INFLUENCE OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS ON

POST-CONFLICT PEACE BUILDING; A CASE STUDY

OF GULU DISTRICT IN NORTHERN

UGANDA

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BY

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DECLARATION

I, EDHIRUMA PATRICK declare that this dissertation is my own work and has never been submitted to any institution for any academic award.

Signature: ....   Date: ....

APPROVAL

This dissertation has been submitted with my supervision and approval.

MS KISUBI ESTHER C

Supervisor

Signature:..........................   Date:........................

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my family for their support and my parents for their tireless efforts to educate me and, lastly, to my dear friends. May God bless you all.

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I wish to acknowledge all those who helped and enabled me to succeed in this work. I am very grateful to my supervisor for her diligent efforts towards the transformation of this report from the draft stage to completion. She gave me much confidence even when the going got difficult and offered practical suggestions for improvement. Finally, and most importantly, I thank the almighty God for His grace in taking me through this stressful process to satisfactory conclusion.

GOD BLESS YOU

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the influence of the Civil Society Organizations on Post-conflict Peace building with reference to Gulu District in Northern Uganda. This study was guided by three objectives, that is, to determine the influence of CSOs in enhancing post-war reconciliation, postwar internal security and postwar economic recovery in Gulu District. This study was a cross-sectional survey research design because it focused on a cross-section of people and CSOs in Gulu. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative research methods. The study assessed the role of CSOs in post-war reconciliation in Gulu District and uunder this section, a big number of respondents (53.9%) agreed with the statement that their CSOs had helped in postwar conflict prevention. Using Pearson correlation coefficient, there was a significant relationship between CSOs in enhancement of post-war reconciliation among communities in Gulu District. However, some internal conflicts, particularly land related were still evident because boundaries were distorted during the war. In assessing the role of CSOs in enhancing internal security, the results indicated a significant relationship between CSOs and enhancement of postwar internal security among communities in Gulu District. Regarding human rights, it was reported that women with disabilities in Northern Uganda experience ongoing discrimination and sexual and gender-based violence. That many are unable to gain access to basic services, including Health care and Justice, and they have been largely ignored in post-conflict reconstruction efforts. However, poverty still prevails and youth unemployment is a persistent problem in the developing Gulu, posing both economic and security issues. Nevertheless, there was a significant relationship between CSOs and enhancement of postwar economic recovery in Gulu District. However, it is recommended that ownership and political will is not only important, but it is mandatory for reconciliation processes. Reconciliation must be in the hands always of the people reconciling. If they are not willing to reconcile, donors must wait until sufficient local appetite for it has emerged. Based on the conflict analysis, it is possible to establish peace-building and reconciliation needs. Special emphasis should be given to needs in the topics described in the study, truth, justice and healing at all levels of society, across age, gender and particular condition.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This study assessed the influence of the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) on Post-conflict Peace building with CSOs as independent variable and post-conflict peace building as the dependent variable. This chapter focuses on the background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose, objectives, research questions, hypotheses, scope and significance of the study. It also provides a basis on which other chapters are built.

1.1 Background to the Study

1.1.1 Conceptual Perspective

The concept of civil society remains elusive, complex and contested. There are different meanings and interpretations of the concept and, over time, different schools of thought have influenced theoretical debates and empirical research. Civil society is conceived as the "arena of un-coerced collective action around shared interests, purposes and values" (Abiew, F. K., and T. Keating. 2004). Appiagyei-Atua, K. (2006) defined civil society as an intermediate realm of formal associations situated between the state and the household, populated by organizations, which are separate from the state, enjoy some autonomy in relation with the state, and are formed voluntarily by members of society to protect or extend their interests or values. This study concurred with the definition Appiagyei-Atua K. (2006) which highlights the aspect of autonomy.

On the other hand, the concept of peace building has evolved over time to assume different meanings for different scholars, policy makers and practitioners in different situations (Harriet JepchumbaKidombo, 2013).   Steen L. Jorgensen (2006) defines peace-building as activities aimed at preventing and managing armed conflict and sustaining peace after large-scale organized violence has ended. Steen L. Jorgensen (2006) further points out that the scope of peace-building covers all activities that are directly linked to this objective within a five to ten year time frame. In addition, peace-building should create conducive conditions for economic reconstruction and development efforts.

The United Nations Peace-Building Fund uses the 2007 definition from the UN Secretary General's Policy Committee: *"Peace-building involves a range of measures targeted to reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strengthening national capacities at all levels for conflict management, and to lay the foundations for sustainable peace and development. Peace-building strategies must be coherent and tailored to the specific needs of the country concerned, based on national ownership, and should comprise a carefully prioritized, sequenced and, therefore, relatively narrow set of activities aimed at achieving the above objectives."*[1]

According to World Bank (2006), there are three phases of peace building: prevention prior to the outbreak of violence, conflict management during armed conflict, and post-conflict peace-building for up to 10 years after the end of armed conflict. This report will focuses on the post conflict phase, a phase in which Gulu District stands.

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[1]PBF (new) application guidelines 19 October 2012, final draft

1.1.2 Historical Perspective

In much of the world, interest in CSOs increased rapidly during the 1980s. It has been argued that this increasing interest was largely associated with the resurgence of neo-liberal, free market ideology, which sought to reduce the role and influence of the state. Civil society was closely linked with democratization, and it came to be seen as a solution to the problems of development policy implementation, bypassing the corrupt and inefficient organs of the state (Clarke, 2003). CSOs, particularly NGOs have increasingly been seen as effective channels for development assistance. Their perceived strengths include being closer to the poor, being administratively flexible, innovative, and cost-effective (Lewis, 2003).

Since the late 80s and early 90s when peace and democracy promotion became a focus of international development assistance, several approaches have evolved among western donors in their efforts to "sell" and promote peace and democracy in countries that are either considered undemocratic or regarded to be in need of support to strengthen their democratisation processes (Lewis, 2003).

In Uganda, the growth in civil society has been rampant since about two decades ago. By the year 2000, over 4000 CSOs had been registered, with many of them working on different areas including democracy, human rights, protection of group interests among others (Byamukama 2002). Today, civil society has become a very serious subject; it appears that to be believed that there cannot be a programme on peace-building promotion which could succeed without the involvement of civil society.

On the other hand, the history and development of the concept of peace building has evolved over time to assume different meanings for different scholars, policy makers and practitioners in different situations. The conceptualizations have revolved around the purpose, the method, time, actors, process vs. actions and organisation (Harriet JepchumbaKidombo, 2013). However, Jan Eliasson (2005) indicates that post-conflict peace-building has been on the agenda of the United Nations and major scholars in the years following the end of the Cold War, when the number of intrastate conflicts increased rapidly. While some of the conflicts had been carried out for years before international actors and CSOs directed their attention to them, new hearths of conflict appeared in politically fluctuating zones that suddenly were not dependent on the major powers anymore. Sadly, even the presence of international peacekeeping missions containing peace-building components, the inflow of foreign aid and heightened numbers of CSOs failed to address the post-conflict environment appropriately to accomplish a full-scale recovery of war-torn states.

1.1.3 Contextual Perspective

The increased number of conflict reoccurrence in post-conflict areas prompts that the current post-conflict peace-building strategies fall short of securing lasting peace in these regions. States such as Sierra Leone and Liberia have been fluctuating between war and peace, further decreasing the chances of ceasefire and affecting]

the local population. The short-lived periods of relative peace have usually been established after foreign aid and international experts have been allocated to the regions (World Bank, 2006).

According to UNICEF (2005), the Northern Uganda conflict between the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and the Government of Uganda (GOU) lasted more than two decades since 1986. The conflict had far reaching consequences in the Northern Uganda regions of Acholi, Lango, Teso, West Nile and Karamoja. The Acholi region had the worst consequences of the conflict between the LRA and the GOU. Over 1.1 million people were displaced, including to government camps, and an estimated 25,000 children were abducted to be used as combatants, labourers, or sex slaves.

After the end of the war in Northern Uganda, there has emerged a number of CSOs that are engaged in peace-building process, for example, the Acholi Religious Leaders Peace Initiative (ARLPI), Acholi Youth Peace and Reconciliation Initiative (AYPARI), Action for Human Rights and Civic Awareness (AHURICA) and Advocacy for Peace and Development (APAD), among many others.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Despite the end of war between the LRA and Uganda government, there are still suspicion and mistrust among societies and a number of conflicts over the land. In addition, the level of development in Northern Uganda is low as compared to other parts of the country. There are a number of Civil Society Organisations which are participating in peace building yet at the sometime there are a few cases of reconciliation among communities, cases of insecurity, low levels of postwar reconstruction and economic recovery in Gulu District. However, the District NGO Forum in Gulu with support from DENIVA produced a directory of CSOs in the district in 2003. The directory gives the profiles of 255 CSOs in terms of name, year of establishment and

registration numbers, contact persons, sectors, offices and contact details, and activities (UPHOLD CSO Mapping Study, Phase I Report, and Dec.2003). Civil society organisations are expected to motivate policies at the top, and address the obstacles they face in terms of resources and retaining independence while engaging with policy-makers on crucial issues that affect their effective operation. They should endeavour to more persuasively impact on the policy-making of governments and intergovernmental organisations. Despite all these requirements, peace building aspects in the district are not satisfactory. This study made an investigation of the influence of the Civil Society Organizations on Post-conflict Peace building with reference to Gulu District in Northern Uganda.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to make an investigation of the influence of the Civil Society Organizations on Post-conflict Peace building with reference to Gulu District in Northern Uganda.

1.4 Objectives

1. To determine the influence of CSOs in enhancing post-war reconciliation among communities in Gulu District.

2. To determine the influence of CSOs in enhancing postwar internal security among communities in Gulu District.

3. To determine the influence of CSOs in enhancing postwar economic recovery in Gulu District.

1.5 Research Questions

This study answered the following research Questions

1. How do CSOs enhance postwar reconciliation among communities in Gulu District?

2. How do CSOs enhance postwar internal security among communities in Gulu District?

3. How do CSOs enhance postwar economic recovery in Gulu District?

1.6 Scope of the Study

Geographical Scope

This study was conducted in Gulu district. Gulu District is located in Northern Uganda between longitude 30-32 degrees East; latitude 02-4 degrees North. It is bordered by Amuru and Nwoya districts in the West and Southwest respectively, Lamwo District in the North East, Pader District in the East, Lira District in the South East and Oyam District in the South. Gulu District now consists of two counties: Achwa and Omoro. The economic activity of 90 per cent of the population in the District is subsistence agriculture.

