

**UNDP AND PEACE BUILDING IN MOGADISHU-SOMALIA**

**BY**

**NAIMA ALI FARKAH**

**1175-06256-15000**

**A RESEARCH THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES  
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF  
MARSTER OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
AND DIPLOMACY OF KAMPALA  
INTERNATIONAL  
UNIVERSITY**

**AUGUST, 2021**

## DECLARATION

I, **NAIMA ALI FARAH** declare that this research dissertation is my original work and to the best of my knowledge, has not been submitted for any award at any academic institution.

Signed: ..... 

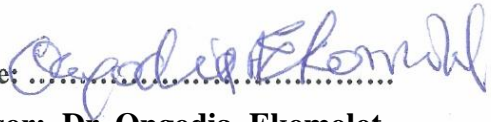
Student: **NAIMA ALI FARAH**

Reg. No: **1175-06256-15000**

Date: ..... 

## APPROVAL

This is to confirm that this research dissertation is under my supervision and is now ready for submission to the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of Kampala International University.

Signature: .....  ..... Date: ..... 9/8/2021 .....

**Supervisor: Dr. Ongodia Ekomolot**

## **DEDICATION**

First of all, I would like to dedicate this piece of work to the Almighty Allah who has enabled me to carry out this research successfully and to my beloved parents without forgetting my dear siblings. May the Almighty Allah bless you all.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Firstly, I am greatly indebted to my supervisor **Dr. Ongodia Ekomolot** who has tirelessly read through this research report to guide and correct me. I appreciate your effort and I cannot fail to acknowledge my lecturers for the knowledge that they passed on to me, without you this would not have been an easy task. May Allah Bless you all.

I would like to convey my sincere thanks to the management of UNDP in Mogadishu Somalia and the respondents who participated in the interviews and those that helped in filling the questionnaires. Thank you so much, your contribution enabled me to write this research report.

I would like to extend sincere gratitude to my parents for their endless support in my academic career. Great thanks go to all my fellow classmates and friends at the university.

My sincere thanks go to my lecturers who have transformed me into a better and knowledgeable person through the years of academic struggle at Kampala International University.

Last but not least, I wish to extend my sincere gratitude to the Almighty Allah for his wisdom, a protecting land, caring and guiding me throughout my training until the completion of this report.

**TABLES OF CONTENTS**

DECLARATION ..... i

APPROVAL ..... ii

DEDICATION ..... iii

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ..... iv

TABLES OF CONTENTS ..... v

LIST OF TABLES ..... ix

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS..... x

ABSTRACT ..... xi

**CHAPTER ONE ..... 1**

**INTRODUCTION..... 1**

1.0 Introduction..... 1

1.1. Background of the Study ..... 1

1.1.1. Historical Perspective ..... 1

1.1.2 Theoretical Perspective ..... 3

1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective ..... 5

1.1.4 Contextual Perspective..... 6

1.2 Purpose of the Study ..... 8

1.3 Objectives of the Study ..... 8

1.3.1 General Objective ..... 8

1.3.2 Specific objectives ..... 8

1.5 Scope of the Study ..... 9

1.5.1 Geographical Scope ..... 9

1.5.2 Content Scope ..... 9

1.5.3 Time Scope ..... 9

1.6 Significance of the Study ..... 9

1.7 Operational Definitions of Key Terms ..... 10

1.8. Organization of the study..... 12

<b>CHAPTER TWO .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>LITERATURE REVIEW .....</b>	<b>13</b>
2.0 Introduction.....	13
2.1 Theoretical Review .....	13
2.1.1 Human Needs Theory (HNT) .....	13
2.1.2 Securitization theory .....	14
2.2 Conceptual framework.....	17
2.3 Review of Related Literature .....	18
2.3.1.Consolidation of UNDP State building process on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia.	18
2.3.2 Establishment of UNDP government administrative machinery on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia. ....	20
2.3.3 Improvement of UNDP government legitimacy on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia	21
2.4 Empirical Studies .....	22
2.5 Research Gap .....	27
<b>CHAPTER THREE .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>28</b>
3.0 Introduction.....	28
3.1 Research Design.....	28
3.2Target Population.....	28
3.3 Sample Size.....	29
3.4 Sampling Techniques.....	30
3.5 Research Instruments .....	30
3.5.1 Questionnaire .....	30
3.5.2 Interview Guide .....	31
3.6 Validity and Reliability of Research Instrument .....	31
3.6.1 Validity .....	31
3.6.2 Reliability.....	31
3.7 Data Gathering Procedure.....	32
3.7.1. Before the administration of the questionnaire.....	32
3.7.2. During the Administration of the Questionnaires.....	33

3.7.3. After the administration of the Questionnaire .....	33
3.8 Data Analysis .....	33
3.9 Ethical Considerations .....	34
3.10 Study Limitations.....	34
3.11 Study delimitations .....	35
<b>CHAPTER FOUR.....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS .....</b>	<b>36</b>
4.0 Introduction.....	36
4.1 Response Rate.....	36
4.2 Demographic characteristics of the respondents.....	36
4.2 Consolidation of UNDP State building process.....	38
4.3 Establishment of UNDP government administrative machinery.....	43
4.4 UNDP improvement of UNDP Government Legitimacy.....	47
4.5 Relationship between the Variables.....	51
<b>CHAPTER FIVE .....</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>54</b>
5.0 Introduction.....	54
5.1 Discussions of findings .....	54
5.1.1 To examine the effect of consolidation of state building process on peace building in Mogadishu- Somalia. ....	54
5.1.2 To examine the effect of Establishment of UNDP government administrative machinery on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia.....	56
5.1.3 To establish the effect of improvement of UNDP government legitimacy on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia. ....	58
5.2 Conclusions.....	59
5.2.1 To examine the effect of consolidation of state building process on peace building in Mogadishu- Somalia. ....	59
5.2.2 To examine the effect of Establishment of UNDP government administrative machinery on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia.....	60



5.2.3 To establish the effect of improvement of UNDP government legitimacy on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia.....	61
5.3 Recommendations.....	61
5.3.1 To examine the effect of consolidation of state building process on peace building in Mogadishu- Somalia.....	61
5.3.2 To examine the effect of Establishment of UNDP government administrative machinery on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia.....	62
5.3.3 To establish the effect of improvement of UNDP government legitimacy on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia.....	63
5.4 Areas of further research.....	63
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>71</b>
Appendix I: Questionnaire.....	71
Appendix II: Interview Guide.....	74

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 4. 1: Response rate .....	36
Table 4. 2: Demographic characteristics of respondents (n=110) .....	37
Table 4. 3: Consolidation of UNDP State building process .....	39
Table 4. 4: Establishment of UNDP government administrative machinery.....	43
Table 4. 5: UNDP improvement of UNDP government legitimacy.....	47
Table 4. 6: Pearson Correlation of Consolidation of State building process and Peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia .....	51
Table 4. 7: Pearson Correlation of Establishment of government administrative machinery and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia.....	52
Table 4. 8: Pearson Correlation of improvement of UNDP government legitimacy and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia.....	53

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

UNDP	:	African Union Mission in Somalia
FGS	:	Federal Government of Somalia
FPU	:	Formed Police Unit
FRS	:	Federal Republic of Somalia
ICU	:	Islamic Courts Union
UNDP	:	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
IGASOM	:	Intergovernmental Authority on Development Support Mission in Somalia
PE	:	Peace Enforcement
PSC	:	Peace and Security Council
PSO	:	Peace Support Operations
SNF	:	Somali National Forces
SPF	:	Somali Police Force
TCC	:	Troop Contributing Countries
TFG	:	Transitional Federal Government
UN	:	United Nations
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UNOSOM	:	United Nations Operations in Somalia
UNSC	:	United Nations Security Council
US	:	United States

## **ABSTRACT**

The study sought to examine UNDP and Peace Building in Mogadishu-Somalia. The study objectives were; to examine the effect of Consolidation of UNDP State building process on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia, to examine the effect of Establishment of UNDP government administrative machinery on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia and to establish the effect of improvement of UNDP government legitimacy on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia. The study adopted a descriptive and cross-sectional research designs with a population of 230 from which a sample of 110 was used. Questionnaire and interview guide were used to collect data and analysis was done using frequency tables and narratives. The study results indicated that UNDP consolidated state building, supported in establishment of government administrative machinery and improved of government legitimacy. From the study findings the study concluded that UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project has supported the establishment of some government-supported organizations and institutions, as well as some projects in various countries such as Afghanistan, Palestine, Tunisia, and Libya, It was found out that establishment of government administrative machinery has been one of UNDP's strategies towards peace building in Somalia recent years. As mentioned, UNDP's policy has made serious efforts in establishment of government administrative machinery in the region, in particular more so the study concludes that for outside actors, this state of affairs may not be a concern if their priority is predictability or stability. Still, peacebuilding concerns more than identity issues; it involves addressing longstanding grievances. For people to give the state legitimacy, the state must take up issues of importance to them. From the study findings and conclusion the study recommended that there is need for UNDP to support setting up of regulatory frameworks and institutional mechanisms that help actors pre-empt future conflict, manage ongoing tensions, and reach political agreements. Support government and key actors in setting up of inclusive and participatory mechanisms and structures for shared agenda setting, dialogue and consensus building and mainstreaming of conflict prevention in development within the UN system through conflict analysis and assessments.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 Introduction**

This study argues that UNDP in Somalia promotes Somali-led development solutions which address root causes of recurrent humanitarian crises and which set the stage for peace building. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. This chapter covered the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, and significance of the study, and the operational definitions of terms and concepts as applied to suit the context of the study.

### **1.1. Background of the Study**

Under this section, the study provided the background to the study which includes; historical perspective, theoretical perspective, conceptual perspective and contextual perspective.

#### **1.1.1. Historical Perspective**

Globally, since the ending of the Cold War, the scale and devastation of violent intrastate and regional conflicts have become far more visible, and the demands have become more insistent for the international community to do a better job of helping the people and societies affected (Annan, 2011). Preventive diplomacy and peacemaking measures have been called upon much more frequently (as have sanctions of many kinds) and peacekeeping demands and responses have multiplied, together with their costs and dangers. Global public awareness and concern are far higher than in the past, and the economic and other interests at stake are much greater in such an interdependent world, even if these stakes are sometimes unclear or contradictory (Balthasar, 2013). Paradoxically, while the need to be seen to respond to previously-ignored conflicts around the world, and respond better, has become a matter of high politics, most publics are less willing to accept major risks in peace operations.

In Africa, more countries have undergone democratic transitions than has ever been the case. UNDP strengthens the capacity of institutions to manage development processes, while expanding people's opportunity to participate in decision-making, including women, youth and marginalized groups (Bertram, 2012). In most situations, though, managing and resolving conflicts without violence remain deeply shared values and goals of good governance in all societies. The reality of course falls far short of that ideal everywhere, and often degenerates into patterns of linked violence, extending from the political to the criminal to the personal. (E.g. at various recent times in South Africa, some West and Central African countries, much of the Balkans, parts of Central America, and many other places). To sum up, the goal of peace-building and conflict prevention in a developmental perspective is to help prevent the slide into violent conflict (or oppressive forms of “order”) and not any illusory ambition of trying to prevent conflict altogether (Bongartz, 2015).

Across the East African sub-region, the 1996 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Agreement included among its principles the peaceful settlement of conflicts, the maintenance of regional peace, stability and security, and the protection of human rights. A new objective was to promote peace and stability in the sub-region and create mechanisms within the sub-region for the prevention, management and resolution of inter and intra-State conflicts through dialogue (Abramowitz & Lawrence, 2010). In the run-up to Somalia’s independence in 1960, UNDP facilitated talks that eventually helped deliver the Somalia’s referendum. The UNDP Secretariat was therefore restructured so as to fulfill the new mandate of UNDP and this led to establishment of a division responsible for peace and security in Somalia as a country within UNDP’s territory. However, UNDP’s institutional changes lagged behind real political processes within Somalia (Burke, 2016).

Somalia descended into the state of anarchy after the fall of Siad Barre. Since then there have been more than fifteen attempts through which the people of Somalia and the international community have tried to establish a government in Somalia from the rabble the country has witnessed. Yet in all these attempts, no new government has survived a good deal of time to establish a durable structure of governance for a unified country. Instead, more and new militia factions have been sprouting and engaging each other in a civil war in controlling their tuffs and possibly the whole country. (Moller, 2014).

Somalia has been gripped with almost constant conflicts for a very long time since the collapse of its central government in 2015 (Bongartz, 2015). It grew out of resistance to the military junta led by Siad Barre during the 1980s. By 1988–90, the Somali Armed Forces began engaging various armed rebel groups, including the Somali Salvation Democratic Front in the northeast, the Somali National Movement in the northwest and the United Somali Congress in the south. The clan-based armed opposition groups eventually managed to overthrow the Barre government in 2015. Various armed factions began competing for influence in the power vacuum and turmoil that followed, particularly in the south (Wehr and John, 2012).

The UNDP has made various interventions in peace building in Mogadishu as it has previously attempted to enlarge the political aims of the mission through a diplomatic effort oriented to reconcile the contending parties and, eventually, to set up a nation-building process (Burton, 2012). With the UN Department of Political and Peace building Affairs (DPPA), UNDP has deployed Peace and Development Advisors (PDA) in the regions like Mogadishu –Somalia as a way of supporting Core Government Functions in Fragile and Crisis-affected Settings. With the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT), UNDP has works with federal government of Somalia to prevent violent extremism in Mogadishu through inclusive development and promotion of tolerance and respect for diversity (Burton and Dukes, 2014).

### **1.1.2 Theoretical Perspective**

The study was guided by two theories that is the Human Needs Theory (HNT) by Burton (1970) and Securitization theory by Buzan et al., (1998).

The study was guided by the Human Needs Theory developed by Burton in 1986, which operates on the premise that a pre-condition for the resolution of a conflict is that fundamental human needs must be met. Burton adopted eight fundamental needs from the basis of work by Paul site and introduced one further need of his own. Those adopted needs included; control, security, justice, stimulation, response meaning, rationality and esteem / recognise. In addition Burton proposed role-defence, the need to defend one's role Burton called them "ontological peeds" as he regarded them as a consequence of human nature which were universal and would be pursued regardless of the consequence (Burton, 2014).

