

**INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVE AT CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND PEACE
BUILDING IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HIGHER DEGREES AND
RESEARCH IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE AWARD OF A MASTERS DEGREE IN INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS AND DIPLOMATIC STUDIES
OF KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY
UGANDA.**

NOVEMBER, 2014



DECLARATION

I, am Abubakar Yusuf Mohamed, hereby declare that this dissertation is my original and from my own effort. It has not been presented to any institution for any academic award or other purpose either in full or in part.

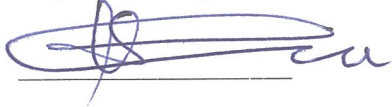
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APPROVAL

I confirm that the work reported in this dissertation was carried out by Abubakar Yusuf Mohamed under my supervision.

Supervisor' signature:



date 12/11/2014

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to almighty Allah, the most beneficent and the most merciful.

All praise be to Allah and seek his guidance and forgiveness.

I also ask Allah to put his peace and mercy on our prophet Mohammed Ibnu Abdullah [PBUH] and his pure family, as well as his noble companion and any one followed their path after them.

I dedicate this hard work to my parents Yusuf Mohamed sheikh Isse and Maryan Mo'alim Abdulle who have cared me when I was indeed in need of care and made me a person and have been with me in every step in my life through good and bad times. And I give my thanks to all who supported me either psychological or financial that helped me to become confident and successful.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First of all I would like to acknowledge my almighty ALLAH who created me and enabled me to complete this important study successfully, without him anything is impossible.

I thank my good supervisor Dr. Abuga Mokono Isaac who guided me and took great role in supervising to write this thesis and gave me great hand to complete my thesis thanks other time.

I also express my deepest thanks to my dear brother Ali Yusuf Mohamed who took great hand to my knowledge and supported me in all aspects of my life including; financially, morally spiritual and guidance to the future. I say thanks for his commitment to with stand me during the hard period in my learning and his encouragement to continue my masters' degree.

I greatly appreciate my uncle Sayid Ali Mo'alim Abdulle who encouraged me to reach this level and gave me assistance hand of different sides including financial support and his respectful theory about my thesis.

Not to forget my dear and loving uncle Sayid Omar Mo'alim Abdulle who also give respectful hand since the starting of my knowledge.

Also I would like to express my thanks to all KIU postgraduate lecturers especially those in the international relations and diplomatic studies Also I would like to express my thanks to all KIU postgraduate lecturers especially those in the international relations and diplomatic studies

I would also like to give my thanks all my classmates with whom I have been with them over two years, specially my appreciate friends I would specially thank my uncle's son Mr. Sayidali Abdullahi Mohamed who is helped me each side during this work Mr. Abdirahman Ahmed Mohamed, Mr. mohamoud Abdullahi Mohamoud , Mr. Hassan Ahmed tohob , Mr. Muse Mukhtar Ahmed , Mr. Cabdulqadir Omar Ali , and all my classmate students.

Also thanks for every person who gave a great Hand in completing my dissertation.

Finally, I acknowledge my entire questionnaire respondents who devoted their precious time to respond to the questionnaire.

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the relationship between conflict resolution and peace building in local government of Mogadishu Somalia. The study was guided by three objectives, determine; the extent of conflict resolution in Mogadishu Somalia, the extent of peace building in Mogadishu Somalia and determining whether there is a significant relationship between conflict resolution and peace building in local government of Mogadishu Somalia. The study comprised of a population of 356 respondents, and a descriptive research design was used to collect data from 188 respondents using self-administered questionnaires as the main data collection instrument. The findings established that, the extent of conflict resolution was generally satisfactory, the two variables are positive and significantly correlated, and this implies rejecting the null hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between conflict resolution and peace building in local government of Mogadishu Somalia. Arising from the findings appropriate recommendations and areas of further research were made, the conclusions were made in line with the objectives of the study where the study concurred with Adams's theory of conflict management (1982) which states that conflicts between human beings are unavoidable and varies from a mild disagreement to a win-or-lose, emotion-packed, confrontation. There is a significant effect between conflict resolution and peace building in local government of Mogadishu Somalia ($F=252.797$, $Sig=0.000$), significant relationship between conflict resolution and peace building in local government of Mogadishu Somalia ($r= .295$ & $Sig=0.003$) and regression indicated by high adjusted R squared of 68% was established.

Recommendations based on findings were that; political leaders in Mogadishu Somalia should apply avoiding as a conflict resolution style when solving conflicts among different groups, should always involve collaboration of parties working together to solve issues concerning conflicts in Mogadishu, there must exist discussions among conflicting parties as a method of solving conflicts in Mogadishu Somalia and the active combatants should be discharged from armed forces and this will maintain peace in Mogadishu Somalia. Further research can be carried out on accommodation and peace building in Mogadishu Somalia, Conflict resolution and negotiation practices and Conflict resolution and negotiation practices in Mogadishu Somalia.

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CHAPTER ONE

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

1.0 Introduction

This study investigated the relationship between conflict resolution and peace building in local government with particular reference to Mogadishu, Somalia and also describes the background of the study in terms of historical, theoretical, conceptual and contextual perspectives. It was also describe the research problem (the statement of the problem), purpose of the study, research objectives, and research questions, scope of the study and its significance of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

1.1.1 Historical perspective

The peace process in the Israeli–Palestinian conflict has taken shape over the years despite the ongoing violence which has prevailed since the beginning of the conflict.^[1] Since the 1970s there has been a parallel effort made to find terms upon which peace can be agreed to in both the Arab–Israeli conflict and in the Palestinian–Israeli conflict. Some countries have signed peace treaties, such as the Egypt–Israel (1979) and Jordan–Israel (1994) treaties, whereas some have not yet found a mutual basis to do so.

"Sometime in the mid-1970s the term peace process began widely used to describe the American-led efforts to bring about a negotiated peace between Israel and its neighbors. The phrase stuck, and ever since it has been synonymous with the gradual, step-by-step approach to resolving one of the world's most difficult conflicts. In the years since 1967 the emphasis in Washington has shifted from the spelling out of the ingredients of 'peace' to the 'process' of getting there. ... Much of US constitutional theory focuses on how issues should be resolved – the process – rather than on substance – what should be done. ... The United States has provided both a sense of direction and a mechanism. That, at its best, is what the peace process has been about. At worst, it has been little more than a slogan used to mask the marking of time."^[2]

Since the 2003 Road map for peace, the current outline for a Palestinian–Israeli peace agreement has been a two-state solution.

Palestinians have held diverse views and perceptions of the peace process. A key starting point for understanding these views is an awareness of the differing objectives sought by advocates of the Palestinian cause. 'New Historian' Israeli academic Ilan Pappé says the cause of the conflict from a Palestinian point of view dates back to 1948 with the creation of Israel (rather than Israel's views of 1967 being the crucial point and the return of occupied territories being central to peace negotiations), and that the conflict has been a fight to bring home refugees to a Palestinian state. Therefore this for some was the ultimate aim of the peace process, and for groups such as Hamas still is. However Slater says that this 'maximalist' view of a destruction of Israel in order to regain Palestinian lands, a view held by Arafat and the PLO initially, has steadily moderated from the late 1960s onwards to a preparedness to negotiate and instead seek a two-state solution. The Oslo Accords demonstrated the recognition of this acceptance by the then Palestinian leadership of the state of Israel's right to exist in return for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Gaza Strip and West Bank. However there are recurrent themes prevalent throughout peace process negotiations including a feeling that Israel offers too little and a mistrust of its actions and motives.

Yet, the demand for the "Right of Return" (ROR) by descendants of Palestinian refugees to Israel has remained a cornerstone of the Palestinian view and has been repeatedly enunciated by Palestinian president Mahmud Abbas who is leading the Palestinian peace effort.

From December 2006 to mid-September 2008, Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert and President Mahmoud Abbas of the Palestinian Authority met 36 times; there were also lower-level talks. In 2007 Olmert welcomed the Arab League's re-endorsement of the Arab Peace Initiative. In his bid to negotiate a peace accord and establish a Palestinian state, Olmert proposed a plan to the Palestinians. The centerpiece of Olmert's detailed proposal is the suggested permanent border, which would be based on an Israeli withdrawal from most of the West Bank. In return for the land retained by Israel in the West Bank, the Palestinians would receive alternative land in the Negev, adjacent to the Gaza Strip, as well as territorial link for free passage between Gaza and the West Bank. Under Abbas's offer, more than 60 percent of settlers would stay in place.

Olmert, for his part, was presenting a plan in which the most sparsely populated settlements would be evacuate

In the 1970s, Norwegian sociologist Johan Galtung first created the term peace building through his promotion of systems that would create sustainable peace. Such systems needed to address the root causes of conflict and support local capacity for peace management and conflict resolution. Galtung's work emphasized a bottom-up approach that decentralized social and economic structures, amounting to a call for a societal shift from structures of coercion and violence to a culture of peace. American sociologist John Paul Lederach proposed a different concept of peace building as engaging grassroots, local, NGO, international and other actors to create a sustainable peace process.

Peace building has since expanded to include many different dimensions, such as disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and rebuilding governmental, economic and civil society institutions. The concept was popularized in the international community through UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's 1992 report *An Agenda for Peace*. The report defined post-conflict peace building as an "action to identify and support structures which will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict" At the 2005 World Summit, the United Nations began creating a peace building architecture based on Kofi Annan's proposals. The proposal called for three organizations: the UN Peace building Commission, which was founded in 2005; the UN Peace building Fund, founded in 2006; and the UN Peace building Support Office, which was created in 2005. These three organizations enable the Secretary-General to coordinate the UN's peace building efforts. National governments' interest in the topic has also increased due to fears that failed states serve as breeding grounds for conflict and extremism and thus threaten international security. Some states have begun to view peace building as a way to demonstrate their relevance. However, peace building activities continue to account for small percentages of states' budgets.

Peace building, Power, and Politics in Africa is a critical reflection on peace building efforts in Africa. The authors expose the tensions and contradictions in different clusters of peace building activities, including peace negotiations; state building; security sector governance; and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration. Essays also address the institutional framework for peace building in Africa and the ideological underpinnings of key institutions, including the

African Union, the African Development Bank, and the Pan-African Ministers Conference for Public and Civil Service, The volume includes on-the-ground case studies of Sudan's the Great Lakes Region of Africa, Sierra Leone and Liberia, the Niger Delta, Southern Africa, and Somalia, analyzing how peace building operates in particular African contexts. The authors adopt a variety of approaches, but they share a conviction that peace building in Africa is not a script that is authored solely in Western capitals and in the corridors of the United Nations. Rather, the writers in this volume focus on the interaction between local and global ideas and practices in the reconstitution of authority and livelihoods after conflict (Kutesa, 2009).

