, including little opportunity to participate in formal conflict resolution work.

Çevik (2001) noted progress on a broad range of issues involving women and armed conflict, but said that many challenges remained. As co-Chair of the Committee on Mediation, he made sure that issues related to resolution 1325 (2000) were considered, commenting that the prevention of violence against women should be central to mediation and negotiation, and empowerment of

women at the centre of all peacemaking activities. He welcomed the growing coherence of United Nations activities in this area, particularly in the context of UN-Women.

While operations had seen some important progress in terms of women's participation, more could be achieved, he said. (Goldstein, Joshua, 2001) Women continued to be largely absent from, or played symbolic roles in, formal peace processes, and social and cultural norms could pose serious challenges to the full and meaningful participation of women in peace processes.

A number of reports reveal the challenges of gender mainstreaming in Côte d'Ivoire. The outbreak of war divided the country and thus affected the health system, weakened the education sector, caused an economic downturn and led to a deplorable security situation. (Karin Uvelius, 2009) Despite the numerous peace agreements to bring stability to the country, the disengagement and unfulfilled promises of conflicting parties have been drawbacks in attaining peace in the country. The agreements are silent on the impact of the violent conflict on women and girls. Against these odds, many national women organisations, with the support of regional and international organisation, are contributing towards post-conflict reconstruction. The challenge now is to implement and sustain the March 2007 Ouagadougou Peace Accord.

Sudanese women have worked across the conflict divide and have contributed to the many peace efforts in the country. Sudanese women continue to work across ethnic, political and religious lines towards the common goal of peace. (Karin Uvelius, 2009) Although they were involved in the negotiations leading up to the signing of the peace agreement, women as a group were not signatories to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of January 2005 between the North and South. However, they were more than determined to participate in the implementation of the Agreement. The women succeeded in pressuring their leaders to appoint women to strategic positions in the Transitional Government. New challenges in Darfur and in the Eastern part of the country have the potential to destabilise the fragile peace process. (Goldstein, Joshua, 2001)

Sierra Leone experienced war for many years, and women and children were mostly affected by the brutal war that saw the amputation of limbs by the armed rebellion. Although, many women fought alongside their men during the war, they successfully became mediators between the

government and the armed groups, and were signatory to the Lomé Peace Accords (2002) in accordance with the United Nations Resolution 1325 on Women Peace and Security that demands the participation and recognition of women in peace processes. (Williams, Paul, 2008)

Burundian women noted gains during the civil conflict and are currently strengthening networks to address the post-conflict challenges facing women. (Goldstein, Joshua, 2001) Even without Resolution 1325, women in Burundi were seen as instrumental to the peace process, and their participation was seriously considered in the peace negotiations. Towards implementing UN Resolution 1325 and the Beijing Platform for Action 1995, the all-inclusive peace agreement for Burundi guaranteed women 30 percent representation at all levels of decision-making. With the opportunity to govern, Burundian women are building capacity and making efforts to consolidate democracy in their country. (Karin Uvelius, 2009)

South Africa serves as a success story in its ability to transform to democracy without recourse to war. The gains of South African women were more pronounced in the immediate post-conflict phase. A critical mass of women participated in the struggle against apartheid. With the advent of the feminist agenda, women proved themselves by guaranteeing their equal representation in the CODESA peace talks and have succeeded in mainstreaming women issues at all levels of decision-making. New challenges however, face women in South Africa, ranging from high incidence of crime, unemployment and HIV and AIDS. Women are now involved in the moral regeneration movement to combat crime in the country. (Goldstein, Joshua, 2001)

2.3 Measures taken to overcome the challenges faced by female gender when participating in conflict resolution in Somalia

Women's group maintain a strong network coordinated by the umbrella women's organization in Somalia, the Women's Forum. (Karin Uvelius, 2009) Lack of coordination and rivalry among diverse women's groups with different agendas have led to weak networking of these groups and sadly, jeopardized the goal of influencing the public sphere.

