ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN PEACE BUILDING   IN MOGADISHU SOMALIA

(Case study Soscensa)

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ABSTRACT

The study was about the role of civil society in peace building in Mogadishu, Somalia. The research objectives was the role of Monitoring, advocacy, the use of service delivery the use of intermediation on peace building Mogadishu, Somalia. This study was used peace building theory, bottom up peace building theory and change of theory, mediation theory of Marxist and Face-Negotiation Theory that assumed the culture of people in Negotiations. The study was used descriptive research design. The target population of the study was 60 employees. Stratified sampling method was used to classify the target population into two strata. The sample size was be 52 employees arrived at using the Slovenes formulae. Data collection was done using structured questionnaires in linkert type scale. Data was analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively using SPSS version 21. Multiple regression, correlation, model summery and ANOVA was generated. Data was presented using tables. Summary, conclusions and recommendations was provided. The study was looking at the role of civil society in peace building. The research objective was twofold, first to draw civil society's contributions in terms of peace building. It can be concluded that civil society has the ability to contribute to peace building and facilitate the conditions necessary for peace building. The second research objective was to investigate the activities and functions of civil society in peace building, as described by was to determine in what role does civil society have in Banadir, through its work, may contribute to the peace building processes. This has been explored and analyzed in chapter four. It was an important to underline that this study was involved only a small, but diversified, segment of civil society actors in Mogadishu, Somalia. There are hundreds of civil society organizations and associations in Mogadishu, Somalia that are involved in different peace building activities at the local, regional and national level. This thesis serves as an example of what civil society may contribute with in peace building, but the activities of civil society in peace building are not limited to solely those presented in this study. In the conclusions the study the findings after doing

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the study

After the collapse of said Barre regime peace building entered the United Nations language when the then Secretary General, Boutros Ghali presented a report titled "An Agenda for Peace "in which he talked of the need of peace building as a strategy to enhance the UN's peacemaking and peacekeeping efforts the United Nations in 1992 addressing the problems of starvation, famine and lawlessness (Fishel, 1998). However, the UN attempts to restore peace in the country did not bear any fruits as the conflicts ranged on up to the first decade of the 21stcentury (Menkhaus, 2013). Interestingly, as Hagman (2015) notes, the collapse of Somalia's state central institutions led, to a certain extent, mode rnisation that is most visible in the spread of money transfer companies and telecommunications sector. Since 2007, the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) has been actively engaged in attempts to stabilize the country. Some measure of success have been realized with the country adopting an interim Constitution, and the Parliament and Presidency of the Federal Republic of Somalia establishing its offices in the capital, Mogadishu (Nduwimana, 2013).

Van Leuven's description of regional approaches in the Great Lakes region also offers a useful conceptualization for civil society organization in the Horn of Africa. Looking at the role of civil society organizations in the regional peace building discourse in the Great Lakes, he identifies several limitations of many current responses to conflict. He notes that the absence of regional analysis in the Great Lakes made it difficult for civil society "to define regional programs as a collaborative effort of organizations from different countries", a deficiency the Horn of Africa shares (Leuven, 2010).

Society is a broad concept and includes a wide range of organizations and associations at local, national as well as international levels. In this study I have focused on the role of local and national civil society, that is, both urban-based actors and grassroots actors, but excluded the role of the international and global civil society. To include the entire range of civil society actors requires more extensive research that was not deemed possible within the range of this Master

thesis, and I therefore delimited the study to include only domestic civil society based on the emphasis of the UN (2015) on the importance of national ownership of peace building processes. Peace building: is measured as reconciliation activities or other armed operation process of achieving peace as well as humanitarian assistants (Paffenholz, 2014).

In 1991, the collapse of central government of Somalia has brought numerous civil war and conflicts, the infrastructure and social services has been lost. There for civil society has been contributing to peace building process for the last two decades. In our best knowledge there is no previous study that related the civil society and peace building in Somalia, especially, In Banadir region. Therefore this study will explore the role of civil society in peace building in Banadir region.

1.1.1 Background of Soscensa Organization

Soscensa is an Organization that provides a focal point and representative forum for non-state actors to express the views and concerns of people in South Central Somalia. We bring our members together to hold broad-based consultations which form the basis of the policy recommendations to the international community and national authorities, On May 28, 2012, twenty young educated women and five men gathered at SOSCENSA headquarters in Mogadishu to discuss issues regarding Somali women specially the quota allotted to Somali women under Garowe II principles and how this can be translated into reality on the ground. The participants were drawn from universities in Mogadishu and professional associations as well as women organizations in the capital, Mogadishu between 5 and 8 December, SOSCENSA met in Hargiesa, the capital of Somaliland for its second General Assembly. The meeting was attended by 46 members, including 11 women, and 24 observers. On the final day of the meeting the former Secretary of the Board, Abdurrahman Moalim, was elected as the new Chair and Habib Haji was elected as Vice Chair. The close run elections were a good indicator of the spirit of the meeting and the strength of the vision that members have for the platform. There was a lively debate about the revision of the constitution, priorities for the coming year and a number of the observers were very keen to become members. Somaliland Non-State Actors Forum (SONSAF) and Puntland Non-State Actors Association (PUNSAA) were also invited to share lessons learned and learn from each other.

In May SOSCENSA held meetings with the Mayor of Mogadishu on the Mogadishu City Charter formulation process. Engaging with the EU in March a representative from SOSCENSA took part in a Somali civil society consultation with the European Commission. The meeting, organized by the European Peace building Liaison Office (EPLO) brought together 40 participants from EU institutions and 40 civil society activists from Somalia, the Somali Diaspora and experts on Somalia. Soscensa provided situational analysis along with the platform's perspective on issues including human rights, humanitarian aid, development, decentralization, state building and the roles of civil society, AMISOM, and the Business community, In February Soscensa representatives took part in consultations on the UN/World Reconstruction and Development Plan for Somalia (RDP). The two day consultations in Nairobi brought together representatives from the Transitional Federal Government, Somali Non-State Actors, donors, and the other key international partners who work in Somalia. Before the consultations SOSCENSA held a meeting for its members to inform them about the RDP and gather their perspectives and opinions on it. This process provided international officials with an opportunity to meet with non-state actors and consult on specific aspects of the RDP and on aid effectiveness more generally. Throughout the process, the input of the platforms was found highly relevant for the participating international agencies who gained valuable advice. Soscensa (2011)

1.2   Statement of the Problem

Political instability has been a notable feature of Somalia since its independence in 1960. Somalia is frequently considered an archetypal failed state and terrorist safe haven. Since the overthrow of long-time Somali leader Siyad Barre in 1991, Somalia has experienced failed international involvements, large-scale refugee flows, and the deficiency of even rudimentary state services and institutions; Somalis exist in surroundings of predation and pervasive insecurity and deprivation (Menkhaus, 2016). There was no law and order of any type in Somalia because of the lack of a central government and severe poverty. As a consequence, criminal activity was rampant throughout the nation. While some connect in criminal behavior for fundamental survival, others formed a professional criminal enterprise, particularly in the form of piracy. Those who participate in criminal activities characteristically resist any attempts to

found a secure and steady Somalia, because stability impedes their criminal activity and long term interests.(Menkhaus, 2016).