Content Scope

This study focused on the influence of CSOs in enhancing postwar reconciliation, postwar internal security and postwar reconstruction among communities in Gulu District. All these have constituted the objectives and hence the major variables of this study.

Time Scope

The study was based on the activities of CSOs in Gulu for the past ten years, that is, from 2004 to 2014. This period of time was characterized by relative peace since the end of the war between government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army.

1.7 Significance of the Study

This study will be helpful to the following categories of people:

Government of Uganda: The study will help the government of Uganda on how best it can use CSOs to enhance peace and development in the country.

Peace Keepers: The study will help peace keepers in different countries to come up with appropriate ways of enhancing peace in war affected areas like Uganda.

Scholars: The study will act as a source of literature for further research about the influence of the Civil Society Organizations on Post-conflict Peace building not only in Gulu District in Northern Uganda, but also in other parts of the World.

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Independent Variables

Civil Society Organisations

- Public ethical community of free and equal citizens.
- Seeking to legitimatize the State, but not to win control over the State
- Wide range of associations and other organized collectives capable of articulating the interest of their members, molding and constraining State power.

Intervening variables

- Government policy
- Macro – economic conditions
- Corruption
- Ethnic backgrounds

Dependent Variables

Post War Reconciliation

- Conflict prevention
- Conflict management
- Post War Violence
- Forgiveness
- Peaceful living together
- Demobilizing and re – integrating soldiers in society
- Personal healing of survivors
- Civilized political dialogue
- Adequate sharing of power
- Helping victims overcome trauma

Internal Security

- External military threats
- Adaptation to existing security
- Human rights violations
- Environmental degradation.
- Social Justice
- Economic deprivation
- Mounting pressure on the rebels to accede to peace agreements
- Dialogue for the various stakeholders in the conflict
- Defended Human Rights

Economic Recovery

- Awareness creation
- Education development
- Health services delivery
- Empower the people
- Access to safe water
- Food security

Source: Developed from Literature Review Based on the Ideas of Imade (2007), Max Rettig, (2008), Lonqvist (2008) and George Gellert, 1998

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CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This section focuses on what other scholars have written about the influence of CSOs in enhancing postwar reconciliation, internal security and economic recovery in various parts of the World. The chapter also presents the theoretical perspective and how it relates to the study.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This study was based on International Relations Theories whose focus is on regulating the international system of states and thus maintaining peace as security, order or justice (Thania, 2009). In the context of this study, there is need to find out how CSOs regulate government systems to enhance peace building. In this theory, peace building refers to maintaining stability through hegemonial power and through the preservation of interests. This is in contrast with idealism which advocates for a world regulated by international organizations, norms and standards (Belloni, 2010).

Peace building therefore, aims at achieving peace between nations on the basis of the establishment of norms and standards and through a super entity like the UN, which can help in regulation and monitoring. A Marxist-inspired structuralism International Relations analysis focuses on justice and equality, and critically analyzes the power relations within the system (Thania, 2009). The Marxist views are relevant to this study in that post war environments are normally characterized by lack of justice and equality among communities hence the need to establish how CSOs can enhance attainment of these values, all of which are indicators of peace building.

In addition, peace building in this context is a revolutionary approach to mobilize the masses in order to achieve radical change in the international system. Post-structural International Relations reading also looks into issues of justice, equality and power relations but puts the main emphasis on marginalized actors and discourses (Thania, 2009).

In other theoretical reviews, there is no general consensus on the definition of civil society. For example, according to Imade (2007), Aristotle defined civil society as a "public ethical community of free and equal citizens, under a legally defined system of rule". In this definition, it was hard for Aristotle to separate civil society from the state. For Aristotle, the state and civil society are entangled. John Keane, drawing on the works of Adam Ferguson and Thomas Paine, delivered a controversy against viewing the state and civil society as one entity. His contentions were essentially centered on the basis that civil society plays a vital role in accumulating private interest and concomitantly lessening state authority. As such, it is different from the state in its roles, composition, shapes, and contours. This approach found an intellectual ally in Alexis de Tocqueville's writings on democracy in 19th century North America, which emphasized the importance of civil associations for the creation and maintenance of democracy (Imade 2007, cited in OdehAdiza Mercy, 2012)

Imade (2007, cited in Odeh Adiza Mercy, 2012) further viewed Civil society as a source of counter- hegemonic social movements, concerned with political and societal actors, playing by the rules of the political game and thus seeking to legitimize the state, but not to win control over the state. On the contrary, Hegel was extraordinarily critical of the supposed contribution of civil society to the success of democracy. Hegel viewed civil society as a source of conflict that can spill over into the larger society. His argument is supported by the premise that not every

organization in civil society works for the success of democracy; some actually work to undermine democracy.

Mutfang (2003, also cited in OdehAdiza Mercy, 2012) views civil society as a wide range of association and other organized collectives, capable of articulating the interest of their members, molding and constraining state power. According to him, their demands provide inputs for the democratic political process, which at times are aggregated by political parties. Their approval or disapproval of what goes on in government contributes to its accountability. He further postulates that a country which is well endowed in this respect is well positioned to democratize and ensure good governance. It is in this same vein that a weak civil society is often used to explain the failure of democratization.

In the context of this study, all the above theoretical reviews are in agreement with the views of Appiagyei-Atua, K. (2006) who defined civil society as an intermediate realm of formal associations situated between the state and the household, populated by organizations, which are separate from the state, enjoy some autonomy in relation with the state, and are formed voluntarily by members of society to protect or extend their interests or values, a definition which this study has adopted.

2.2 Influence of CSOs in Enhancing Postwar Reconciliation among Communities

The literature reviewed indicates that CSOs have enhanced postwar reconciliation among communities which have experienced wars. For example, in Rwanda, reconciliation among the Tutsi and Hutu was done by Rwanda's National Unity and Reconciliation Commission (NURC) (Max Rettig, 2008). The Bar Association of Sri Lanka and The Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC) played a significant role in the reconciliation (Lonqvist, 2008).

However, as a backward-looking operation, reconciliation brings about the personal healing of survivors, the reparation of past injustices, the building or rebuilding of non-violent relationships between individuals and communities, and the acceptance by the former parties to a conflict of a common vision and understanding of the past. In its forward-looking dimension, reconciliation means enabling victims and perpetrators to get on with life and, at the level of society, the establishment of a civilized political dialogue and an adequate sharing of power (Lonqvist, 2008).

According to Lonqvist (2008), the civil society in the post war situation is extremely relevant in the process of peace building. These are in four directions. First is through assisting in the process of demilitarisation, demobilisation and adaptation to civil life for demobilised combatants. Second is through undertaking post war rehabilitation projects, especially in restoring basic social services like primary Health care, Education etc. Third is the creation of a new awareness and consciousness through enlightenment about the futility of war and the primacy of dialogue in political and social interactions. Some of these factors can belong to another objective.

Countries such as Bosnia, Northern Ireland, South Africa, Sri Lanka etc. all have relevance. For example, ccording to Lonqvist (2008), the key role for civil society is to make the people feel that they have ownership of the peace process. In South Africa, civil society promoted publicized truth and reconciliation whereas in Northern Ireland, civil society helped the Protestants and the Catholics to interact (Lonqvist, 2008). However, reconciliation may start with healing psychological trauma caused by indiscriminate killing and torture and other types of abuses. Trauma stemming from the experience of abusive violence includes mental deprivation and loss of meaning and control of one's own life (Montville, 1993; Rothstein, 1999). Mental

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vulnerability is further exacerbated by a loss of income and a lack of social support. Helping victims overcome trauma is an important step for regaining their individual self-esteem. Community programs are needed to help women who were sexually assaulted as well as others who were exposed to physical brutality and have subsequently been experiencing psychological wounds.

Policies for reconciliation take such forms as compensation and restitution in addition to psychological rehabilitation (Van der Merwe and Johnson, 1997). Material losses of victims have to be compensated. An important goal of restitution is deterrence against future abuses. Lost honour and respect can be regained by an official acknowledgement of the pain of victims. Public opportunities to express grief for the loss and experience of injustice and pain are important for reconciliation. Psychosocial recovery can proceed by setting up mechanisms to meet the needs for care of victims. Recognition of the feelings and emotions of victims can be expressed in ceremonies or rituals in an organisational or public setting. In the treatment of trauma, communal ceremonies based in indigenous traditions can help the active search for new meaning. Health care workers familiar with local religious traditions may help develop the community's own mechanisms for healing.

CSOs have been involved in power mediation as a special form of conflict management, with the same criteria as the outcome-oriented approach but including the possibility of exerting external power on the parties, including financial "carrots" and/or military "sticks" (Trouval and Zartman 1985, cited in ThaniaPaffenholz, 2009). Examples include the 1995 US mediated peace treaty for Bosnia, when the US linked reconstruction support to a peace agreement, and threatened the bombing of the Bosnian-Serb artillery in case no agreement was reached. Another example is

Haiti, when former US President Jimmy Carter mediated an agreement while American troops were ready to intervene.

2.3 Influence of CSOs in Enhancing Postwar Internal Security among Communities

The following literature is an acknowledgement that CSOs have enhanced postwar internal security among communities (Bangura H. Z. 2000). In the conflict in Sierra Leone, civil society organisations have played very important roles in the peace process both at the level of mounting pressure on the rebels to accede to peace agreements and also participating though informally, in the peace negotiation processes. Organisations like the Inter religious Council (IRCSL), Campaign for Good Governance, and the Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD), have sought to intervene in the peace process. The IRCSL was very instrumental in helping to secure children held hostage in rebel controlled territories and encouraging parties to the conflict, especially the rebels (RUF) to accede to negotiation (Bangura H. Z. 2000).

