



ROLE OF CONFLICT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA

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Accepted: September 14, 2017

ABSTRACT

The study aimed at investigating the role of NGOs in conflict resolution. The researcher selected a sample of 384 respondents from the different segments of the larger population in Mogadishu. The researcher employed percentages and frequencies to analyze the results of questionnaire using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The study used mean and standard deviation analysis for descriptive statistics while correlation and regression analysis was used for inferential statistics. The study concluded that there is a significant relationship between Nongovernmental organizations and conflict resolution; Non-Governmental Organizations play a significant role in conflict resolution in Somalia. NGOs have developed a wide range of conflict prevention and resolution activities including monitoring conflict and providing early warning of new violence; opening dialogue between adversarial parties; playing a direct mediating role; strengthening local institutions for conflict resolution; and helping to strengthen the rule of law and democratic processes in countries affected by violent conflict. Results from the study further revealed that a large number of respondents agreed to the statement that NGOs, conduct research on selected cases of human rights violations and areas as observers or monitors; gathering information from local NGOs, community groups, activists, professionals, and other sources;. Results from the survey indicated that majority of the respondents agreed to the statement that Non-governmental organizations were active in alerting news resources and media in human rights violations. Human Rights Nongovernmental organizations valued media attention and they were active in alerting news resources and media in principal capitals to human rights violations. Results from the survey showed that majority of the respondents agreed to the statement that detecting unemployment trends helped to prevent conflicts. The following were recommended; NGOs should recognize that peace building is a political undertaking rather than a development and humanitarian one; Funding of NGOs from the local government should be increased for effective performance of their responsibilities

Key Terms: Conflict Resolution, Humanitarian aid Deliver, Early Warning, Human Rights monitoring, Advocacy

INTRODUCTION

Since its inception in 1963, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), has always been conscious of the need to be grounded on a foundation that would provide a regional framework for collective regional action and strategic planning in the areas of regional security, peace and stability, as well as the promotion of economic development through economic cooperation and integration (Ibok, 2000).

OAU's experiences in promoting regional stability and mitigating the negative impacts of conflicts in Africa have been as varied as the membership of the Organization itself. During the first decade of its existence, the OAU was more preoccupied with ensuring a reduction of Conflicts and the defusing of tension in its Member States, particularly, tension arising from boundary disputes, territorial claims and ideological confrontations. In Somalia the OAU continued to monitor developments in Somalia and consulting in Addis Ababa with key Member States and organizations of the Standing Committee represented in Addis Ababa in 1999 (Ibok, 2000).

Located in the tumultuous Horn of Africa, Somalia has been a site of 'intractable conflict' since 1991, and is ranked #1 in the 2010 Foreign Policy Index of 'State Failure'. Famine, disease and widespread violence have caused immense human suffering and displacement; violence between national elites distracts the international community from assisting with local recovery.

Before colonization, independent sub clans occupied distinct, but unofficially demarcated geographic areas (Gettleman, 2007). Rather than top-down governance, they relied on informal rules of social order, to govern intra and inter-clan relations (Abdillahi, 2008). The consolidation of all the clans in Somalia in one centralized government was a product of European colonization: Britain

claimed Somalia in the 19th century, and in the 1940s, Italy challenged Britain for control.

The resulting territories were divided into British Somaliland and Italian Somalia. After World War II, the areas were rejoined and the Somali Republic began a long struggle for independence, which it finally achieved in 1960. Today, numerous clans, sub-clans (sub-sub-clans, etc.) and family networks dictate most power relations in the country (Gettleman, 2007). Control of the central government, operating in the capital, Mogadishu, remains the leading manifest cause of conflict.

In comparison to its neighbors, Somalia is more ethnically and religious homogeneous. Most are Sunni Muslim and 85% of the population is Somali. Yet, some observers maintain that conflict in the region has religious and ethnic roots. For example, al-Shabaab, an opposition group that controlled two-thirds of south and central Somalia, seeks a stricter version of Sharia law.

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 Siad Barre in 1991, Somalia has experienced failed international involvements, large-scale refugee flows, and the ongoing deficiency of even rudimentary state services and institutions; Somalis exist in surroundings of predation and pervasive insecurity and deprivation (Veiga, 2010).

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 (Elmi, 2009).

In countries of conflict, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) often resort to humanitarian relief. A small number of peace and conflict resolution organizations engage more directly, through grassroots mediation, elite negotiation and advocacy. 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. Helping these states in their reconstruction processes is one of the most complex challenges that the international community faces. The majority of these conflicts and the eventual reconstruction processes take place in fragile states, which do not have the necessary resources and require external financial assistance in order to get through this phase. States fail when they cannot provide political goods to their society and lose legitimacy in the face of their citizens (Elmi, 2009).

These states do not control their borders or their territory, their elite classes are corrupt and establish client networks that absorb or exclude their citizens so that they allow themselves to be co-opted by the regime, and they are not capable of offering them security or guaranteeing them the application of the law. The citizens, then, transfer their loyalties to other sub-state actors (religious leaders, clan chiefs, mafia bosses, warlords) in search of security (Fischer, 2006).

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 (Fischer, 2006).

There is no international actor that can take on single-handedly, the weight of managing post-conflict rehabilitation aid in terms of peace-building. Among the various actors that participate in these processes are the non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which fulfill a pivotal role in terms of establishing and maintaining essential services, assisting the refugee and internally displaced populations and helping to strengthen societies (Gleditsch, 2009).

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study was to investigate the Role of conflict management practices in conflict resolution in Mogadishu, Somalia. The specific objectives were;

- To determine the role of humanitarian aid delivery on conflict resolution in Mogadishu Somalia
- To determine the role of early warning by NGOs on conflict resolution in Mogadishu Somalia
- To find out the role of human rights monitoring on Conflict resolution in Mogadishu Somalia
- To find out the role of advocacy on peace building and Conflict resolution in Mogadishu Somalia

RELATED LITERATURE

Theoretical Framework

Human Needs Theory

In order to live and attain well-being, humans need certain essentials. These are called human needs or

basic human needs. Human needs theorists argue that conflicts and violent conflicts are caused by unmet human needs. Violence occurs when certain individuals or groups do not see any other way to meet their need, or when they need understanding, respect and consideration for their needs. Rosenberg states that violence is a tragic expression of unmet human needs, implying that all actions undertaken by human beings are attempts to satisfy their needs. If we are able to connect with our needs and those of others, we will therefore be able to look at other ways of meeting such needs, avoiding violence and destruction (Danielsen, 2005).