Wars leave societies destroyed and post-conflict recovery requires a lot of financial resources. Currently, at the beginning of the twenty-first century, nearly 60 countries are in conflict or have recently come out of conflict; for the most part, these countries are the poorest on the planet. States fail when they cannot provide political goods to their society and lose legitimacy in the face of their citizens which fuels conflicts (Bizimana, 2013). Sustainable Peace building implies a complete re-constitution of the state and the society, which includes socio-economic reforms to overcome the "profound causes" of the war and broad political and institutional reforms meant to democratize the country and establish a new political system and representative governing institutions that are legitimate and effective and capable of channeling the social tensions and allowing for a peaceful resolution, thereby making it possible for a stable and lasting peace (Munyaradzi, 2013)

Civil society organizations have been involved in all aspects of conflict resolution in any type of conflict from minor resource disputes to violent multi-national ethnic wars. The Civil society organizations involved are extremely diverse and include anything from small grassroots women's organizations to huge international relief and development organizations (Ibid, 2011). Much has been written about civil society organizations involvement in humanitarian aid or refugee camps, however there has been little systematic analysis of the range of civil society organizations activities and the effect of these activities on conflict resolution and peace building in Somalia. This study aims at providing a more broad and extensive picture of civil society organizations` activities and the effect of these activities in relation to peace building in Somalia (Ibid, 2011).

1.3   Research Objectives

1.3.1   General Objectives
The general objective of this study investigated the role of civil society in peace building in Banadir region,-Somalia.

1.3.2   Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were;

1. To find out the role of civil society monitoring on peace building in Banadir region Somalia.

2. To find out the role of civil society Advocacy on peace building in Banadir region Somalia.

3. To find out the role of civil society Service delivery on peace building in Banadir region Somalia.

4. To find out the role of civil society Inter-mediation on peace Building in Banadir region Somalia.

1.4   Research Questions

1. What is the role of civil society monitoring on peace building in Banadir region Somalia?

2. What is the role of civil society Advocacy on peace building in Banadir region Somalia?

3. What is the role of civil society Service delivery on peace building in Banadir region Somalia?

4. What is the role of civil society Inter-mediation on peace Building in Banadir region Somalia?

1.5   Hypothesis

This study used the following hypotheses;

Ho$_1$: Monitoring has no significant effects on peace building in Banadir region Somalia

Ho$_2$: Advocacy has no significant effects on peace building in Banadir region Somalia

Ho$_3$: Service delivery has no significant effects on peace building in Banadir region Somalia

Ho$_4$: Intermediation has no significant effects on peace building in Banadir region Somalia

1.6   Scope of the study

Geographical scope of the study was Banadir region; it was selected for the accessibility, time and economic factors. The study was administered to civil society working for peace building in Mogadishu Somalia. In terms of content scope, the study will focus effect civil society in peace building in Somalia. And it is supposed to generate various perceptions regarding how civil society contributes to the peace building in Somalia.

1.7   Justification of the Study

This study concern about the role of civil society in peace building, the study will contribute to the body of knowledge about the role civil society organizations in maintaining long last peace. The findings may also contribute literature that maybe used by the academicians that are interesting to carry out for further study in this field. The study may be reference for policy makers, researchers, students, NGOs and even other people who have close interest on effect of civil society in peace building, especially the study may be helpful for the Somali Federal Government (SFG), especially Ministry of society affairs and Human Right, Ministry of National Planning and Ministry of Justice to take positive actions to civil society in peace building and also Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), both National and International Researchers on the subject matter will also refer this study as a literature review.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1   Introduction

The chapter provides an extensive literature and research related to the role of civil society in peace building. This literature review summarizes a diverse spectrum of views about peace building. The chapter is thus structured into theoretical, conceptual and empirical review. The study also presents the knowledge gap the chapter seeks to fulfill.

2.2   Theoretical frame work

This part covers Peace building Theory, bottom up -Peace building Theory, marxist

2.2.1 Peace building Theory

John Paul Literacy's theories on peace building identify relationships as a central component. Lederach also argues that one of the most important needs is for peace builders to "find ways to Understand peace as a change process based on relationship building" (Lederach, 2014). Further, he mentions that the need of peace building framework towards relationship-building and similar processes is essential rather than a heavy focus on the political and legal aspects of peace agreements, truth commissions and criminal tribunes. In the international community's past peace building practices, the main focus has turned towards the political rather than the personal which has tended to mask the underlying psychosocial processes that mainly contribute to the willingness and readiness of people to choose a path of peace and reconciliation rather than engaging in further mass violence and/or abuse of human rights. As argued by J. Lewis Rasmussen (2013), there is a need to set light to relation shipbuilding and reconciliation in which peace building can take place (Rasmussen, 2013). Although relationship building is a long-term process and it has to be started as soon as possible in order for peaceful achievements to take place (Rasmssen, 2013).

2.2.2   Bottom-up – peace building Theory

Peace building through a "bottom-up" theory is about integrating the various levels and spheres of society where the goal is a unified social cooperation, which requires strong links between

society 'stop-, middle- and grassroots levels. Effective peace building can thus not only be about a 'neutral 'intervention and peace agreement at the elite level, but must also include the strengthening of local communities. The importance of this is in particular about changing attitudes and values among citizens, which can be difficult to achieve through diplomatic negotiations at the elite level between the parties, but perhaps easier through mediation at the grassroots level of conflict (Ramsbothamet al. 2015). The approach also involves peace building from below to link conflict resolution from a broader perspective than the state, where international or global influences are linked to the local community. Interestingly, this perspective can identify and support peaceful local cultural resources, traditions, customs, workshops and institutions and work towards positive peace structures also in conflict to create

A framework which you can work even after a conflict ends (Ramsbotham et al. 2015).Certainly, this task may be easier in a relatively peaceful society than in a conflict society where such dehumanizing propaganda and violence structures are part of everyday life, but it is not necessarily impossible Peace building in civil society unfortunately includes parts of civil society that stands for un peaceful values and activities where there is a risk that the conflict spreads to hierarchical and militaristic structures of civil society (Ramsbothamet al. 2015).

2.2.3   Marxist Mediation Theory

Marxist theory mediation refers to the reconciliation of two opposing forces within a given society (i.e. the cultural and material realms, or the superstructure and base) by a mediating object. Similar to this, within media studies the central mediating factor of a given culture is the medium of communication itself. The popular conception of mediation refers to the reconciliation of two opposing parties by a third, and this is similar to its meaning in both Marxist theory and media studies. For Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, this mediating factor is capital or alternately labor depending on how one views capitalist society (capital is the dominant mediating factor, but labor is another mediating factor that could overthrow capital as the most important one).