Somalia has been without a functioning state since 1991 when former Siyadi Barre was overthrown. None of the competing functions was strong enough to take gradually a formation state less order. The international interventions have ever since failed and counterproductive intervention on by the United Nations and the United States in the early 1990 exacerbated rather than mitigated the problem, let alone solved them. This was especially the case for the Ethiopian invasion (December 2006 to January 2009), which produced utter chaos and a severe humanitarian crisis. Since the withdraw of the Ethiopian forces, islamist extremist militians have been establishing control of Somalia and they may or may not be able to maintain this control. If they pursue their radical programme of islamisation, their reign is likely to be short, but if they moderate themselves they may retain control. Furthermore the fledgling Transitional Federal Government (TFG) is unable to be successful against the difficult organization of criminals and restore peace and security as the first is dominated by corrupted individuals and former warlords. In south central Somalia the challenges is daunting. An increase in violence since 2006 deepened insecurity for everyone ,undermined some positive community developments, stalled progress towards the formation of a stable government authority .although there are many causes to the lack of peace building as mentioned above, the researcher wants to conduct a research on the conflict resolution and peace building of local government in Mogadishu- Somalia.

Civil society organizations began using the term peace building in the 1970s. As the United Nations and governments began using the term, it has taken on different meanings. Common to all definitions is the agreement that improving human security is the central task of peace building. The conflict and peace building initiatives conducted by the Somalia aimed at bringing peace back in the warring communities of Somalia in its entirety and where this seems

elusive, we aim to restore relative peace and understanding amongst community members and community leaders (David, 1994).

During the 1970's Somalia's military regime implemented a system of scientific socialism, which came into confrontation with many of the traditional customs and structure of Somali society. By maligning this political ideology as anti-Somali Islamist movements were able to gain a foot hold and steadily increase their influence. In 1975 the government enacted the 'family law', which ensured the equal sharing of inheritance between men and women. For some Somali's this was seen as being in direct confrontation with the traditional Sharia law system. Demonstrations against the new law were put down oppressively and many of the key organizers were executed. Although the law in of itself did not significantly affect public opinion, the government's response to the demonstrations galvanized support for Islamist extremism. Underground movement began to emerge, who sent followers to Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Sudan for ideological training. On their return these Islamists began propagating interpretations of the Koran and religious practices alien to Somalia.

Throughout the 1980s Somalia was caught in a delicate balance of power, the government was unable to stop the activities of the Islamists but nor did the Islamists hold any significant political power. With the collapse of the Somali state in the early 1990s Islamists movements filled the security vacuum. Initially these groups disregarded all forms of authority, both in terms of the traditional tribal structures and politically motivated militia. As these Islamist groups expanded their influence they built bases and brought in foreign experts for military advice. In 1992 the Islamist groups attempted to take over the country through a military coup, but this was put down by a popular uprising

After 20 years of sliding backwards, Somalia has taken a step in the right direction. Together with international efforts and adoption of a new federal constitution by the 825-member Assembly of Somali Elders, the country has renewed hopes for the return of peace. Somalia's Transitional Federal Government (TFG) came to an end in August and the new dispensation has taken over the process of political reconstruction. As for its internal conflicts, a big challenge for the Somali leadership would be to peacefully settle the complex regional conflicts and competitions among competing groups, particularly among clans and sub-clans. With its

crumbled institutions, politically weak and economically dependent Somalia has very little choice in terms of selecting friends and foes. The Somali leadership needs a visionary diplomatic approach to avoid any sort of confrontation and competition with neighboring countries such as Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda, which have played a crucial role in the peace process and peacekeeping. The Somali leadership could also encourage wealthy Middle Eastern countries to play a significant role and contribute generously to the social and communication sectors to rebuild war-torn Somalia (McGregor, 2007).

1.1.2 Conceptual perspective

According Forsyth, (2009) conflict resolution is defined as the methods and processes involved in facilitating the peaceful ending of some social conflict. Often times, committed group members attempt to resolve group conflicts by actively communicating information about their conflicting motives or ideologies to the rest of the group (e.g intentions; reasons for holding certain beliefs), and by engaging in collective negotiation.

Peace building is a term describing interventions that are designed to prevent the start or resumption of violent conflict by creating a sustainable peace. Peace building activities address the root causes or potential causes of violence, create a societal expectation for peaceful conflict resolution and stabilize society politically and socioeconomically. The exact definition varies depending on the actor, with some definitions specifying what activities fall within the scope of peace building or restricting peace building to post-conflict interventions.

1.1.3 Theoretical perspective

Theory of conflict management developed by Adams (1982) states that conflicts between human beings are unavoidable and vary from a mild disagreement to a win-or-lose, emotion-packed, confrontation. They emerge as a natural result of change and can be beneficial to the organization, if managed efficiently.

In social psychologists, Murray and Fromm (1900-1980) noted that the term "conflict resolution" is sometimes used interchangeably with the term mitigation litigation, and formal grievance processes through an ombudsman, are part of dispute resolution, and therefore they are also part of "conflict resolution." The concept of conflict resolution can also encompass the use of non-

violent methods such as civil resistance by a party to a conflict as a means of pursuing its goals, on the grounds that such means are more likely than armed struggle to lead to effective resolution of the conflict (Adam Roberts, 2004).

According Forsyth, (2009) conflict resolution is conceptualized as the methods and processes involved in facilitating the peaceful ending of some social conflict. Often times, committed group members attempt to resolve group conflicts by actively communicating information about their conflicting motives or ideologies to the rest of the group (e.g., intentions; reasons for holding certain beliefs), and by engaging in collective negotiation. Ultimately, a wide range of methods and procedures for addressing conflict exist, including but not limited to, negotiation, diplomacy, and creative peace building.

1.1.4 Contextual perspective

Since Somalia has been known as the world's most famous failed state, currently it is in the midst of pivotal change; with impending elections and increased interest by the West, Somalia is not only on the agenda of world leaders, but its future also seems more brighter than it has in a long time. On 23 February 2012, over 40 governments gathered in London to decide the future of Somalia. British Prime Minister, David Cameron was the first to candidly explain how Somalia, in his words "directly threatens British interests". These threats predominantly arise because of the presence of Al-Shabaab, an Al-Qaeda associate, the lack of stable governance and the notorious Somalia pirates. Cameron went on to highlight how nations such as the UK understand that unless they help the people of Somalia to build a stable future, the problems will keep reoccurring. Considering that the following this speech the African Union (AU) increased its troop presence in Somalia from 12, 000 to 18, 000, and the West signaling will be a renewed appetite for intervention as a final solution to Somalia's problems.

One major challenge facing Somali civil society is the inherent contradiction that exists in the chosen path of sharing political power long clan lines and the fundamental rights of women to political representation. In active conflict cases where civil society is weak, the challenge for outside actors is twofold: address the needs of communities impacted by conflict, and; work to develop civil society institutions that can serve as the foundation for sustainable peace building. These may initially appear to be separate objectives, but can in reality constitute two sides of the same issue. Alleviating the immediate effects of conflicts

may entail engaging the same parties and addressing the same issues that will likely manifest themselves during the reconciliation process. That is, the search for long-term sustainable solutions should be taken into consideration at an early stage, rather than through a series of unplanned arrangements (Lutz, 2004)

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The continued conflicts is a frequent phenomenon in Somalia, this has been caused by the international interventions such as United Nations who have failed to settle conflicts in Somalia, and this has mostly led to negative consequences to the people of Somalia such as insecurity, economic meltdown, human rights abuse and infrastructural breakdown. Therefore in order to effectively manage these conflicts in Somalia, peace, human rights and economic growth should be maintained in Somalia by both political leaders and foreign countries (Peter, 2000). Various external and internal actors like the African union (AU), United Nations (UN) have played different roles during the various stages of the conflict to resolve issues. However, their quick fix solutions and top down approaches characterized by poor coordination, competition and individual countries pursuing their national interests contributed not only determined failures of peace building but also perpetuated the armed conflict and warlords. Furthermore the fledgling Transitional Federal Government (TFG) is unable to be successful against the difficult organization of criminals and restore peace and security as the first is dominated by corrupted individuals and former warlords. In south central Somalia the challenges is daunting. An increase in violence since 2006 deepened insecurity for everyone, undermined some positive community developments, stalled progress towards the formation of a stable government authority .although there are many causes to the lack of peace building as mentioned above, the researcher wants to conduct a research on the international initiatives at conflict resolution and peace building in local governments in Mogadishu- Somalia.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to investigate the relationship between conflict resolution and peace building of local government in Mogadishu Somalia,

1.4 Research Objectives

- i. To analyse the extent of conflict resolution in Mogadishu Somalia.
- ii. To examine the level of peace building in Mogadishu Somalia.
- iii. To explore if there is a significant relationship between conflict resolution and peace building in Mogadishu Somalia.

1.5 Research Questions

- i. What is the extent of conflict resolution in Mogadishu, Somalia?
- ii. What is the level of peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia?
- iii. Is there relationship between conflict resolution and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia?

1.6 Null hypotheses

There is no significant relationship between conflict resolution and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia

1.7 Scope of the Study

1.7.1 Geographical Scope

This study was conducted in Mogadishu, Somalia. It covered the ministry of internal affairs, conflict resolution committee of the parliament and conflict resolution department of the local government in Mogadishu, Somalia.

1.7.2 Theoretical Scope

This study was guided by the Adams's theory of conflict management developed in 1982, it states that conflicts between human beings are unavoidable and varies from a mild disagreement to a win-or-lose, emotion-packed, confrontation. They emerge as a natural result of change and can be beneficial to the organization, if managed efficiently.

1.7.3 Content Scope

The variables to be investigated upon in this study included conflict resolution which was broken into accommodation, avoiding and cooperation, and the dependent variable (peace building) was conceptualized in terms of negotiation, reintegration and demobilization.

1.7.4 Time Scope

The data which was used in this study covered a period of one year from May 2013 to April 2014, and this study took a period of one year starting with proposal development between December 2012 and April 2014, data collection took place between June/2013. The report was written in July 2013 and the final report was submitted in November 2013.

1.8 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study will be useful to the following groups.

- 1- Political organizations of local government's body will get to know important overview of conflict resolution and how they practice it if they want to achieve required peace buildings.
- 2- Students who will do a study related to these variables will get more information about the two variables
- 3- The community intellectuals will get the process to peace building

1.9 Operational Definitions of Key Terms

Conflict resolution is a situation where two or more individuals or groups try to pursue goals or ambitions which they believe they cannot share. Not all conflict is violent, conflict is normal when there is change. Some people want change, but others disagree. If their disagreement or their conflict is managed peacefully, it can be a positive process. But when conflict is not managed properly, it becomes violent. In violent conflict, people fear for their safety and survival. When we say conflict, we are usually referring to violent conflict (Forsyth, 2009).

Peace building is the set of initiatives by diverse actors in government and civil society to address the root causes of violence and protect civilians before, during, and after violent conflict. Peace builders use communication, negotiation, and mediation instead of belligerence and violence to resolve conflicts. Effective peace building is multi-faceted and adapted to each

conflict environment. There is no one path to peace, but pathways are available in every conflict environment. Peace builders help belligerents find a path that will enable them to resolve their differences without bloodshed. The ultimate objective of peace building is to reduce and eliminate the frequency and severity of violent conflict (Barnett, 2007).