Proponents of human needs theory came from a variety of disciplines. In biological and socio biological discipline conflict is perceived to result from competition over scarce resources as a result of common needs. Therefore, this theory is related to this study since it popularized the approach to conflict resolution (or negotiation) which introduced the term principled negotiations. In this regard, Peace building as opposed to management or settlement, points to an outcome in the view of the parties involved as a permanent solution to the problem. By accepting theme and hypothesis of human needs theory, Burtons suggests that there is a need for a paradigm shift away from power politics and towards the reality of individual power. In other words, individuals as member of their identity groups will strive for their needs within their environment. If they are prevented from this pursuit by elites, other identity groups, institutions and other forms of authority, these will inevitably be conflict (Lewis, 2014).

The significant of this theory is that it recognizes and legitimizes what communities in conflict torn area need. Their needs must be met, not needs of other communities at their expense. This helps to move the conflict from zero-sum to win-win. Cunningham (2012) argues that obstructions of human needs help to eliminate the sense of mutually exclusive goals as the case of Mogadishu Somalia on explanation of conflict and previous attempt at settlement. Rather than fighting over constitutional future of the regions with the goal of maintenance of the union or unifications with other pastoral community, the situations shifts to one in which the communities seek to fulfill their needs such as security, identity recognition and development.

The study was also followed by Securitization theory developed by Buzan et al., (1998). According to securitization theory, political issues are constituted as extreme security issues to be dealt with urgently when they have been labeled as ‘dangerous’, ‘menacing’, ‘threatening’, ‘alarming’ and so on by a ‘securitising actor’ who has the social and institutional power to move the issue ‘beyond politics’. So, security issues are not simply ‘out there’ but rather must be articulated as problems by securitizing actors. Calling immigration a ‘threat to national security’, for instance, shifts immigration from a low priority political concern to a high priority issue that requires action, such as securing borders. Securitizations theory challenges traditional approaches to security in International Relations and asserts that issues are not essentially threatening in themselves; rather, it is by referring to them as ‘security’ issues that they become security problems.



It is hard to underestimate the impact of security theory over the past twenty years in mainstream, new, and critical security studies (Buzan, 1998). An analytically- powerful model that explained how new issues might be connected to existential threat and thus be constructed as an object of security-thinking, security theory provided a parsimonious schematic: actors make a securitizing move, identifying an existential threat that requires extraordinary action; an audience either accepts or rejects that move; securitization occurs if that issue is accepted as a security issue.

The Securitization theory is linked to the study because it talks on four aspects of military, economics, politics, and environment, whereby Somalia has been bounded into chaos due to political disagreements as well as the division of the national army and organized forces have been used by power rivals in order to achieve their political objectives in the country. However, the country has also gone into economic crises which have developed economic inflation since the war started which has led the closure of financial institutions which were operating in Somalia due to destruction of building and security instability across the Country.

### **1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective**

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the United Nations' global development network. It advocates for change and connects countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life for themselves (Stokke, 2010). It provides expert advice, training and grants support to developing countries, with increasing emphasis on assistance to the least developed countries. It promotes technical and investment cooperation among nations.

According Forsyth (2010), Peace Building is perceived as the processes that involves conflict resolution and the calm ending of some social conflict. Peace building refers to all efforts required for the creation of sustainable peace (Williams, 2012). Such efforts include; strengthening security, governance, justice and socioeconomic capacities of a state besides military interventions, negotiations and peace agreements. Sustainable peace cannot be achieved unless there is due women's participation in peace building. This is an inclusive approach

through which women are integrated as equal partners in peace processes because they are key actors (Reychler & Paffenholz, 2015).

#### **1.1.4 Contextual Perspective**

In Mogadishu, UNDP helps to consolidate State building process, to establish government administrative machinery and to improve on government legitimacy. The agency aims to support the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the Federal State Administrations in achieving the Policy Priorities (PP) of the NDP. The agency contributes to the goal of Inclusive Politics “Achieve a stable and peaceful federal Somalia through inclusive political processes and effective decentralization” (Cathy, 2011). UNDP also contributes to NDP(PP) specifically PP11 “Develop a solid federal political and executive framework that empowers the federal member states to deliver services and economic opportunities to the citizens of Somalia in a secure environment”; The current NDP agenda for achieving inclusive politics comprises ‘democratization, finalizing the Constitution, and decentralization’; implementing the federation process. The NDP policy seeks to reach political agreement on the principles that underlie the distribution of roles and responsibilities over the three tiers of government and to translate these political agreements into executive (management) arrangements throughout the government structures (Central Intelligence Agency, 2016).

The people of Somalia are prone to wars that is brought about by the complains put forward concerning clan clashes, an equal economic balance and poor management among the Somalis themselves. The UNDP in Somalia has done its level of bringing peace and stability in the country by educating the Somalis the negative out comes of wars and the negative consequences that result from fighting all the time. The UNDP has also played a big role in training soldiers in Somalia in different times so that the people in Somalia can be well equipped to defend the country and explore more about peace and security. The role of UNDP in Somalia is also highlighted where its main strategy is based on two major approaches: a security-oriented approach depending on the security system and the continuing defeat of insurgents and politically-oriented approach based on good governance. However, the gap the study addressed included the task and programmes of United Nations Development Programme in Somalia as

well as the achievements of United Nations Development Programme and its challenges in maintaining peace in Somalia.

The Somali Civil War is an ongoing civil war. Somalia has had no effective government since 1991. A transitional government backed by Ethiopian troops threw out Islamists from the capital, Mogadishu, in December 2016, but since then Islamist insurgents have carried out almost daily attacks. About 20,000 people flee fighting in Mogadishu each month. More than two million Somalis rely on food aid to survive. The young Islamist fighters launching attacks around Mogadishu are known as Al-Shabab. Recently placed on the United State's list of "foreign terrorist organizations", Al-Shabab began as the militia wing of the Union of Islamic Courts (UIC). The largest in Mogadishu, In February 2012, Al-Shabab released a joint video with Al-Qaeda, announcing that the two groups had merged. (Freear, 2013).

On December 2016, the Security Council gave a mandate to UNDP Peace support Mission in Somalia (IGASOM) to deploy troops to Somalia. In reference to the UN Security Council resolution 1725, it excludes bordering states to be part of the Mission. Later on, states bordering Somalia joined the Mission because of the financial burden falling on the other Non-bordering states. IGASOM Peace Support Mission was not deployed to Somalia due to the lack of international support. On December 2016, Ethiopia officially entered Somalia invited by Somali Transitional federal Government (TFG). On 21 February 2017, the United Nations Security Council authorized the African Union to deploy peacekeeping force to Somalia under the African Mission in Somalia (UNDP). (Demeke, 2014).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

UNDP has commendable / loudable task towards peace building in Mogadishu Somalia through dialogue and reconciliation (Chalk, 2013). The objectives of the UNDP are to consolidate of State building process, establish government administrative machinery and improve government legitimacy. The agency aims at supporting the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the Federal Member States (FMS) to implement their chosen method of State Administration and Federalism process through need based political settlement, boundary delimitation and reconciliation process. Despite the successful kick-off of UNDP projects, very little success has

been realized in terms of peace building since majority of the residents of Mogadishu still suffer of atrocities of the Al-Shaabab terrorists (Cresswell, 2016). This indicates that the UNDP projects might not be very effective in peace building and conflict resolution and people-centered governance. Furthermore, there are still cases of Clan Conflicts arising because of the desire of each clan to dominate in leadership positions especially in the government for example Daarood and Hawiye clans are normally fighting each which has led to destruction of properties like building structures, loss of lives, and animals which has put regions like Mogadishu in Chaos (Somali Talk Newspaper, 2018). It was in this aspect that the researcher aims at examining contributions of UNDP to peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia.

## **1.2 Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of this study was to examine the contributions of UNDP to peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia.

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

### **1.3.1 General Objective**

To establish the effect of UNDP contributions to peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia.

### **1.3.2 Specific objectives**

- i. To examine the effect of Consolidation of UNDP State building process on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia.
- ii. To examine the effect of Establishment of UNDP government administrative machinery on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia.
- iii. To establish the effect of improvement of UNDP government legitimacy on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia.

## **1.4 Research Questions**

- i. What is the effect of Consolidation of UNDP State building process on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia?
- ii. What is the effect of Establishment of UNDP government administrative machinery on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia?
- iii. What is the effect of improvement of UNDP government legitimacy on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia?

## **1.5 Scope of the Study**

### **1.5.1 Geographical Scope**

The study was carried out from UNDP Mogadishu headquarters. The offices were located in the heart of Mogadishu; the capital city of Somalia. The researcher conducted the study from this agency because of its vital contributions towards peace building in Mogadishu, more so this is because UNDP as a mission to combat the conflict and reinstate peace building has a lot of information about the research study in subject.

### **1.5.2 Content Scope**

In terms of content, the study sought to examine the effect of Consolidation of UNDP State building process on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia, effect of Establishment of UNDP government administrative machinery on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia and effect of improvement of UNDP government legitimacy on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia.

### **1.5.3 Time Scope**

The study used data from 2012 to 2018 because it was during this time period when UNDP significantly played an instrumental role in peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia.

## **1.6 Significance of the Study**

The study will yield data and information that is useful for understanding the contribution of local non-government organisations to the conflict resolution in Mogadishu. The finding and the

recommendations of the study should be useful for the local non-government organisations and decision makers.

The UNDP will use the study findings also to identify the workable mechanisms of peace building in order to mitigate, reduce or stop the killings, sexual harassments and destruction of property in Mogadishu Somalia.

The findings and conclusions resulting from the study also will contribute to the body of knowledge on the role of UNDP towards peace building. Future researchers and academicians may use the study findings to further their research.

### **1.7 Operational Definitions of Key Terms**

The **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** is the United Nations' global development network. It advocates for change and connects countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life for themselves. It provides expert advice, training and grants support to developing countries, with increasing emphasis on assistance to the least developed countries. It promotes technical and investment cooperation among nations (Stokke, 2010).

**Peace** refers to absence of hostility. It refers to an environment that is characterized by healthy interpersonal and international relationships, acknowledgement of equality and fairness among others.

**Peace building:** is an intervention that is 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.

**Peace keeping:** Operations aimed at preserving peace between two consenting belligerent parties as defined in chapter (CAP) 6 of the UN charter. (Imobighe, 2016)

**Peace Making:** It is a diplomatic action to bring hostile parties to negotiate a settlement of their dispute through such peaceful means as those foreseen under Chapter VI of the United Nations

Charter. Peacemaking is central to all peace processes and in general conducted by the diplomatic community. (Dare, 2010).

**Peace Enforcement:** the use of armed force to maintain peace and security in situations where the Security Council has determined the existence of a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression. It is provided in Chapter VII of the Charter, and may be needed when all other efforts fail.

**Peace Support Operations:** It is the term frequently used for operations that are primarily military. It refers to those activities requiring the functions related to potential use of force and thus includes preventive actions, peacekeeping, disarmament, sanctions and embargoes, and peace enforcement. (Kuwali, 2014).

**Conflict:** This refers to the underlying issues that result into tension, crisis and violence among parties, states or communities. (Ryan, 2019).

**Armed Conflict:** This denotes conflicts whereby parties on both sides resort to the use of force. It includes situations ranging from a military over flight, an attack on a civilian by a single soldier, or an all-out war with massive casualties. (Ryan, 2019).

**Contemporary Conflict:** This refers to the prevailing pattern of political and violent conflicts in the post-cold war world. (Ryan, 2019).

**Conflict Management:** It is used to refer to the limitation, mitigation and containment of conflict, rather than the durable elimination of the causes of conflict. (Ryan, 2019).

**Clanism:** Is defined as a bidding bond between members of the bigger family through patrilineal kinship. This influences the being of the people in the society whether political or social allegiances, which are determined by descent in the male line and can change depending on one's prevailing interest in the community. (Muthuma, 2017).

## **1.8. Organization of the study**

Chapter One is organized in terms of; Background of the Study, Historical Perspective , Theoretical Perspective, Conceptual perspective, Contextual perspective, Statement of the Problem, Purpose of the study, Objectives of the study, Research questions, Scope of the study, Content scope, Time scope, Significance of the Study and Operational Definitions of key terms. Chapter Two is the literature review chapter, composed of the theoretical review, conceptual framework, and review of related studies according to the three objectives of the study. Chapter Three is the research methodology chapter clarifying the Research Design, Target population, Sample Size, Sampling techniques, Research Instruments and Limitations of the Study. Chapter four comprises of presentation and analysis of data in respect to the study objectives and the Chapter five consists of a discussion of the findings, conclusion and recommendations made as per the study.



## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.0 Introduction

This chapter presented the literature from different scholars and authors in accordance to the objectives of the study. This was sub-divided into three sections, that was; theoretical review, conceptual framework and review of related literature.

#### 2.1 Theoretical Review

The study was guided by two theories that is the Human Needs Theory (HNT) by Burton (1970) and Securitization theory by Buzan et al., (1998).

##### 2.1.1 Human Needs Theory (HNT)

The study was in line with the developed by Burton in 1970 and popularized by Roger in 1981 as a generic or holistic theory of human behavior. Burton synthesized the main theoretical assumption of conflict resolution known as "human needs theory." The theory operates on the premise that a pre-condition for the resolution of conflict is that fundamental human needs be met (Väyrynen, 2015). Burton adopted eight fundamental needs from the basis of work by Paul site and introduced one further need of his own. Those adopted needs included; control, security, justice, stimulation, response meaning, rationality and esteem/recognize. In addition Burton proposed role-defence, the need to defend one's role Burton called them "ontological needs" as he regarded them as a consequence of human nature which were universal and would be pursued regardless of the consequence (Burton, 2014). Proponents of human needs theory came from a variety of disciplines.

Fisher, (2013) popularized the approach to conflict resolution (or negotiation) which introduced the term principled negotiations. This principle-based approach aims to resolve conflict by differing judgment to a moral principle, it advocated the needs for interested based negotiations in contrast to those on a "position" fisher would suggest that an interests would include issues like security, esteem and pleasures, whereas positions would define how one achieved those interest.

By accepting theme and hypothesis of human needs theory, Burtons suggests that there is a need for a paradigm shift away from power politics and towards the reality of individual power. In other words, individuals as member of their identity groups will strive for their needs within their environment. If they are prevented from this pursuit by elites, other identity groups, institutions and other forms of authority, these will inevitably be conflict (Lederach, 2015). The only solution is for the groups to work out their problems in an analytical way supported by a third party who act as facilitators and not authorities and that was why this study focused on the role of UNDP (Lewis, 2014). This is particularly relevant when conflict is over needs which cannot be bargained and not material interests which can be negotiated and compromised (Tripodi, 2014).