Williams, Paul D. (2008) argues that women's groups should also work in partnership with Government and UN Agencies particularly the UNIFEM and UNFPA to fill in the dearth of gender

disaggregated data (GDD) as well as to undertake appropriate gender analyses. This will ensure the understanding of the scale and nature of the exclusion of women from principal roles in Somalia. There can be no effective response to discrimination against women without accurate information. (Goldstein, Joshua, 2001)

The Government through the Ministry has been steadfast in its commitment to ensuring the advancement of Women in Somalia. To this point, as highlighted earlier, it has signed and ratified key human rights documents relevant to addressing the situation of women. This includes CEDAW, the CRC, the AU Protocol on Women, and the Optional Protocol to CEDAW (Williams, Paul, 2008)

The International Community, including the United Nations, should involve women in all endeavours that bring peace to conflict situations. (Karin Uvelius, 2009) This includes negotiations, post-war reconstruction, reintegration and peace-building. The role of women in managing the conflict in Somalia presents a perfect lesson that managing conflicts and rebuilding societies are no longer the exclusive preserve of men. Without equal and fair participation of women in conflict management and decision-making we will never achieve the vision of a world free of the scourge of war, poverty and gender discrimination (Goldstein, Joshua, 2001)

International actors including the UN, Multinational Organizations, donor governments etc, should also ensure that women and girls are included in the planning and implementation of the official DDR process. Women should particularly be accepted into the programme even when unaccompanied by men. Most importantly, the definition of 'ex-combatant/soldier' should include those who were part of a "regular armed force in any capacity, including but not limited to cooks and messengers...and girls recruited for sexual purposes..." in accordance with the Cape Town Principles (UN Secretary General's Study, Women, Peace and Security, 2002, p 130)

The Government implements the TRC recommendations relating to women. The commission noted that the state has not yet taken the necessary steps to eradicate structural inequality of women in Somali society. Discriminatory laws and customs in the areas of marriage, divorce, land rights, inheritance and the administration of estates remain major obstacles to the transformation of women's lives. (Goldstein, Joshua, 2001) Addressing these structural inequalities will require legal

reform, access to justice, the abolition of discriminatory customary law and practices, the building of institutional capacity and the establishment of educational programmes will be essential to counter attitudes and norms which lead to the oppression of women (Witness to Truth: Report of the Somalia Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Vol 2, 2004, paras. 320-321). The government must guarantee the educational, health and economic empowerment of women as well as political participation as priority areas for the progressive development of women in Somalia.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Research Design

This study employed the descriptive survey design specifically the descriptive comparative and descriptive correlational strategies. Descriptive studies are non-experimental researches that describe the characteristics of a particular individual, or of a group. It deals with the relationship between variables, testing of hypothesis and development of generalizations and use of theories that have universal validity. It also involves events that have already taken place and may be related to present conditions (Kothari, 2004). Further, descriptive surveys are used to discover causal relationships (descriptive correlational), differences (descriptive comparative), to provide precise quantitative description and to observe behavior (Treece and Treece, 1973). The study described the level of Female gender and Conflict resolution in Bosaso Somalia.

3.1 Research Population

The target population included a total of 215 members of the civil society working in the Public service and NGOs around Garowe. Garowe Houses a number of NGOs, international, Regional and local. These were used to provide the respondents to the study. Three NGOs were selected with in the Bosaso ie, DCA, UNDP and USADI. This was supplemented with some respondents from the Public Service.

3.2 Sample Size

In view of the nature of the target population where the number for both NGO workers and Public service employees are many, a sample was taken from each category. Table 2 below shows the respondents of the study with the following categories: organization, target population and sample size. The Sloven's formula was used to determine the minimum sample size.

Ie.

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

Table 1: Respondents of the Study

Organization	Total Target Population	Sample size
	Admin	Admin
Public service	30	20
DCA	20	15
UNDP	43	35
USAID	40	30
Total	133	100

SOURCE: Primary data

3.3 Sampling Procedures

The purposive sampling was utilized to select the respondents based on these criteria:

- i. Male or female respondents in any of the NGOS and Public service that were included in the study.
- ii. NGO staff and Public service staff with experience ranging from one year and above were included in the study.

From the list of qualified respondents chosen based on the inclusion criteria, the systematic random sampling was used to finally select the respondents with consideration to the computed minimum sample size.

3.4 Research Instruments

The research tools that were utilized in this study include the following: (1) face sheet to gather data on the respondents' demographic characteristics (gender, age, qualifications, number of years working experience) researcher devised questionnaires to determine the levels of Female gender and Conflict Resolution.

3.5 Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

Content validity was ensured by subjecting the researcher devised questionnaires on Female gender and Conflict Resolution to judgment by the content experts (who would estimate the validity on the basis of their experience) such as Department of Development, Peace and Conflict Studies, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences.