Still in Sierra Leone, while the civil society groups were present in Lome during the peace negotiations, they were accorded only informal or observer status, yet they played a key role as mediators behind the scene in the negotiation processes. Indeed, the strength of their role was recognised as the Lome Peace Accord has provisions for the civil society in the peace building processes. For instance, Article VI of the accord talks about the establishment of a commission for the consolidation of peace, which was to have representatives from the civil society. In addition, organisations like the CDD have sought to provide platforms of dialogue for the various stakeholders in the conflict to discuss, create better understanding and appreciate each other's positions (James, 2000).

According to Ojo (2011), in Nigeria, many CSOs like the Campaign for Democracy (CD), Civil Liberties Organizations, (CLO), Committee for the Defense of Human Rights (CDHR), Transition Monitoring Group (TMG), etc, were instrumental in the restoration of civil rule. It would be recalled that between 1993 and 1999, in collaboration with the Nigeria Labor Congress (NLC), these groups fought the Nigerian military to a standstill. They mobilized students and workers for civil disobedience, strikes and protest marches across the country.

2.4 Influence of CSOs in Enhancing Postwar Reconstruction among Communities

One of the main roles of civil society is articulation of their clients concerns. They raise awareness of issues through various communication channels such as the media, workshops, seminars or conferences. The objective is to facilitate debate on issues that may have been neglected by the state such as inadequate services like roads, electricity, education and health and show how the failure by the state to provide such services is causing and perpetuating the problem for which the communities are being condemned for (Harriet JepchumbaKidombo, 2013).

In recognition of this fact, the Foundation has given priority to educational infrastructure which also offers other services such as health and sports facilities for training athletes. This has been achieved through the construction of two institutions, support to needy students through scholarships and bursaries and donations to rural schools in cash and in kind. The objective is to support pupils orphaned by the conflict and those left destitute due to poverty. The institutions draw students across the border areas of the Greater Horn of Africa which include Northern Kenya, North Eastern Uganda (Harriet JepchumbaKidombo, 2013: 20).

In Bosnia, the UNHCR, CSOs in cooperation with have made significant contributions to supporting the return of refugees, in attempts to reverse ethnic cleansing (Belloni, 2010). Community-based initiatives have also worked to involve youth in order to overcome passivity (Rosandic et al. 2007; Emrich 2005). Some of them have addressed problems in the education sector, especially the issues of participation and democratization in schools (Emrich, 2007). Others have successfully motivated young people to take responsibility in their communities (Fischer, 2007). Some organizations have become active in cross-border peace education, striving to establish norms of tolerance and deal with prejudices and enemy images (i.e. the Centre for Nonviolent Action, the Nansen Dialogue Centres, the Youth Initiative for Human Rights and diverse CSOs engaging in inter-religious dialogue).

Within health development, CSOs have historically focused on health service delivery, notably in low and middle-income countries. Since the 1980s, health-related CSOs have proliferated in type, number and functions they perform, a development largely seen in positive terms (Pal Jareg and Dan Kaseje, 1998). Where governments have not delivered basic health services, for example, CSOs have stepped in as contracted by the state or donors, or have sought to fill gaps through charitable work. Where specific population groups have been neglected by the state and/or market, CSOs have campaigned to influence policy priority setting on their behalves. Where there has been a lack of public or private funding for health needs, CSOs have raised public awareness and mobilized resources. Where corporate conduct has adversely affected population health, CSOs have advocated for appropriate regulation. In short, there has been an increase in CSO activity in recent decades; including a diversification in the functions they perform (George Gellert, 1998).

The most valuable role for civil society organizations at present is to empower the people of the country so that they can associate with each other in ways that promote democracy and good governance. The most useful function that both the associations and the foundations can perform in this transitional period is to help citizens develop ways to bring their aspirations to the attention of the country's leaders, as well as helping to channel these aspirations in ways that promote democracy and good governance. Overall, our research stresses that civil society has the potential to play an important and effective role in peace building during all stages of conflict, and has often contributed positively to the peace building process. CSOs are formed for a number of reasons, but a central motivating factor is a belief that the state, or the government, is failing in some respect; this is especially the case with NGOs (George Gellert, 1998).

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter explains the approaches that were used to get information on the research problem. It comprises of the research design, study population, sample size and selection, sampling techniques and procedure, data collection methods and instruments, procedure of data collection, data analysis and measurement of variables. It also indicates the problems encountered in the study.

3.1 Research Design

This study was a cross-sectional survey research design because it focused on a cross-section of people and CSOs in Gulu. The most important advantage of cross sectional studies is that in general they are quick and cheap. As there is no follow up, fewer resources are required to run the study (Mann, 2014:57). The study employed both quantitative and qualitative research methods. Qualitative research methods were used because it provides a depth of understanding of issues that is not possible through the use of quantitative, statistically-based investigations (Tewksbury, 2009:39).

On the other hand, quantitative methodologies were used to test theory deductively from existing knowledge, through developing hypothesized relationships and proposed outcomes for the study (Carrlt, 1994: 716). As indicated in chapter one, this study tested a number of hypotheses. In a nutshell, the study was qualitative in order to come up with conclusions on variables that could not be measured while quantitative techniques helped in establishing values attached to

numerical variables and this is the justification for using both qualitative and quantitative research methods.

Rossman and Wilson (1985, cited in Burke 2007:115) identified three reasons for combining quantitative and qualitative research. First, combinations are used to enable confirmation or corroboration of each other through triangulation. Second, combinations are used to enable or to develop analysis in order to provide richer data. Third, combinations are used to initiate new modes of thinking by attending to paradoxes that emerge from the two data sources.

3.2 Study Population

The population of the study included, the employees of CSOs in Gulu and Gulu District NGO Forum (GDNF) which represents and builds the capacities of civil society organizations engaging in peace building and sustainable development in Gulu district of Uganda. It coordinates and represents a vibrant network of civil society organizations and stakeholders in Gulu district. These categories of population were assumed to have adequate knowledge of the subject under investigation.

3.3 Sampling Procedure

The following sampling procedures were used to select respondents:

3.3.1 Purposive sampling

In this method of purposive sampling, the researcher targeted specific CSO employees and local leaders. They acted as key informants since they are believed to be reliable and knowledgeable about the topic under study, so they were in position to give dependable and detailed information.

3.3.2 Stratified Random Sampling

The researcher applied stratified random sampling method to CSO employees and local leaders in order to achieve desired representation from various subgroups in the population. The two counties of Gulu district constituted the stratas. According to Mugenda & Mugenda (1999), stratified random sampling is appreciated because it ensures inclusion, in the sample, of subgroups, which otherwise would be omitted by other sampling methods because of their small number in the population.

3.4 Sample Size

The following sampling procedures indicated below in table 1, was used by the researcher to study the sample of 165 respondents.

Table 1: Showing Sample size and Selection Procedure

Category	Population Size	Sample	Sampling Procedure
CSO employees in Achwa County	60	52	Purposive
CSO employees in Omoro County	65	56	Stratified Random Sampling
Local leaders in Achwa County	30	28	Purposive
Local Leaders in Omoro County	30	28	Purposive
Total	185	165	Random

Source: Modified according to Krejcie and Morgan Tables (1970).

3.5 Data Collection Methods/ Instruments

The data collection methods and research instruments that were used during the process of data collection included; questioning and interviewing supported by questionnaires and interview guides.

3.5.1 Data Collection Using Questionnaires

The data collection methods and research instruments that were used during the process of data collection included; questioning and interviewing supported by questionnaires and interview guides. The questionnaires were designed in accordance with the objectives of the study and the key variables to be measured included; postwar reconciliation, internal security and economic recovery in Gulu district. Some of the questionnaires were close-ended while others open ended. Close ended questionnaires were used because they were the type with which most respondents are most familiar. In addition, these types of questionnaires are used to generate statistics in quantitative research and are easy to analyse Using computer analysis tools (Dawson, 2009: 31).

On the other hand, open-ended questionnaires were used in obtaining qualitative data. Such questionnaires did not contain boxes to tick, but instead blank section will be left for the respondent to write in an answer ((Dawson, 2009: 31). According to Amin (2005), questionnaires are popular with researchers because information can be obtained fairly, easily and the questionnaire responses are easily coded. However, the major weaknesses of questionnaires are that they do not provide detailed information to the problem and this is why they will be substantiated by interviews.

3.5.2 Data Collection Using Interviews

Interviews were used because it is easy to fully understand someone's impressions or experiences, or learn more about their answers to questionnaires. The interview guide was also prepared in accordance with the objectives of the study. In-depth interviews were used because it is easy to fully understand someone's impressions or experiences, or learn more about their answers to

questionnaires. According to Mugenda & Mugenda (1999), interviews are advantageous in that they provide in-depth data, which is not possible to get using questionnaires.

3.5.3 Data Collection Using Observation

Observations were used because it yields mainly qualitative data, which may be supplemented with quantitative information (Salome Schulze, 2003:14). The researcher observed the tangible activities of CSOs. This was done by assistance obtained from the employees of selected CSOs. Specifically, participant observation was used where the observer participates in the daily life of the people under study, either openly in the role of researcher or covertly in some disguised role, observing things that happen, listening to what is said and questioning people, over some length of time (Howard et al,.1940:28)

3.6 Validity and Reliability of Instruments

Validity

Validity is the extent to which an instrument measures what it purports to measure (Carolel et al, 2008:2278). Validity of instruments was ascertained by first discussing the questionnaire and interview schedule drafts with the supervisor. The content validity of the instrument was found worthy executing for the pilot run and thus the study. After constructing the questionnaire, the researcher contacted the supervisor and three other experts in order to get expertise judgment on the validity. The following formula was used to test the Content Validity Index (CVI) as indicated by Denise F. Polit (2006:493).

CVI = <u>Number of items regarded relevant by researcher</u>
        Total number of items

The instruments were said to be valid when the CVI was 0.5 or above 0.5.

