CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS AND PEACE-BUILDING IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA

BY

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A RESEARCH DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER'S DEGREE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND DIPLOMACY OF KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

JUNE, 2023

DECLARATION

I Ayni Bashir Ibrahim, declare that this work is as a result of an independent investigation and in circumstances where it's under obligation to the work of other people, due acknowledgement has
 been made.

Signature: .... Date: 03-June-2023

AYNI BASHIR IBRAHIM

2021-04-04083

APPROVAL

I affirm that the study conducted "Civil-military relations and Peace-building in Mogadishu Somalia" has been under my supervision and is now ready for submission to Kampala international university with my supervision.

Signature: .... Date: 03 - June - 2023

DR. ISMAIL BELLO

SUPERVISOR

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research report firstly to Almighty Allah, My dear Father Mr. Bashir Ibrahim Ali, My mother Mrs. Farhiya Mohamud Suudi, my dear brother Mustaf Bashir Ibrahim and my sister Naima Bashir Ibrahim for moral and financial support they have offered me during my studies.

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I would like to express my sincere thanks and gratitude to a number of people whose assistance and guidance made this study a success and possible.

I am most indebted to my supervisor Dr. Ismail Bello who tirelessly encouraged and guided me throughout the course of my research study. I am much grateful to my lecturers Late Dr. Ogondia Ekomolot, may his Soul rest in Peace, Prof. Olusola Mathew Ojjo, and Dr. Wilfred Tarabina for the conceptual skills they instilled in the course of my study. I am better informed now than when I joined the university.

Finally, special thanks go to my parents my Father Mr. Bashir Ibrahim Ali, My mother Mrs. Farhiya Mohamud Suudi, my dear brother Mustaf Bashir Ibrahim and my sister Naima Bashir Ibrahim and my relatives and friends for all the support and assistance rendered to me during the time of the study.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to establish the effect of civil-military relations and Peace-building in Mogadishu Somalia. The research objectives were to determine the effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia, secondly to explore the effect of civil-military relations on rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia and thirdly to assess the effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia. The researcher used a descriptive survey research design based on quantitative and qualitative research approaches. The data was collected using questionnaires from 205 respondents and 7 key informant interviews (KIIs). Findings on the first objective reveal that there is a positive and significant effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia. Findings on the second objective indicate that there is a positive and significant effect of civil-military relations on rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia. The results indicate that there was a low significant effect of civil-military relations on rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia. On the thirdly objective, the study found that there is a positive and significant low effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia. The results indicate that there was a low significant effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia. The study concludes that civil-military relations can be one of the avenues in enhancing post-conflict reconciliation; the study concludes that the civil-military relations are an avenue in enhancing post-conflict Rehabilitation Mogadishu Somalia. The study alludes that the presence of civil-military relations can be developed and if so, the post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu will be empowered and thirdly the study conclude that there is a positive significant effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconstruction, the presence of the CMR is designed in enhancing the Post-conflict reconstruction needed in Mogadishu Somalia. The study recommends that the military should be ready to accept the information coming from the civilians despite not being used to such information to help build more trust between them. There is need for a policy enhancement in enabling the post construction mechanisms for peace efforts, information and communication

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study and operational definitions of key terms to be used in the study.

1.1 Background to the study

The background of the study was presented in the form of perspectives namely historical theoretical, conceptual and contextual perspectives.

1.1.1 Historical Perspective

In traditional UN peacekeeping missions deployed during the Cold War, military forces supervised and monitored cease fires between states, usually in the wake of a peace agreement and authorized under Chapter VI of the UN charter. At about the same time that the Cold War ended and great powers were more inclined to work together in the Security Council, the UN shifted focus to respond to the pressing need for a more comprehensive and sometimes coercive response to internal conflict (Olsen, 2017). Peace-building, introduced in 1992 by UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, sought not merely to keep apart conflicting factions but to build structures that would sustain peace. Peacekeeping efforts, Peace-building would require greater synergy across spheres of assistance social, economic, humanitarian, security, and political-administrative and among an increasing variety of agencies and actors facilitating transitions to peace (Best, 2002). At the turn of the century, an emergent international consensus on coherence the coordination of intervention and humanitarian actions matured. At this same moment, military interventions by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Kosovo, US led coalition forces in Afghanistan, and a US- and British-led coalition in Iraq, created deep divisions about the rightfulness of intervention, the balance between civilian and military components.

The pervasive demand for civil–military coherence in interventions has emerged partly as a result of the perceived nature of wars and conflicts in the post-Cold War-world. In recent theorizing on war, terms like 'war amongst the people in 5th generation warfare small wars new wars and 'hybrid war'25 are applied to describe the nature of warfare today (Rupert, 2007).

Civil-military relations involve integrating traditional military capabilities into a collective response to human need. At the outset, civilian and military actors share the long-term goal of promoting human security and developing the conditions for societies marked by conflict to transition back to peaceful and stable structures. Initially, civil-military relationships were formed in the field, when troops stepped in to fill gaps in civilian capabilities. In July 2003, for instance, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) published its own CIMIC Doctrine, which defines CIMIC as "the co-ordination and cooperation, in support of the mission, between the NATO commander and civil actors, including national population and local authorities, as well as international, national and non-governmental organizations and agencies (NATO, 2003). In essence, civil-military interventions in stability operations include three core functions: liaison between the military and all civilian actors in the area of operation, assistance to the civilian environment and support to the force. For instance, during implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace (GFAP) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, CIMIC personnel coordinated with the Implementation Force (IFOR) for increased security presence when cargo of a strategic nature (e.g., electrical transformers and hydroelectric turbines) was transported through contested territory and worked closely with a number of civilian agencies to install temporary power lines, facilitate the repair and reconstruction of roads and bridges, and perform periodic joint environmental inspections of the local water supply (Roberts, 2016).

Civil-military relations in Africa continue to be poor as Peace-building efforts in different countries continue to exist. It is now accepted that northern Nigeria has found location in the global conflict map. The ferocious manifestations of the conflict dynamics in this region are comparable to any other in the world (Alli, 2014). From Somalia in the horn of Africa to Kandahar in Afghanistan; from Karbala in Iraq to the Caucasus in Western Asia; the strategy, psychology and even weapons employed are becoming increasingly similar incendiary methods are adopted against groups considered enemies. Historically, because of its huge opportunities as a regional economic hub and peaceful ambience, the north has drawn migrants from the West

Coast and Central African regions. Its geographical location has facilitated this inevitable sub-regional cooperation and integration processes (Babangida, 2018).

In the early-to-mid 1990s it became apparent that humanitarian issues were intrinsically connected to problems of peace and security. Security Council Resolution794 (Somalia), for instance, authorized for the first time military intervention under Chapter VII in order to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations." With the number of complex emergencies rising, the United Nations developed a Peace-building approach integrating military and humanitarian action into a series of sequential activities proceeding from observing the cease fire and assisting in humanitarian relief and refugee resettlement to contributing to economic reconstruction, social post-conflict reconciliation and the restoration of essential government functions (Jeong, 2005). At the heart of this approach is the simultaneous control of violence at the interpersonal and inter-communal levels, the provision of the basic needs of the suffering population, and, as needed, the planning for and monitoring of post-conflict reconciliation and reconstruction efforts. It is in meeting these immediate challenges that the effective interface between armed forces and civilian aid agencies becomes centrally important, but also that the main tensions between the civilian and military Peace-building elements arise.

In Somalia, beginning around 1992 Civil Military relations experiences put forth attempts to take harmony and steadiness back to the country in various methodologies in this way improving peace building. For instance, the Nations Security Council (NSC) endorsed unilateral civil military relations to Somalia. Additionally, the civil military relations have, with assistance of international society, made fifteen peace initiatives to make a functioning government system in Somalia. In addition, the civil military relations alongside the AU put forth attempts to finish the Somali struggle through peaceful approaches (Mulugetta, 2015).

In Mogadishu the civil military has been supportive to its Government and people to advance peace and security. In 2012, following an extended transition 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 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. The Department of

Political and Peace-building Affairs (DPPA) coordinates the efforts of the civil military relations system in Somalia, 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

1.1.2 Theoretical Perspective

The study was anchored on Feaver's Principal-agent theory (2003). Feaver's model of civil-military relations is explicitly developed as an alternative to Huntington's approach, which he considers to be the dominant paradigm. Janowitz is set aside because, 'when it comes to understanding the day-to-day political management of the military, the Janowitzean approach does not differ from the Huntington on any fundamental issue (Feaver 2003:9). The central difference between Feaver and Huntington is that, while not declaring these irrelevant, Feaver's focus is not on nonmaterial determinants of behavior (such as beliefs, norms and identity), but on material factors. For Huntington (and Janowitz for that matter) the central variable in civil-military relations is one of identity, the identity of the military officer as a professional.

At the heart of agency theory is the idea that civil-military relations is essentially a form of strategic interaction between civilian masters (principals) and their military servants (agents). In that strategic interaction civilians choose methods by which to monitor the military. What methods are chosen depends on what expectations the civilians have about the degree to which the military will submit to their authority. Submission or obedience is, in Feaver's terminology, 'working', while rebellion or refusal to obey is 'shirking. 'The military decides whether to obey in this way, based on military expectations of whether shirking will be detected and, if so, whether civilians will punish them for it. These expectations are a function of overlap between the preferences of the civilian and the military players, and the political strength of the actors' (Feaver 2003).

It's worth pausing here to consider more closely what Feaver means by the terms 'working' and 'shirking'. 'Working' is relatively unproblematic an agent is working when she is diligently pursuing the tasks assigned to her by her superior. In the case of the military, the military is working when it diligently seeks to fulfill the wishes of its civilian overseers. 'Shirking', on the

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other hand, requires more exploration. In the everyday sense, shirking is simply failing to work, and is often associated with laziness and general inactivity. While this may well sometimes apply to the military, it is not however the central meaning of the term as used in agency theory. For the military may be vigorously pursuing military and/or policy goals, but it will still be shirking if those goals do not correspond with the desires of the civilian principal.

Therefore this study was underpinned on agency theory propounded by Feaver's in 2003, the agency theory occurs when one person or entity, the agent (civil military), is able to make decisions on behalf of, or that impact another person or entity (peace building) the principal. This dilemma exists in circumstances where the agent is motivated to act in his own best interest, which are centrally to those of principals (Post-conflict reconciliation, post-conflict Rehabilitation and post-conflict reconstruction), and is an example of moral hazard.

1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective

This study is based on two variables, the independent and dependent variables. The independent variable is civil-military relations and the dependent variable is Peace-building.

Civil–military relations describe the relationship between military organizations and civil society, military organizations and other government bureaucracies, and leaders and the military. CMR incorporates a diverse, often normative field, which moves within and across management, social science and policy scales (Ngoma, 2006).

Civil-military relations refer to the role of the armed forces in a society. It is not, perhaps, a happy phrase. It implies that the relations between the military and the civilian population are like labor-management relations, legislative-executive relations, or Soviet-American relations, where two concrete, organized groups with real conflicting interests contend and bargain with each other. It thus suggests a basic dichotomy and opposition between the civilian and the military viewpoints. This is a false opposition (Olaniyi, 2013). In practice, they simply identify their own interest and viewpoint as the civilian interest and viewpoint in opposition to a hostile military interest and view-point. Civil–military relations involve a multiplicity of relationships between military men, institutions, and interests, on the one hand, and diverse and often conflicting nonmilitary men, institutions, and interests, on the other. It is not a one-to-one relationship but a one-among-many relationship (Omoigui, 2007).