The test-retest technique was used to determine the reliability (accuracy) of the researcher devised instruments to ten qualified respondents, five from any NGO and five from Public Service of Somalia. These respondents were not be included in the actual study. In this test- retest technique, the questionnaires were administered twice to the same subjects. If the test was reliable and the trait being measured is stable, the results were consistent and essentially the same in both times (Treece and Treece, 1973)

3.6 Data Gathering Procedures

3.6.1 Before the administration of the questionnaires

- i. An introduction letter was obtained from the Institute of Open Learning and Distance Learning of Kampala International University. For the researcher solicited approval to conduct the study from respective heads NGOs and Public Service.
- ii. When approved, the researcher secured a list of the qualified respondents from NGOs and Public Service charge and selected through systematic random sampling from this list to arrived at the minimum sample size.

- iii. The respondents were explained about the study and was requested to sign the Informed Consent Form.
- iv. Reproduced more than enough questionnaires for distribution.

3.6.2 During the administration of the questionnaires

- i. The respondents were requested to answer completely and not to leave any part of the questionnaires unanswered.
- ii. The researcher and assistants emphasized retrieval of the questionnaires within five days from the date of distribution.
- iii. On retrieval, all returned questionnaires were checked if all are answered.

3.6.3 After the administration of the questionnaires

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

3.7 Data Analysis

The frequency and percentage distribution was used to determine the demographic characteristics of the respondents plus graphs and pie charts were included in the study.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

To ensure confidentiality of the information provided by the respondents and to ascertain the practice of ethics in this study, the following activities were implemented by the researcher:

- i. Seeking permission to adopt the standardized questionnaire on Female gender written communication to the author.
- ii. The respondents and NGOs were coded instead of reflecting the names.
- iii. Soliciting permission through a written request to the concerned officials of the NGOS included in the study.
- iv. Requesting the respondents to sign in the Informed Consent Form

- v. Acknowledging the authors quoted in this study and the author of the standardized instrument through citations and referencing.
- vi. Presenting the findings in a generalized manner.

3.9 Limitations of the Study

In view of the following threats to validity, the researcher claimed an allowable 5% margin of error at 0.05 level of significance. Measures were also indicated in order to minimize if not to eradicate the threats to the validity of the findings of this study.

- i. Extraneous variables which were beyond the researcher's control such as respondents' honesty, personal biases and uncontrolled setting of the study.
- ii. Instrumentation: The research instruments on resource availability and utilization were not standardized. Therefore a validity and reliability test was done to produce a credible measurement of the research variables.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

4.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the presentation of the findings according to the themes of the study which were: to identify the role of female gender in conflict resolution in Somalia, to examine the challenges faced by female gender in conflict resolution in Somalia and to identify the measures to overcome the challenges faced by female gender in conflict resolution in Somalia.

4.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

Under this section, the researcher was interested in finding out the demographic characteristics of the respondents. They are presented as follows:

4.1.1 Gender of Respondents

The researcher wanted to know the gender or sex distribution of the respondents and this is shown in the following table and illustration. This section indicates the both sexes with the community.

Table 1: presenting the gender distribution of the respondents who participated in the study

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Males	48	48
Females	52	52
Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

In the above table 1, the study findings revealed that the sample constituted of 100 respondents of which 52% were females and the 48% remaining were males. This implies that females are the

majority. This implies that the most respondents were women due to the societal beliefs that the they are more humble and caring thus can be instrumental in conflict management in Somalia.

4.1.2 Age of the respondents

The study went on to establish the different age groups of the respondents and the findings were as presented in table 2. The study also involved all respondents who are responsible and with mature understanding. For example all the respondents were 20 years and above.

Table 2 : showing age distribution of the respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
20 -25	8	8
26-35	4	4
36-45	12	12
46-55	40	40
56+	36	36
Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

The study revealed that the majority of the respondents fell in the age category 36 - 45 with a 12% representation. Age category 46-55 had a total response of 40%, while 26-45 age group was represented by 4% the 20 -25 category had a total representation of 8% while the remaining category was that of the 56+ with a representation of 36%. This implies that most of the respondents were middle and old aged since it was believed that the elderly are believed to be more experienced and have better understanding about female gender and conflict management in Somalia due to their age.