Table 2: Degree of Accuracy (Construct Validity Test)

Mean Range	Interpretation
Below 0.50	Not Acceptable
0.50 to 0.699	Acceptable
0.70 to 0.799	Good
0.80 to 0.899	Great
Above 0.90	Superb

Source: Denise F. Polit (2006:493).

The above indicates the degree to which the research instrument measures ensure that the questions asked relate to the construct intended to be measured.

Reliability

Reliability is the degree to which measures are free from error and therefore yield consistent results (i.e. the consistency of a measurement procedure). If a measurement device or procedure consistently assigns the same score to individuals or objects with equal values, the instrument is considered reliable. Reliability involves the consistency, or reproducibility, of test scores i.e., the degree to which one can expect relatively constant deviation scores of individuals across testing situations on the same, or parallel, testing instruments (Ganesh, 2014:2). The reliability of the questionnaire was established using CRONBACH Alpha Coefficient as indicted by Dawn Iacobucci and Adam Duhachek (2003:478)

$$\alpha = \frac{K}{K-1}\left(1 - \frac{\sum \sigma^2 k}{\sigma^2}\right)$$

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Where;

α=Reliability, Alpha Coefficient (CRONBACH)

K = Number of items in the instrument = 35

$\sum \sigma^2 k$ = Variance of individual items = 0.3

σ^2 = Variance of the total instrument = 0.05

$\sum$ = Summation

The instrument is said to be reliable when the alpha (CRONBACH) coefficient is greater than 0.6

3.7 Analysis of Quantitative Data

The researcher used content data analysis which, according to Satu Elo&Helvi Kynga (2007:1) aims at building a model to describe the phenomenon in a conceptual form. Both inductive and deductive analysis processes were represented as three main phases: preparation, organizing and reporting. The preparation phase is similar in both approaches. The concepts are derived from the data in inductive content analysis. Deductive content analysis is used when the structure of analysis is operationalized on the basis of previous knowledge.

The frequency and percentage distribution were used to determine the demographic characteristics of the respondents while the mean and standard deviations were applied for the various levels. An item analysis illustrated the strengths and weaknesses based on the indicators in terms of mean and rank. From these strengths and weaknesses, the recommendations were derived.

3.8 Use of descriptive statistics

The stated variables in the questionnaires were analysed using descriptive statistics of responses categorized as follows:

Table 3: Likert Scale

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	2	3	4	5

Using descriptive statistics, the mean values of 3 and above indicated high levels of disagreement with the statement while mean values of less than 3 manifested agreements with the corresponding statements as per the questionnaire.

A multiple correlation coefficient was used to test the hypothesis on correlation at 0.05 level of significance using a t-test. The regression analysis R^2 (coefficient of determination) was computed to determine the influence of the dependent variable on the independent variable.

3.9 Analysis of Qualitative Data

As pointed out by David R. Thomas (2003:1), this was based on a general inductive approach whose purposes are (1) to condense extensive and varied raw text data into a brief, summary format; (2) to establish clear links between the research objectives and the summary findings derived from the raw data and (3) to develop a model or theory about the underlying structure of experiences or processes which are evident in the raw data. The inductive approach is advantageous because it reflects frequently reported patterns used in qualitative data analysis.

The underlying assumption of inductive approach is that data analysis is determined by both the research objectives (deductive) and multiple readings and interpretations of the raw data (inductive). Thus the findings are derived from both the research objectives outlined by the

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researcher(s) and findings arising directly from the analysis of the raw data (David R. Thomas (2003:1).

3.10 Ethical Considerations

The researcher took into consideration a number of ethical issues including:

i.   Confidentiality of respondents was kept - they were not required to reveal their names nor their contacts on the questionnaires. Identification numbers were used instead of names to avoid information given being traced to a respondent.

ii.   Organisational identity and other critical information were also being kept strictly confidential.

iii. Using all data gathered only for the purpose of this study and nothing else.

iv.   The research procedures were explained to all the respondents before they take part in the research and their informed consent obtained.

v.   All the sources of literature were acknowledged throughout the whole study through proper citations and referencing.

vi.   Personal bias was avoided during the entire study i.e. during interviews, data analysis and reporting.

3.11 Limitations of the Study

i.   The researcher encountered a problem of distance to the study area since the study was carried out with a person who was not living in Gulu. The investigator, however, intended to manage this by securing funds from friends and relatives for movement.

ii.   This was also the first major practical research carried out by the researcher and there was a problem of lack of expertise in arranging the flow of data to the satisfaction of the

examiner. This problem was however solved by seeking assistance from the supervisor who was very cooperative.

iii.   Some of the respondents were not comfortable for their names to be included as participants in the study. This problem was solved by assuring them that the study was purely for academic purposes and no body's name was mentioned during report writing.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on data analysis, interpretation and presentation and is structured in accordance with the objectives of the study, that is, to determine the influence of CSOs in enhancing post-war reconciliation among communities, to determine the influence of CSOs in enhancing postwar internal security among communities, to determine the influence of CSOs in enhancing postwar economic recovery in Gulu District.The first section focuses on demographic characteristics of respondents and how it related to the study.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Under demographic characteristics. the study focused on gender. age. education level. marital status, and years worked in CSOs.

Table 4: Gender of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	44	67.7
Female	21	32.3
Total	65	100.0

Source: Primary Data   n=65

From the results in table above, majority of respondents were male (67.7% response) and the female were only 32.3%. This was an indication that most employees in CSOs were male as compared to their female counterparts. Through interviews with some employees in the selected

CSOs, it was revealed that most female employees did not want to work far away from Kampala (Capital City) as compared to their male counterparts.

Table 5: Age of the Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent
21-25	5	7.7
26-40	33	50.8
Above 40	27	41.5
Total	65	100.0

Source: Primary Data   n=65

From the table above, 50.8% who were between the ages of 26-40 years, followed by 41.5% of the respondents who were above 40 years of age, and only 7.7% of the respondents were between ages of 21-25 years. This was an indication that most employees in CSOs were in mature age group to give reliable information.

Table 6: Level of Education

Education level	Frequency	Percent
Certificate	16	24.6
Diploma	20	30.8
Degree	21	32.3
None	8	12.3
Total	65	100.0

Source: Primary Data   n=65

The results indicated that a big number of employees of CSOs (32.3%) had degrees, followed by (30.8%) who had diplomas, 24.6% had certificates and, lastly, 12.3% had none. This was an indication that most employees of CSOs who constituted part of this study, were educated

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enough to provide adequate information for the study and possibly to enhance peace building activities in northern Uganda.

Table 7: Marital statusof Respondents

Marital status	Frequency	Percent
Married	37	56.9
Widowed	7	10.8
Divorced	7	10.8
Not married	14	21.5
Total	65	100.0

Source: Primary Data   n=65

The study further indicated that, a big number of employees working in CSOs in Gulu (56.9%) were married, 21.5% were not married, 10.8% were widowed and lastly 10.8% of respondents were divorced. In the context of this study, being married was a sign of responsibility of employees enhancing peace building.

Table 8: Years Worked in CSOs

Years	Frequency	Percent
1-3	11	16.9
3-5	20	30.8
5-7	24	36.9
Above 7	10	15.4
Total	65	100.0

Source: Primary Data   n=65

In the context of this study, a good number of respondents 36.9% had worked in CSOs for years between 5-7, followed by 30.8% who worked 3-5 years, 16.9% had worked for between 1-3years and lastly 15.4% had worked for above 7 years in CSOs. It can be said that employees had adequate experience of activities of CSOs in enhancing peace building in Gulu.

Figure 2: Position occupied by Respondents

The figure above is an indication that most employees who constituted part of this study were field staffs (57%), followed by middle level mangers (34%) , support staffs (and lastly senior managers (9%). The importance of this finding was that all categories of employees of CSOs were included hence making the study representative of the views of different stakeholders.

However, some of the CSOs whose employees participated in this study included; Lango Samaritan Initiative Organisation (LSIO) which was founded in 2006 and administered by development oriented persons to create a peaceful society including Orphans and other Vulnerable Children (OVCs), People living with HIV/AIDS, widows and other disadvantaged groups. Other respondents were obtained from Laroo Peace Women Association (LAPEWA) , Luo Talent Centre-Gulu, which is a Community Based Organisation opened in 2007 in regard to proclaiming reconciliation and sustainable peace in the war torn Acholi land. Others included; Gulu district NGO forum, Gulu Early Childhood Development Supporting Organisation and Gulu Women with Disabilities and Gulu Youth Development Associations.

4.2 Assessment of Civil Society Organizations in Gulu

In assessing the CSOs in Gulu district, the study focused on whether such organizations took into account aspect of free and equal citizens, seeking to legitimize the state, but not to win control over the state and organized collectives, capable of articulating the interest of their members, molding and constraining state power. All these were the attributes of CSOs. The results obtained were as follows:

Table 9: Assessment of Civil Society Organizations in Gulu

Civil Society Organizations	Strongly Agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
My organisation takes into account the aspect of free and equal citizens	26(40%)	15(23.1%)	6(9.2%)	5(7.7%)	13(20%)
The role of my organisation is seeking to legitimize the state, but not to win control over the state	20(30.8%)	14(21.5%)	4(6.2%)	22(33.8%)	5(7.7%)
We organise organized collectives, capable of articulating the interest of their members, molding and constraining state power	17(26.2%)	26(40%)	4(6.2%)	9(13.8%)	9(13.8%)

Source: Primary Data   **n=65**

From the table above, the majority of respondents agreed with the statement that they took into account public ethical community of free and equal citizens (63.1% response), although 27.7% disagreedwith the statement and only 9.2% were not sure about the statement.However, taking into account the aspect of free and equal citizens was first approved by the National Assembly of

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France, August 26, 1789[2]. They came up with the declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, an aspect most CSOs are following.