Peace-building is an activity that aims to resolve injustice in nonviolent ways and to transform the cultural and structural conditions that generate deadly or destructive conflict. It revolves around developing constructive personal, group, and political relationships across ethnic, religious, class, national, and racial boundaries. Sampson (2007) describe Peace-building as a term used within the international development community to demonstrate the processes and activities involved in resolving violent conflict and establishing a sustainable peace. Kamov (2006) defined Peace-building as activities designed to prevent conflict through addressing structural and proximate causes of violence, promoting sustainable peace, delegitimizing violence as a dispute resolution strategy, building capacity within society to peacefully manage disputes, and reducing vulnerability to triggers that may spark violence. Sampson (2007) describe Peace-building as a term used within the international development community to demonstrate the processes and activities involved in resolving violent conflict and establishing a sustainable peace.

1.1.4 Contextual Perspective

Somalia is one of the regions, which need organized Peace-building processes to ensure its stability. The people have insisted on state building as the remedy to the various issues troubling Somalia, demanding the support to the Transitional Federal Government (TFG). The original attempt to impose a state was a consequence of the Djibouti peace process, which created the Transitional National Government (TNG) in Marcal 2012. The promotion of peace and human rights in the present Somalia dates back from the war against Siyad Barre's regime in the 1980s. Somalia descended into clan-based conflict in 1991 and has been without a fully recognized government and central state authority for 10 years.

The civil war conflict in Somalia has become a major challenge for the international community and its commitment to supporting recovery and progress of restoration. Since 1995, the EU has been the largest and perhaps the most significant donor in Somalia and has played a key role in shaping international policies towards the country (Gaweda, 2012).In terms of the size of aid flows; the EU is followed by the USA and Italy.

Efforts have been initiated to bring about peace, but have not yielded any importance. For instance, fourteen peace conferences have been held in different cities at different times. Five of these (Djibouti 1991, Addis Ababa 1993, Cairo 1997, Arta 2000 and Eldoret/Mpegati 2002-2004) were major conferences to which the international community lent its support. Each produced some sort of peace agreement and a new government. However, all of the agreements failed except for the recently concluded Mpegati conference, which faces serious challenges (Schirch, 2008). Schirch (2008) still strikes a question that why is making peace among Somali factions so difficult? Why, whenever they sign a new peace accord, do they fail to implement it?

This study therefore suggests that civil-military relations are lacking in the peace processes. There are growing interests in whom community participation can potentially be utilized as a powerful patent tool to instill positive change in conflict resolution and bring sustainable Peace-building. The study requires assessing the effect of civil-military relations and Peace-building in Mogadishu Somalia, it had failed to reap fruits because, the people have not been fully involved in the process.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

After more than two decades of conflict and state collapse, a new federal government emerged in Mogadishu in 2012. The country has made progress towards more stability since then, including a peaceful transition of power after indirect elections in 2017. But many challenges remain the state of peace making; peace keeping and conflict resolution still remain low (European Union, 2019). The absence of peace has led to death of persons with 2020 experiencing high deaths close to 235 in 2020 (UN Mission Somalia, 2018). The challenges vary in degree in different parts of the country but include societal fragmentation and exclusionary politics, resource scarcity and severe food insecurity due to conflict and drought and highly volatile situations occasioned by the Al-Shabaab insurgency (UN Mission Somalia, 2018). The occurrence of the Peace-building hurdles is despite the occurrence of the military from the national army, United Nations forces and African mission in Somalia. Therefore it is the preoccupation of this study is to examine the nexus between civil-military relations and peace-building in Mogadishu, Somalia.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to establish the effect of civil-military relations and Peace-building in Mogadishu Somalia.

1.4 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this study are to:

i.   Evaluate the effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia.

ii. Investigate the effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia

iii. Assess the effect of civil-military relations on Post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia.

1.5 Research Questions

i.   What is the effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia?

ii. What is the effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia?

iii. What is the effect of civil-military relations on Post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia?

1.6 Scope of the study

1.6.1 Geographical Scope

The study was conducted within Mogadishu, the capital city of Somalia which is situated in Banaadir Region. The study was undertaken in Mogadishu since it has been the epitome of the conflict since its occurrence.

1.6.2 Subject Scope

The study established the effect of civil-military relations and Peace-building. The study determined the effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconciliation, explore the effect

of civil-military relations on post-conflict Rehabilitation and assess the effect of civil-military relations on Post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia.

1.6.3 Time Scope

The study was conduct for a period of 7 Months that is to say January to July 2022. The scope enabled the collection of data from the field on appropriate terms and reference aimed attained providing information for the study.

1.6 Significance of the study

The study contributed to the existing body of knowledge regarding the contributions of the civil-military relations on Peace-building in Somalia.

The findings will benefit the policy makers in determining and evaluating the points of cooperation between the military and civilians in peace-mediating actors for the purposes of developing peace in the country.

The study is an icon to the presentation of ways through which the civil-military relations can be developed for the purpose of enabling the attainment of viable peace and security in Mogadishu Somalia.

The study is an icon for peace and designed to ensure effective management and development of the peace processes in Somalia

The study is an anchor/ guide to the policy makers in the ministry of internal affairs and foreign affairs intended to generate coherence and improvement of the people and community peace through devising mechanisms of civil army cooperation among the people in the communities.

The study is justified by the continued existence of low cases of Peace-building with low peacemaking, keeping and conflict resolution mechanisms that continue to be low and grappling yet nothing better is available to provide a solution to the occurrence hence the current study.

More so, the findings of the study will help in adding to the existing body of knowledge for new peacekeeping tactics that will serve the modern types of conflicts taking place in Africa and other parts of the world.

The study yields data and information that is useful for understanding the contribution to the civilians to the peace building in Mogadishu. The findings and the recommendations of the study will be useful for the civilians and decision makers of community participation such as clan leaders, clan conflicts are still prevalent and local community leaders.

1.7 Operational Definitions of key terms

Civil–military relations describe the relationship between military organizations and civil society, military organizations and other government bureaucracies, and leaders and the military.

Post-conflict reconciliation is the long-term process by which the parties to a violent dispute build trust, learn to live cooperatively, and create a stable peace. It can happen at the individual level, the community level, and the national level. It may involve dialogue, admissions of guilt, judicial processes, truth commissions, ritual forgiveness, and Sulha (a traditional Arabic from of ritual forgiveness and restitution).

Post-conflict reconstruction: refers to the situation accompanied with efforts undertaken to build the community after the end of war. After the end of war's end, the affected areas are often left devastated. There are large numbers of refugees, wounded and trauma victims. Reconstruction can only succeed if it is initiated by the local population. They should have a significant say in how funding is allocated. It may take years for a country to show the first signs of recovery. Effective coordination between donor countries and aid organizations is vital. There should also be a focus on the region as a whole, so that reconstruction efforts target not only the conflict zone itself but also the surrounding countries.

Post-conflict Rehabilitation: This refers to approaches advanced to the community aimed changing the lives of persons in a conflict or after the occurrence of a conflict situation. In terms of strategic considerations, adaptations to link relief, rehabilitation and development are particularly important. Strategic planning is best provided by a broad framework approach, rather than detailed programming and this should be multidimensional and flexible (Higazi, 2013)

Peace-building is an activity that aims to resolve injustice in nonviolent ways and to transform the cultural and structural conditions that generate deadly or destructive conflict

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of the literature based on the study-specific objectives on the topic "Civil-military relations and Peace-building in Mogadishu Somalia". The chapter first present the theoretical review, conceptual framework, then review based on specific objectives then gaps in the literature.

2.1 Theoretical Review

The study was anchored on Feaver's Principal-agent theory developed in 2003. Feaver's model of civil-military relations is explicitly developed as an alternative to Huntington's approach, which he considers to be the dominant paradigm. Janowitz is set aside because, 'when it comes to understanding the day-to-day political management of the military, the Janowitzean approach does not differ from the Huntingtonian on any fundamental issue (Feaver 2003:9). The central difference between Feaver and Huntington is that, while not declaring these irrelevant, Feaver's focus is not on nonmaterial determinants of behavior (such as beliefs, norms and identity), but on material factors. For Huntington (and Janowitz for that matter) the central variable in civil-military relations is one of identity, the identity of the military officer as a professional.

Feaver's Principle agent theory is appropriate because it explains the scenario with which civil military relations are affiliated to the peace building, civil military relations show a principal agent connection which explain or determine the association between the principal and the agent connection in the relationship between the organizations cooperation.

At the heart of agency theory is the idea that civil-military relations is essentially a form of strategic interaction between civilian masters (principals) and their military servants (agents). In that strategic interaction civilians choose methods by which to monitor the military. What methods are chosen depends on what expectations the civilians have about the degree to which the military will submit to their authority. Submission or obedience is, in Feaver's terminology, 'working', while rebellion or refusal to obey is 'shirking. 'The military decides whether to obey in this way, based on military expectations of whether shirking will be detected and, if so,

whether civilians will punish them for it. These expectations are a function of overlap between the preferences of the civilian and the military players, and the political strength of the actors' (Feaver 2003:3).

It's worth pausing here to consider more closely what Feaver means by the terms 'working' and 'shirking'. 'Working' is relatively unproblematic an agent is working when she is diligently pursuing the tasks assigned to her by her superior. In the case of the military, the military is working when it diligently seeks to fulfill the wishes of its civilian overseers. 'Shirking', on the other hand, requires more exploration. In the everyday sense, shirking is simply failing to work, and is often associated with laziness and general inactivity. While this may well sometimes apply to the military, it is not however the central meaning of the term as used in agency theory. For the military may be vigorously pursuing military and/or policy goals, but it will still be shirking if those goals do not correspond with the desires of the civilian principal.

Feaver points out that, in structural terms, the desires of the civilian principal can be viewed as two-fold: firstly, civilians want to be protected from external enemies, and, secondly, they want to retain political control over the military. This two-fold distinction can be unpacked further as follows: The functional goal includes the following whether the military is doing what civilians asked it to do, to include instances when civilians have expressed a preference on both the 'what' and the 'how' of any given action, whether the military is working to the fullest extent of its duty to do what the civilians asked it to do, whether the military is competent (measured by some reasonableness standard) to do what civilians asked it to do.

In the civil-military context the concept of shirking is further complicated by the fact that one of the essential roles the military plays is that of advisor to the civilian principal. Here the problem is akin to the familiar one of taking advice from one's mechanic about what repairs are necessary to one's car. Given that the average person lacks the expertise to know what is wrong with his car when it breaks down, he is dependent on the mechanic to advise him on the best course of action. However, the mechanic has a strong pecuniary interest in suggesting the most expensive course of action, regardless of whether that is in the car-owner's (the principal's) interests. It is thus generally believed that an honest mechanic is hard to find.

In principal-agent theory terms, the above-described problem of getting the agent to work in the desired manner is called the 'moral hazard problem'. Feaver points out that in the general literature on principal-agent theory, there are two distinct opinions in this regard. On the one hand, there are those who contend that the best way to ensure that the agent is working is by applying the best available monitoring system, whether that includes intrusive or non-intrusive instruments, or both. On the other hand, there are those who believe that monitoring is inefficient, and that the superior approach is to implement measures aimed at adjusting the agent's preferences to increasingly coincide with those of the principal. Feaver's own agency theory takes neither side in this regard, but instead draws on insights from both.

Envisaged in this way, civil-military relations are viewed as a game of strategic interaction in which each side attempts to achieve outcomes that maximally promote that side's interests. This is clearly a significantly different approach to that favoured by Huntington and Janowitz, where nonmaterial factors such as identity and moral commitments arguably play the central role. These factors are not, however, irrelevant to agency theory (Feaver 2003).

The preference for honour is one of three preferences that the military agent is assumed to hold by agency theory. Another is the preference for specific policy outcomes. This is different to the usual principal-agent relationship, where the agent generally has no interest in which economic policy is pursued by the principal. The military agent, on the other hand, has a preference for policies that do not needlessly risk his life. In addition, the military agent has a preference for policies that give overwhelming supremacy on the battle-field (Feaver 2003). The last basic military preference is one for maximal autonomy, which translates in large part into a desire for the minimization of civilian interference in military affairs (Feaver 2003). All of these preferences can lead the military to attempt to influence policy in ways that undermine civilian control. In terms of democratic governance, this is pernicious even when such interference leads to better security arrangements than would otherwise have been achieved. Dealing with this is made all the more difficult by the fact that the military agent carries a particular moral status – her willingness to make the ultimate sacrifice for her country acts in some sense as a moral counterweight to the civilian principal's political competence. As a consequence, 'the moral ambiguity of the relationship bolsters the hand of a military agent should he choose to resist civilian direction' (Feaver 2003).

The other central problem for civil-military relations, in terms of Feaver's principal-agent derived theory, is the 'adverse selection problem'. This is the problem facing the principal in selecting which agent to contract with to undertake the required task. Feaver seems right to point out, for example, that it is 'at least plausible' that the sort of personality that is advantageous on the battlefield is by nature problematic in terms of the principal-agent relationship (Feaver 2003).

The Agency Theory explains how to best organize relationships in which one party determines the work while another party does the work. In this case, the study examined the relationship between civil military departments through civil military relations with the peace building. In this relationship, the *principal (*peace building*)* hires an *agent* (civilians) to do the work, or to perform a task the principal is unable or unwilling to do (road construction). For example, in corporations, the principals are the shareholders of a company, delegating to the agent *i.e*. the management of the company, to perform tasks on their behalf. Agency theory assumes both the principal and the agent are motivated by self-interest. This assumption of self-interest dooms agency theory to inevitable inherent conflicts. Thus, if both parties are motivated by self-interest, agents are likely to pursue self-interested objectives that deviate and even conflict with the goals of the principal. Yet, agents are supposed to act in the sole interest of their principals (Eisenhardt, 2019).

2.2 Conceptual Review

Figure 1: Conceptual framework shows linkage between civil-military relations and Peace-building in Somalia.

Independent Variable   **Dependent Variable**

Civil-military Relations   **Peace-building**
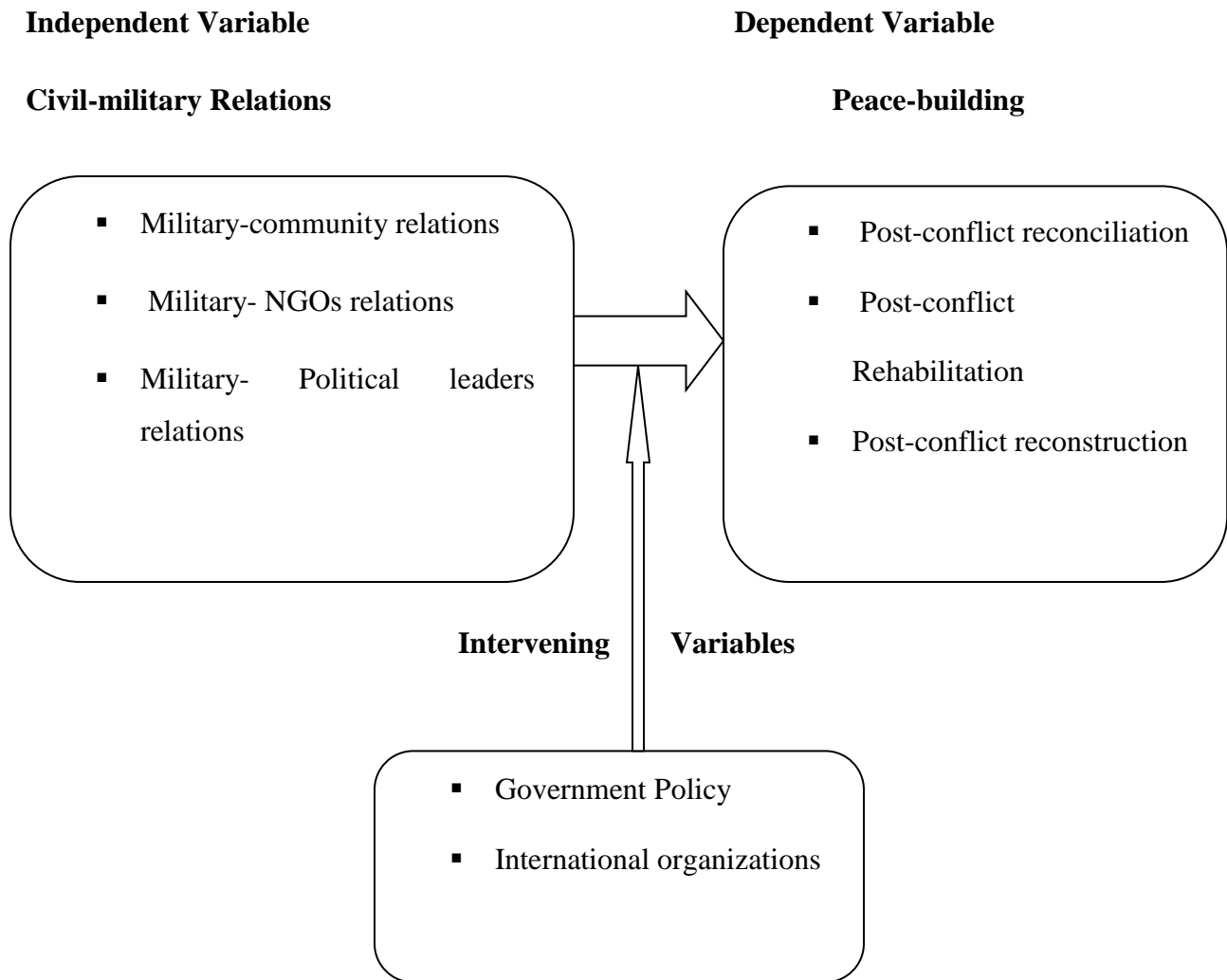
Source: Adopted from Babangida (2018) and Olsen (2017) and modified by researcher 2022

The conceptual framework shows linkage between civil-military relations and Peace-building in Somalia. The framework shows the independent variable and dependent variable, the independent variable is civil-military relations and the dependent is variable Peace-building. The independent variable is measured through military-community relations, military- NGOs relations and military political leader's relations. The dependent variable is Peace-building measured through post-conflict reconciliation, post-conflict Rehabilitation and Post-conflict

reconstruction. The intervening variable is government Policy and international organizations, the presence of the intervening variables pose a positive stance on Peace-building and vice versa. In circumstances where there is strong government Policy and international organizations prevalence in peace building, the status of existence of policy and international organization establish proper coherence to the norms and practices of the banking system to develop efficiency approaches in peace building.

2.3.0 Empirical Review

2.3.1 Role of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconciliation

Winslow (2012) provided that civil-military relations induce post-conflict reconciliation efforts in countries aimed at ensuring total peace prevalence. The need for a safe environment for civilian actors in crisis situations is therefore, the first key reason necessitating cooperation between the civil and military actors. Reporting that the officers were doing all they could "to keep all the balls in the air". This indicates how pressing the situation can be in terms of resources in the attempt to balance things out while delivering on the mandate. Winslow concludes that, even though the military and the NGOs are strange bedfellows, their overlapping tasks and limited resources in areas of operation makes them stay in the sheets together (The tasks which includes the restoration of basic infrastructure like roads, hospitals, schools et al using both military and civilian actors which in many cases are overwhelmed by the needs.

Afrobarometer (2018) argue that civil-military relations are significantly related to post-conflict reconciliation for peace. The relationship between humanitarian and military activities, and cooperation between those engaged in them; occupy an important place in the current international debate on crisis management. Generally speaking, the developments which today enable military and humanitarian organizations to operate in concert and coordinate their respective activities in connection with an increasing number of conflicts should be welcomed. Alongside the more frequent involvement of the military in managing crises since the end of the Cold War, there is a political trend towards widening the scope of activities for military missions. This merits careful consideration and analysis. So-called multidimensional peace support operations may encompass or even focus on tasks in the civilian and humanitarian

domain. Such an extension could lead to potentially problematic relations and even competition between the military and humanitarian organizations.

Barma Naazneen (2017) contend that the presence of civil-military cooperation is significant in enabling the presence of the peace and post-conflict reconciliations in situations of armed conflict or internal violence and internationally mandated peace-keeping or peace enforcement forces requires a complementary, two-pronged approach: on the one hand, a contribution to the political resolution of the conflict that takes into account its underlying causes, and on the other, the alleviation of the civilian population's suffering due to the crisis. The fundamental principles of impartiality, neutrality and independence, upon which the ICRC's work is based, reflect this necessary distinction between political action from which military action is derived and humanitarian action, which should be determined solely by the needs of people affected by conflict.

Branch (2019) contends that geopolitical developments over the past ten years have triggered a new type of conflict. The end of the Cold War brought several proxy wars to a close, but it also means that weak States have become more vulnerable to internal strife and, in some cases, have disintegrated into failed States torn apart by armed combat between a host of local power centres. One of the most disturbing features of these new conflicts is that, very often, civilians are no longer "caught in the crossfire" but are deliberately targeted on account of their group identity. The high price paid by the civilian population and the destabilization of entire regions have given rise to a greater need for military intervention to restore peace and security.

Mamdani (2016) assert that in a post-conflict situation, on the other hand, the humanitarian" role of the military should be looked upon with fewer reservations. In situations where peace has been restored or is in the process of stabilization (Cambodia after the Paris agreements and Bosnia after Dayton), the provision of direct aid by the military poses fewer problems since there is no risk of soldiers being identified or confused with this or that party to the conflict (the parties concerned having consented to the presence of the peace keeping force). However, it should be pointed out that, even in these situations, humanitarian action associated too closely with military action risks projecting an image which may cause problems if hostilities are renewed.

Wehrey and Ahram (2015) argued that civil-military relations significantly affect post-conflict reconciliation in democratic forms of machinery of government, many military interventions and coups can be traced, in part, to the civilian bureaucracy's inability to exercise control over the military either because of lack of ability, resources, power or means. These are factors that Huntington and Janowitz do not consider in-depth, principally because the US was their starting point for discussions about civilian control. Their assumption was that the civilian bureaucracy would not only be superior to the military (in terms of numbers and resources), but also capable of fulfilling its responsibilities.

Seitz (2017) stressed that civil-military relations can induce peacemaking in a conflict occurring environment. Due to the fact that this function includes the overall government spending, civilians should oversee this task. In addition, it is important to note that military spending can be quite costly, especially during times of war, but that the ability to raise money via taxes and its spending are controlled by civilians who are elected by the people, for the people. Having defined the military as a separate institution from its civilian counterparts, it is important to note that it is an institution nonetheless, and therefore, should not be larger in size than the total civilian bureaucracy.