Peace building is a term used within the international development community to describe the processes and activities involved in resolving violent conflict and establishing a sustainable peace. It is an overarching concept that includes conflict transformation, restorative justice, trauma healing, reconciliation, development, and leadership, underlain by spirituality and religion. It is similar in meaning to conflict resolution but highlights the difficult reality that the end of a conflict does not automatically lead to peaceful, stable social or economic development. A number of national and international organizations describe their activities in conflict zones as peace building (Robert, 1984).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

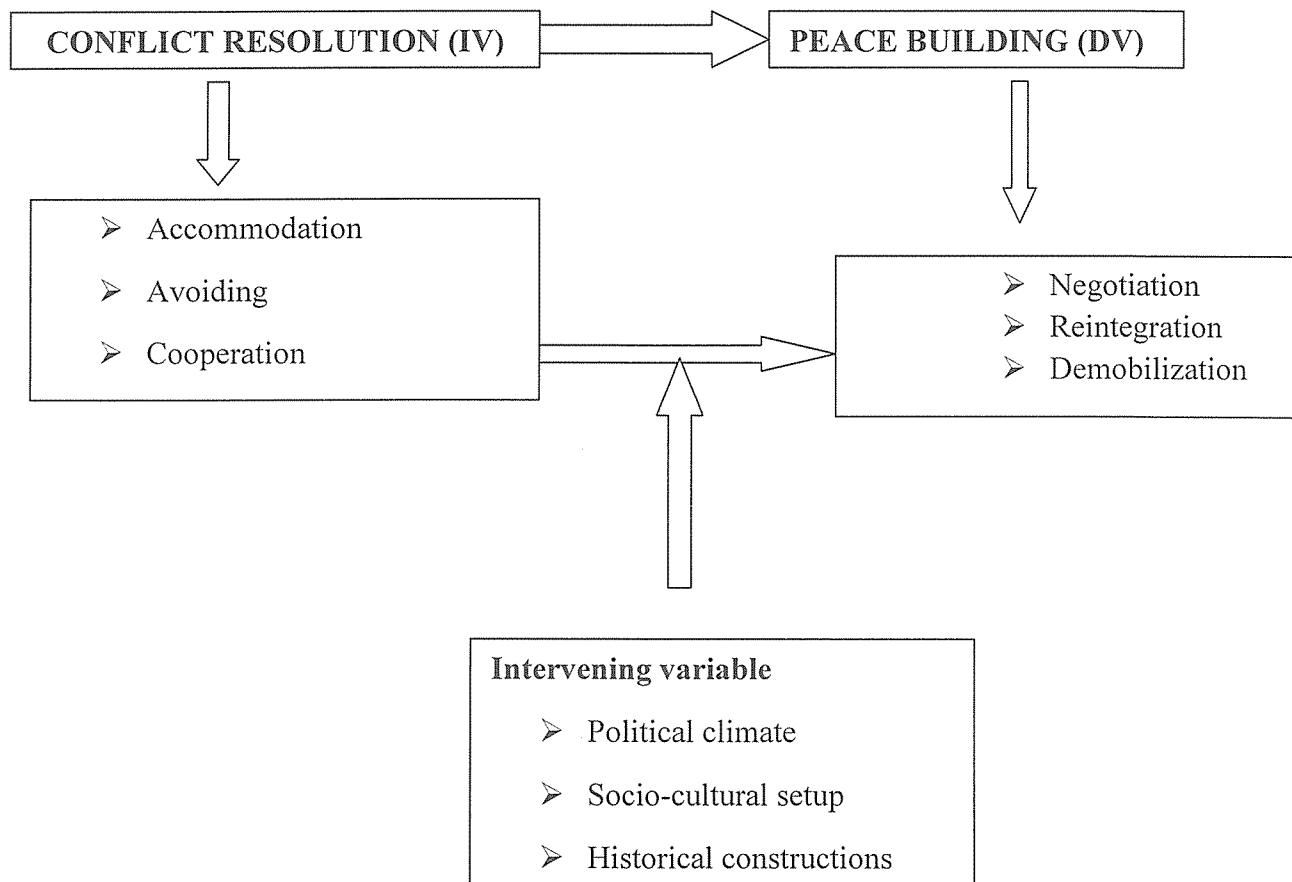
This chapter reviews the theories of relevance to this study and the studies related to the specific objectives of the study as shown below;

2.1 Theoretical review

According to Adams's theory of conflict management (1982) which states that conflicts between human beings are unavoidable and varies from a mild disagreement to a win-or-lose, emotion-packed, confrontation. They emerge as a natural result of change and can be beneficial to the organization, if managed efficiently.

According Forsyth, (2009) conflict resolution is conceptualized as the methods and processes involved in facilitating the peaceful ending of some social conflict. Often times, committed group members attempt to resolve group conflicts by actively communicating information about their conflicting motives or ideologies to the rest of the group (e.g., intentions; reasons for holding certain beliefs), and by engaging in collective negotiation. Ultimately, a wide range of methods and procedures for addressing conflict exist, including but not limited to, negotiation, mediation, diplomacy, and creative peace building (Forsyth, 2009).

2.2 Conceptual frame work showing the relationship between conflict resolution (IV) and peace building (DV)



2.3 Conflict resolution

According to Ibrahim (1999), conflict resolution is an extensive variety of methods of lecturing bases of conflict - whether at the inter-personal level or between states - and of finding means of undertaking a given conflict or of ongoing it in less critical forms than, say, armed conflict. Processes of conflict resolution generally include negotiation, mediation, community conference and creative peace building (Ibrahim, 1999).

According Forsyth, (2009) conflict resolution is conceptualized as the methods and processes involved in facilitating the peaceful ending of some social conflict. Often times, committed group members attempt to resolve group conflicts by actively communicating information about their conflicting motives or ideologies to the rest of the group (e.g intentions; reasons for holding

certain beliefs), and by engaging in collective negotiation. Ultimately, a wide range of methods and procedures for addressing conflict exist, including but not limited to, negotiation, mediation, community conferencing, and creative peace building (Forsyth, 2009).

2.3.1 Accommodating

The accommodating approach emphasizes cooperation instead of assertiveness. A person places his interests last and allows the other party to further her interests. The accommodating approach often occurs when a party is not significantly invested in securing a victory, because he does not perceive the alternative option as a significant threat (Boulder, 2009).

These conflict pairs differ in their approach to making decisions and in how the decisions are acted upon .in normal every-day situations this may be insignificant and the accommodating behavior may be appreciated by others and help to keep the peace , however if the situation has important ramifications the normally accommodation person may need to take a different approach .when working with individuals in mediation , counseling, or coaching it is helpful to recognize the characteristics and determine how they influence the decisions and actions of the person who is contending with the conflict. Sometimes the simple awareness of these differences and how they themselves can open the door to constructive resolution

2.3.2 Avoiding

This is characterized by inaction and passivity, avoidance conflict style is typically used when an individual has reduced concern for their own outcomes as well as the outcomes of others. During conflict, these avoiders adopt a “wait and see” attitude, often allowing conflict to phase out on its own without any personal involvement (Bayazit & Mannix, 2003). Unfortunately, by neglecting to address high-conflict situations, avoiders risk allowing problems to fester out of control. Avoiding conflict involves one of the conflicted parties avoiding communicating about or confronting the problem, hoping it will go away. By not participating in the problem-solving process, she is effectively removing herself from it. When employing this approach, the conflict might go away if the other party doesn't press for a resolution. The underlying differences between the parties are never resolved (Laura, 2007).

Avoidance is characterized by behaviors that either ignore or refuse to engage in the conflict. While avoidance is presented by some theorists as a negative style that shows low concern for both one's own and the other party's interests, there are sometimes strategic reasons to avoid conflict. For example, when the relationship is short-term and the issue is not important or when the situation has a potential to escalate to violence, avoidance may be the prudent choice. The avoidance strategy seeks to put off conflict indefinitely. By delaying or ignoring the conflict, the avoider hopes the problem resolves itself without a confrontation. Those who actively avoid conflict frequently have low esteem or hold a position of low power. In some circumstances, avoiding can serve as a profitable conflict management strategy, such as after the dismissal of a popular but unproductive employee. The hiring of a more productive replacement for the position soothes much of the conflict.

Avoiding conflict in Somalia, following the policy toward Somalia and Eritrea commissioned by the Council's Center for Preventive Action and written by George Mason University's Terrence Lyons, presents a comprehensive picture of this neglected part of the world and suggests what the United States can do to address the multiple challenges to stability and peace. Major change has taken place in Somalia since the release of this report in December 2006. The Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia, backed by Ethiopian troops and air power, completely and swiftly dislodged the Islamic Courts movement from power in the capital, Mogadishu, and in Kismayo, the second major city. As a result, the dangers of a "proxy" war between Ethiopia and Eritrea in Somalia and that of a larger regional war, as discussed in the report, seem to have receded (Gottman, 2007).

The defeat of the Islamic Courts has focused attention on international efforts to stabilize Somalia, including increased economic support and development assistance for the country and the introduction of an African peacekeeping force to replace Ethiopian troops. The United States should vigorously support both increased aid and a regional military presence to promote order in Somalia, which has suffered nearly two decades of anarchy. The dramatic turn of events in Somalia creates opportunities to reduce the ongoing conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea and avoid renewed warfare between them. Equally important is the internal political dynamics in both countries. Their conflict has fed authoritarian tendencies in each country. Ethiopia continues to experience a tense stand-off between the government and leaders of the opposition, several of

whom are in prison charged with treason. Eritrea has become increasingly despotic (Miller, 1994)

2.3.3 Cooperation

The collaboration style involves parties working together to resolve issues, and both sides come to the table with win-win attitudes. It is a favorable negotiation style in formal dispute resolution situations, such as mediation, where the parties employ a mediator but must agree on the final, binding resolution characterized by an active concern for both pro-social and pro-self behavior, cooperation conflict style is typically used when an individual has elevated interests in their own outcomes as well as in the outcomes of others. During conflict, cooperators collaborate with others in an effort to find an amicable solution that satisfies all parties involved in the conflict. Individuals with this type of conflict style tend to be highly assertive and highly empathetic at the same time. By seeing conflict as a creative opportunity, collaborators willingly invest time and resources into finding a “win-win” solution. According to the literature on conflict resolution, a cooperative conflict resolution style is recommended above all others (Sternberg & Dobson, 1996).

Cooperation and conflict is one of the leading international relation, the diversity of intellectual approaches included in cooperation and conflict is an ideal way for political scientists ,critical theorists and sociologists to engage each other and discuss the most pressing developments in any state the TFG security forces actually they seem to follow await and see approach. In the other, hands African troops are playing its part by contributing troops to the amisom. And also, IGAD tried to play a great role in conflict resolution in Somalia because obviously Somalia is a statelessness country and regarding its effort, IGAD had a role of some of its parts that mentioned in the above.

In addition, the conflict resolution shows that IGAD has been created a forum for member states to resolve their problems by negotiation and mediation. Thus, IGAD faces challenges in the peace process that has already mentioned. Father more Somali conflict is obviously a conflict ridden area. Of all conflicts in this sub-region, the Somali inter- and intra state conflicts are cruel and unique. In Somalia, there is no central government for the last over twenty years that resulted the civil war. It has different consequences in Somalia and its neighbor states like the problems of refugees, the rise of different terrorist groups, and the problem of piracy and so on.