4.1.3 Marital Status of the Respondents

The study further went on to establish the marital status of the respondent and the findings were as represented in table 3. The researcher was also interested in finding out the marital status of respondents.

Table 3: showing marital status of the respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	8	8
Married	10	10
Divorced	46	46
Widowed	36	36
Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

The study established that the majority of the respondents were widowed (36%). The divorced comprised of 46%, the married were 10% whereas the single were only 8%. Study findings established that, the majority were widowed and that due to their statuses, had children to take care of and yet resources were not readily available. This implies that these people would involve emphasize conflict management in order to be able to take good care of their families.

4.1.4 Education Levels of the Respondents

The study also sought about the educational levels of the respondents and the findings were as represented in table 4. Under this section, the researcher was interested in finding out the education status of all respondents involved in the study. This was partly essential in order to enrich the findings of the study since education level had a significant relationship with level the knowledge about the relationship between female gender and conflict resolution in Garowe, Puntland, Somalia

Table 4: Educational Level of the respondents

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	10	10
Secondary level	14	14
Tertiary	26	26
University	50	50
Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

Study findings in table 4 revealed that the least represented level of education was the primary level group which comprised of 10%, followed by secondary level group (14%), while Tertiary level was represented by 26% and the most represented group was that of university level which comprised of 50%. This implies that most respondents in the study were mainly literate, thus with high levels of education. And this further indicated that the majority were relatively educated.

4.2 FINDINGS ON GENDER PARTICIPATION AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Table 5 : Role of female gender in conflict resolution in Somalia

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Prevent or manage conflicts	15	15
Help in the demobilization, disarmament and reintegration process	35	35
Women's quest for peace through democratic elections	25	25
Sensitize individuals to register as voters, recruit and train local election observers	20	20
Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

The table above shows that 15% of the respondents that agreed that female gender helps to prevent or manage conflicts in Somalia, 35% suggested that it helps in the demobilization, disarmament and reintegration process, 25% noted that helps to ensure women's quest for peace through democratic elections and the remaining 20% of the respondents suggested that female gender helps to sensitize individuals to register as voters, recruit and train local election observers. This further implies that female gender plays a key role in conflict management in Somalia.

Table 6 : The extent to which female gender has played significant role in conflict resolution in Somalia

Responses		Frequency	Percentage
	Very High	25	25
	High	30	30
	Not sure	21	21
	Low	11	11
	Very low	13	13
	Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

The findings in the above table revealed that 25% of the respondents suggested that female gender had played significant role in conflict resolution in Somalia to a very high extent, 30% of the respondents noted high extent, 21% were not sure of the extent, 11% revealed low extent and the remaining 13% of the respondents noted very low extent. This shows that all genders need to be involved in managing conflicts in Somalia.

Table 7: Challenges faced by female gender in conflict resolution in Somalia

Responses		Frequency	Percent
	Low level of women's participation in conflict prevention	25	25
	Discrimination	38	38
	Gender-based violence	16	16
	Proliferation of weapons	21	21
	Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

Results in table above indicate that 25% of the respondents agreed that low level of women's participation in conflict prevention was one of the challenges faced by female gender in conflict resolution in Somalia. 38% of the respondents noted discrimination, 16% suggested gender based violence and the remaining 21% noted that proliferation of weapons. This further implies that there is a multitude of challenges facing female gender. However this also indicates the need for the government of Somalia and its stakeholders to address these issues in respective to conflict management.

Table 8: The extent to which female gender faces challenges in conflict resolution in Somalia

Responses		Frequency	Percentage
	Very High	25	25
	High	30	30
	Not sure	21	21
	Low	11	11
	Very low	13	13
	Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

The findings in the above table revealed that 25% of the respondents suggested that extent to which female gender faces challenges in conflict resolution in Somalia is very high, 30% of the

respondents noted high extent, 21% were not sure of the extent, 11% revealed low extent and the remaining 13% of the respondents noted very low extent. This shows that there are a lot of hindrances to female gender that need to be addressed in order to have effective conflict management in Somalia.