Often, human needs or basic human needs are confused with subsistence needs. However, such a view of human needs may limit our understanding of the human being to simply exist as a biological creature. Although there are conflicts over subsistence, most conflicts have to do with other unmet human needs, such as protection, identity, recognition, participation and understanding. Only by giving more importance to these latter needs, truly recognizing them as human needs essential to the wellbeing of all human being, will we be able to address current and intractable conflicts (Kumaratunga & Chandrika, 2014).

In his Pyramid of Human Needs, Abraham Maslow puts emphasis on the hierarchy of needs, stating that some are more urgent than others. On the base of the pyramid he places food, water, and shelter. On a second level, he places the need for safety and security, followed by belonging or love. The need for self-esteem is found on a fourth level and finally on a fifth and final level, personal fulfillment. Maslow argues that each human being is trying to meet needs on a certain level at any one time. An individual looking to meet needs for food and water will not be looking to meet needs of belonging, love or self-esteem. Only when the needs on the lower end of the Pyramid are met, will

humans look to meet their need for personal fulfillment (Burton, 2007).

John Burton has been applying human needs theory more actively to current social and political conflicts. In his work on protracted, social conflicts, he looks at how universal human needs often are neglected, leading groups to use violence to claim their rights and satisfying their needs. In what is really a compatibility of human needs, Burton argues that education and culture make parties manipulate the issues and dehumanizing the other parties (Burton, 2007).

Much can be said to the usefulness of HNT in working with violent conflict. Firstly, it has wide applicability. While some see it merely as a tool to be applied in prevention or post conflict peace building, practitioners like Marshall Rosenberg also use HNT in mediation in violent conflicts. It has also been useful in reconciliation efforts, and Nonviolent Communication (NVC) is being used currently in restorative justice structures in countries like Brazil and the US. Equally, it can be applied in all levels of society, for intra- and interpersonal conflict, inter-group conflict and in an international setting. Secondly, it focuses on the source of conflict, looking at how best the parties can have their needs met, and those of others. Finding strategies to meet underlying needs, we may be able to reduce the use of expensive peacekeeping, peace enforcement and creating of buffer zones (Rosenberg, 2003).

Lederach's Model of Peace-Building

Lederach believes that there are three levels of actors in the peace-building process, and each level of actors engages in different peace-building tasks. Lederach states that a successful peace building strategy must reach all components of society and not just be focussed on high-level political actors. This indicates that Peace building must be undertaken simultaneously at every level of society.

“If we are to move beyond settlement and toward reconciliation or toward what I refer to as sustainable peace processes, we must not limit our lenses to only the highest level of political actors and the peace negotiations they forge. I have graphically depicted this as a pyramid that describes three related but different processes. The first process is a top-down negotiation conducted by a few representative and usually highly visible leaders. The second is bottom-up approaches that involve the forcing of understanding and peace at local levels according to the unique characteristics of those local settings. The third is middle-out approaches that can support both of the other two in unique ways and that often provide linkages vertically in the society and horizontally across the lines of conflict.” (Corry-Roake 2015)

The second component of a comprehensive peace building approach is one that enables us to link both actions which can meet short term needs and processes which can help us to build a broader vision. “I have suggested that a critical shift in our thinking, one that is readily apparent in peace processes that have sustained themselves over time, is the capacity to develop a strategic framework. Such a framework provides a space for envisioning a desired future and pushes us to reflect critically about the nature of change processes required to move from immediate crisis to longer-term hope. It is only within a framework that thinks ahead that we are able to shift from being crisis driven to being crisis responsive. Crisis responsive means that we are able to recognize within any given opportunity for maximising our potential that both responds to the immediate need and at the same time increases the overall movement toward the desired change.” (Elkins 2016)

The third component of Lederach’s theory, relates to his work on reconciliation which sees not just the limited resolution of key issues such as whether a

parade should or should not go ahead or whether a border should be redrawn but one which transforms the relationships themselves. “Reconciliation and the strengthening of civil society must think beyond this more limited metaphor. I believe that reconciliation requires us to think about how to end things not desired, how to find creative solutions to specific problems, and how to us both to build something desired. This broader thinking I would refer to as peace building and conflict transformation. Peace building suggests forging structures and processes that redefine violent relationships into constructive and cooperative patterns (Corry-Roake 2015)

Conceptual framework

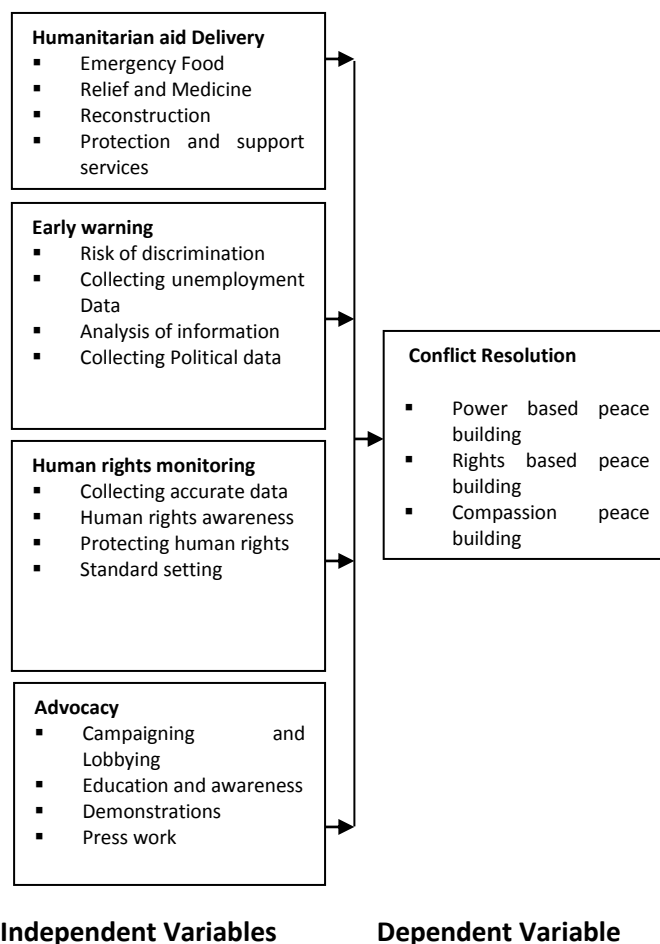


Figure 1: Conceptual framework

Effect of Humanitarian aid Delivery on conflict resolution

In recent years humanitarian assistance provided in situations of war and disaster by donor governments, international organizations like the United Nations (UN), and, particularly, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in situations of war and disaster has saved hundreds of thousands, perhaps even millions, of lives. The provision of food and medical supplies to refugees, displaced persons, and those near the battlefields in Somalia, Rwanda, Zaire, Mozambique, Angola, Liberia, Sudan, and elsewhere constitutes one of the most heroic and life-preserving activities of our time. Major NGOs like CARE, Save the Children, Catholic Relief Services, World Vision, and many less well known organizations have been on the front lines relieving desperate human suffering in Africa.