To give a concrete example of this, a worker making shoes in a shoe factory is not only producing shoes, but potential exchange-value. The shoes are commodities that can be sold for cash. In this way, the value of the labor of the worker is the exchange-value of the shoes he or

she produces minus his or her compensation. At the same time, however, the shoes produced have certain social or cultural values as well. In this way, the worker's labor is mediating between the economic or exchange-value of the shoes, and their social or cultural, or symbolic value.In media studies, thinkers like Marshall McLuhan treat "the medium is the message" or the medium of a given social object (such as a book, CD, or television show) as the touchstone for both the cultural and material elements of the society in which this object exists. McLuhan is famous for critiquing the different types of cultural and material processes that are made available between print-based media (like books and magazines) and electronic media like television, radio, and film. While print requires thinking that is linear, chronological, and separate from the thinking of others, electronic media aare considered more organic, simultaneous, and interdependent on other media and on other users of that media (Ramsbothamet al. 2015).

2.2.4   Face Negotiation Theory

Face-Negotiation Theory assumes that people of every culture are concerned with the presentation of their face. It is a theory that infuses conflict into its framework, trying to explain why members of two different cultures manage conflict differently. Ting-Toomey asserts that different cultural values exist in dealing with conflict, and these conflictual episodes, in turn, are influenced by the face concerns and face needs of communicators.

The theory has sprked some interest among intercultural researchers. Several of the key features of the theory have been studied. Ting-Toomey's interfacing of conflict and face has prompted researchers to investigate differences between the Japanese and the Americans (Morisaki & Gudykunst, 2014). Ringo Ma (2013) studied the effects of face maintenance by mediators in conflict episodes, and Mark Cole (2014) looked at self-face and face threats in formal, public, and no intimate settings. Yuling Pan (2015) employed face work in research on face-to-face interactions of the Chinese. Finally, face and face work in conflict have been studied, analyzing cultures of China, Germany, Japan, and the United States (Oetzel, Ting-Toomey, Masumoto, Yokochi, Pan, Takai, & Wilcox, 2014). The theory, then, is heuristic. The way in which Ting-Toomey presents her theory—effectively intersecting face, culture, and conflict—also makes this theory's scope and boundaries clear. There are a few concerns with the theory, however. For instance, you will recall that the theory rests on the differing experiences and perceptions of individualistic and collectivist cultures. Ting-Toomey uses this foundation to lay out the core of

her theory. At times, however, this cultural dimension may not fully explain cultural differences. For instance, in her own research, Ting-Toomey and colleagues (2015) discovered some discrepancies. She found that Japanese respondents showed more concern for self-face than U.S. respondents. In addition, although Ting-Toomey proposes that individualistic cultures are not usually compromising in their conflict styles, the highly individualistic U.S. respondents used a significantly high degree of compromising when faced with a conflict. In this study, then, the I identity of the U.S. respondents was displaced.((Oetzel, Ting-Toomey, Masumoto, Yokochi, Pan, Takai, & Wilcox, 2013). index.html)

2.3   Conceptual Framework

Conceptual Framework is system of concepts, assumptions, expectations, beliefs, and theories that support and inform your research explains either graphically or in narrative form the main things to be studied the key factors, concepts or variable and the presumed relationships between them. The occurrence or change of independent variables will result in change in the dependent variable. The conceptual framework model in the study hypothesizes that, civil society in peace building is important function in society and civil society's degree of involvement in Intermediation and facilitation has positive impact on peace building, Involvement of civil society in Social cohesion and Protection has positive correlation on disarmament process of peace building and Socialization and a culture of peace of civil society has highly positive correlation in peace building.
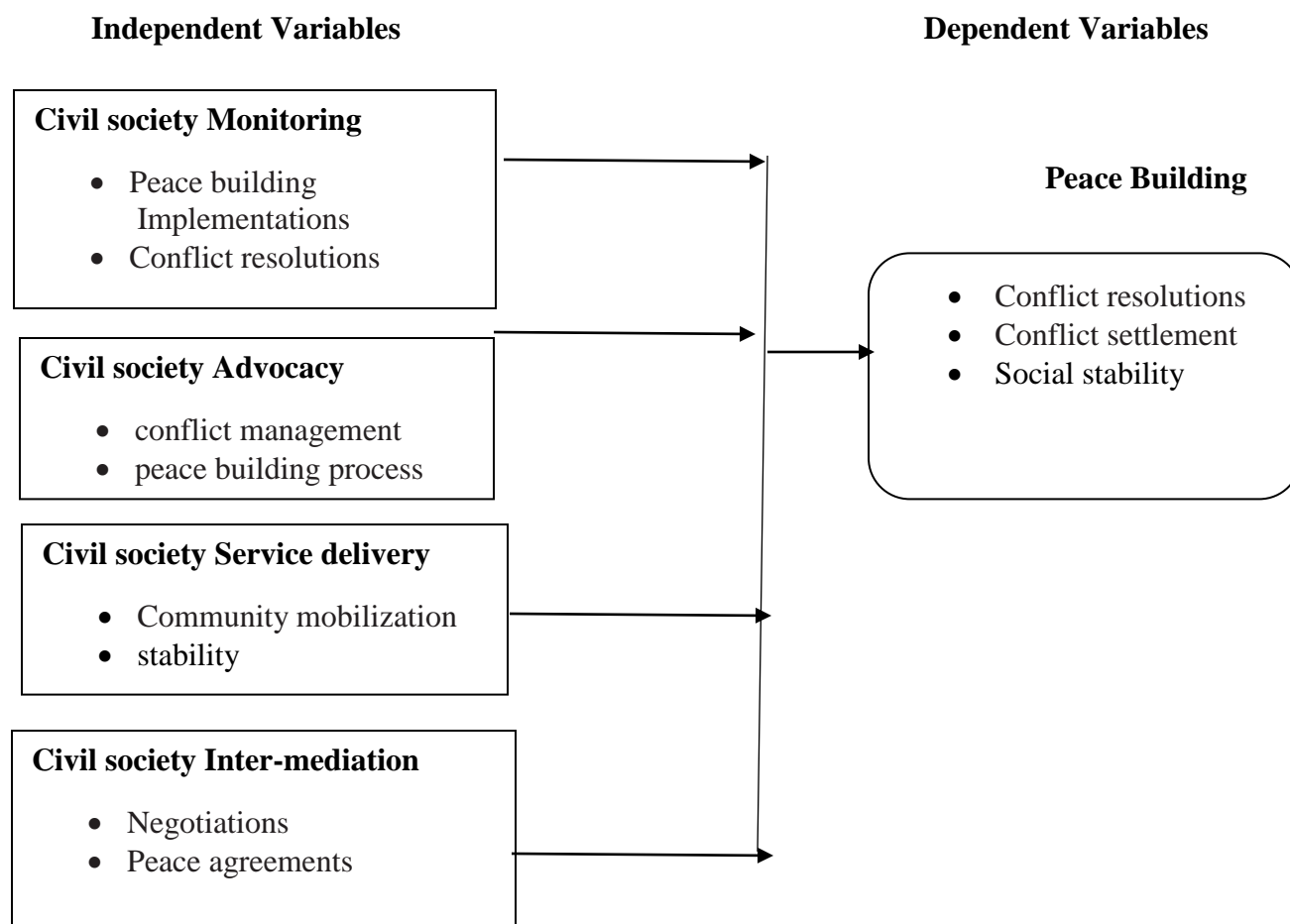
Independent Variables   **Dependent Variables**

Civil society Monitoring

- Peace building
  Implementations
- Conflict resolutions

Peace Building

- Conflict resolutions
- Conflict settlement
- Social stability

Civil society Advocacy

- conflict management
- peace building process

Civil society Service delivery

- Community mobilization
- stability

Civil society Inter-mediation

- Negotiations
- Peace agreements

Figure 2.1   Conceptual Framework

2.4 Review of the role of peace building

2.4.1 Civil Society Monitoring on peace building

The monitoring function that civil society possesses is a prerequisite for other functions to work, argue Paffenholz and Spurk. A civil society that can monitor and hold a state accountable for its actions and behavior is a core function in a democratic society. In peace building, Paffenholz and Spurk highlight that monitoring is often related to the conflict situation and human rights abuses, as well as giving recommendations and spreading information about the same (Paffenholz S. &., 2013). International and local groups can monitor the conflict situation and make recommendations to decision makers or provide information to advocacy groups. Monitoring is also a precondition of early warning. This civil society function is relevant in all conflict phases.

The impact of civil society monitoring activity is maximized when local, national and international actors are closely coordinated.

In the field of Early Warning, there is increasing cooperation between local, national and international NGOs but also with regional organizations. In Nepal, national human rights organizations closely cooperate with local groups and maintain close links to Amnesty International. These ties to the international level provide a safer space for the local groups to perform their monitoring tasks. Examples for Early Warning cooperation between the local, national and regional levels come from Africa, where early warning systems of regional organizations (CEWARN in the Horn of Africa) cooperate with local civil society groups in monitoring. In West Africa UNOCHA, the regional organization ECOWAS and a regional NGO peace network have signed a memorandum of understanding for joint early warning international donors, either directly or through international NGOs. They have established working relations with international organizations, especially with the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission established in 2005, and coordinate closely with international NGOs such as Amnesty International. Human rights monitoring addresses the problem of impunity for human rights violations, and improves the chances for peace deals and eventual reconciliation. According to Amnesty International, the number of disappearances fell significantly in 2013 after international (Paffenholz 2015)

2.4.2   Civil Society Advocacy on peace building

Advocacy is one of the core functions in peace building (Paffenholz 2013). Civil society can articulate the interests of specific social groups, including marginalized groups. They create communication channels to facilitate the inclusion of these issues in the public agenda and raise public awareness. Traditionally it has been assumed especially in the conflict management school but also in the complementary school of thought that the influence of civil society on conflict management is fairly limited. Only in exceptional cases do members of civil society become mediators themselves, like the Catholic lay organization Sant Egidio in the Mozambique peace negotiations. Civil society plays a role in Track 1 conflict management through the advocacy/public communication function. Civil society can effectively put pressure on the negotiation parties to reach an agreement and can also advocate including specific issues on the negotiation agenda. (Paffenholz 2013)

Advocacy is primarily a function for national and local civil society. An interesting example is the recent mass mobilization against the Nepali King that started as a political movement of the parties and the armed faction (Maoists) and developed into a country-wide peace and democracy mass movement. International civil society can also take up important advocacy functions. I-NGOs and civil society networks have been particularly successful in bringing specific conflict issues (land mines, child soldiers) on the international agenda or directing international attention to the plight of particular conflict countries (e.g., the church-based Sudan Focal Point initiative). The Swedish Life and Peace Institute (LPI) has practiced advocacy for Somalia with the objective of making international actors aware of the need for a people-based peace process, the special role of women in peace building and the provision of funding for people's involvement. LPI's main advocacy instrument was to continuously provide information and advocate for a bottom-up solution of the Somali crisis in various international forums, such as UN bodies (UNOSOM in the beginning), the Somali Aid Coordination Body and international conferences (Paffenholz 2003).

Advocacy is relevant in all phases of armed conflict, although different issues might be more or less relevant in different phases. During armed conflict civil society can advocate for peace agreements, against violence and human rights violations, for broad based participation in the peace process as well as for relevant topics and issues. The population can be linked to the official negotiation process through broad based information campaigns, public opinion polls (Accord 2012) or more direct involvement. For example, official parallel civil society forums were established during the official peace negotiations in Guatemala from 1994 to 1996 (see box 3), and for Afghanistan in 2014 (Armon et al. 2015; Molkentin 2014; Stanley and Holiday 2012; Greiter 2013). They gave recommendations to the official Track 1 negotiations. In the post-conflict phase, civil society can advocate against the recurrence of violence, for the proper implementation of peace agreements, or for important themes on the post-conflict agenda and a culture of peace within society (Orjuela 2014)

2.4.3 Civil Society Service delivery on peace building

In armed conflict the infrastructures of a state are often undermined or destroyed. In these cases civil society often takes over the responsibilities of the state in assisting the population and providing services (Norris, 2013). The direct provision of services to citizens or their members

forms an important part of the activities of CSOs. Particularly, in weak states and during armed violence NGOs become involved and substitute for state public service provision. However, the extent to which service delivery is seen as a function of peace building is contested in the literature. Some authors see public service delivery as a separate function of civil society because it spares lives and diminishes suffering, which are by themselves pre-conditions for achieving peace (SIDA 2015). The provision of services by CSOs in substitution of the state may also address some of the root causes of violent conflict, as in the case of social, ethnic or regional groups that were hitherto excluded or severely underserved. Furthermore, CSOs are seen as better qualified to provide certain services (Barnes 2015).

In contrast, another line of argument is that service delivery has primarily economic, social or humanitarian objectives and has only indirect and limited relevance in 'civil society peace building' efforts. From a political perspective, service delivery is not a civil society function per se, but rather a task of the state, the market or the third sector. During armed conflict the provision of humanitarian and social services through civil society increases tremendously as state structures are either destroyed, weak or do not have access to certain parts of the population. There is no doubt that this kind of aid services is extremely important to help the war affected population, but it is only relevant for civil society peace building, if peace building is an explicit objective. In this respect, service delivery is often a potential entry point for peace building. In Sri Lanka, for example, an emergency education project that was started in the aftermath of the ceasefire agreement in the most conflict-affected areas in the North formed a project management committee comprising the two conflict parties on district level that had not been in dialogue with each other (Paffenholz 2013). Here service delivery is an entry point for the 'conflict sensitive social cohesion' function of civil society peace building. Paffenholz 2013).

2.4.4   Civil Society Intermediation on Peace Building

One of the original functions of civil society in the democracy discourse based on Montesquieu is civil society as an intermediation and facilitator in the communication between the state/government and its citizens. In the context of peace building the function extends to include intermediation also between armed and societal groups and stress that local civil society can have a facilitating and mediating role, for instance between civil society groups and warring parties at village/district level, between warring parties and aid agencies at national or international level in

regards of delivery of services and supplies, or between aid agencies and local communities (Duflo, 2012).

Civil society usually has the role of intermediating between societal interest groups and the state by establishing various relations (communication, public opinion formation, negotiation). In a peace building context, intermediation/facilitation can take place not only between the state and citizens, but also between different conflicting groups, within groups and on different levels of society. The main activities within this function are facilitation initiatives (formal or informal) between armed groups, between armed groups and communities or development agencies. Both international and national/local civil society can perform an intermediation function.

International civil society often facilitates directly between the leadership levels of armed conflict parties. The contribution of civil society to conflict management is however limited (Aall 2001) and is primarily a function for states and multilateral agencies. When this function is taken up by national civil society, international CSOs such as international NGOs, international networks or research institutions tend to be involved. For example the catholic lay organization San Egidio mediated during the Mozambique peace negotiations in Rome from 1990 to 1992 (Paffenholz 1998) or the Geneva based international NGO Center for Humanitarian Dialogue (http://www.hdcentre.org) facilitated during the first negotiations between the conflict parties in Indonesian Aceh National and local civil society can facilitate on the following levels:

Between civil society and the warring parties on the village or district level. In conflict zones in Nepal civil society representatives have successfully negotiated the release of citizens from custody by the armed groups (Paffenholz 2014)

2.4.5   Civil Society Management of peace building

Although the northern regions of Somaliland and Puntland have largely escaped the chronic violence and instability that has plagued the rest of Somalia, in 2016 violence escalated along the border of Somaliland and Puntland as the two autonomous regions battled over the disputed regions of Sool, Sanaag and Ayn. As elections approach in Somaliland and Puntland, there is a real risk that clan tensions and local conflict could escalate into a broader political fight. While higher order conflict is over territory, violence at lower levels is driven by competition over access to natural resources and clan divisions. With an emphasis on training and mediation to resolve conflicts over scarce natural resources, Mercy Corps has empowered 290 women and

youth with conflict resolution mitigation skills, trained local government officials in conflict management and governance, and formed three peace committees in key regions. In addition, Mercy Corps holds regional dialogue forums to identify conflict issues and share best practices, facilitates mediation between conflicting clans, and implements small community projects such as tree nurseries, income-generating activities, and vocational training that address economic drivers of conflict (Wolf 2008).

2.5   Empirical review

This article which investigated the role of civil society and peace building in Colombia, that employed 150 sample size; the collection was interpretative qualitative study, they found that the peace building activities carried out by civil society adds to the efforts performed by other actors to achieve stability and security, restore political and judicial institutions, address socio-economic dimensions and transform relations (Erlingsson, 2013).

Peace building is a response to the continued armed conflicts that we see in the world, and strives for building peace instead of sustained violence ((schirch, 2014) But what does peace building entail? Paffenholz emphasizes that "peace building is essentially the process of achieving peace", a wide description that shows the extent of the concept, but as highlighted by the World Bank in 2006-2007 too broad of a definition of peace building makes it difficult to differentiate from regular development activities, as both want to address themes such as democratization and socio-economic development (Jarla, 2013)

Same study in different region with more sample size 180 which utilized as a qualitative case and desk study to evaluate the civil society's role in peace building in Iraq where they found that civil society organizations are fundamental to local capacity building and that local organizations have longer time frames for realizing their goals and that this is an essential requirement for peace building (Jarla, 2013). Furthermore, civil society is part of every phase of conflict and its resolution and it is also a powerful actor in promoting social change, struggling for justice, and moving towards a more peaceful environment "Due to the profound effect of conflict on communities and individuals, civil society plays a critical role in the rebuilding and reconstruction process in a post-conflict environment (Wolf 2015)

To further investigate peace building in general and civil society's role in peace building in particular has not only a scientific purpose, but also a practical one as bilateral and multilateral international development agencies are also interested in learning more about how to best support peace building efforts in the world's conflict ridden countries. Michael Barnett highlight that the support for peace building activities so far has been more rhetorical than showing real investments: "the danger, therefore, is that while peace building looks highly supported on paper, in fact it receives little meaningful financial and political support relative to the costs of renewed conflict." To investigate the many dimensions of peace building and examine different aspects of building lasting peace is of interest for all, as the contrary is much more costly in human sufferings and economic terms (Barnett, 2014)

Other same article in different region which utilized as a qualitative case and desk study to investigate Post-Conflict Peace-Building and civil society in Kenya which they found that civil society can play an important role in the political and governance transition. Civil society after conflict is an opportunity to create a common vision of the future of the society and the state and a road map on how to get there, It is widely acknowledged that the provision of security is the sine qua non of peace-building, and increasingly that the building or rebuilding of public institutions is key to sustainability; however, the fact remains that a successful political and governance transition must form the core of any post-conflict peace-building mission. As we have observed in Liberia and Haiti over the last ten years, conflict cessation without modification of the political environment, even where state-building is undertaken through technical electoral assistance and institution- or capacity-building, is unlikely to succeed (Samuels, 2014) Same article in other region that utilized as interpretative qualitative study to assess the relationship of civic engagement and peace building in Bosnia which they found argues that civic engagement at the personal, institutional and structural-cultural levels can be more effectively realized in the process of peace building (Conteh-Morgan, 2005). Another article argues that the rationale of the current conflict resolution strategy for resolving the Cyprus problem is problematic which utilized as a qualitative case and desk study to asses Civil Society's Role in Peace-Building: Relevance of the Cypriot Case, this article pointed out the Cypriot civil society as the true holder of the key to the solution. Relying on Arendt's definition of 'the political', the importance of the perception of equality between the peoples of the island is undisputable. Stressing the importance

of political rhetoric, media, and education, one can suggest that it is civil society which can turn the negative effects of these spheres into positive effects (Kanol, 2010).

Same study in the region investigated civil society's involvement in post-conflict peace building, notably; civil society involvement is one of the most important factors in determining whether a post-conflict peace building initiative will be successful. Further, an involved civil society is important to hold governments accountable for their actions, strengthen public policies, and develop the community following a conflict. This article describes post-conflict societies, discusses civil society generally and in post-conflict settings, provides an overview of legal and reconciliation approaches, discusses approaches alternative to legal approaches to post-conflict peace building, and suggests that "building a culture of peace" is a way in which various players with an interest in post-conflict peace building can influence societies to handle conflicts peacefully (Wolf 2008).

2.6   Research gaps

In Somalia, there is civil society and peace building projects conducted by different local and international organizations to reduce the destruction and increase ability of society to access development in Somalia particularly, health, education, earning opportunities, rights, and political participation. However, there is no any study showing effect of civil society in peace building, there is an area for further research on this matter. Findings of this study will help to understand the correlation civil society and peace building and it will contribute in guiding policy formulation towards development in society.

2.7   Summary

This chapter we reviewed literature related the role of civil society and peace building. Firstly we reviewed the contested concept of civil society, and then we explored peace building, thereafter we looked into the relationship of civil society in peace building. The chapter continued presenting the theoretical framework developed by Paffenholz and Spurk; the "Comprehensive framework for the analysis of civil society in peace building". Later chapter presented summary and conclusion (Paffenholz S. &., 2010)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1   Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of research methodology, it introduces the main concepts of research design, research population, sample size, sampling procedure and research instrument will be considered. Finally validity and reliability of the instrument, data gathering procedure, data analysis, ethical consideration and limitation of the study was concluded.

3.2   Research Design

This study was used descriptive research design. Descriptive research design was the most suitable because it describes phenomena. Kothari (2014) notes that, descriptive study is most suited when studying relationship between variables that describe and explain phenomenon as the case of finding out the role of civil society in building peace in Mogadishu, Somalia

3.3   Target Population

Target population includes the entire specimen under study. It covers all items and people with the same characteristic under study. The target population of this research was 60 of civil society organizations under Soscensa in Mogadishu Somalia. This is because the staff has the right information and knowledge about peace building as they have been involved directly in peace building activities in Mogadishu

3.4   Sampling Frame

A sampling frame is the list of population from which the sample size was drawn. The sampling frame must contain the same characteristics as the target population. The sample frame was consisting of sixty (60) employees of two center civil society organizations under Soscensa organizations in Banadir Somalia.

3.5 Sampling and Sample Size

Sampling is the process of identifying the sample size from the target population. Stratified sampling method was used to classify the target population in to two strata; top level and the middle level management. Using the Solvin's formulae, the sample size was 52 as shown below;

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)2} \quad \frac{60}{1+60(0.05)2} = 52 \qquad \textbf{N= Population, e= error (always 5\%).}$$

Table 3.1 Sampling and Sample Size

Management levels	Target Population	sample size
Top level	30	26
Middle level	30	26
Total	60	52

3.6 Data collection procedure

Primary data was collected by using structured questionnaires. The structured questionnaire was best suitable for its ability to easily collect data   and it was easily analyzed. Relevant questions about the variables of the study were generated. Part one of the questions was content of the general information while part was content of information about the variables under the study. Secondary data was data collected by someone else other than the researcher. Secondary is useful as it saves time and money to collect and analyze. Secondary data was collected from books, journals and articles.

3.8 Pilot Testing

The pilot test was conducted by using questionnaires on (10people) from (Soscensa.Org) which was randomly selected by the researcher. These questionnaires were analyzed to test the research tool. Corrections and amendments was done as appropriate to prepare the tool for data collection.

3.8.1   Validity and Reliability

Validity refers to the extent to which research instrument measure what they are intended to measure (Oso and Omen, 2008). This study was content Validity by expressing the question to experts. Reliability is the extent to which results are consistent over time and an accurate representation of the total population under study is referred to as reliability and if the results of a study can be reproduced under a similar methodology, then the research instrument is considered to be reliable (Kothari, 2014). This study used Cranach's alpha score to test research instruments reliability.

3.9 Data Processing, Analysis and Presentation

Data will analyze both quantitatively and qualitatively; multiple linear aggression, correlation, model summery and ANOVA will be generated. Descriptive statistics were also be generated. Data was presented in tables.

All equal to each other and could be used to predict the dependent variable, peace building process as is indicated by a large F value (70.170) and a small significance level (.000[a)] which is statistically significant in predicting how intermediation, negotiation, social interaction, community awareness capacity and also education were explained by the peace building process. Multiple regression analysis was conducted as to determine the relationship between peace building and the other variables. As per the SPSS generated table 4.4 the equation

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + e$$

Where α is the regression constant β_1, β_2, β_3 & β_4 are the Partial regression coefficients and ε is error term or stochastic term.

Y = Peace Building

β_0 = Autonomous variable (constant) such as role of civil society

β_1, β_2, β_3, = Partial regression coefficients.

X_1 = monitoring

X_2 = advocacy

X_3 = service delivery

X_4= intermediation

ε = disturbance/ error/ stochastic term

The multiple linear regression equation above will use to determine the relative sensitivity of each independent variable in affecting the determinant of Peace Building.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 introductions

This chapter covered the result of findings. The result is presented in tables. Descriptive statistics was used to describe the data and inferential statistics to test for relationships among variables and test of hypothesis.

4.2 Response Rate

The study targeted a sample of 52 respondents' from civil society organizations. However, 52 questionnaires were distributed on 52 respondents completely filled in and returned the questionnaires, this represented 100% response rate. The response rate was reached due to the data collection procedure adopted by the study, where researcher was involved in administering of questionnaires and waited for respondents to fill in.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

	Number	Percentage
No Issued	52	100%
No Returned	52	100%

4.3 Demographic Analysis

As a part of the general information, the researcher requested the respondents to indicate the gender, age, and marital status, level of education, occupation and work duration. The study found it was a crucial to determine the said information since it configured the generous trust under which the study can fairly entrance the applicable information. The analysis relied on this information of the respondents to categorize the different results according to their responses.

Table 4.2 respondents by gender

Gender of Respondent		
Male	42	80.8
Female	10	19.2
Total	52	100.0

The study participants based on sex demonstrated that more than 80% were male meanwhile 19% were female. This indicated that majority of the study participants were male.

Table 4.3 respondents by age

	Frequency	Percent
25-30	10	19.2
30-45	25	48.1
>45	17	32.7
Total	52	100.0

The above table demonstrates the respondents by age distribution of which the researcher has broadly categorized into the main age category including respondents age 25-30, those aged between 30-35 and those aged above 45 years. Based on the result 19% showed to be aged between 25-30, 48%   (30-45) meanwhile 32.5% demonstrated to be greater than 45.This shows that majority of the study participants were aged between 30-45.

Tables 4.4 marital status of the respondents

Marital Status Of Respondents		
Single	15	28.8
Married	37	71.2
Total	52	100.0

In this study, out of the 52 participants 70% identified themselves married and 30% as single this means that majority of the respondents were married.

Table 4.5 level education

Education Level of the Respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Secondary	8	15
Diploma	22	42
Bachelor	17	33
Master	5	10
Total	52	100

The education level of the respondents was asked as rated 15% secondary level, 42% diploma level, 33% bachelor level meanwhile 10% have indicated to be master level of education this showed that majority of the participants were diploma level of education .

4.4. Analysis of study Variables

4.4.1 Monitoring

The mean and standard deviation of the first variable is presented in table below. The respondents agreed that there is an early warning system in place to monitor peace (m=2.21, SD=1.391). They also agreed that there is an event report system in place to monitor peace (m=2.21, SD=1.177). They also agreed that there is quick response based on the risk communicated (M=1.60, SD=.823). However they tended to disagree that there is always effective military check points to monitor peace (m=3.88, SD=1.149) There is a quick response based on risk communications (m=3.88, SD=1.149) in overall, the 52 respondents agreed that there is effective monitoring in place that is necessary in peace building in Benadir region.

Table 4.6 Monitoring on peace building

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
There is an early warning system in place to monitor peace	52	2.21	1.391
There is an event report system in place to monitor peace	52	2.21	1.177
There is military check points to monitor peace	52	3.88	1.149
There is quick response based on the risk communicated	52	1.60	.823
There is a quick response based on risk communications.	52	3.88	1.149

4.4.2 Advocacy

The mean and standard deviation of the second variable is presented in table below. The respondents agreed that there is contribute community awareness and acceptance of new laws (m=3.33, SD=1.043). They were neutral that civil society provide capacity building to strengthen peace building (m=298, SD=1.196). They also agreed that there is encourages socialization towards culture in peace in building (M=2.40, SD=1.361). However they tended to disagree that there is always actions are among factors contributing peace in building here in Somalia (m=3.88, SD=1.149) they also put on an efforts to contribute mechanism for truth and reconciliation (M=2.21, SD=1.473). In overall, the 52 respondents agreed that if there is no advocacy in place that will not easy in peace building in Benadir region.