Consequently, the IGAD tried to resolve these devastating conflicts in cooperation with the international community. These included, cooperation with the AU in conflict resolution, IGAD peace keeping mission in Somalia (IGASOM), the establishment of Liaison Office to the AU in cooperation with IGAD, supporting regional efforts and others. However, IGAD could not resolve these conflicts effectively because of the rivalry and conflict between member states extended into Somalia and the aggravated situation, lack of acute personnel in the IGAD, lack of experiences in conflict resolution, and others. Obviously, IGAD is the combination of its member states are engulfed in inter- and intra state conflicts. They intervened in the internal affairs of one another, supporting irredentist groups, and spoiling their relations. These problems could weaken IGAD in playing a meaning full role in conflict resolution. Rather, the problems of piracy, terrorism, environmental degradation, refugees and others are becoming the features of its member states. The other factor for the failure of IGAD in conflict resolution is the unpaid financials contribution from its members in time. So IGAD depends on the foreign donors and it hampers its performances in all priority areas. Furthermore, the pursuance of sovereign to reign supreme within the IGAD has continued to place some constraints on the IGAD action in the conflict resolution (Ross, 1993).

2.3.4 Compromising

Bargaining is the hallmark of the compromise approach to conflict resolution. The conflicting parties can identify some interests they are willing to compromise on to bring about a resolution. While the emotional level might still be high, the compromise style sometimes results in interim solutions when a full resolution is not immediately possible. Parties might reach a settlement to prevent further escalation of the conflict. Conciliation or “compromising” conflict style is typical of individuals who possess an intermediate-level of concern for both personal and others’ outcomes. Compromisers value fairness and, in doing so, anticipate mutual give-and-take interactions. By accepting some demands put forth by others, compromisers believe this agreeableness will encourage others to meet half-way, thus promoting conflict resolution (van de Vliert & Euwema, 1994). This conflict style can be considered an extension of both “yielding” and “cooperative” strategies (Richard, 2009).

Militias sprouted under the leadership of members of Barre's fallen regime as well as that of the various clans. Clans had been a target of Barre's regime; when the clans had a common enemy, they worked commonly. With that enemy fallen, their ideals began to clash, and each clan hungered to establish itself superior over the others. Warlords emerged from the ranks of the former military and also through the endorsement of clan elders and sub-clan leaders. The number of warlords is as numerous as the various freedom movements they lead: Botan Ise Alin and the Somali Transitional Government, Osman Hassan Ali Atto and the Somali National Alliance, Mohamed Omar Habeb and the Somali Reconciliation and Restoration Council, Hussein Mohamed Farrah, former U.S. Marine and replacement for father Aidid as president, Omar Muhamoud Finnish and Muse Sudi Yalahow of the joined United Somali Congress/Somali Salvation Alliance, Abdi Hasan Awale and the Somali National Alliance, Aaden Saransoor Rahanweyn and the Resistance Army, just to name a few.

2.3.5 Confrontation

The confrontation style to conflict resolution entails the party placing its desires above those of all others involved in the conflict. Assertiveness is the hallmark of this approach, and those employing this style of negotiation aim to address the conflict head-on. It might involve high levels of emotions as the parties establish positions in what can sometimes evolve into hostile communications. Still there are many ways to resolve conflicts which include surrendering, running away, overpowering your opponent with violence, filing a lawsuit, etc. The movement toward Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), sometimes referred to simply as conflict resolution, grew out of the belief that there are better options than using violence or going to court. Today, the terms ADR and conflict resolution are used somewhat interchangeably and refer to a wide range of processes that encourage nonviolent dispute resolution outside of the traditional court system. The field of conflict resolution also includes efforts in schools and communities to reduce violence and bullying and help young people develop communication and problem-solving skills (Andrew, 1998).

On 12 May 2010, the Geneva Peace building Platform hosted a panel discussion on the role of Islamic Movements in Somalia's internal conflict. Over the past 20 years the conflict in Somalia has caused approximately 1 million deaths, created 1.5 million internally displaced persons and 500,000 refugees, and left 3 million dependent on humanitarian aid. As a consequence Somalia

has been branded a 'failed state' due to the previously mentioned suffering of the local population, the conflicts wider regional effect, and potential threats to the international community. Although Somalia retains a high level of concern to the international community, reactionary efforts are focused primarily on the symptoms of the conflict – such as sea piracy – as opposed to its root causes.

Recently the conflict has shifted beyond clan warfare and factionalism, with religious extremism and new ideologies defining many of the actors involved. As a result divisions within sub-clans and families have emerged, and the use of terrorist tactics such as suicide bombings are becoming ever more prevalent. Many now fear that this change in the conflict's dynamics may see one of the world's worst humanitarian crises spill over in to the wider Horn of Africa with the possibility of destabilizing the entire region. Others see much potential for peace by working with the traditional structures of Somali society that pre-date the conflict. By engaging with spiritual leaders and tribal elders through culturally appropriate methods it may be possible to overcome the current trends of the conflict. However, any solution to the conflict will have to face up to its root causes; this is becoming an ever increasing concern as the impacts of climate change are intensifying traditional antagonisms (Thomas, 1984)

2.4 Peace building

According to Julie A. Mertus and Jeffrey (2007) Peace building is a term describing outside interventions that are designed to prevent the start or resumption of violent conflict within a nation by creating a sustainable peace. Peace building activities address the root causes or potential causes of violence, create a societal expectation for peaceful conflict resolution and stabilize society politically and socioeconomically. The exact definition varies depending on the actor, with some definitions specifying what activities fall within the scope of peace building or restricting peace building to post-conflict interventions. In 2007, the UN Secretary-General's Policy Committee defined peace building as follows: "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 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" (Jeffrey; 2007).

The international community has come to recognize that warring parties require assistance not only in negotiating peace agreements but also in sustaining and consolidating the peace to implement peace accords the parties to the conflict must act on many fronts disarming and demobilizing former combatant reintegrating demobilized soldiers demilitarizing police forces restructuring and reforming the security sector enforcing respect for human rights resettling refugees reforming the judicial system holding elections and promoting economic and social revitalization the parties capacity to meet these demands is however severely constrained by institutional weaknesses limited and financial resources and economic fragility . In consequence the parties concerned have frequently appealed to the international community for financial and technical assistance as well as political support (Mac Ginty Roger, 2011).

Pre-conflict peace building interventions aim to prevent the start of violent conflict. These strategies involve a variety of actors and sectors in order to transform the conflict. Even though the definition of peace building includes pre-conflict interventions, in practice most peace building interventions are post conflict However, many peace building scholars advocate an increased focus on pre-conflict peace building in the future. Post conflict peace building into three dimensions: stabilizing the post-conflict zone, restoring state institutions and dealing with social and economic issues. Activities within the first dimension reinforce state stability post-conflict and discourage former combatants from returning to war (disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, or DDR). Second dimension activities build state capacity to provide basic public goods and increase state legitimacy. Programs in the third dimension build a post-conflict society's ability to manage conflicts peacefully and promote socioeconomic development (Porter Elisabeth, 2007).

It seems that two coinciding trends make life difficult for peace builders: first there is a strong demand for more performance-based grant management, often derived from politicians, that leads public funders to "focus on demonstrating quantifiable and easily understood results to demonstrate good use of tax payer's money" (Wright 2008, 1). Second, there is also a demand by private donors for fast and quantifiable, measurable results (Marten, 2008). As observed in a

study published by the Global Public Policy Institute (ibid.), many foundations apply a businesslike approach in the development sector and they increasingly focus on impact evaluation one leader of a consulting firm for philanthropic organisations is quoted as saying: “the generation we are dealing with today has an unending thirst and desire for sudden impact, they want results they acquired their wealth overnight and so they want to see their philanthropic dollars making a difference overnight. Organizations need to take a step back and educate donors about how difficult it is to measure results”

2.4.1 Components of peace building

The tasks included in peace building vary depending on the situation and the agent of peace building. Successful peace building activities create an environment supportive of self-sustaining, durable peace; reconcile opponents; prevent conflict from restarting; integrate civil society; create rule of law mechanisms; and address underlying structural and societal issues. To accomplish these goals, peace building must address functional structures, emotional conditions and social psychology, social stability, rule of law and ethics and cultural sensitivities.

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2.4.2 Elements of peace building

According to (Mac Ginty, 2011) The international community has come to recognize that warring parties require assistance not only in negotiating peace agreements but also in sustaining and consolidating the peace to implement peace accords the parties to the conflict must act on many fronts disarming and demobilizing former combatant reintegrating demobilized soldiers demilitarizing police forces restructuring and reforming the security sector enforcing respect for human rights resettling refugees reforming the judicial system holding elections and promoting economic and social revitalization the parties capacity to meet these demands is however severely constrained by institutional weaknesses limited and financial resources and economic fragility . In consequence the parties concerned have frequently appealed to the international community for financial and technical assistance as well as political support

In a view of the broad range of activities that comprise peace building a wide variety of external actors provides support regional and international political bodies international peace keeping operations representatives of the ministries of defense and foreign affairs of friendly countries multilateral and bilateral donors and NGO

2.4.3 Demobilization in Somalia

Demobilization is the formal and controlled discharge of active combatants from armed forces or other armed groups. The first stage of demobilization may extend from the processing of individual combatants in temporary centers to the massing of troops in camps designated for this purpose (cantonment sites, encampments, assembly areas or barracks). The second stage of demobilization encompasses the support package provided to the demobilized, which is called reinsertion.

Demobilization is the process of standing down a nation's armed forces from combat-ready status. This may be as a result of victory in war, or because a crisis has been peacefully resolved and military force will not be necessary. The opposite of demobilization is mobilization. Forceful demobilization of a defeated enemy is called demilitarization (Peter. and Frans 1993).

Demobilization, in principle, follows the registration and disarmament of ex-combatants, it is both a physical and a mental process in that the physical dimension involves the separation of ex-combatants from an armed group, while the mental aspect focuses on the ex-combatants attempt to leave behind the armed structure and join a community. Whereas the mental dimension is addressed more fully during the reinsertion and reintegration phase, demobilization programs should aim to incorporate a component that identifies former combatants with specific post-trauma needs.

2.4.4 Reintegration

Reintegration is the process by which ex-combatants acquire civilian status and gain sustainable employment and income. Reintegration is essentially a social and economic process with an open time-frame, primarily taking place in communities at the local level. It is part of the general development of a country and a national responsibility, and often necessitates long-term external assistance. Reinsertion and reintegration programs address the specific needs of male and female adult combatants, child soldiers, women and children associated with armed groups, disabled or chronically ill ex-combatants, and dependents. Programs attempt to address the following dilemmas: Or will they be unemployed, with the risk of becoming criminals and future rebels? What education, employment, training, incentives etc., should they be given programs generally including formulation of a national policy, support for regional implementation agencies, local level emergency aid and transport to selected settlement regions, discharge payments, settling-in packages and reconstruction projects and vocational training (Tom; 2004).

Negotiation is a discussion among two or more people with the goal of reaching an agreement. Sometimes called “direct” or “unassisted” negotiation refers to any dialogue involving two or more people in an effort to resolve a dispute or reach an agreement. The first significant political man composition came in November 2007, when President Yusuf and his uncompromising former Prime Minister Ali Mohamed Gedi parted friendship. The ensuing appointment of two individuals - a new premier, Nur Hassan Hussein, who worked on the humanitarian field, and a new special representative, the Mauritanian-born diplomat Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah changed the picture.