In addition, a big number of respondents, 52.3% agreed with the statement that their organisation was seeking to legitimize the state, but not to win control over the state, although 41.7% disagree with the statement and 6.2% were not sure about the statement. Through interviews with some employees of CSOs, it was revealed that state legitimacy is a key aspect of state-society relations. In the context of the roles of CSOs, state legitimacy can be derived from a range of sources, including the effectiveness of public institutions in their performance of various functions, such as service delivery, taxation and social protection systems; and their degree of representation and accountability. Legitimacy does not derive solely from effectively functioning institutions, however. Such institutions must also resonate with societies in order for them to be considered legitimate and to become embedded in society. This involves the penetration of the state into society such that citizens take the presence of the state and its rules for granted; they accept the state's right to rule and its position as the highest political authority.

However, through interviews with senior managers of CSOs, it was revealed that while international development actors can assist in developing state capacity such that they can be responsive to society, their ability to directly affect legitimacy is limited. It was reported that state institutions advocated by external actors often correspond with Western state practices. These may not fit within local context and historical processes and may not be socially, politically or culturally appropriate. In such cases, the institutions are unlikely to be perceived as legitimate and to contribute to positive state-society relations and hence post war peace building.

[2]http://www.constitution.org/fr/fr_drm.htm

Finally, the majority of respondents 66.2% agreed with the statement that they worked as associations and organized collectives, capable of articulating the interest of their members, molding and constraining state power, although 27.6% disagreedwith the statement. On a whole it can be said that most CSOs in Gulu district were operating as per the recommended international procedures.

4.3 Assessment of the Role of CSOs in Post-War Reconciliation in Gulu District

The focus on this section was due to the fact that in post-conflict societies where past injustices remain unresolved, there exista latent risk of renewed outbreak of violence, years or decades later. Reconciliation has, therefore, become increasingly important in the context of conflict prevention and development co-operation. In order to assess the post-war reconciliation by CSOs, the respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement with the following statements. The results obtained were as follows:

Table 10: Post-War Reconciliation

Post-war reconciliation	Strongly Agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
My CSO has helped in postwar conflict prevention	20(30.8%)	15(23.1%)	6(9.2%)	14(21.5%)	10(15.4%)
My CSO has helped in postwar conflict management	23(35.4%)	20(30.8%)	9(13.8%)	10(15.4%)	3(4.6%)
My CSO has helped in mitigation of Post war Violence	14(21.5%)	19(29.2%)	4(6.2%)	15(23.1%)	13(20%)
My CSO has helped in enhancing Forgiveness among post war communities	17(26.2%)	18(27.7%)	4(6.2%)	11(16.9%)	15(23.1%)
My CSO has helped in postwar peaceful living together	15(23.1%)	24(36.9%)	4(6.2%)	11(16.9%)	31(16.9%)

My CSO has helped in demobilizing and reintegrating soldiers in the postwar society	35(53.8%)	9(13.8%)	5(7.7%)	12(18.5%)	4(6.2%)
My CSO has helped in postwar personal healing of survivors	25(38.5%)	15(23.1%)	7(10.8%)	11(16.9%)	7(10.8%)
My CSO has helped in postwar civilized political dialogue	16(24.6%)	25(38.5%)	5(7.7%)	13(20%)	6(9.2%)
My CSO has helped in postwar adequate sharing of power	9(13.8%)	22(33.8%)	6(9.2%)	18(27.7%)	10(15.4%)
My CSO has helped victims to overcome postwar trauma	24(36.9%)	17(26.2%)	5(7.7%)	10(15.4%)	9(13.8%)

Source: Primary Data   n=65

From the results above, a big number of respondents (53.9%) agreed with the statement that their CSOs had helped in postwar conflict prevention, although 36.9% disagree with the statement and lastly 9.2% were not sure about the statement. Through interviews with some middle level managers, this was attributed to the fact that reconciliation after violent conflict is a task for generations of society and cannot be enforced from outside and that the role of development co-operation in reconciliation is necessarily limited.

Majority of respondents (66.2%) agreed with the statement that their CSOs had helped in postwar conflict management, although 20% disagreed with the statement and lastly 13.8% were not sure about this statement. Besides, 50.7% of the respondents agreed with the statement that their CSO had helped in postwar mitigation of post war Violence, while 43.1% disagreed with this, and only 6.2% were not sure about the statement. However, through interviews with some senior managers of CSOs, it was revealed that despite the activities of CSOs in enhancing

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reconciliation, there were still a number of land wrangles which were caused by loss of boundaries during the war.

The results further indicated that there were a high number of respondents (53.9%) who agreed with the statement that their CSOs had helped in enhancing postwar forgiveness among post war communities, although 40% disagreed and 6.2% were not sure. In addition, most of respondents agreed with the statement that their CSO had helped in postwar peaceful living together (60% responses), although 24.7% disagreed with the statement and 6.2% were not sure about the statement. Furthermore, CSO were said to have helped in postwar demobilization and reintegrating soldiers in society (67.6% responses). The respondents (61.6%) agreed with the statement that their CSO had helped in postwar personal healing of survivors, postwar civilized political dialogue (63.1%), sharing of power (47.6%) and finally, in helping postwar victims to overcome trauma (63.1% responses).

Table 11: Correlation Matrix showing the influence of CSOs in enhancing post-war reconciliation among communities in Gulu District

Post-war reconciliation	Chi-square	Pearson correlation
	CSOs	
CSO has helped in postwar conflict prevention	8.615	0.56
CSO has helped in postwar conflict management	21.077	0.093
CSO has helped in postwar mitigating Post war Violence	9.385	-0.467**
CSO has helped in postwar enhancing Forgiveness among post war communities	10.000	0.006
CSO has helped in postwar peaceful living together	16.462	0.044
CSO has helped in postwar in demobilizing and reintegrating soldiers in society	49.692	0.132
CSO has helped in postwar personal healing of survivors	17.231	0.175

CSO has helped in postwar civilized political dialogue	20.462	0.185
CSO has helped in postwar adequate sharing of power	13.846	-0.254
CSO has helped in postwar helping victims overcome trauma	17.385	-0.037
Average	18.4155	0.0437

Correlation is significant at 0.05, Source: SPSS Data Base

In the context of this study post-war reconciliation were measured in terms of conflict prevention, conflict management, mitigating post war violence, enhancing forgiveness among post war communities, peaceful living together, demobilizing and reintegrating soldiers in society, personal healing of survivors, civilized political dialogue, adequate sharing of power and helping victims overcome trauma. All these variables were correlated with the CSOs indicators after getting their averages and the chi-square values being positives. Apart from enhancing forgiveness among post war communities whose Pearson correlation value was 0.006, helping victims overcome trauma (Pearson correlation value = -0.037), peaceful living together (Pearson correlation value = 0.044) with insignificant relation with CSOs, other post-war reconciliation indicators had significant relationships with CSOs. However, there were differences in the levels of significance with conflict prevention being more significant (Pearson correlation value = 0.56), followed by mitigating Post war Violence (Pearson correlation value = -0.467), adequate sharing of power (Pearson correlation value =-0.254), civilized political dialogue(Pearson correlation value = 0.185, personal healing of survivors (Pearson correlation value= 0.175), demobilizing and reintegrating soldiers in society (Pearson correlation value = 0.132) and conflict management (Pearson correlation value = 0.093).On a whole, the researcher made a generalization that there were a positive insignificant relationship between post-war reconciliation and CSOs because of a positive average correlation Pearson value (=0.0437<0.05).

Based on these findings, the researcher accepted the null hypothesis and rejected the alternative one.

Null hypothesis: There is no influence of CSOs in enhancing post-war reconciliation among communities in Gulu District.

Alternative hypothesis: There is influence of CSOs in enhancing post-war reconciliation among communities in Gulu District.

4.4 Assessment of the Role of CSOs in enhancing Internal Security

The focus on this section was due to the importance of internal security which is the act of keeping peace within the borders of a sovereign state or other self-governing territories. Generally by upholding the national law and defending against internal security threats. Responsibility for internal security may range from police to paramilitary forces, and in exceptional circumstances, the military itself.

Table 12: Assessment of Internal Security

Internal Security	Strongly Agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
My CSO has helped in mitigation of postwar external military threats	16(24.6%)	22(33.8%)	4(6.2%)	13(20%)	10(15.4%)
My CSO has helped in enhancing adaptation to existing security	16(24.6%)	17(26.2%)	4(6.2%)	17(26.2%)	11(16.9%)
My CSO has helped in reduction of post war human rights violations	16(24.6%)	27(41.5%)	4(6.2%)	11(16.9%)	7(10.8%)
My CSO has helped in postwar in reduction of environmental degradation	23(35.4%)	21(32.3%)	4(6.2%)	8(12.3%)	9(13.8%)
My CSO has helped in enhancing post war social injustices	16(24.6%)	12(18.5%)	6(9.2%)	20(30.8%)	11(16.9%)
My CSO has helped in reducing postwar economic deprivation	27(41.5%)	22(33.8%)	4(6.2%)	6(9.2%)	6(9.2%)
My CSO has enhanced dialogue for the various stakeholders in the	11(16.9%)	11(16.9%)	5(7.7%)	28(43.1%)	10(15.4%)

conflict					
My CSO has helped in defending postwar Human Rights	14(21.5%)	13(20%)	12(18.5 %)	19(29.2%)	7(10.8%)

Source: Primary Data   n=65

From the results in the table above, a high number of respondents, 58.4% agree with the statement that their CSOs had helped in mitigation of postwar external military threats, although 35.4% disagree with the statement and 6.2% were not sure about the statement.CSOs had also helped in enhancing adaptation to existing security (50.8% response), although 43.1% disagreed with the statement. The study further indicated that, 66.1% of respondents agreed with the statement that their CSOs has helped in reduction of post war human rights violations, reduction of environmental degradation (67.7% responses) and also had helped in enhancing post war social injustices (47.7%), although 43.1% disagreed with the statement and 9.2% were not sure.

Furthermore, the majority of respondents (75.3%) agreed that their CSOs had helped in reducing postwar economic deprivation, From the results in the table above, a high number of respondents disagreed with the statement that their CSO has enhanced dialogue for the various stakeholders in the conflict (58.5% responses), 33.8% disagree with the statement and 7.7%were not sure.Finally, a big number of respondents, 41.5% agreed with the statement that their CSO had helped in defending postwar Human Rights, while 40% disagreed with the statement and 18.5% were not sure about the statement.