Humanitarian assistance provided in recent years by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in Africa has saved hundreds of thousands of lives. While the value of these efforts is increasingly recognized and appreciated, some analysts have begun to assert that this kind of assistance on occasion exacerbates conflict rather than contributing to peace. The most direct negative impact occurs when warring forces gain control of supplies intended for civilians, either through imposing levies or through theft. More indirectly, when international NGOs meet the needs of civilian populations, the government and rebels are freed to use their resources for war-making. Humanitarian assistance may also unintentionally convey negative ethical messages (Smock, 2005).

Anderson asserted that although NGOs do not generate conflicts, they sometimes contribute to and reinforce violent conflicts pre-existing in the societies where they work. The negative impacts of humanitarian assistance comprise two basic types: the first result from the transfer of resources and the second involves “the ethical message conveyed

by the provision of assistance.” source (Anderson, 2007).

In the case of resource transfer, the most direct impact occurs when warring forces and armies gain control of supplies provided for humanitarian assistance, either by imposing levies on humanitarian assistance operations or by stealing supplies. A more indirect impact occurs when NGOs meet the needs of civilian populations, which frees the warring factions to use their resources for war-making. Resources under the control of one or another warring faction help buttress the power and continuing legitimacy of that warring faction. Intergroup tensions are also reinforced when NGOs provide external resources to some groups and not to others. For instance, NGOs hire people from certain groups and not others. When NGOs have more funds than local governments, this creates an imbalance between external resources and domestic resources, making it difficult for local institutions to build for peace (Smock, 2005).

The second type of negative impact humanitarian aid can have, which involves the ethical messages NGOs sometimes convey. “When we negotiate with the parties who are at war with each other in order to gain access to the civilians behind the lines they control, when we hire armed guards to protect our staff and our delivery of goods in order to be able to operate in a highly volatile and dangerous situation, when we use the stories of war atrocities to educate and fundraise back home, we become part of the conflict and we convey an implicit message that it is legitimate for arms to decide who gets access to humanitarian assistance,”.

Effect of early warning by NGOs on peace and conflict resolution

The changed nature of armed conflict and the consequent intensification of peace-building efforts over the past decade have broadened the role of

civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the nature of their working relationship with the United Nations. Long recognized as leaders in the delivery of humanitarian assistance, the ability of civil society and NGOs to influence peace-building at the policy and operational level is also being increasingly recognized. (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2004).

Since NGOs have close contact with the people and the situation on the ground, there are several possible points of entry for meaningful NGO work in conflict prevention and peace building. In particular, partnership with civil society and NGOs is indispensable to the UN in fulfilling its Charter responsibilities of maintenance of peace and security as well as in social and economic development. As a consequence of their ongoing involvement with local communities, NGOs are in an advantageous position to pick up relatively insignificant changes in day to day social dynamics that are often subtle signals of brewing conflict. Thus NGOs can play a valuable role in performing an early warning function. NGOs can also assess the impact of policies and programmes through conflict/peace impact assessments. For example, will a seemingly straightforward development project on one side be perceived as a biased act that might trigger resentful feelings of inequity in a neighboring community? Building a capacity for accurate “peace and conflict impact assessment” is one of the most valuable contributions that NGOs can bring to development aid and its timing to ensure that it ‘does no harm’ and in practical ways builds peace (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2004).

Effects of human rights monitoring on peace and Conflict Resolution

Civil society is widely assumed to be an important player in peace building. As such, substantive focus

has been given towards building and strengthening civil society, especially in countries experiencing or emerging from situations of armed conflict. In such environments, civil society is understood as playing an important role in reducing violence, and in facilitating the conditions necessary for building a sustainable peace. Monitoring is always relevant, but the issues to be monitored change according to the phases and context of a conflict situation. The main focus of monitoring during armed conflicts and wars is on human rights violations. The central actors involved are local and national professional organizations and research institutions that are often linked to international human rights organizations (Paffenholz, 2009).

Frequently, international armed conflict, civil wars, and other internal conflicts are the occasion for and consequence of State fragmentation; the erosion of civil society; the loss of respect for both local law and international standards; the erosion of traditional values and kinship ties caused by a breakdown of community structures; loss of respect and effectiveness of traditional authorities and the legal structure including the judicial system; grave humanitarian crises which cause massive suffering; devastating deprivation of food, clean water, health services, education and economic resources; forced dislocation of large numbers of people; restrictions on travel; destruction of roads, bridges, markets, schools and infrastructure; the rise of sometimes several competing armed opposition groups; pervasive human rights abuses by both government forces and non-State entities; a general culture of violence; and the use of violence against civilians, prisoners. Human rights monitors and humanitarian staff NGOs seek to enforce compliance with international human rights standards (Eriksson, 2008).

NGOs perform a great variety of functions depending on the purpose for which they were

established. Many human rights NGOs seek to enforce compliance with international human rights standards. NGOs scrutinize their own governments' attitudes towards and actions in regard to the protection of human rights. Most NGOs provide independent monitoring, i.e., the search for and gathering of information on the human rights situation. NGOs receive complaints from individuals and groups. They further collect information by reviewing relevant domestic laws, court decisions etc., and gather press releases, newspaper clippings and reports by other NGOs. This allows them to form a coherent picture of the human rights situation in a given country and/or region (Eriksson, 2008).

The effect of advocacy on peace and Conflict Resolution

Advocacy is the process of standing alongside an individual who is disadvantaged, and speaking out on their behalf in a way that represents the best interests of that person. The aim of advocacy is to bring about beneficial outcomes in a way that enables each client to retain as much control as possible over how it is carried out. An advocate may provide information and advice in order to assist a person to take action to resolve their own concerns, or may take a more active role in representing the person's rights to another person or organization.

With the multiplication and escalation of conflicts at various levels, the need for conflict resolution has become urgent than ever before. There has been a government realization among governments, international organization and non-governmental organization that more resources and time need to be set apart for managing conflicts and that the work for peace has to place by harnessing the cooperation of several agencies at different levels. Governments by virtue of their rigid structure very often failed to address adequately questions related

to conflicts of a delicate and complex nature. (Aall, 2006).

NGOs constitute an essential part of civil society and they have the potential to play key roles in resolving conflicts and restoring civil society. NGOs can support to form well-knit local infrastructures or peace constituencies comprising of people from different sectors of civil society whose aim is to attain sustainable peace and whose activities are based on long term commitment. (Joseph, 2003).

NGOs should invest more resources for capacity building activities at different levels. It involves the training of own staff, identifying indigenous partners, local leaders and so on, NGOs can act as mediators to bring consensus among different conflicting groups with the help of local peace constituencies. NGOs should presume their traditional relief and rehabilitation activities with a long-term perspective. "The initial emergency relief response should be linked to a set of activities that leads to the transformation of those conflicts in a way that promotes sustained and comprehensive reconciliation among the warring parties". (Joseph, 2003).

NGOs should mobilize local resources which empower the people and enroll new participants into their activities, especially women who have often been kept passive in the peace process. NGOs should continue to monitor human rights abuses. They should undertake the task of providing an early warning of potentially violent conflicts and should pursue conflict resolution activities. NGOs should work in co-operation and co-ordination with each other to reduce duplication in their activities. Coordination and networking of NGOs is a key factor in lobbying and advocacy at a higher level, NGOs should limit their scope of work to mere conflict resolution, but expand to address the root causes of conflict and enhance the process of peace building (Joseph, 2003).

Conflict resolution

Lederach defines peace building as something which “encompasses, generates and sustains the full array of processes, approaches and stages needed to transform conflict toward more sustainable, peaceful relationships. The desired end goal of conflict transformation is the replacement of violent human conflicts by nonviolent approaches that address issues and increase understanding, equality and respect in relationships (Faris, 2013). A violent conflict requires negative relationships between antagonistic groups. Conflict resolution provides a framework in which the multileveled aspects of a prolonged, violent conflict, such as Israel-Palestine, can be readdressed at different stages in order to transform the dynamics of the conflict from one of increasing violence to an environment more conducive to a sustainable peace. Methodologically, it offers concrete steps to provide effective relief from an ever worsening situation, and reverse the much discussed fear of the conflict transforming from one centered on land and identity to one engaged in religious warfare (Glick,2014, Faris, 2013)

METHODOLOGY

The researcher used a descriptive survey design method for the study. (Owens 2002).This study was conducted in Mogadishu City, the capital of Somalia. The target population of this study was Hodan District with a population of 114,348 residents of (UNFPA, 2014). The sample frame of the study comprised of university Students, civil

society members and government officials. The study selected a sample of 384 respondents from the different segments of the larger population in Mogadishu to determine the Effect of Non-government Organizations on Peace building and Conflict Resolution in Mogadishu, Somalia.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

Effect of Humanitarian Aid Delivery on Conflict Resolution

Results from the study indicated that a large number of respondents agreed to the statement that Humanitarian actions often aim to build resilience at the community as indicated by a mean value of 3.93. In conflict settings, resilience is developed through strengthening political structures at the community level. Resilience to conflict requires analysis of specific governance issues, imbalances of power, and the political economy of violence and inequality. When armed conflict breaks out, entire communities are affected, disrupting their day-to-day lives and long-term development prospects. Humanitarian aid is designed to save lives and alleviate suffering during and in the immediate aftermath of emergencies. A resilient community is one which is able to successfully resist pressure to resort to violence as it resolves or manages the tension. Basing on the findings of the study it can be concluded that NGOs promote community resilience. This clearly indicates that the activities conducted by nongovernmental organizations build community resilience which later promotes peace in Somalia.

Table 1: Effect of Humanitarian Aid Delivery on Conflict Resolution

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Humanitarian actions often aim to build resilience at the community level	384	3.93	1.017

Humanitarian support to the peace process and political negotiations increase, humanitarian dialogue and peace negotiations	384	3.83	.770
Humanitarian aid Prevents a reversion to violence – which can be a trigger of humanitarian crisis.	384	3.92	.859
Humanitarian aid may prolong and worsen conflicts	384	3.79	1.011
The prospects for international intervention to protect human rights can increase internal violence	384	3.85	1.044
Valid N (list wise)	384		

The study findings indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that Humanitarian support to the peace process and political negotiations increases humanitarian dialogue and peace negotiations. This is indicated by a mean response value of 3.83. Humanitarian actions often aim to build resilience at the community level; peace building aims to build resilience at the societal and political levels. Humanitarians seek to assist national actors in developing the ability to cope with current and future crisis – as do peace builders. Humanitarian assistance providers, after addressing core needs, focus on building the capacity to cope with future humanitarian emergencies. UNDP and others focus on preventing reversion to violence – which can be a trigger of humanitarian crisis. Humanitarian interventions seek to leave behind communities and state capacities that can better cope with future crises. These capacities are inherently useful to peace building and the long-term health of the social contract. Essentially, if humanitarian capacity building is more effective, it will generate more capacities upon which development actors can build

and sustain peace. It can therefore be concluded that humanitarian support increases humanitarian dialogue.

The survey findings also revealed that a large number of respondents agreed to the statement that humanitarian aid Prevents a reversion to violence which can be a trigger of humanitarian crisis. This is indicated by a mean value of 3.92 from the table below. Humanitarian aid can help increase violence in conflicts. If diverted, these resources can be used to buy arms and thereby aggravate the conflict. The beneficiaries of aid (be they the general civilian population or detainees) may become the target of armed groups trying to get their hands on relief supplies. Humanitarian aid often serves as a substitute for action that should be taken by the warring parties themselves, helping those parties to shirk their responsibilities. Where the State has been weakened, humanitarian aid contributes directly to exacerbating the situation, in particular by setting up a parallel economy or a non-State health-care system, run by the aid organizations. This effect is all the more serious when it occurs in a State that is already in the

process of collapsing, as it hastens that collapse and increases the risk of unrestrained violence. But humanitarian aid can also help reduce violence. We have seen how it both relieves and prevents suffering by providing treatment for the wounded, food supplies, sanitation, etc.

This helps alleviate the silent forms of violence that are part of armed conflict: hunger, thirst and disease. Aid also helps to reduce violations of international humanitarian law, which are very direct forms of violence. But the mere presence of humanitarian personnel is not always enough to prevent violence. When they witness lawlessness, they must take all possible steps not just to help its victims but also to ensure that the violations do not recur. This may be done by reminding States of their obligations.

The survey findings revealed that majority of the respondents agreed to the statement that humanitarian aid may prolong and worsen conflicts as shown by a mean response value of 3.79 from the table below. Humanitarian aid can prolong and fuel conflicts, undermining its ultimate goal of saving lives: For fighting parties, aid can become a resource to be fought over. Aid leakage, or 'political taxation' of aid, refers to situations in which a portion of the aid goes directly to the fighting parties, who then use it, themselves or sell it to buy weapons. Aid is fungible; because populations and troops are being fed by aid, fighting parties no longer have to worry about providing for this need themselves and are thus able to put more resources into fighting. Aid that helps only one side in a conflict can fuel tensions and competition between the sides.

Simply ensuring equal distribution to different ethnic groups can reinforce divisions and 'labels' and make the groups less dependent on each other. Aid can create private incentives for continuation of the war, for example by paying relatively high

wages to local people employed by aid agencies. Imported food aid can undermine the local economy and make an activity like agriculture less profitable. A commonly cited example of aid perpetuating a conflict is that of Sudan, where civil war has lasted for well over a decade, and over two billion dollars have been spent on humanitarian aid. Both rebel leaders and aid workers openly acknowledge that humanitarian aid, in addition to saving many lives, is a large factor in making it possible for the belligerent groups to continue fighting (Branczik, 2010).

From the survey findings it can be concluded that humanitarian aid may be harmful to the peace process if it is not efficiently managed. This indicates that the persistence of conflict in Somalia is partly due to the humanitarian aid. To help the millions of people often gripped by famine and displaced by war, humanitarian organizations have been forced to bargain with al-Shabab and its affiliates, perhaps helping it retain power in significant tracts of Somalia.

The study findings showed that majority of the respondents agreed to the statement that the prospects for international intervention to protect human rights can decrease internal violence as shown by a mean response value of 3.85. Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are considered entitled: the right to life, liberty, freedom of thought and expression, and equal treatment before the law. To protect human rights is to ensure that people receive some degree of decent, humane treatment. Because political systems that protect human rights are thought to reduce the threat of world conflict, all nations have a stake in promoting worldwide respect for human rights (Anderson, 2007).

International human rights law, humanitarian intervention law and refugee law all protect the right to life and physical integrity and attempt to

limit the unrestrained power of the state. These laws aim to preserve humanity and protect against anything that challenges people's health, economic well-being, social stability and political peace. Humanitarian military intervention is reflected in “the threat or use of force outside state borders carried out by one or more countries in order to prevent or terminate widespread and grave violations of fundamental human rights of individuals who are not the citizens of that or those states, and without the permission of the state within whose territory force is implemented” (Glušac, 2010).

Basing on the study findings it can be concluded that the presence of humanitarian organizations in the country increases the prospects of international intervention in protecting human rights. This clearly confirms why the government of Somalia tries to improve on its human rights record by promoting peace. Governments are striving to promote human rights domestically and abroad, and are partnering with multilateral institutions to do so. A particularly dynamic and decentralized network of civil-society actors is also involved in the effort.

Statement on the Effect of Early Warning on Conflict Resolution

Results from the survey showed that majority of the respondents agreed to the statement that detecting unemployment trends helps to prevent conflicts as shown by the mean response value of 3.99. Non government Organizations collect data on unemployment trends to provide early warning to government about conflicts. There is a common view that unemployment is a critical factor leading to conflict; that employment is a casualty of conflict; and that therefore the creation of jobs should be a priority in post-conflict situations.

This is in order to make the recurrence of conflict less likely as well as to generate and spread incomes and production. Youth unemployment is widely regarded as a threat to social stability. As one report put it, “The current levels of unemployment among young men and women in West Africa are a ticking time bomb for the region and beyond” (Stewart, 2015), While the World Bank’s World Development Report points to a large proportion of people out of work as a ‘key stress factor (World Bank, 2011)’. It can be concluded therefore that early detection of unemployment helps in reducing conflicts. This clearly provides reasons why non government organizations in Somalia monitor unemployment trends in Somalia.

Table 2: Statement on the Effect of Early Warning on Conflict Resolution

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Detecting unemployment trends helps to prevent conflicts	384	3.99	.876
Non-Government Organizations report government crackdown on demonstrations	384	3.76	.888

Non-Government Organizations detect discrimination in societies	384	3.85	.892
Early warning persuades political leaders to act upon the warning	384	3.93	.948
Civil society and nongovernmental organizations play an important role in collecting and disseminating information	384	3.71	1.001
Valid N (listwise)	384		

The study findings indicated that a large number of respondents agreed to the statement that Non-Government organizations report government crackdown on demonstrations. This is represented by a mean response value of 3.76 from the table below. This helps to bring attention to the international human rights observers about human rights violations in a particular country and appropriate action administered. Interventions to protect human rights are more common today than ever before, and sometimes worsen things rather than to promote the implementation of human rights using their legitimacy as a universal basis for foreign policy.

This indicates that the existence of Nongovernmental organizations in Somalia controls the government crackdowns on Demonstrations because of fear of international involvement.

Interventions for protection of human rights are now very common. World practice shows that intervention does not always save the innocent ones because it is often necessary to side with one of the conflict parties, but that choice often requires to support the party which itself is responsible for human rights violations. This raises

the question of the criteria and justification of the so called humanitarian military intervention.

Results from the study indicated that majority of the respondents agreed to the statement that Non Government organizations detect discrimination in societies as it is evidenced by a mean response value of 3.85 in the table below. People who face racial discrimination may regroup with some vengeance in mind against other groups. This can fuel conflicts and social discords. In fact, many conflicts and wars have been started in this way. Nongovernmental organizations provide means for expressing and actively addressing the needs of people who are discriminated against, supporting victims of discrimination in their access to justice.

The detection of discrimination by nongovernmental organizations helps the government of Somalia to respond to the needs of the discriminated. This is clearly proved by the continued sharing of government positions by all the clans of the country and the inclusion of women in leadership. It can be concluded therefore that, the detection of discrimination by non government organizations contributes to prevention of reversion to conflicts in Somalia. (Smock, 2005).

The survey findings indicated that majority of the respondents agreed to the statement that Early warning persuades political leaders to act upon the warning. This is represented by a mean response value of 3.93. Early warning is the systematic collection and analysis of information coming from areas of crises for the purpose of anticipating the escalation of violent conflict, the development of strategic responses to these crises, and the presentation of options to key decision makers'. Some NGOs do more than just transmit information.

An increasing group of human rights campaigners, women's groups, humanitarian aid agencies, peace activists, actively try to contribute to the prevention of conflicts. A number of them work at the frontiers of building the political foundations and international arrangements for 'deep prevention' of conflicts.