These two individuals made contact with the main leadership of the insurgency, the ICU and former parliamentarians who had opposed Ethiopia's incursion. The ICU, led by Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed, was based in Asmara, capital of Eritrea (Ethiopia's bitter rival). These significant contacts led to ten days of talks between government and opposition in Djibouti, which resulted in an accord signed on 11 June 2008. The Djibouti accord provided for the withdrawal of Ethiopian troops, a key insurgency demand; the cessation of hostilities, a key government demand; and the merging of the two militias to ensure security after the Ethiopian mass departure (Johnson, 1976).

The ongoing violence has disappointed the expectations raised when members of the international community welcomed the new Somali president to Brussels and pledged substantial funds in support of his government. A powerful trio - the United Nations, the European Union and the United States - all declared full support for Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed and the Somali leadership, describing the new situation as "the best and most credible opportunity for Somalia for a long time". The international community's response has in rhetorical terms at least been firm. The UN special envoy, Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah, described the militias' operations as an attempt to overthrow the government. A number of other authorities - including the European Union, the African Union, the Arab League, and the United States under-secretary for Africa, Johnnie Carson - also condemned the attacks (Saxberg, 1971).

The new government attempted to regroup by assembling an impromptu force - including military personnel trained in Ethiopia and Uganda (inherited from Abdullahi Yusuf's unpopular government), several hundred former ICU fighters, and an equal number of militias from loyal clans. This body was in turn supported by about 4,000 troops from the African Union Mission in Somalia (Amisom), who had been defending the government and key installations in Mogadishu (among them the seaport, airport and the presidential palace). Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed retains considerable political capital in the south of Somalia, as well as in Mogadishu itself (where Abdullahi Yusuf's government failed to get the support of the local clans). However, the new president and government are faced with a highly-trained and well-led opposition that composes the most powerful military force in Somalia today (Yaacov, 2004).

It was the return of Sheikh Hassan Dahir Aweys from Asmara that inspired the opposition to launch its attack on the government. Sheikh Aweys is another former prominent figure in the ICU who once worked alongside President Ahmed. However, when Ahmed himself left Eritrea in early 2008 to begin negotiations in Djibouti with the TFG government, Sheikh Aweys was sceptical - and stayed behind in Asmara. As the talks in Somalia progressed, the differences between the two leaders grew wider - to the point where their political coalition, the Alliance for the Reliberation of Somalia (ARS), broke apart in May 2008 after only eight months of existence (Jon. D. R, 2011).

2.4.5 Disarmament in Somalia

Disarmament is the act of reducing, limiting, or abolishing weapons. Disarmament generally refers to a country's military or specific type of weaponry. Disarmament is often taken to mean total elimination of weapons of mass destruction, such as nuclear arms. General and Complete Disarmament refers to the removal of all weaponry, including conventional arms. Disarmament can be contrasted with arms control, which essentially refers to the act of controlling arms rather than eliminating them. A distinction can also be made between disarmament as a process (the process of eliminating weapons), and disarmament as an end state (De Waal and Frans B. M. 1989).

After two decades of violence and civil war (which began in 1986) and after the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia captured Mogadishu and Kismayo, the TFG attempted to disarm the militias of the country in late 2006. According to the UN/World Bank's Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) coordination secretariat, "the total estimated number of militias [militia members] to be demobilized is 53,000. In 2005, they estimated that "there are 11-15,000 militia people controlling Mogadishu out of national estimates ranging from 50,000 to 200,000. Since the 1991 war, there have been over a dozen attempts to bring an end to the Somali Civil War. They were often shoaled by warlords and inter-clan rival. Islamic courts union in 2006, the Islamic Courts Union (ICU) attempted to disarm the secular warlords—a contentious issue which led to the Second Battle of Mogadishu.

The Islamist victory resulted in the routing or forced surrender of many warlords and their caches of arms, and the rapid rise of the Islamic Courts Union. By late 2006, their attempts to disarm the secular militias and their consolidation of power pitted them also against the Transitional Federal Government. The ICU attempted to curb the private possession of weapons, closing down the infamous Mogadishu arms market, and impounding or appropriating technical for use solely by the Islamic Courts forces. Many Somali warlords, along with the nation of Ethiopia, sided with the TFG against the ICU. Once the momentous battles were concluded in December 2006, the TFG proceeded with its plans to bring a general disarmament of the nation and closure to the Somali Civil War (Castles, 1998).

On January 1, 2007, Somali Prime Minister Ali Mohammed Ghedi announced "The warlord era in Mogadishu is now over. He said all civilian groups and businesses would have three days to disarm and turn their weapons in to the government. Technical were to be brought to the old port in Mogadishu. All collected arms would be registered at Villa Somalia. Villa Baidoa was also mentioned as an arms collection point an amnesty to Islamists was also extended. The Agreement to Disarm On January 12, the same day as the Battle of Ras Kamboni ended, Somali warlords tentatively agreed with President Abdullahi Yusuf to disarm their militias and to direct their members to apply to join the national army or police forces. An estimated 20,000 militia were said to exist throughout Somalia. Mohamed Qanyare Afrah said the clans were "fed up" with militias and agreed to disarm his own men. Muse Sudi Yalahow was less conciliatory. Meanwhile, even as the meeting was taking place, fighting outside Villa Somalia killed seven people. The members of government and warlords present for the meeting included the following individuals (Bercovitch, 2009).

Mediation is a form of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) and a way of resolving disputes between two or more parties with concrete effects. Typically, a third party, the mediator assists the parties to negotiate a settlement. Disputants may mediate disputes in a variety of domains, such as commercial, legal, diplomatic, workplace, community and family matters. The term "mediation" broadly refers to any instance in which a third party helps others reach agreement. More specifically, mediation has a structure, timetable and dynamics that "ordinary" negotiation lacks. The mediator acts as a neutral third party and facilitates rather than directs the process Paul Collier, 2003).

In Khartoum 2 November 2006 (IRIN) - Mediators have called off talks between Somalia's transitional government and the Islamic group that is dominant in the south, saying further consultations were needed before the peace process could proceed. The talks, which were due to be held in the Sudanese capital of Khartoum, were intended to reconcile Somalia's Transitional Federal Government (TFG) with the Union of Islamic Courts (UIC).

It was commonly established and agreed that there is a need for further consultation on both substantive and procedural issues to move the dialogue forward," the mediation team comprising the African Union, League of Arab States, European Union, Organization of the Islamic Conference, United Nations and the east African regional Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), said in a combined statement (Mannix, 2003)

The Somali parties are urged to exercise full restraint and to commit themselves to their previous agreements reached in Khartoum," they said, in reference to earlier agreements in which both parties undertook not to pursue military solutions to the conflict.

The UIC delegation insisted that Ethiopian troops leave Somali territory before it sits down to talks with TFG representatives. The UIC claims the troops have been deployed inside Somalia to support the TFG. The TFG, meanwhile, has denied the presence of Ethiopian troops, claiming that the only Ethiopians in the country are military instructors. Ethiopia has declared war and invaded Somalia," Ibrahim Hassan Adow, head of UIC's foreign affairs department, who led the group's delegation to the talks in Khartoum, Both parties to the conflict were also at odds over the composition of the mediation team(Filippo,1997).

The Arab League was to co-chair the talks with Kenya, the current chair of IGAD, but the TFG expressed reservations over the League's neutrality. The UIC has objected to Kenya's mediation, saying the country is biased in favor of the TFG, and that Kenya is one of the states favoring the deployment of foreign troops to Somalia - an idea strongly opposed by the Islamic Courts. The UIC took control of the capital, Mogadishu, in early June and has continued to extend its authority over much of southern and central Somalia, challenging the legitimacy of the TFG, which was set up in 2004 in a bid to restore law and order after 15 years without a national government (Augsburger, 1992).

Officials in the Arab League and the Islamic Courts Organization expressed their belief that the agreement concluded between the Somali interim government and the Islamic Courts in Khartoum might not be the best solution for the problems of Somalia. They warned that the agreement, rather than providing a vehicle for reconciliation among the parties to the Somali crisis, had built-in self-destruct factors (J. K, 2007).

An appreciation of conflict resolution styles is integral to understanding the communication process. While the names may differ slightly, there are five major responsive approaches to managing conflicts. There is no right or wrong conflict resolution style, and each conflict participant is capable of choosing the approach he deems most appropriate in any given situation. From a humanitarian perspective, Somalia has been in a perpetual state of anarchy since the civil war began there in 1988 and has created an environment which facilitates the creation of issues such as piracy, a problem that extends the violence and disruption beyond Somalia borders. In order to understand the conflict and the attempts made at resolving it, one must understand the history and major players that comprise the Somali Civil War. Beyond the occasional news headline or what has been portrayed in the media by films such as "Black Hawk Down," many citizens of Western societies know very little about the country officially known as the Somali Republic and of the complexities of the conflict, which has been going on there since 1988 (De Waal, 1998).

Community and members of the Somali Diaspora cut across the clan and/or regional divide and are found throughout Somalia. The powerful Islamic Militants that have emerged from the conflict in south central Somalia have consistently become obstacle to peace in the country and the region. The more weakened Somali civil society and the Somali Diaspora are caught up in the task of peace-building and state building in an extremely insecure Somali political environment. They are also partly to blame for being partial and partly contributing to fuelling the war (Farah, 2010).

2.5 Related Studies

Jeffrey Haynes (2009) conducted a study on conflict Resolution and Peace-Building in Mozambique, Nigeria and Cambodia. The findings of this study revealed that the conflict resolution is an important factor on peace building activities. In some, probably most, cases, it is inevitable conflict situations but trying to resolve it immediately is the base of peace building.

Arguably, however, peace building should not only be about the short-term achievement of peace. It should, in addition, aim to develop restorative justice and/or the establishment of what is considered 'right relationships' between formerly conflicting groups through acknowledgement of each other's positions and the acceptance of accountability by those acting on behalf of community leaders. Effective medium- and long-term peace building requires that peace builders look more closely at the structural problems that underlie the conflict, aiming to work towards addressing the important background issues that make future conflict more likely. These findings imply that conflict resolution is an effective factor in peace building process among the community and it is inevitable to community intellectuals to resolve the conflicts in their way of peace building.

In 2011 Professor Alan Smith conducted a research on the relationship between conflict resolution and peace building in New York, United States of America. His findings revealed that Conflict resolution is conceptualized as an essential component of basic peace building and to resolve conflict peacefully; and to create the conditions conducive to peace, whether at an intrapersonal, interpersonal, intergroup, national or international level is the first importance of peace builders and it is one of the major factors of peace building skills that can be applied in post- conflict settings. Throughout the past decade, an increase in conflicts has met with an increase in programs that exist to address peace. However, the most significant change has been with particular innovative programs relying less on content and more on how to 'approach' learning that contributes to peace building, for example, selecting locations to resolve the conflicts are known to experience tension creating peaceful environments. The findings of Professor Alan Smith imply that conflict resolution is a major component of peace building in society.

