

**PEACE BUILDING AND STABILITY OF LOCAL NGOS IN
MOGADISHU SOMALIA.**

A thesis

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DECLARATION

I, **MUSE ABDULKADIR HASSAN**, declare that this dissertation is my own original work and has never been submitted for the award of a Degree in any University / Institution in and outside Somalia.

Signed



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Date

20/05/2015

APPROVAL

This dissertation entitled **Peace Building and Stability of Local NGOS in Mogadishu Somalia** has been duly reviewed at each stage of its development by the undersigned as the candidate's supervisors.

Signed



DR. AUGUSTINE WANDIBA

th
20/05/2015

Date

DEDICATION

I dedicated this proposal my Daughter Fatuma Muse and my wife Mrs. Halima Haji Hassan who have morally, financially and spiritually supported me throughout the whole period of my study and together have been on my side for any help.

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ABSTRACT

This study was intended to assess the stability of local NGOs, and their influence on peace building projects in Mogadishu, Somalia. Specific objectives of the study were; to investigate the level of peace building in the selected local NGOs in Mogadishu, to establish the level of stability in the selected local NGOs in Mogadishu and to determine whether there is a significant relationship between level of the peace building and stability in selected local NGOs in Mogadishu, Somalia. For a research design, descriptive survey and descriptive correlation designs were employed by taking questionnaires as a research instrument. To carry out the research, a sample size of 122 was drawn from the target population of the study. Statistical packages for social science (SPSS) were used to analyze variables and constructs of the research. Findings of the study with reference to research objectives, the findings of the study indicated that the Somali local NGOs have been more encouraging to national participation in the reconciliation process and economic development compared to security activities and politics. Community elders, youths and women and religious leaders have come up and enabled more participation in peacebuilding, stability, reconciliation, and economic development. In the case of the institutional culture of peace institutions in Somalia, its implications on local NGO's role are divergent according to individual institutions some of which are largely believed to have promoted youth and women's participation in security, the new government of the Federal Republic of Somalia (FRS) is so far appreciated by the majority to have promoted peace and stability in national politics, reconciliation and development and the humanitarian agencies are widely believed to have involved in relief activities. It was therefore recommended that; The Federal Government of Somalia and international humanitarian agencies have an obligation to support local NGOs in their efforts to promote peace and stability. Government should strengthen institutions and enforce interventions for violence in all aspects of political, economic and socio-economic development

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Peace and stability have become a common phenomenon occurrence in Somalia and various stakeholders including both national and international agencies like Local NGOs, UN and its agencies among others and are drawing their attention towards ensuring stability. This research is envisioned to examine peace building focusing on advocates for change, reducing direct violence, transforming relationship and capacity building and stability of local NGOs has been looked at by their long term stability, promotion of confidence in promoting mediation and reconciliation, post conflict and post disaster recovery and risk assessment.

1.1 Background of the Study

1.1.1 Historical perspective

Traditional peacekeeping during the Cold War was authorized under Chapter four of the UN Charter and most generally comprised the “imposition of neutral and lightly armed interposition forces following a cessation of armed hostilities, and with the permission of the state on whose territory these forces are deployed, in order to discourage a renewal of military conflict and promote an environment under which the underlying dispute can be resolved” (Diehl, 1993). The rapid rise in civil wars and ethnic strife in the decade following the end of the Cold War and the desperate need for action to help the civilian populations who were the targets of ethnic cleansing demonstrated the need for the international community to go beyond peacekeeping and authorize peace enforcement operations under Chapter seven of the UN Charter in order to compel compliance with international resolutions and sanctions and to “maintain or restore peace and stability while supporting diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement” (Boutros-Ghali, 1995).

Canada, on behalf of three stabilization units (SU-UK, START-Canada, and S/CRS-USA), is working to co-organize a dialogue with countries from the

Global South engaged in civilian stabilization, reconstruction, and peace building. Traditional (OECD-DAC countries) and emerging donors, such as Brazil, South Africa and India, may employ different working methods represented by their own particular strengths and weaknesses. A comparison of approaches, as well as an exploration of complementarity, could produce results beneficial to all partner and beneficiary countries engaged in peace building. It is anticipated that the dialogue would also gather together representatives from developing countries, including those hosting stabilization, reconstruction, and peace building efforts, as well as those wishing to increase their civilian participation in such missions. The aim of the discussion is to provide a forum for countries to explore a variety of different approaches to their collective work, including discussions on ways to enhance cooperation and international civilian capabilities. The dialogue will serve as an opportunity for interested countries to openly discuss civilian experiences in stabilization, reconstruction, and peace building efforts (Herbst, 2009).

African states like Somalia have experienced insecurity and the prime value in today is peace. The evaluation conducted by Douglas (2012) observed three types of approaches used by NGOs to the notion of peace building and stability. The first was where peace, or rather conflict resolution was being undertaken through a range of initiatives: capacity building, trainings for peace facilitators, the facilitation of community analyses and action research supported by development projects (peace dividends). Other than project reports, which understandably tend to be positive, it is hard to know whether this approach brings lasting peace (Douglas (2012). A study report of UNPOS – United Nations Peace Operations in Somalia (2011) indicates a harsh almost Hobbesian environment in Somalia where in lieu of central government control armed groups are in a constant process of competing for power. Against such a scenario it is difficult to understand how an NGO either local or international can come in and bring about sustainable agreements. Independent verification is needed to comment on the sustainability of solutions and enforcement of agreements as set against changes in the socio-political environment. The approach raises issues of persistent incentives in linking agreements to inputs and in judging implementing partner success by

numbers of conflicts mitigated (Francis, David, 2006). The many years of civil war and the recent disturbances in various parts of the country, namely including Mogadishu are at different levels of intensity and peace settlement. These have wrecked devastating effects on Somalia in terms of considerable loss of human life, human suffering, the destruction of infrastructural facilities, the disruption of economic and agricultural activities and the coming anarchy that threatens not only the Somalia's internal peace and security but also internal peace in Africa and beyond. Alarmingly most of these areas of conflict lack the political will to maintain past peace agreements and have fallen victims to continuous armed reports and ethnic conflict (Monty Marshal, 2003). Peace has therefore become the most pressing challenge faced by Africa at large and Somalia in particular. This situation is partly due to unwholesome merger of multi-ethnic people by the colonial masters and partly as a result of ineffective conflict management. Despite some efforts by the government, corporate bodies, civil society, national universities commission, International NGOs among others to reduce situations of conflict in Somalia, peace has continued to avoid Somalia and consequently sustainable development.

In Somalia since 1990s, it apparent that humanitarian issues were intrinsically connected to problems of peace, security and stability. Security Council Resolution 794 (Somalia), for instance, authorized for the first time military intervention under Chapter seven "in order to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations." With the number of complex emergencies rising, the United Nations developed a peace building approach integrating military and humanitarian action into aeries of sequential activities proceeding from observing the cease fire and assisting in humanitarian relief and refugee resettlement to contributing to economic reconstruction, social reconciliation and the restoration of essential government functions (Jeong, 2005). At the heart of this approach is the simultaneous control of violence at the interpersonal and intercommoned levels, the provision of the basic needs of the suffering population, and, as needed, the planning for and monitoring of reconciliation and reconstruction efforts. Since then, local NGOs have merged

for the same cause and their efforts in promoting reconciliation between armed forces and civilian aid agencies becomes centrally important, but also that the main tensions between the civilian and military peace building elements arise (Goulding, 2003).

1.1.2 Theoretical perspective

This study is underpinned by the theory of 'balance of power' by David Hume (1998). This theory is considered as one of the oldest and fundamental concept in the field of national and international relations. "The theory assumes that power is distributed in such a way that no single state or entity is able to dominate the remaining states or entities. Objective characteristics such as relative military power and economic resources determine the distribution of capabilities and hence play a central role in establishing which states occupy the positions of major powers. Major Powers keep strategy of balancing as topmost priority insecurity realm because successful balancing strategy ensures peace and it is precondition of the preservation of the state system" (Odgaard, 2007). David Hume declared balance of power as scientific law due to its significance in international politics. Glenn Snyder highlighted balance of power as a core theoretical concept in international relations. Hans Morgenthau called balance of power as "iron law of politics" and Henry Kissinger, regarded balance of power as more an art than a science (Paul, Writz & Fortman, 2004). In this research, the theory is adopted as it postulates that the national and international system is more likely to remain stable when a single nation acts as the dominant power to check the balance of power of other rival groups that fundamentally triggers conflicts within the community.

1.1.3 Conceptual perspective

This research is envisioned to examine peace building focusing on the impact of local NGOs as advocates for change, reducing direct violence, transforming relationship and capacity building and stability of local NGOs has been looked at by their long term stability, promotion of confidence in promoting mediation and reconciliation, post conflict and post disaster recovery and risk

assessment. Peace building involves peace processes such as interventions that cover peace building domains such as security, political governance and justice, reconciliation and socioeconomic development of a state. Such interventions include involvement of all stakeholders including women and youths in strengthening such domains so that social and political conflicts are resolved non-violently (Schirch, 2008).

Peace building initially involved only maintaining peace between warring states, it evolved to also include civil conflicts. However, as the complexities and social repercussions of civil conflicts became apparent, peacekeeping metamorphosed into 'peace building' (Keating and Abiew, 2000). Peace building is far more than the absence of violence. Peace requires strong relationships of mutual trust and understanding if peace is to be long lasting, and lay the foundations upon which sustainable development can be built. The key scholar in the field of peace studies has called for expanding our understanding of peace building. This research is exploring peace building according to advocating for change, reducing direct violence and capability building among local NGOs. Therefore it is a more than post-accord reconstruction" and "is understood as a comprehensive concept that encompasses, generates, and sustains the full array of processes, approaches, and stages needed to transform conflict toward more sustainable, peaceful relationships. The term thus involves a wide range of activities that both precede and follow formal peace accords. Literally, peace is seen not merely as a stage in time or a condition but rather a dynamic social construct.

Stability as defined by (Schirch, 2008) signifies an ongoing process of change from negative to positive relations; behaviour, attitudes and structures. The integrated approach to stability must take into account the complex and multi-dimensional nature of the human experience and rely on broad social participation. "A sustainable transformative approach suggests that the key lies in the relationship of the involved parties, with all that the term encompasses at the psychological, spiritual, social, economic, political and military levels."

Cultivating an "infrastructure for peace building" means that stability is mainly experienced by ending something that is not desired in the community. On the other hand, stability has been looked at as a social conflict transformation as a holistic and multi-faceted approach to promoting peace and security and post conflict and disaster recovery management in all its phases at all times.

1.1.4 Contextual Perspective

Throughout the country, well-known international NGOs, as well as local NGOs and community groups in Somalia are working to help individuals, communities, and societies transform the way they perceive and manage conflicts a core component of peace building. But since the "peace building industry" had not yet developed, these analyses and field work are considered peripheral to international affairs, much like projects in human rights, civil society, and rural development that are being undertaken local NGOs alongside the UN and bilateral development agencies. Today each of these streams can be considered key areas that comprise overall efforts needed to ensure a stability (Ashraf, 2008).

During the last seven years, the Peace and Stability Operations Training and Education Workshop (PSOTEW) has provided a forum through which a broad assembly of educators and trainers can dialogue on essential content, methods and practices in the areas of conflict response/prevention and peace building programs; and to collaborate on the development and presentation of integrated, cross-organizational curricula and programs that advance leader development, education, and training across Somali community. Somalia is one the regions which need organized peace building processes to ensure stability by all humanitarian organisations specifically local ones to go an extra mile. The international community has insisted on state building as the remedy to the various issues troubling Somalia, demanding the supporting up of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) in spite of its challenges that renders failure to establish itself within the country. The original attempt to impose a

state was a consequence of the Djibouti peace process, which created the Transitional National Government (Marcal, 2012).

Consequently, relief organizations and other NGOs both local and international, bilateral and multilateral donors, international financial institutions, and governments in the region have devoted increasing energy and resources to understanding the kinds of conflict affecting the region and have launched a number of projects specifically aimed at resolving existing conflicts as well as preventing them from arising in the first place, a strategy that is aimed to ensure stability. However, this study is focusing on peace building and stability of specifically local non-government organisations by their abilities to advocate for change, reducing direct violence, capacity building and transforming relationship.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The work of local NGOs in enabling socio-political and economic transformation of Somalia cannot be overlooked. The move in mid-2012 from a transitional government to a more widely legitimised election of a President now forming his administration has been coupled by the acceptance of a Provisional Constitution by advocacy of several NGOs in the country. These circumstances provide opportunities for positive change in Somalia. Running in parallel with these events has been the removal of Al Shabaab influence from key economic centres by Local NGOs particularly human rights activists and International NGOS such as IGAD forces and aligned militia, AMISOM, and Somali National Forces (Douglas, 2012). Since the collapse of Somalia central government 1991, there was a problem of failure of peace building and poor stability were things encountered by different kinds of NGOs workers or employees and administrators of NGOs in Mogadishu. They pointed out that, lack of government policies and regulation on stability, poor administration styles, poor management, inadequacy resource, failure of peace building, and lack of security caused by killing employees of organizations and kidnapping important people of NGOs organization and feeble of central government were things that challenged their daily operations. This will cause drastically

1.8 Significance of the Study

1. The research is to benefit the management of organizations in Mogadishu, Somalia. Through providing information on effective and efficient peace building and stability.
2. The research is to benefit the researcher in that, through interacting with various respondents and ability, skills are widened and enhanced through literature to be gained in research.
3. The research is to benefit Kampala International University, as it would be added on to its existing literature in the library.
4. The study is aimed at providing information on effective and efficient peace building and stability to be utilized by other interested parties for literature. The findings and conclusions resulting from the study will contribute to the body of knowledge on the relationship between Peace Building and Stability. Future researchers, employees, and academicians may use the study findings to further their research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0. Introduction

This chapter presents the review of related literature. First the conceptual definitions of the key study variables are presented, relevant theories are presented and then relevant literature is presented.

2.1 Theoretical perspective

The balance of power theory as stated by Hume, (1998) is a precondition of the preservation of the state system” (Odgaard, 2007). Cold war presents precise example of balance of power between United States and Soviet Union. Both the states had developed Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) and made alliances with other states to extend their influence across globe. United States formed security alliance of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Soviet Union counterbalanced by concluding WARSA Pact. There was a condition of quasi balance of power between them that shunned them from engaging into any direct clash that could escalate into nuclear catastrophe. Scholars adjudge the reason of about balance between both powers as a major reason of de-escalation. Balancing strategy is exercised by the big powers and small states alike. According to realist paradigm when leading states in the anarchic structure of international relations use their resources to pursue their security objectives, other major powers struggle to keep a check upon rising power of other states who may pose a serious threat to their interest in future (David, et al, 2008).

Others theories like that of Barbara Walter's (2004), Peace building and stability theory can thus be conceived as the art of identifying the bottlenecks blocking the flow of legitimate opportunities and forming new bottlenecks that cut off opportunities for violence or non-stability. The most recurrently important illegitimate opportunity is access to guns. Also he urged that many state has been quite successful across these conflicts in blocking that access. The most recurring legitimate opportunity blockage was of the right to a

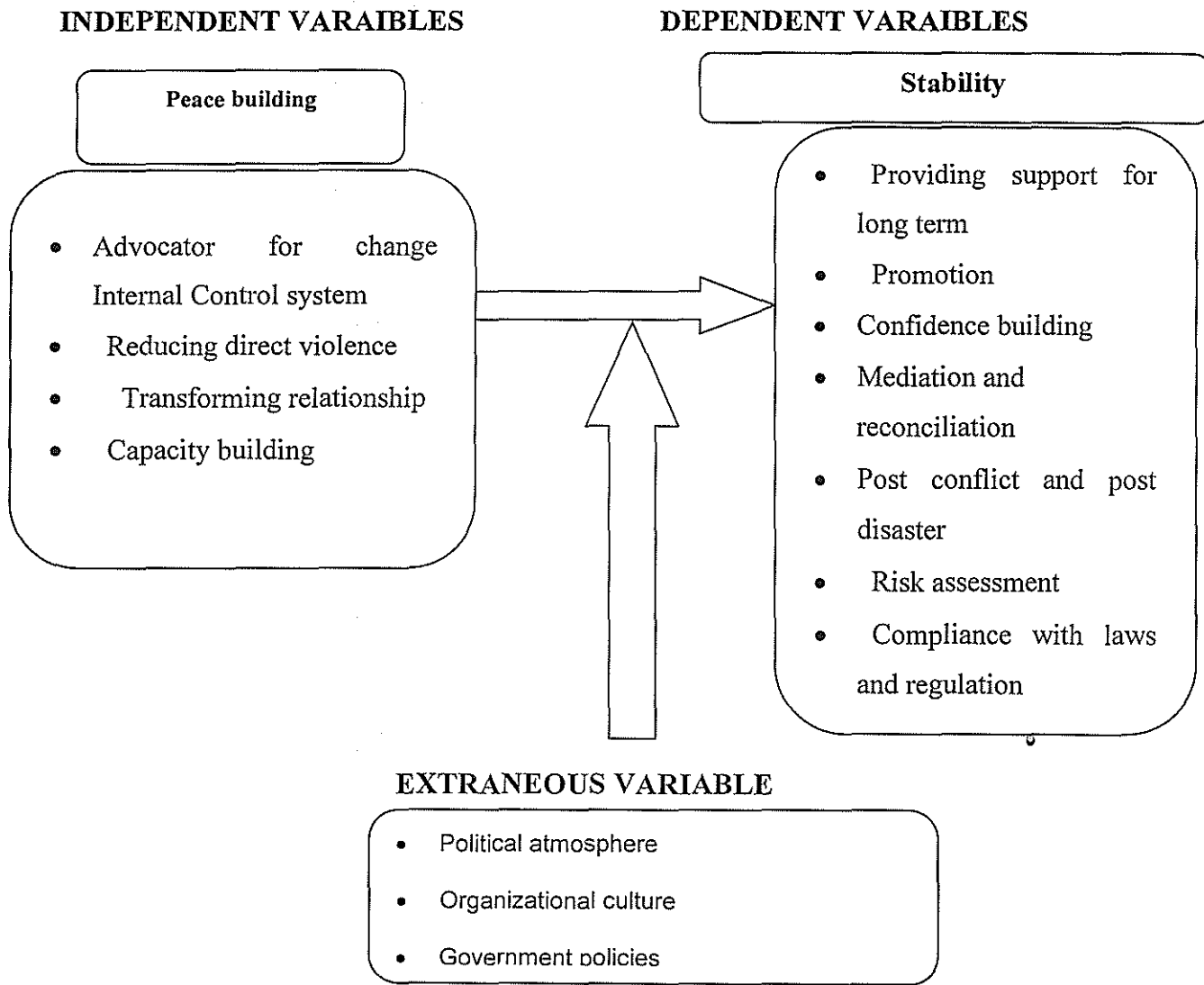
hearing from those in authority on a grievance. This is the easiest to remedy. A case such as Maluku illustrates that a great deal can be accomplished by respectful listening by formerly deaf political and religious leaders, even if deep structural change does not ensue. These conclusions resonate with finding from all civil wars ending that war was least likely in societies where citizens had access to an open political system and to economic opportunities.

He concluded his theory; an opportunity theory version of anomie theory allows us to reconcile what seem to be contradictory conflict dynamics' even non-stable. We can explain wars as unintended (as a result of a security dilemma) or we can explain them as wilful politics by other means. In conditions of normative breakdown where the rules of the game are no longer agreed, it is more open to politicians to attempt a bold manoeuvre to crush their opponents by playing the ethnic violence card, for example. In these same normatively unconstrained conditions, the behaviour of one's adversaries is less predictable precisely because it is less channelled by the rules of the game. Therefore, people might see themselves as in a security or stability dilemma, whereby it is best to attack the other before they seize the normatively open opportunity to attack us. Put another way, anomie is a background explanation of greed and grievance, of opportunism and security dilemmas.

2.2. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework below shows a diagrammatic representation of the inter-relationship between independent, intervening and dependent variables of the study.

Figure 2.2: peace building and stability.



Source: modified from Byna Michael model of The Effectiveness of Civil Society Initiatives in Controlling Violent Conflicts (2001).

The conceptual framework is based on Peace Building projects for the Greater Horn of Africa that has been fundamentally established to cater for the escalating conflicts. In a struggle for peace building and promoting stability various interventions have been advocated for and within the local community, local NGOs are mostly struggling for the same with advocating for change, reducing direct violence and enhancing transformation of relationships within the societies. The major purpose for the local NGOs is to draw lesson about what has been effective and why to ensure stability through providing support for long term stability, confidence and capability building and well as risk management. The most beneficial practices have got to be identified for possible application in other situations. Based on settings that were found to be most conducive to such results, the study was to identify areas where promising opportunities and useful entry points might exist for introducing new initiatives.

Peace building

According to Burrowes (1965) Peace building, sometimes called capacity building is a popular term in many parts of the world where efforts are made to put a stop to fighting or to rebuild a country devastated by conflicts and war. These efforts centre mostly around rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced people, find them livelihood etc. All these commendable efforts fail to put communication as a central component in their processes or take it for granted that it is there, and thus often fail to accomplish what they set out to do. In the early 1990s the concept of peace building received a boost when the UN Secretary General explicitly made peace building a core concept for the UN to work with. Post conflict Peace building was defined as: "... action to identify and support structures which will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict."

Considering that nonviolent action is above all a struggle for loyalties, it is surprising that communication has such a low profile in theories about it. Gandhi assumed that principled nonviolent action would speak directly to

opponents, helping to convert them. Most theorists and activists, though, have taken pragmatic approach, using nonviolent action to pressure or coerce opponents, with conversion an optional bonus. Yet in all cases it is essential to build support both among those subject to attack or oppression and among third parties, and, in building support the process of communication is vital" Clapham (1998)

2.3 Conceptual review

According to Lisa (2008), Peace building requires a range of approaches. While many actors engage in multiple categories of peace building. Peace building is a process of building relationships and institutions that support the peaceful transformation of stability. Lisa categorized the peace building as following:

Advocating for Change Advocates and activists seek to gain support for change by increasing a group's power to address issues, and ripen the conditions needed to transform relationships.

Reducing Direct Violence Intervenes seek to reduce direct violence by restraining perpetrators of violence, relieving the immediate suffering of victims of violence, and creating a safe space for peace building activities in other categories that address the root causes of the violence.

Transforming Relationships Intervenes aim to transform destructive relationships with an array of processes that address trauma, transform conflict and restore a sense of justice, these processes give people opportunities to create long term, sustainable solutions to address their needs.

Capacity Building Longer-term peace building efforts enhance existing capacities to meet needs and rights and prevent violence. These activities aim to build just structures that support a sustainable culture of peace.

Stability

Somalia is at a crossroads where decades of one of the world's most complex and protracted conflicts have shaped a country of stark contrasts. The south central region has experienced years of fighting and lawlessness, while the north-east and north-west have achieved a fragile semblance of peace and stability. The divide shows both what is possible in Somalia, and how much must be done so that all Somalis can walk on the path of development and peace. A powerful new vision for Somalia is required, one oriented around building an inclusive society, where all people feel empowered, and have the capabilities and opportunities to improve their lives UNDP (2005).

According to UNDP, The international community has made several efforts to join hands with Somali stakeholders in bringing peace and stability to Somalia. Fifteen well-intentioned peace and reconciliation efforts have faltered, however, along the way; Somaliland seceded from Somalia and declared independence in 1991, while Puntland became an autonomous state within the Somalia federal structure in 1998. These two regions have established some stability through bottom-up conflict transformation with a sustained focus on resolving issues at the community level. But conflict has continued to be intractable in south central Somalia. One explanation for the failure of reconciliation there is that peace processes have been preoccupied with the top-down task of state-building and power-sharing. This approach has not yet succeeded because it has not been sufficiently broad-based, engaging the population at large. Fundamental questions about the form of the Somali government and how to equitably manage the distribution of political power and resources have remained unaddressed, as have the root causes of conflict. These encompass historical and political factors such as governance failure and the legacy of past violence; underdevelopment, economic stagnation and chronic poverty; inequalities across different social groups and levels; the demographic youth bulge; and growing environmental stresses.

In Somalia, The recent developments in the use of the peace building concept are related to the notion of human security and creating stability to enhance effective performance of both local NGOs and governments for peace and socio-economic development.

Though a relatively new concept, human security is now widely used to describe the complex of interrelated threats associated with civil war, genocide and the displacement of populations. All proponents of human security agree that its primary goal is the protection of individuals. But consensus breaks down over what threats individuals should be protected from. Proponents of the "narrow" concept of human security, which underpins the Human Security Report, focus on violent threats to individuals in the NGOs organizations, while recognizing that these threats are strongly associated with poverty, lack of state capacity and various forms of socio-economic and political inequity (Ekaterina, 2010)

Another key area of researcher concerns the conceptualization of post-conflict interventions: in terms of "stabilization" or "transformation" is Ability of a substance to remain unchanged over time under stated or reasonably expected conditions of storage and use. Usually the conditions that may cause instability (such as humidity, shock, or temperature) are identified in the MSDS for the substance. In particular the large portion of both analyses and policies have focused on the importance of "stability," an imposed one if needed and generally argue strongly in favor of a highly interventionist approach (Michael *et. Al*, 2005)

According to Bergh of (2003), yet war transforms/stability (physically, institutionally, politically, economically and symbolically) evens more than it destroys. This observation has three important consequences for peace building strategy:

First, the post-war situation is by no means a tabula rasa where societies can be radically remade.

- Second, the frequent claim that there is a need to tackle the "root causes" of conflict may run the risk of having interventions misdirected to addressing past problems rather than those that shape the immediate post-conflict condition. There is a strong belief in the peace building community and at the UN in particular that the same instruments that are used to help build peace after war also can be used to help societies avoid war in the first place; and vice versa.
- Third, violent conflict tends to radically transform the very foundations of the society. War itself may change the perception of violence, in particular what is perceived as legitimate uses of violence. It may also transform the belief systems, the relationships, and the structures governing a society.

According to Nicole (2005), as a consequence, "successfully ending the divisions that lead to war, healing the social wounds created by war, and creating a society where the differences among social groups are resolved through compromise rather than violent conflict requires that conflict resolution and consensus building shape all interactions among citizens and between citizens and the state."

Finally, The Peace Building partner is just one of the EC's tools in relation to an overall strategic approach to peace building that encompasses both long-term' approaches - supporting the adaptation and targeting EU instruments to Address the causes of conflict - and 'short-term' approaches - improving the EU's capacity to react quickly to conflict risks - as well as cooperation with international partners. For policy makers and practitioners, this clearly entails, first, a conscious choice for a stabilizing or transformative approach. Different national and international actors are likely to make a different choice and therefore partially counteract each other's actions. Nevertheless, greater awareness of one's own underlying theories of change can help to better articulate the objectives and methodology of any action.

Second, particularly in the transformative approach, a better diagnosis of the post-war situation and understanding of the society capacities and resources to rebuild are key pre-requisites for any intervention.

State-building is important, but it cannot take hold in an environment of distrust and wide-spread exclusion, and without dealing with the drivers of conflict. An analysis of Somalia suggests that the political landscape is dominated by distinct but overlapping regional (border security) and international (piracy and counter-terrorism) security agendas. The security and stability of the Somali people themselves—the targets of so much of the violence—frequently gets overlooked. A focus on conflict management—which by nature focuses on short-term gains—has resulted in the sidelining of development and stability that would reach a broader spectrum of Somalis; As a result, inequities grow and fuel conflict.

According to the European Commission (2008), the Instrument for Stability, the Peace Building Partnership (PBP) intends:

- to provide support for long-term measures aimed at building and strengthening the capacity of international, regional and sub-regional organizations, state and non-state actors in relation to their efforts in:
 - Promoting early warning, confidence building, mediation and reconciliation, and addressing emerging inter-community tensions;
 - Improving post-conflict and post-disaster recovery
 - Measures under this point shall include know-how transfer, the exchange of information, risk/threat assessment, research and analysis, early warning system and training.
 - Measures may also include, where appropriate, financial and technical assistance for the implementation of these recommendations made by the UN Peace Building Commission falling within the objectives of Community cooperation policy".

2.4 Related Studies

According to OECD-DAC (2008) Peace building and stability "Actions and policies "aimed at preventing the outbreak, the recurrence or continuation of armed conflict", encompassing, "a wide range of political, developmental, humanitarian and human rights programs and mechanisms", including "short and long term measures tailored to addressing the particular needs of societies sliding into conflict or emerging from it; Includes long-term support to, and establishment of, viable political and socio-economic and cultural institutions capable of addressing the proximate and root causes of conflicts, as well as other initiatives aimed at creating the necessary conditions for sustained peace and stability."

Others insist that the term peace building must also include efforts to address the root causes of violent conflict. The Carnegie Endowment's Commission on the Prevention of Deadly Conflict defined peace building as "structural prevention" which consists of the strategies to address the root causes of deadly conflict Carnegie (1997). Likewise, the Joint Utstein study of peace building concludes that "peace building attempts to encourage the development of the structural conditions, attitudes, and modes of political behaviour that may permit peaceful, stable and ultimately prosperous social and economic development." It states that there are four main headings related to peace building: to provide security, to establish the socioeconomic foundations of long-term peace, to establish the political framework of long-term peace, and to generate reconciliation, a healing of the wounds of war and Justice Dan (2003).

Works on peace building in Somalia are quite many and the role of NGOs in this process is at a greater extent documented. However, there is an existing gap on the level of stability of these institutions especially Local NGOs as advocates for change Internal Control system, reducing direct violence and transforming relationship and capacity building. The researcher also needs to identify how these NGOs provide support for long term, mediation and reconciliation, risk assessment and compliance with laws and regulations. This research therefore is going to bridge the existing gap on the level of peace building and how local NGOs are secure while pursuing their obligations particularly in Mogadishu, Somalia.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter consisted of design, population, sampling strategies, data collection methods, data collection instruments, Validity and Reliability of the Instrument, procedure and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study used a descriptive design to determine the profile of the respondents and descriptive correlation design to determine the relationship between peace building and stability in selected local NGO organisations in Mogadishu, Somalia.

3.2 Research Population

The study population comprised of employees of local NGOs in Mogadishu in Mogadishu. These totalled to 175 employees and the of these employees was obtained from the SORDA (Somali Rehabilitation Development Agency), DPG and SAREDO Local NGO organizations in Mogadishu;

3.3 Sample Size

In analysis of the nature of the target population of 175 employees in Mogadishu, Somalia, a sample size of 122 will be selected. These was arrived using the Sloven's formula which states as follows

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

Table 1 below shows the respondents of the study with the following categories: SAREDO, DPG and SORDA local NGO organizations;

Table 3.3: Respondents of the study

Population Category	Population Name	Population Sample	Sample Size
DPG	Employees	52	36
SORDA	Employees	46	32
And SAREDO	Employees	77	54
Total		175	122

Source: Primary Data 2014

3.4 Sampling Procedures

This study employed simple random sampling techniques to select the key respondents and systematic random sampling was used to finally select the respondents with consideration to the computed minimum sample size.

3.5 Research Instruments

The research tools that were utilized in this study included the following: (1) face sheet to gather data on the respondents' demographic characteristics or profile (age, gender, education level and experience); (2) researcher devised questionnaires to determine the levels of peace building. The response modes and scoring are as follows: for peace building are indicated as: Strongly agree (4); agree (3); disagree (2); strongly disagree (1). The researcher devised questionnaires to determine the levels of stability. The response modes and scoring are as follows: for stability are indicated as: Strongly agree (4); agree (3); disagree (2); strongly disagree (1).

3.5 Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

Validity is the quality of the test doing what is designed to do (Salkind, 2000). The researcher consulted his supervisor for expert knowledge on questionnaire construction. After the assessment of the questionnaire, the necessary adjustments were made bearing in mind the objectives of the study. The formula that was used to calculate the validity of the instrument was: Content Validity Index (CVI) = No. of items declared valid/ Total No. of items.

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Reliability of the instrument was established through a test-retest technique. The researcher conducted a pre-test of the instrument on group of subjects that have a similar characteristic to the respondents.

3.6 Data Gathering Procedures Before the administration of the questionnaires

1. An introduction letter was obtained from the College of Higher Degree and Research for the researcher to ask for approval to conduct the study from respective managers of local NGOs organizations. When approved, the researcher secured a list of the qualified respondents from the local NGO organizations directors and select through systematic random sampling from this list to arrive at the minimum sample size.
3. The respondents were explained about the study and were requested to fill the questionnaire with the Informed Consent Form (Appendix 3).
4. Select research assistants who would assist in the data collection; brief and orient them in order to be consistent in administering the questionnaires.

3.6.1 During the administration of the questionnaires

1. Sufficient questionnaires were distributed and the respondents were requested to answer completely and not to leave any part of the questionnaires unanswered.
2. The researcher and assistants emphasized retrieval of the questionnaires within five days from the date of distribution.
3. On retrieval, all returned questionnaires were checked if all are answered.

3.6.2 After the administration of the questionnaires

After receiving the questionnaire back, the researcher encoded the data into the computer and statistically treated using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

3.7 Data Analysis

The study used quantitative data analysis; frequencies and percentages were used to evaluate the profile of respondents. Similarly, mean and standard deviations were functional for the levels of peace building in local NGO organizations; an item analysis illustrated the strengths and weaknesses based on the indicators in terms of mean and rank. From these strengths and weaknesses, the recommendations were derived.

The following mean range was used to arrive at the mean of the individual indicators and interpretation:

A. For the level of Peace building

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	strongly agree	Very High
2.51-3.25	Agree	High
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.75	Strongly disagree	Very Low

B. for the level of Stability

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Strongly agree	Very High
2.51-3.25	Agree	High
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.75	Strongly disagree	Very Low

T-test and one way analysis of variance was used to determine if there is significant difference in the level of peace building and stability at 0.05 level of significance; Correlation analysis using Pearson's linear correlation coefficient (r) was used to determine if there is significant relationship in the level of peace building and stability at 0.05 level of significance; The regression analysis R^2 (coefficient of determination) was computed to determine the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

The researcher was ethical in collecting of data and in the process of dissemination of findings, respect was shown to those who were participating in the research and operate with sincerity and integrity, therefore to ensure confidentiality of the information provided by the respondents and to ascertain the practice of ethics in this study, the following activities were implemented by the researcher:

1. The names of the participants shall not be coded.
2. Ask for authorization through a written request to the concerned managers or directors of selected NGO organizations included in the study.
3. Request the respondents to sign in the Informed Consent Form (Appendix 3)
4. Acknowledge the authors quoted in this study through citations and referencing.
5. Present the findings in a generalized manner.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the presentation of data, analysis, and, interpretation.

The data analysis and interpretation was based on the research questions as well as research objectives, the presentation is divided in to two parts. The first part presents the respondents profile or demographic information, while the second part deals with presentation, interpretation, and analysis of the research questions and objectives. Below are the data presentations and analysis of research findings.

4.1 Demographic information of the respondents

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

In addition to that, the first objective of this study was to determine the profile of respondents such as Age, Gender, qualification and experience to examine what category the majority of the respondents are fit in. Data on this objective was analyzed under the question "What is the profile of the respondents as to Age, Gender, Educational level and years of experience?"

Table 4.1: Profile of the respondents n=122

	Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male		85	69.7
Female		37	30.3
Total		122	100
Age			
20-39 (Early adult hood)		78	64.2
40-59 (Middle adult hood)		33	26.6
60 and above (Late adult hood)		11	9.2
Total		122	100
Qualification			
Diploma		28	25
Bachelor		56	46
Masters		21	16
PhD		17	13
Total		122	100
Experience			
Less than 1 year		29	23.9
1-3 years		37	30.3
4-6 years		30	24.7
7 years and above		26	21.1
Total		122	100

Results from tables 4.2 indicated concern g (69.7%) than female (30.3%). This implies that local NGO organisations in Mogadishu dominated by males or majority of the respondents were males.

The findings of the study showed that 64.2% of the respondents were at the ages between from 20 to 39 years, while 26.6% where between 40-59 years and finally 9.2% of the respondents were from 60 years and above. This means that the majority of the local NGO organisations were the ages from 20 to 39 years because these ages are most productive and educated people in Somaliland.

In the case of their educational background, 45.8% of the respondents were at bachelors' level, the second group of the respondents was diploma level which stands for 25%, while masters level was 16% and the last group was PhD represented 13% of the respondents. This implies that although Somalia is undergoing political transition, most of the human resource in local NGOs were education with minimum qualification of diplomas. However, respondents with PhDs were very few as would be required.

The number of years that respondents had been working from a year to 3 years was 30.3%, while 24.7% of the respondents had been working from 4 years to 6 years, 23.9% of the respondents had less than one year experience and the last group of the responds had more than 7 years which represented 21.1% of the respondents. this implies that most of the people (employees) in the local NGOs had been with their organisations for a short period of time and this could be attributed to the political environment that leads to high rates of brain drain.

From the findings, the researcher observed that the majority of the local NGO organizations were education which shows that they had necessary skills, knowledge and experience to effectively run their routines.

4.2: Objective one: Level of Peace building

The second objective was to determine extent of peace building of local NGO organizations in Mogadishu; peace building was broken into three aspects, all aspects were in a questionnaire and the questionnaire was based liker scale ranging from 1 for Strongly Disagree, 2 for Disagree, 3 for Agree and 4 for Strongly Agree. Respondents were asked to rate the level of their peace building and their responses were analyzed used mean as summarized in table

Table 4.2: Level of peace building n=122

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
Advocating for change			
1. Peace building advocates and activities seek to gain support for change.	2.65	High	1
2. Peace building increases a group's power to address issues, and ripen the conditions needed to transform relations.	2.56	High	2
3. Peace building in sustainable development can be built	2.48	Low	3
4. Peace building increases security capacity.	2.30	Low	4
Average mean	2.49	Low	
Reducing Direct Violence			
5. Peace building reduces direct violence.	2.89	High	1
6. Peace building reduces/ minimizes indirect violence	2.63	High	2
7. Peace building interveners seek to reduce direct/ indirect violence by restraining perpetrators of violence.	2.50	Low	3
8. Relieving the immediate suffering of victims of violence, and creating a safe space for peace building activities in other categories that address the root causes of the violence.	2.13	Low	4
Average mean	2.54	High	
Transforming Relationships			
9. Interveners aim to transform destructive relationships with an array of process.	2.93	High	1
10. It uses to address trauma, transform conflict and restore a sense of justice.	2.88	High	2
Its supports the peaceful transformation of stability.	2.59	h	3
11. Its process give people opportunities to create long term, sustainable solutions to address their needs.	2.55	High	4
Average mean	2.7	High	
Capacity Building			
12. Has ability to build longer-term peace building efforts enhance existing capacities.	2.81	High	1
13. It has ability to meet needs and rights and prevent violence.	2.77	High	2
14. It has ability to build just structures that support a sustainable culture of peace.	2.71	High	3
Average mean	2.76	High	
Index mean	2.62	High	

Advocating for change: From the table 4.2 shows that the majority of the respondents agreed that Peace building advocates and activities seek to gain support for change, this made clear that they attested by a high mean score of (2.65 High) which indicated that the majority of the respondents agreed that Peace building advocates and activities seek to gain support for change.

Reducing direct violence: The table 4.2 indicated that the mean (2.56 High) that Peace building increases a group's power to address issues, and ripen the conditions needed to transform relations. This means that group's power to address issues depends on how peace building is maintained.

Transforming relationship: Table 4.2 showed that the majority of the respondents that Peace building in sustainable development can be built with the mean of (2.30 Low) this indicated that the majority of the local NGO organizations in Mogadishu they didn't agreed sustainable building is an important character for peace building.

Capacity building: Table 4.2 also revealed that the mean of the respondents (2.18) that Peace building increases security capacity which means majority of the respondents they don't believe that increasing peace building depends on security capacity.

Table 4.2 indicated that the big portion of the respondents agreed with that Peace building reduces direct violence which showed that mean of (2.89 high). The table 4.2 indicated that the mean (2.63 high) that represent that the majority of the respondents believed that Peace building reduces/ minimizes indirect violence, meaning that reducing violence can increase peace and stability. Table 4.2 showed that the majority of respondents that Peace building intervenes seek to reduce direct/ indirect violence by restraining perpetrators of violence which showed the mean of (2.50 Low).

Table 4.2 also showed that the majority of the respondents that Relieving the immediate suffering of victims of violence, and creating a safe space for peace building activities in other categories that address the root causes of the violence which showed that mean of (2.13 low).

On the other hand, most local NGO organizations agreed with that mean of (2.93 high) that Interveners aim to transform destructive relationships with an array of process. Yet, table 3 indicated that respondents agreed with that the mean of (2.88 high) that It uses to address trauma, transform conflict and restore a sense of justice, table 4.2 exposed that with that the mean of (2.59 high) that the respondents perceived It's supports the peaceful transformation of stability, table 4.2 indicated that most respondents agreed with that the mean of (2.55 high) that the It's process give people opportunities to create long term, sustainable solutions to address their needs. And Table 4.2 also indicated that with the mean of (2.81 high) that the local NGO organizations in Mogadishu perceived that Has ability to build longer-term peace building efforts enhance existing capacities.

Table 4.2 also indicated that the majority of the respondents that It has ability to meet needs and rights and prevent violence with means of (2.77 high), table 4.2 showed that the majority of the respondents they perceived that It has ability to build just structures that support a sustainable culture of peace with means of (2.71 high).

The mean index indicated that the extent of peace building is high (mean index 2.62), this implies that the extent of peace building of local NGO organizations Mogadishu is high.

4.3 Objective two: Level of Stability

The second objective was to determine the Stability of local NGO organizations Mogadishu, Somaliland. The questions were asked to respondents and the questionnaire was based on four liker scales from 1 for Strong Disagree, 2 for Disagree, 3 for Agree and 4 for Strong Agree. The respondents were asked to rate of Stability of local NGO organizations Mogadishu, Somalia. Their responses were analyzed using mean as summarized in the table 4.3:

Table 4.3: Level of Stability n=122

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
Political peace building			
1. Political stability encourages agreement	2.84	High	1
2. it maintains matters related to legal issues	2.78	High	2
3. Political peace building brings formal negotiation and diplomacy.	2.72	High	3
Structural peace building			
4. Structural peace building increases economical building supporting peaceful culture through Education	2.71	High	4
5. It brings military building supporting peace through disarming warring parties	2.69	High	5
6-Structural peace building gives a look at social and cultural systems through building schools and good governance	2.62	High	6
Social peace building			
7. Dealing with feeling of the people is based and depends on social peace building	2.57	High	7
8. Attitudes and opinions of the community must be gives attention when building social peace	2.55	High	8
9. Beliefs and values are solved by using social peace building and through community-building activities and training	2.54	High	9
10. Community activities is an important tool to attain social peace building	2.46	Low	10
Index mean	2.65	High	

The above table 4.3 revealed that the majority of the respondents agreed with that Political stability encourages agreement as shown in the mean of (2.84 high), table 4.3 also revealed that the mean (2.78 high), represented that the majority of respondents agreed with that it maintains matters related to legal issues.

The table 4.3 revealed that the mean (2.72 high), indicated that the majority of the local NGO organizations in Mogadishu agreed Political peace building brings formal negotiation and diplomacy, table 4.3 also revealed that the majority of respondents agreed that they Structural peace building increases economical building supporting peaceful culture through education as shown in the mean of (2.71 high).

Table 4.3 demonstrated that the mean (2.69 high), represented that majority of the respondents agreed that It brings military building supporting peace through disarming warning parties. Table 4.3 also demonstrated that the mean (2.62 high) represented that most of the respondents agreed with that Structural peace building gives a look at social and cultural systems through building schools and good governance.

Table 4.3 revealed that the mean (2.57 high) which showed that the majority of the respondents agreed with that Dealing with feeling of the people is based and depends on social peace building. Table 4.3 also revealed that the mean (2.55 high), which represented that majority of the respondents agreed with that Attitudes and opinions of the community must be gives attention when building social peace.

Table 4.3 demonstrated that the mean (2.54 high) represented that good number of the respondents agreed with those Beliefs and values are solved by using social peace building and through community-building activities and training. Table 4.3 also demonstrated that the majority of respondents agreed with that Community activity are an important tool to attain social peace building with a mean of 2.46.

The mean index indicated that the Stability of was high (**mean index=2.65**), this implies that the Stability among local NGO organizations in Mogadishu was high.

Table 4.4: Relationship between peace building and Stability

Variable correlated	r- value	Sig-value	Interpretation	Decision
Peace building and Stability	0.828	0.000	Significant relationship	Rejected

Table 4.4 revealed that there is a relationship between peace building and Stability of local NGO organizations. The relationship between the two variables was strong positively correlated.

The level of significance was computed at 0.000 which is below the standard correlation level of 0.05 where it indicates significant relationship. Pearson correlations reading at .828 is an indicator of strong and positive relationship. In view of this output the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative hypothesis was accepted leading to the conclusion.

Table 4.5: Regression Analysis between the Dependent and Independent Variables

Variables Regressed	Computed F-Value	r ²	Sig-value	Interpretation	Decision on Ho
Peace building And Stability	231.640	0.686	0.000	Significant Influence	Rejected

From the table 4.5: it is clear that this model has good correlation as the r is significant relationship ($r^2=.686$). The model is significant ($F=231.640$, sig-value=0.000). It implies that 68.6% of the dependent variable is influenced

by the independent variable. The researcher concludes that there is sufficient evidence at the 0.05 level of significance, that the peace building affect Stability.

The results suggest that peace building have an effect on stability in selected local NGO organizations in Mogadishu, Somalia.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0: Introduction

This chapter discusses the findings, conclusion and recommendation of this study. Firstly, it will be discuss the major finding of each study as stated in the research objectives. Secondly, the conclusion was drawn from the findings of the study. Lastly, the researcher provides recommendation.

5.1: Discussion of findings

This study was guided by three objectives which comprised of (i) to investigate the level of peace building in the selected local NGOs in Mogadishu. (ii) to establish the level of stability in the selected local NGOs in Mogadishu (iii) to determine whether there is a significant relationship between level of the peace building and stability in selected local NGOs in Mogadishu, Somalia.

The profile of the respondents in the study the descriptive statistics result showed frequencies and percentages, indicating the characteristics of the respondents and also showed the distribution of the population in the study. The result indicated that male dominated the whole business owners rather than female individuals of local NGO organizations in Borama, Somaliland. And also the findings indicated majority of local NGO organizations were early adult hood, the ages between from 20 years to 39 years because these ages are most productive and educated people in Somalia. The low percentage of women participation in this study was attributed to the socio-cultural and academic factors that place women in a backward position than men especially in terms of socio-economic empowerment and poor education background. Hence could not effectively complete/fill the questionnaires. The variations in education levels shows that people with certificates and degrees generally dominated the study. Additionally, there were a few masters holders and were

mainly in the managerial and administrative positions of Local NGOs. Findings further established peace building and stability in NGOs are common factors that requires collective participation for every individual in Somalia hence every citizen is full responsible for that particular cause despite guidance and capability from Local NGOs and the government.

Objective one: the level of peace building in the selected local NGOs in Mogadishu

The research findings showed a high level of peace building in the selected local NGOs. Most respondents were quite satisfied that local NGOs have significantly contributed to peace building in Mogadishu through advocating for change by empowering groups to address issues and ripen the conditions to transform relations, reducing direct violence by relieving the immediate suffering of victims of violence and creating a safe space for peace building activities in other categories that address the root causes of violence. Similarly, it was found out that local NGOs participate in transforming relationships as they aim to transform destructive relationships with an array of processes and their efforts to address trauma, transform conflict and restore a sense of justice.

The discussion in this section covers data on the value of local NGOs' culture adopted by peace support institutions on community participation in peace building. The institutions implied here the government and humanitarian agencies. Despite some concern, the findings show that the government policy was largely and potentially enabling for NGOs participation in peace building in Mogadishu and Somalia in general.

In other words, research findings showed that local NGOs have similarly empower women to participate in the peace build process more than before. For example, it was attributed that African Union through AMISOM it contributed to women's role in security but it has also had some shortcomings with

serious concerns that can overshadow its role in women's empowerment in Mogadishu and Somalia at large. It was established that there was still no equality of everyone's involvement in security activities despite the commendations from some respondents.

Regarding the effect of local NGOs activities on capability building, results showed that mainly there was gender equality and full community participation in this matter as women and youth's empowerment was promoted. However, the culture adopted was perceived as having promoted individual's involvement in, politics, reconciliation, and national development compared to security and since there was discontent among many respondents on all the peace domains specified it showed that more government intervention is crucial in the peacebuilding process and stability of local NGOs, the government institutional culture was not satisfactory at all in all respects. Thus, the new government of the Federal Republic of Somalia is yet to adopt a comprehensive institutional culture that is appreciated to all and benefits human rights and equal opportunity for participation in peace building. In spite of some concerns on the role of local NGOs, the positive perceptions from most of the respondents revealed a lot of commendation of their work towards conflict resolution and participation in relief activities as one of the key domains of peacebuilding.

To broaden the aspect of peacebuilding and stability in local NGOs, this is a national issue that involves a prolonged conflict, protracted crisis and insecurity in Somalia over more than two decades and have caused enormous damage to the human livelihoods and social indicators. In this regard, NGOs, both local and internationals are majorly in the provision of social services such as health, education, water, sanitation, food and nutrition. These are not improving basically because peace and stability have not been fully recovered as what is provided is considerably deteriorated by the continuing conflicts hence more emphasis on peacebuilding and security should be overemphasised for other infrastructures to be effected effectively.

The results are backed-up by (Ostrom, Gardner, & Walker, 2004) when he asserted that Institutional Analysis and Development (IAD) framework to analyze and discuss the typology of NGO involvement in conflict resolution shows that patterns of interaction can and should only be changed with a proper understanding of their environment and the current rules-in-use. By applying the IAD framework to NGO involvement in conflict resolution, it's possible to observe how NGOs can influence the incentive structures surrounding disputes and conflict as well as how NGOs themselves are embedded in incentive structures that affect their behaviors. NGOs at different levels of aggregation are better suited to altering given conflict incentive structures. Because NGOs are embedded in different environments and have different participants and resources, their involvement in conflict resolution and peacebuilding should mirror those differences.

Furthermore, unlike other scholars, who report the various contribution of NGOs towards peacebuilding, practically, there is a problem in the management as was identified that this is a big problem for many reasons such as bureaucracy and financial aid to facilitate their activities. This is backed by Rieff, (2012) that manipulation is a huge problem as it can add to the incentives surrounding the conflict and inadvertently perpetuate the conflict, and it can also jeopardize the organizations' central missions through a loss of neutrality. The dangers of humanitarian aid and how numerous large, international aid agencies are succumbing to the dilemmas of aid and forsaking their neutrality and independence by lobbying governments and the UN to take action on human rights issues. This jeopardizes these organizations' free access to all victims because they are no longer seen as neutral participators, and it also opens them up to be manipulated by world leaders and governments to serve their own political purposes. Even more alarming is that some NGOs are becoming more and more politicized. In Somalia, local NGOs with clear political agendas have been increasing and that can hinder conflict resolution and entangle the NGOs in the conflict. NGOs have strong incentives to get

involved politically because the political situation affects their ability to make headway with peacebuilding and stability.

Objective two: The level of stability in the selected local NGOs in Mogadishu

The second objectives of the study was to determine the level of Stability, results generated an average mean of (2.65) interpreted as high. Results are reflected by the political peacebuilding as local NGOs maintains matters related to legal issues and encourage formal negotiations and diplomacy. The structural peacebuilding among these NGOs gives a clear look at social and cultural systems through building social infrastructures, promoting good governance and social peace building.

This is attributed to the fact that local NGOs calls specifically for civil society participation to serve as partners in ensuring effective implementation and monitoring of the peacebuilding processes and activities at the regional, national and community level. As Somalia is still challenged to stand a successful peace support operation with its own resources, effective collaboration with the both Local and International NGOs and the donor community in the planning, development of concepts and procedures is crucial. Hence the stability level of local NGOs is expected to improve even more until the country secures and realises full peace recovery. Local NGOs brings civil society groups, community organizations, professional bodies and faith-based organizations together with government agencies, into a national framework for anticipating and responding to situations of potentially violent conflict. Additionally, Accordingly the African Union and the UN is fairly favourable for local NGOs' participation in security activities. Government is also supporting the local NGOs for their participation in reconciliation programmes and fairly favourable for them in national politics and development, while humanitarian agencies have been significantly favourable for individual participation in relief activities. Comparably, local NGOs have adopted the most

enabling organisational culture as regards peace building. Whichever the rate, the level of community participation in any of the domains of peace building in Mogadishu and Somalia depends on the suitability of local Somali cultural traditions, religious practices and the organisational culture adopted by the AU, government and humanitarian agencies in Somalia.

Most respondents showed satisfaction with structural peacebuilding like disarmament, supporting beliefs and values through social peace building and community-building activities and trainings. However, some respondents showed discontent with the cultural practices that have not fully promoted women's participation in peace building to match the real ideals of the Somali culture. While some key informants or respondents indicated the positive effect of the Somali local culture several others expressed concern on its limitation on women's participation in peacebuilding process. Accordingly the local NGOs have largely been misused to curtail such women's right to contribute to their peace and for those around them.

Responses showed concern about the traditional ways addressing conflicts by some local NGOs as this hinders stability because they inadequately address national conflicts by negotiating agreements with rebel or insurgency groups. True peace, however, addresses the underlying causes driving the conflicts, using complex measures which often are related to core themes like participation, good governance and democracy. Conflicts are almost always delicate and politically complex and may be exacerbated by weak government agencies, insufficient resource allocation, or the lack of political will to resolve the conflict. On the other hand, the evolution of a new conflict resolution environment and the establishment of partnerships between Governments and nonstate actors, there seemed to be a capture of the emerging roles of local NGOs evaluate the roles of civil society organizations in their collaboration with local NGOs.

However, there is a discontent that cannot be ignored. In that case of giving attention to community opinions and attitudes towards building social peace and stability, showed concern that some unprincipled Local NGOs and humanitarian agencies have however been over exploiting vulnerable individuals since there are no effective laws and rules in the new the government governing such organisations. In spite of this concern the positive perceptions from most the respondent as analysed above reveals a lot humanitarian agencies have done for Mogadishu community participation in relief activities which is one of the key domains of peace building.

The findings of this study are also in line with Likewise, the Joint Utstein study of peace building which concludes that "peace building attempts to encourage the development of the structural conditions, attitudes, and modes of political behavior that may permit peaceful, stable and ultimately prosperous social and economic development." It states that there are four main headings related to peace building: to provide security, to establish the socioeconomic foundations of long-term peace, to establish the political framework of long-term peace, and to generate reconciliation, a healing of the wounds of war and Justice Dan (2003).

Objective three: significant relationship between level of the peace building and stability in selected local NGOs in Mogadishu, Somalia. The researcher found that (corr.Coef. 0.828 **p=0,000). Based on these findings the null hypothesis of the researcher was rejected, which leads to a conclusion that the two variables peace building and Stability have strong relationship. This is because in this study local NGOs transcends the narrow understanding of peacebuilding and stability as a current national issue that needs serious attention and intervention. Local NGO's activities are part of the structural transformation practices whose effects on peacebuilding and conflict resolution are emphasised. Other structural peacebuilding activities by the local NGOs include include religion and institutional culture. In institutional culture

represent the organisational culture of the peace support institutions such as the AU, government and humanitarian agencies. While peace building was comprehensively analysed in five ideal domains that form a framework for conflict prevention, resolution and sustainable peace ideal for a country like Somalia has long suffered perhaps unjustified civil and violent hostility. These domains include security, politics or governance, reconciliation, relief and development.

5.2 Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study the following conclusions are drawn: The general objective of the study was to determine the correlation between the peace building and Stability of Business owners in Mogadishu, Somalia, for which it was hypothesized that there was no significant relationship between peace building and Stability. Basing on PLGC results, the researcher rejected the null hypotheses and the other option was to accept, the alternative hypothesis, that there was a significant relationship between the two variables. The Somali local NGOs have been more encouraging to national participation in the reconciliation process and economic development compared to security activities and politics. Community elders, youths and women and religious leaders have come up and enabled more participation in peacebuilding, stability, reconciliation, and economic development. In the case of the institutional culture of peace institutions in Somalia, its implications on local NGO's role are divergent according to individual institutions some of which are largely believed to have promoted youth and women's participation in security, the new government of the Federal Republic of Somalia (FRS) is so far appreciated by the majority to have promoted peace and stability in national politics, reconciliation and development and the humanitarian agencies are widely believed to have involved in relief activities. Nonetheless, there has not been equality for some groups like women's involvement in all the peace domains specified except humanitarian relief. Hence this study is underpinned by the theory of 'balance of power' by David Hume (1998). This theory is considered

as one of the oldest and fundamental concept in the field of national and international relations. "The theory assumes that power is distributed in such a way that no single state or entity is able to dominate the remaining states or entities. This thesis generated new knowledge of the Level of peace building of local

NGO organizations; according to the analysis the average mean of level of peace building is 2.54, which showed that majority of the respondents agreed that the level of peace building is high because the mean is in between 2.51-3.25.

Stability, as indicated the analysis of chapter four the average mean of the Stability of local NGO organizations in Mogadishu is 2.65, this indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that the Stability of local NGO organizations is high, according the average mean which lay in between 2.51-3.25. This thesis also generated there was relationship between the peace building and Stability because the findings showed that Pearson's linear coefficient correlation (PLCC) was 0.828, this revealed there is strong positive correlation between the peace building and Stability.

5.3 Recommendation

Based on the findings of the research, it is recommended that;

Local organizations should encourage development which is sustainable. In this case, local cultural institutions such as clan leadership should be organized, sensitized and supported for effective and useful gender mainstreaming. This intervention can be formalized through appropriate government agencies related to conflict resolutions and peace building and gender equality for example line Ministries. This would help promote the right cultural gender ideals that do not discriminate against but rather advance everyone's empowerment including participation in all tenets of peace building.

Local NGOs should encourage and facilitate religious leaders and scholars to offer the right interpretation and religious reflections about human rights. Such reflections should be appropriate enough to the current Somali situation that desperately requires equal involvement of every citizen in processes that may help bring about sustainable peace.

The African Union should revise its peace support design to incorporate all local NGOs in mobilising resources for operations to promote inclusive security apparatus in Somalia.

The Federal Government of Somalia and international humanitarian agencies have an obligation to support local NGOs in their efforts to promote peace and stability. Government should strengthen institutions and enforce interventions for violence in all aspects of political, economic and socio-economic development.

5.4 Areas for further research

Effectiveness of Peace building approaches used by Local NGOs in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Conflict management and reconciliation used by local Ngo organizations in Mogadishu, Somalia.

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APPENDICES APPENDIX 1 A

TRANSMITTAL LETTER

**OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY VICE CHANCELLOR (DVC) SCHOOL OF
POSTGRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH (SPGSR).**

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN
YOUR INSTITUTION**

Mr. Muse Abdukadir Hassan is a bonfire student of Kampala International University pursuing a Masters of Public Administration and management.

He is currently conducting a field research for his dissertation entitled, **Peace Building and stability in selected Local NGO organizations in Mogadishu, Somalia.**

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

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

Any assistance rendered to his will be highly appreciated. Yours truly,

Novembrieta R. Sumil, Ph.D.

Deputy Vice Chancellor, SPGSR

APPENDIX IB
TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE RESPONDENTS

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Greetings!

I am a Masters of Public Administration and Management candidate of Kampala International University. Part of the requirements for the award is a dissertation. My study is entitled, **Peace Building and stability in selected local NGO organizations in Mogadishu, Somalia**. Within this context, may I request you to participate in this study by answering the questionnaires. Kindly do not leave any option unanswered. Any data you will provide shall be for academic purposes only and no information of such kind shall be disclosed to others.

May I retrieve the questionnaire within five days (5)?

Thank you very much in advance.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. Muse Abdukadir Hassan

APPENDIX 11
CLEARANCE FROM ETHICS COMMITTEE

Date _____

Candidate's Data

Name _____ Reg.# _____

Course _____

Title of Study _____

Ethical Review Checklist

The study reviewed considered the following:

- Physical Safety of Human Subjects
- Psychological Safety
- Emotional Security
- Privacy
- Written Request for Author of Standardized Instrument
- Coding of Questionnaires/Anonymity/Confidentiality
- Permission to Conduct the Study
- Informed Consent
- Citations/Authors Recognized

Results of Ethical Review

- Approved
- Conditional (to provide the Ethics Committee with corrections)
- Disapproved/ Resubmit Proposal

Ethics Committee (Name and Signature)

Chairperson _____

Members _____

APPENDIX III
INFORMED CONSENT

I am giving my consent to be part of the research study of Mr. Muse Abdukadir Hassan that will focus on Peace Building and stability.

I shall be assured of privacy, anonymity and confidentiality and that I will be given the option to refuse participation and right to withdraw my participation anytime.

I have been informed that the research is voluntary and that the results will be given to me if I ask for it.

Initials: _____

Date: _____

APPENDIX IV QUESTIONNAIRE
QUESTIONNAIRE ON PEACE BUILDING AND STABILITY

Instruction

This questionnaire is designed with a view to gaining insight into your perception as to what forms of peace building would contribute the effectiveness of stability to your company or organization. There are no right and wrong answers and your anonymity is ensured.

Please place an (V) in the box that most accurately reflects your view.

Section A: Characteristic of respondents

Gender (Please Tick):

_____ (1) Male

_____ (2) Female

Age (Please Tick):

_____ (1) 20-39

_____ (2) 40-59

_____ (5) 60 and above

Education level (Please Specify):

_____ (1) Certificate

_____ (2) Diploma

_____ (3) Bachelors

_____ (4) Masters

_____ (5) Ph.D.

Experience (Please Tick):

_____ (1) Less than/Below one year

_____ (2) 1- 3yrs

_____ (3) 4-6yrs

_____ (4) 7 years and above

Section B: Peace Building

These questions are to indicate the extent which you agree with the following statements about the effectiveness of Peace Building in your local NGO organization.

(1= Strongly Agree, 2= Agree, 3=Disagree, 4=Strongly Disagree)

Advocating For Change				
1. Peace building Advocates and activists seek to gain support for change.	1	2	3	4
2. Peace Building increases a group's power to address issues, and ripen the conditions needed to transform relationships.	1	2	3	4
3. Peace building in sustainable development can be built.	1	2	3	4
4. Peace building increases security capacity.	1	2	3	4
Reducing Direct Violence				
5. Peace building reduces direct violence.	1	2	3	4
6. Peace building reduces / minimizes indirect violence.	1	2	3	4
7. Peace building Intervenes seek to reduce direct / indirect violence by restraining perpetrators of violence.	1	2	3	4
8. Relieving the immediate suffering of victims of violence, and creating a safe space for peace building activities in other categories that address the root causes of the violence.	1	2	3	4
Transforming Relationships				
10. Interveners aim to transform destructive relationships with an arrayjrf processes.	1	2	3	4
11. It uses to address trauma, transform conflict and restore a sense of justice.	1	2	3	4
12. It's supports the peaceful transformation of stability.	1	2	3	4
13. It's processes give people opportunities to create long-term, sustainable solutions to address their needs.	1	2	3	4
Capacity Building				
14. Has ability to build Longer-term peace building effortsenhance existing capacities.	1	2	3	4
15. It has ability to meet needs and rights and prevent violence.	1	2	3	4
16. It has ability to build just structures that support a sustainable culture of peace.	1	2	3	4

Section C: Stability

These questions are to indicate the extent which you agree with the following statements about the efficiency and Stability of your NGOs (1= Strongly Agree, 2= Agree, 3=Disagree, 4=Strongly Disagree)

Stability				
1. Political stability encourages agreement.	1	2	3	4
2. it maintains matters related to legal issues	1	2	3	4
3. Political peace building brings formal negotiation and diplomacy.	1	2	3	4
Structural peace building				
4. Structural peace building increases economical building supporting peaceful culture through education				
5. It brings military building supporting peace through disarming warning parties				
6. Structural peace building gives a look at social and cultural systems through building schools and good governance				
Social peace building				
7. Dealing with feeling of the people is based and depends on social peace building				
8-Attitudes and opinions of the community must be gives attention when building social peace				
9. Beliefs and values are solved by using social peace building and through community-building activities and training				