Table 9: Measures to overcome the challenges faced by female gender in conflict resolution in Somalia

Responses		Frequency	Percent
	Need for a timely implementation of the National Action Plan	35	35
	Need to maintain a strong network coordinated by the umbrella women's organization	18	18
	Women's groups should also work in partnership with Government and UN Agencies	20	20
	Government should incorporate CEDAW into national policy and law	13	13
	International actors should also ensure that women and girls are included in the planning and implementation of the official DDR process	14	14
	Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

The table above shows that the majority of the respondents 35% noted that there is need for a timely implementation of the National Action Plan for female gender in conflict management in Somalia, 18% noted that there is need to maintain a strong network coordinated by the umbrella women's organization, 20% of the respondents suggested that women's groups should also work in partnership with Government and UN Agencies, 13% revealed that the Government should

incorporate CEDAW into national policy and law and the remaining 14% noted that International actors such as United Nations should also ensure that women and girls are included in the planning and implementation of the official DDR process. This implies that a lot needs to be implemented in order to ensure an effective female gender in management of conflicts in Somalia.

Table 10 : The extent to which measures to overcome the challenges faced by female gender applied in Somalia

Responses		Frequency	Percentage
	Very High	25	25
	High	30	30
	Not sure	21	21
	Low	11	11
	Very low	13	13
	Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

The findings in the above table revealed that 25% of the respondents suggested that the extent to which measures to overcome the challenges faced by female gender applied in Somalia is very high, 30% of the respondents noted high extent, 21% were not sure of the extent, 11% revealed low extent and the remaining 13% of the respondents noted very low extent. This shows that there is still less that has been done in Somalia to address the hindrances facing female gender.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter summarizes, concludes and recommends reflecting on the study findings presented in the previous chapter.

5.1 Summary of the Findings

The study findings revealed that the sample constituted of 100 respondents of which 52% were females and the 48% remaining were males. This implies that females are the majority. This implies that the most respondents were women due to the societal beliefs that they are more humble and caring thus can be instrumental in conflict management in Somalia.

It was found out that the majority of the respondents fell in the age category 36 - 45 with a 12% representation. Age category 46-55 had a total response of 40%, while 26-45 age group was represented by 4% the 20 -25 category had a total representation of 8% while the remaining category was that of the 56+ with a representation of 36%. This implies that most of the respondents were middle and old aged since it was believed that the elderly are believed to be more experienced and have better understanding about female gender and conflict management in Somalia due to their age.

The study established that the majority of the respondents were widowed (36%). The divorced comprised of 46%, the married were 10% whereas the single were only 8%. Study findings established that, the majority were widowed and that due to their statuses, had children to take care of and yet resources were not readily available. This implies that these people would involve emphasize conflict management in order to be able to take good care of their families.

Study findings revealed that the least represented level of education was the primary level group which comprised of 10%, followed by secondary level group (14%), while Tertiary level was represented by 26% and the most represented group was that of university level which comprised

of 50%. This implies that most respondents in the study were mainly literate, thus with high levels of education. And this further indicated that the majority were relatively educated.

It was further found out that 15% of the respondents that agreed that female gender helps to prevent or manage conflicts in Somalia, 35% suggested that it helps in the demobilization, disarmament and reintegration process, 25% noted that helps to ensure women's quest for peace through democratic elections and the remaining 20% of the respondents suggested that female gender helps to sensitize individuals to register as voters, recruit and train local election observers. This further implies that female gender plays a key role in conflict management in Somalia.

The findings revealed that 25% of the respondents suggested that female gender had played significant role in conflict resolution in Somalia to a very high extent, 30% of the respondents noted high extent, 21% were not sure of the extent, 11% revealed low extent and the remaining 13% of the respondents noted very low extent. This shows that all genders need to be involved in managing conflicts in Somalia.

The study found out that 25% of the respondents agreed that low level of women's participation in conflict prevention was one of the challenges faced by female gender in conflict resolution in Somalia. 38% of the respondents noted discrimination, 16% suggested gender based violence and the remaining 21% noted that proliferation of weapons. This further implies that there is a multitude of challenges facing female gender. However this also indicates the need for the government of Somalia and its stakeholders to address these issues in respective to conflict management.

The study revealed that 25% of the respondents suggested that extent to which female gender faces challenges in conflict resolution in Somalia is very high, 30% of the respondents noted high extent, 21% were not sure of the extent, 11% revealed low extent and the remaining 13% of the respondents noted very low extent. This shows that there are a lot of hindrances to female gender that need to be addressed in order to have effective conflict management in Somalia.

It was discovered that the majority of the respondents 35% noted that there is need for a timely implementation of the National Action Plan for female gender in conflict management in Somalia,

18% noted that there is need to maintain a strong network coordinated by the umbrella women's organization, 20% of the respondents suggested that women's groups should also work in partnership with Government and UN Agencies, 13% revealed that the Government should incorporate CEDAW into national policy and law and the remaining 14% noted that International actors such as United Nations should also ensure that women and girls are included in the planning and implementation of the official DDR process. This implies that a lot needs to be implemented in order to ensure an effective female gender in management of conflicts in Somalia.

The findings further revealed that 25% of the respondents suggested that the extent to which measures to overcome the challenges faced by female gender applied in Somalia is very high, 30% of the respondents noted high extent, 21% were not sure of the extent, 11% revealed low extent and the remaining 13% of the respondents noted very low extent. This shows that there is still less that has been done in Somalia to address the hindrances facing female gender.

5.2 Conclusion of the Findings

The study concludes that gender equality and human rights are particularly salient features of conflict management. It is therefore vital that attempts to prevent or manage conflicts must bring women into the process at an early stage - as contributors and active participants - in all stages of conflict management. Much has been written about women in conflict, generally, and their involvement in all that happened in Somalia, specifically.

It is not surprising therefore these women became invisible in the demobilization, disarmament and reintegration process. Women made many significant contributions during the war, but there were inadequate tangible programs in place to them. Because they were classified as "dependents" only, most of their experiences and contributions were not acknowledged.

The study concludes that nevertheless, it could have been avoided if strong male and female leaders had worked together to design and implement the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programme that would have integrated both the concern of men and women alike that participated in the conflict as mere neglect of women led to them turning "to prostitution and petty crime for survival.

In Somalia the women's involvement in the management of the war was a complex issue for them. During the war women were captives and had no control over their future survival in the jungle. They were under the watchful eyes of their male counterparts in the battlefield and were expected to participate in the planning and administration of the war.

5.3 Recommendations

- There is need to ensure temporary measures for women's inclusion are backed up with meaningful support. It is not enough to push women through the door; it is important to be able to support them effectively when they are on the other side. The moral argument about whether quotas are right or wrong will never be won either way; however, they have been shown to be effective in getting women into places that they were not before, and for which non-binding measures have proven to be ineffective.
- The study recommends that there is need to support and contribute to the publication and dissemination of data and analysis. This analysis will be about the effects of the involvement of women and their views in peacemaking and peacebuilding at all levels. These efforts should not only be focused on subjects deemed to be of interest to, or about, women but all subjects relevant to peacemaking. It should also be done in ways which are relevant and useful at the national level, not only the international level (thus, ensuring documents are translated into relevant languages is important). Anecdotes shared between senior figures can have a powerful effect as a means of sharing data and experiences.
- Government should also ensure the timely implementation of the National Action Plan for the implementation. Government should increase its annual budgetary allocation to the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs
- Women's group should maintain a strong network coordinated by the umbrella women's organization in Somalia, the Women's Forum. Lack of coordination and rivalry among diverse women's groups with different agendas have led to weak networking of these groups and sadly, jeopardized the goal of influencing the public sphere.

- Women's groups should also work in partnership with Government and UN Agencies particularly the UNIFEM and UNFPA to fill in the dearth of gender disaggregated data (GDD) as well as to undertake appropriate gender analyses. This will ensure the understanding of the scale and nature of the exclusion of women from principal roles in Somalia. There can be no effective response to discrimination against women without accurate information.
- The Government through the Ministry has been steadfast in its commitment to ensuring the advancement of Women in Somalia. To this point, as highlighted earlier, it has signed and ratified key human rights documents relevant to addressing the situation of women.
- There is still a gap between genders. This was shown in recruitment of army, offering of scholarships and supports for further studies, in courses concerning conflict resolution. Therefore the researcher recommends that this gap should be bridged.
- Also, the results indicate a good step in female gender. This is good and therefore the researcher recommends that the government and any stakeholders should keep the fire burning. Until the nest is full.

Areas for further research

More research needs to be done of the following;

1. Gender disparities in education systems.
2. Role of women in nation building through gender equality.
3. The effect of domestic violence on performance of women in conflict resolution

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Office of the Head of Department

30th September, 2016

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR MS. SAWDO JAMA MOHAMUD,
REG. NO.BDS/41107/133/DF**

The above mentioned candidate is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Bachelors Degree in Development Studies.

She is currently conducting a field research for her dissertation entitled, **FEMALE GENDER AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN GAROWE, PUNTLAND, SOMALIA.**

Your organisation has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to her research project. The purpose of this letter then is to request you to accept and avail her with the pertinent information she may need.

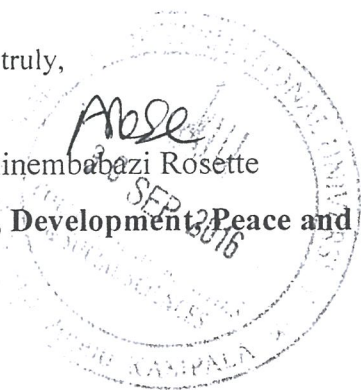
Any data shared with her will be used for academic purposes only and shall be kept with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to her will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,


Ms. Ainembabazi Rosette

HOD, Development, Peace and Conflict Studies



APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

DEAR RESPONDENT

My name is **Sawdo Jama Mohamud, BDS/41107/133/DF**, a student from Kampala International University, carrying out a study on **GENDER PARTICIPATION AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN GAROWE, PUNTLAND, SOMALIA**. I am very glad that you are my respondent for this study. The purpose of this questionnaire is to obtain your opinion/views to be included among others in the study. This research is one of the requirements leading to the award of Bachelors' Degree of Arts in Development Studies at Kampala International University. It is hence an academic research and will not be used for any other purpose other than academic. Your co-operation and answers to these questions heartily and honestly will be significant to this study to gather the data needed. Thank you in advance for your cooperation

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Gender

Male

☐

Female

☐

2. Marital Status

Single

☐

Married

☐

Divorced

☐

Widowed

☐

3. Highest Educational level

Primary

☐

Secondary

☐

Tertiary

☐

University

☐

4. Age.

20 -25

26-35

36-45

46-55

56+

SECTION B: GENDER PARTICIPATION AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

What is the role of gender participation played in conflict resolution in Somalia?

- a) Prevent or manage conflicts
- b) Help in the demobilization, disarmament and reintegration process
- c) Women's quest for peace through democratic elections
- d) Sensitize individuals to register as voters, recruit and train local election observers

To what extent has gender participation played significant role in conflict resolution in Somalia?

- a) Very high
- b) High
- c) Not sure
- d) Low
- e) Very low

What are the challenges faced by gender participation in conflict resolution in Somalia?

- a) Low level of women's participation in conflict prevention
- b) Discrimination
- c) Gender-based violence
- d) Proliferation of weapons

To what extent is gender participation faced challenges in conflict resolution in Somalia?

- a) Very high
- b) High
- c) Not sure
- d) Low
- e) Very low

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What are the measures to overcome the challenges faced by gender participation in conflict resolution in Somalia?

- a) Need for a timely implementation of the National Action Plan
- b) Need to maintain a strong network coordinated by the umbrella women's organization
- c) Women's groups should also work in partnership with Government and UN Agencies
- d) Government should incorporate CEDAW into national policy and law
- e) International actors should also ensure that women and girls are included in the planning and implementation of the official DDR process

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To what extent are measures to overcome the challenges faced by gender participation applied in Somalia?

- a) Very high
- b) High
- c) Not sure
- d) Low
- e) Very low

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Thanks for your responses

End

APPENDIX II

INTERVIEW GUIDE

Key Issues

What is the role of gender participation played in conflict resolution in Somalia?

To what extent has gender participation played significant role in conflict resolution in Somalia?

What are the challenges faced by gender participation in conflict resolution in Somalia?

To what extent is gender participation faced challenges in conflict resolution in Somalia?

What are the measures to overcome the challenges faced by gender participation in conflict resolution in Somalia?

To what extent are measures to overcome the challenges faced by gender participation applied in Somalia?

APPENDIX III: TIME FRAME

ACTIVITY	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept
Topic formulation								
Proposal writing								
Literature review writing								
Methodology								
Typing and correction								
Presentation								
Final copy formulation								

APPENDIX IV: STUDY BUDGET

The study is estimated to cost a total of Ug sh. 195000/= as shown below.

ITEM	Quantity	AMOUNT
Communication	Air time	40,000
Transport	To &fro	50,000
Meals	Lunch (10)	50,000
Printing	3copiea	20,000
Binding	3copie	20,000
Papers	1 ream	15000
Total		195000/=