Table 13: Correlation Matrix showing the influence of CSOs in enhancing postwar internal Security among communities in Gulu District

Postwar Internal Security	Chi-square	Pearson correlation
	CSOs	
My CSO has helped in mitigation of postwar external military threats	13.845	0.455**

My CSO has helped in enhancing adaptation to existing security	9.692	-0.112
My CSO has helped in reduction of post war human rights violations	25.077	0.341**
My CSO has helped in postwar in reduction of environmental degradation	22.00	-0.110
My CSO has helped in enhancing post war social injustices	8.615	-0.278**
My CSO has helped in reducing postwar economic deprivation	35.077	0.145
My CSO has helped in mounting pressure on the rebels to accede to peace agreements	16.923	-0.145
My CSO has enhanced dialogue for the various stakeholders in the conflict	23.538	0.390**
My CSO has helped in defending postwar Human Rights	5.692	-0.063
Averages	17.8287	0.0692

Correlation is significant at 0.05, Source: SPSS Data Base

In the context of this study, Postwar Internal Security was measured in terms of mitigation of postwar external military threats, enhancing adaptation to existing security, reduction of post war human rights violations, reduction of environmental degradation, enhancing post war social injustices, reducing postwar economic deprivation, mounting pressure on the rebels to accede to peace agreements, dialogue for the various stakeholders in the conflict, and defending postwar Human Rights. All these variables were correlated with the CSOs indicators after getting their averages and the chi-square values being positives. All variables had significant relationship with CSOs irrespective of their signs. However, there were differences in the levels of significance with mitigation of postwar external military threats being more significant (Pearson correlation value = 0.455), dialogue for the various stakeholders in the conflict whose Pearson correlation value was 0.39), reduction of post war human rights violations (Pearson correlation value = 0.341).enhancing post war social injustice (Pearson correlation value = - 0.278), reducing postwar economic deprivation (Pearson correlation value = 0.145), mounting pressure on the rebels to accede to peace agreements (Pearson correlation value = -0.145), enhancing adaptation to existing security (Pearson correlation value =-0.112).reduction of environmental

degradation (Pearson correlation value = -0.11), defending postwar Human Rights (Pearson correlation value= -0.063). On a whole, the researcher made a generalization that there were a positive significant relationship between Postwar Internal Security and CSOs because of a positive average correlation Pearson value (=0.0692>0.05). Based on these findings, the researcher rejected the null hypothesis and accepted the alternative one.

Null hypothesis: There is no influence of CSOs in enhancing postwar Internal Security among communities in Gulu District.

Alternative hypothesis: There is influence of CSOs in enhancing postwar Internal Security among communities in Gulu District.

4.5 Assessment of the role of CSOs in enhancing Economic Recovery

The focus on this section was due to the fact that after a civil war, countries face two main challenges: economic recovery and avoiding renewed conflict. However, about 40% of post-war countries revert back to civil war within a decade; a phenomenon referred to as the "conflict trap" (Collier et al., 2008). Economic recovery is an important determinant of peace: higher growth rates prolong the duration of peace and thus stabilise the country (Collier et al., 2008). In assessing the role of CSOs in enhancing economic recovery, the respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement with the following statements. The results obtained were as follows:

Table 14: CSOs and enhancement of Economic Recovery

Economic Recovery	Strongly Agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
My CSO has enhanced awareness creation of their human	17(26.2%)	24(36.9%)	6(9.2%)	9(13.8%)	9(13.8%)

rights					
My CSO has enhanced education development	19(29.2%)	20(30.8%)	7(10.8%)	11(16.9%)	8(12.3%)
My CSO has enhanced health service delivery	16(24.6%)	23(35.4%)	4(6.2%)	13(20%)	9(13.8%)
My CSO has enhanced empowerment among the people	10(15.4%)	13(20%)	4(6.2%)	20(30.8%)	18(27.7%)
My CSO has enhanced access to safe water	18(27.7%)	28(43.1%)	4(6.2%)	5(7.7%)	10(15.4%)
My CSO has enhanced food security	21(32.3%)	19(29.2%)	5(7.7%)	12(18.5%)	8(12.3%)
My CSO has enhanced increased incomes among communities	10(15.4%)	16(24.6%)	7(10.8%)	21(32.3%)	11(16.9%)

Source: Primary Data   **n=65**

From the table above, the results show that 63.1% agreed with the statement that their CSOs had enhanced awareness creation of their human rights. This was followed by 27.6% who disagree with the statement and only 9.2% were not sure about the statement. However, it was reported by Human Rights Watch that women with disabilities in northern Uganda experience ongoing discrimination and sexual and gender-based violence. That many are unable to gain access to basic services, including health care and justice, and they have been largely ignored in post-conflict reconstruction efforts.

Again, a high number of respondents (60%), agreed with the statement that their CSOs had enhanced education development, although 29.2% disagreed with the statement and lastly 10.8%were not sure. In addition, it was reported by Gulu district NGO forum that organizations like Invisible Children had in the last five years invested heavily in improving the learning environment for schools in northern Uganda through building classrooms, laboratories, computer labs and offering skills to teachers and supplying scholastic materials in 11 partner schools. By February 2013, Invisible Children alone had invested at least Shs 11bn to this cause in the last

five years, but alas, the results don't reflect that massive investment. However, while access to schooling had increased, children report to school between 9am and 10am and depart around 2pm. This factor, likely to be fueling the poor performance, can be blamed on parents, head teachers, inspectors of schools and government policies. Headteachers and school inspectors have failed to enforce reporting and departure times while parents subject their children to domestic work before they go to school, leading to low education standards.

A high number of respondents, 60% agreed with the statement that their CSO had enhanced health service delivery, although 33.8% disagree with the statement and lastly 6.2%were not sure. One of the noted CSO was TASO and through interviews with senior managers, it was noted that now that there is peace in the region, most people have gone back to their homes and villages and are engaging in developmental activities. TASO Gulu has embarked on intensive follow up of clients with more remapping and home visits, through Community Drug Distribution Points (CDDP), Outreaches, Home Based HIV Counseling and Testing and intensive HIV/AIDS community education and sensitization with an aim to contributing to the HIV prevention strategy.

The management also indicated that the TASO Gulu PMTCT activities started in 2008, steadily improving and registering key achievements despite numerous challenges, and to date has seen a good number of mothers and children benefit from the program. That 698 mothers have been enrolled into the program to date, with 382 babies delivered, followed up, tested with appropriate therapy/support subsequently given, HAART initiation inclusive. The Organisation had also registered a notable surge in male partner involvement with a number of male clients responsibly

bringing their children for PMTCT services. However, the major challenges in implementation of the PMTCT program included; the resettlement exercise which has hampered follow up and monitoring of a bulk of the mothers and babies delivered delays in DBS results, which in effect affects feeding options chosen by the mothers, as TASO wholly, relies on JCRC (Joint Clinical Research Centre) Gulu centre for running DNA PCR samples. Another challenge was that infant feeding options are limited for the mothers, thus the continued exposure of the infants to HIV post-partum. In addition, 58.5% disagreed that their CSO had enhanced empowerment of the people; followed by the 35.4% who agreed and 6.2% were not sure about the statement.

The majority of respondents agreed with the statement that their CSO has enhanced access to safe water (70.8%), although 23.1% disagree with statement and only 6.2% were not sure. Through interviews with some households, it was revealed that limited access to clean water and improved sanitation contributes to high rates of infection and high child mortality rates in Gulu District, access to improved sources of drinking water is highly unequal between urban (90%) and rural (63%) areas. In addition, it was revealed that distance of one kilometre or more to reach a household's main water source are not uncommon, and were reported by 60% of Gulu District households.

Most of the respondents agreed with the statement that their CSOs had enhanced food security (61.5% responses), 30.8% disagreed with the statement and 7.7% were not sure about the statement. However, despite the presence of NGOs, the local leaders who constituted part of this study indicated that many households in Gulu District still have no adequate food. It was, therefore, evident that Gulu district faces a wide range of development challenges, among them

regional and seasonal food insecurity and varying degrees of adult and child malnutrition. One

official from Gulu district NGO forum indicated that under nutrition continues to be a concern.

The proportion of children under 5 years of age who are stunted remains high at 33 percent, and

the numbers of underweight and wasted children are in the medium range at 14 percent and 5

percent respectively. Although food availability is not a major problem, food access and

utilization are inadequate in many locations.

Finally, 49.2% of respondents disagreed with the statement that their CSOs had enhanced

increased incomes among communities and 40% of respondents disagreed with the same

statement and 10.8% were not sure about this statement. However, youth unemployment is a

persistent problem in the developing Gulu, posing both economic and security issues.

Table 15: Determination of the influence of CSOs in enhancing postwar economic recovery in Gulu District

Postwar economic recovery	Chi-square	Pearson correlation
	CSOs	
My CSO has enhanced awareness creation of their human rights	16.769	0.281**
My CSO has enhanced education development	11.538	0.573**
My CSO has enhanced health service delivery	15.846	0.559**
My CSO has enhanced empower the people	12.615	-0.111
My CSO has enhanced access to safe water	31.077	-0.295**
My CSO has enhanced food security	14.615	0.293**
My CSO has enhanced increased incomes among communities	9.385	0.109
Averages	15.9778	0.2013

Correlation is significant at 0.05, Source: SPSS Data Base

In the context of this study, postwar economic recovery was measured in terms of awareness

creation of their human rights, education development, health service delivery, empowerment of

the people, access to safe water, food security, and increased incomes among communities. All these variables were correlated with the CSOs indicators after getting their averages and the chi-square values being positives. Apart from empowerment of the people, whose Pearson correlation value = - 0.111, access to safe water (Pearson correlation value = - 0.295) with a negative significant relationship with CSOs, all other Post war economic recovery indicators had a positive significant relationship with CSOs. However, there were differences in the levels of significance with education development being more significant (Pearson correlation value = 0.573), followed by health service delivery (Pearson correlation value = 0.559), food security (pearson correlation value =0.293), awareness creation of their human rights (Pearson correlation value = 0.281), and increased incomes among communities (Pearson correlation value = 0.109). On a whole, the researcher made a generalization that there were a positive significant relationship between Postwar economic recovery and CSOs because of a positive average correlation Pearson value (=0.2013>0.05). Based on these findings, the researcher rejected the null hypothesis and accepted the alternative one.

