

**UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI  
INSTITUTE OF DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES**

**PROMOTING PEACE AND SECURITY IN AFRICA: THE ROLE OF NGOS A CASE  
STUDY OF SOMALIA**

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE  
DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN INTERNATIONAL STUDIES**

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**DECLARATION**

I, Mary Mugi hereby declare that this research project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University.

Signed..... Date.....

Mary Mugi

This project has been submitted for examination with my approval as University Supervisor;

Signed..... Date.....

Prof. Maria Nzomo

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this piece of work to my beloved mother and father for their continued support and never ending motivation that kept me going. I am forever grateful and pray for you every day. To my siblings you have been a pillar of support throughout this process. To my classmates whom helped me along the way, thank you.

May God bless you all.

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## **ABSTRACT**

Promoting peace and security in conflict states in Africa has attracted many actors and stakeholders in the process. Initially the idea was that states are the only actors in peace and security, however other actors have emerged and are making significant contributions in the sector. This research is focused on the role NGOs play in promoting peace and security in Somalia, the strategies used, the challenges and opportunities encountered in the promotion of peace and conflict in Somalia. Over the years the topic of peace and security has been viewed as that between states, however this research focus on the individual security and general wellbeing while applying the human security theory. This research used both primary and secondary sources to gather information. The secondary data collected gave information on traditional strategies used by non-state actors. Primary information was obtained through the use of questionnaires and Key Informants Interviews from 4 districts in Somalia targeting TVET trained youth and leaders respectively. The research sought to find out how the human centered approaches have contributed to peace and security in Somalia. Data was collected using the ODK tool and analyzed through SPSS. This study found out that the root causes of conflict by youth joining the militia group are lack of skills that can translate to economic gains, poverty and illiteracy. Over 60% of interviewees did not have any form of education other than madrassa. Activities being implemented to promote peace and security and were rated as effective by respondents include disarmament and reintegration, impacting knowledge and skills through TVET, peace advocacy, sports and culture. The research identified inadequate funding, inaccessibility and sustainability as challenges peace and security programs encounter while youth leadership, community led peace process, TVET training as some of the opportunities to further peace and security. In conclusion, human centered approaches are more effective in promoting peace and security.

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ALNAP	Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance
AMISOM	African Mission in Somalia
AU	African Union
BRAC	Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance Committee
CAR	Central African Republic
CBA	Community Based Approaches
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CfW	Cash for Work
CSO	Civil Society organizations
CTE	Career and Technical Education
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECOSOC	Economic Social and Cultural Council
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRRN	Golweyene Relief and Rehabilitation NGO
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDIS	Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MNCs	Multi-National Corporations
ODK	Open Data Kit
OE	Occupational Education
OECD	Organization of European Cooperation and Development
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum exporting countries
RDD	Relief to Development and Democracy

RECs	Regional Enterprise Centers Support
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SC	Save the Children
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNF	Somalia National Forces
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VET	Vocational Education and Training
WE	Workplace Education
WVI	World Vision International

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the Research Problem

The traditional idea that states are the most crucial players in the maintenance of international peace and security has since been falsified by the robust involvement of Non-state actors including Non-governmental organizations (NGO) whose activities in the security sector has been relegated to the provision of humanitarian aid. That said, NGO influence has evolved from traditional focus on technical development assistance to tactical approaches through a human security centered approach where the concept of security has been broadened to include other non-state actors as referent objects of analysis and other sectors other than the military as guarantors of peace and security.<sup>1</sup>

Peace is a prerequisite of development, as such the function of Non-governmental organizations is to assist in the identification and address of root causes of insecurity, work to resolve conflict and identify solutions for lasting peace.<sup>2</sup> The deployment of tactical programmes that target livelihoods have since been recognized by sustainable development goal number 16 as effective post-conflict actions that consolidate peace and prevent reoccurrence of conflicts; consequently such work is more efficacious with the work of most NGOs which occurs at the micro level.<sup>3</sup>

Peace and security as an industry is critical that no variable is allowed to discourage both negative peace and positive peace, particularly for countries that undergo cycles of violent conflicts.<sup>4</sup> The link between peace and development has been well defined. Over the past years, there has been a shift away from the exclusivist view where peace was portrayed as a political endeavor entered with the aim of responding to security problems for a limited time, whereas development a long-term strategy carried out under generally peaceful conditions to an inclusivity framework where peacebuilding and development cooperate towards a common goal.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Ahmed, Shamima, and David M. Potter. *NGOs in international politics*. Vol. 48. Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press, 2006.

<sup>2</sup> Paffenholz, Thania, ed. *Civil society & peacebuilding: a critical assessment*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 2010.

<sup>3</sup> Aikins, K. S. "Institutionalizing effective local government in Ghana: Challenges from informal customary practices." (2012).

<sup>4</sup> Udofia, David. "Peacebuilding mechanisms in Akwa Ibom state oil-bearing communities in Nigeria." *African Conflict and Peacebuilding Review* 1, no. 2 (2011): 104-119.

<sup>5</sup> Smoljan, Jelena. "The relationship between peace building and development." *Conflict, Security & Development* 3, no. 2 (2003): 233-250.

Non-Governmental Organizations in Africa have been in the forefront in addressing some of the identified challenges. Through robust local engagement, they have been able to work in complex and hard to reach areas. Increasingly, some international organizations have been supporting this cause with more resources. These groups are very much involved in the democratization process in Africa through education, mass campaigns and sensitization. More specifically, some gender-focused groups have funded the participation of women in local elections, others have put their focus on water and sanitation; vocational training, sports, promote cultural activities, provide seed capital, assist in business establishments and mentoring, employment means and capacity building for youth.

Non-governmental organizations have also ventured into the security sector by enhancing the performance of African states and RECs in ensuring peace, security, and development of the continent.; this is due to a large extent of their proximity to local communities and the ability to relate to the general population.<sup>6</sup> One example of the positive influence of NGOs engagement in peace and security is in the area of SALW proliferation; where states agreed through lobbying from NGOs to design procedures, conventions and moratoria geared towards curtailing SALW proliferation.<sup>7</sup> This importance of NGOs in Africa is validated by the recognition by the Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOC) of the African Union (AU) to serve as an official civil society forum.<sup>8</sup>

The validation by ECOSOC appreciates the technical contribution by NGOs policy level and programmatic levels. Apart from the technical aspects contributed by NGOs there is a lot of work being tactically implemented through improvement of livelihoods which in turn enhances the security of individuals and consequently that of the entire peace and security of a region. Eastern Africa through the African Union headquarters is the focal point of continental cooperation and peace and security initiatives. Nevertheless, the region itself faces challenges for state and human security brought about by armed conflicts, political crisis and governance deficits. The region remains one of the most fragile and conflicted in the world.

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<sup>6</sup> Rocha Menocal, Alina. "State Building for Peace: a new paradigm for international engagement in post-conflict fragile states?" *Third World Quarterly* 32, no. 10 (2011): 1715-1736.

<sup>7</sup> Sabala, Kizito, and Kizito Sabala. *African Commitments to Controlling Small Arms and Light Weapons: A Review of Eight NEPAD Countries*. African Human Security Initiative, 2004.

<sup>8</sup> Monga, C. *Civil society and socio-political change in Africa: A brief theoretical commentary*, in Soyinka-Airewele and R.K. Edozie (Eds.). *Reframing contemporary Africa: Politics, culture and society in the global era*, 2010 pp. 144-156. Washington: CQ Press.

Terrorist groups operating from Somalia pose a security threat not only to Somalia but East Africa and the world at large, while piracy off the Coast of Somalia affects multiple economic interests. Policy makers in the country are faced with the challenge of protecting national security while helping tackle poor livelihoods which are more often a consequence of insecurity. Main challenges to peace and security in Somalia have originated from structural scarcity, political and state fragility, including natural disasters and complex emergencies resulting in societal insecurities and strained human livelihoods.

### **1.2 Statement of the Research Problem**

For the past three decades, the conflict in Somalia has attracted an array of global interventions even as much of the violence itself remains rooted in a series of complex and distinctly local contexts. Several actors have been involved in efforts to stabilize the country including Non-Governmental Organizations which are widely assumed to be an integral factor in efforts to realize peace and security especially in fragile contexts. As such, a huge focus has been given towards building and strengthening their work, particularly in conflict and post-conflict environments but not to their tactical approaches and strategies. NGOs have facilitated conditions necessary for building sustainable peace and development through robust programs especially in the social economic subsector through support of capacity building, advocacy and livelihood development. However, despite this continued emphasis on the role of NGO activity in the promotion of peace and security, minimal systematic research has been undertaken to empirically back this assumption; also, research and findings can have been documented on the tactical aspects of NGOs as ways for promoting peace and security. As an effort to systematically explore the role of NGOs in peace and security processes, this study seeks to review, interrogate and discuss ways and strategies Nongovernmental organizations have been deploying in an effort to promote peace and security, it will also identify current and future challenges as well as opportunities NGOs have; both at policy and programmatic levels.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Research**

This study seeks to establish the role of NGOs in promoting peace and security in Africa with emphasis on Somalia; specific objectives are;

- 1.3.1 To analyze the root causes of recurring conflicts in Africa and challenges governments face in solving them



- 1.3.2 To analyze the tactic and strategies NGOs use in promoting peace and security in Somalia
- 1.3.3 To examine the challenges and opportunities encountered in promoting peace and security in Somalia

#### **1.4 Research Questions**

- 1.4.1 Which are the root causes of recurring conflicts in Africa and what are some government challenges in solving them?
- 1.4.2 What tactical approaches and strategies do NGOs deploy in efforts to promote peace and security in Somalia?
- 1.4.3 What are the challenges and opportunities encountered in promoting peace and security in Somalia?

#### **1.5 Justification of the Study**

##### **1.5.1 Academic justification**

Findings from this study will seek to enhance the already available ongoing academic discourse on the engagements Non-governmental organizations have in the maintenance of peace and security especially in conflict affected contexts This research borrows from previous observations, conclusions and recommendations from peace and conflict studies, development studies, international studies, political science etc. The research will endeavor to add knowledge on tactical aspects of NGO contributions on the promotion of peace and security. My research will appeal to academicians particularly those in conflict studies, economic studies, TVET institutions etc.

##### **1.5.2 Policy Justification**

The broad classification of civil society has been contributing to policy dilemmas for governments who work with Non-governmental organizations as either development partners or peacebuilding entities. Most governments see NGOs as disruptors of status quos rather than partners working towards peace, security and development. This study will seek to clarify policy gaps that hinder effective engagement of NGOs in the peace and security field. Finally, the findings may be used as a civic awareness tool on the work of NGOs in the maintenance of peace and security. My research will target policy makers in government e.g. Ministry of internal security, Federal and state governments, parliamentarians, donors, NGOs, CBOs, women and youth groups,

religious and community leaders etc. Lessons from the research can be integrated by governments and other institutions in order to have sustainable peace in Somalia.

### **1.6 Scope and Limitations**

This study foresees a number of limitations. First, the global public health pandemic as a result of a respiratory infectious disease called COVID-19; this has exacerbated a number of containment measures in order to curb further infections. In Somalia the Federal Government announced measures including population movement restrictions, physical distancing and partial curfew. This may limit data collection activities. To contain this scenario, the researcher resolved to purposely identify key respondents and use a mobile data collection tool (Open Data Kit ODK) to minimize physical contact and adhere to Federal Government directives. Secondly, since this is an academic study there are financial and time restrictions for presenting the report limiting the kind of engagement needed when conducting such a study. It may also be difficult to access some areas in south central Somalia due to activities of armed non-state actors including Al-Shabaab thus jeopardizing data collection from some targeted respondents. Another limitation is heightened insecurity as a result of elections due to take place in the last quarter of 2020 and first quarter of 2021. Lastly, inaccessibility of documents from the Federal Government due to secrecy oaths especially on the sensitivity of the term ‘peace and security’ in Somalia.

Given the above foreseen limitations, the researcher has also resulted to scope the study for specificity purposes. The United Nations (UN) definition of NGOs will be the operationalization premise of the study; it defines an NGO as “any international organization which is not established by inter-governmental agreement.” The definition emphasizes NGOs to be those that are none profit-making and don't support the use of violence. This means that it cannot be a school, a university, or a political party. Additionally, any concern with human rights must be general rather than restricted to a particular communal group, nationality, or country. Furthermore, political parties, religious groups, private hospitals, government agencies or corporations and schools cannot be NGOs.

### **1.7 Literature Review**

This section reviews literature based on themes from the topic of study and the objectives. Generally, the review encompasses an overview of NGOs and their relation and involvement in peace and security including the challenges and opportunities available.

### 1.7.1 An Overview of Nongovernmental Organizations

Peter Willets describes Nongovernmental Organization (NGO) as any non-profit, non-violent, organized group of individuals who are not seeking government office.<sup>9</sup> Jonathan Goodhand also trying to describe their nature argues that NGOs symbolize everything outside of the bureaucracy that defines governments, he says that they are flexible with an ability to effectively respond to needs.<sup>10</sup> According to Francis Gladstone NGOs emerged in the late eighteenth century formed to address deteriorating social-economic conditions through action rather than propaganda.<sup>11</sup> Affirming this narrative is Clerk George who is of the opinion that NGOs are non-profit entities with a unique legal attribute, concerned with public welfare goals.<sup>12</sup> George categorizes NGOs in terms of their objectives; for example, multi-mandate organizations such as World Vision, Oxfam, Save the Children and CARE International who typically are in the field of humanitarian, development and peacebuilding; and niche organizations which focus on a single area for example International Alert or Crisis Group who specializes in the field of conflict prevention, early warning and advocacy. He also appreciates others who specialize in development work, livelihoods, human rights, cooperative work among others.<sup>13</sup>

Nongovernmental organizations have managed to reinvent aid, politics and how security is approached through human sensitive approaches. They have managed to transform their development work to reflect peacebuilding processes and security parameters. These successes according to Thomas Davies are attributed to their proximity to local contexts and information on prevailing conditions.<sup>14</sup> As such, NGOs are better placed to navigate volatile and complex environments making them part of the conflict prevention and resolution fabric globally. One organization working in such conditions is the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) founded during World War II by Henri Dunant to provide assistance to the wounded during conflicts.

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<sup>9</sup> Peter Willets, *'The Conscience of the World' the Influence of Non-governmental Organizations in the UN System*. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 2016 pp 5.

<sup>10</sup> Jonathan Goodhand, *Aiding Peace: The Role of NGOs in Armed Conflict.*, Boulder, Colorado Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2006 pp 2

<sup>11</sup> Peter Willets, 'The Conscience of the World' the Influence of Non-governmental Organisations in the UN System. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1996, 17.

<sup>12</sup> Clarke, G., *The Politics of NGOs in South-East Asia: Participation and Protest in the Philippines* London, Routledge, 1998, p. 2-3

<sup>13</sup> *ibid*

<sup>14</sup> Thomas Davies, "NGOs a Long and Turbulent History." *The Global Journal*, January 23, (2013),

Abby Stoddard mentions that after the cold war and subsequent arrival of intra-state conflicts, there was a proliferation of NGOs and more involved in conflict settings and complex emergencies raising their profile as actors in conflicts.<sup>15</sup> This proliferation according to Kim Reimann was a consequence of sudden availability of financial resources from donors who had shifted focus from cold-war to conflicts in developing countries.<sup>16</sup> The Organization of European Cooperation and Development (OECD) reported an upward growth of grants granted to NGOs from USD 5.2 billion in 1990 to over USD 20.7 billion in 2015.<sup>17</sup> These trends according to Edwards and Hulme reflected dissatisfaction with state-driven development interventions as a number of global, political and ideological shifts.<sup>18</sup>

Stephen Jackson also sees these developments to have reflected growing optimism about the scope for nongovernmental organizations contribution to security transformation in the wake of the Cold War. Duffield in the contrary argues such steady growth reflected a "burgeoning interest from western governments and multilateral institutions in bringing peace to conflict-affected regions by undertaking more intricate hybrid interventions that combined diplomatic and bi-lateral intervention with measures designed to foster societal transformation".<sup>19</sup> Goodhand further notes that the growth of NGOs over the years has been both in number and specialty venturing into operational scope beyond traditional humanitarian and developmental roles, especially in complex humanitarian emergencies, supplementing their developmental and humanitarian work with monitoring, advocacy and peacebuilding roles.<sup>20</sup>

This expansion was described by Boutros Ghali as structural shifts changing understandings of and discourses related to security and state sovereignty.<sup>21</sup> This period of expansion Boutros says "coincided with a growth in western governments' geopolitical space for

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<sup>15</sup> Abby Stoddard, "Humanitarian NGOs: challenges and trends". Chapter 3, HPG Report 14. Center on International Cooperation, New York University, (2003), 25.

<sup>16</sup> Reimann, Kim D. 'Up to No Good? Recent Critics and Critiques of NGOs' in Richmond, O. & H. Carey (eds.) *Subcontracting Peace: The Challenges of NGO Peacebuilding*; Aldershot, Ashgate., 2005); Agg, 'Trends in Government Support for Non-Governmental Organizations'

<sup>17</sup> OECD, 'Total Net Flows from DAC Countries by Type of Flow', *Statistical Annex of the 2009 Development Cooperation Report*, OECD, Paris, 2008

<sup>18</sup> Edwards & Hulme, *NGOs, States and Donors*; Zaidi, N.A. 'NGO Failure and the Need to Bring Back the State', *Journal of International Development*, 11 (2001), 259-271

<sup>19</sup> Duffield, M. *Global Governance and the New Wars* (London: Zed Books, 2001); Goodhand, J. *Aiding Peace? The role of NGOs in armed conflict*, (Lynne Reiner, 2006).

<sup>20</sup> Goodhand, *Aiding Peace*

<sup>21</sup> Boutros-Ghali, B., *Report on the Work of the Organisation from the Forty-Seventh to the Forty-Eighth Session of the General Assembly* (New York: United Nations, 1993).

intervention and an unprecedented sense of confidence in the defining ideologies of the west”; he continued to argue that “it was an assurance in the west’s capacity to intervene in areas of instability, prompting several key actors, including the United Nations (UN) to take a more active role in resolving conflict and encouraging sustainable development.”<sup>22</sup>

The National Security Strategies of the United States and United Kingdom, appreciates how growth of NGOs involvement in international security parallels the expansion of the peacebuilding industry. It recognizes that NGOs are part of the growth of the supplied side of the international peace promotions.<sup>23</sup> Related to these developments, was the emergence of the notion of human security as a challenge to traditional state-centric models of ‘hard’ security. This has involved a greater focus on the security and welfare of populations within states, captured in the idea of ‘freedom from want and freedom from fear’.<sup>24</sup> This framework questioned the traditional reliance on military forms of intervention as a way of achieving international peace and security. It implies a much greater and more active role for citizens and nongovernmental entities in the peace and security field. It has also blurred established boundaries between the humanitarian, development and security fields, drawing humanitarian and development NGOs into complex interventions which encompass a wide range of objectives including stabilization, peacebuilding, development, humanitarian and a diverse collection of state and non-state actors.