The second theory was peace building theory. It was evident that peace building theory in the liberal peace era was that societies will achieve sustainable peace when their norms and institutions reflect and maintain multiparty democracy, a free-market economy, individual human rights and the rule of law. The theory of change of the liberal peace doctrine holds that societies that have not yet reached this level of development can be assisted through peace building and development interventions to adopt liberal norms and to build liberal institutions.

### **2.1.2 Securitization theory**

The study was also based on securitization theory as articulated by Buzan et al. (1998). The main argument of securitization theory is that security is a (illocutionary) speech act that solely by uttering 'security' something is being done. 'It is by labeling something a security issue that it becomes one. By stating that a particular referent object is threatened in its existence, a securitizing actor claims a right to extraordinary measures to ensure the referent object's survival

Taureck, R. (2006). The issue is then moved out of the sphere of normal politics into the realm of emergency politics, where it can be dealt with swiftly and without the normal (democratic) rules and regulations of policy-making. For security this means that it no longer has any given (pre-existing) meaning but that it can be anything a securitizing actor says it is. Security is a social and inters subjective construction (Taureck, R 2006).

According to Buzan et al., (1998), the concept of Security is mainly identified as a threat to referent objects and the securitization of those threats both military and civilians, and the liberals argue that too much security is destabilizing to economic development. The securitization theory was used by researcher because it talks on the aspects of military, economics, politics and environment, and therefore, the securitization has touched the issues related to military, economics, politics and environment in Somalia (Locker, R (2013).

According to Buzan et al., (1998), the fear of death is the one truly human condition that should be dealt with under security. While, according to Walt security should seek cumulative knowledge about the role of the military force.

The realist support Walt's view by pointing out that security of a state is what ultimately matters. Internal security of a state depends on the relationship between internal forces which stand behind the state order on one hand and on those which endeavor to weaken or overthrow this on the other hand. External security depends on factors outside the state; it can be endangered or threatened by certain acts or actions permitted by foreign states or foreign organizations (Buzan et al., 1998).

The practice of national security is considered by Marxists ideology to base on the operational visibility while Rubin looks at it as a state of protectedness and conducive environment from threat or harm and thus as a result of ensuring socio-and economic development of a state. In other words, national security is the inseparable unity of the external and internal security of the state and a condition in which the administering authorities can perform their tasks effectively.

Ollman, (2015) contends that there are a variety of endemic factors which may engender security of a state like Somalia like; dissatisfaction and discontentment among opposition groups, marginal groups as well as ethnic minorities within the republic of Somalia.

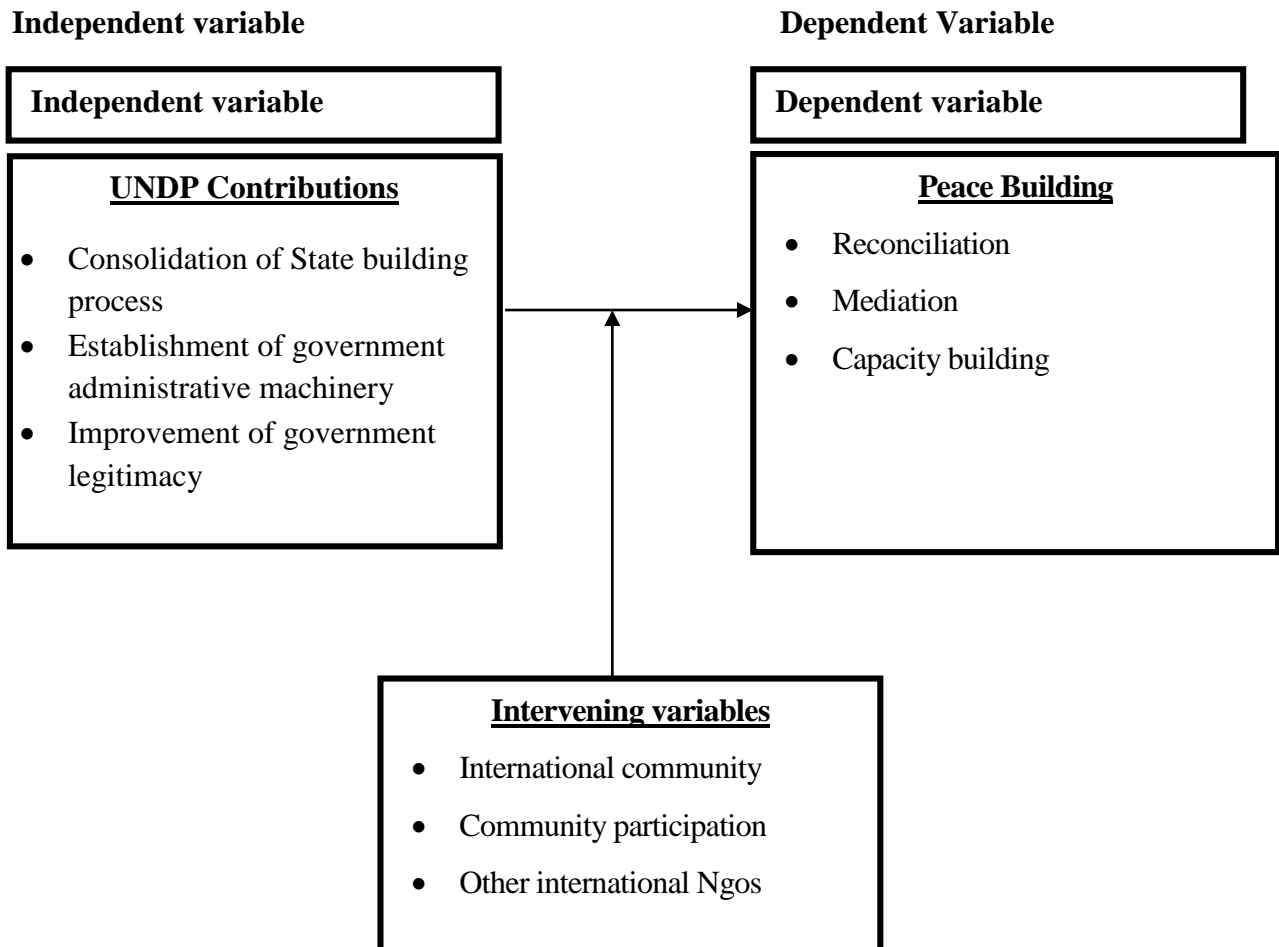
Babbie & Mouton, (2016) noted that military, political, economic and environmental aspects as central towards understanding of security globally. Security threats emerging in Somalia are similar to threats Africa is experiencing (Buzan et al., 1998). Somalia, like other sub-Saharan African countries, is bedeviled with terrorism, organized crime, human and drug trafficking, money laundering, ethnic, land, religious and Inter-communal conflicts and fierce power rivalry. All these issues have been projected as major threats to security in securitization theory. Hence

securitization theory provides a suitable theoretical framework within which power rivalry can be examined as a major source of Somalia's instability whilst assessing the contribution of UNDP towards conflict resolution in the country.

Due to the nature and history of Somalia, there have been so many militias operating independently of the state and occasionally challenging and contesting state power through the disgruntled politicians and former generals in the military (Buzan et al., 1998). Due to insecurity in Somalia, militarization has made it almost impossible to legitimize extraordinary means to solve the conflict. This involves declaring a state of emergency or martial law, mobilizing the military or attacking another country (Johnson, 2003). Under political approach, securitization as a "school" of international relations has been criticized for its lack of practical usefulness. Critics argue that pointing out the irrationality of a successfully securitized issue does little to change its political dynamics, because as long as an issue remains successfully securitized, political actors will still be compelled to deal with it in the ways that its securitization demands (Buzan et al., 1998). Critics of the political solution proposed by securitization theory, that entities that have been unjustly securitized should be "desecuritized," have suggested that this solution is "as insufficient as an attempt to ladle water back to the top of a waterfall. The legacy of war, economic free fall and underdevelopment, Rampant or ubiquitous corruption, inflation and serious economic crises have weakened the state and taken away the little legitimacy that might have been left and the ability of the state to offer social service. This is because financial security more often refers to individual and family money management and savings (Buzan et al., 1998). Since economic security tends to include the broader effect of a society's production levels and monetary support for non-working citizens. In line with environmental perspective, securitization examines threats posed by environmental events and trends to individuals, communities in Somalia. It may focus on the impact of human conflict and international relations on the environment, or on how environmental problems cross state borders of the country (Käkönen, J. (ed). 1994).

## 2.2 Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework diagrammatically shows the relationship between the different variables in the study. The independent variable was perceived as UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project and dependent variable was peace building



**Source:** Michael (2011)

The conceptual frame work above shows that the independent variable is UNDP contributions which concerns; consolidation of State building process, establishment of government administrative machinery and improvement of UNDP government legitimacy and the dependent variable is peace building which concerns; reconciliation, mediation and capacity building. The

intervening variables are; International community, Community participation and other international NGOs.

## **2.3 Review of Related Literature**

The literature was presented following the study objectives;

### **2.3.1. Consolidation of UNDP State building process on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia.**

UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project has supported the establishment of some government-supported organizations and institutions, as well as some projects in various countries such as Afghanistan, Palestine, Tunisia, and Libya (Forsyth and Johnson, 2011). However, the experience in Somalia is different compared to these previous ones, as everything has to be rebuilt from the scratch. Almost no reference is made to UNDP's Northern Cyprus experience when UNDP's policies in Somalia are examined in terms of state-building. However, UNDP's efforts in Northern Cyprus for several decades could be useful in examining the lessons learned from that experience to utilize not only in Somalia but also in larger foreign policy (Galtung, 2015).

UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project's intervention areas in the Somalia state building have been in constitutional reforms, mediation and providing support in security capacity building (Galtung, 2015). Seeking to rebuild local capacity to withstand and transform violent conflict is entirely consistent with traditional humanitarian principles. But it does require analyzing the root causes and dynamics of conflict and the political context of each crisis, which implies a more systematic information gathering and organizational learning from past experience. Based on this, agencies such as TIKA must complement operational activity with targeted advocacy to keep donors and governments aware of how and why conflict impacts on human suffering (Hart, and Muhyadin, 2010).

Three ways for humanitarian agencies to contribute to environments conducive to sustainable peace include: Strengthening the populations capacity to resist attacks by providing food, shelter etc., Witnessing, thereby protecting, Taking a human security approach by which they create an environment that enables people to care for their own needs (Heinrich, 2012). However

programs that focus on livelihoods, creating opportunities, are the most sustainable ones. In order to widen the impact of agencies providing state building in conflict, they must undertake conflict analysis, be willing to adapt to changes and strengthen their ability to learn lessons from partners and local wider constituencies (Tim & Jessica, 2010).

With over 20 years of experience working in the Somali Region, UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project and its partner organizations have supported and advanced state-building and peace building processes (Hesse, 2014). The work has helped transform dialogue into action in the interest of communities across the region, by convening a wide range of stakeholders in neutral political spaces. UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project's long term institutional partners, the Academy for Peace and Development (APD) in Somaliland and the Puntland Development Research Center (PDRC) in Puntland, have ensured local ownership in peace building approach.

The Somali Programme consists of two main and interconnected programmes – Pillars of Peace and Democratization. With the objective to build social cohesion, the Pillars of Peace Programme, established in 2010, seeks to strengthen the ability of grassroots communities to connect and provide input into evolving governance structures (Höhne, 2015). The Democratization Programme, ongoing since 2011, builds on the work of the Pillars of Peace Programme, focusing on state reconstruction, aiming to increase public trust and strengthen democratic institutions. Together, these programmes have played a major role in building bridges between local communities and their leaders at all levels (Stokke, 2010).

Over the past decade, UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project and its Somali partners have demonstrated continued relevance and resilience in the region, being part of several key achievements (Jabri, 2011). In 2010, UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project supported Somaliland's National Electoral Commission as its lead international technical advisor for the successful delivery of the presidential elections. APD played a key civil society role at every level of the process, including political mediation and strengthening electoral laws. In 2012, UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project supported the Transitional Puntland Electoral Commission in the process leading up to the ratification of a revised Puntland Constitution. Building on this basis, it worked with the Commission to lay a strong foundation

from which to pursue local council elections (John & Ryne, 2011). In the meantime, PDRC made important contributions to voter education, media preparedness and managing political sensitivities. In 2014, UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project began its re-engagement in the south and central regions of Somalia through the establishment of a Peace building Team in the capital of the Jubaland State of Somalia. As of December 2015, the UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project Peace building Team (IPT) has grown to include an office in Mogadishu, with a capacity to operate across south and central Somalia (Kalyvas, 2011).

UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project also worked closely with key actors in the Federal Government of Somalia and the federal states, providing facilitation training to civil servants across different ministries to assist in the development of key dialogue and consultation processes around the 2016 election process and wider state-building initiatives (Kalyvas, 2011). In Somaliland, UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project's partnership with the National Electoral Commission has provided significant support to the voter registration process. And in Puntland, UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project worked together with PDRC to facilitate the political process leading up to the resumption of the democratization process, through the launch of a new electoral commission (Sarah, 2013).

### **2.3.2 Establishment of UNDP government administrative machinery on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia.**

Establishment of government administrative machinery has been one of UNDP's strategies towards peace building in Somalia recent years (Keating, and Abiew, 2010). As mentioned, UNDP's policy has made serious efforts in establishment of government administrative machinery in the region, in particular, as a result of TIKA's restructuring and the expansion of its activities. UNDP's establishment of government administrative machinery was instrumental in rebuilding Somalia's dilapidated and war-torn infrastructure, such as the airport in Mogadishu, paving much needed roads that now connect Mogadishu's city center to the airport, and helping Somalia to modernize. This fosters Somalia reentry into the global world (Ken, 2014).

The establishment of government administrative machinery framework in the context of sustainable peace has been adopted by all development partners in conflict areas across Africa



and the world over. The German government agencies, such as GTZ (German Technical Assistance) or DED (German Development Service) when going in and working in conflict zones. It is applicable for peace as well as for aid programs and may be used by any stakeholder for any level of intervention. Applying this analysis ensures the programs are designed to maximize their input on the peace process (Kenneth, 2016). Each step is separated into the planning, the assessment and the evaluation module. The steps are differentiated further according to peace-building needs in order to achieve the best possible output of an intervention. The relevance assessment of an intervention is done by comparing its main objective's activities with the previously identified peace-building needs, and examining whether or not they are consistent with those needs (Sandole, 2011).