Null hypothesis: There is no influence of CSOs in enhancing postwar economic recovery in Gulu District.

Alternative hypothesis: There is influence of CSOs in enhancing postwar economic recovery in Gulu District.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

In this study, it is important to note that although there have been various conflicts in Uganda, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebellion against the Ugandan Government (1986-2006) was the most tangible, reported and destructive structured conflict in the country's history, devastating lives, livelihoods and property. Up to 90% of the Acholi population was forced to live in internally displaced persons' camps, and some were abducted as fighters or wives to the rebels. When a ceasefire was brokered in 2006, the internally displaced persons (IDPs) were asked to return to their villages. This can be said to be the origin of this study, that is, to determine the influence of CSOs in enhancing post-war reconciliation among communities, to determine the influence of CSOs in enhancing postwar internal security among communities, to determine the influence of CSOs in enhancing postwar economic recovery in Gulu District. The first section focuses on demographic characteristics of respondents and how it related to the study.

5.1 Findings

5.1.1 Assessment of the Role of CSOs in Post-War Reconciliation in Gulu District

Under this section, a big number of respondents (53.9%) agreed with the statement that their CSOs had helped in postwar conflict prevention. Through interviews with some middle level managers, this was attributed to the fact that reconciliation after violent conflict is a task for generations of society and cannot be enforced from outside and that the role of development co-operation in reconciliation is necessarily limited. This is in line with the literature reviewed that

CSOs have enhanced postwar reconciliation among communities which have experienced wars. For example, success was registered in Rwanda, where reconciliation among the Tutsi and Hutu was done by Rwanda'sNational Unity and Reconciliation Commission (NURC) (Max Rettig, 2008). The Bar Association of Sri Lanka and The Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC) played a significant role in the reconciliation (Lonqvist, 2008).

Majority of respondents (66.2%) agreed with the statement that their CSOs had helped in postwar conflict management and healing. This is also supported by Lonqvist (2008) who pointed out that reconciliation brings about the personal healing of survivors, the reparation of past injustices, the building or rebuilding of non-violent relationships between individuals and communities, and the acceptance by the former parties to a conflict of a common vision and understanding of the past.

Besides, 50.7% of the respondents agreed with the statement that their CSO had helped in postwar mitigation of post war Violence, while 43.1% disagreed with this, and only 6.2% were not sure about the statement. However, through interviews with some senior managers of CSOs, it was revealed that despite the activities of CSOs in enhancing reconciliation, there were still a number of land wrangles which were caused by loss of boundaries during the war. According to Lonqvist (2008), the civil society in the post war situation is extremely relevant in the process of peace building. These are in four directions. First is through assisting in the process of demobilisation and adaptation to civil life for demobilised combatants. Second is through undertaking post war rehabilitation projects, especially in restoring basic social services like primary health care, education etc. Third is the creation of new awareness and consciousness

through enlightenment about the futility of war and the primacy of dialogue in political and social interactions. Some of these factors can belong to another objective.

The results further indicated that there were a high number of respondents (53.9%) who agreed with the statement that their CSOs has helped in enhancing postwar forgiveness among post war communities. In addition, most of the respondents agreed with the statement that their CSO had helped in postwar peaceful living together (60% responses). Furthermore, CSOs were said to have helped in postwar demobilization and reintegrating of soldiers in society (67.6% responses). The respondents (61.6%) agreed with the statement that their CSO had helped in postwar personal healing of survivors, postwar civilized political dialogue (63.1%), sharing of power (47.6%) and finally, in helping postwar victims to overcome trauma (63.1% responses). Using Pearson correlation coefficient, there was a significant relationship between CSOs and enhancement of post-war reconciliation among communities in Gulu District. These findings are supported by Lonqvist (2008) who indicates that the key role for civil society is to make the people feel that they have ownership of the peace process. In South Africa, civil society promoted publicized truth and reconciliation commissions whereas in Northern Ireland, civil society helped the Protestants and the Catholics to interact (Lonqvist, 2008).

5.1.2 Assessment of the Role of CSOs in enhancing Internal Security

Under this section, a high number of respondents, 58.4% agree with the statement that their CSOs had helped in mitigation of postwar external military threats. CSOs had also helped in enhancing adaptation to existing security (50.8% response), although 43.1% disagreed with the statement. These results are similar to those of Bangura H. Z. (2000) who stated that in the conflict in Sierra Leone, civil society organisations have played very important roles in the peace process both at the level of mounting pressure on the rebels to accede to peace agreements and

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also participating though informally, in the peace negotiation processes. Organisations like the Inter religious Council (IRC), Campaign for Good Governance, and the Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD), have sought to intervene in the peace process. The IRC was very instrumental in helping to secure children held hostage in rebel controlled territories and encouraging parties to the conflict, especially the rebels (RUF) to accede to negotiation.

The study further indicated that, 66.1% of respondents agreed with the statement that their CSOs have helped in reduction of post war human rights violations, reduction of environmental degradation (67.7% responses) and also had helped in enhancing post war social injustice (47.7%), although 43.1% disagreed with the statement and 9.2% were not sure.

Furthermore, the majority of respondents (75.3%) agree that their CSOs had helped in reducing postwar economic deprivation, From the results in the table above, a high number of respondents agreed with the statement that their CSO has enhanced dialogue for the various stakeholders in the conflict (58.5% responses), 33.8% disagreed with the statement and 7.7%were not sure. This is also similar to the views of Ojo (2011), who found out that in Nigeria, many CSOs like the Campaign for Democracy (CD), Civil Liberties Organizations, (CLO), Committee for the Defense of Human Rights (CDHR), Transition Monitoring Group (TMG), etc, were instrumental in the restoration of civil rule. It would be recalled that between 1993 and 1999, in collaboration with the Nigeria Labor Congress (NLC), these groups fought the Nigerian military to a standstill. They mobilized students and workers for civil disobedience, strikes and protest marches across the country. Finally, a big number of respondents 41.5% agree with the statement that their CSO has helped in defending postwar Human Rights, while 40% disagree with the statement. The

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results indicated a significant relationship between CSOs and enhancement of postwar Internal Security among communities in Gulu District

5.1.3 Assessment of the role of CSOs in enhancing Economic Recovery

The results show that 63.1% agreed with the statement that their CSOs had enhanced awareness creation of their human rights. However, it was reported by Human Rights Watch that women with disabilities in northern Uganda experience ongoing discrimination and sexual and gender-based violence. That many are unable to gain access to basic services, including health care and justice, and they have been largely ignored in post-conflict reconstruction efforts. This finding is supported by Harriet JepchumbaKidombo (2013), who states that One of the main roles of civil society is articulation of their clients concerns. They raise awareness of issues through various communication channels such as the media, workshops, seminars or conferences. The objective is to facilitate debate on issues that may have been neglected by the state such as inadequate services like roads, electricity, education and health and show how the failure by the state to provide such services is causing and perpetuating the problem for which the communities are being condemned for.

Again, a high number of respondents (60%) agreed with the statement that their CSOs had enhanced education development. Harriet JepchumbaKidombo (2013) further adds that In recognition of this fact, the Foundation has given priority to educational infrastructure which also offers other services such as health and sports facilities for training athletes. This has been achieved through the construction of two institutions, support to needy students through scholarships and bursaries and donations to rural schools in cash and in kind. The objective is to support pupils orphaned by the conflict and those left destitute due to poverty. The institutions

draw students across the border areas of the Greater Horn of Africa which include Northern Kenya and North Eastern Uganda.

In addition, it was reported by Gulu district NGO forum that organizations like Invisible Children had in the last five years invested heavily in improving the learning environment for schools in northern Uganda through building classrooms, laboratories, computer labs and offering skills to teachers and supplying scholastic materials in 11 partner schools.

By February 2013, Invisible Children alone had invested at least Shs 11bn to this cause in the last five years, but alas, the results don't reflect that massive investment. However, while access to schooling had increased, children report to school between 9am and 10am and depart around 2pm. This factor, likely to be fueling the poor performance, can be blamed on parents, head teachers, inspectors of schools and government policies. Head teachers and school inspectors have failed to enforce reporting and departure times while parents subject their children to domestic work before they go to school, leading to low education standards.

A high number of respondents, 60% agree with the statement that their CSO had enhanced health service delivery.. One of the noted CSO was TASO and through interviews with senior managers, it was noted that now that there is peace in the region, most people have gone back to their homes and villages and are engaging in developmental activities. TASO Gulu has embarked on intensive follow up of clients with more remapping and home visits, through Community Drug Distribution Points (CDDP), Outreaches, Home Based HIV Counseling and Testing and intensive HIV/AIDS community education and sensitization with an aim to contributing to the HIV prevention strategy.

The Organisation had also registered a notable surge in male partner involvement with a number of male clients responsibly bringing their children for PMTCT services. However, the major challenges in implementation of the PMTCT program included; the resettlement exercise which has hampered follow up and monitoring of a bulk of the mothers and babies delivered delays in DBS results, which in effect affects feeding options chosen by the mothers, as TASO wholly, relies on JCRC (Joint Clinical Research Centre) Gulu centre for running DNA PCR samples. Another challenge was that infant feeding options are limited for the mothers, thus the continued exposure of the infants to HIV post-partum. In addition, 58.5% disagreed that their CSO had enhanced empowerment of the people; followed by the 35.4% who agreed and 6.2% were not sure about the statement.