Ginnett (2009) highlights that during his research on conflict resolution, he showed that middle-level political leaders spend 25 % of their time resolving conflicts. Knowledge of conflict resolution should therefore be one of the leader's strongest characteristics. Increased understanding of how conflicts arise and what they depend on can contribute to conflict resolution in a more efficient manner. This can lead to more time spent on bringing the projects forward, time is money. Except the negative effects of conflict like reduced productivity, stress and decreased cooperation Ginnet also claims that from a conflict, positive effects could arise as

well. Positive effects worth pointing out are that feelings get aired, enhanced understanding of others, improved decision making and stimulation of critical thinking. De Dreu (2004) investigated the sources for conflicts in societies and found that there are tendencies of people developing their own conflict culture. Citizens are often according to De Dreu (2004) affecting each other and the way different procedures and tasks are performed within the village boundaries. De Dreu (2004) also argued that some teams have developed a certain culture or a so called conflict management style such as open-minded debate or conflict avoidance. Different views on conflict is expressed by De Dreu (2004) to be developed as well, some teams might see conflict as an opportunity while others see it as a threat. Somech (2009) in his study on conflict resolution brings forward studies that show that task interdependence demands team members to collaborate, followed by that high task interdependence implies the need for intense interactions among members, creating more opportunities for conflict. On the contrary Somech (2009) also found research that supported the belief that high task interdependence and intense interaction among people promotes collaborative behavior through increased communication and joint planning. Somech (2009) expresses that competitive styles are most common in the early stages of economic development and when there is a competition for project resources. Later on when the team has developed further and roles and relations have been created, cooperative styles tend to evolve. DeChurch (2001) expresses that active conflict management allows groups to openly talk about issues and disagreements, allowing them to share information and confront a conflict together. In addition he argues that openness makes it possible to contradict arguments and that research has shown that there are great possibilities in open conversation and argument confrontation. The positive effects of conflict resolution are according to DeChurch (2001) a result of the active approach which benefits team effectiveness. Also there is potential innovativeness and development of ideas possibilities that will be lost when different groups tend to avoid confronting each other. DeChurch et al. The use of active conflict resolution will enhance team performance, and the use of passive conflict management will detract from leaders' performance.



Collaborative efforts of the international community over the last ten years have resulted in tangible results for the children and armed conflict agenda, such as increased global awareness of the issue; strengthened international legal norms and standards; and deployment of Child Protection Advisors in UN peacekeeping and political missions.²⁶ In 2005, the Security Council adopted resolution 1612, one of the greatest advancements in protecting children in conflict.

The resolution formalized the existing monitoring and reporting practice, established a collection mechanism for timely and reliable information on violations committed against children and led to the systematic listing in the annual report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council of the parties to conflict that recruit or use child soldiers. In 2009, the Security Council adopted resolution 1882, which expanded the listing criteria to include maiming and killing children as well as using sexual violence against them. The listing exercise – or “naming and shaming” as it is commonly referred to – is a powerful measure that has led to signing action plans with various parties to conflict and the release of child soldiers. Although women’s groups had achieved some successes locally and regionally, prior to the UNSC 1325, they had struggled to gain a global voice within a legalized, international framework. In response to these needs, the UN Security Council passed a series of resolutions dedicated to recognizing the rights of women and girls. In 2000, with the passage of UNSC 1325, the UNSC formally integrated women’s equal participation

In peace and reconciliation processes.²⁸ UNSC 1325 not only redefined the scope of women’s involvement but also allowed for a more expansive legal framework within which women could participate in and lead the community. The resolution highlighted the need for all parties to account for the special needs of women, mainstream a gender perspective in peacekeeping operations, and foster a deep understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls.

One can observe that the United Nations’ recognition for children’s- and women’s issues has concretely yielded more money that was spent on women and children in post-conflict settings.

While children’s interests in (post-) conflict zones were being recognized in the abovementioned resolutions, the United Nations Programme UNICEF, which focuses on child protection and child survival and development ²⁹ saw a steady increase in resources. A UNSCR on Youth and peacebuilding can hopefully also cultivate a civil society strengthening.

While the interests of both women and children in peace building have been incorporated in Security Council resolutions, the Council remains to devote a separate resolution to the promotion of youth participation in peace building. This would put youth on a par with children and women and result in tangible outputs that will further youth involvement in peace building. It is exactly the absence of such a resolution that contributes to the unprecedented underrepresentation of youth (UNDP, 2000).

Already in 1965, the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples touched upon the role of youth in promoting peace. It recognized that youth “is destined to guide the fortunes of mankind.” Furthermore, it stressed that youth education that promotes peace, mutual respect and understanding can help to advance international relations and, most importantly, peace and security. The International Youth Year From 1978 to 1985, a series of General Assembly Resolutions (GARs) served as preparatory framework for the implementation of the International Youth Year, which was to be observed in 1985. The 1979 Resolution already emphasized what had been coined in the Declaration on the Promotion Among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding Between Peoples, as it set forth that “the ideals of peace, respect for human rights, and fundamental freedoms, human solidarity, and dedication to the objectives of peace and development” had to be disseminated among young people (Bureau for crisis prevention and recovery, 2005).

2.6 Identifying the Gaps

Based on the reviewed literature, the following gaps were identified. Many of the reviewed researches were based on the experiences of Europe, America and Asia whose socio-cultural and economic statuses are generally different from those of Somalia. For those who made studies in Somalia, some of the studies were carried out in other areas not in Mogadishu. Though the literature review above talked about conflict resolution and reintegration, but it did not talk about the relationship between conflict resolution and peace building in Mogadishu Somalia. Therefore, based on the related studies, the researcher succumbs to the conclusion that the previous studies were carried out from different perspectives and in different geographical environments; this partly prompted the current study.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the research design, research population, and sample size, sampling procedures, research instruments, validity and reliability of the instruments, data gathering procedures, data analysis, ethical considerations, as well as the limitations of the study.

3.1 Research Design

This study followed a descriptive design, cross sectional design. It was descriptive in that it described the characteristics of respondents. The descriptive co relational design was used to determine significant relationship between the level of conflict resolution and peace building of local government. It was cross-sectional in that data was collected from all respondents at the same time. It was a survey because it involved a large number of respondents.

3.2 Research population

The target population comprised workers in the Ministry of Internal Affairs department, committee of Somali parliament for conflict resolution and department of the local government. According to the report of the Somalia government (2012), the conflict resolution committee consists of 356 from different departments mentioned above, from the above total 152 for local government, 146 from interior affairs and 58 from the parliament.

3.3 Sample Size

From the population of 356 Committee in those three departments, a sample of 188 was selected, and this was computed using Slovene's Formula for computing samples, which is stated as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)}$$

Where: n= sample size

N= target population

e= level of significance/marginal error (0.05)

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)} = \frac{356}{1 + 356(0.05^2)} = \frac{356}{1 + 356(0.0025)}$$

$$= \frac{356}{1 + 0.89} = \frac{356}{1.89} = 188.36 \approx 188$$

Table 3.1: Respondents of the Study

No	Categories	Population	Sample size
1	Ministry of interior affairs committee	60	32
2	Other community members	86	45
3	Parliament committee	58	31
4	Local government committee	152	80
Total		356	188

Source: Field research, 2014

3.4 Sample procedure

This study used stratified sampling and simple random sampling techniques. Stratified sampling technique was used to calculate the proportion of each strata in the sample. Simple random sampling technique was used to select the calculated proportion from the strata.

To calculate the proportions the researcher used the proportional to size sampling formula which is like below:

$$n' = \frac{\text{strata size}}{\text{population size}} \times \text{sample size}$$

From ministry committee

$$n' = \frac{60}{356} \times 188 = 32$$

From local government committee

$$n' = \frac{152}{356} \times 188 = 80$$

From parliament committee

$$n' = \frac{58}{356} \times 188 = 31$$

3.5 Research Instrument

This study used three sets of researcher made questionnaire to collect data. The first questionnaire was the face sheet and this was used to collect data on profile of respondents. The second part of the questionnaire was on conflict resolution, this involved questions on accommodation, avoiding and cooperation. The third part of the questionnaire was on peace building and this involved on negotiation, reintegration and demobilization. All the questions on conflict resolution and peace building were based on a four point likert scale (1= strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=agree and 4=strongly agree).

3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

The questionnaire was given to three lecturers to judge the validity of questions according to the objectives. After the assessment of the questionnaire, the necessary adjustments were made bearing in mind the objectives of the study. Then a content validity index of 0.79 (CVI) was also computed using the following formula,

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

A minimum of 0.75 of CVI level of significance was used to test validity.

To ensure the reliability of the instrument, the researcher used Test-Retest method. The questionnaire was given to 10 people and after two weeks the questionnaire were given to the same group of people. A Cronbatch Alpha of 0.76 was used and computed using SPSS since the minimum Cronbatch Alpha to declare an instrument reliable is 0.75.

3.7 Data Gathering Procedures

Before the administration of the questionnaires

Before the administration of the questionnaires the researcher took an introductory paper from the CHDR (College of Higher Degrees and Research). The researcher also had to seek a permission letter from the different departments. When approved, the researcher secured a list of the respondents from different departments of the conflict resolution committee and through simple random sampling from this list to arrive at the minimum sample size. The respondents were taught about the study and were requested to sign the informed consent form (Appendix III). Enough questionnaires were reproduced for distribution after selecting the research

assistants who assisted in data collection, and these research assistants were briefed and oriented in order to be consistent in administering the questionnaires.

During the administration of the questionnaires

The respondents were requested to sign and answer the questions in the questionnaires, and the researcher and assistants emphasized retrieval of the questionnaires within five days from the date of distribution. And lastly, all returned questionnaires were checked whether all were answered.

After the administration of the questionnaires

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

3.8 Data Analysis

The researcher used frequencies and percentage distributions to analyze data on profile of respondents. Means and standard deviations were used to determine the extent of conflict resolution and peace building. Item analysis was used to determine the strengths and weaknesses of respondents on conflict resolution and peace building. Based on these means and ranking of items in tables, recommendations were made.

The following mean range and descriptions were used to interpret the responses:

A. For the extent of conflict resolution

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Strongly agree	Very satisfactory
2.51-3.25	Agree	Satisfactory
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Unsatisfactory
1.00-1.75	Strongly disagree	Very unsatisfactory

Sources: primary Data 2014

B. For the extent of peace building

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Strongly agree	Very satisfactory
2.51-3.25	Agree	Satisfactory
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Unsatisfactory
1.00-1.75	Strongly disagree	Very unsatisfactory

Sources: primary Data, 2014

The Pearson's linear correlation coefficient was used to test the significant relationship between the extent of conflict resolution and peace building and to test the hypothesis.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

Permission was sought from the respondents and their views were respected, and this was important for the protection of the respondents from harm or harassment and the confidentiality of the respondents and their leaders' sensitive information. The researcher acknowledged all the authors and academicians whose ideas were used in this study and the authors of the standardized instrument through citations and referencing.

3.10 Limitations of the Study

The researcher was faced with some limitations and they included the following:

1 Funding this research thesis was one of the major challenges to hinder the progress of this project. Issues related to transport; food accommodation were not as easy as it should have been, consequently date of collection was a problem as many were missing because some of participants not honoring- the appointment and given of the distance in the study area. The researcher tried to encourage the participants to portray positive attitudes when collecting data to avoid bias.

2 Extraneous variables were beyond control of the researcher such as honesty, personal biases of the respondents and uncontrolled setting of the study.

3 The use of research assistants could bring about inconsistency in the administration of the questionnaires in terms of time of administration, understanding of the items in the questionnaires and explanations given to the respondents plus being costly.

To minimize these threats, the research assistants were oriented and briefed on the procedures to be done in data collection.

4 Not all questionnaires were returned back neither completely neither answered nor even retrieved back due to circumstances on the part of the respondents such as travels, sickness, hospitalization and refusal/withdrawal to participate. To overcome this threat, the researcher reserved more respondents by exceeding the minimum sample size. The respondents were also reminded not to leave any item in the questionnaires unanswered and did not closely follow up as to the date of retrieval.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter represents and analyses and interpretation of the result of the data results the chapter consist of the extent of conflict resolution, extent of peace building and the significant relationship between the extent of conflict resolution and peace building in Mogadishu Somalia, the responses were analyzed using frequencies and percentage distributions as indicated in table1

Table 2
Profile of respondents

Category	Frequency	Percent
Gender		
Male	109	58.0
Female	79	42.0
Total	188	100
Age		
20-30 years	16	8.5
31-40 years	61	32.4
41-50 years	90	47.9
51 years and above	21	11.2
Total	188	100
Education qualification		
Certificate	8	4.3
Diploma	54	28.7
Degree	76	40.4
Masters	48	25.5
Ph.D	2	1.1
Total	188	100
Years spent in this organization		
Below 1 year	19	10.1
2-5 years	80	42.6
6-9 years	69	36.7
10 years and above	20	10.6
Total	188	100

Sources: primary Data, 2014

Table 1 results indicated that majority of respondents were male 109(58%) and only 79(42%) were female, and therefore this indicates gender imbalance among workers.

Still results show that majority of respondents in this sample were between 41-50 years of age (47.9%), these were followed by those between 31-40 years (32.4%), implying that majority of respondents in this sample are youths.

Concerning the respondents' academic qualification, majority of them are degree holders (40.4%), 28.7% were diploma holders and these were followed by masters' degree holders (25.5%), implying that respondents in this sample were generally qualified.

With respect years spent in the organization, results in table two above indicate that majority of these respondents had worked for 2-5 years 80(42.6%), these were followed by those who had worked for 6-9 years (36.7%), implying that these workers have enough working experience.

4.1 Extent of conflict resolution

The independent variable in this study was conflict resolution and it was operationalised using three constructs and each contained three items in the questionnaire. Each of these questions was based on a four point Likert scale where respondents were asked to rate the extent to which conflict resolution was satisfactory or unsatisfactory by indicating the extent to which they agree or disagree with each question in the questionnaire, their responses were analyzed using SPSS and summarized using means and rank as indicated in table 3;

Table 3
Extent of conflict resolution in Mogadishu Somalia

Variables	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
Accommodation			
The accommodating approach in conflict solving often occurs when a party significantly invests in securing a victory.	3.56	Very satisfactory	1
The conflict solvers in Mogadishu Somalia always provide accommodation to the citizens during tribal wars	3.24	Satisfactory	
The peace makers in Mogadishu always emphasise cooperation among the conflicting parties	2.66	Satisfactory	2
Provision of shelter is taken as one of the best conflict resolution methods used in Mogadishu Somalia	2.59	Satisfactory	

Accommodation is always applied as a method used in facilitating the peaceful settling of some social conflict in Mogadishu	2.53	Satisfactory	3
Average mean	2.92	Satisfactory	
Avoiding			
Conflicts avoiders always address high conflict situation to the world.	3.09	Satisfactory	1
The conflict avoiders in Mogadishu Somalia always adopt a wait and see attitude which helps them avoid social conflicts in societies	2.85	Satisfactory	2
The avoidance conflict style is always typically applied when an individual reduces concern for his or her own outcomes as well as the outcomes of others	2.79		
Avoiding is one of the conflict resolution styles always applied by conflict avoiders in Mogadishu Somalia	2.48	Unsatisfactory	3
Average mean	2.80	Satisfactory	
Cooperation			
During conflicts, cooperation always collaborate with others in an effort to find an amicable solution that satisfies all parties involved in the conflict	3.27	Very satisfactory	1
Cooperation conflict style is always typically used when individual have evated interests in their own outcomes as well as in the outcomes of others.	3.14	Satisfactory	2
The peace makers have tried to create friendly relationships among the conflicting parties in Mogadishu Somalia	2.85		
Cooperation is always used as one of the ways of stopping conflicts in Mogadishu-Somalia.	2.53	Satisfactory	3
Cooperation has always involved collaboration of parties working together to solve issues concerning conflicts in Mogadishu.	2.05	Unsatisfactory	4
Average mean	2.77	Satisfactory	
Overall mean	2.83	Satisfactory	

Source: Primary Data, 2014

Mean range	Response range	Interpretation
3.26 - 4.00	strongly agree	Very satisfactory
2.51 - 3.25	agree	Satisfactory
1.76 - 2.50	disagree	Unsatisfactory
1.00 - 1.75	strongly disagree	Very unsatisfactory

The results in table 3 revealed that conflict resolution was generally rated satisfactory (mean=2.83), implying that the political leaders play a big role in solving conflicts in Mogadishu Somalia.

With respect to accommodation, three items were used to measure this construct and results indicate that it was rated satisfactory on average and this was indicated by the average mean (mean=2.92), implying that the accommodating approach in conflict solving often occurs when a party significantly invests in securing a victory.

Regarding avoiding, still three items were used to measure this construct and results indicated that it was rated Satisfactory on average and this was indicated by the average mean (mean=2.80), therefore implying that conflicts avoiders always address high conflict situation in Mogadishu Somalia to the entire world.

When it comes to cooperation, four items were used to measure this construct and results indicate that it was rated satisfactory on average and this was indicated by the average mean (mean=2.77), implying that cooperating with different groups of people by political leaders has greatly helps in solving conflicts in Mogadishu Somalia.

4.2 Extent of peace building

The dependent variable in this study was peace building and it was broken into three constructs and these included the following; negotiation (with four questions), reintegration (with four questions) and demobilization (with four questions). Each of these questions was based on the four point likert scale where the respondents were asked to rate the extent to which they agree or disagree with each question and their responses were analyzed using SPSS and summarized using means and rank as indicated in table 4;

Table 4**Extent of peace building in Mogadishu Somalia**

Variables	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
Negotiation			
After negotiation among conflicts parties there is always a withdraw of troupes	3.39	Very satisfactory	1
Majority of political leaders in Somalia have always supported the negotiation programmes on conflict groups in Mogadishu Somalia	3.25	Satisfactory	2
Discussion among conflicting parties is always used as a method of solving conflicts in Mogadishu Somalia	2.30	Unsatisfactory	3
There is always agreement reached upon as a way of solving conflicts in Mogadishu Somalis	1.63	Very unsatisfactory	4
Average mean	2.64	Satisfactory	
Reintegration			
Reintegration has always addressed the specific needs of male and female adult combatants in Mogadishu Somalia	3.03	Satisfactory	1
Reintegration has always been part of the general development of Mogadishu	2.80	Satisfactory	2
Reintegration has always helped in peace building among conflicting parties	2.75	Satisfactory	3
The ex- combatants have always acquired civilian status by acquiring employment and income which has reduced conflict in Mogadishu Somalia	2.44	Unsatisfactory	4
Average mean	2.76	Satisfactory	
Demobilization			
Demobilization has always helped in the different of enemies in Mogadishu is Somalia	3.45	Very satisfactory	1

Variables	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
Negotiation After negotiation among conflicts parties there is always a withdraw of troupes	3.39	Very satisfactory	1
Majority of political leaders in Somalia have always supported the negotiation programmes on conflict groups in Mogadishu Somalia	3.25	Satisfactory	2
Discussion among conflicting parties is always used as a method of solving conflicts in Mogadishu Somalia	2.30	Unsatisfactory	3
There is always agreement reached upon as a way of solving conflicts in Mogadishu Somalis	1.63	Very unsatisfactory	4
Demobilization has always followed the registration and disarmament of ex-combatants in Mogadishu Somalia	2.81	Satisfactory	2
Demobilization has been frequently supported by majority of political leaders in Mogadishu Somalia	2.71	Satisfactory	3
The active combatants have been discharged from armed forces and this has maintained peace in Mogadishu Somalia	2.14	Unsatisfactory	4
Average mean	2.78	Satisfactory	
Overall mean	2.73	Satisfactory	

Source: Primary Data, 2014

Mean range	Response range	Interpretation
3.26 - 4.00	strongly agree	Very satisfactory
2.51 - 3.25	agree	Satisfactory
1.76 - 2.50	disagree	Unsatisfactory
1.00 - 1.75	strongly disagree	Very unsatisfactory

Results in table 4 indicated that peace building was generally rated satisfactory and this was indicated by the overall mean (mean=2.73); implying that peace building in Mogadishu Somalia is improving every day, still peace building had the following constructs;

Negotiation- this variable was treated using four questions in the questionnaire, the respondents were asked whether they agreed with the statements under investigation, their responses revealed that on average this variable was rated satisfactory (mean = 2.64), implying that majority of political leaders in Somalia have always supported the negotiation programmes on conflicts in Mogadishu Somalia.

Concerning reintegration- still four items were used to measure this construct and respondents were asked whether they agreed with the statements there in, the responses indicated that reintegration was rated very satisfactory on average (mean =2.76), implying that Reintegration has always addressed the specific needs of male and female adult combatants in Mogadishu Somalia.

With respect to demobilization; still four questions were used to examine the extent to which demobilization is contributing when it comes to peace building in Mogadishu Somalia, and results indicate that on average demobilization was rated satisfactory and this was connoted by the average mean (mean=2.73), implying that the practice of demobilization has always helped in maintaining peace in Somalia.

4.3 Relationship between conflict resolution and peace building

This objective in this study aimed at establishing a significant relationship between conflict resolution and peace building in local government of Mogadishu Somalia, the researcher stated a null hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between conflict resolution and peace building, and in order to achieve this last objective and to test this null hypothesis, the researcher had to correlate the means on conflict resolution and means on peace building by using the Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficient as indicated in table 5 below;

Table 5

Relationship between conflict resolution and peace building in Mogadishu Somalia

Variables correlated	r-value	Sig	Interpretation	Decision on Ho
Conflict resolution Vs Peace building	.295	.003	Significant correlation	Rejected

Sources: primary Data, 2014

Results in table 5 indicated a positive and significant relationship between conflict resolution and peace building in local government of Mogadishu Somalia, and this was indicated by the r and sig values (r-value=.295 and sig=.003), this was so because the sig-value was less than 0.05 which is the required level of significance in social sciences in order to declare a significant relationship, and this implies that improvement in conflict resolution will automatically increase the extent of peace building in local government of Mogadishu, Somalia.

Table 6

Regression between Peace building and Conflict resolution

Variables regressed	Adjusted r^2	F-value	Sig.	Interpretation	Decision on H_0
Peace building Vs Conflict resolution	0.684	252.797	.000	Significant effect	Rejected
Coefficients	Beta	t-value	Sig.		
(Constant)		13.252	.001	Significant effect	Rejected
Accommodation	.330	2.106	.003	Significant effect	Rejected
Avoiding	.315	4.581	.004	Significant effect	Rejected
Cooperation	.451	3.381	.000	Significant effect	Rejected

Sources: primary Data, 2014

The regression analysis results in table 6 above showed that conflict resolution significantly affects peace building in local government of Mogadishu Somalia, still results indicated that conflict resolution accounted for 68% on peace building and this was indicated by adjusted r squared of 0.684 leading to a conclusion that conflict resolution significantly influences peace building in local government of Mogadishu Somalia. The coefficients table further indicated that among all the aspects of conflict resolution, cooperation accounted for the biggest contribution to peace building ($\beta=0.451$, $Sig=0.003$).