Important requirements for good peace approaches are a systematic link between conflict analysis and the implementation of interventions in conflict zones and the application of a theory of social change and conflict transformation with policy and program planning realities (Lederach, 2015). It is important that the essentials of peace building remain at the heart of peace work and they demand the overall impact on the development.

### **2.3.3 Improvement of UNDP government legitimacy on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia**

For outside actors, this state of affairs may not be a concern if their priority is predictability or stability (Kagwanja2011), not legitimacy. According to David Chandler (2011), Western state-building projects are primarily a means to install mechanisms for regulation and surveillance. The author (2011) writes, 'Rather than being a barrier to external interference, sovereignty becomes a medium through which Non-western States and societies become integrated into networks of external regulation.' Indeed in Somalia, US 'state-building' assistance is first about gaining 'eyes and ears', access and allies rather than actually advancing functional governance.

Still, peace building concerns more than identity issues; it involves addressing longstanding grievances (Lederach, 2015). For people to give the state legitimacy, the state must take up issues of importance to them. For Somalis, this means addressing land grabbing and inequalities dating back to the 1980s. Avoidance of these grievances reinforces public cynicism about state-building projects. Acknowledging them earlier might weaken the appeal of potential spoilers.

Meanwhile, peace building additionally concerns changing the environment in which these interactions take place. Stopping the flood of small arms and light weapons is critical to reduce the easy choice of violent resistance (Omar, 2016).

In addition, effective reconciliation requires far more than distributing political offices. Ultimately, it must address ‘the future economic dispensation in Somalia—control of the monetary authority, mechanisms for contracting, land tenure system’ (Lewis, 2014). At the NRC, the TFG was not even willing to acknowledge these political issues. When they finally did so in August 2014, hostile debate ensued, which suspended the reconciliation conference. Still, having that debate in a sensible and inclusive manner is a prerequisite for a viable political settlement. The failure of past state-building initiatives to do so has undermined their legitimacy (Ligawa, 2017).

In contrast, repeated international efforts to stabilise Somalia and establish a strong centralised system of government have yielded little success and Somalia remains a failed state (Ligawa, 2017). Its central government is largely non-functional and has little authority and legitimacy in the country. The country’s lawlessness has made it a breeding ground for terrorism and other illegal activities, including smuggling and piracy, and those who profit from these illicit activities have a vested interest in perpetuating Somalia’s instability (Michael, 2011).

State legitimacy and security and conflict challenges are notably interrelated in the Somali context. These fragility aspects impact the other challenges of fragility, namely state effectiveness, private sector development, and resilience, and are, in turn, also impacted by them (Mahamoud, 2011). These drivers of state fragility and their interconnection will be explored below, with the experiences of Somaliland and Somalia being compared and contrasted.

## **2.4 Empirical Studies**

The United Nations has been engaged with Somalia since 1991 to support its Government and people to advance peace and security. After two decades of lawlessness and conflict, the peace process has made significant progress, creating new hope for Somalia’s future. In 2012, following an extended transitional period, the Provisional Federal Constitution of Somalia was agreed through a broad-based consultation process, and a new Federal Parliament and Government were selected, with a pledge to deliver the political transformation of the country

and realize the vision of a peaceful, federal Somalia. The international community has pledged to support Somalia in its efforts, including through the Security Pact and New Partnership adopted in London in 2017, which sets out agreed goals for peace building and state-building.

The Department of Political and Peace building Affairs (DPPA) coordinates the efforts of the UN system in Somalia, including facilitating the good offices of the Secretary-General and supporting political reconciliation and peace building through engagement with the Federal Government of Somalia, its federal member states and civil society, as well as regional organizations and international partners.

These efforts to achieve peace, reconciliation and stability are led and coordinated by the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), a DPPA field operation established in the Somali capital of Mogadishu in June 2013. The UN mission, with offices across the country, is mandated by the Security Council to work with the Federal Government of Somalia and federal member states to support national reconciliation, provide strategic and policy advice on various aspects of peace building and state-building, to monitor the human rights situation, and help coordinate the efforts of the international community.

Since 2013, UNSOM has helped sustain Somalia's emerging federalism process. Key challenges remain however, especially in the realms of security, governance, and economic recovery. UNSOM is currently supporting efforts by the Federal Government of Somalia and federal member states to further improve the security situation, including the implementation of the transition plan from the African Union Mission to Somalia (UNDP) to Somali security forces, as well as reform of the security and justice sectors. UNSOM also aims to further support efforts by Somalia's federal and regional leaders to conduct one-person, one-vote elections planned for 2020/1, complete the federalism process, finalize a federal constitution, and galvanize economic recovery, particularly opportunities for youth, which is critical to Somalia's long-term stability.

UNSOM is headed by James Swan, a national of the United States serving as Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia. He is supported by two Deputy Special Representatives: Raised on Zenenga and Peter de Clercq who is also the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia.

Decades of civil war have destroyed much of Somalia's physical infrastructure and fractured trust among different communities, individual citizens and the state. This 2-minute video explains how UNDP is helping local governments rebuild economies, repair social systems and restore trust as part of the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance (JPLG).

The field of conflict analysis and resolution has historically focused on the role of individuals and groups in the promoting, sustaining and resolution of conflict. Individuals and groups engage in conflict in a number of settings: the home, the work place, communities, and political realms. Individuals, acting singularly or in teams attempt to resolve conflict utilizing a variety of approaches (Juraa, 2011). It is necessary to acknowledge that every community has its own traditional strategies for conflict resolution, and that these are always at hand for peace building. For example, in Kenya, elders from a given clan can exert their traditional authority to coerce parties to a settlement. The parties in a conflict are the experts in defining their needs and even on how to satisfy these where the entire community of stakeholders - government, civil society, men and women, the private sector, CBOs, among others that participate in seeking solutions especially where violent conflict has already occurred (Kerzner, 2012). Leadership at the grassroots level represents the masses, those peasants who form the base of a society. In settings of protracted and violent conflict, life at this level is largely characterized by a survival mentality. People struggle daily to find adequate food, water, shelter, and safety.

Grassroots leaders included people involved in local communities, members of indigenous groups who are carrying out local relief projects, health officials, and refugee camp leaders (Kjos, 2013). These leaders understand the fear and suffering experienced by the people, but also has extensive knowledge of local politics, and knows the local leaders of government and their adversaries. The only people who could enlighten the communities the needs for staying together are the elders and the leaders because they belonged to the community, they are in a position to help mobilize peace by put into consideration when solving conflicts especially between different communities (Lane, 2012).

The community leaders (religious) position in Somali society nevertheless remains strong. They are trusted, respected and still seen as important mediators, who have a God given duty to solve disputes (Abdille, 2015). There are a number of distinct roles that can be played by leaders who are serving the community at various levels. This includes; Community leaders enforce clan

identity that provides security while collectively enforcing the relevant property rights of all its members, this can be done through compensation system which serves as a mechanism of solving conflict arising among members of different clans,(Murithi ,2011). They establish rules of self-governance within units which are adopted and based upon principles of consensus among the community elders. They constitute as covenants (xeer) governing relations among members of different clan units, particularly with respect to sharing of common pool resources such as grazing land and water resources. Community leaders impose sanctions which can be handed out to those violating the covenants with the aim of monitoring and reinforcement control by inter-clan councils (Guunti) thus resolving the conflict, (Hagmann, 2016).

The community leaders play the role of sending messages of peace and reconciliation through the media to both sides of the conflicting parties to demonstrate their impartiality by rallying support of the civil society organization and mobilizing to influence of the conflicting party to negotiate and agree to resolve their disagreement amicably (Solomon, 2016). Community leaders employ diverse methods of resolving conflict which includes lobbying public advocacy and listening the grievances of the parties in conflict while at the same time expressing their condemnation of human rights abuses that they had committed against humanity thereby convincing them to come out and lay down their arms to end the conflict. Community leaders are mediators, who seek good process without preference for any disputant, seeking a jointly determined, win-win resolution involving all stakeholders. Leaders are mediators who must be acceptable to all parties and possess mediator's skills which includes facilitating, negotiating, organizing, communicating, seeking additional resources and packaging a settlement, for example parent with children (Luckham, 2012).

According to Kioko (2003), UNDP experience during their first thirty months of its operation provides significant understanding about some wider issues that involve the challenges of peacekeeping without any peace to keep. (Moller, 2014, p. 5) argues that the Somalia's war creates a situation that is feasible to examine many external actors, thus Somalia's neighbors, regional, international organizations, super powers and other forms of non-state actors. In point of fact, the Somalia's protracted conflict has led to many studies in order to evaluate the capability of AU in managing and containing intrastate violence. However, ever since UNDP was established, there have been several varying studies, perspectives, and conclusions not only

in relations to its effectiveness, but also in regards to the challenges that have undermined the achievement of its mandates.

Some researchers have limited their studies on the basis of considering if UNDP has had a positive impact or not, without considering the root causes of the violence. The study conducted by (Barise, 2006) fails to consider the causes of Somalia's conflict, but instead focus only on the challenges facing AMISON operations. Further, Kathrine and Victoria argue that UNDP has a lot of gaps and challenges that will be very difficult to redress. Similarly, (Kioko , 2003) did not identify the causes of the Somalia's conflict, but focus only on the challenges and constraints of the local and international political forces influencing UNDP operation. Paul demonstrates that UNDP is ill-conceived operation which cannot be said to have concluded to peace and stability in the Horn of Africa. Additionally, (Cilliers et al., 2010, pp. 4-5) recount that UNDP has failed to effect considerably on humanitarian and security challenges and being threatened with failures cannot be able achieve peace in Somalia. Stefan and (Christalla, 2013, 168,) state that notwithstanding UNDP's intervention, Somalia's conflict is still unresolved. On the contrary, (Neus, 2013, p.3), appraises the successes and the constraints that emanated in the AU's mission in Somalia. Neus argues that UNDP has made some progress in the political dimension and Somalia is undergoing political transformation. (Freear et al., 2013, p. 4) also contend that there has been a partial success on UNDP operations and has made a considerable success against Al-Shabaab, in the past 18 months. However, these studies do not mention the causes of Somalia's conflict and that questions the premises of their recommendations. Identifying the causes of conflict is very relevant to peacekeeping, because it helps to handle all the factors included in a conflict and devise a solution to resolve those factors.

Some scholars have examined the effectiveness of UNDP through the analysis of particular factors. However, these findings are inadequate since some factors are being considered while others are avoided. For instance, (Baker, 2007), explains that UNDP's effectiveness has been undermined by inability to dispatch troops to the location they are needed and get them well equipped. (Neus, 2013) demonstrates a different view that shortage of troops was the major factor weakening the AU's operations in Somalia. (Coning, 2007, pp. 1-12) his study posits that shortage of troops was not a challenge to UNDP, since Africa has significantly contributed up to 28% of uniformed UNs peacekeepers. In his point of view, lack of funds, poor planning and

management are the major factors undermining the effective of AU's peace operation in Somalia. (Gjelsvik, 2013, p. 4) identifies low level of female's involvement in AU's peace operation in Somalia as a major challenge. She points out that increase in the involvement of Women is necessary for UNDP to actualize its mandate.

## **2.5 Research Gap**

Human Needs Theory did not indicate effective strategies to ensure proper conflict resolution and peace building. As the foregoing review reveals, mediation as a factor that influences UNDP in Mogadishu, Somalia has not been extensively tackled. A number of studies such as that of Galtung, (2015); Keating, & Abiew, (2010), have been done covering the subject of UNDP however, none of them has covered the aspect of conflict resolution and peace building through; negotiation and dialogue hence providing a content gap that this study will cover. Specifically, in conflict resolution and peace building, intergovernmental transfers, expenditure and revenue on UNDP in the area have also not received the necessary attention they deserve as the foregoing review has revealed. The gaps in the literature review were filled during field data collection, which was guided by the purpose and the objectives of the current study.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

The methodology of the study used the general data to answer the research questionnaires. It was structured to; research design, the research population, sample size, sampling procedures, research instruments, validity and reliability of instruments, data gathering procedures, data analysis, ethical considerations and limitations of the study.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The study adopted a descriptive research design to establish whether UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project play a significant role in peace building in Mogadishu Somalia. The ex-post facto design was used because respondents were asked things that have already happened. The cross-sectional design was employed because a cross-section of respondents was selected to participate in the study all at once (Amin, 2013). The cross-sectional research design enabled the selection of a sample made up of different categories of respondents. The study also used the quantitative and qualitative approaches. The quantitative aspect focused on testing variables measured with numbers and analyzed with statistical procedures (Cresswell, 2016). The qualitative approach was where the study used the narrative nature of the data to be collected using the interview guide.

#### **3.2 Target Population**

This study comprised a population of 230 respondents; these included 30 officials from UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project, 50 representatives from civil society organization and 20 local community leaders and 130 local community members in Mogadishu.



**Table 3.2. Showing sample size**

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Sampling technique</b>
UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project representatives	30	19	Purposive sampling
Representatives from civil society organization	50	32	Purposive sampling
Local community leaders	20	15	Simple random sampling
Local community members	130	80	Simple random sampling
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>146</b>	

### 3.3 Sample Size

The minimum sample size was computed using Slovene’s formula and as shown below:

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

Where:

n = Sample size

N = Target Population

e = 0.05 / 5%

*Therefore;*

$$n = \frac{230}{1+ (230 \times 0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{230}{1+ (0.575)}$$

$$n = \frac{230}{(1.575)}$$

**n = 146**

### **3.4 Sampling Techniques**

The sample of the study was obtained by purposively and randomly selecting different respondents i.e. UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project representatives, Representatives from civil society organization, Government officials and Local community member to be included in the study. Thus purposive sampling was used because involves identifying and selecting individuals or groups of individuals that are knowledgeable about or experienced with a phenomenon of interest (Creswell and Plano Clark 2011).

This sampling was used to select different respondent to be interviewed. The researcher chose this technique because the respondents were expected to be knowledgeable and have a long experience on matter at hand. Simple random sampling was used because the study intended to select a representative without bias from the accessible population. This ensured that each member of the target population gets an equal and independent chance of being included in the sample.

### **3.5 Research Instruments**

The following data collection instruments were used:

#### **3.5.1 Questionnaire**

Structured questionnaire was distributed to UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project representatives and Representatives from civil society organization since they have broad knowledge and experience on the matter at hand, and thus was greatly relied on as the major source of firsthand information. In this sense questionnaire was utilized because a large amount of information could be collected from a large number of people in a short period of time, and also in a relatively cost-effective way the results of the questionnaires could usually be quickly and easily quantified using of a software package (Amin, 2013).