Table 4.7 Advocacy on peace building

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Civil society contribute community awareness and acceptance of new laws	52	3.33	1.043
Civil society provide capacity building to strengthen peace building	52	2.98	1.196
civil society encourages socialization towards culture in peace in building	52	2.40	1.361
Civil society actions are among factors contributing peace in building here in Somalia	52	2.35	1.251
Civil society efforts also contribute mechanism for truth and reconciliation	52	2.21	1.473
Valid N (listwise)	52		

4.4.3 Service Delivery

The mean and the standard deviation of the third variable is presented in table below. The respondents agreed that there society makes social cohesion based on community Peace building process. (m=2.94, SD=1.514). They also agreed that, civil society makes social cohesion based on community building elements and rebuilding social capital (m=2.56, SD=1.162). They also agreed that there is rarely is seen participating at the official negotiation table when trying to resolve an armed conflict (M=2.40, SD=1.034). However the Civil society provide a protection function, especially in times of conflict /post-conflict (m=2.40, SD=1.272) Civil society brings social and political issues on public agenda (M=1.63, SD=.817). In overall, the 52 respondents agreed that unless service delivery in place peace building could not be possible in Benadir region.

Table 4.8 Service delivery on peace building

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Civil society makes social cohesion based on community Peace building process.	52	2.94	1.514
Civil society make social cohesion based on community building elements and rebuilding social capital.	52	2.56	1.162
Civil society rarely is seen participating at the official negotiation table when trying to resolve an armed conflict.	52	2.40	1.034
Civil society provide a protection function, especially in times of conflict /post-conflict.	52	2.40	1.272
Civil society brings social and political issues on public agenda.	52	1.63	.817
Valid N (listwise)	52		

4.4.4 Intermediation

The mean and the standard deviation of the fourth variable is presented in table below. The respondents agreed that, the civil society are the key guidance of elders in conflicts. (m=2.71, SD=1.091). They also agreed that, Civil society promotes peace building process in Benadir (m=2.58, SD=.997). They also agreed that Civil society intermediates the opponent parties (M=2.17, SD=.901). However the Civil society facilitates negotiations and meetings (m=1.71, SD=.825) also the Civil society provides social interactions to let peace building process (M=1.33, SD=.474). In overall, the 52 respondents agreed that there is effective intermediation in place that is necessary in peace building in Benadir region.

Table 4.9 Intermediation on peace building

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Civil society are the key guidance of elders in conflicts	52	2.71	1.091
Civil society promotes peace building process in Benadir	52	2.58	.997
Civil society intermediates the opponent parties	52	2.17	.901
Civil society facilitates negotiation and meetings	52	1.71	.825
Civil society provides social interactions to let peace building process	52	1.33	.474
Valid N (listwise)	52		

4.4.5 Peace Building in Bendar

Table 4.10 Peace building

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
The civil society takes major role of peace initiatives in the region	52	3.88	1.149
The civil society engage well in peace building	52	2.21	1.177
The civil society play tangible role models in peace building	52	2.21	1.391
The civi society has been at the core reducing conflicts in Benidar	52	2.15	1.334

Here the study employed descriptive statistics to check the mean and standard deviation of each variable.

Based on this analysis on variable number one which scored a mean of (2.21) with a SD of (1.391) which means there is very close agreement between the 52 respondents that early warning system was in place in the country with no that much deviations from the mean.

And variable number two, which was event reporting system had scored a mean of 2.21 with a SD of (1.177) this shows that the country also had an event reports   as agreed by the 52 respondents with not that much standard deviation as seen above data that there is an event reporting in place .

About the military check points was rated by the 52 respondents and had scored 3.88 with SD of (1.149) this indicated that   there was highly agreement among the respondents that there were military checks in the country with   very little SD of almost 1 away from the mean.

 The study thought to check about the availability of quick response in the event of emergencies, as rated by the 52 respondents   and scored   a mean of 1.60 with a SD of (.823) which is very significant or less than 1 standard deviations away from the mean. This also support that the idea of havening the military checks in the country.

4.5 Correlation analysis

Table 4.11 Correlation Analysis

		p1				
p1	Pearson Correlation	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)					
p2	Pearson Correlation	.558**	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000				
p3	Pearson Correlation	.611**	.779**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000			
p4	Pearson Correlation	.569**	.765**	.566**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		
Peace	Pearson Correlation	.489**	.707**	.512**	.573**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	

Key: P1=Monitoring, p2= Advocacy p3=service delivery, p4=intermediation

The correction matrix shows the correlation, between all the four independent variables and the dependent variable (peace building). The results presented in table 4.33 indicate that all the independent variables are positively correlated with each other. The positive correlation among the predictor variables suggests that this set of predictors collectively measure one particular construct.

The relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable is at the chore of this study. The results reveal that the independent variables are all positively and significantly correlated with peace in Benadir. In more specific terms, society monitoring and peace are positively correlated and the correlation is significant (r=.489, p<.001). The result suggests that effective initiatives on monitoring results in state of tranquility and peace in Benadir. And in times of ineffective monitoring by the civil society of the events in the region there is high probability of lack of peace in the region. Thus one possible way to increase the peace in Benadir is to increase efforts and resources on monitoring

In regard to advocacy and peace in Benadir, the correlation is strong and positive, and its significant at 0.05 (r=.707, p<.001). The result suggests that an increase in effectiveness in

advocacy results in a significant increase in peace in Benadir region. Thus advocacy initiatives of parties in conflict are fundamental in attaining a state of peace in the region. Social interactions (service delivery) and peace are positively correlated. The correlation is moderate and significant at 0.05 (r=.512, p<.001). The result thus suggests that as the communities in the region cordially interact, with communities in the Benadir region, the more peace is experienced in the region. Intermediation efforts and   peace are positive and significantly correlated ((r=.573, p<.001). Thus effective intermediation efforts by the civil society results in peace in the region, implying that Bandar region is expected to be more peaceful in the event of effective intermediation.

4.6 Regression Analysis

The analysis of the current study variables via linear regression analysis stands at the core of this research. The regression assumptions were checked before proceeding to further analysis. The dependent variable in this study (role of peace building in Somalia) was normally distributed across all independent variables. The linearity, Collinearity, and outliers were also checked. Therefore, the observed were below table.

Table 4.12 Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.906[a]	.820	.805	.481

a. Predictors: (Constant), p4, p1, p2, p3

This table in the output, shown which, includes information about the quantity of variance that is explained by the predictor variables. The first statistic, R, is the multiple Correlation Coefficients between all of the predictor variables and the dependent variable. In this model, the Value is .906, which indicates that there is a great deal of variance shared by the independent Variables and the dependent variables. The next value, R Square, is the squared value of R. This is it describes the goodness-of-fit or the amount of variance explained by a given set of predictor variables. The r square value is .820, which indicates that about 82% of the variance in the peace experienced in

Benadir region is attributed to the independent variables in the model. So there is in need for further research to investigations the remaining 11.6% that couldn't be explained by.

Table 4.13: ANOVA

ANOVA[a]						
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	49.778	4	12.444	53.682	.000[b]
Residual	10.895	47	.232		
Total	60.673	51			

a. Dependent Variable: Peace b. Predictors: (Constant), p4, p1, p2, p3

The second table in the output is an ANOVA table that describes the overall variance accounted For in the model The F statistic represents a test of the null hypothesis that the expected values Of the regression coefficients are equal to each other and that they equal zero. But another way, This F statistic tests whether the R square proportion of variance in the dependent variable accounted for by the predictors is zero. If the null hypothesis were true, then that would indicate That there is no relationship between the dependent variable and the predictor.
Variables, But, instead, it appears that the four predictor variables in the present example are not

All equal to each other and could be used to predict the dependent variable, peace building process as is indicated by a large F value (53,7, p<.001) which is statistically significant in predicting how monitoring, advocacy, service delivery and intermediation explained the peace building in Benadir region.

Table 4.14 Regression Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.500	.262		1.907	.063
	p1	1.957	.173	1.258	11.338	.000
	p2	.226	.292	.264	.774	.443
	p3	.886	.383	.873	2.311	.025
	p4	1.481	.239	1.599	6.192	.000

[a]. Dependent Variable: Civil society are the key guidance of elders in conflicts
The regression result in table4… provides the estimated beta coefficients of the regression model

$$Peace\ bulding = \beta 0 + \beta 1 Monitoring + \beta 2 Advocacy + \beta 3 Service\ deli + \beta 4 Intermed$$

The model is then fitted with the regression coefficient in table4… to obtain;

$$Peacebulding = .500 + 1.957 Monitoring + .226 Advocacy + .886 Servicedeli + 1.48 Intermed$$

The regression equation above has established that taking all factors into account constant at zero, peace building process will be .500. The findings presented also shows that taking all other independent variables at zero, a unit increase in monitoring will lead to a 1.957 unit increase in peace building process; a unit increase in advocacy will lead to a .226 unit increase in peace building process; a unit increase in service delivery will lead to a .886 unit increase in peace building process and a unit increase in intermediation efforts lead to a 1.481 unit increase in peace building process.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on summarizes the research findings, major challenges met during the study and as well as the corrections of what have been found during the gathering of the research data. In simple words this chapter covers the conclusion of the research and its recommendations.

5.2 Summary of Findings

This section discovers the research result and findings derived from the distributed questionnaires. The main purpose of this study was the role of civil society in peace building in civil society at some selected civil society Organizations in Banadir region Socensa. The first objective of the study was the contribution of civil society in peace building and researcher found that civil society has contributions in terms of social cohesion, socialization and intermediation in peace building process. On the other hand civil society's degree of involvement in Intermediation has positive impact on peace building.

5.2.1 Monitoring on Peace Building

The monitoring function that civil society possesses is a prerequisite for other functions to work, argue Paffenholz and Spurk. A civil society that can monitor and hold a state accountable for its actions and behavior is a core function in a democratic society. In peace building, Paffenholz and Spurk highlight that monitoring is often related to the conflict situation and human rights abuses, as well as giving recommendations and spreading information about the same (Paffenholz 2010). International and local groups can monitor the conflict situation and make recommendations to decision makers or provide information to advocacy groups. Monitoring is also a precondition of early warning. This civil society function is relevant in all conflict phases. The impact of civil society monitoring activity is maximized when local, national and international actors are closely coordinated.

5.2.2 Advocacy on Peace building

Advocacy is one of the core functions in peace building (Aall 2011; Paffenholz 2013). Civil society can articulate the interests of specific social groups, including marginalized groups. They create communication channels to facilitate the inclusion of these issues in the public agenda and raise public awareness. Traditionally it has been assumed especially in the conflict management school but also in the complementary school of thought that the influence of civil society on conflict management is fairly limited. Only in exceptional cases do members of civil society become mediators themselves, like the Catholic lay organization Sant Egidio in the Mozambique peace negotiations. Civil society plays a role in Track 1 conflict management through the advocacy/public communication function. Civil society can effectively put pressure on the negotiation parties to reach an agreement and can also advocate including specific issues on the negotiation agenda. (Paffenholz 2013).

5.2.3 Service delivery on peace building

In armed conflict the infrastructures of a state are often undermined or destroyed. In these cases civil society often takes over the responsibilities of the state in assisting the population and providing services (Norris, 2013). The direct provision of services to citizens or their members forms an important part of the activities of CSOs. Particularly, in weak states and during armed violence NGOs become involved and substitute for state public service provision. However, the extent to which service delivery is seen as a function of peace building is contested in the literature. Some authors see public service delivery as a separate function of civil society because it spares lives and diminishes suffering, which are by themselves pre-conditions for achieving peace (SIDA 2015). The provision of services by CSOs in substitution of the state may also address some of the root causes of violent conflict, as in the case of social, ethnic or regional groups that were hitherto excluded or severely underserved. Furthermore, CSOs are seen as better qualified to provide certain services (Barnes 2015).

5.2.4 Intermediation on Peace Building

One of the original functions of civil society in the democracy discourse based on Montesquieu is civil society as an intermediation and facilitator in the communication between the state/government and its citizens. In the context of peace building the function extends to include intermediation also between armed and societal groups and stress that local civil society can have

a facilitating and mediating role, for instance between civil society groups and warring parties at village/district level, between warring parties and aid agencies at national or international level in regards of delivery of services and supplies, or between aid agencies and local communities (Duflo, 2012).

5.3 Conclusion

In conclusion, the objectives of this study were achieved in connection to the findings. The study concludes that;

1. Monitoring has no significant effects on peace building in Banadir region Somalia.

2. Advocacy has no significant effects on peace building in Banadir region Somalia.

3. Service delivery has no significant effects on peace building in Banadir region Somalia

4. Intermediation has no significant effects on peace building in Banadir region Somalia and finally this study showed that there significant effects. These factors are interlinked; some depend on the others to bring a peace and stability in Somalia Recommendations

5.4 Recommendations

The study makes the following recommendations;

1. There is need to have a peace building in the community in order to get prosperity and progress. This can be achieved through civil society sensitization using the media to reach mass number of people.

2. Peace building efforts must take place at all levels of society; at the personal level, community level as well as the national level with good measures of good governance towards peace building process.

3. As researcher civil society should be given access to civic engagements and practice its functions. The UN emphasizes that it is the citizens of the countries where peace building is underway, with support from their governments,

4. All the stakeholders, from the households to the federal government should come up with a concerted efforts in promoting and technical guidance on all actions needed to put in place for peace building. State and district level Authorities need to provide adequate facilities to ensure access and good conductive peace processes and stable environment in the country of Somalia.

5.5. Suggestions for further research

The study suggests that further research can be done on the following:

1. The current study considered only four factors. There is need for studies be conducted in future, to assess the role of other factors that were not considered in this study.

2. The current study used a small sample of 52 respondents. Future studies should be carried out to validate the current study by using large sample sizes and conducted in many parts of Somalia

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