Rayburn and Sobchak (2019) contend that it is clear that in order to ensure that there is civilian control of the military; the civilian bureaucracy must be larger, both in size and power, than the military. The problem is that, whereas in the past, many civilians had direct experience with war, the gulf between a soldier's knowledge and experience and a civilian's is a veritable chasm. Too often, civilians, because of lack of knowledge, defer to the military to make decisions about the use of force (especially strategically) that should be made by the government.

Barbara (2014) contend that democratic countries, like the United States, have governments that have, historically, remained adamant about the military's right to vote, and which have implemented policies that help ensure their military's participation post-conflict reconciliations (for example, Colombia, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Kuwait, Oman and Tunisia). Arguably, the fact that men and women in uniform are not allowed to openly participate in voting is contrary to the democratic ideals countries are supposed to try and instill in their societies. Democracy, by definition, is directly linked to equality, an idea that is inconsistent with

the reality that exists in societies and militaries around the world. Bargent (2019) argued that some military experience in parliament would likely improve the quality of decision-making of civilian parliamentarians and bureaucrats given the general lack of knowledge regarding the profession of arms among civilians.

Military doctrine by itself usually does not provide concrete steps to solve a particular military problem or direct a commander to take specific action for post-conflict reconciliation mechanisms in the organizations: it provides a shared way of thinking about military issues, and commanders are expected to interpret military doctrine and exercise their judgment in carrying out their mission. Similarly, though in a much looser sense and not elaborated in the form of a doctrine per se, there are humanitarian values and approaches that are shared amongst humanitarian actors, along which they are expected to act.

2.3.2 Effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict Rehabilitation

Baraya (2019) contend that civil-military relations enhance post-conflict Rehabilitation in the demystification of the military institution will greatly influence an improved Civil-military relation. This could be achieved through an adaptation of the Israeli, American and British Models to the Nigerian operational system. In the mentioned countries every adult is expected, constitutionally to serve in the military for a period before he is demobilized. From this moment he joins the military reserve corps that could be mobilized at the shortest possible time. This system has as effect 'the no big deal' air about the military. This is contrary to what obtains in these climes where the institution has increasingly become a closed system and only the privileged are enlisted into its ranks.

Babangida (2013) argue that Civil-military relations significantly induce the post-conflict Rehabilitation in countries that will ensure civility in the conduct of both parties towards each other must be assured. After all, military officers are described gloweringly and amiably as 'Officers and Gentlemen'. Finally on this matter, it is believed that by the time the understanding that military personnel are after all civilians-in the sense that they were before enlisting and will be at retirement-is firmly inculcated in their mentality, they will learn to be more civil in their relationship with the citizenry.

Shana (2018) conducted a study on civil-military relations in the Middle East include both the contributions discussing the topic of civil-military relations specifically, either based on single cases or on broader comparisons of several cases, as well as studies of the state formation of various Middle Eastern states, where civil-military relations are a central topic. The study of civil-military relations is closely intertwined with processes of transition from one system of governance to another, whether through military coups, or through non-violent political reforms, and with democratization more generally. A central characteristic of democratic regimes is the civilian control over the military, while a prominent characteristic of authoritarian rule and dictatorships is the direct military rule, or heavy military influence, over civilian institutions of government. Therefore, studying civil-military relations is one way of investigating different degrees of democracy versus authoritarianism.

In Kenya, there have been inter-communal conflicts among the pastoralist living in the North Rift and in other arid and semi-arid regions. This has been observed to be so by the fact that, natural competition for scare water points and pastureland in the areas they inhabit make them to be in conflict (Manasseh Wepundi 2011). This kind of conflict has always been regarded as low-intensity conflict revolving around cattle raiding. However, it has been observed that, the nature of this conflict has been transformed by the inflow of automatic weaponry which has intensified its human cost and transformed an array of societal relationships (Mustafa Mirzeler 2000). It has been observed that, the use of small arms in the region is traceable to the pre-colonial time when Maji in south-western Ethiopia served as a gun market (Manasseh Wepundi 2011). The use of the guns in this conflict has claimed many lives and changed the societal relationships over the period

Abiew (2013) contend that stemming from the above therefore, the military and civilian actors have been involved in the disarmament of these communities as a way of managing this conflict and the complex situation occasioned by it and the precarious livelihood of these communities. This region therefore, has witnessed various civil-military cooperation interventions since the year 2000s. There have been disarmaments in the past carried out by the colonial government and the successive post independent governments among these communities. However, these disarmament exercises have been characterized by high handedness on the part of the military and top-down approach without due regard to the local views and other actors.

Roberts (2010) provide that the need for civil-military cooperation has been observed as an interface that helps to reduce overlap and duplication between the two groups of actors involved in the conflict situation. The need for this cooperation is important since the two different organizations operate under different rationale which makes them enjoy different levels of trust with host communities hence making them differently positioned to comprehensively understand the host communities. This makes cooperation between them essential by helping to fill informational gaps and complement one another in realizing sustainable peace in the operational theaters.

Cohen (2016) argued that the need for cooperation between the military and civilian actors in Peace-building has been desired since the end of Cold War. This cooperation is valuable since the nature of conflicts have changed hence the need for both the military and civilian competencies to help in peace keeping and conflict resolution. In the post-Cold War era, conflicts have been observed to take a different form from that of interstate to intrastate. The latter has been observed as, normally centered on latent clashes among ethnic groups that are intermingled. Propelled by availability of modern weaponry in large numbers, the disputes are usually carried out by irregular and undisciplined troops difficult to single out from the larger population.

The military for instance is instrumental in ensuring, the protection of relief supplies in uncertain circumstances where acts of banditry may be carried out by armed groups or diversion of supplies as a way of denying aid from reaching their enemies. In the same vein, the normal living conditions which aid workers work towards restoring is very important for the success of military missions (Gentilini, 2018). The mission is only complete or is completed faster if the affected communities are able to live the lives they lived before conflict at least minimally. Further, the military provide information to the aid workers in relation to mined areas and combat locations among other security related information.

Protecting civilians is essential to military success despite being also the right thing to be done since, when civilians feel safe and secure, they throw in their weight behind their government by providing the crucial intelligence needed for targeting insurgents (Cohen 2011). This further elucidate the need for the cooperation between the military and the civilian host population

which is necessary not only in helping the war to be won soon but also in force protection through the provision of intelligence. The need for civil-military cooperation is therefore an important effort in managing conflict and peace processes in the post-Cold War era.

Wepundi, Ndunguand Rynn(2017) contend that civil-military relations induce peace keeping. The military's ability to mobilize massive resources and deploy significant numbers of personnel to anywhere virtually overnight has become the envy of many humanitarian organizations that often experience difficulty finding the necessary number of qualified staff to deploy. This is another variance in organization which deals with the ability of the various organizational structures to mobilize and utilize resources for the required purposes. The fact that military organization has this high ability has always acted as a point of friction for two reasons. First the funding's of NGOs depend largely on their presentation by the media which they encourage to cover their work to help attract donor funds whereas the military would want to keep much of its operations secrets. Secondly, some NGO workers have blamed the military for having a lot of resources yet doing very little hence fueling the tension.

2.3.3 Effect of civil-military relations on Post-conflict reconstruction

Girod (2018) contend CMR is significant in enabling post-conflict reconstruction in a broader sense is highly complex and therefore difficult to implement. While the idea of comprehensive networking between all relevant actors and sectors makes sense in theory, many different problems arise in practice. At national level, highly disparate legal and political conditions are in place. In Germany, for example, attempts to soften the "principle of ministerial autonomy, which is enshrined in constitutional law and grants each minister the freedom to supervise departmental operations and prepare legislative proposals without cabinet interference as long as his or her policies are in line with the Chancellor's broader policy guidelines, have been unsuccessful so far. Neither the concept of coordination under the "civilian crisis prevention" banner nor the "networked security" concept despite the rhetoric surrounding them has achieved much in practice.

Dube and Naidu (2019) contend that there is increasing complexity of civil-military relations has generated many different conceptual approaches. Different organizations use identical terminology, such as CIMIC (Civil-Military Cooperation), to denote different concepts. In order

to cut through this complexity, we will distinguish, in the following, between civil-military interaction (CMI) in the broader sense, on the one hand, and CMI in the narrower sense, on the other. In our view, the various terms and concepts used to describe military civil interaction should be applied in a more systematic and restrictive manner. CMI in the broader sense should generally describe cross-governmental cooperation or civil-military coordination at a strategic level, while CMI in the narrower sense should be understood as CIMIC, i.e. civil-military cooperation on the ground.

Barma (2017) contend that civil-military is significance in enabling peace reconstruction, however, soldiers and civilian aid workers operating in the same regions cannot simply ignore each other. For civilian aid workers, too, cooperation with the military offers a certain appeal if, for example, the civilian aid workers themselves do not have enough vehicles to deliver aid to the local population and the military is willing and able to provide transport. Under certain circumstances, then, a troop presence which stabilizes a fragile peace and creates a secure environment for political, social and economic reconstruction can improve the effectiveness of civilian aid. In a bad security situation, the impact of civilian aid is invariably limited, so a joint approach is likely to be beneficial in terms of enhancing the success prospects of the post-post-conflict Rehabilitation and reconstruction effort.

Winslow (2012) argued that within the Nigerian geographical space, because of the gradual evolution of the country from a culture of military dictatorship to a democratic country, the negative legacies of the excessive military government bequeath the current democratic dispensation is still palpable. Unfortunately, despite the extremely arbitrary conduct of the armed forces on and off duty, the top echelon of the military hierarchy does not accommodate complaints - in a sufficiently satisfactory manner- pushed forward by victims of military assault.

Kyle and Reiter (2012) contend that the divers opportunities exist for the fashioning of a fertile relationship between civil society and the Military in an emerging democracy. The result contains within it the potential for the building of trust and confidence between parties that will diffuse sources of conflict. In traditional democracies in the post-modern phase of human evolution, the role of the military are clearly defined and the institution subordinated to civil authority hence relations between the two hardly generates conflicts anymore. Here it is common

to see the military actively participating in roles that conspicuously aims at enhancing the welfare and safety need of the civil population.

The broad spectrum of threat undermining law, order and public safety in Nigeria demands an urgent "comprehensive review of the conceptual and operational assumptions at the heart of our national security architecture, and a redesign where necessary, to build institutional capacities to meet the current threats" (Fayemi, 2013). This makes the observation by Ochoche, (2019) that although the military is an instrument of war, it could also become an important instrument of diplomacy relevant in the sense that it is shaped by the understanding that only a paradigm shift from a security policy that is anchored on force to one driven by diplomacy can bring about the needed change.

Civil-military relations enhance the conflict resolutions in a war situation or in a politically instable state. In times of flood disaster, the US military is prominent in the tasks of dredging to control flooding and the evacuation of victims of disasters; they are active in the area of evacuating trapped victims during earth quakes, wild fires and so on. This activity goes back in the history of civil-military relations in most countries with an advanced military tradition. If this strategy is comprehensively adapted in Nigeria's Civil-Mil relations, it will neutralize existing tension and distrust that has defined relations between these parties. After all, "conventional military actions based on standard phases of military operations alone will not permanently and effectively deal in resolving conflicts (Obasanjo, 2013)

Eriye (2019) provided that civil-military relations indices post-conflict reconstructions. It was the ominous early warning signals that the country was drifting into the depth of anarchy that informed the decision to assign the military-"which is a legally sanctioned instrument for the application of violent force against perceived enemies of the state with the responsibility of curtailing the insurgency (Ochoche, 2019). The deployment of the military since the advent of the fourth republic to deal with the serial eruptions of ethno-religious violence has brought it into what was initially the exclusive terrain of traditional policing and with that, greater engagement with members of civil society in the course of their assignment. In certain instances, this contact experiences tensions due to the hostility that happens when the military is asked to cover duties that should naturally be the function of the police. At most times, the misunderstandings emanate when the rules of engagements are thwarted.

Omoigui (2007) has consistently maintained that the jurisdictional relationship between the military and civil society with regards to post-conflict reconstruction that is often ignored constituent in traditional civil-military discourses. Recently, a soldier on duty at the 1 Division Headquarters in Kaduna, went to Kawo garage, off his duty post. While there, he shot a Moslem preacher and at least six other people dead.

According to Mason (2017), military dispensations affect post-conflict reconstruction in preservation of the government in power and the man at the helms of affairs against coup de tat, insurgencies and any move that may threaten state sovereignty. This mentality, informed by a narrow orientation of the concept of the security process was bound to result in tension between the military and the entire security machinery and civil society. This is simply because the military sees its role as limited to the protection of the man at the top of state affairs. Thus, in the process of achieving this stated objected, there is bound to be a backlash since the military establishment and the civil population will be working at cross purposes (based on their perception of what constitute security) and the target of the military machine often times does include the civil population. For instance, during military coup de tat, many civilians have been arrested (from the 1966 coup de tat) and their "culpability" established by military tribunals. In recent times, despite the fact that Nigeria is a confirmed democratic nation, the military's attitudes with regards their aggression towards the civil population and democratic institutions leaves one in doubt as to whether the military is really subordinated to Nigeria's democratic institutions

Afrobarometer (2018) contend that in a rather different understanding of CMI in the narrower sense is found in the United Nations. Primacy of military objectives; it is about the coordination of civilian and military actors to achieve goals set by the UN (generally the Security Council). Reference is made to the acronym "CIMIC", although the final "C" stands for "coordination", not "cooperation". Depending on the mandate of the UN mission, civilian and military actors may have equal status (Kosovo being one example); alternatively, the civilian representative may hold the more senior rank (e.g. Sierra Leone). The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in turn, uses the acronym CMCoord, which stands for UN Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination. CMCoord is generally defined as the coordination of civilian and military actors in humanitarian emergencies. It is geared towards humanitarian

principles and the specific situation on the ground, not the attainment of a specific political or military objective.

2.4 Gaps in the literature

The study reviewed literature on the effect of civil-military relations and Peace-building especially focusing on how CMR affect conflict post-conflict reconciliation, rehabilitation and post-post-conflict Rehabilitation. Different studies were conducted in the many environments with majority being done in many other countries. All the studies reviewed were not conducted in Mogadishu Somalia and none of the studies address the concept of CMR and Peace-building aspects in particular hence presenting time and contextual gaps, furthermore the other studies done were done outside Somalia and based on just one and not many tools plus being small population articles yet the current study will employ a big population filling a methodological gap hence the time, contextual and methodological gaps that the current study set to address.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the research methodology used in this study and provides a general framework for this research. The chapter presents details of the research design, target population, sample and sampling procedures, description of research instruments, validity and reliability of instruments, data collection procedures, data analysis techniques and ethical considerations while conducting the study.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used a descriptive survey research design based on quantitative and qualitative research approaches. The reason of choosing this design is that, the researcher focus on the links among a smaller number of attributers across a sample of cases depending on the resources available and the size of the target population. The researcher quantified social phenomena particularly issues conduction and problems that are prevalent in the society. The researcher collected the information that described and helped the researcher in understanding social life. The design based on both qualitative and quantitative approaches were data collection was done based on questionnaires and interview guides. This are intended to explore more detailed information and the aspects which remain unrevealed during quantitative analysis, qualitative data was collected. This data/information was collected through key informant interviews technique. It is a useful technique which provides more useful and in-depth knowledge in less time and limited cost.

3.2 Research Population

According to Saunders (2005), a population refers to any group of institutions, people or objects that have common characteristics. The target population for this study involved the employees from national Somalia army, Ministry of Interior affairs, ministry of defence and selected clan leaders from Mogadishu city. The study targets the overall population for the study to being 542. These are the ones that the researcher targets given that they have an understanding on the civil-military relations and Peace-building in Mogadishu Somalia.

3.3 Sample Population

According to Yamane (1967) to determine the number of elements to be selected from each stratum the researcher can use a simplified formula for calculation of sample size, suggested that for a 95% confidence level and e=0.05, with a population of 542 the size of the sample representatives, 107 respondents are targeted for this research based on formular

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N[e]^2}$$

$$n = \frac{542}{1+542[0.05]^2}$$

N=Number of population

n= sample

e=standard error at 95% confidence level

The sample population is 230 respondents.

Table 3.1: Population and Sample size

Category	Population	Sample	Sampling technique
Military of Defence	89	35	Simple Random Sampling
Somalia national army	197	84	Simple Random Sampling
Ministry of Interior affairs	179	73	Simple Random Sampling
Clan leaders	67	28	Purposive Sampling
Political and administrative heads in Mogadishu	10	10	Purposive Sampling
Total	**542**	**230**	

Source: **Ministry of information and communication Report, 2021**

3.4 Sampling Procedure

This is the method of selecting the elements that represented in the population under study. The sample was a group from the population representing the population (Cooper and Schindler, 2011). The study relied on stratified random sampling in selecting the participants for the study. Stratified and simple random sampling involves constraining the sample by segregating elements into mutually exclusive subpopulations (Cooper and Schindler, 2011). After stratified sampling, simple random sampling technique was used to collect quantitative data from operations staff. The staff was selected randomly through rotary and after they were selected. The reason for adopting this method is to ensure that all the members of the study population have equal opportunity to be sampled. Simple random sampling enabled in attainment of data from political and administrative heads. Census inquiry was used to attain the qualitative sample sufficient to enable the collection of data from the administrative staff of the study.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

3.5.1 Questionnaires

The study used a self-administered questionnaire as the data collection tool to collect data from Military of Defence, Somalia national army and Ministry of Interior affairs . The questionnaire had both closed and open-ended questions. The researcher settled on this tool because it is simple to administer, and it can collect a lot of information from a big population within little time. According to Silverman (2005) questionnaires are very cost effective when compared to face-to-face interviews. Questionnaires are easy to analyze. Data entry and tabulation for nearly all surveys can be easily done with many computer software packages

Questionnaires were circulated through a web-based platform Google documents and by hand to the staff given the rapport with the respondents. The questionnaires encompassed closed-end questions to encourage a high response rate. The research questionnaire included three sections, section one covering general information's from the respondent, and the other sections covering the independent variables of the study.

The respondents indicated where suitable in the questionnaires which employED a 5 point likert scale and differential scale, 1 indicating "Strongly Disagree", 2 indicating "Disagree",3 being "Neutral" 4 signifying "Agree" and 5 being "Strongly Agree". The specific research objectives of the study were utilized in coming up with the questionnaire.

3.5.2 Interviews Guide

This was one-on-one interviews conducted with selected key informants (Clan leaders, Political and administrative heads in Mogadishu). This method was preferred as it gives an opportunity to probe the respondents. Some of the questions that were asked in the questionnaire were asked in the interview guide in order to get thorough understanding of the study. This enabled the researcher attain qualitative data.

3.6. Validity and Reliability

3.6.1 Validity

Validity refers to the degree to which evidence and theory support the interpretation of test scores entailed by use of tests. Validity is described as the degree to which a research study measures what it intends to measure (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2012). The researcher ensured validity by formulating the questions according to the study objectives and having the supervisor review the research instrument. Reliability assesses the consistency of results across items within a test (Ngechu, 2004). The researcher ensured reliability of the research instrument by pre-testing the instrument prior to the main study. The researcher involved 10 employees in the pretesting who were interviewed twice over one week. If the CVI that is computed is above 0.7, the research instruments are declared valid by the experts. Because the CVI is above 0.7, then the research instrument is valid.

3.6.2 Reliability

To ensure reliability of the instrument, the researcher used the test-retest method. The questionnaires were pretested to detect any weakness in the research design. According to Cooper and Schindler (2009) the instrument should be administered to 10 percent of the population. Data will be coded into SPSS software and a reliability test to also follow suit. The research tool when found to be effective as all questions in the questionnaire addressing different

research questions is above 0.7. The questionnaire to be used in gathering data will be attached in the appendix section including an introduction letter to justify the purpose of the study.

The items/questions selected for the study were deemed relevant to the study variables since all the corresponding Content Validity indices for all experts and Alpha coefficients are above 0.7. This indicated that the research instrument is both valid and reliable. This rendered the instrument appropriate for use.

3.7 Data Analysis

From the analysis of data, coding was undertaken with sensitivity as it would influence the acquired results and the collected data was screened and checked for completeness and comprehensibility. The data was summarized; coded and tabulated data was analyzed through descriptive statistics to assess the frequency distribution and percentages of the demographic characteristics of participants and their responses in the questionnaires. Data was presented in tables, figures and frequencies tabulated through SPSS (Statistical Programming for Social Science) version 22. The Pearson product moment correlation Co-efficient analysis was used to test the relationship between the variables. The P-values 0.05 form the rejection and acceptance criteria for the study. Content analysis was used to measure the prevalence of civil-military relations and Peace-building on qualitatively based on thematic analysis to enable has sufficient explanation of the quantitative results.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

Minja (2009) defines ethical considerations as the norms put in place to govern studies whose research participants are human beings. Ethical conduct in this study was upheld by observing values, confidentiality and anonymity of every individual interviewed. Confidentiality and anonymity usually refer to the assurance that those carrying out the research give to the participants that their identity and involvement in the study will be kept confidential (Drost, 2011).

In the present study, confidentiality was considered to be one of the main ethical considerations because the researcher understands the effect that any information that could leak to the members of the public will have on the respondents.

Accordingly, any data/information obtained from research participants were treated with high level of confidentiality. The research participants also were requested to participate in the study on a voluntary basis meaning that no one was forced to participate in the study.

Additionally, high level of anonymity was maintained throughout the process of analyzing the data. Accordingly, the names of the research participants or anything that could be used to identify them were not be used anywhere in the analysis process. Other issues that were considered include honesty with which participants strove to depict in answering the research question, and objectivity that was utilized to minimize bias.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings from the study in relation to the data collected from the field in regard to the study topic. The data responses solicited are intended to fulfill and address the hypothesis anchored on three objectives which were to determine the effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia, secondly to explore the effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia and thirdly to assess the effect of civil-military relations on Post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia. This chapter is organized based on the demographic traits of respondents; the analysis is done anchored on the information attained from the field presented in the provided sub-headings below.

4.1 Response Rate

The study targeted a sample population of 230 respondents who included 220 questionnaire and 10 interview responses. The researcher attained information from 205 quantitative and 7 qualitative respondents. The research achieved a response of 93% from qualitative responses and 70% from the qualitative ones. Therefore, with this response rate, there is high confidence that the responses received on the study are reliable. Mugenda (1999) as well as Saunders (2007) suggests that a response rate of 50% is adequate when quantitative data is manually collected. The results on the response rate are provided in the tabulations provided below.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Respondents Category	Sample Size	Actual returned	Percentage
Questionnaire	220	205	93.1
Interview Guide	10	7	70%

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Table 4.1 above presents the response rate of the responses to which the research instruments were administered. The results indicate a high and reliable response rate for the information collected in the field.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

This was based on the gender of respondents, gender, age, education and gender of respondents. This was intended to attain a detailed understanding of the respondent's key characteristics influences the result of the study. The demographic characteristics of the respondents are provided here under.

4.2.1 Gender of Respondents

Here the researcher was interested in gathering information on the gender of respondents and information got was presented in the table below.

Table 4.2: Gender of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	131	63.9
Female	74	36.1
Total	**205**	**100.0**

Source: Primary Data, 2022

The study findings in Table 4.2 reveal that the majority respondents were male who were 131(63.9%) of the study while the female respondents were 74(36.1%) of the study. This imply that majority target population were male than female respondents and it was also due to the fact that male respondents were possibly majorly involved in the targeted population of the study, the results never the less indicate that information was collected from across the gender. The results indicate that gender equity was considered in the study since information was attained from all the genders in the study.

4.2.2 Age of Respondents

Here the researcher was interested in gathering information on the age of respondents and information got was presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Age of Respondents

Responses	Frequency	Percent
20-29	32	15.6
30-39	60	29.3
40-49	71	34.6
50 Above	42	20.5
Total	**205**	**100.0**

Source: Primary Data, 2022

The study findings in Table 4.3 show that majority respondents for the study were in the age of 40-49 years who were 71(34.6%) of the respondents, those of 30-39 Years followed with 60(29.3%) of the respondents, then those of above 50 years were 42(20.5%) of the study and finally those of 20-29 years were 32(15.6%) of the study. The findings implied that results were attained from mature adults who provided information in this regard; the respondents targeted were preferably because they are more productive hence provided information with significant memory and understanding for the study.

4.2.3 Education of Respondents

Here the researcher was interested in gathering information on the education of respondents and information attained was presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Education of Respondents

Education	Frequency	Percent
Certificate	63	30.7
Diploma	51	24.9
Bachelors	68	33.2
Post Graduate	23	11.2
Total	**205**	**100.0**

Source: Primary Data, 2022

The study results from Table 4.4 provide that the majority respondents for the study were degree holders representing 68(33.2%), the diploma holders were 51(24.9%) of the study, certificate were 63(30%) of the study and finally post graduate were 23(11.2%) of the respondents. The study findings indicate that the majority respondents for the study were educated; the results imply that respondents targeted had a minimum education. The results indicate that the respondents were educated and able to understand the questionnaires used in the data collection for the study.

4.2.4 Time of stay in Mogadishu for the respondents

Here the researcher was interested in gathering information on the time the respondents had been in Mogadishu Somalia and information got was presented in the table below

Table 4.5: Time of stay of Respondents

Education	Frequency	Percent
1-5 Years	13	6.3
6- 10years	28	13.7
10 Years above	164	80.0
Total	**205**	**100.0**

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Results in Table 4.5 indicate that the majority respondents for the study had been in Mogadishu for more than 10 years who were 164(80%) of the respondents, those of 6-10 years were 28(13.7%) of the respondents and finally those of 1-5 years were 13(6.3%) respondents. The study findings show that the state of the responses show that the information attained from the respondents was generally based from respondents who have been in Mogadishu Somalia is for long, the information provided on Civil-military relations is understood by them.

4.3 Objective One: To determine the effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia

The study first objective was to determine the effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia, before determining the effect between the variables, the researcher first conducted a descriptive analysis of the variables for the study and there after simple linear regression analysis was performance to test the effect between the variables.

4.3.1 Civil-military relations in Mogadishu Somalia

Descriptive results on the state of civil-military relations in Mogadishu Somalia are presented in the tabulations underlined in Table 4.6

Table 4.6: Descriptive statistics on civil-military relations in Mogadishu Somalia

Descriptive statistics on civil-military relations	Mean	Std. Dev	Interpretation
There is cooperation of military with the community members	3.512	1.091	Fairly good
The military provide free services to the community members	3.068	1.341	Fairly good
The community support in reporting the terror activities to military	3.458	1.100	Good
Local community leadership support the military in security administration	3.609	1.222	Good
The military cooperate with human rights NGOs in ensuring human rights	3.648	1.160	Good
The military cooperate with NGOs in ensuring education service provisions	3.268	1.188	Fairly good
The military attain funding from the NGOs in security	3.409	1.162	Fairly good
There is cordial military cooperation with the political leaders	3.395	1.077	Fairly good
Political leaders have respect for the operation of the military	3.448	.961	Fairly good
The military is involved in providing security to the political crisis/ political leaders	3.273	1.340	Fairly good
Average Mean	**3.400**	**1.164**	**Fairly Good**

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Results in Table 4.6 show the descriptive statistics on civil-military relations in Mogadishu Somalia. The study results indicate that civil-military relations in the communities of Mogadishu exist, the existence is however fairly good with the mean (M=3.400), the standard deviation was 1.164 interpreted as fairly good. The findings show that civil-military relations among the communities are generally moderate; this is based on responses individually attained from the respective question items.

The item of "There is cooperation of military with the community members had the mean responses of M=3.512), standard deviation (SD=1.091) interpreted as fairly good. On this response the researcher provided that there is some minimal cooperation between the military and the community members in Mogadishu Somalia.

Secondly results on whether the military provide free services to the community members had the mean (M=3.068), standard deviation of (SD=1.341) interpreted as fairly good. In respect to this, the researcher results argue that there are some services provided by the military in the communities of Mogadishu, though this is not adequately done.

The community support in reporting the terror activities to military had the mean responses (M=3.458), the standard deviation was SD= 1.110 interpreted as good. The study findings based on attained information reveal that the state of the reporting for the terror activities to the military is well prevailing although this has not yet registered enough success in combating the occurrence of instability.

It was also found that the local community leadership support the military in security administration had the mean of 3.609, standard deviation was 1.222, and the results are interpreted as good. The results indicate that local community leadership significantly supports the military in Somalia. The findings are in agreement with those of the occurrence of the status of some avenues of cooperation between the military and state.

Also findings on whether the military cooperate with human rights NGOs in ensuring human rights, the mean responses were with mean M= 3.648, standard deviation (SD=1.160) interpreted as good, the results for the study indicate that there is military coping up with the NGOs especially of humanitarian nature.

The military cooperate with NGOs in ensuring education service provisions had the mean of 3.268, standard deviation was 1.188, interpreted as fairly good, the study findings based on the responses indicate that the military moderately cooperate with the NGOs in the education services provision to the communities.

It was found that the military attain funding from the NGOs in security, this is supported with the mean of M=3.409, standard deviation was 1.162 interpreted as fairly good, the study findings indicate that the military moderately provides support of the resources to the NGOs in the communities of people in Mogadishu Somalia

There is cordial military cooperation with the political leaders had the mean of 3.395, the standard deviation was 1.077, interpreted as fairly good meaning that the cooperation between the military and the political leaders is not so cordial. The study results show that the military cooperation with political leadership continue to be generally low.

Findings regarding the item of political leaders have respect for the operation of the military had the mean M=.961, standard deviation is .961 interpreted as fairly good. The study findings for the study indicate that the simple majority respondents agree that political leaders have some respect for their operations in the military.

The military is involved in providing security to the political crisis/ political leaders had the mean (M=3.273, standard deviation (SD=1.340) interpreted as fairly good. The study findings indicate that there is minimal military involvement in the security provision to the political leaders save for the highly guarded officials of government

> Yes, the military especially the AMISOM support the provision of the security and guarding to the very important persons (VIPS) in the community of Mogadishu, they for instance support in enhancing the security of the presidential palace in Somalia.
>
> KII with Political Leader Mogadishu, 29.08.2022

> Further it was found that military is in some cordial cooperation with the communities in Mogadishu Somalia. For example the people reach out to the military in cases of suspected insecurity occurrences in their area. This has highly boosted their influence in the civil avenues of cooperation in the community.
>
> KII with Administration officer, Mogadishu, 29.08.2022

The military has registered some although minimal cooperation with the non-state actors such as NGOs and community based organizations, this occur through cooperative workshops conducted and together service provision amongst the communities and states in Mogadishu

It was found further that the state of the civil-military cooperation in Mogadishu Somalia is generally building and not well developed as a foundation of diplomatic cooperation that could exist in the country between the parties occurring for the purposes of need for any proper cooperation. Civil-military connection is hence living umbrellas that perhaps need to be resharpened.

4.3.2 Descriptive statistics on Post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia

Table 4.7: Descriptive statistics on Post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia

Descriptive statistics on Post-conflict reconciliation	Mean	Std. D	Interpretation
There are efforts by community members in peace post-conflict reconciliation efforts	3.348	1.469	Fairly good
The political leaders highly involved in peace post-conflict reconciliations	3.319	1.504	Fairly good
The civil servants in Mogadishu work for post-conflict reconciliation efforts	3.107	1.723	Fairly good
There are NGOs efforts geared towards post-conflict reconciliations among people	3.175	1.454	Fairly good
The government is directly involved in post-conflict reconciliation efforts of the communities	3.951	1.203	Fairly good
Peace Making (Average Mean)	**3.330**	**1.470**	**Fairly good**

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Table 4.7 present descriptive statistics on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia, here the results average mean on the study was (M=3.390, standard deviation was (SD=1.470) interpreted as fairly good. The study findings for the study indicate that post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu is generally in moderate form in Mogadishu Somalia. The findings

contend that there are post-conflict reconciliation efforts in Mogadishu Somalia amongst the people in the communities.

The first item on peace keeping was to find out whether there are efforts by community members in peace post-conflict reconciliation efforts, the mean responses were 3.348, standard deviation was SD=1.469, interpreted as fairly good. The study findings for the study indicate that there are efforts by communities in peace post-conflict reconciliation efforts in Mogadishu Somalia.

Results for the study on whether the political leaders highly involved in peace post-conflict reconciliations, the mean responses for the study was M=3.319, the standard deviation SD=1.504 interpreted as fairly good. The study results based on the responses for the study indicate that there has been political leader's involvement in peace post-conflict reconciliations' efforts in Mogadishu Somalia.

The civil servants in Mogadishu work for post-conflict reconciliation efforts had the mean of 3.107, the standard deviation was SD=1.723 interpreted as fairly good. The study findings for the study based on the findings indicate that civil servants in Mogadishu work on post-conflict reconciliation efforts are provided in the limited efforts.

On the items of "There are NGOs efforts geared towards post-conflict reconciliations among people " the mean responses were with M= 3.175, standard deviation was 1.454 interpreted as fairly good, the study results indicate that NGOs have designed some mechanisms towards post-conflict reconciliation efforts in Mogadishu Somalia.

Finally, government is directly involved in post-conflict reconciliation efforts of the communities, these had the mean of 3.951, and standard deviation was 1.203 interpreted as good. The study findings show that there are some government efforts in sensitizing the people towards post-conflict reconciliation efforts in the country. These are geared towards the prevalence and developed schemes needed in governance of the country.

4.3.3 Effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia

After descriptive statistics, the researcher conducted simple linear regression analysis to provide the effect analysis. The study results are presented based on simple linear regression analysis presented in the results under the tabulations below.

Table 4.8: Effect of civil-military relations on Post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.193[a]	.037	.033	.76198

a. Predictors: (Constant), Civil-military Relations

ANOVA[a]					
Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	4.570	1	4.570	7.871	.006[b]
Residual	117.864	203	.581		
Total	122.434	204			

a. Dependent Variable: Peace Making

b. Predictors: (Constant), Civil-military Relations

Coefficients[a]					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	2.446	.351		6.960	.000
Civil-military Relations	.258	.092	.193	2.805	.006

a. Dependent Variable: Peace Making

Source: Primary Data, 2022

In assessing theeffect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia. The model summary shows that the r-value is .193. The study results indicate that civil-military relations had a 19.3% effect on the state of post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia. The study standard error estimate had .76198 value indicating closeness of the data.

On the analysis of variance, it was found that that civil-military relations had a significant effect on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia, the sig-value was 0.006, below the P-value of 0.05 which indicate that there is a significant effect on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia, given the responses provided in study, the researcher contend that civil-military relations had a significant low effect on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia.

Conceenin the coefficients of analysis, the study had that civil-military relations on peacemaking in Mogadishu Somaliaare significantly related. The T-values forcivil-military relations is 2.805 and the constant (post-conflict reconciliation) was 6.960 indicated with the respective levels of significance as 0.000 and 0.006, since the P-values are above 0.05, the researcher argue that there is a positive and significant effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia. The results indicate that there was a low significant effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia.

Asked on the responses through the inteview, it was found that there is low civil-military relations effect on post-conflict reconciliationin Mogadishu Somalia, the study results indicate that the state of the civil miliatary is connected to the attainment of post-conflict reconciliation.

> Yes, the civil-military relations has not attained much in realisation of peac efforts in Mogadishu Somalia, there are some avenues geared towards peace making support, these are actually done by the civilian and miliatry cooperation altough limited in the scope of the operations for post-conflict reconciliations.
>
> KII with Political Leader Mogadishu, 30.08.2022

> The study also provides information concerning the study on whether civil-military relations are generating post-conflict reconciliation efforts in communities. It was found that civilian military relations is constrained by the limited access of the civilians to the military forces, lack of a clear chain of command in the management of the military has also limited peace efforts aimed at generating the peace making stances amongst the communities in Mogadishu Somalia. Limited knowledge of the civilian's cooperation mechanisms in the cooperation's hinders effective cooperation.
>
> KII with Administration officer, Mogadishu, 30.08.2022

4.4 Objective Two: To explore the effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia

Before determining the effect between civil-military relations and post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia, the study first presents descriptive statistics of civil-military relations before conducting simple linear regression analysis to determine the effect of civil-military relations and post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia

4.4.1 Descriptive statistics on post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia

Table 4.9: Descriptive statistics on post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia

Descriptive statistics on Post-conflict Rehabilitation	Mean	Std. D	Interpretation
People affected with conflicts are rehabilitated by the humanitarian organizations	3.131	1.579	Fairly good
There is rehabilitation of people affected with conflict by the government agencies	2.522	1.810	Poor
There legal processes in Mogadishu which embodies post-conflict Rehabilitation	3.307	1.474	Fairly good
There are established tribunals involved in post-conflict Rehabilitations	3.141	1.432	Fairly good
There is timely occurrence of health rehabilitations among the people affected	3.175	1.256	Fairly good
Average (Mean) Peace keeping	**3.055**	**1.501**	**Fairly good**

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Findings in Table 4.9 on descriptive statistics of post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia indicate that the mean average was 3.055, standard deviation was 1.501 interpreted as fairly good. The study results for the study indicate that post-conflict Rehabilitation stakes in the community of Mogadishu is generally prevailing but in insignificant modes. The study contends that post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu continues to be generally below the average schemes.

Findings for the study on whether people affected with conflicts are rehabilitated by the humanitarian organizations the mean responses were 3.131, standard deviation was 1.579 interpreted as fairly good. The study results show that there is humanitarian assistance provided in moderate forms to the people and communities.

There is rehabilitation of people affected with conflict by the government agencies had the mean of 2.522, standard deviation was 1.810 interpreted as poor, the study findings show that rehabilitation is done by different government agencies.

There legal processes in Mogadishu which embodies post-conflict Rehabilitation, the mean responses for the study had the mean of 3.307, and standard deviation was 1.474 interpreted as fairly good. The study results show that there are legal processes in Mogadishu embodied in conflict resolution.

There are established tribunals involved in post-conflict Rehabilitations with the mean of 3.141, standard deviation of 1.432 interpreted as fairly good meaning there exist established tribunals involved in post-conflict Rehabilitations.

There is timely occurrence of health rehabilitations among the people affected had the mean of responses were 3.175, the standard deviation was 1.256 interpreted as fairly good. The study findings for the study show there is health rehabilitation among the people affected with the conflict occurrences in communities.

4.4.2 Effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia

After descriptive statistics, the researcher conducted simple linear regression analysis to provide the effect analysis on civil-military relations and post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia. The study results are presented based on simple linear regression analysis presented in the results under the tabulations below.

Table 4.10: Effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.380[a]	.145	.140	.73031

a. Predictors: (Constant), Civil-military Relations

ANOVA[a]					
Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	18.303	1	18.303	34.316	.000[b]
Residual	108.270	203	.533		
Total	126.573	204			

a. Dependent Variable: Rehabilitation

b. Predictors: (Constant), Civil-military Relations

Coefficients[a]					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1.686	.337		5.005	.000
Civil-military Relations	.517	.088	.380	5.858	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Rehabilitation

Source: Primary Data, 2022

In assessing theeffect of civil-military relations on post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia. The model summary shows that the r-value is .380. The study results indicate that civil-military relations had a 38% effect on the post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia. The study standard error estimate had .73031 value indicating closeness of the data.

On the analysis of variance, it was found that that civil-military relations had a significant effect on post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia, the sig-value was 0.000, below the P-value of 0.05 which indicate that there is a significant effect on post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia, given the responses provided in study, the researcher contend that civil-military relations had a significant low effect on the post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia.

Conceenin the coefficients of analysis, the study had that civil-military relations on rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somaliaare significantly related. The T-values forcivil-military relations is 5.858and the constant (peace keeping) was 5.005 indicated with the respective levels of significance as 0.000 and 0.000, since the P-values are above 0.05, the researcher argue that there is a positive and significant effect of civil-military relations on rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia. The results indicate that there was a low significant effect of civil-military relations on rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia.

The results attained through questionnaire are in agreement with the interview responses provided below.

> Yes peace keeping prevails but just few civilians have helped the military in ensuring post-conflict Rehabilitation amongst the communities in Mogadishu Somalia. There are actually few people with interest post-conflict Rehabilitation apart from the military itself given the state of the occurrence of the civilians in the military avenues of the management of the civilians needed
>
> KII with Political Leader Mogadishu, 30.08.2022

> Rehabilitation is significantly to low forms attributed to civil-military relations, the people are generally few in the Peace-building, and we have not realized very many civilians involvement in the peace keeping significant for generation of mechanisms for the management of the controls for security and peace in the country.
>
> KII with Administration officer Mogadishu, 30.08.2022

4.5 Objective Three: To assess the effect of civil-military relations on Post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia

Before determining the effect between civil-military relations and post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia, the study first presents descriptive statistics of civil-military relations before conducting simple linear regression analysis to determine the effect of civil-military relations and Post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia

4.5.1 Descriptive statistics on Post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia

Table 4.11: Descriptive statistics on Post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia

Descriptive statistics on Post-conflict reconstruction	Mean	Std. D	Interpretation
Government has undertaken peaceful reconstruction efforts in communities	3.639	1.247	Good
There are efforts to making the peace efforts thrive again in the Mogadishu communities	3.297	1.366	Fairly good
There are conflict reconstruction mechanisms provided by the clan leaders in Mogadishu	2.990	1.478	Poor
Political leaders have been involved peace reconstruction efforts	3.107	1.555	Fairly good
Civil society in Somalia has undertaken the activities of reconstruction efforts	3.600	1.433	Good
Conflict Resolution (Average Mean)	**3.326**	**.800**	**Fairly good**

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Results in Table 4.11 present descriptive statistics on post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia, the study results provided were with the mean of 3.326, standard deviation was .800 interpreted as fairly good. The study findings for the study indicate that post-conflict reconstruction.

The first item of the study on whether government has undertaken peaceful reconstruction efforts in communities, the mean results were 3.639, standard deviation of 1.247 interpreted as good, the

findings imply that the government has been in peace reconstruction efforts for the communities in Mogadishu Somalia.

The people are involved in conflict handling activities with the activities provided as mean M=3.297, the standard deviation was 1.366 interpreted as fairly well. The study findings provided show that there are some people in the community responsible for the conflict management schemes in Mogadishu Somalia.

Concerning the item of there are efforts to making the peace efforts thrive again in the Mogadishu communities, the mean responses were 2.990, standard deviation of 1.478 interpreted as poor meaning that there exist efforts to ensuring thieving of peace in Mogadishu Somalia.

On the aspect of whether political leaders have been involved peace reconstruction efforts were 3.107, standard deviation was 1.555 interpreted as fairly good. The study findings show that political leaders have been involved in peace reconstruction efforts in Mogadishu Somalia.

Civil society in Somalia has undertaken the activities of reconstruction efforts had the mean of 3.600, standard deviation of 1.433 interpreted as good implying that civil society is prevailing in the activities for reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia.

4.5.2 Effect of civil-military relations on Post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia

After descriptive statistics, the researcher conducted simple linear regression analysis to provide the effect analysis on civil-military relations and Post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia. The study results are presented based on simple linear regression analysis presented in the results under the tabulations below.

Table 4.12: Effect of civil-military relations on Post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.222[a]	.049	.045	.78257

a. Predictors: (Constant), Civil-military Relations

ANOVA[a]					
Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	6.462	1	6.462	10.552	.001[b]
Residual	124.320	203	.612		
Total	130.782	204			

a. Dependent Variable: Post-conflict reconstruction
b. Predictors: (Constant), Civil-military Relations

Coefficients[a]					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	2.168	.361		6.007	.000
Civil-military Relations	.307	.095	.222	3.248	.001

a. Dependent Variable: Post-conflict reconstruction

Source: Primary Data, 2022

In assessing theeffect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia. The model summary shows that the r-value is .222. The study results indicate that civil-military relations had a 38% effect on the state of post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia. The study standard error estimate had .78257 value indicating closeness of the data.

On the analysis of variance, it was found that that civil-military relations had a significant effect on post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia, the sig-value was 0.000, below the P-value of 0.05 which indicate that there is a significant effect on conflict resolution in Mogadishu Somalia, given the responses provided in study, the researcher contend that civil-military relations had a significant low effect on post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia.

Conceenin the coefficients of analysis, the study had that civil-military relations on post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somaliaare significantly related. The T-values forcivil-military relations is 3.248 and the constant (post-conflict reconstruction) was 6.007 indicated with the respective levels of significance as 0.000 and 0.001, since the P-values are above 0.05, the researcher argue that there is a positive and significant effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia. The results indicate that there was a low significant effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia.

> In the interviews, asked revealed that post-conflict reconstruction involves building efforts, construction efforts, negotiations, mediation, arbitration, management systems, the judiciary, consensus-building, sustained dialogue, war, protests, and strikes. The study shows that workshops that are centered on conflict management.
>
> KII with Political Leader Mogadishu, 30.08.2022

> In a further survey, it was established through the discussion that the status of limited effectiveness is an avenue in inducing the development of avenues for enhancing viability of the post-conflicts in enabling the building of the countries.
>
> KII with Political Leader Mogadishu, 30.08.2022

> The Youth especially have a direct involvement in the resources needed to adjusting the means for development and enhancing the functionality of the operations in the resolutions for conflict.
>
> KII with Administration officer Mogadishu, 30.08.2022

On average different mechanisms of post-conflict reconstruction existing in the Mogadishu Somalia in generating schemes vested in the management of the civil-military relations and post-conflict reconstruction in amongst the countries.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a discussion of findings, conclusion and recommendation of the research.

5.1. Discussion of results

The discussions presented here are done in line with the respective specific objectives of the study provided in the assessment provided in the respective assessments of the responses provided.

5.1.1 Effect of civil-military relations on Post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia

The results for the study indicate that there is a positive and significant effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia. The results indicate that there was a low significant effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia. The findings agree with those of Winslow, (2012) who provided that civil-military relations induce post-conflict reconciliation efforts in countries aimed at ensuring total peace prevalence. The need for a safe environment for civilian actors in crisis situations is therefore, the first key reason necessitating cooperation between the civil and military actors. The findings also agree with those of Afrobarometer, (2018) who argue that civil-military relations are significantly related to post-conflict reconciliation for peace. The relationship between humanitarian and military activities, and cooperation between those engaged in them; occupy an important place in the current international debate on crisis management and finally Barma, (2017) contend that the presence of civil-military cooperation is significant in enabling the presence of the peace and post-conflict reconciliations in situations of armed conflict or internal violence and internationally mandated peace-keeping or peace enforcement forces requires a complementary, two-pronged approach.

5.1.2 Effect of civil-military relations on Post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia

Results in the study indicate that there is a positive and significant effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia. The results indicate that there was a low significant effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict rehabilitation in

Mogadishu Somalia. The results agree with those of Baraya (2019) contend that civil-military relations enhance post-conflict Rehabilitation in the demystification of the military institution will greatly influence an improved Civil-military relation. This could be achieved through an adaptation of the Israeli, American and British Models to the Nigerian operational system. The findings are in agreement with those of Babangida (2013) argue that Civil-military relations significantly induce the post-conflict Rehabilitation in countries that will ensure civility in the conduct of both parties towards each other must be assured. After all, military officers are described gloweringly and amiably as 'Officers and Gentlemen. The findings are also in agreement with those of Shana (2018) who conducted a study on civil-military relations in the Middle East include both the contributions discussing the topic of civil-military relations specifically, either based on single cases or on broader comparisons of several cases, as well as studies of the state formation of various Middle Eastern states, where civil-military relations are a central topic. Finally, the finds agree with those Abiew (2013) contend that stemming from the above therefore, the military and civilian actors have been involved in the disarmament of these communities as a way of managing this conflict and the complex situation occasioned by it and the precarious livelihood of these communities

5.1.3 Effect of Civil-military Relations on Post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia

The study results found that there is a positive and significant low effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia. The results indicate that there was a low significant effect of civil-military relations on conflict in Mogadishu Somalia. The results agree with those of Girod (2018) who contend CMR is significant in enabling post-conflict reconstruction in a broader sense is highly complex and therefore difficult to implement. While the idea of comprehensive networking between all relevant actors and sectors makes sense in theory, many different problems arise in practice. The findings also agree with those of Dube and Naidu (2019) who contends that there is increasing complexity of civil-military relations has generated many different conceptual approaches. Different organizations use identical terminology, such as CIMIC (Civil-Military Cooperation), to denote different concepts. In order to cut through this complexity, we will distinguish, in the following, between civil-military

interaction (CMI) in the broader sense and finally in agreement with those of Barma, (2017) contend that civil-military is significance in enabling peace reconstruction, however, soldiers and civilian aid workers operating in the same regions cannot simply ignore each other. For civilian aid workers, too, cooperation with the military offers a certain appeal if, for example, the civilian aid workers themselves do not have enough vehicles to deliver aid to the local population and the military is willing and able to provide transport.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 Effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia

The results for the study indicate that there is a positive and significant effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia. The results indicate that there was a low significant effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia.

The study concludes that civil-military relations can be one of the avenues in enhancing post-conflict reconciliation; this is significant in realization of the mechanisms significant to generally enhance post-conflict reconciliation for the peacefully environment. The findings contend that CMR is a development for post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia

5.2.2 Effect of civil-military relations on Post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia

Results in the study indicate that there is a positive and significant effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia. The results indicate that there was a low significant effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia.

The study findings conclude that the civil-military relations are an avenue in enhancing post-conflict Rehabilitation Mogadishu Somalia. The study alludes that the presence of civil-military relations can be developed and if so, the post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu will be empowered.

5.2.3 Effect of civil-military relations on Post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia

The study results found that there is a positive and significant low effect of civil-military relations on Post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia. The results indicate that there was a low significant effect of civil-military relations on Post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia.

The study concludes that there is a positive significant effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconstruction, the presence of the CMR is designed in enhancing the Post-conflict reconstruction needed in Mogadishu Somalia. The study concludes that post-conflict reconstruction need to be attained through an effective avenue in civil-military relations.

5.3 Recommendations

5.3.1 Effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia

The civil-military relations have had on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia. First the military needs to adopt a decentralized command structure where the operational field commanders have the general objectives of the operation but are left to decide on how best to achieve such objectives. This will enable the military to be more flexible enough to accommodate the civilian actors.

Secondly, the military should be ready to accept the information coming from the civilians despite not being used to such information to help build more trust between them.

5.3.2 Effect of civil-military relations on Post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia

Thirdly, the military should be ready to share the information they have with the civilian actors. Fourth, the government of Somalia should also come up with clear laws protecting witnesses in this kind of situation to make the civilians more willing to give information they have about critical links that can lead to the success future operations.

The government should improve the security of Mogadishu region so that the deployment of military is not misunderstood as a short-term reactionary measure which at the end of the day will leave the communities to their own devises for security.

5.3.3 Effect of civil-military relations on Post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia

To enhance civil-military relations on post-conflict reconstructions, the government prior to such operations should create a formal interaction forum where the military and the civilian actors can share. There is need for the development mechanisms to ensure timely post reconstruction efforts to generate the enhancement of the Peace-building efforts in the communities. There is need for a policy enhancement in enabling the post construction mechanisms for peace efforts, information and communication avenues need to be clearly provided demarcated and improved in the communities.

5.4 Contribution to Knowledge

Briefly said, the study's contribution can be summed up as follows: The social studies of knowledge, complexity theory for conflict prevention, and Feaver's Principal-agent theory, which are typically kept apart by academic boundaries and ostensibly distinct empirical issues, are strengthened because of this. Second, the study brings the ideas together while keeping them separate and draws attention to overlaps by conceiving the civil-military and peace-building in integrative, relational ways.

5.5 Areas for further study

A study should be conducted on the challenges facing civil-military relations in Mogadishu Somalia

Another study could be done on civil-military relations and its impact on community wellness and security in Mogadishu Somalia.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire for Military of Defence, Somalia national army and Ministry of

Interior affairs

Dear Respondent

I am a student of Kampala International University in Uganda; I humbly ask you to participate in this research on the "**Civil-military Relations and Peace-building in Mogadishu Somalia.** You have been selected to take part in this research that is only academic. Your contribution, opinions and experience will be highly appreciated.

Thanks for your cooperation.

SECTION I: Demography of Respondents

1. **Gender**
   a) Male
   b) Female

2. **Age**
   a) 20 – 29
   b) 30 – 39
   c) 40 - 49
   d) 50 and Above

3. **Qualification Academically**
   a) Certificate
   b) Diploma
   c) Bachelors
   d) Masters

4. **Time Period of Work**
   a) 1-3 years   c) above 5 years
   b) 3-5 years

PART A: Civil-military Relations

Under the following sections, please tick according to your level of agreement

5= Strongly Agree, 4= Agree, 3= Not Sure, 2= Disagree, 1= Strongly Disagree

A	Military-Community Relations	1	2	3	4	5
1	There is cooperation of military with the community members					
2	The military provide free services to the community members					
3	The community support in reporting the terror activities to military					
4	Local community leadership support the military in security administration					
NO	Military- NGOs relations	1	2	3	4	5
1	The military cooperate with human rights NGOs in ensuring human rights					
2	The military cooperate with NGOs in ensuring education service provisions					
3	The military attain funding from the NGOs in security					
NO	Military- Political leaders relations	1	2	3	4	5
1	There is cordial military cooperation with the political leaders					
2	Political leaders have respect for the operation of the military					
3	The military is involved in providing security to the political crisis/ political leaders					

PARTB: Peace-building

Under the following sections, please tick according to your level of agreement

5= Strongly Agree, 4= Agree, 3= Not Sure, 2= Disagree, 1= Strongly Disagree

NO	Post-conflict reconciliation	1	2	3	4	5
1	There are efforts by community members in peace post-conflict reconciliation efforts					
2	The political leaders highly involved in peace post-conflict reconciliations					
3	The civil servants in Mogadishu work for post-conflict reconciliation efforts					
4	There are NGOs efforts geared towards post-conflict reconciliations among people					
5	The government is directly involved in post-conflict reconciliation efforts of the communities					
NO	Post-Post-conflict Rehabilitation	1	2	3	4	5
1	People affected with conflicts are rehabilitated by the humanitarian organizations					
2	There is rehabilitation of people affected with conflict by the government agencies					
3	There legal processes in Mogadishu which embodies post-conflict Rehabilitation					
4	There are established tribunals involved in post-conflict Rehabilitations					
5	There is timely occurrence of health rehabilitations among the people affected					
NO	Post-conflict reconstruction	1	2	3	4	5
1	Government has undertaken peaceful reconstruction efforts in					

	communities					
2	There are efforts to making the peace efforts thrive again in the Mogadishu communities					
3	There are conflict reconstruction mechanisms provided by the clan leaders in Mogadishu					
4	Political leaders have been involved peace reconstruction efforts					
5	Civil society in Somalia has undertaken the activities of reconstruction efforts					

Appendix II: Interview Guide for Clan leaders, Political and administrative heads in

Mogadishu

1) What is the state of civil-military relations in Mogadishu Somalia?

2) What are the challenges to civil-military relations in Mogadishu Somalia?

3) What is the role of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconciliation in Mogadishu Somalia?

4) What is the effect of civil-military relations on post-conflict Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Somalia

5) What is the influence of civil-military relations on post-conflict reconstruction in Mogadishu Somalia?

6) What are the challenges to Peace-building amongst the people in Mogadishu Somalia?

7) What mechanisms can be developed in ensuring Peace-building in Mogadishu Somalia?

Appendix III: Research Budget

No.	ITEM	Quantity	Cost/Unit	Total cost
1.	Stationery	1 (ream)	20,000	20,000
2.	Printing & Binding	-	150,000	150,000
3.	Communication	-	10,0000	100,000
4.	Transport	-	200,000	200,000
5.	Lunch	20 days	20,000	400,000
6.	Research Assistants	4	150,000	600,000
7	Data Analysis	1	800,000	800,000
8.	Miscellaneous	-	400,000	400,000
TOTAL				**2,670,000**

Appendix IV: Work Plan for the Research Project

STAGE	Dec 2022	Jan 2023	Feb 2023	Mar 2023	Apr 2023
Concept Paper Writing	■				
Topic defense		■			
Proposal Writing		■			
Proposal corrections		■	■	■	
Proposal defence				■	
Data Collection				■	
Data Analysis					■
Work in progress					■
Submission for External & Internal Examination					■
Viva defense					■
Submission					■