In support of the above findings, Pal Jareg and Dan Kaseje (1998) state that within health development, CSOs have historically focused on health service delivery, notably in low and middle-income countries. Since the 1980s, health-related CSOs have proliferated in type, number and functions they perform, a development largely seen in positive terms (Pal Jareg and Dan Kaseje, 1998). Where governments have not delivered basic health services, for example, CSOs have stepped in as contracted by the state or donors, or have sought to fill gaps through charitable work. Where specific population groups have been neglected by the state and/or market, CSOs have campaigned to influence policy priority setting on their behalves. Where there has been a lack of public or private funding for health needs, CSOs have raised public awareness and mobilized resources.

The majority of respondents agreed with the statement that their CSO has enhanced access to safe water (70.8%). Through interviews with some households, it was revealed that limited access to clean water and improved sanitation contributes to high rates of infection and high child mortality rates in Gulu District, access to improved sources of drinking water is highly unequal between urban (90%) and rural (63%) areas. In addition, it was revealed that a distance of one kilometer or more to reach a household's main water source is not uncommon, and were reported by 60% of Gulu District households.

Most of the respondents agreed with the statement that their CSOs had enhanced food security (61.5% responses), 30.8% disagreed with the statement and 7.7% were not sure about the statement. However, despite the presence of NGOs, the local leaders who constituted part of this study indicated that many households in Gulu District still have no adequate food. It was, therefore, evident that Gulu District faces a wide range of development challenges, among them regional and seasonal food insecurity and varying degrees of adult and child malnutrition.

One official from Gulu district NGO forum indicated that under nutrition continues to be a concern. The proportion of children under 5 years of age who are stunted remains high at 33 percent, and the numbers of underweight and wasted children are in the medium range at 14 percent and 5 percent respectively. Although food availability is not a major problem, food access and utilization are inadequate in many locations.

Lastly, 49.2% of respondents disagreed with the statement that their CSOs had enhanced increased incomes among communities and 40% of respondents agreed with the same statement

and 10.8% were not sure about this statement. However, youth unemployment is a persistent problem in the developing Gulu, posing both economic and security issues. Nevertheless, there was a significant relationship between CSOs and enhancement of postwar economic recovery in Gulu District.

In assessing other roles of CSOs, it was found out that such organizations undertake the most part of social work based on volunteerism and organization aimed at protecting the rights of individuals and groups. Some of those organizations, including humanitarian and co-operative associations, constituted frameworks for public participation in addressing economic and social problems, and providing services and care. Some of those organizations contributed to the issues of good governance and democratization, through supporting the efforts of political and social reform. Others contributed in activities related to public advocacy, oversight, and mobilization of public opinion on urgent development issues and policies. Still, others were engaged in defending political and civil human rights, and the rights of women, children, persons with disability and other vulnerable groups.

5.2 Conclusions

This study investigated the influence of the Civil Society Organizations on Post-conflict Peace building with reference to Gulu District in Northern Uganda. This study was guided by three objectives, that is, to determine the influence of CSOs in enhancing post-war reconciliation, postwar internal security and postwar economic recovery in Gulu District.

The study was propelled by the fact that despite the end of war between the LRA and Uganda government, there are still suspicion and mistrust among societies and a number of conflicts over the land. In addition, the level of development in northern Uganda is low as compared to other parts of the country. There are a number of Civil Society Organisations which are participating in peace building yet at the sometime there are cases of reconciliation among communities, cases of insecurity, low levels of postwar reconstruction and economic recovery in Gulu District.

This study was a cross-sectional survey research design because it focused on a cross-section of people and CSOs in Gulu. The most important advantage of cross sectional studies is that in general they are quick and cheap. As there is no follow up, fewer resources are required to run the study (Mann, 2014:57). The study employed both quantitative and qualitative research methods. Qualitative research methods were used because it provides a depth of understanding of issues that is not possible through the use of quantitative, statistically-based investigations (Tewksbury, 2009:39).

The study assessed the role of CSOs in post-war reconciliation in Gulu District and under this section, a big number of respondents (53.9%) agreed with the statement that their CSOs had helped in postwar conflict prevention. Using Pearson correlation coefficient, there was a

significant relationship between CSOs in enhancement of post-war reconciliation among communities in Gulu District.

In assessing the role of CSOs in enhancing internal security, the results indicated a significant relationship between CSOs and enhancement of postwar Internal Security among communities in Gulu District

Regarding economic recovery, it was reported by Human Rights Watch that women with disabilities in northern Uganda experience ongoing discrimination and sexual and gender-based violence. That many are unable to gain access to basic services, including health care and justice, and they have been largely ignored in post-conflict reconstruction efforts.

One official from Gulu district NGO forum indicated that under nutrition continues to be a concern. The poverty still prevails and youth unemployment is a persistent problem in the developing Gulu, posing both economic and security issues. Nevertheless, there was a significant relationship between CSOs and enhancement of postwar economic recovery in Gulu District.

5.3 Recommendations

i.   For success of the activities of CSOs, political will is always important and mandatory for reconciliation processes. This is because without political support, success may not be attained. There is also need for helping Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) better represent and advocate for citizens' needs to policy makers at the national and local levels. Government should also help in improving policy research by CSOs, universities, and think tanks by developing their independent analysis capabilities.

ii. Reconciliation must be in the hands of the people reconciling. If they are not willing to reconcile, donors must wait until sufficient local appetite for it has emerged. Before determining how to support a reconciliation process, a sound conflict analysis has to be undertaken. Reconciliation programmes based on over-simplified conflict lines do not build trust within the society that knows better.

iii. CSOs serve important functions in society. Related policies should encourage their formation and facilitate their activities. However, they should also be regulated in order to maintain transparency, accountability and adherence to their stated objectives, rather than being controlled by governments.

iv. While civil society organisations have grown in northern Uganda, their constituent organizations must assume greater responsibility for the level and quality of the impact they have on society. It is essential that these organizations better understand how their management and activities affect the success of their programs. The CSO community has

the responsibility to manage itself transparently and free from corruption, using methods to make its activities efficient, effective, and consistent. It is also important for the public to know how these organizations are managed and how they provide benefits to citizens. A lack of transparency and efficiency is limiting opportunities for CSOs to forge partnerships with other entities such as private businesses and public-sector agencies. Increasing transparency strengthens public trust (on the part of governments, the private sector, and citizens) in civil society. For civil society, this trust ensures that its organizations maintain healthy levels of investment, grants, volunteers, and other forms of assistance.

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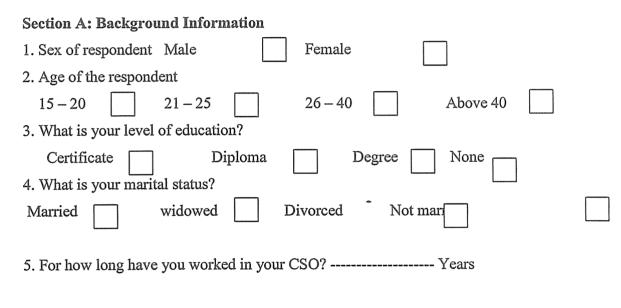
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APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

This study is an investigation of the influence of the Civil Society Organizations on Post-conflict Peace building with reference to Gulu District in Northern Uganda. You are kindly requested to cooperate in this important study as your involvement has been based on simple random selection. The questionnaire contains both open and close-ended questions in order to capture all necessary information.

✓ Tick the appropriate answer

Section A: Background Information

1. Sex of respondent   Male ☐   Female ☐

2. Age of the respondent

   15 – 20 ☐   21 – 25 ☐   26 – 40 ☐   Above 40 ☐

3. What is your level of education?

   Certificate ☐   Diploma ☐   Degree ☐   None ☐

4. What is your marital status?

   Married ☐   widowed ☐   Divorced   Not marr ☐   ☐

5. For how long have you worked in your CSO? -------------------- Years

6. What is your position/ Rank? ------------------------------

Section B: Assessment of Civil Society Organizations

In the following questions, indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following questions as indicated in the table below:

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	2	3	4	5

	Civil Society Organizations	1	2	3	4	5
7	My Organisation takes into account Public ethical community of free and equal citizens					
8	The role of my organisation is Seeking to legitimize the state, but not to win control over the state					
9	We organise organized collectives, capable of articulating the interest of their members, molding and constraining state power					

Section C: Assessment of Post-war reconciliation

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	2	3	4	5

	Post-war reconciliation	1	2	3	4	5
10	My CSO has helped in postwar conflict prevention					
11	My CSO has helped in postwar conflict management					
12	My CSO has helped in postwar mitigating Post war Violence					
13	My CSO has helped in postwar enhancing Forgiveness among post war communities					
14	My CSO has helped in postwar peaceful living together					
15	My CSO has helped in postwar in demobilizing and reintegrating soldiers in society					
16	My CSO has helped in postwar personal healing of survivors					
17	My CSO has helped in postwar civilized political dialogue					
18	My CSO has helped in postwar adequate sharing of power					
19	My CSO has helped in postwar helping victims overcome trauma					

Section D: Internal Security

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	2	3	4	5

	Internal Security	1	2	3	4	5
20	My CSO has helped in mitigation of postwar external military threats					
21	My CSO has helped in enhancing adaptation to existing security					
22	My CSO has helped in reduction of post war human rights violations					
23	My CSO has helped in postwar in reduction of environmental degradation					
24	My CSO has helped in in enhancing post war social injustice					
25	My CSO has helped in reducing postwar economic deprivation					
26	My CSO has helped in mounting pressure on the rebels to accede to peace agreements					
27	My CSO has enhanced dialogue for the various stakeholders in the conflict					
28	My CSO has helped in defended postwar Human Rights					

Section E: Internal Security

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	2	3	4	5

	Economic Recovery	1	2	3	4	5
29	My CSO has enhanced awareness creation of their human rights					
30	My CSO has enhanced education development					

31	My CSO has enhanced health service delivery					
32	My CSO has enhanced empower the people					
33	My CSO has enhanced access to safe water					
34	My CSO has enhanced food security					
35	My CSO has enhanced increased incomes among communities					

Appendix 2: Sample Size Determination Table

Population size	Sample size	Population	Sample size	Population	Sample size
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	280	100000	384

Source: Morgan and Krejcie (1970)