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussions, conclusions, recommendations and suggested areas that need further research following the study objectives and study hypothesis.

5.1 Discussions

This study was set to find out the relationship between conflict resolution and peace building in local government of Mogadishu Somalia. It was guided by three specific objectives which included determining i) the extent of conflict resolution; ii) determining the extent of peace building; and iii) the relationship between conflict resolution and peace building of local government in Mogadishu Somalia.

The study findings indicated that majority of respondents in this sample were male (58%) ranging between 41-50 years of age (47.9%), 40.4% were bachelors' degree holders and worked for 2-5 years.

Data analysis using means connoted that the extent of conflict resolution was rated satisfactory on average and this was indicated by the average mean (mean=2.85), implying that the accommodating approach in conflict solving often occurs when a party significantly invests in securing a victory. This finding is in line with Forsyth, D. R. (2009) who noted that conflict resolution involves the methods and processes of facilitating the peaceful ending of some social conflict. Often times, committed group members attempt to resolve group conflicts by actively communicating information about their conflicting motives or ideologies to the rest of the group (e.g intentions; reasons for holding certain beliefs), and by engaging in collective negotiation. Ultimately, a wide range of methods and procedures for addressing conflict exist, including but not limited to, negotiation, mediation, community conferencing, and creative peace building (Forsyth, 2009).

Accommodation as the first construct on the independent variable (conflict resolution) was rated satisfactory on average (mean=2.92), implying that the accommodating approach in conflict solving often occurs when a party significantly invests in securing a victory, this is in line with Boulder (2009) who noted that accommodating approach in conflict resolution emphasizes cooperation instead of assertiveness.

Avoiding as the second construct on the independent variable was found to be satisfactory and this was indicated by the average mean (mean=2.80), therefore implying that conflicts avoiders always address high conflict situation in Mogadishu Somalia to the entire world, this is also agree with (Bayazit & Mannix, 2003) who noted that during conflict, these avoiders adopt a “wait and see” attitude, often allowing conflict to phase out on its own without any personal involvement (Laura, 2007).

The extent of cooperation was rated satisfactory on average mean (mean=2.77), implying that cooperating with different groups of people by political leaders has greatly helps in solving conflicts in Mogadishu Somalia, this is also in with (Sternberg & Dobson, 1996) who noted that during conflict, cooperators collaborate with others in an effort to find an amicable solution that satisfies all parties involved in the conflict. Individuals with this type of conflict style tend to be highly assertive and highly empathetic at the same time. By seeing conflict as a creative opportunity, collaborators willingly invest time and resources into finding a “win-win” solution.

The extent of peace building (DV) in local government of Mogadishu Somalia was found to be satisfactory and this was indicated by the overall mean (mean=2.73), implying that peace building in Mogadishu Somalia is improving every day, this is in line with Jeffrey (2007) who denoted that 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 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.

Negotiation was rated as satisfactory on average and this was indicated by the average mean of 2.64, implying that majority of political leaders in Somalia have always supported the negotiation programmes on conflicts in Mogadishu Somalia.

Reintegration was rated as satisfactory on average and this was indicated by the average (mean =2.76), implying that Reintegration has always addressed the specific needs of male and female adult combatants in Mogadishu Somalia, this is in line with Tom (2004) who noted that reintegration is the process by which ex-combatants acquire civilian status and gain sustainable employment and income, Tom also added that reintegration is essentially a social and economic process with an open time-frame, primarily taking place in communities at the local level.

Concerning demobilization, this construct was rated as satisfactory on average and this was indicated by the average (mean=2.73), implying that the practice of demobilization has always helped in maintaining peace in Somalia, this finding also agrees with Peter and Frans (1993) who noted that demobilization is the process of standing down a nation's armed forces from combat-ready status, he also added that this may be as a result of victory in war, or because a crisis has been peacefully resolved and military force will not be necessary.

The findings also indicated a positive and significant relationship between conflict resolution and peace building ($r = .295$ & $\text{Sig} = 0.003$ respectively), this is because the significant value was less than 0.05, which is the maximum level of significance required to declare a relationship significant. Therefore implying that improvement in conflict resolution will automatically increase the extent of peace building in local government of Mogadishu, Somalia.

5.2 Conclusions

From the findings of the study, the researcher concluded that majority of respondents in this sample were male (58%) ranging between 41-50 years of age (47.9%) and these were bachelors' degree holders (40.4%) and had worked for 2-5 years.

The extent of extent of conflict resolution was rated as high and this was indicated by the average (mean=2.92), hence concluding that accommodating approach in conflict solving often occurs when a party significantly invests in securing a victory. The extent of peace building in local government of Mogadishu Somalia was generally rated satisfactory and this was indicated by the overall mean (mean=2.73), hence concluding that peace building in Mogadishu Somalia is improving every day.

There is a positive and significant relationship between conflict resolution and peace building in local government of Mogadishu Somalia ($r = .295$ & $\text{Sig} = 0.003$), hence concluding that improvement in conflict resolution will automatically increase the extent of peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia.

5.3 Recommendation

The researcher recommends that cooperation should always involve collaboration of parties working together to solve issues concerning conflicts in Mogadishu.

The researcher recommends that if peace is to be maintained in Mogadishu, there should always exist agreements reached upon as a way of solving conflicts in Mogadishu Somalis.

Still the researcher recommends to the Government of Somalia that if peace is to be maintained in Mogadishu, there must exist discussions among conflicting parties as a method of solving conflicts in Mogadishu Somalia.

The ex- combatants should always acquire civilian status through acquiring employment and income and this will reduce conflicts in Mogadishu Somalia.

The active combatants should be discharged from armed forces and this will maintain peace in Mogadishu Somalia.

5.4 Areas for further research

The research does not and cannot guarantee that the study was completely exhausted. In any case, the scope of the study was limited in accordance with the space, and objectives. It is therefore, suggested that a national research covering the whole country be undertaken, and prospective researchers and even students are encouraged to research on the following areas;

1. Accommodation and peace building in Mogadishu Somalia.
2. Conflict resolution and negotiation practices in Mogadishu Somalia.
3. Conflict resolution and demobilization practices in Mogadishu Somalia.
4. Cooperation practices and peace building in Mogadishu Somalia.

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APPENDIX I
RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

SECTION A: Profile of respondents

1. Gender

_____ (1) Male

_____ (2) Female

2. Age: (a) 20-30 years, (b) 31-40 years, (c) 41-50 years, (d) 51 years and above

3. Educational level (please tick)

a) Certificate

b) Diploma

c) Bachelors degree

d) Master's degree

e) PhD

4. Years spent in this organization

a. Below 1 year

b. 2-5 years

c. 6-9 years

d. 10 years and above

SECTION B: Extent of Conflict resolution

Direction: Below are some items that provide information on participation towards food aid procurement. Tick the box with the number that best reflects how you rate your home food security. Please use the answer key below;

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

No.	Items on conflict resolution	Scale			
	Accommodation	1	2	3	4
1	The conflict solvers in Mogadishu Somalia always provide accommodation to the citizens during tribal wars				
2	Provision of shelter is taken as one of the best conflict resolution methods used in Mogadishu Somalia	1	2	3	4
3	The peace keepers in Mogadishu Somalia always emphasize cooperation among the conflicting parties				
4	Accommodation is always applied as a method used in facilitating the peaceful exciting of some social conflict in Mogadishu	1	2	3	4
5	The accommodating approach in conflict solving often occurs when a party significantly invests in securing a victory.	1	2	3	4
	Avoiding				
1	The avoidance conflict style is always typically applied when an individual reduces concern for his or her own outcomes as well as the outcomes of others				
2	Avoiding is one of the conflict resolution styles always applied by conflict avoiders in Mogadishu Somalia	1	2	3	4

3	The conflict avoiders in Mogadishu Somalia always adopt a wait and see attitude which helps them avoid social conflicts in societies	1	2	3	4
4	Conflicts avoiders always address high conflict situation to the world				
	Cooperation				
1	The peace makers have tried to create friendly relationships among the conflicting parties in Mogadishu Somalia				
2	Cooperation is always used as one of the ways of stopping conflicts in Mogadishu-Somalia.	1	2	3	4
3	Cooperation also involves collaboration of parties working together to solve issues concerning conflicts.	1	2	3	4
4	Cooperation conflict style is always typically used when individual have evated interests in their own outcomes as well as in the outcomes of others.	1	2	3	4
5	During conflicts cooperation always collaborate with others in an effect to find an amicable solution that satisfies all parties involved in the conflict	1	2	3	4

SECTION C: Extent of Peace building

Direction: Below are some items that provide information on participation towards food aid procurement. Tick the box with the number that best reflects how you rate your home food security. Please use the answer key below;

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

No.	Items on Peace building	Scale			
		1	2	3	4
	Negotiation				
1	Discussion among conflicting parties is always used as a method of solving conflicts in Mogadishu Somalia	1	2	3	4
2	There is always agreement reached upon as a way of solving conflicts in Mogadishu Somalis	1	2	3	4
3	After negotiation among conflicts parties there is always a withdraw of troupes	1	2	3	4
4	Majority of political leaders in Somalia have always supported the negotiation programmes for the conflict group in Mogadishu Somalia	1	2	3	4
	Reintegration				
1	Reintegration has always been part of the general development of Mogadishu	1	2	3	4
2	Reintegration has always helped in peace building among conflicting parties	1	2	3	4
3	Reintegration has always addressed the specific needs of male and female adult combatants in Mogadishu Somalia	1	2	3	4
4	The ex- combatants have always acquired civilian status by acquiring employment and income which has reduced conflict in Mogadishu Somalia	1	2	3	4
	Demobilization				
1	The active combatants have been discharged from armed forces and this has maintained peace in Mogadishu Somalia	1	2	3	4
2	Demobilization has been frequently supported by majority of political leaders in Mogadishu Somalia	1	2	3	4
3	Demobilization has always helped in the different of enemies in Mogadishu is Somalia	1	2	3	4
4	Demobilization has always followed the registration and disarmament of ex-combatants in Mogadishu Somalia.	1	2	3	4

Thank you

APPENDIX II

RESEARCHER'S CURRICULUM VITAE

To document the details of the researcher, his competency in writing a research and to recognize his efforts and qualifications, this part of the research report is thus meant.

Personal Profile

Name : ABUBAKAR YUSUF MOHAMED
Gender : Male
Nationality : Somali
Date of Birth : 1986
Email : cizad@live.com

Educational Background

Post Graduate

MIR/International relations and diplomatic studies, Kampala International University, Uganda,
Thesis on Conflict Resolution and peace building of local government in Mogadishu, Somalia

Under Graduate

Bachelor of Accounting at Mogadishu University, Somalia, year of, 2011-2012.

Secondary School

2006 Secondary school at Mo,alim Jamac in Mogadishu SOMALIA

Languages:	Level
Arabic	very good
English	very good
Somali	Fluent



WORK EXPERIENCE

2006-2007 Teacher of School at Alnor primary and secondary school IN SOMALIA

2011-2011 Red Cross translator of Turkish in SOMALIA