Thus the questionnaire was closed-ended questions where respondents were given a set of alternative questions to pick from. This helped in easy coding of the data and also helped the respondents to respond fast.

### 3.5.2 Interview Guide

The researcher administered structured interviews to UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project experts working towards peace-building in Mogadishu region, so as to get more detailed information about personal feelings, perceptions and opinions on how much NGOs have been involved in the peace building processes in Somalia.

## 3.6 Validity and Reliability of Research Instrument

### 3.6.1 Validity

The questionnaire was given to two lecturers to ascertain 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 (CVI) was computed using the following formula,

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

Number of questions declared valid=20

Total number of questions =23

Therefore,

$$CVI = \frac{20}{23}$$

**CVI= 0.9**

Therefore, the Content Validity Index of the instrument was at 0.9.

### 3.6.2 Reliability

Analysis was done to determine the reliability of the questionnaire. Internal consistency of the items was measured by using Cronbach's alpha coefficient. The items of the questionnaire were considered to represent a measure of high internal consistency if the total alpha value is more

than 0.7 (Downing, 2004).

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which research instruments yield consistent results or data after repeated trials. The test-retest technique was used to assess the reliability (accuracy) of the instruments. The researcher devised the instruments to thirty qualified respondents, fifteen from UNDP security department and fifteen from local leaders. These respondents were not included in the actual study. In this test- retest technique, the questionnaires were administered twice to the same subjects after the appropriate groups of the subjects were selected, then the initial conditions were kept constant, the scores were then correlated from both testing periods to get the coefficient of reliability or stability. The tests and the trait measured if they were stable, indicated consistent and essentially the same results in both times (Treece and Treece, 1973).

This was done in the following ways: the appropriate group of subject selected (30 qualified respondents); then the test was administered to the subject; all initial conditions were kept constant; a time lag of one week was waited and then the same test were administered to the same subject; the scores were correlated from both testing periods. If the scores are the same or nearly the same, the conclusion was the instrument is valid.

### **3.7 Data Gathering Procedure**

After the approval of structured instrument by the supervisor, an introductory letter was requested from the post graduate directorate to allow the researcher conduct the study from UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project representatives, Representatives from civil society organization and Mogadishu Local community leaders.

#### **3.7.1. Before the administration of the questionnaire**

An introduction letter was obtained by the researcher from the postgraduate studies directorate, requesting to allow the researcher to conduct the study. The respondents were briefed about the study and requested to sign the informed consent form. Therefore in this regard, 170 questionnaires were produced for distribution to the respondents and the researcher deployed educated community members and UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project field staff members to assist in the data collection and thus were oriented on the aim of the research in

order to be consistent in administering the questionnaires. In this regard, from the 170 questionnaires which were distributed to different respondents, 146 questionnaires were likely to be returned and thus this was analyzed as the sample size of the study.

### **3.7.2. During the Administration of the Questionnaires**

The researcher distributed 240 questionnaires to selected respondents of interest .i.e. UNDP representatives, Representatives from civil society organization, Local community leaders and Local community members who were requested to answer all the questions to the best of their abilities. The researcher and research assistants emphasized the retrieval of the questionnaires within ten days from the date of distribution

On retrieval, all returned questionnaires were checked to ensure that all are answered.

### **3.7.3. After the administration of the Questionnaire**

After receiving the minimum sample of questionnaires 146 questionnaires which returned, were coded, edited, and put in a computer for statistical analysis.

## **3.8 Data Analysis**

Data analysis was mainly done by using of qualitative and quantitative methods.

### **Quantitative data analysis**

Under quantitative method the computer package of SPSS was used to tabulate data and generate tables with percentages and frequency distributions, means and standard deviations.

Various statistical methods were used to analyze the data collected from the study. The profile of the respondents was analyzed by use of frequency and percentage distribution tables.

Objective one and two: The mean, standard deviation, t-statistic and ranks was used to determine African union military intervention and peace building. An item analysis illustrated the strengths and weaknesses based on the indicators in terms of means and ranks. The following mean scale was used to interpret the means scored by the various variables to be analyzed.

**Table 3.1: Mean Interpretation Table**

<b>Mean Range</b>	<b>Response Mode</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
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

The Pearson item connection Co-productive examination was utilized to test the relationship among the factors and relapse coefficient models to decide the degree to which the reliant factors sway on the free factor. The outcomes were exhibited in the type of tables at that point examined according to existing writing. Conclusion and recommendations were drawn to the set objectives of the study.

### **Qualitative data analysis**

Under qualitative method, data was thematically analyzed from the themes and sub themes developed from the research objectives.

Qualitative data from the interviews was analyzed by use of content and context analysis. Content analysis involved coding and classifying data, also referred to as categorizing and indexing and the aim of context analysis is to make sense of the data collected and to highlight the important messages, features or findings.

### **3.9 Ethical Considerations**

The following ethical considerations were made: representativeness, non-disclosure where necessary and no stereotypes/individual consideration

### **3.10 Study Limitations**

In conducting the research, the researcher faced a number of methodological and practical impediments as highlighted below;

*Intervening variables* were beyond the researchers control such as respondents' honesty, personal biases and uncontrolled setting of the study.

*Instrumentation:* The research instruments were not standardized during utilization the field. Hence, gave the researcher hard time in identifying the right questions to be used for data collection.

*Testing:* The use of research assistants brought about inconsistency in the administration of questionnaires in terms of time administration, understanding of the items in the questionnaires and explanations given to the respondents. To minimize this threat, the research assistants were briefed on the procedures that were done in data collection.

Respondents were not willing to avail the researcher with the required information due to negative attitudes, suspiciousness and speculations.

### **3.11 Study delimitations**

In view of the above threats to validity, the researcher claimed an allowable 5% margin of error. Mitigating measures were taken to minimize if not to eradicate threats to validity of findings of the study as shown below;

The issues of the intervening variables were mitigated by verifying with more data sources. For example, both secondary and primary data sources were used in conducting the study.

The study instruments were resolved with a validity and reliability test done to produce credible measurements of the research variables.

To minimize this threat found in using research assistant, the research assistants were briefed on the procedures that were done in data collection.

The researcher contacted authorities to avail the acceptance letter that was used to reduce on level of negative attitude, suspiciousness and speculations.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter contains detailed descriptive of results obtained from the data analysis. It also focuses on the data presentation, interpretation and analysis in form of tables and figures.

#### 4.1 Response Rate

**Table 4.1: Response rate**

Questionnaires distributed	Questionnaires returned	Response rate
146	110	$\frac{110}{146} * 100\% = 86.6\%$

Source: Primary Data (2020)

The study findings in table 4.1 above indicate that out of the 146 questionnaires distributed, only 110 of them were returned and this implies that the response rate was 86.6% which was relatively impressive in general.

#### 4.2 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

This part presents the background information of the respondents who participated in the study. The purpose of presenting the background information was to find out the demographic characteristics of the respondents.



**Table 4. 2: Demographic Characteristics of respondents (n=110)**

MAIN CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Gender	Male	60	54.5
	Female	50	45.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Age of respondents	19-25	21	19.1
	26-30	46	41.8
	31-35	28	25.5
	42-46	11	10.0
	Above 46	4	3.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Highest Education Level	Master	11	10.0
	Bachelor degree	15	13.6
	Diploma	40	36.4
	Certificate	20	18.2
	Other	24	21.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Primary Data (2020)**

### **Gender of the respondents**

The study findings in Table 4.2 showed that males were 60(54.5%) and females were 50(45.5%). So, this indicated that most of the respondents were male as they formed 60(54.5%) while the female respondents constituted only 50(45.5%). This shows that most of the traders and workers are usually men due to societal beliefs that they are more hardworking than their female counterparts.

### **Age of the respondents**

The findings in Table 4.2 show that majority of the respondents belonged to the age group of between 26-30 years at it had 46(41.8%). This was followed by those between 31 and 35 years as they had 28(25.5%) composition. The third category under this parameter was those between 19-25 years, as they claimed 21(19.1%) composition. Fourth, came also those between and 42-46

years with 11(10%) composition and finally the least populated age category was for those above 46 years of age at 4(3.6%). The results give the impression that there were more middle-aged adults who were believed to have vital information on the study topic.

### **Level of education**

The presented study findings in Table 4.2 show that the majority of the respondents at 40(36.4%) were diploma holders, 24(21.28%) were in the others category, these were followed by 20 certificate holders at 18.2%. Those in Master's section were 11 at 10.0% and lastly 15 respondents were Bachelor's degree holders at 13.6%. The above findings implied that most of the respondents were averagely educated and thus had sufficient information on the study topic.

### **4.2 Consolidation of UNDP State building process**

This section mainly concerns Consolidation of UNDP State building process. The study results are presented in the table 4.2;

**Table 4. 3: Consolidation of UNDP State building process**

INDICATORS	SD	D	N	A	SA	MEAN	ST.DEV
UNDP supports the establishment of some government-supported organizations and institutions	15 (5.0%)	21 (7.0%)	39 (12.9%)	160 (53.0%)	67 (22.2%)	3.80	1.021
UNDP intervenes areas in state building of Somalia through engaging in constitutional reforms, mediation and providing support in security capacity building	36 (11.9%)	30 (9.9%)	12 (4.0%)	185 (61.3%)	39 (12.9%)	3.53	1.194
UNDP helps to transform dialogue into action in the interest of communities within Mogadishu	0	0	49 (16.2%)	145 (48.0%)	108 (35.8%)	4.20	.695
UNDP helps in convening a wide range of stakeholders in neutral political spaces	7 (2.3%)	10 (3.3%)	40 (13.2%)	97 (32.1%)	148 (49.0%)	4.22	.958
UNDP seeks to strengthen the ability of grassroots communities to connect and provide input into evolving governance structures	18 (6.0%)	29 (9.6%)	54 (17.9%)	118 (39.1%)	83 (27.5%)	3.73	1.141
<b>AVERAGE</b>						<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.002</b>

**Source: Primary Data (2020)**

## Legend

Range	Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
5	1 – 1.8	Strongly Disagree	Very Low
4	1.8– 2.6	Disagree	Low
3	2.6 – 3.4	Neutral	None
2	3.4 – 4.2	Disagree	High
1	4.2 – 5	Strongly Agree	Very High

### **UNDP supports the establishment of some government-supported organizations and institutions**

As indicated in the Table 4.3 above, 15(5.0%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 21(7.0%) disagreed, 39(12.9%) of the respondents were neutral, 160(53.0%) of the respondents agreed and 67(22.2%) strongly agreed that UNDP supports the establishment of some government-supported organizations and institutions with a mean of 3.80 and standard deviation of 1.021 which was equivalent to high on the Likert scale. This implies that most of the respondents were aware that UNDP plays an instrumental role in state building.

### **UNDP intervenes areas in state building of Somalia through engaging in constitutional reforms, mediation and providing support in security capacity building.**

The table 4.3 above indicates that 36(11.9%) strongly disagreed, 30(9.9%) of the respondents disagreed, 12(4.0%) of the respondents were neutral, 185(61.3%) of the respondents agreed and the remaining 39(12.9%) strongly agreed that UNDP intervenes areas in state building of Somalia through engaging in constitutional reforms, mediation and providing support in security capacity building and this had a mean of 3.53 and standard deviation of 1.194 which was equivalent to high on the Likert Scale. This implies that most of the respondents were aware that UNDP spearheads a number of programmes and initiatives aimed at stabilizing the state of Somalia.

### **UNDP helps to transform dialogue into action in the interest of communities within Mogadishu**

In the above table, 49(16.2%) of the respondents were neutral, 145(48.0%) of the respondents agreed and 108(35.8%) of the respondents strongly agreed that UNDP helps to transform dialogue into action in the interest of communities within Mogadishu and this had a mean of 4.20 and standard deviation of 0.695 and this was equivalent to high on the Likert Scale. This implies that most of the respondents were of the view that UNDP does engage different stakeholders in dialogue and hence significantly contributing to state building in Somalia.

### **UNDP helps in convening a wide range of stakeholders in neutral political spaces.**

The study results in the table above indicate that 7(2.3%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 10(3.3%) of the respondents disagreed, 40(13.2%) of the respondents were neutral, 97(32.1%) of the respondents agreed and the remaining 148(49.0%) of the respondents strongly agreed that UNDP helps in convening a wide range of stakeholders in neutral political spaces and this had a mean of 4.22 and standard deviation of 0.958 which was equivalent to high on the likert scale. This implies that most of the respondents were of the view that UNDP also promotes political participation as a way of contributing towards state building in Somalia.

### **UNDP seeks to strengthen the ability of grassroots communities to connect and provide input into evolving governance structures.**

The findings presented in the table 4.3 above also indicate that 18(6.0%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 29(9.6%) of the respondents disagreed, 54(17.9%) of the respondents were neutral, 118(39.1%) of the respondents agreed and the remaining 83(27.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed that UNDP seeks to strengthen the ability of grassroots communities to connect and provide input into evolving governance structures. Furthermore, the mean stood at 3.73 and the standard deviation was at 1.141. This implies that most of the respondents were aware that UNDP plays an essential role towards state building in Somalia.

## **Interview responses;**

*One of the UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project representatives interviewed agreed that he was aware of contributions of UNDP towards peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia. He further narrated that UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project has supported the establishment of some government-supported organizations and institutions, as well as some projects in various countries such as Afghanistan, Palestine, Tunisia, and Libya.*

One key informant revealed that:

*State-building in Somalia seems to be successful where the Somali government with the support of regional and international partners such UNDP troops contributing countries is putting more efforts in implementing a comprehensive approach based on a strong security and development policy. The Somali government looks to take full ownership of building the institutional capacity of the state, albeit with considerable attention to local interests and the clan structure. Full commitment of the international community has also contributed to the provision of humanitarian aid, development and security support throughout this process (UNDP Officer).*

As one UNDP official stated:

*Currently the mandate of UNDP is extended beyond a peacekeeping mission to a peace enforcement focus since 2010 by engaging the liberation of Al-Shabaab held areas in Somalia with the help of the Somali national army through carrying out military operations against the Islamists as well as stepping up efforts to train and equip Somali national forces in a bid to stamp out the Al-Shabaab insurgency and limit its influence (UNDP Official).*

### 4.3 Establishment of UNDP government administrative machinery

This section mainly concerns Establishment of UNDP government administrative machinery.