Basing on the survey findings, it is concluded that early warning by Non-Government Organizations forces political leaders to act upon the warnings. This is the major reason why Somalia has experienced relative support from the citizens because the government responds to the warnings established by Non-Government Organizations.

The study findings indicated that majority of the respondents agreed to the statement that Civil society and nongovernmental organizations play an important role in collecting and disseminating information. This is shown by a mean response value of 3.71 in the table below.

In an increasingly interdependent and information-rich world, governments, policy makers, and citizens face the common problem of bringing expert knowledge to bear on decision making. Policy makers need basic information about the societies they govern--about how current policies are working, possible alternatives, and their likely costs

and consequences. Citizens increasingly demand the same, and NGOs have grown to be an integral part of the response to this increased demand for information.

Both policy makers and the general public, however, are often besieged by more information than they can possibly use. The problem is that this information can be unsystematic, unreliable, and/or tainted by the interests of those who are disseminating it. NGOs have an important role to play in monitoring and facilitating the collection of reliable data needed to make informed decisions - a role that is particularly important in developing and transitional countries, where such information often does not otherwise exist. Furthermore, NGOs, which tend to focus on a relatively narrow range of issues, are often much more expert on a given topic than a general policy maker could possibly be and therefore provide a bank of experience and knowledge to which officials can turn.

The study has provided relevant information on the role played by Non-Government Organizations in the collection relevant information regarding the concerns and sufferings of people. This has greatly helped the government and the international community to respond to the needs of the people.

Statement on the Effect of Human Rights Monitoring on Conflict Resolution

Results from the study indicated that a large number of respondents agreed to the statement that Non-Government Organizations are doing more peace building activities than are official government agencies. This is shown by a mean response value of 4.08 in the table below. NGOs have been argued to play an important role in conflict resolution through their ability to build inter communal links, facilitate reconciliation and address the root causes for conflicts. It has also been asserted that they can have an impact on

conflict resolution by creating ‘Constituencies for peace’ and by affecting public opinion.

Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are doing even more peace building activities than are official governmental agencies. They have a long-term presence in many of the areas of the world which are afflicted with intractable conflicts and are in an excellent position to engage in a wide variety of peace building activities. In addition to providing

humanitarian aid and mediation, they also are well positioned to engage in empowerment and capacity-building among the local population and to get the population involved with the adversary in a variety of joint activities. As is true with official governmental peace building efforts, the goal of NGO efforts is usually conflict reduction and/or resolution, not just between official actors, but among ordinary citizens.

Table 3: Statement on the Effect of Human Rights Monitoring on Conflict Resolution

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are doing even more peace building activities than are official governmental agencies	384	4.08	.902
Nongovernmental organizations are more stationed to monitor human rights abuses that cause conflicts	384	3.92	.727
Nongovernmental organizations collects data on human rights Violations	384	3.89	.822
NGOs offer protection by providing international witnesses to activities of all the local actors in the conflict	384	3.64	1.061
NGOs, conduct research on selected cases of human rights violations and areas as observers or monitors; gathering information from local NGOs , community groups, activists, professionals, and other sources	384	3.86	1.047
Valid N (list wise)	384		

Survey findings indicated that majority of the respondents agreed to the statement that Nongovernmental organizations are more stationed to monitor human rights abuses that cause conflicts. This is evidenced by a mean response value of 3.92 in the table below. Globally, the

champions of human rights have most often been citizens, not government officials. In particular, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have played a primary role in focusing the international community on human rights issues. NGOs monitor the actions of governments and pressure them to act according to human rights principles.

Amnesty International is a worldwide movement of people who campaign for internationally recognized human rights for all. With more than 2.2 million members and subscribers in more than 150 countries, they conduct research and generate action to prevent and end grave abuses of human rights and to demand justice for those whose rights have been violated.

Basing on the findings of the study, it is concluded that Non-Government Organizations are more stationed to monitor human rights in Somalia because they far reach places which the government and its agents cannot reach.

Results from the study showed that majority of the respondents agreed to the statement that Nongovernmental organizations collect data on human rights Violations as shown by mean response value of 3.89. Over the past twenty to twenty-five years international human rights has become a major force in world affairs. This development has stemmed primarily from the work of international human rights non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which since the Second World War have acted as the primary agents for advancing and defending new international norms of conduct.

NGOs in Somalia have built their prestige and influence on their ability to investigate, document, and publicize violations of human rights and humanitarian law. Given the significance of human rights fact-finding in international affairs, the manner in which NGOs credibly produce and shape

documentary evidence helps to promote peace in Somalia.

The study findings also revealed that majority of respondents agreed to the statement that NGOs offer protection by providing international witnesses to activities of all the local actors in the conflict. This is represented by a mean response value of 3.64 in the table below. However there was a large dispersion of response among the respondents as shown by a standard deviation of 1.061 in the table below.

In conclusion, Human rights NGOs, together with international organizations such as the United Nations, attempt to define and promote the basic rights of all people regardless of beliefs or background and to prevent political and economic repression. NGOs in Somalia also focus on social and cultural rights which have greatly improved on defining governance policies in Somalia.

Organizations active in human rights are distinct from other NGOs in their style and their activities. Generally, their goal is to seek out, research, and address specific and general situations where repression occurs. Once abuses are found and documented, human rights NGOs tend first to encourage the voluntary correction of the abuse, then to pressure governments to change, and ultimately to publicly stigmatize the violator. Given this strategy, it is not surprising that these NGOs may antagonize those governments judged to be abusing human rights. International human rights NGOs also take the international community or their home governments to task for supporting abusive regimes, a process known as naming and shaming.

Results from the study further revealed that a large number of respondents agreed to the statement that NGOs, conduct research on selected cases of human rights violations and areas as observers or

monitors; gathering information from local NGOs , community groups, activists, professionals, and other sources; as shown by a mean response value of 3.86 in the table below.

Research into possible abuses may involve NGO staff, volunteers, and members visiting selected areas as observers or monitors; gathering information from local NGOs, churches, community groups, activists, professionals, and other sources; and seeking pertinent official documentation. The task of gathering information on human rights issues can be difficult and dangerous, and local employees and groups are often at the greatest risk from persons who are hostile to the monitoring effort.

Once equipped with the necessary research data, human rights NGOs mount systematic campaigns to alert the public and officials to the plight of victims, be they individuals or entire populations. These campaigns consist of testifying before government committees, international organizations, church councils, and other influential policymaking and lawmaking bodies and reporting abuses to the world media. Testifying serves the dual purpose of educating officials and the public and exerting pressure on institutions to condemn offending parties.

The work of human rights organizations has been enhanced by the development of new information technologies, as information about human rights conditions can reach a broad international audience very quickly. For this reason, too, human rights NGOs value media attention, and they are active in alerting news resources and media in principal capitals to human rights violations. They also widely publish and distribute detailed reports, editorials, and articles. They dramatize specific cases and rally public support in the form of letter-writing campaigns, demonstrations, and fundraising campaigns. (Aall, 2006)

Statement on the Effect of Advocacy on Conflict Resolution

The study findings indicated that majority of the respondents agreed to the statement that Lobbying for civil society involvement in negotiations regarding the peace process improves peace building, this is evidenced by a mean response value of 3.88 in the table below. Civil society is conceived of as a critical sector in peace building. It is involved in broader peace building processes in a number of capacities.

Table 4: Statement on the Effect of Advocacy on Conflict Resolution

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Lobbying for civil society involvement in negotiations regarding the peace process improves peace building	384	3.88	1.054
NGOs are active in alerting news resources and media in human rights violations	384	3.89	1.061

NGOs rally public support for peace through demonstration	384	3.89	1.063
NGOs criticize the participants in peace process which sometimes damage the peace process	384	1.79	.833
Fundraising campaigns by NGOs help to raise attention of the suffering and helps peace negotiation	384	4.11	.869
Valid N (list wise)	384		

In addition, it is a pillar of democratic systems and, as such, plays important roles in democracy and good governance for pre- and post-conflict societies. Further, civil society contributes in a number of other areas of the peace building agenda, including facets of economic and psycho-social recovery, justice and the rule of law, and security and public order. Finally, through its involvement across sectors, civil society serves a number of important functions that span different peace building themes and institutions.

In addition, through monitoring and lobbying activities (in particular on issues such as human rights violations or corruption), civil society pushes the state to fulfill its obligations to its citizens and provides some of the necessary checks and balances on government excesses. Civil society has the capacity to serve a number of key functions in service of democracy and good governance in peace building scenarios. For instance, civil society is envisaged as one of the pillars of any democratic structure, and thus is a paramount institution in restoring and consolidating democracy.

Civil society may also facilitate participatory local governance mechanisms. Further, civil society can provide a check on political power, pressing on behalf of citizenry for better governance. Finally,

civil society bolsters elections, another pillar of democratic systems, by providing voter education and encouraging turnout and participation in related processes. While these are civil society's optimal functions and do not always reflect the possibilities or realities of each circumstance, they are representative of the valuable contribution civil society has the potential to play in regard to democracy and good governance in conflict-prone environments.

Results from the survey indicated that majority of the respondents agreed to the statement that Nongovernmental organizations are active in alerting news resources and media in human rights violations. This is represented by a mean response value of 3.89 in the table below. Human Rights Nongovernmental organizations value media attention and they are active in alerting news resources and media in principal capitals to human rights violations.

They also widely publish and distribute detailed reports, editorials and articles. They dramatize specific cases and rally public support inform of letter writing campaigns, demonstrations and fundraising campaigns. Many organizations around the world dedicate their efforts to protecting human rights and ending human rights abuses.

Major human rights organizations maintain extensive websites documenting violations and calling for remedial action, both at a governmental and grass-roots level. Public support and condemnation of abuses is important to their success, as human rights organizations are most effective when their calls for reform are backed by strong public advocacy.

Survey findings indicated that a large number of respondents agreed to the statement that NGOs rally public support for peace through demonstration. This is indicated by a mean value of 3.89 in the table below. Nongovernmental organizations are the ones who organize the protest on behalf of the poor in order to address the concerns of the population.

The survey findings indicate that majority of the respondents agreed to the statement that Fundraising campaigns by NGOs help to raise attention of the suffering and helps peace negotiation, this is represented by a mean response value of 4.11 in the table below. It can be concluded therefore that NGOs have promoted campaigns to raise public and political support for the promotion and diffusion of Somali conflicts. One major characteristic of NGOs are their activities on the frontlines of providing humanitarian assistance and protection, sometimes making them the only sources of information for the international community. This is the case with very remote conflict regions, where international links are largely nonexistent, such as south of Sudan, parts of Congo and northern Uganda.

International organizations with long time presence in such regions can thus provide essential information on potentially dangerous events and escalating developments. Being at the frontlines of

conflict also means that to international NGOs foreseeing trouble is of vital importance as they must be prepared or have to evacuate when tensions escalate into violent conflict.

The changing nature of conflicts after the Cold War has led NGOs to reconsider and place greater emphasis on conflict prevention, raising awareness in the fact that their programs must more integrally address causes, not simply symptoms, of conflict. "NGOs offer a unique, effective, and efficient opportunity to prevent future conflicts in an environment of decreasing resources because of their experience, access to local structures, and an improved development or peace-building practice (Glick,2014)

Statement on the conflict resolution in Somalia

The study thought to determine the extent to which the respondents understood the role played by Nongovernmental organizations in conflict resolution and Peace building in Somalia. The study findings revealed that majority of respondents strongly agreed to the statement that Nongovernmental organizations participated in peace agreements in Somalia and that they played a significant role. This is indicated by a mean response value of 4.78, this indicates an almost unanimous response by all the respondents. (Faris, 2013)

The survey also indicated that a large number of respondents strongly agreed to the statement that Somalia has had relative peace for more than 1 year. This is witnessed by a mean response value of 4.84 in the table below. Somalia's economy has managed to survive state collapse, maintaining reasonable levels of output throughout the country's two-decade-long civil war and now, with political recovery and transition slowly underway.

Table 5: Statement on state of Conflict Resolution in Somalia

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
NGOs participated in Somalia Peace Agreements	384	4.78	.514
Somalia has had relative peace for more than 1 year	384	4.84	.423
Valid N (list wise)	384		

Regression Analysis

In the regression analysis the study aimed at determining the effect of the three independent variables on the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination (R squared) which indicates the extent of variation in the dependent variable that is explained by the independent variables indicates

that the independent variables explain the variation in the dependent variable by 11.8%. The study used multiple regression analysis using indicators for each of the independent variables in order to determine the effect of the independent variables on dependent variable as indicated by the table below. 88.2% of other factors are not studied in this research

Model Summary

Table 6: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.343 ^a	.118	.109	.62354

a. Predictors: (Constant), humanitarian aid delivery, early warning by NGOs, human rights monitoring, advocacy on peace building

ANOVA

ANOVA was used to test the associative hypothesis between the dependent and independent variable. From ANOVA test the study indicated that there is no significant differences in the variables studied indicating that the model was significant in

explaining the relationship between the dependent and independent variables as shown by level of significance of 0.000 which is less than 0.05, at (F = 12.670; and P = 0.000 which is <0.05). The study used relative peace as the indicator of the dependent variable and the four independent variables.

Table 7: ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	19.704	4	4.926	12.670	.000 ^b
	Residual	147.356	379	.389		
	Total	167.060	383			

a. Dependent Variable: Conflict resolution in Mogadishu Somalia

b. Predictors: (Constant), humanitarian aid delivery, early warning by NGOs, human rights monitoring, advocacy on peace building

Regression coefficients

According to the regression equation established shown in Table 4.13, taking all factors constant at zero, Conflict resolution have a value of 1.129. According to the findings this is an indication that taking all other independent variables at zero; a unit increase in Humanitarian aid delivery gives an increase of 0.166 in conflict resolution; a unit increase in Early warning by NGOs gives an increase of 0.153 in conflict resolution; a unit decrease in

Human rights monitoring gives a unit decrease of -0.026 conflict resolution. Lastly, a unit increase in advocacy on peace building gives an increase of 0.432 in conflict resolution. The study further indicated that there is positive and significant effect of humanitarian aid delivery, advocacy on peace building and early warning by NGOs on conflict resolution. However, the study also found out that there was negative but significant effect of human rights monitoring on conflict resolution.

Table 8: Regression Coefficients

Regression Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	1.129	.466		2.421	.016
Humanitarian aid delivery	.166	.114	.088	1.456	.001
Early warning by NGOs	.153	.114	.081	1.334	.000
Human rights monitoring	-.026	.062	-.021	-.422	.030
Advocacy on peace building	.432	.079	.276	5.466	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Conflict resolution

The study equation therefor is $Y = 1.129 + 0.166X_1 + 0.153X_2 - 0.026X_3 + 0.432X_4$.

Where Y is the dependent variable (Conflict Resolution and Peace building), X_1 is the effect of Humanitarian Aid, X_2 is effect of Early Warning, X_3 is effect of human rights monitoring and X_4 is effect of Advocacy.

Correlation Analysis

The study used Pearson correlation to identify the relationship between independent variables and dependent variable. Table 4.14 indicates that there was a strong positive correlation. The table provides relevancy to the regression analysis above

indicating that estimates of the predictors (B and Beta) are good estimators and can be used to predict the effect of change of independent variable on the dependent variable. This fulfills the Gauss Markov assumption of no perfect relationship between the independent variables.

Table 9: Correlations Analysis between independent variables

Correlations

		Humanitarian aid delivery	Early warning by NGOs	Human rights monitoring	Advocacy on peace building	Conflict resolution
Humanitarian aid delivery	Pearson Correlation	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)					
	N	384				
Early warning by NGOs	Pearson Correlation	.587**	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000				
	N	384	384			
Human rights monitoring	Pearson Correlation	.280**	.257**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000			
	N	384	384	384		
Advocacy on peace building	Pearson Correlation	.221**	.266**	.176**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.001		
	N	384	384	384	384	
Conflict resolution	Pearson Correlation	.191**	.201**	.073	.313**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.046	.000	
	N	384	384	384	384	384

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

CONCLUSION

Non-Governmental Organizations play a significant role in conflict resolution in Somalia. The presence of Non-Governmental Organizations in conflict zones is hardly a new phenomenon. The International Committee of the Red Cross has cared for the victims of modern conflict situations for some time. More recently, a number of international humanitarian organizations like Care International, Oxfam, and Action Aid among others have been highly visible players in coping with disasters. What is different about the human rights NGO activism in zones of conflict is that many groups are now playing a leading role in trying to

defuse nascent or full blown conflicts, as opposed to just cleaning up the human suffering that results.

Basing on the survey findings, it is concluded that early warning by Non-Government Organizations forces political leaders to act upon the warnings. This is the major reason why Somalia has experienced relative support from the citizens because the government responds to the warnings established by Non-Government Organizations. NGOs have developed a wide range of conflict prevention and resolution activities including monitoring conflict and providing early warning of new violence; opening dialogue between adversarial parties; playing a direct mediating role;

strengthening local institutions for conflict resolution; and helping to strengthen the rule of law and democratic processes in countries affected by violent conflict.

It can be concluded therefore that, the detection of discrimination by Non-Government Organizations contributes to prevention of reversion to conflicts in Somalia. It can also be concluded therefore that early detection of unemployment helps in reducing conflicts. This clearly provides reasons why Non-Government Organizations in Somalia monitor unemployment trends in Somalia.

Like international relief agencies, NGOs focusing on conflict resolution respond to major failures on the part of the international community to deal effectively with global problems. Too often, intergovernmental bodies and agencies have proved too slow and cumbersome in dealing with emerging urgent crisis situation as demonstrated in Bosnia, Rwanda, Somalia, DRC and Darfur. Also, both international agencies and governments often have institutional and political limitations that hamper their effectiveness in situations of enormous complexity and delicacy (Wainaina, 2008).

RECOMMENDATION

- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are doing even more peace building activities than any official governmental agencies. In many of the areas of the world at large and in Somalia in particular, they have a long term presence that is afflicted with intractable conflicts.
- NGOs are in an excellent position to engage in a wide variety of peace building activities. Added to the process of providing humanitarian aid and mediation, they are also well positioned to engage in empowerment and capacity building among the local population in getting them

involved with the adversary in a variety of joint activities.

- From the local-national debate, many recommendations have emerged for peace building in Somalia. NGOs may be dominant or primary actors in any one of these activities:
- Support economic development in relatively peaceful regions such as Somaliland and Punt land;
- Extend humanitarian and development assistance to “areas recently recovered from armed groups”, particularly focused on job creation for the young unemployed.
- Since the importance of NGOs in conflict resolution and peace building has been recognized by the international community, the Somalia government should also recognize NGOs important contributions towards the grassroots involvement in peace building and accord them same.
- The NGOs should recognize the different phases of conflict and ensure that each phase is effectively aligned with their peace building activities.
- NGOs should embark on going into the communities to teach them nonviolent conflict resolution.
- Somalis should recognize the importance of NGOs in conflict resolutions and peace building in societies, and therefore undertake researches on the activities of NGOs in Somalia for significant documentation.

SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER STUDIES

This study focused on role of conflict management practices in conflict resolution in Mogadishu, Somalia. Since the study did not fully exhaust all the roles conflict management it is recommended that a study be carried out on other factors on conflict management. The study also suggests that work be done on role of nongovernmental organization

involvement in conflict resolution practices in war-torn countries.

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