Duffield has characterized this as a shift from ‘geopolitics to bio politics’ in the sense that global governance has become more concerned with threats from populations than from states and therefore targets these populations through a number of ameliorative tactics including development and humanitarian assistance, civil society support, livelihood capacity building, citizen diplomacy and so forth. This framework denotes “an involvement of a more comprehensive model of societal transformation and a growing focus on conflict issues”.<sup>25</sup> McGinty concludes this debate arguing that the model has increasingly emphasized ‘multi-track diplomacy’ and bottom up approaches to peacebuilding. He states that NGOs has been assigned particular roles based on the assumption

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<sup>22</sup> *ibid*

<sup>23</sup> See National Security Strategy of the United States White House 2002, and The National Security Strategy of the United Kingdom Cabinet Office 2008)

<sup>24</sup> See UNDP Human Development Reports 1994-2018

<sup>25</sup> Duffield, *Global Governance and the New Wars*

that it constitutes an autonomous sphere, quite separate from the state and private sectors in order to promote an enabling environment for peace and security.<sup>26</sup>

### 1.7.2 NGOs and International Peace and Security

NGOs' involvement in international peace and security issues is not an entirely new phenomenon. According to Woodhouse, the faith based traditions that informed the work of many NGOs provided a strong normative orientation towards peace work, with likes of Quaker service organizations involved.<sup>27</sup> John Barton stresses that these non-governmental approaches are linked to a peace studies tradition which argues that strategies to end conflict and insecurity need to address not only the needs of the key parties in the conflict but also the 'human needs' of populations and structural inequalities of a society.<sup>28</sup>

The traditional notion may have excluded non-state actors like the NGOs, however, events during the post-cold war era forced a rethinking on what constitutes security. As such, John Clerk wrote that "the so called nontraditional approach has come to frame national security not only in terms of conventional military threat from other states but in terms of broader threats like transnational crime, light arms proliferation, displacement resulting from natural disasters, complex emergencies, and economic inequality."<sup>29</sup> David Baldwin contests the concept of security and emphasizes that when approaching questions on security, one needs to define the answer to the following questions, "security for whom, security for which values, how much security, from what threats, by what means, at what cost, and in what time period".<sup>30</sup> The 1993 Human Development Report recognized the deficiencies of military responses to guarantee societal security and somewhat answered Baldwin's contestation; it expanded and deepened the conception of security from national security purview to a much greater emphasis on security of individuals, from security through arms to one that focuses on development, from state security to

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<sup>26</sup> MacGinty, R., 'Hybrid Peace: The Interaction Between Top-Down and Bottom-Up Peace', *Security Dialogue* 2010 41: 391; Richmond, O., 2010, 'Resistance and the Post Liberal Peace', *Millennium: Journal of International Studies* Vol.38 No.3 (2010), pp. 665–692; Roberts, D., *Liberal Peacebuilding and Global Governance: Beyond the Metropolis*, (London, Routledge, 2010).

<sup>27</sup> Woodhouse, T 'Conflict Resolution and Ethnic Conflict' Bradford, Department of Peace Studies, Working Paper, University of Bradford, 1994

<sup>28</sup> Azar, E. and J. Burton (eds.), *International Conflict Resolution: Theory and Practice*; (Sussex: Wheatsheaf, 1986); Galtung, J., *Peace by peaceful means: peace and conflict, development and civilization* (International Peace Research Institute, Oslo, 1996)

<sup>29</sup> John Clark, "The State, Popular Participation, and the Voluntary Sector," *World Development* 23, no. 4 1995, pp593–601

<sup>30</sup> David Baldwin, *The Concept of Security*, *Review of International Studies*, Vol 23, No. 1 January 1997, Cambridge University Press, pp 5-26

one that include factors that have implications to livelihoods like food, education, employment, gender and environmental security. The report also recognized alternative or rather complementing non-state actors including Nongovernmental organizations (NGO).

NGO roles in complex political emergencies are at once more varied and more ordinary. While advocacy is more important especially because it's linked to emergency funding from foreign aid budgets, the traditional relief and development roles also inform NGO actions. NGOs have been involved in providing assistance in complex emergencies in the East and Horn of Africa since the 1980s. They tend to cause less direct conflict with states because long-term interactions between donors and NGOs have allowed each to understand the strengths and weaknesses of the other and to adjust to them. Moreover, NGOs in complex political emergencies have tended to play roles that try to maintain stability in the regions with armed conflict.

### **1.7.3 Strategies NGOs use in the promotion of Peace and Security**

Becky Nesbit's reiterates advocacy, policy work, empowerment, relief and humanitarian aid as the four main strategies NGOs deploy in conflict affected settings.<sup>31</sup> Through advocacy Nongovernmental organizations voice the concerns and grievances of constituents during different stages of a conflict. Abby Stoddard points out that the aim of advocacy is to educate and build constituents behind certain values and ideas.<sup>32</sup> In this fashion NGOs employ early warning mechanisms that attract global media and pressure the international community to become involved in violent conflicts.<sup>33</sup>

Medina Haeri gives an example of the advocacy power by NGOs during the Darfur conflict; she narrates how NGOs mobilized through the 'Save Darfur' campaign and highlighted to the world the plight of human rights violations and implications of the conflict to children and women".<sup>34</sup> Oxfam International, Amnesty international, Crisis Group and Doctors Without Borders (MSF) are some of two particular examples of NGOs with strong advocacy programs. Oxfam is a large humanitarian NGO that advocates on the plight of the poor.<sup>35</sup> MSF is well known

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<sup>31</sup> Becky Nesbit, "The Role of NGOs in Conflict Resolution in Africa: An Institutional Analysis". Presented at the Institutional Analysis and Development Mini-Conference, 3 – 5 May 2003. Indiana University, Bloomington Indiana pp 11

<sup>32</sup> Abby Stoddard, "*Humanitarian NGOs: Challenges and Trends*". Chapter 3, HPG Report 14. Center on International Cooperation, New York University, (2003), 30.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid 6 pp 1-11

<sup>34</sup> Medina Haeri, "Saving Darfur: Does Advocacy Help or Hinder Conflict Resolution", The Fletcher Journal of Human Security, Volume 23. 2008, 39.

<sup>35</sup> Abby Stoddard, "*Humanitarian NGOs: challenges and trends*". Chapter 3, HPG Report 14. Center on International Cooperation, New York University, 2003, pp 30.

for its public health advocacy programming during conflicts on the other hand Amnesty International is well known for the aggressive human rights advocacy and Crisis Group for highlighting the situation in Conflicts.<sup>36</sup>

Despite of the power NGOs portray through advocacy Jonathan Good-hand cautions them against becoming a foreign policy tool of governments, as this may jeopardize global peace, security and development activities<sup>37</sup> David Clark adds that NGOs have to ensure equality, equity, impartiality and humanity when conducting their affairs.<sup>38</sup> Second, Becky Nesbit points out NGOs engage in policy work as a way to reorder social institutions to mitigate and prevent conflict and encourage development.<sup>39</sup> Abby Stoddard argues that NGOs provide key expert advice especially during crisis situations in developing contexts due to their proximity to people, contexts and ability to observe human security concerns during conflict prevention and mitigation processes.<sup>40</sup> John Sankey adds that NGOs also have the ability to concentrate on universal timelines and focus on key areas which need intervention contrary to governments who focus on election cycles.<sup>41</sup> As such, their ability to shape policy decisions of donor governments and intergovernmental bodies dealing with a crisis.<sup>42</sup> Goodhand also concludes that NGOs' involvement and success in policy work has elevated them to be included in international response to conflicts, because of the limitations of traditional diplomacy in contemporary conflicts.<sup>43</sup>

Third, according to Becky are relief, humanitarian and development response activities aimed at supporting those affected with natural disasters and conflicts<sup>44</sup> Humanitarian work is an

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<sup>36</sup> David Clark MacKenzie, *A World beyond Borders: An Introduction to the History of International Organizations*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2010, pp 114.

<sup>37</sup> Jonathan Goodhand, *Aiding Peace? The Role of NGOs in Armed Conflict*. Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2006, Pp 84.

<sup>38</sup> David Clark MacKenzie, *A World beyond Borders: An Introduction to the History of International Organizations*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2010, pp 121.

<sup>39</sup> Becky Nesbit, "The Role of NGOs in Conflict Resolution in Africa: An Institutional Analysis". Presented at the Institutional Analysis and Development Mini-Conference, 3–5 May 2003. Indiana University, Bloomington Indiana pp 11.

<sup>40</sup> Abby Stoddard, *Humanitarian Alert: NGO Information and Its Impact on US Foreign Policy*. Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press, 2006, pp 45.

<sup>41</sup> John Sankey, *'The Conscience of the World' the Influence of Non-governmental Organisations in the UN System*. Ed. By Peter Willetts, Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1996, pp 270.

<sup>42</sup> Abby Stoddard, *Humanitarian Alert: NGO Information and Its Impact on US Foreign Policy*. Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press, 2006, pp 31.

<sup>43</sup> Jonathan Goodhand, *Aiding Peace? The Role of NGOs in Armed Conflict*. Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2006 pp 2.

<sup>44</sup> Becky Nesbit, "The Role of NGOs in Conflict Resolution in Africa: An Institutional Analysis". Presented at the Institutional Analysis and Development Mini-Conference, 3 – 5 May 2003. Indiana University, Bloomington Indiana pp 11



important strategy at minimizing the effects of conflict to victims. It involves provision of basic livelihood services. David Clerk argues that since NGOs appreciated the importance of human security and the ways to provide the public good, they shifted from direct relief to development operations as a means to enhance sustainable social and economic development discouraging recurrent dependency.<sup>45</sup>

This approach has also enabled NGOs to access areas often which are beyond the control of governments. For example Abby Stoddard observes the International Committee of the Red Cross, (ICRC) humanitarian aid mission to Somalia accesses warlord controlled territories where food aid was not allowed to reach due to mis-communication with the government controlled zones.<sup>46</sup> Fourth is the engagement of NGOs in empowerment solutions in pre/post conflict contexts. Empowerment focus is the provision of livelihood services as a way of influencing the attitudes of the parties and victims of conflict, as such halting the cycle of conflicts experienced in mostly developing countries. Hedayer Nikkah points out the work of NGOs in empowerment as that of reforming institutions, rebuilding local economies, building local capacity, seeking justice and retribution.<sup>47</sup> She adds that the long-term goal of empowerment by NGOs is to achieve sustainable community development outcomes and strengthen the social, economic and political capacity of local individuals.

Ian Smile observes the Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance Committee (BRAC) knew involvement in shaping sustainable communities.<sup>48</sup> He argues that they have enabled thousands of rural poor Bangladesh citizens to move from extremely rural poverty by empowering women and disseminating financial literacy and activities.

#### **1.7.4 Challenges NGOs face when Promoting Peace and Security**

Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) face a myriad of challenges when executing their mandate especially on matters of peace and security. The primary challenge facing NGOs according to Goodman is navigating the political landscape.<sup>49</sup> Abby observes the competing

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<sup>45</sup> David Clark MacKenzie, *A World beyond Borders: An Introduction to the History of International Organizations*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2010, 113.

<sup>46</sup> Abby Stoddard, *Humanitarian Alert: NGO Information and Its Impact on US Foreign Policy* Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press, 2006, pp 78.

<sup>47</sup> Hedayer Nikkah and Ma'rof Bin Redzuan. "The Role of NGOs in Promoting Empowerment for Sustainable Community Development". *J Hum Ecol*, 30(2):85-92 2010 pp 86

<sup>48</sup> Ian Smilie, *Freedom from Want: The Remarkable Success Story of BRAC, the Global Grassroots Organization That's Winning the Fight against Poverty*. Sterling, VA: Kumarian Press, 2009, 56. 39

<sup>49</sup> Jonathan Goodhand, *Aiding Peace? The Role of NGOs in Armed Conflict*. Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2006, pp 171.

political interests NGOs have to navigate at global, national and local levels politics in order to provide services; he affirms that NGOs don't operate in vacuums, rather, they work within and from the consent of Sovereign entities, as such they have to master the tact of managing the competing interests from beneficiaries, donors and their own interest.<sup>50</sup>

Apart from the political challenge is the technical perspective especially when implementing programmes in a conflict setting. According to Abby, NGOs have to possess “the organizational intelligence to analyze and learn from situations, to know one's own capacity to good effect.”<sup>51</sup> They have to weigh all the risks and draw conclusions and determine whether their intervention is doing better than harm. Jonathan states that causes of conflict have no one size fit all explanation, as such it is critical to identify the inter-linkages between the sources of conflicts.<sup>52</sup> He adds that NGOs have to navigate a number of actors pulled into the conflict, who are also attempting to resolve the conflict; since they sometimes find themselves in multifaceted peace operations and hybrid responses involving diplomatic, military, developmental and humanitarian players.

However, despite all these challenges NGOs have proved to reduce mortality, relieving subsistence crisis, morbidity, lowering resource competition, creating alternative livelihoods and providing employment opportunities.<sup>53</sup> NGOs have carved a niche for their demonstrated efforts and abilities to promote peace and security globally specifically in conflict affected regions of Africa.

## **1.8 Conclusion**

NGOs have varied functions aimed at promoting peace and security. While the role of governments is cut out in preservation of peace and security, that of NGOs is not clearly elaborated especially in complex emergencies. There is a gap of empirical data on the defined functions of Non-governmental organizations in the promotion of peace and security, especially tactical techniques. Majority of the research focuses on the development and humanitarian contribution to peace building. A concrete theoretical underpinning that holds the place of NGOs in peace and security also lacks as such this study adopts the human security school of thought to anchor the

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<sup>50</sup>Abby Stoddard, “*Humanitarian NGOs: challenges and trends*”. Chapter 3, HPG Report 14. Center on International Cooperation, New York University, 2003, pp 34.

<sup>51</sup>Ibid pp 33.

<sup>52</sup> Jonathan Goodhand, *Aiding Peace? The Role of NGOs in Armed Conflict*. Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2006, Pp 29. <sup>56</sup>

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid*, 121.

findings within an academic and policy spectrum. Subsequently chapter two and three furthers the discussion by focusing on the root causes of insecurity, fragility and instability; strategies and challenges NGOs encounter when implementing strategies that are geared towards promoting peace and security in complex humanitarian emergencies.

### **1.9 Theoretical Framework**

Human security theory is an analytical tool focusing on guaranteeing security for the individual rather than the state.<sup>54</sup> The key objective behind the concept of human security is the need to restore the security of people.<sup>55</sup> Moreover, it refers to the premise that the core objective of security is the safety and wellbeing of the individual through a human centered and security oriented approach. It is human centered due to the fact that it focuses on people both as individuals and as a group of individuals and; it is security oriented because it stresses on freedom from fear and want.<sup>56</sup>

Human security defines security as an individual's personal protection and preservation, which comes about not just from safeguarding the state as a political unit, but also from the protection against structural violence that is often associated with many aspects of non-territorial threats.<sup>57</sup> Undoubtedly, this perspective on security widens and deepens the strategies, instruments and threats to security.<sup>58</sup> Focus is shifted from military to include other actors like the Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and sectors including economy, environment, society, international regimes, public opinion and financial market.<sup>59</sup>

Essentially, human security is concerned about the protection of the vital core of human lives. Therefore, human security covers two basic components, freedom from fear and freedom from want. Human security is the protection of the vital core of all human lives from critical and pervasive threats that emanate from both direct as well as structural violence.<sup>60</sup> This theory is best

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<sup>54</sup> Richard Jolly, "*The Human Security Framework and Human Development Reports*", NHDR Occasional Report 5, May 2006, UNDP, pp. 5.

<sup>55</sup> Yukiko Nishikawa, "Human Security in South East Asia: Viable Solution or Empty Slog an?", *Security Dialogue*, Vol. 40, No.2, 2009, p. 215.

<sup>56</sup> Ramesh Thakur, "A Political World View", *Security Dialogue*, Vol. 35, No. 3, 2004, p. 348

<sup>57</sup> Michael Sheehan, *International Security: An Analytical Survey* Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2005, p. 7.

<sup>58</sup> P. H. Liotta and Taylor Owen, "Why Human Security", *The Whitehead Journal of Diplomacy and International Relations*, Winter/Spring 2006, p. 39.

<sup>59</sup> Sabina Alkire, "*A Conceptual Framework for Human Security*", CRISE Working Paper 2, Queen Elizabeth House, University of Oxford, 2003, [Online: Web] Accessed on July 15, 2006, URL: <http://www.crise.ox.ac.uk/pubs/workingpaper2.pdf>, p. 7.

<sup>60</sup> Taylor Owen, "*Challenges and Opportunities for Defining and Measuring Human Security*", Disarmament Forum, Vol. 3, p. 15

suited for this study as it first recognizes an individual as a referent object of analysis and second recognizes NGOs as actors in matters peace and security.

The theory also recognizes other sectors including those concerned with livelihoods of individuals as issues which are key in the stabilization of fragile contexts and as a way for promoting and maintaining peace and security. Peace and security of an environment is dependent on helping people to deal with unpredictable threats and sudden downturns, whether international or local. In such contexts NGOs are the most visible sets of actors engaged in social development and rights work. NGOs are especially well suited to action in post-conflict contexts because of their size and reach to individuals, closeness to local populations, willingness to confront the status quo, and ability to deploy strategies to address local and transnational threats through coalition-building.

### **1.10 Hypotheses**

**1.10.1  $H_0$**  > Non-Governmental Organizations activities have significantly not promoted peace and security in Somalia (Null)

**1.10.2  $H_1$**  > Non-Governmental Organizations activities have significantly promoted peace and security in Somalia (alternate)

### **1.11 Methodology of the Study**

The methodological procedure to be used for this study include description of the location of the study, population of the study, sampling procedure and sample size, instrumentation, data collection and data analysis. This study adopts a mixed research design deploying both qualitative and quantitative instruments of data collection. This shall entail administering questionnaires and conducting key informant interviews to gather information on variables of interest. Information from key respondents include their experiences and opinions on the role of NGOs in the promotion of peace and security specifically in Somalia, whose outcomes will be used to generalize the findings that the sample is intended to represent. This design is the most appropriate for this study since it seeks to obtain factual and attitudinal information about self-reported beliefs, opinion, experience and characteristics on present or past behaviors.

#### **1.11.1 Area of Study and Unit of Analysis**

This study will focus on South-Central Somalia as the unit of analysis. The region continues to experience sporadic armed conflict mostly from violent armed groups, extensive human rights abuses, endemic humanitarian needs, little access to social services from the

government, natural pandemics, increasing number of internally displaced persons as a result of floods along Rivers Juba and Shebelle and slow economic activity and recovery. Lower and Middle Juba, Bay-Bakool, Gedo, Hiran, Mudug and Galgadud regions are beset by localized recurrent conflicts characterized by inter and intra clan rivalry, militia roadblocks majorly by Al-Shabaab and with major flashpoints over power and resources, particularly land and water. Against this unpredictability, NGOs and local partners focus to the greatest extent possible on meeting the needs of the most vulnerable through a diverse mix of livelihood programmatic approaches.

### **1.11.2 Unit of Analysis**

The unit of analysis will be individuals. For quantitative data collection the interviewees will be sampled from groups of youth trained by NGOs. For qualitative data collection the interviewees will be sampled from government officials, community elders, religious leaders, NGO workers and youth leaders.

### **1.11.3 Study Population**

The study will target the inhabitants of south-central Somalia specifically key informants currently working and those that have worked with NGOs in Somalia. Others are beneficiaries who can testify how NGOs through their activities have influenced the stability of their region. Due to constraints explained in the scope and delimitation section and the academic nature of this study, the researcher assumes an estimated population of 5058 who include the beneficiaries and aid workers in South central Somalia.

### **1.11.4 Sampling Procedure and Sampling Size**

Ideally, it would have been preferable to collect data from all the respondents. However, because of time, manpower and financial constraints coupled with the expansiveness of the areas and COVID-19 restrictions, sampling is inevitable. To do this, both probability and non-probability sampling procedures will be used to select a representative sample of the selected key informants for the study. The two types of sampling designs will be used hand in hand at different stages of sampling.

Purposive sampling will be used as a Non-probability technique to select specific areas in the region, those that possess the characteristics to be defined by the researcher. Purposive sampling will also be used to select 3810 key informants from the NGOs operating in Somalia. The informants comprise those at the field and management levels including community leaders, two women leaders, six provincial administrators, two religious leaders, and three youth. The rest

of the population will be subjected to probability sampling so that the study can capture a small group of respondents albeit with variations that exist in the target population. First, the estimated population of 3810 forms the sampling frame for the study. Therefore, in order to determine a representative sample size of the population, this study adopts a formula by Kathuri and Pals for estimating sample size.

$$n = \frac{\chi^2 NP (1-P)}{\sigma^2 (N - 1) + \chi^2 P (1 - P)}$$

Where:

n = required sample size

N = the given number of households in the two divisions, 3810 in this case

P = Population proportion, assumed to be 0.50

$\sigma^2$  = the degree of accuracy whose value is 0.05

$\chi^2$  = Table value of chi-square for one degree of freedom, which is 3.841

Substituting these values in the equation, estimated sample size (n) is:

$$n = \frac{3.841 \times 3810 \times 0.50 (1 - 0.5)}{(0.05)^2 (3810 - 1) + 3.841 \times 0.5 \times (1 - 0.5)}$$

n = 240

This study will work with a sample size of 240 who will include 18 key informants from the representative sample size of this study. As such, stratified and random sampling procedures will be used in equitably distributing the sample across the study area to ensure equity.

#### **1.11.5 Data Collection Instruments and Procedures**

The study is mainly exploratory, supported by descriptive statistics. Due to the prevailing conditions as outlined in the scope and limitations section, this study shall deploy a remote data collection approach which will involve the use of KOBO-Tool box data collection mobile application. This will also allow for prompt validation and reliability of the data including preliminary analysis. Both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods will be utilized to exhaustively capture the necessary data. The use of qualitative and quantitative data is attributed to the fact that the context in Somalia and the emergence of a public health pandemic (COVID-19) in a conflict affected area is a complex phenomenon that cannot be conclusively tackled by one method only. The two methods allow triangulation of the information collected and therefore

supplement one another to gain more insights into the topic and at the same time gather numeric data to develop quantitative indicators.

Qualitative data will be collected by interviewing key informants in order to gain insights into their subjective experiences of the NGO and the promotion of peace and security in Somalia. This will be achieved using in-depth interviews to elicit information on the set research questions and objectives. A total of 30 in-depth key informant interviews will also be conducted in the target sample. Quantitative data will be collected using a structured interview schedule based on the sample size and means of randomization. It will consist of mainly closed-ended items and a few open-ended items. Secondary data will also be collected to supplement the primary data; this included documented information on NGO engagement in peace and security in the study area and beyond. Data will be collected from reliable sources and reports by NGOs working in contexts similar to Somalia.

#### **1.11.6 Reliability and Validity of the Research Instruments**

Reliability and validity will be determined for standardization of the research instruments to be utilized in the study. Content validity of the research instruments will be established in order to make sure that they reflected the content of the concept in question. First, the researcher will study the instruments and compare them with the set out objectives and ensure that they contain all the information that answers the study questions and address the objectives. Second, an expert (Prof. Maria Nzomo) from the Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies (IDIS) at the University of Nairobi will be consulted to scrutinize the relevance of the questionnaire items against the set objectives of the study. Lastly KOBO-Tool box the data collection mobile application to be deployed for this study has the capability to confirm accuracy of data, location where data was collected and the time it took for a respondent to answer the question. This shall be used to validate and consequently establish confidence of the data.

The instruments will then be taken for piloting on a population that is similar to the target population. The objective of piloting is to remove any ambiguous items, establish if there are problems in administering the instruments, test data collection instructions, establish the feasibility of the study, anticipate and amend any logical and procedural difficulties regarding the study, and allow preliminary data analysis. Piloting will also assist the researcher in testing the reliability of the instrument.

### **1.11.7 Data Analysis**

Data collected will be processed and analyzed to facilitate answering the research questions, test the hypotheses and objectives. Both qualitative and quantitative data analysis techniques will be employed. Qualitative data analysis will be used in handling information from the interview schedules. This will be an on-going process going hand in hand with data collection. It will involve extraction of information from in-depth interviews, transcription and coded based on established themes. Various successive activities will be followed in this analysis including writing field notes and debriefing; transcribing the entire interviews; coding and summarizing data; and interpretation of the findings.

Quantitative data from the completed semi structured interview schedule will be extracted from KOBO-Tool box data base then edited, coded, and entered into SPSS and cleaned for analysis. Descriptive statistics include frequencies, percentages and means presented in tables, they will be used to summarize, organize and analyze data, and describe the characteristics of the sample. After qualitative and quantitative data analysis, the results will be synchronized, interpreted and discussed.

### **1.11.8 Ethical Considerations**

Taking into account informed consent and confidentiality of the targeted respondents before beginning the interview, the researcher shall take into account the briefing of the respondents on the objectives of the study, the research instruments to be used, and how the findings of the study shall be utilized. This will be done to avoid any misunderstandings that could have cropped up during the interview about the purpose of the research. The researcher also shall seek the informed consent of any targeted respondent before beginning any interview.

## **1.12 Chapter Outline**

Chapter one introduces the topic under study by setting the background context of the study, state the problem statement, justification, the scope and limitations, theoretical framework, literature review and the methodology. Chapter two will analyze the root causes of recurring conflicts in Africa. Chapter three investigates the approaches and strategies used by NGOs to promote peace and security. Chapter four focuses on challenges and opportunities encountered the promotion of peace and security in Somalia.

Chapter five will present the findings of the study, then have a critical discussion on the role of NGOs in the promotion of peace and security in Somalia. Finally, chapter six will present the



conclusions, recommendations and areas of further study that may come up but not captured by the study. This analysis will be done in lieu of the findings of the data collected and information from subsequent chapters, the literature review, theoretical framework and secondary data for triangulation purposes.

## CHAPTER TWO

### CAUSE OF RECURRENT CONFLICT IN AFRICA

#### 2.1 Introduction

Conflict is violent in its nature, it thus claims lives, destroys property, and diverts human as well as financial resources away from development. Africa is one of the most conflict-affected regions globally; parts of the continent are volatile, hostile and poverty stricken due to unending interstate and intrastate armed conflicts. This chapter explains the causes of recurring conflicts in Africa citing a multiplicity of factors including political, social-economic, religious, cultural and historical perspectives.

#### 2.2 Cold War Implications

In the aftermath of the Second World War, strained relations and tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States provided the ideological underpinnings of the Cold War. These tensions resulted in nuclear arms proliferation during the late 1950s and early 1960s. Both nations were keen to expand their circles of influence, primarily by promoting leadership in the developing countries that would be sympathetic to their causes. Their target was to have allies who could be used diplomatically and militarily.<sup>61</sup>

These interventions would be perfectly executed within the African continent. During the struggle for independence, the United States, Soviet Union, and China attempted to fill the power vacuums with money and arms. This led to skirmishes and full-blown wars, as the two powers engaged in proxy wars that resulted in numerous deaths. These conflicts would further destabilize the region for many years to come, leading to multiple wars, cases of genocide, and severely dysfunctional economies, the scars of which can still be seen today.<sup>62</sup>

The ideological war between communism and capitalism claimed millions of lives and resources. Unfortunately for most of the African nations, their domestic issues were never prioritized by the US and USSR because of the prevailing conflicts, numerous nations were destabilized economically, politically, and socially.<sup>63</sup> Prevalent issues arising from these conflicts

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<sup>61</sup> Atomic Heritage Foundation, *Proxy Wars During the Cold War: Africa*, National Museum of Nuclear Science and History, see <https://www.atomicheritage.org/history/proxy-wars-during-cold-war-africa> Published Friday August 24, 2018, Accessed 18 September 2020, 4:56pm

<sup>62</sup> Snyder, Richard. 2004. "Does Lutable Wealth Breed Disorder? A Political Economy of Extraction Framework." Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies at the University of Notre Dame Working Paper No. 312.

<sup>63</sup> Zartman, William. "Resolving Regional Conflicts: International Perspectives". *The Annals*, 1991 No Pp 518.

remain to this day and show the painful legacy of the Cold War. Paul Williams observes how African states then had no established social contract with the people meaning that the notion of financing governance receipts via taxation receipts and governments using those receipts to provide services and security for all citizens was notably absent.<sup>64</sup>

The post-cold war era ushered in patronage governance networks, which were generally organized around ethnic lines and fueled by access to national resources, quickly emerged to protect the interests of the governing classes at the expense of the vast majority of citizens and the state.<sup>65</sup> These networks exacerbated societal cleavages, fomented violent unrest and entrenched shared the era of zero-sum, “winner takes all” politics on the African continent.<sup>66</sup> Groups concerned about representative governance, human rights and the rule of law had few political channels to address their grievances, since violent governance and exclusionary politics denied them political space and systematically marginalized opposition and minority groups.

### **2.3 Colonial Borders**

The Berlin conference between 1884 - 85 bore the scramble for Africa, this continued until the early twentieth century. During this period, European colonizers subdivided Africa into spheres of influence, colonies, and various segments.<sup>67</sup> They partitioned land from European capitals, with limited knowledge of the geography, history, and ethnic composition of Africa. Amongst many African nations, their populations were split out into numerous groups after colonial partitions. The Berlin Conference validated the partition of Africa; colonists developed regional maps without providing any notification to the local Africans, and made treaties and agreements among colonial powers to avoid resource competition.

European powers completed surveys of territories by solely focusing on land control and disregarded the consequences of partitioning on ethnic groups. Artificial borders were used to split many closely knit ethnic groups into different colonial regions. In the Horn of Africa, for instance, they subdivided Somalis into French Somaliland, British Somalia, Italian Somalia, Ethiopian

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<sup>64</sup> Williams Paul Horn of Africa: *Webs of Conflict & Pathways to Peace*. USA: George Washington University, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars 2011

<sup>65</sup> Michael McGinnis *Conflict Dynamics in a Three-Level Game: Local, National, and International Conflict in the Horn of Africa*. Department of Political Science and Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis Indiana University, 1999 Pp 5-17.

<sup>66</sup> Zartman, William. “*Resolving Regional Conflicts: International Perspectives*”. *The Annals*, 1991 No Pp 518.

<sup>67</sup> Jeffrey Herbst, “*The Creation and Maintenance of National Boundaries in Africa*,” (*International Organization*, 43, no. 4, 1989), 673-92

Somalia, and the Somali region of northern Kenya.<sup>68</sup> Such colonial borders have far reaching massive effects on Somali people who share a common culture, a similar way of life, and the same religion.

These moves have instigated conflicts among local people, helped gradually develop hostile relations among borderland people, and post-independent African governments and political elites used this division for political means. Some political elites in Africa affiliate more along ethnic lines, and play crucial roles in fueling tensions and escalating political disenfranchisement.<sup>69</sup> For instance, the Lou-Nuer of South Sudan and the Jikany-Nuer of Ethiopia are the same ethnic group, and live along the Ethiopia-South Sudan border, yet they are considered as two distinct ethnic groups with different nationalities and have developed hostility through resource competition. Despite the effects of colonization and artificial borders on borderland communities, African political leaders have not alleviated these problems but rather used them as political instruments. Improper border design and the partitioning of ethnic groups have contributed to underdevelopment, and instability in African states. The improper design of African borders and use of these designs as political instruments have increased instability and underdevelopment for borderland communities across the continent sometimes fueling conflicts.

## **2.4 Corruption**

One of the primary causes of internal conflicts in Africa is the devastating impact of corruption. The embezzlement and misappropriation of public funds, has diminished development efforts and caused devastating immobilization in the march towards socio-economic transformation and political integration in Africa. There has been massive mismanagement of Africa's resources over the years that masses are fed up with their leaders. This has provoked militant nationalism against Africa leaders.<sup>70</sup> The result, expectedly, is the unending conflict across Africa states. The Africa Union itself acknowledges the debilitating impact of corruption on the political and socio-economic stability of Africa states.

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<sup>68</sup> Tasew Gashew, *Colonial Borders in Africa: Improper Design and its Impact on African Borderland Communities*, African Upclose, