COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

IN MOGADISHU SOMALIA

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A Thesis report Presented to the

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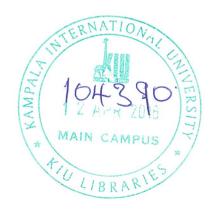
Kampala International University

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree

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By:

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MDS/36845/121/DF

December, 2012

DECLARTION A

I, Amina Mo'alim Ali hereby declare that this thesis is my original work and

has not been submitted to any other University or Institution of higher

learning for any academic award.

Amina Moalim

Name and Signature of Candidate

16. 01. 2013

Date

DECLARATION B

"I confirm that the work reported in this thesis was carried out by the candidate under my supervision".

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Name and Signature of Supervisor

DR. RWABUHIHI EMMANUEL FESTUS

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16. 01. 2013

Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my Dear mum Fatima Abdi Hassan and my brothers Ibrahim, Hussein, and my uncle Mohammed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter   **Page**

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ICT	:	INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
AU	:	AFRICAN UNION
SSDF	:	THE SOMALI SALVATION DEMOCRARTIC FRONT
SNW	:	SOMALI NATIONAL MOVEMENT
USC	:	UNITED SOMALI CONGRESS
TFG	:	TRANSITIONAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
UN	:	UNITED NATIONS
USF	:	UNITED SOMALI FRONT
SDM	:	SOMALI DEMOCRACY MOVEMENT
SPM	:	SOMALI PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT
TNG	:	TRANSITIONAL NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
USD	:	US DOLLAR.
SRCS	:	SOMALI RED CRESCENT SOCIETY

ABSTRACT

Conflict has been a part of the world from time immemorial. The need for not only conflict resolution but effective conflict resolution has been the preoccupation of the African continent and indeed the world at large. It has been argued that the world today is more in conflict than at peace even though the world has not experienced a major war. Matters conflict resolution has overtime been left to men. This is due to the fact that many decision making roles have been handled by men in many communities. Even though men have been largely charged with conflict resolution, women have been stereotyped as peacemakers, thought of as being more pacific than men and often symbolized as paragons of goodness and tenderness owing to their natural nurturing role as caregivers. This stereotyping is reinforced through socialization patterns that promote women primarily as child bearers and good wives, caregivers, arbitrators of conflict and peace promoters in the family and community. The stereotyping has also been attributed to the entrenchment of patriarchy in the communities. The literature on women's participation in conflict resolution and peace processes takes two approaches the first one being their representation and participation at high political levels and in decision-making mechanisms for conflict resolution and the second one being the disparate collection on women's grass-roots peacemaking initiatives. This research therefore analyze the participation of women in the conflict and conflict resolution processes in Kenya and Liberia with a view to highlighting the absence of women as one of the main issues affecting the realization of effective conflict resolution.

CHAPTER ONE

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Background of the study

With population growth and changing demographics, and the differing attitudes, behaviors, and conflict they bring to decision making, more participatory methods have been advocated for natural resource management (Lee 1993, Maser 1994, Selin and Chavez 1995, Wondolleck and Yaffee 1997). New and old residents of communities have growing interest in natural resource issues and outcomes (McDonough et al. 2002a), and by properly including their perspectives a better problem-solving and implementation process is possible. When using participatory methods, however, both success and dissatisfaction have been noted, often with respect to the same efforts (Selin et al. 1997, Steel man 1999, Bliss 2000, Crewe 2001, Bollens 2002). Many resource management agencies and entities have been called on to increase public participation in decision-making, and they struggle to increase both participation and satisfaction of growing numbers of diverse participants. Increasing participation and satisfaction of participants are both especially relevant in community forestry efforts. Community forestry involves forest management with the express intent of benefiting neighboring communities. According to Brendler and Carey (1998), community forestry has three defining attributes: residents have access to a portion of the benefits from nearby forests; local people are provided a meaningful role in forest decision making; and protecting and restoring a wide variety of

forest resources is important. Community forestry consists of the efforts of people united by a place of interest to use and conserve resources to their advantage and includes a broad array of goods and services, ranging from urban open space to wood products harvested from rural forests. A central theme in community forestry is the ability of community members to guide the direction of change and be active in self-determination. Thus, participatory processes for decision making are required.

The End of the cold war, especially in the 1990s and 2000s, coincidentally witnessed an accentuation in Africa of the incidence of intra-state conflicts { horizontally between di erent socio-ethnic and cultural aggregates within a national territory, and vertically between groups who feel excluded and marginalized from existing power structures on the one hand, and the central authority on the other (Egwu, 2007).

Since Nigeria got her independence in 1960 from Britain, Africa has been the centre-piece of her foreign policy. This is evidenced in the enormous human and material resources successive Nigerian governments had devoted in the prosecution of this cardinal foreign policy objective. Within the West African sub-region, Nigeria has sought to manage the inter-state relations under the framework of the ECOWAS and other bilateral arrangements with its immediate neighbours. In this connec- tion, it has made the promotion of peace and security the primary consideration, based on the convinction that economic development and regional integration cannot be superimposed on an unstable region. Having championed the establishment of the Economic Community of West African States.

in 1975, Nigeria remained at the forefront of conflict resolution in the African continent. The country pushed for the prevention and resolution of devastating conflicts that engulfed Liberia, which spilled over to Sierra Leone. It is a historical fact today that Nigeria spearheaded the creation of ECOWAS Cease Fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) which facilitated the resolution of the civil wars, and the restoration of democracy in both countries. Nigeria has been able to learn her role in conflict resolutions in Africa that mediators in conflict situations must understand the precise nature of the conflict in terms of what issues are at stake and the various forces at play. This is why she was able to achieve much in Liberia and Sierra Leone. Nigeria's role in conflict prevention and resolution is not limited to the West African sub-region alone; it extends to other sub-regions of Africa. \Nigeria's contribution to the liberation/independence of many African countries and to the end of apartheid in South Africa was widely acknowledged within and outside the continent. However, it is sad that these achievements have not put an end to political disquiet and conflicts in Africa. Rather, they seemed to have coincided with an upsurge in conflict situations." (Ugwu,2008) Nigeria is arm believer in the indivisibility of peace and security in Africa. The country arms that a threat to peace anywhere in Africa is a threat to peace everywhere on the continent." By extension, any African nation at war and in distress is also a threat to world peace and security. Nigeria holds the view that Africa cannot meet the challenges of poverty reduction and the elimination of diseases, unless there is peace and security in Africa; hence her commitment in resolving the con ict in Darfur, Sudan.

Nigeria has committed both human and material resources in her e ort to resolve the crisis in Darfur. The country organized several meditative meeting under the auspices of the African Union and the United Nations which resulted in the consensus on the Declaration of Principles in which the conflicting parties, namely the Central Sudanese Government and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement agreed on the principle and conditions for self-determination for the Southern Sudan. The self determination of Southern Sudan today as an independent sovereign state is the dividend of many peace initiatives advanced by Nigeria intended to facilitate the resolution of the Darfur Crisis.

After experiencing 21 years of armed conflict and bloodshed in southern Somalia especially in Mogadishu which is the epicenter of intra-inter vicious and cyclic clan conflict. The failures of many national reconciliation conferences had adversely affected the aspirations of many residents in mo and I myself included. It is almost two decades since the disintegration of the central government of Somalia that the innocent civilian majority of them women, children and elderly are suffering from multiple social, political and economic illnesses. Few notorious and power hungry individual warlords dominate the national process for search to durable solution to the Somali predicaments.

Many efforts from the international community aimed at restoring peace and agreement were aborted by selfish individuals who claim to be the representatives for the people in Mogadishu. I was specifically touched about the number of young people who grew in the anarchy and recruited by the warlords. As my colleagues and a member of the people of

Mogadishu, I felt that i have an obligation to conduct a research with aim of investigating factors that contributed the intractability of the conflict in Somalia specifically in Mogadishu. This study has focused on the community participation and conflict resolution at local and the challenges they face. However community are a primary source of conflict mediation, clan-based customary law serves as the basis for negotiated settlements, and clan-based blood-payment groups serve as a deterrent to armed violence.

The idea of community 'participation' in development has developed over a period of time. According to (Midgley, 1986,) argues that its emergence is linked to Western democratic theory and populist ideals. At a time of real exploitation, participation was a means of mobilizing the masses and offering a collective means of redress. Midgley also looked for similarities between participation and anarchy, the community development movement and the emergence of western social work and community radicalism. However, Midgley finally traces the concept of participation in development back to the United Nations popular participation programme, which created not only an opportunity for political involvement but also the adoption of measures that would enable ordinary people to share and participate in the development process.

Statement of the Problem

Somalia is undisputed failed state and without a functioning government for the past 21 years. The country experienced anarchy and one of the longest and most catastrophic civil war in post-colonial Africa. Despite its homogeneity in terms of sharing same religious beliefs, language, cultural values and ethnicity, the conflict in Somalia has become deep rooted, destructive and complex. This intractable conflict caused massive internal and external displacement, economic collapse, complex humanitarian crises, ever increasing vulnerabilities, gross and unreported violations of human rights and impunity. The UN, others representatives of international community, neighboring and regional groups namely IGAD, African Union and Arab League have tried repeatedly to build a centralized, decentralized or federal system of governance for Somalia but in vain. The international community's quick fix solutions and top down approaches characterized by poor coordination, rivalry and individual countries pursuing their national interests contributed not only persistent failures of peace processes but also perpetuated the armed conflict and warlords. Terrorism and piracy emerged as result of the prolonged conflict, lawlessness and fatigue on the side of Somali civilian population. Furthermore the fledgling Transitional Federal Government (TFG) is unable to win against the intricate syndicate of criminals and restore peace and security as the first is dominated by corrupted individuals and former warlords. This brings the question how the Somali conflict can be contained? What can community participation to fill the gap? It is because of this dilemma that the researcher decided to carry out a study on the community participation and conflict resolution in Mogadishu regions, Somalia.

Purpose of the study

The following were the reasons why the study was undertaken:

1. To identify the strength and weakness of respondents in terms of community participation and conflict resolution in Mogadishu, Somalia.

2. To test the hypothesis of no significant relationship between community participation and conflict resolution in Mogadishu, Somalia.

3. To bridge the gaps identified from the related literature and related studies.

4. To generation new knowledge;

Research Objectives

General: The study determined the correlation between community participation and conflict resolution in Somali Red Crescent Society in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Specifically: the study sought:

1. To determine the profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender, education level, experience and position.

2. To determine the level of community participation in Mogadishu, Somalia.

3. To determine the level of conflict resolution in Mogadishu, Somalia.

4. To determine whether there was a significant relationship between level of the community participation and level of conflict resolution in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Research Questions

1. What was the profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender, education level, experience and position?
2. What was the level of community participation in the in Mogadishu, Somalia?
3. What was the level of conflict resolution in Mogadishu, Somalia?
4. What was the significant relationship between the Community participation and conflict resolution in Mogadishu, Somalia?

Null Hypothesis

HO: There was no significant relationship between the level of community participation and level of conflict resolution in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Scope of the Study

Geographical scope

The study was conducted within the capital city of Somalia, Mogadishu. Mogadishu provided an optimal focus for the study because that was where most of the community participation and conflict resolution were developed.

Theoretical Scope

The study was developed based on Human needs theory which has been defined as a "The theory operates on the principle that a pre- condition for the resolution of conflict is that fundamental human needs be met", cited by Burton in 1990.

Content scope

In terms of content, the study examined community participation and conflict resolution, cause and effect relationship between independent variable "community participation" and dependent variable "conflict resolution".

Time scope

The study was conducted in a period of one year that is from January 2012 to December, 2012.

Significance of the study

The researcher hope that the study yield data and information that is useful for understanding the contribution of community to the conflict resolution in Mogadishu. The finding and the recommendations of the study should be useful for the community and decision makers of community participation.

They were not relied on hap hard personnel experience in making primary conflict resolution decisions, but make their decisions on concrete knowledge of understanding their community participation to the conflict resolution of their respective government. This was improved government their performance of the conflict resolution also institutions.

Operational Definitions of Key Terms

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

Community participation is a foray where people in the society take role in planning and management of their society. It aims at attracting coordination and promoting wellness of the people in the society. people can participate through the following ways:- 1)Directly by engaging in community project like in water supply and distribution, road construction etc 2) Holding discussion and coming up with a project or a decision to uplift their way of living 3)gives information about their culture to the planers therefore planners comes up with projects that adapt to the way of living hence promoting their wellness.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Concepts, Opinions, Ideas from Authors/ Experts

Conflict resolution

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

Conflict resolution styles

An appreciation of conflict resolution styles is integral to understanding the communication process. While the names may differ slightly, there are five major responsive approaches to managing conflicts. There is no right or wrong conflict resolution style, and each conflict participant is capable of choosing the approach she deems most appropriate in any given situation.

Accommodating

The accommodating approach emphasizes cooperation instead of assertiveness. A person places his interests last and allows the other party to further her interests. The accommodating approach often occurs when

a party is not significantly invested in securing a victory, because he does not perceive the alternative option as a significant threat.

Avoiding

Avoiding conflict involves one of the conflicted parties avoiding communicating about or confronting the problem, hoping it will go away. By not participating in the problem-solving process, she is effectively removing herself from it. When employing this approach, the conflict might go away if the other party doesn't press for a resolution. The underlying differences between the parties are never resolved.

Collaborating

The collaboration style involves parties working together to resolve issues, and both sides come to the table with win-win attitudes. It is a favorable negotiation style in formal dispute resolution situations, such as mediation, where the parties employee a mediator but must agree on the final, binding resolution.

Compromise

Bargaining is the hallmark of the compromise approach to conflict resolution. The conflicting parties can identify some interests they are willing to compromise on to bring about a resolution. While the emotional level might still be high, the compromise style sometimes results in interim solutions when a full resolution is not immediately possible. Parties might reach a settlement to prevent further escalation of the conflict.

Confrontation

The confrontation style to conflict resolution entails the party placing his desires above those of all others involved in the conflict. Assertiveness is the hallmark of this approach, and those employing this style of negotiation aim to address the conflict head-on. It might involve high levels of emotions as the parties establish positions in what can sometimes evolve into hostile communications.

Community participation

Community participation is one of the key ingredients of an empowered community. Participation is the heart that pumps the community's life blood—its citizens— into the community's business. It is a principle so important to made active citizen involvement in all aspects of strategic plan development and implementation a condition for continued participation in its Empowerment Programs. Community participation is far more than a requirement. It is a condition for success. Studies have documented that communities that engage their citizens and partners deeply in the work of community development raise more resources, achieve more results, and develop in a more holistic and—ultimately— more beneficial way. Community participation, then, is critical to community success. (Peck M. Scott, 1988).

Theoretical perspective

The study was based on the human need theory which was underpinned by Burton in 1990. Burton, synthesized the main theoretical assumptions of conflict resolution, which are known as 'human needs theory'. This theory operates on the premise that a pre- condition for the resolution of conflict is that fundamental human needs be met. This theory adopted eight fundamental needs from the basis of the work by the American sociologist Paul Sites and introduced one further need of his own. Those adopted needs included control, security, justice, stimulation, response, meaning, rationality and esteem/recognition. Burton's additional need was 'role-defense' the need to defend one's role. Burton called these "ontological needs" as he regarded them as a consequence of human nature, which were universal and would be pursued regardless of the consequence. Experiences to human needs theory came from a variety of disciplines. In the biological and sociobiological disciplines conflict is perceived to result from competition over scarce resources as a result of common needs. In social psychology Henry Murray, Erich Fromm (1900-1980), and Abraham Maslow (1908-1970) describe needs (some say 'drives') as important in understanding factors for human motivation. Human Need distinguishes ontological needs from values and interests. And defines ontological needs as non-negotiable; values as offering some limited opportunities for negotiation; and interests as negotiable issues. Burton distinguishes conflict from the related term of 'dispute'. He defined 'conflict' as an action over these non-negotiable human needs, whereas a 'dispute' was over negotiable values. Burton distinguishes conflict resolution, from the related terms of conflict management and conflict

14

settlement. To Burton conflict resolution solved deep seemingly intractable issues, whereas settlement only addressed the superficial factors of conflict. The term "conflict resolution" is sometimes used interchangeably with the term mitigation litigation, and formal grievance processes through an ombudsman, are part of dispute resolution, and therefore they are also part of "conflict resolution." The concept of conflict resolution can also encompass the use of non-violent methods such as civil resistance by a party to a conflict as a means of pursuing its goals, on the grounds that such means are more likely than armed struggle to lead to effective resolution of the conflict (Adam Roberts and Timothy Garton Ash,

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

According to KwaZulu-Natal Premier SJ Ndebele, who spoke at the recent International Conference on Traditional Leadership held in Durban, traditional leaders play a vital role in the social cohesion and general development of our communities As Government, we have given full recognition to the institution of Amakhosi through a number of statutes, says Ndebele. The primary aim of this recognition is the realization on the

part of government that we have a developmental province and therefore traditional leaders need to be recognized in law so that they can carry out their duties, knowing fully well that they are empowered by the law to do so. Ndebele believes that because traditional leaders belong to one of the oldest forms of governance, their collective strength and expertise must be harnessed for them to help make a noticeable impact on underdevelopment and poverty. While our country has achieved a lot over the past thirteen years, we still nevertheless face a number of challenges, Ndebele says. Chief among these is the issue of crime. Because as a country we have proven that there is no challenge that is insurmountable, we believe that this is challenge that needs our collective effort. In this regard, traditional leaders also have a big role to play.

Related studies

Contributions of the community in conflict resolution

Community can provide the necessary push for peaceful social change, especially when the top echelons within a conflict context are unwilling or unable to budge on the fundamental conflict issues. This is not to say that Community is always and necessarily a force for good. Engagement with civil society is not an end in itself, nor is it a panacea. But it is vital to our efforts to turn the promise of peace agreements into the reality of peaceful societies and viable states, engaging with local community is of the essence to enhance the legitimacy and thus long-term effectiveness of conflict transformation policies (Tocci 2008).

The role of community in conflict resolution and peace builing encompasses many areas including development of structural conditions, attitude and mode of political behavior that permit peaceful, stable and ultimately prosperous social and economic development (smith 2003; 17).

There are four main areas of interest in which community has potential to inculcate positive change in conflict resolution and sustainable peace building. Provision of security, institution of socio-economic foundations of long term peace, establishment of political framework for long term peace, advancement of reconciliation and healing of the wound of war and justice are basic ingredient for grass roots peace building (Schirch, 2008).

Magnitude of the conflict

According to Bercovitch et al, 2009 the state of peace and security on the African continent remains a pre-occupying phenomenon, with successes and continuing challenges. Indeed, alongside the steady progress in the establishment of the African Union continental peace and security architecture and the promising achievements, the geopolitical map of Africa continues to bear the marks of several latent crises. Political corruption, lack of respect for rule of law, human rights violations are all common reasons heard for some of the causes of Africans problems.

There were also marks of multiple full-blown conflicts in the face of which peace efforts are often met with opposition or simply foiled by the existence of diverse challenges. The diverse challenges are often based on the logic of confrontation and on rivalries, to the detriment of concepts

that are more receptive to the exigencies of peaceful solutions anchored on dialogue, compromise and win-win for mutual benefit. Although it is instructive to note that not all the continent is beset by conflicts, where they exist, conflicts have led to devastating effects, including: deaths to innocent civilians, refugees across borders, internal displacements, loss and destruction of property, disruption of socio-economic activities as well as costs relating to their management and resolution. The innocent people of Africa deserve a settled life to fully exploit their potential. In fact, it is a human right that they live in dignity. This aspiration is one of the considerations enshrined in the Constitutive Act of the African Union, to promote peace, security and stability on the continent (Kutesa, 2009).

The crisis manifests in many different forms: civil wars, the violation of human rights, the suppression of civil liberties, abject poverty, famine, epidemics, debt problems, population displacement, ecological disaster and disenfranchisement. Marginalized social groups, including women, children, the elderly, the economically destitute and ethnic minorities, bear the brunt Maxled & Zegeye, (2001)

Over the past 21 years, Somalia has become known more for its problems of conflict and instability than anything else. 19 years of anarchy, with several feuding warlords and religious extremists in charge of what is left of the country, has resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of innocent people. The total absence of law and order, the destruction of the country's infrastructure and the general collapse of governing institutions as well as of the economy that was already on an external aid life-support system for years. The world witnessed Somalia descent into a morass of

instability and a conflict that would continue two decades later (Prendergast, 1996).

The lands claimed by the Somalis stretch from the current rump of Somalia to the self-proclaimed republic of Somaliland, Djibouti, into the North Province of Kenya, and the Ogaden across the Ethiopian border. Until the late nineteenth century, the Somali peoples had successfully existed encroachments by external powers. Equally, they had eschewed the formation of a unitary state. Though fluid loyalties and shifting allegiances are the hallmark of the social system, two main lineages -the Sab and Samale, and six main clans are conventionally recognised in ethnographic surveys: Dir, Isaq, Darod, Hawiye, Digil and Rahanwein. Among the first organizations to oppose the regime of Siyad Barre were: the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF, 1979) which contained mainly Majerteen, a sub-clan of the Darod clan; the Somali National Movement (SNM, 1981), which was based among the Isaq in the north of the country: the United Somali Congress (USC, 1989) which seized Mogadishu in 1991 and was made up of members of the Hawiye (Drysdale, 1994).

Opposition therefore crystallized among the less favored groups: the Isaq who formed the Somali National Movement in the north of the country, and the Majerteen, whose political organisation, the Somali Salvation Democratic Front operated from across the Ethiopian border. The Hawiye-based United Somali Congress later joined them. This insurgency was fuelled by the wide availability of armed weapons scattered by the retreating Somali army, and those readily supplied by the Ethiopian

government. While military operations were often difficult to distinguish from banditry, the government response left no room for ambiguity. According to Africa Watch the clamp-down on northern dissidents in the early 1980s, escalated into military campaigns in which an estimated 50,000- 60,000 civilians perished (Drysdale, 1994).

According to Ken Menkhaus (2010) contends that many diplomatic efforts made by international community to resolve the protracted conflict in Somalia failed. Menkhaus argues that approximately national reconciliation conferences were convened over the succeeding decade and a closer look reveals that only six were fully fledged national peace conferences.

The Djibouti Talks of June-July 1991, at which Ali Mahdi was declared interim President, a move General Mohamed Farah Aided rejected. This peace process was only a set of negotiations intended to form an interim government for Somalia. The six parties on this negotiation are The United Somali Congress ; its main rival in southern Somalia, The Somali Patriotic Movement; The Somali Salvation Democratic Front; The Somali Democratic Movement ; The Somali Democratic Association and The United Somali Front. The negotiation inadvertently exacerbated political tensions which culminated in the explosion of armed conflict destroying much of Mogadishu in late 1991. The Addis Ababa National Reconciliation Talks of January and March 1993. Menkhaus this meeting as "the linchpin" of the UN intervention in Somalia that was meant to provide a blueprint for the creation of a two-year interim government.

The Addis Ababa talks convened fifteen clan-based factions and produced a rushed and vaguely-worded accord that sparked tensions between the

20

UN and some armed factions over whether the creation of district and regional councils were to be a bottom-up process or controlled by factions. Armed conflict broke out between General Aideed s faction and United Nations peacekeepers, which derailed the mission and blocked implementation of the accord.

The Sodere Conference of 1996-97, convened by neighboring Ethiopia with a aim of reviving a decentralized, federal Somali state at the expense of factions that opposed Ethiopia. A rival peace process in Egypt, the Cairo Conference, undermined Sodere. The Sodere talks introduced the principle of fixed proportional representation by clan, the 4.5 formulas, used subsequently in the country. The Cairo Conference of 1997 convened by Egypt, a regional rival of Ethiopia, to promote a centralized Somali state and elevate the power of Somali factions that boycotted the Sodere talks. The two broad coalitions that emerged from Sodere and Cairo formed the basis for the main political divisions in Somalia in subsequent years.

The Arta Peace Conference of 2000 convened in Djibouti. This brought civic rather than faction leaders to the talks and used telecommunications technology to broadcast proceedings back to Somalia. In the end it produced a three-year Transitional National Government that empowered a Mogadishu-based coalition at the expense of a pro-Ethiopian alliance. It faced numerous domestic opponents as well as Ethiopian hostility and never became operational. The Mbagathi conference of 2002-04 sponsored by regional organization IGAD a lengthy conference in Kenya to produce a successor

to the failed TNG. With heavy Kenyan and Ethiopian direction, the delegates consisted mainly of militia and political leaders, not representation of civil society, and promoted a federalist state.

A phase of the talks dedicated to resolution of conflict issues – an innovation intended to prevent the talks from devolving into a mere power sharing deal – never gained traction. The Mbagathi talks culminated in the creation of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) in late 2004 and the controversial election of President Abdullahi Yusuf. The TFG was deeply divided at the outset, with many Somalis raising objections about the legitimacy of representation at the talks. The TFG has struggled in subsequent years and has yet to become a minimally functional government or to advance key transitional tasks (Menkhaus 2010).

But it is important to mention the January 2009 Meeting in neighboring Djibouti, in which Somalia's parliament swears in 149 new members from the main opposition Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia. It elects a moderate Islamist, Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed, president, and extends the transitional government's mandate for another two years. This was the relatively the first successful reconciliatory effort made after the heavy war and worst humanitarian crisis that followed the intervention of Ethiopia. Unfortunately none of them were able to provide a concrete ground for the formation of recognized and powerful central government till today.

Currently the TFG controls only parts of the capital city, Mogadishu with help and protection of AMISOM peacekeepers. Nearly twenty years have

passed when the Somali state collapsed and was replaced by warlords ruling clan fiefdoms. Power struggles that made Somalia a country known for famine, extremism, clan warfare and piracy were further complicated by struggle over the nature of the future Somalia state (Liban Ahmad 2007).

State building in Somalia has consistently been pursued via powers haring accords without serious attempts at reconciliation of issues such as territorial occupation and conquest in southern Somalia. This may partially account for the high failure rate of these accords. (Menkhuas 2007)

The political ideology is one of the main triggers of the conflict in Somalia as different clans, groups and authorities prefer a system of governance that suits their needs. For instance north western (Somaliland) region of Somalia proclaimed unilateral independence from the rest of Somalia. North Eastern regions formed an autonomous state known as Puntland and is in favour of federalism; Hawiye clans and sub-clans associated with the former United Somali Congress (USC) of Gen. Aideed are against federalism but in favour of 4.5 (four big clans and half for minority clans) power-sharing formula under a central government with a seat in Mogadishu; other clans and sub-clans in southern part of country are so fragmented and hence either supporting the federalism or centralism; Islamist groups (Al Shabab and Hizbul Islam) are for an Islamic Sharia-based state (Liban Ahmad 2007).

The weakened Somali community and the Somali Diaspora are caught up in the task of peace-building and state-building in an extremely

insecure Somali political environment. They are also partly to blame for being partial and partly contributing to fuelling the war either through the more than 1 billion they send back to Somalia annually and through political support and patronage to Somali factions and groups (LPI 2009).

Attacks targeting human rights defenders were much less frequent in 2009 than in 2008. But in part this reflects the fact that many of Somalia's most prominent human rights defenders have fled the country. Those who remain have seen their capacity to operate effectively dramatically diminished by the prevailing insecurity and by specific threats against them (Human Right Watch 2010).

The delivery of humanitarian assistance to Somalia has been severely hampered by the prevailing insecurity and by threats specifically targeting humanitarian agencies. Most of the humanitarian agencies operating in Somalia have had to dramatically curtail their operations or have been driven out of south-central Somalia altogether. In opposition-controlled areas where millions of Somalis are in need of assistance, humanitarians have come under regular threat by al-Shabaab and other groups who accuse them of colluding with international efforts to back the TFG in its war effort. The humanitarian needs are growing faster than the ability to deal with the drivers of the Somali conflict and its effects. These include natural and other disasters such as drought, food and financial crisis, water scarcity, refugee influx, mass displacement, and population pressure (Farah, I 2010).

The population of Mogadishu, Regions has experienced two consecutive rainfall and crop failures coupled with persistent insecurity since the collapse of Somalia state. This has led to loss of human life and severe erosion of productive assets. Widespread livestock deaths have occurred. Cattle, the most important liv estock specie in southern Somali, have been the worst affected species with mortality rates ranging between 50 and 70 percent of the pre-crisis herds (FEWSNET, 2006)

Conflict resolution in Somalia

From a humanitarian perspective, Somalia has been in a perpetual state of anarchy since the civil war began there in 1988 and has created an environment which facilitates the creation of issues such as piracy, a problem that extends the violence and disruption beyond Somalia borders. In order to understand the conflict and the attempts made at resolving it, one must understand the history and major players that comprise the Somali Civil War. Beyond the occasional news headline or what has been portrayed in the media by films such as "Black Hawk Down," many citizens of Western societies know very little about the country officially known as the Somali Republic and of the complexities of the conflict, which has been going on there since 1988 (De Waal, 1998).

The internationally-recognized central government, the Transitional Federal Government (TFG), exists in name but in reality lacks a national parliament and controls only small parts of Mogadishu. In fact, Somalia is generally regarded in the academic and policy communities as an example of a "failed state" and a "stateless society," which means that the

country is largely under control of Islamists, distinct regional states while the government is unable to collect taxes, pass laws, enforce regulations, or keep warlords under control even with outside intervention and aid. Outside of the central government's weak control, the rest of the regions are fairly autonomous and independent. Arguably, the most functional region, Somaliland, which used to be a British protectorate rather than an Italian colony like the rest of Somalia, views itself as an independent republic but lacks the formal recognition it needs from the international community to officially secede.

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

The crisis manifests in many different forms: civil wars, the violation of human rights, the suppression of civil liberties, abject poverty, famine, epidemics, debt problems, population displacement, ecological disaster and disenfranchisement. Marginalized social groups, including women, children, the elderly, the economically destitute and ethnic minorities, bear the brunt (Human Rights Watch 2010).

Somalia's once-vibrant independent press and community have been decimated by violence and threats over the course of the past three years. At least six journalists were reportedly killed in 2009, some targeted for assassination and others killed by the stray gunfire that has claimed so many civilian lives. TFG and opposition forces alike have been implicated in threats directed at journalists who produce reporting they dislike (Human Rights Watch 2010).

In south central Somalia the challenge is daunting. An increase in violence since 2006 has deepened insecurity for everyone, undermined some positive community developments, stalled progress towards the formation of a stable government authority, and brought religiously-driven politics to the fore (Faiza Jama 2010)

One major challenge facing Somali civil society is the inherent contradiction that exists in the chosen path of sharing political power long clan lines and the fundamental rights of women to political representation. In active conflict cases where civil society is weak, the challenge for outside actors is twofold: address the needs of communities impacted by conflict, and; work to develop civil society institutions that can serve as the foundation for sustainable peace building. These may initially appear to be separate objectives, but can in reality constitute two sides of the same issue. Alleviating the immediate effects of conflicts may entail engaging the same parties and addressing the same issues that will likely manifest themselves during the reconciliation process. That is, the search for long-term sustainable solutions should be taken into consideration at an early stage,

rather than through a series of ad-hoc arrangements (Harpviken and Kjellman 2004)

In the absence of government, however, Somali people have employed their own resources and traditions of conflict resolution to recreate security in many communities. Somali-led initiatives have succeeded in establishing political and administrative arrangements that in some places are proving to be stable. The northern polities of the Republic of Somaliland and the Puntland State of Somalia are evidence of what Somalis can achieve. Even in volatile south central Somalia, there has been evidence of the positive impact that Somali approaches to reconciliation and security management can have (Bradbury and Healy 2010).

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The study was employing descriptive design especially descriptive correlation strategy to identify the community participation and conflict resolution, as well as we have taken as an example Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) in Mogadishu, Somalia. Correlation examined through community participation and conflict resolution in Mogadishu.

Research Population

The study population comprised of 134 respondents was employees. The list of employees was obtained from the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Sample Size

In analysis of the nature of the target population comprised of 134 respondents including employees of Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) in Mogadishu, Somalia; a sample size of 100 respondents were selected. This was arrived at using the Sloven's formula which states as follows:

$$n=N/1+N (e^2)$$

Where n was the required sample size, N was the known population, and e was the level of significant, which was given as 0.05 in social science.

Sampling Procedures

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

Research Instruments

The study was used questionnaire, the main tool for collecting data for the mayor and the civil servants. The selection of this tool was guided by the nature of the data to be collected, the time available as well as by the objectives of the study. The questionnaire was combination of both open and closed ended questions for the collection of the required data. The study determines contribution of the community participation to conflict resolution in Mogadishu.

Validity and reliability of the instrument

The reliability of the research instrument was concerned with the extent to which the research instrument yields the same results. Questionnaire was pre-tested to twenty participants and self-administered questionnaire was used throughout the research to ensure that respondents fill the

30

same questionnaire and the instrument provides the required information. Validity is the quality of the test doing what is designed to do, where reliability consists of both true score and error score. So that the formula that was used to calculate the validity of the instrument was: Content Validity Index (CVI) =   No. of items declared valid/ Total No. of items.

Data Gathering Procedures

Before the administration of the questionnaires

1. An introduction letter was obtained from the College of Higher Degree and Research for the researcher to ask for approval to conduct the study from respective managers of secondary schools.

2. When approved, the researcher secured a list of the qualified respondents from the communities' directors and select through simple random sampling from this list to arrive at the minimum sample size.

3. The respondents explained about the study and requested to sign the Informed Consent Form (Appendix 3).

4. Select research assistants who would assist in the data collection, brief and orient them in order to be consistent in administering the questionnaires.

During the administration of the questionnaires

1. Sufficient questionnaires were distributed and the respondents ware requested to answer completely and not to leave any part of the questionnaires unanswered.

2.   The researcher and assistants were emphasized retrieval of the questionnaires within five days from the date of distribution.

3.   On retrieval, all returned questionnaires were checked if all ware answered.

After the administration of the questionnaires

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

Data Analysis

The study was used quantitative data analysis; the researcher was used frequencies and percentages to evaluate the profile of respondents. Similarly, mean and standard deviations were applied for the levels of community participation and conflict resolution in organizations; an item analysis was illustrated the strengths and weaknesses based on the indicators in terms of mean and rank. From these strengths and weaknesses, the recommendations were derived.

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

A. For the levels of community participation

Mean Range	Description	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Strongly Agree	Very Good
2.51-3.25	Agree	Good
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Fair
1.00-1.75	Strongly Disagree	Poor

B. For the level of conflict resolution

Mean Range	Description	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Strongly Agree	Very Good
2.51-3.25	Agree	Good
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Fair
1.00-1.75	Strongly Disagree	Poor

Ethical Considerations

The data collected in the study was used for graduation purpose and would be kept as confidential. Respondents have the right to ignore items that are secret or not relevant to the topic being studied. The methodology chosen for the research was selected on the basis of research objectives and not for other reasons.

Limitation of study

A real problem that was faced the study was insecurity situation in Somalia which may make to carry the study difficult and also can prolong the time. So, the researcher was used some policies to collect the data to solve that problem by sending the questionnaires to the respondents by email and other means to facilitate of carrying out the study on time.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter showed the background information of respondents, description of the independent variable, and description of dependent variable and testing of the relationships between the two variables. The pertinent research hypotheses are also tested here.

Profile of the Respondents

The first research question of the study was to determine the level of profile of the respondents used in the study. The purpose of the background information was to find out the characteristics of the respondents and showed the distribution of the population in the study, the findings are presented below.

Table 1:

Profile of the respondents

Profile of the respondents	Frequency	Percentage %
Gender		
Male	40	38.1
Female	60	61.9
Total	**100**	**100.0**
Age		
15-25	23	21.9
25-35	40	42.9
35-45	21	20.0
45-above	16	15.2
Total	**100**	**100.0**
Position of respondents		
Community leaders	3	2.9
Community participation	67	63.8
Conflict resolution	20	23.8
NGO staff involved in Education	5	4.8
Other Leaders	5	4.8
Total	**100**	**100.0**
Education level		
Master	2	1.9
Bachelor	5	4.8
Diploma	8	7.6
Secondary	31	29.5
Others	54	56.2
Total	**100**	**100.0**
Experience		
1-5 years	54	56.2
5-10 years	30	28.6
10-15 years	14	13.3
15-Above	2	1.9
Total	**100**	**100.0**

From the table 1 showed that the findings of the study indicated the majority of the respondents in the sample was females represented by 61.9% while males were minority represented by 38.1%. This clearly showed that most of the respondents at Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) in Mogadishu, Somalia, were female.

The findings of the study indicated that majority of community participation represented by 42.9% were of age bracket 25-35, minority represented by 15.2% were of the age bracket 45 years and above. This finding suggested that the community participation in Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) in Mogadishu were of diverse age groups. The diversity in age of the administrators implies that the administrator would have different ages.

The findings of the study revealed that the majority of the community participation in the sample were represented female by 61.9%, while minority of the administrator in the sample were 15.2 % in male.

The findings of the study in table 1 revealed that the majority of the community participation in education respondents in the sample were 56.2% respondents do not have formal education, minority represented by 1.9% where Masters holders. Indicating the most society in Mogadishu, Somalia were others. Means in Mogadishu have no formal Education or academic accept informal education.

The findings of the study indicated that majority of respondents represented by 56.1% none experience for 1-5 years. Where the minority of the respondents represented by 1.9% where as 15 and above more experienced, the findings indicated that there was good experienced

number of years of administration in community participation in Mogadishu employee.

Level of the community participation

The independent variable in the study was community participation were measured by twelve quantitatively items or questions in the questionnaire, each of which was scaled from one to four, where 1 = strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = agree; 4 = strongly agree. Contribution of community participation were required to rate controlling on each of the items of the contribution of community participation by ticking the relevant number in the table. Their responses were analyzed using SPSS's summary statistics showing the means, as indicated in table 2:

Table 2:

Level of Community participation (n= 100)

Community participation	Mean	Interpretation
Community organizations in both region provide humanitarian assistance to the people in need	3.35	Good
Community organizations in both regions mediate and reconcile parties to conflict.	2.32	Fair
Community organizations in both regions use early warning to prevent conflict at local level	3.12	Good
Community organizations in both regions mobilize local communities to strengthen peace and co-existence	2.76	Good
Community organizations in both regions advocate against human right violations.	3.56	Very good
Community organizations in both regions resolves conflict at grass root level.	2.95	Good
Community organizations in both regions monitor insecurities and de-escalate violence	3.04	Good
Community organizations in both regions facilitate negotiation and inter community dialogue.	1.75	Good
Community organizations in both regions building capacities of local authorities	2.46	Good
Involvement of community participation will improve conflict resolution	1.45	Poor
Community responsible for environmental protective.	2.85	Good
Community support conflict resolution.	2.22	Fair
Mean index	**2.64**	**Good**

In the Table 2 all respondents (from community leader, community participation, conflict resolution, NGO staff involved in Education, leaders)

in those selected people agreed that the most of the contribution of local government are corruption is the common problem in the Mogadishu conflict resolution (mean≈3.25). But in one case result is positive side present mean higher than (3.04) that shows us children have access basic education. From the result it seems that communities have idea on community participation awareness with the level of mean (2.76), the community have agree conflict resolution bit further than average level of (mean≈2.82). But the negative side the respondents strongly agree that weak administration is the common in Mogadishu community participation level of (mean≈3.56) because the poor participation depend on their activities. Most of the respondents indicate that many of the community involved in domestic animals caring use (mean≈ 2.73). Regarding on community does not enable to get or access conflict resolution (mean≈1.45). The respondents in the study showed that they did not get enough conflict awareness to support these community by community participation to prevent and protect weakness of conflict resolution (mean ≈ 2.19). On career development the respondents showed that, the community provides the support conflict resolution (mean ≈ 3.10).To get a summary picture on how the respondents in the study viewed that contribution of community participation rated the level of an average index was computed which turned to be (mean ≈ 2.61) was good

Level of conflict resolution

The dependent variable in the study was conflict resolution in Mogadishu, Somalia, Was measured by thirteen quantitatively items or questions in the questionnaire, each of which was scaled between one to four; where

1 = strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = agree; 4 = strongly agree. Conflict resolution were required to rate controlling on each of the items of the conflict resolution by ticking the relevant number in the table. Their responses were analyzed using SPSS's summary statistics showing the means and standard deviations, as indicated in table 3.

Table 3:

Level of conflict resolution (n= 100)

Conflict resolution	Mean	Interpretation
Lack of leadership, poor governance and anarchy	3.13	Good
Competition over meager resource and vicious cycle of violence.	1.84	Fair
Human rights violations and impunity	1.76	Poor
Dependence on humanitarian assistance from external Agencies	2.72	Good
Lack of coordination and networking among different civil society groups	2.25	Fair
Civil society organizations are normally threated, harassed or killed by warring groups	3.40	very good
There are external players in the conflict in both regions	2.16	Fair
International community using top approaches to resolve conflict.	1.55	Poor
International Humanitarian organizations have created luxurious life Nairobi hence unable or unwilling to resolve conflicts	2.20	Fair
Groups seek power through politicizing religion for their narrow interest	2.07	Fair
Neighboring countries influence the conflict through proxy wars	3.11	Good
Proliferation and abundance of small arms	3.06	Good
There is high unemployment lack of opportunities for youth	3.14	Good
Mean index	**2.48**	**Good**

The mean standard deviation in table 3 suggested that the most people selected to the Mogadishu conflict resolution rated conflict resolution as good (mean ≈3). Most respondents agree that they have their Communication and resolution systems are available (mean ≈3.10), respondents indicate that they have problems to the Competition over meager resource and vicious cycle of violence. (mean ≈1.82), most of the respond that they agree that enable to Human rights violations and impunity of the conflict resolution in Mogadishu because the people indicate the support that they receive is not sufficient to their needs (mean≈1.73), the responses are high disagree existence of availability of the Lack of coordination and networking among different civil society groups against conflict resolution in Mogadishu the (mean≈2.24), Civil society organizations are normally threated, harassed or killed by warring groups (mean≈3.42), from the result respondents the assistances they receive from INGOs and local government it's no good as they hope (mean≈2.06),

The International community using top approaches to resolve conflict the mean≈1.53 that the conflict resolution does not get enough resource of conflict and they strongly disagree having enough resource and that is big problem they are suffering because community does not support directly conflict resolution in Mogadishu and that is cause many community without conflict resolution.

International Humanitarian organizations have created luxurious life Nairobi hence unable or unwilling to resolve conflicts in terms of needs conflict resolution from the respondents rated as often (mean≈2.12)

conflict resolution does not get material resolution any time because organizations that support resolution have not office in Mogadishu previous. The conflict resolution Groups seek power through politicizing religion for their narrow interest (mean≈2.07), Difficulty interacting with different level of Proliferation and abundance of small arms (mean ≈3.06) because different level of income to the conflict resolution.

To get a summary picture on how the respondents rated conflict resolution in Mogadishu an average index was computed for all the tenth items table 4.4,which turned out to have a mean index of 2.46 (Std. Dev. ≈1.038). Confirming that responding people of selected conflict resolution in Mogadishu rated the conflict resolution mentioned above sentences.

In the all respondents (from community participation and conflict resolution) in those selected institutions agreed that community participation support conflict resolution with the mean of **3.10** and also agreed that the community participation give equal opportunity community of conflict resolution with the mean of **3.05** the respondents disagreed that community participation improves to the conflict resolution with the mean of **2.25** they was also moderate (disagree) with over all mean **2.76**, which means the statements mentioned above are the community participation support to the conflict resolution.

Relation between the community participation and conflict resolution in Mogadishu

The relationship between two variables of contribution of community participation and conflict resolution in Mogadishu, Pearson's Product

Moment Correlation Coefficient was used to test correlation between contribution of community participation and conflict resolution, as indicated on table 4.

Table 4:

Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficient results correlating the effect of civil war on conflict resolution service in Mogadishu

		Community participation	Conflict resolution
Community participation	Pearson Correlation	1	.988[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	134	134
Conflict resolution	Pearson Correlation	.988[**]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	134	134
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

In the above table 5, the result shows a correlation of 0.988, meaning there was strong correlation between community participation contribution and conflict resolution because it's more than 0.05.

According to Mathbits.com (2000) a correlation greater than 0.8 is generally described as strong, whereas a correlation less than 0.5 are generally described as weak;

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter discussed the findings, conclusion and recommendation of the study. Firstly, it will be discussed the major finding of each study as stated in the research objectives. Secondly, the conclusion was to be draw form the findings of the study. Lastly, the researcher was brought recommendation for further research for this study.

Findings

The study focused on the contribution of community participation to conflict resolution in Mogadishu Somalia. The study was to determine the profile of the respondents in terms of: gender, age, education, marital status and experience. The objective of the study is to identify the contribution of community participation and local government in Mogadishu Somalia, to identify the strategies used by community of community participation and conflict resolution in Mogadishu Somalia, to investigate the challenges faced by community of community participation and conflict resolution in Mogadishu Somalia.

Research Objective one:

The first objective of this study was to identify the contribution of Community of community participation and conflict resolution in Mogadishu Somalia. Based on analysis of chapter four, most of respondents agreed that community participation support conflict resolution and also agreed that the community participation give equal

opportunity community of conflict resolution the respondents disagreed that community participation t improves to the conflict resolution.

The researcher found that the contribution of community participation and conflict resolution in Mogadishu, Somalia. In addition to that finding Involvement of community participation will improve conflict resolution.

Research Objective two:

The second objective of the study was to identify the strategies used by community participation and conflict resolution in Mogadishu, Somalia. Based on analysis of chapter four, most the respondent from community participation and conflict resolution leaders in those selected institutions agreed that community participation support conflict resolution and also agreed that the Qualified and competent leaders are managing the conflict well the respondents disagreed that leaders is readily accessible to do the clerical works.

The researcher found that the contribution of community participation and conflict resolution in Mogadishu, Somalia. In addition to that finding Involvement of community participation will improve conflict resolution.

Research Objective three:

The third objective of the study was to investigate the challenges that local leaders face in contribution of community participation and conflict resolution process in Mogadishu, Somalia. Based on analysis of chapter four, most of respondents agreed that community participation offer investment to the conflict resolution and also agreed that the providing

conflict resolution to· the community the respondents disagreed that providing trainings for leaders.

The researcher found that the contribution of community participation and conflict resolution in Mogadishu, Somalia, In addition to that finding providing trainings for leaders.

Research Objective Four:

The result objective four, shows us the relationship between community participation contribution and to conflict resolution is or are positively correlated, on result 0.988, meaning there is strong correlation because it's more than 0.5.

Conclusions

The study investigated effect of the community participation to the conflict resolution in Mogadishu Somalia. The conclusions were made objectively as follows:

The first objective of the study was to investigate the contribution of community participation to conflict resolution in Mogadishu. Basic on findings all respondents (from both public and private institutions) in those selected institutions strongly agree that there was a contribution of the community participation in Mogadishu.

The second objective of the study was to determine the levels of resource availability and utilization to the community participation in conflict resolution in Mogadishu. Basic on this resulted of the respondents (from both government ministers and civil society organizations) in those selected respondents strongly agree that the conflict resolution has almost destroyed by the civil war and also indicated the most of the conflict resolution system especially conflicts has closed the civil so all the respondents where highly agree that the contribution of the community participation are in the conflict resolution are very weak according to the conflict resolution system.

The third objective of the study was to determine how the community participation can improve the conflict resolution in Mogadishu, all respondents (from both public and private institutions) in those selected institutions agreed that needs of the improvement of the conflict resolution and capacity building for leaders and administrators, to monitoring how the system conflict resolution is worked and to the community participation gives moral.

RECOMMENDATIONS

After research finding, the following were the recommended:

The community participation should give capacity building to the conflict resolution leaders and administrators.

49

Community participation in Mogadishu should support the community's capacity to deal with conflict resolution.

Community participation must initiates programs that promote curriculum development.

In order to reduce the effects of the illiterate, community participation must increase their activism towards public mobilization for the conflict.

The study exposed that poverty; high unemployment and lack opportunities were challenges. To reverse these problems local leaders must initiate programs that provide economic opportunities for youth.

Suggested areas for further research

1. Challenges of community participation to conflict resolution.

2. Contribution of community participation to gender conflict resolution.

3. The contribution of organization to conflict resolution development.

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OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT, ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
COLLEGE OF HIGHER DEGREES AND RESEARCH (CHDR)

Date: 19th Dec. 2012

RE: REQUEST AMINA MOALIM ALI MDS/36845/121/DF
TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANIZATION

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing Master of Development Studies.
She is currently conducting a research entitled **"Community Participation and Conflict Resolution in Mogadishu, Somalia "**

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

Any information shared with her from your organization shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to her will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Mr. Malinga Ramadhan
Head of Department,
Economics and Management Sciences, (CHDR)

NOTED BY:
Dr. Sofia Sol T. Gaite
Principal-CHDR

"Exploring the Heights"

Date_____

Candidate's Data

Name: Ms. Amina Mo'alim ali   Reg. #: MDS/36845/121/DF

Course: Master of Master of Arts in Development Studies.

Title of Study: **Community Participation and conflict resolution in Mogadishu, Somalia.**

Ethical Review Checklist

The study reviewed considered the following:

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

Results of Ethical Review

____ Approved

____ Conditional (to provide the Ethics Committee with corrections)

____ Disapproved/ Resubmit Proposal

Ethics Committee (Name and Signature)

Chairperson_____

Members _____

Appendix III

Calculation of Content of Validity Index

CVI= *Number of all relevant questions/ The total number of items*

Section A: $\qquad = 12/12 = 1$

Section B: $\qquad = 13/13 = 1$

Therefore, Average of Content Validity Index is:

CVI $\qquad = 2/2 = 1$

Appendix IV

Informed consent for the respondents

_____

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Greetings!

I am a candidate for Master of Arts in Development Studies at Kampala International University with a thesis on, "**Community Participation and conflict resolution in Mogadishu, Somalia.**". Pursue to complete this academic requirement; may I request your assistance by being part of this study?

Kindly provide the most appropriate information as indicated in the questionnaire and please do not leave any item unanswered, any data from you shall be for academic purpose only and will be kept utmost confidentially.

May I retrieve the questionnaire within 5 days after you receive them?

Thank you very much in advance

      Yours faithfully,

      Ms. Amina Mo'alim Ali

APPENDIX V A

QUESTIONAIRE

SECTION A: PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS (Please Tick):

Gender (Please Tick): __ (1) Male

__ (2) Female

Age (Please Tick): ___ (1) 15-25

___ (2) 25-35

___ (3) 35-45

___ (5) 45 and above

Education level (Please Specify): __ (1) Secondary

__ (2) Diploma

__ (3) Bachelors

__ (4) Masters

__ (5) othrs.

Experience (Please Tick): ___(1) 1- 5yrs

___(2) 5-10yrs

___(3) 10-15yrs

___(4) 15 years and above

Groups of people (please Tick):__ (1) community leaders   __5 others

___(2) community participators

___(3) conflict resolution persons

___(4) NGO staff involved in education

APPENDIX VB

SECTION B: QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE THE LEVELS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION (FOR BOTH REGIONS)

Direction 1: Please write your rating on the space before each option which corresponds to your best choice:

Response Mode	Rating	Description	Legend
Very good	(1)	You agree with no doubt at all.	VG
Good	(2)	You agree with some doubt	G
Fair	(3)	You disagree with some doubt	F
Poor	(4)	You disagree with no doubt at all	P

1. _____Community organizations in both region provide humanitarian assistance to the people in need.

2. _____Community organizations in both regions mediate and reconcile parties to conflict.

3. _____Community organizations in both regions use early warning to prevent conflict at local level.

4. _____Community organizations in both regions mobilize local communities to strengthen peace and co-existence.

5. _____Community organizations in both regions advocate against human right violations.

6. _____Community organizations in both regions resolves conflict at grass root level.

7. _____Community organizations in both regions monitor insecurities and de-escalate violence.

8. _____Community organizations in both regions facilitate negotiation and inter community dialogue.

9. _____Community organizations in both regions building capacities of local authorities

10._____Lack of coordination and networking among different civil society groups.

11._____Groups seek power through politicizing religion for their narrow interest.

12.   _____Community organizations in both regions facilitate negotiation and inter community dialogue.

APPENDIX VC

SECTION C: QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE LEVEL OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION (FOR BOTH REGIONS)

Direction 1: Please write your rating on the space before each option which corresponds to your best choice:

Response Mode	Rating	Description	Legend
Very Good	(1)	You agree with no doubt at all.	VG
Good	(2)	You agree with some doubt	G
Fair	(3)	You disagree with some doubt	F
Poor	(4)	You disagree with no doubt at all	P

1. ____Lack of leadership, poor governance and anarchy.

2. ____Competition over meager resource and vicious cycle of violence.

3. ____Human rights violations and impunity.

4. ____Dependence on humanitarian assistance from external Agencies.

5. ____Lack of coordination and networking among different civil society groups.

6. ____Dependence on humanitarian assistance from external Agencies.

7. ____Civil society organizations are normally threated, harassed or killed by warring groups.

RESEARCHER'S CURRICULUM VITAE

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

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63