The study results are presented in the table below;

**Table 4. 4: Establishment of UNDP government administrative machinery**

INDICATORS	SD	D	N	A	SA	MEAN	ST.DEV
Establishment of government administrative machinery has been one of UNDP's strategies towards peace building in Somalia recent years	12 (4.0%)	64 (21.2%)	34 (11.3%)	132 (43.7%)	60 (19.9%)	3.54	1.145
UNDP's policy has made serious efforts in establishment of government administrative machinery in the region	8 (2.6%)	6(2.0%)	23(7.6%)	167 (55.3%)	98 (32.5%)	4.13	.839
Establishing government administrative machinery framework in the context of sustainable peace has been adopted by all development partners in Somalia	17 (5.6%)	99 (32.8%)	55 (18.2%)	53 (17.5%)	78 (25.8%)	3.25	1.305
UNDP's establishment of government administrative machinery was instrumental is rebuilding Somalia's dilapidated and war-torn infrastructure	13 (4.3%)	29(9.6%)	60(19.9%)	134 (44.4%)	66 (21.9%)	3.70	1.050
It is important that the essentials of peace building remain at the heart of peace work and they demand the overall impact on the development	6 (2.0%)	8(2.6%)	70(23.2%)	90 (29.8%)	128 (42.4%)	4.08	.968
<b>AVERAGE</b>						<b>3.74</b>	<b>1.061</b>

**Source: Primary Data (2020)**

## Legend

Range	Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
5	1 – 1.8	Strongly Disagree	Very Low
4	1.8– 2.6	Disagree	Low
3	2.6 – 3.4	Neutral	None
2	3.4 – 4.2	Disagree	High
1	4.2 – 5	Strongly Agree	Very High

### **Establishment of government administrative machinery has been one of UNDP’s strategies towards peace building in Somalia recent years**

The table 4.4 above indicates 12(4.0%) of the students strongly disagreed, 64(21.2%) of the respondents disagreed, 34(11.3%) of the respondents were neutral, 132(43.7%) of the respondents and the remaining 60(19.9%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Establishment of government administrative machinery has been one of UNDP’s strategies towards peace building in Somalia recent years and this had a mean of 3.54 and standard deviation of 1.145 which was equivalent to high on the Likert Scale. This implies that most of the respondents were aware that UNDP has played an important role in developing and establishing administrative approaches or strategies to stabilize the state of Somalia.

### **UNDP’s policy has made serious efforts in establishment of government administrative machinery in the region.**

In the table above, 8(2.6%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 6(2.0%) of the respondents disagreed, 23(7.6%) of the respondents were neutral, 167(55.3%) of the respondents agreed and the remaining 98(32.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed that UNDP’s policy has made serious efforts in establishment of government administrative machinery in the region and this had a mean of 4.13 and standard deviation of 0.839 and this was equivalent to none on the Likert scale. This implies that most of the respondents were of the view that UNDP still continues to play an essential role in developing government administrative machinery in Somalia.



**Establishing government administrative machinery framework in the context of sustainable peace has been adopted by all development partners in Somalia**

The study findings presented in the table above indicate that 17(5.6%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 99(32.8%) of the respondents disagreed, 55(18.2%) of the respondents were neutral, 53(17.5%) of the respondents agreed and remaining 78(25.8%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Establishing government administrative machinery framework in the context of sustainable peace has been adopted by all development partners in Somalia and this had a mean of 3.25 and standard deviation of 1.305 which is equivalent to none on the Likert Scale. This implies that UNDP continues to establish peace through developing administrative machinery.

**UNDP's establishment of government administrative machinery was instrumental in rebuilding Somalia's dilapidated and war-torn infrastructure.**

The study findings also revealed that 13(4.3%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 29(9.6%) of the respondents disagreed, 60(19.9%) of the respondents were neutral, 134(44.4%) of the respondents agreed and the remaining 66(21.9%) of the respondents strongly agreed that UNDP's establishment of government administrative machinery was instrumental in rebuilding Somalia's dilapidated and war-torn infrastructure and this had a mean of 3.70 and the standard deviation of 1.050 and this was equivalent to high on the Likert Scale and this therefore implies that UNDP has initiated a number of programmes aimed at developing the infrastructure facilities in Somalia.

**It is important that the essentials of peace building remain at the heart of peace work and they demand the overall impact on the development.**

The study results illustrated in the table above indicate that 6(2.0%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 8(2.6%) of the respondents disagreed, 70(23.2%) of the respondents were neutral, 90(29.8%) of the respondents agreed and the remaining 128(42.4%) of the respondents strongly agreed that It is important that the essentials of peace building remain at the heart of peace work and they demand the overall impact on the development and this had a mean of 4.08 and the standard deviation had 0.968. This implies that most of the respondents were aware that role

played by UNDP in peace building. Lastly the average mean was 3.74 and standard deviation was 1.061 which was equivalent to high on the Likert scale hence implying that UNDP continues to spearhead a number of strategies and programmes aimed at contributing to sustainable peace in Somalia.

### **Interview responses;**

*One of the UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project representatives interviewed suggested that Consolidation of UNDP State building process is effective in peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia to a higher level. This implies that majority of the respondents were aware of the essential role played by UNDP towards peace building.*

According to one of the respondents:

*The UNDP mission which is endorsed by the UN Security Council is firmly established to provide security support to the Federal Government of Somalia as well as to contribute to the creation of favorable conditions for dialogue, reconciliation and the provision of humanitarian assistance in the country (UPDF Officer, UNDP).*

One of the key respondents said:

*Among those conflict resolution methods employed, the following are inclusive, peaceful negotiation, government intervention and mitigation, restoration of peace, mediation and arbitration to mention but a few. Furthermore, the officials had this to say; “The methods put down to end the conflicts like peaceful negotiations, major organizations involvement, and government intervention (UNDP’s Anonymous Officer).*

#### 4.4 UNDP improvement of UNDP Government Legitimacy

This section mainly concerns UNDP improvement of UNDP government legitimacy. The study results are presented in the table below;

**Table 4. 5: UNDP improvement of UNDP government legitimacy**

INDICATORS	SD	D	N	A	SA	MEAN	ST.DEV
UNDP encourages the government to conduct citizen engagement in order to understand the people's needs	9 (3.0%)	35 (11.6%)	35 (1.6%)	156 (51.7%)	67 (22.2%)	3.78	1.013
UNDP encourages the government of Somalia to involve the citizen's voice in decision-making	6 (2.0%)	13 (4.3%)	93 (30.8%)	126 (41.7%)	64 (21.2%)	3.76	.903
When people believe that existing political orders or laws are appropriate and worthy of obedience, then those orders and laws are legitimate	55 (18.2%)	79 (26.2%)	13 (4.3%)	87 (28.8%)	68 (22.5%)	3.11	1.474
Gaining legitimacy is a need that is not restricted to liberal democratic regimes but is considered a basic condition of rule	14 (4.6%)	22 (7.3%)	65 (21.5%)	119 (39.4%)	82 (27.2%)	3.77	1.071
UNDP enlightens the society to challenge this religious source of legitimate rule	15 (5.0%)	16 (5.3%)	99 (32.8%)	104 (34.4%)	68 (22.5%)	3.64	1.043
<b>AVERAGE</b>						<b>3.61</b>	<b>1.101</b>

**Source: Primary Data (2020)**

## Legend

Range	Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
5	1 – 1.8	Strongly Disagree	Very Low
4	1.8– 2.6	Disagree	Low
3	2.6 – 3.4	Neutral	None
2	3.4 – 4.2	Disagree	High
1	4.2 – 5	Strongly Agree	Very High

### **UNDP encourages the government to conduct citizen engagement in order to understand the people’s needs**

In the Table 4.5 above, the study findings indicate that 9(3.0%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 35(11.6%) of the respondents disagreed, 35(1.6%) of the respondents were neutral, 156(51.7%) of the respondents agreed and the remaining 67(22.2%) of the respondents strongly agreed that UNDP encourages the government to conduct citizen engagement in order to understand the people’s needs and this had a mean of 3.78 and standard deviation of 1.013. This implies that majority of the respondents were aware that UNDP helps in promotion community participation.

### **UNDP encourages the government of Somalia to involve the citizen’s voice in decision-making.**

The study results in the table above also show that 6(2.0%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 13(4.3%) of the respondents disagreed, 93(30.8%) of the respondents were neutral, 126(41.7%) of the respondents agreed and the remaining 64(21.2%) of the respondents strongly agreed that UNDP encourages the government of Somalia to involve the citizen’s voice in decision-making and this had a mean of 3.76 and standard deviation of 0.903 and this was equivalent to high on the Likert Scale.

**When people believe that existing political orders or laws are appropriate and worthy of obedience, then those orders and laws are legitimate.**

The study results presented in the table above furthermore revealed that 55(18.2%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 79(26.2%) of the respondents disagreed, 13(4.3%) of the respondents were neutral, 87(28.8%) of the respondents agreed and the remaining 68(22.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed that When people believe that existing political orders or laws are appropriate and worthy of obedience, then those orders and laws are legitimate and this had a mean of 3.11 and standard deviation of 1.474 which was equivalent to none on the Likert Scale. This furthermore indicates that most people were aware that UNDP helps in legitimizing the state laws.

**Gaining legitimacy is a need that is not restricted to liberal democratic regimes but is considered a basic condition of rule.**

It was also revealed that 14(4.6%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 22(7.3%) of the respondents disagreed, 65(21.5%) of the respondents disagreed, 119(39.4%) of the respondents agreed, 82(27.2%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Gaining legitimacy is a need that is not restricted to liberal democratic regimes but is considered a basic condition of rule. This implies that majority of the respondents were of the view that UNDP has been instrumental in bringing about peace in the community. The study results also indicate that the mean was 3.77 and standard deviation was 1.071 which was equivalent to high on the Likert scale and hence signifying that UDP helps in improving the government legitimacy.

**UNDP enlightens the society to challenge this religious source of legitimate rule.**

Lastly, the findings presented in the table 4.5 above indicate that 15(5.0%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 16(5.3%) of the respondents disagreed, 99(32.8%) of the respondents were neutral, 104(34.4%) of the respondents agreed, 68(22.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed that UNDP enlightens the society to challenge this religious source of legitimate rule. This implies that most of the respondents were aware that UNDP continues to plays an instrumental role in peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia. Furthermore, the study results revealed that this

indicator had a mean of 3.64 and standard deviation of 1.043 which was equivalent to high on the Likert scale.

### **Interview responses;**

*One of the UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project representatives interviewed agreed that establishment of government administrative machinery has helped to enable peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia to high level. Another respondent responded that still, peacebuilding concerns more than identity issues; it involves addressing longstanding grievances. For people to give the state legitimacy, the state must take up issues of importance to them*

Another respondent said that:

*Until today the mission remains unable to fulfill its broad mandate. In addition to the extremely difficult conditions it has to operate in, UNDP suffers from poor institutional competence, lack of resources, funds and troop contributions, and remains highly dependent on assistance from outside organizations (former Ugandan member of UNDP).*

#### 4.5 Relationship between the Variables

**Table 4.6: Pearson Correlation of Consolidation of State building process and Peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia**

#### Correlations

		Consolidation of State building process	Peace building
Consolidation of State building process	Pearson Correlation	1	.802**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	302	302
Peace building	Pearson Correlation	.802**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	302	302

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The study findings revealed that there is a positive significant relationship between Consolidation of State building process and Peace building initiatives since the Pearson Correlation Coefficient is 0.802. Furthermore, the level of significance stood at 0.000 which signifies that there is a close relationship between the two variables. This implies that Consolidation of State building process plays a vital role towards peace building. This is in line with Galtung, (2015) who noted that UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project's intervention areas in the Somalia state building have been in constitutional reforms, mediation and providing support in security capacity building. Seeking to rebuild local capacity to withstand and transform violent conflict is entirely consistent with traditional humanitarian principles. But it does require analyzing the root causes and dynamics of conflict and the

political context of each crisis, which implies a more systematic information gathering and organizational learning from past experience

**Table 4. 7: Pearson Correlation of Establishment of government administrative machinery and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia**

		<b>Correlations</b>	
		Establishment of government administrative machinery	Peace building
Establishment of government administrative machinery	Pearson Correlation	1	.913**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	302	302
Peace building	Pearson Correlation	.913**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	302	302

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The study results presented in the table above indicate that the Pearson Correlation Coefficient 0.913 which implies a strong and positive significant relationship between Establishment of government administrative machinery and Peace building. The level of significance stood at 0.000 which signifies that there is a close relationship between the two variables. This furthermore implies that establishment of government administrative machinery plays an instrumental role towards peace building. This is in line with Keating, and Abiew, (2010) who noted that establishment of government administrative machinery has been one of UNDP’s strategies towards peace building in Somalia recent years. As mentioned, UNDP’s policy has made serious efforts in establishment of government administrative machinery in the region, in particular, as a result of TIKA’s restructuring and the expansion of its activities. UNDP’s establishment of government administrative machinery was instrumental in rebuilding Somalia’s



dilapidated and war-torn infrastructure, such as the airport in Mogadishu, paving much needed roads that now connect Mogadishu’s city center to the airport, and helping Somalia to modernize. This fosters Somalia reentry into the global world.

**Table 4. 8: Pearson Correlation of improvement of UNDP government legitimacy and peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia**

<b>Correlations</b>			
		Improvement of UNDP government legitimacy	Peace building
Improvement of UNDP government legitimacy	Pearson Correlation	1	.695**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	302	302
Peace building	Pearson Correlation	.695**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	302	302

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The study findings revealed that there is a very strong and positive significant relationship between Improvement of UNDP government legitimacy and Peace buildings for youth skills since the Pearson Correlation Coefficient was 0.695. The level of significance stood at 0.000 which signifies that there is a close relationship between the two variables. This therefore implies that Improvement of UNDP government legitimacy continues to play an essential in building peace within the communities.

This is in line with Lederach, (2015) who noted that avoidance of these grievances reinforces public cynicism about state-building projects. Acknowledging them earlier might weaken the appeal of potential spoilers. Meanwhile, peacebuilding additionally concerns changing the environment in which these interactions take place. Stopping the flood of small arms and light weapons is critical to reduce the easy choice of violent resistance.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.0 Introduction

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

#### 5.1 Discussions of findings

##### **5.1.1 To examine the effect of consolidation of state building process on peace building in Mogadishu- Somalia.**

##### **UNDP supports the establishment of some government-supported organizations and institutions**

Majority of the respondents in this study were aware that UNDP supported the establishment of some government-supported organisations and institutions. This is in line with Forsyth & Johnson, (2011), who also noted UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project has supported the establishment of some government-supported organizations and institutions, as well as some projects in various countries such as Afghanistan, Palestine, Tunisia, and Libya. Therefore, this study indicated that UNDP supported the establishment of some government-supported organisations and institutions.

##### **UNDP intervenes areas in state building of Somalia through engaging in constitutional reforms, mediation and providing support in security capacity building.**

Most of the respondents in this study were aware that UNDP intervened in state building of Somalia through engaging in constitutional reforms, mediation and providing support in security capacity building. This is in line with Galtung, (2015) who stated that UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project's intervention areas in the Somalia state building have been in constitutional reforms, mediation and providing support in security capacity building. Therefore this study indicated that UNDP intervened in state building of Somalia through engaging in constitutional reforms, mediation and providing support in security capacity building.

### **UNDP helps to transform dialogue into action in the interest of communities within Mogadishu**

Majority of the respondents in this study were of the view that UNDP helped to transform dialogue into action in the interest of communities within Mogadishu. This is in line with Hesse, (2014) who noted that UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project and its partner organizations have supported and advanced state-building and peace building processes. Therefore, this study indicated that UNDP helped to transform dialogue into action in the interest of communities within Mogadishu.

### **UNDP helps in convening a wide range of stakeholders in neutral political spaces.**

This study finding implied that most of the respondents were of the view that UNDP helped in convening a wide range of stakeholders in neutral political spaces. This is in agreement with Jabri, (2011) who noted that UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project and its Somali partners have demonstrated continued relevance and resilience in the region, being part of several key achievements. Therefore this study indicated that UNDP helped in convening a wide range of stakeholders in neutral political spaces.

### **UNDP seeks to strengthen the ability of grassroots communities to connect and provide input into evolving governance structures.**

This study finding implied that most of the respondents were aware that UNDP seeks to strengthen the ability of grassroots communities to connect and provide input into evolving government structures. This is in line with Kalyvas, (2011) who also noted that UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project also worked closely with key actors in the Federal Government of Somalia and the federal states, providing facilitation training to civil servants across different ministries to assist in the development of key dialogue and consultation processes around the 2016 election process and wider state-building initiatives. Therefore this study indicated that UNDP seeks to strengthen the ability of grassroots communities to connect and provide input into evolving government structures.

### **5.1.2 To examine the effect of Establishment of UNDP government administrative machinery on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia.**

#### **Establishment of government administrative machinery has been one of UNDP's strategies towards peace building in Somalia recent years**

This implies that most of the respondents were aware that UNDP has played an important role in developing and establishing administrative approaches or strategies to stabilize the state of Somalia. This is in agreement with Keating, & Abiew, (2010) who noted that the establishment of government administrative machinery has been one of UNDP's strategies towards peace building in Somalia recent years. Therefore this study indicated that establishment of government administrative machinery had been one of the UNDP's strategies towards peace building in Somalia recent years.

#### **UNDP's policy has made serious efforts in establishment of government administrative machinery in the region.**

This implies that most of the respondents were of the view that UNDP still continues to play an essential role in developing government administrative machinery in Somalia. This is in line with Ken, (2014) who also noted that UNDP's establishment of government administrative machinery was instrumental in rebuilding Somalia's dilapidated and war-torn infrastructure, such as the airport in Mogadishu, paving much needed roads that now connect Mogadishu's city center to the airport, and helping Somalia to modernize. This fosters Somalia reentry into the global world. Therefore this study indicated that UNDP's policy has made serious efforts in establishment of government administrative machinery in the region.

#### **Establishing government administrative machinery framework in the context of sustainable peace has been adopted by all development partners in Somalia**

This implies that UNDP continues to establish peace through developing administrative machinery. This is in line Sandole, (2011) who noted that in UNDP, the relevance assessment of an intervention is done by comparing its main objective's activities with the previously identified peace-building needs, and examining whether or not they are consistent with those needs.

Therefore this study indicated that establishing government administrative machinery framework in the context of sustainable peace has been adopted by all development partners in Somalia.

**UNDP's establishment of government administrative machinery was instrumental in rebuilding Somalia's dilapidated and war-torn infrastructure.**

Majority of the respondents showed that UNDP has initiated a number of programmes aimed at developing the infrastructure facilities in Somalia. This is in line with Sandole, (2011) who note that the relevance assessment of an intervention is done by comparing its main objective's activities with the previously identified peace-building needs, and examining whether or not they are consistent with those needs. Therefore this study indicated that UNDP's establishment of government administrative machinery was instrumental in rebuilding Somalia's dilapidated and war-torn infrastructure.

**It is important that the essentials of peace building remain at the heart of peace work and they demand the overall impact on the development.**

Most of the respondents were aware that role played by UNDP in peace building. Lastly the average mean was 3.74 and standard deviation was 1.061 which was equivalent to high on the Likert scale hence implying that UNDP continues to spearhead a number of strategies and programmes aimed at contributing to sustainable peace in Somalia. This is in line with Lederach, (2015) who noted that with UNDP, it was important requirements for good peace approaches are a systematic link between conflict analysis and the implementation of interventions in conflict zones and the application of a theory of social change and conflict transformation with policy and program planning realities.

### **5.1.3 To establish the effect of improvement of UNDP government legitimacy on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia.**

#### **UNDP encourages the government to conduct citizen engagement in order to understand the people's needs**

Majority of the respondents were aware that UNDP helps in promotion community participation. This is in line with David Chandler (2011), who also stated that Western state-building projects are primarily a means to install mechanisms for regulation and surveillance. Therefore this study indicated that UNDP encourages the government to conduct citizen engagement in order to understand the people's needs.

#### **UNDP encourages the government of Somalia to involve the citizen's voice in decision-making.**

Majority of the respondents indicated that UNDP encourages the government of Somalia to involve the citizen's voice in decision-making and this had a mean of 3.76 and standard deviation of 0.903 and this was equivalent to high on the Likert Scale. This is in agreement with Lederach, (2015) who noted that still, peace building concerns more than identity issues; it involves addressing longstanding grievances. Therefore this study indicated that UNDP encourages the government of Somalia to involve the citizen's voice in decision-making.

#### **When people believe that existing political orders or laws are appropriate and worthy of obedience, then those orders and laws are legitimate.**

Majority of respondents were aware that UNDP helps in legitimizing the state laws. This is in line with Lewis, (2014) who noted that effective reconciliation requires far more than distributing political offices. Ultimately, it must address 'the future economic dispensation in Somalia—control of the monetary authority, mechanisms for contracting, land tenure system. Therefore this study indicated that when people believe that existing political orders or laws are appropriate and worthy of obedience, then those orders and laws are legitimate.

**Gaining legitimacy is a need that is not restricted to liberal democratic regimes but is considered a basic condition of rule.**

Majority of the respondents were of the view that UNDP has been instrumental in bringing about peace in the community. The study results also indicate that the mean was 3.77 and standard deviation was 1.071 which was equivalent to high on the Likert scale and hence signifying that UNDP helps in improving the government legitimacy. This is in line with Ligawa, (2017) who note that repeated international efforts to stabilise Somalia and establish a strong centralised system of government have yielded little success and Somalia remains a failed state. Therefore, this study indicated that Gaining legitimacy is a need that is not restricted to liberal democratic regimes but is considered a basic condition of rule.

**UNDP enlightens the society to challenge this religious source of legitimate rule.**

Most of the respondents were aware that UNDP continues to play an instrumental role in peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia. Furthermore, the study results revealed that this indicator had a mean of 3.64 and standard deviation of 1.043 which was equivalent to high on the Likert scale. This is in line with Mahamoud, (2011) who stated that State legitimacy and security and conflict challenges are notably interrelated in the Somali context. These fragility aspects impact the other challenges of fragility, namely state effectiveness, private sector development, and resilience, and are, in turn, also impacted by them. Therefore, this study indicated that UNDP enlightens the society to challenge this religious source of legitimate rule.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

### **5.2.1 To examine the effect of consolidation of state building process on peace building in Mogadishu- Somalia.**

The study concludes that UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project has supported the establishment of some government-supported organizations and institutions, as well as some projects in various countries such as Afghanistan, Palestine, Tunisia, and Libya

It was also concluded that UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project's intervention areas in the Somalia state building have been in constitutional reforms, mediation and providing

support in security capacity building. Seeking to rebuild local capacity to withstand and transform violent conflict is entirely consistent with traditional humanitarian principles.

With over 20 years of experience working in the Somali Region, UNDP Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project and its partner organizations have supported and advanced state-building and peace building processes. The work has helped transform dialogue into action in the interest of communities across the region, by convening a wide range of stakeholders in neutral political spaces.

### **5.2.2 To examine the effect of Establishment of UNDP government administrative machinery on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia.**

It was found out that establishment of government administrative machinery has been one of UNDP's strategies towards peace building in Somalia recent years. As mentioned, UNDP's policy has made serious efforts in establishment of government administrative machinery in the region, in particular, as a result of TIKA's restructuring and the expansion of its activities. UNDP's establishment of government administrative machinery was instrumental in rebuilding Somalia's dilapidated and war-torn infrastructure, such as the airport in Mogadishu, paving much needed roads that now connect Mogadishu's city center to the airport, and helping Somalia to modernize.

The study concludes that establishment of government administrative machinery framework in the context of sustainable peace has been adopted by all development partners in conflict areas across Africa and the world over. The German government agencies, such as GTZ (German Technical Assistance) or DED (German Development Service) when going in and working in conflict zones.

Important requirements for good peace approaches are a systematic link between conflict analysis and the implementation of interventions in conflict zones and the application of a theory of social change and conflict transformation with policy and program planning realities. It is important that the essentials of peace building remain at the heart of peace work and they demand the overall impact on the development.



### **5.2.3 To establish the effect of improvement of UNDP government legitimacy on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia.**

The study concludes that for outside actors, this state of affairs may not be a concern if their priority is predictability or stability. Still, peace building concerns more than identity issues; it involves addressing longstanding grievances. For people to give the state legitimacy, the state must take up issues of importance to them.

It was concluded that effective reconciliation requires far more than distributing political offices. Ultimately, it must address ‘the future economic dispensation in Somalia—control of the monetary authority, mechanisms for contracting, land tenure system. Still, having that debate in a sensible and inclusive manner is a prerequisite for a viable political settlement. The failure of past state-building initiatives to do so has undermined their legitimacy

The study concluded that repeated international efforts to stabilize Somalia and establish a strong centralised system of government have yielded little success and Somalia remains a failed state. Its central government is largely non-functional and has little authority and legitimacy in the country. The country’s lawlessness has made it a breeding ground for terrorism and other illegal activities, including smuggling and piracy, and those who profit from these illicit activities have a vested interest in perpetuating Somalia’s instability

## **5.3 Recommendations**

### **5.3.1 To examine the effect of consolidation of state building process on peace building in Mogadishu- Somalia.**

The study recommends that there is need for UNDP to support setting up of regulatory frameworks and institutional mechanisms that help actors pre-empt future conflict, manage ongoing tensions, and reach political agreements. Building leadership capacities that engage civil society and marginalized communities, including women, to mitigate violence and reach shared agendas through participatory approaches forms the core of UNDP’s conflict prevention approach.

Priority must be given to the political settlement, after which UN peacekeepers will have a vital, traditional monitoring role to play. The internal dynamics of the Somali socio-cultural fabric is crucial as to identify a lasting solution to the problem therein. There is no guarantee however that a political settlement is achievable but they are still the Somalis themselves that could save their country. The timing is vital. They should work hand-in-hand amongst themselves to resolve their problems in peaceful manner than resort to armed struggle which so far taught everyone that there are no gains at all. In this regard, Somalis in the Diaspora, the Somali civil society associations and most importantly, the leaders and elders of the different clan factions have a great stake to share.

### **5.3.2 To examine the effect of Establishment of UNDP government administrative machinery on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia.**

It was also recommended that UNDP needs to support government and key actors in setting up of inclusive and participatory mechanisms and structures for shared agenda setting, dialogue and consensus building, through accompaniment and support to national and local mediators, around key governance and peace building issues.

I recommend that UNDP should look for the root causes of the instabilities and conflicts so that they can treat the real problem than just going there to stay as they get their allowances on the expenses of the Somalis.

UNDP should look for the way of getting Alshabab who is the key player in the conflict and instabilities in Somalia, so that the war should come to an end.

### **5.3.3 To establish the effect of improvement of UNDP government legitimacy on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia.**

The study was recommended that UNDP should support the mainstreaming of conflict prevention in development within the UN system through conflict analysis and assessments. UNDP also supports the development of systems that allow for regular monitoring of conflict triggers and trends to enable early appropriate response.

The United Nations Development Programme should be applying a method of educating Somalis formal education and in that education they should be encouraged to study courses that are related to peace building and or conflict resolution. This will help in a way that when someone has knowledge about peace building and or conflict resolution, that person cannot have a heart of killing or announcing war against other people.

United Nations Development Programme should use a method of looking for the real cause of the instability in Somalia and completely get rid of that problem so that the people of Somalia can completely get out of instability for once and all.

### **5.4 Areas of further research**

More research needs to be done on the following;

- The impact of conflicts on the standards of living of people in the region of Southern and Central Somalia.
- The role of education in conflict resolution in Somalia
- The relationship between social factors and regional development
- Effect of International Ngos on peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia

## REFERENCES

- Abdille, M. (2014), Religion & Conflict, The case of Somali Religious Leaders Helsinki. Finland. A guide to conflict prevention, cost and causes of conflict in the Greater Horn of Africa (2015).
- Amin, M. E. (2013). *Social science research: Conception, methodology & analysis*. Makerere University Printery, Kampala Uganda.
- Annan, K. (2011). "Peacekeeping, Military Intervention and National Sovereignty in Internal Armed Conflict." In *Hard Choices: Moral Dilemmas in Humanitarian Intervention*, ed. Jonathan Moore, 55–69. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield,
- Babbie, E & Mouton, J. (2016) *The Practice of Social Research: South African Edition*. Cape Town: Oxford University Press p. 520
- Babbie, E., Mouton, J., Vorster, P., and Prozesky, B. (2001). *The Practice of Social Research*. South African Edition. Cape Town: Oxford University.
- Balthasar, D. (2013). "Somaliland's Best Kept Secret: Shrewd Politics and War Projects as Means of State-Making." *Journal of Eastern African Studies* 7, no. 2
- Bertram, E. (2012). "Reinventing Governments: The Promise and Perils of United Nations Peace Building." *Journal of Conflict Resolution*.
- Bongartz, M. (2015). The civil war in Somalia: its genesis and dynamics. NordiskaAfrikainstitutet. p. 24. Archived from the original on January 25, 2015. Retrieved November 12, 2016.
- Burton, J.W. (2012), *Violence Explained: The Sources of Conflict, Violence and Crime and their Prevention*, Manchester University Press, Manchester (England) and St. Martin's Press, New York.

- Burton, J.W. and F. Dukes (2014), *Conflict: Practices in Management, Settlement and Resolution*, Macmillan, London and St. Martin's Press, New York.
- Buzan, B. (2007). *People, states and fear: an agenda for International Security Studies*
- Buzan, B., Wæver, O., & Wilde, J. D.(1998). *Security: a new framework for analysis*, Lynne Rienner.
- Cathy N (2011). *Confronting the Aftermath of Conflict: Women's Organizations in Postgenocide Rwanda* in *Women and Civil War*, ed. Krisha Kumar, (Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2015).
- Central Intelligence Agency (2011). "Somalia". The World Factbook. Langley, Virginia: Central Intelligence Agency. Archived from the original on June 10, 2010. Retrieved October 5, 2011.
- Central Intelligence Agency (2016). "Somalia - Government - Judicial branch". The World Factbook. Langley, Virginia: Central Intelligence Agency.
- Chalk, P. (2013). *The Maritime Dimension of International Security, Terrorism, Piracy and Challenges for the United States*. California: Research and Development (RAND).
- Cresswell, J. (2016). *Research design: qualitative and quantitative approaches*. Thousand Oaks, Calif: Sage.
- Creswell and Plano Clark (2011), *Research design: qualitative and quantitative approaches*. Thousand Oaks, Calif: Sage.
- Cunningham Jeremy (2012). *Schooling for Conflict Transformation: A Case Study from Northern Uganda*. First Published January 1, 2014 Research
- Dare, O. (2010). The African Union Approach to the Protection of civilian in Darfur and Somalia. refugee studies centre, working paper series No. 63.
- Dare, O. (2010). The African Union Approach to the Protection of civilian in Darfur and Somalia. Refugee Studies Centre, Working Paper Series No. 63.

- Demeke, M. (2014). Conflict resolution responses of UNDP and AU to the Somalia Crises. *International Journal of Political Science and Development*, 2(10), 248-257.
- Fisher, R. (2013). *Paving the Way: Contributions of Interactive Conflict Resolution to Peacemaking*. New York: Lexington Books.
- Forsyth, T and Johnson, C. (2011). *In the Eyes of the State: Negotiating a ‘Rights-Based Approach’ to Forest Conservation in Thailand*. *World Development*, 30(9), 1591- 1605.
- Freear, M., & De Coning, C. (2013). Lessons from the African Union Mission for Somalia (UNDP) for peace operations in Mali. *Stability: International journal of security and development*, 2(2), Art-23
- Galtung, J. (2015) .*Violence, Peace and Peace Research, Journal of Peace Research*, 6, 167–191.
- Hagmann, T. (2016), paper presented to the AEGIS European conference on Africa studies, panel 36, 'new roles of traditional leaders in resource mobilization and rural development' school of oriental and Africa studies (SOAS), London.
- Hart, B. and Muhyadin S. (2010). "Integrating Principles and Practices of Customary Law, Conflict Transformation and Restorative Justice in Somaliland." *Africa Peace and Conflict Journal* 3 1–17.
- Heinrich, W. (2012). *Building the Peace: Experiences of Collaborative Peacebuilding in Somalia 1993-1996*. Uppsala: Life & Peace Institute,
- Hesse, B. (2014) .*Two Generations, Two Interventions in One of the World's Most-Failed States: The United States, Kenya and Ethiopia in Somalia*. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 1, 1-28
- Höhne, M. V. (2015). *Between Somaliland and Puntland: Marginalization, Militarization and Conflicting Political Visions*. London, Nairobi: The Rift Valley Institute,.

- Imobighe, T. A. (2016). The Analysis of political issues raised by OAU peace-keeping in Chad. Peace Keeping as a Security Strategy in Africa: Chad and Liberia as Case Studies. M. A. Vogt and L. S. Aminu. Enugu, Fourth Dimension Publishing Co. Ltd. **1**: 241-259.
- Jabri, V. (2011). "Revisiting Change and Conflict: On Underlying Assumptions and the de-Politicisation of Conflict Resolution." Berghof Handbook Dialogue No. 5,
- John P.L.&Ryne C, (2011). *Somalia: Creating space for fresh approaches to peacebuilding; Life & Peace Institute LulichGrafisk Form* Printed by xxx ISBN 91-87748-95-9
- Johnson, D. 2003. *The Root Causes of Sudan's Civil War, African Issues*.The International African Institute in Association with James Currey, Oxford.
- Juraa, M.K. (2011), conflict prevention, management and resolution in Africa, Pretoria University law press, South Africa.
- Käkönen, J. (ed). ((1994). *Green Security or Militarized Environment*. Tampere Peace Research Institute.Brookfield: Dartmouth Publishing Co.Kastur, P and Toh, K. (2012). Foreign aid in post-conflict countries: The case of South Sudan.
- Kalyvas, S. N., (2011). *The Logic of Violence in Civil War*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Keating, T. and Abiew, F. K. (2010). *Outside agents and the politics of peace building and reconciliation. International Journal*, Vol. 55 (1) p. Khan, T. M.
- Ken M. (2014). 'Local Security Systems in Somali East Africa,' in Andersen/Moller/Stepputat (eds.) , *Fragile States and Insecure People*, Palgrave, 2014, 73.
- Kenneth M. (2016) "*State Collapse in Somalia: Second Thoughts*", *Review of African Political Economy* 30 (97), pp.
- Kerzner H. (2012), *Conflicts in Project Management, A Systems Approach to Planning, Scheduling, and Controlling*, New York.

- Kjos, B. (2013), the Pokemon Movie, Pushing Peace, Power, and Politically Correct Conflict Resolution.
- Kuwali, D. (2014). The end of humanitarian intervention: Evaluation of the African Union's right of intervention. *Year Book of Humanitarian Law* **19**(01): 20.
- Lane R.E (2012), Pattern of political beliefs, Handbook of Political psychology, jesssey-Basa, San Francisco.
- Lederach, J.P. (2015) Preparing for Peace: conflict transformation across cultures. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press. Google Scholar
- Lederach, John Paul. (2015). "Identifying Key Actors in Conflict Situations." In Peacebuilding: A Field Guide, ed. ThaniaPaffenholz and Luc Reichler, 145–55,
- Lewis, D. (2014). The Future of NGO Research in Development Studies. In Opoku-Mensah, R., D. Lewis, and T. Tvedt (eds.) *Reconceptualising NGOs and Their Roles in Development: NGOs, Civil Society and the International Aid System*.
- Ligawa, W. (2017). *Challenges Influencing Peace Building Strategies in Somalia: A Study of AU Mission in Somalia (UNDP)*. *Open Access Library Journal*, 4, 1-20.
- Locker, R (2013). "*Military rapid reaction forces at work in Africa crises*". USA Today. Retrieved 1 January 2014.
- Mahamoud A. S. (2011). Ahmed. "Why the Somali Peace Talks Failed and What Somaliland Did Differently." *Somaliland Journal of Peace and Developmnt* 1, no. 1
- Michael, E (2011). *Thick Problems and Thin Solutions: How NGOs can bridge the Gap. Future Calling – Think Piece*
- Moller, Bjorn. (2014). "*Africa and the US War on Terror with a Special Focus on Somalia*." Paper Presented at the SIRC Conference on Post-Conflict Conflict resolution in the Horn of Africa.
- Murithi, T. (2011), indigenous conflict resolution in Somaliland, Wajir, Kenya.



- Muthuma, G. (2017a). Clans and Crisis in Somalia. Retrieved May.22, 2014.
- Muthuma, G. (2017b). Clans and Crisis in Somalia. Retrieved May.23, 2014.
- Ollman, B. (2015). Marxism and the Philosophy of Internal Relations – NYU. *Journal on how to replace the mysterious paradox with contradictions that can be studied and resolved.*
- Omar, A. (2016) *War and Conflict. Daily Nation Newspaper, Nairobi.*
- Ryan, S. (2019). Ethnic conflict and international relations. Worcester, Dartmouth Publishing Company Limited.
- Sandole, D.J.D. (2011b), 'A Peace and Security System for Post-Cold War Europe: Preventing Future "Yugoslavia"', in D. Dinan (ed), *Encyclopedia of the European Union*, Lynne Rienner, Boulder (Colorado) and London.
- Sarah P. (2013). *Civil Society, Everyday Life and the Possibilities for Development Studies*.26 October 2015
- Stokke, O., (2010), *The UN and Development: From Aid to Cooperation*, Bloomington and Indianapolis: Indiana University Press, especially Chapter 3
- Taureck, R. (2006). *Securitisation Theory and Securitisation Studies*. *Journal of International Relations and Development*, (9) pp. 53-61] is available online at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1057/palgrave.jird.1800072>
- Tim F.&Jessica A. (2010). *Community based adaptation to climate change: Strengthening Resilience through Development*. *Environment Science and Policy for Sustainable Development* 51(4):22-31 · July 2010 with 375 Reads
- Tripodi, P. (2014). "Back to the Horn: Italian Administration and Somalia's Troubled Independence." *The International Journal of African Historical Studies* 32,

- UN (2017). *Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Major Group Official Position Paper for the 2017 High-Level Political Forum* UNDP Evaluation Office. *Essentials (Partnership for Local Governance)*, No. 7, August 2011. p. 7
- United Nations (2013). *General Guidelines for Peacekeeping Operations*. UN/210/TC/GG95. United Nations Department of Peace-keeping Operations,.
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (2012) *Slia: Suicide Bombers Strike Bosaso, Hargeisa, Kiomalling Dozens*.
- Väyrynen, R. (2015). *New Directions in Conflict Theory: Conflict Resolution and Conflict Transformation*. London: Sage,
- Wehr, P., and John P.L. (2012). "Mediating Conflict in Central America." *Journal of Peace Research* 28, no.
- Williams, P.D. (2012). *The Peace and Security Council of the African Union: Evaluating an Embryonic International Institution*. *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 47, 603-620.

## APPENDICES

### Appendix I: Questionnaire

Dear respondent,

I am **NAIMA ALI FARAH, 1175-06256-15000** a student at Kampala International University, studying a Master of International Relations and Diplomacy. This questionnaire is intended to collect information on **UNDP AND PEACE BUILDING IN MOGADISHU-SOMALIA**. The information obtained will be strictly for academic purposes and it will be treated with at most confidentiality. I kindly request you to fill this questionnaire.

#### SECTION A: BACKGROUND VARIABLES

To help us to classify your responses, please supply the following facts by circling the right option as appropriate.

- 1: **Sex:**
- Male
- Female

#### 2: Age bracket of the respondent:

- |                          |        |                          |       |
|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 19-25  | <input type="checkbox"/> | 36-41 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 26- 30 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 42-46 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 31-35  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Above |

#### 3: Educational level:

- |                          |                 |                          |             |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Master          | <input type="checkbox"/> | Certificate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Bachelor degree | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Diploma         |                          |             |

#### SECTION B:

Please indicate your response mode by writing only the score in the blank provided for each of the items or statement stated below.

**KEY**

<b>Response mode</b>	<b>Score</b>
Strongly agree (agree with no doubt at all)	<b>5</b>
Agree (agree with minor doubt)	<b>4</b>
Undecided	<b>3</b>
Disagree (disagree with minor doubt)	<b>2</b>
Strongly disagree (disagree with no doubt at all)	<b>1</b>

**PART 1: Questions on IV**

<b>Construct</b>	<b>UNDP Contributions</b>					
	<b>Consolidation of UNDP State building process</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1	UNDP supports the establishment of some government-supported organizations and institutions					
2	UNDP intervenes areas in state building of Somalia through engaging in constitutional reforms, mediation and providing support in security capacity building					
3	UNDP helps to transform dialogue into action in the interest of communities within Mogadishu					
4	UNDP helps in convening a wide range of stakeholders in neutral political spaces					
5	UNDP seeks to strengthen the ability of grassroots communities to connect and provide input into evolving governance structures					
	<b>Establishment of UNDP government administrative machinery</b>					
1	Establishment of government administrative machinery has been one of UNDP's strategies towards peace building in Somalia recent years					
2	UNDP's policy has made serious efforts in establishment of government administrative machinery in the region					
3	Establishing government administrative machinery framework in the context of sustainable peace has been adopted by all development partners in Somalia					
4	UNDP's establishment of government administrative machinery was instrumental in rebuilding Somalia's dilapidated and war-torn infrastructure					
5	It is important that the essentials of peace building remain at the heart of peace work and they demand the overall impact on the development					
	<b>UNDP improvement of UNDP government legitimacy</b>					

1	UNDP encourages the government to conduct citizen engagement in order to understand the people's needs					
2	UNDP encourages the government of Somalia to involve the citizen's voice in decision-making					
3	When people believe that existing political orders or laws are appropriate and worthy of obedience, then those orders and laws are legitimate.					
4	Gaining legitimacy is a need that is not restricted to liberal democratic regimes but is considered a basic condition of rule					
5	UNDP enlightens the society to challenge this religious source of legitimate rule					

**PART 2: Questions on DV**

<b>Construct</b>	<b>PEACE BUILDING</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1</b>	UNDP encourages reconciliation among the conflicting parties in Somalia					
<b>2</b>	UNDP also conducts mediation especially in conflict hit areas					
<b>3</b>	UNDP plays an important role in capacity building to stabilize the state					
<b>4</b>	UNDP also has helped in development of well-trained armed forces in Somalia					
<b>5</b>	UNDP also engages in signing peace agreements and negotiations					

**Thanks for your responses**

**END**

## **Appendix II: Interview Guide**

### **QUESTIONS**

Are you aware of the contributions of UNDP towards peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia?

What is the effect of Consolidation of UNDP State building process on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia?

To what level is Consolidation of UNDP State building process effective in peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia?

What is the effect of Establishment of UNDP government administrative machinery on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia?

To what extent has establishment of government administrative machinery helped to enable peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia?

What is the effect of improvement of UNDP government legitimacy on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia?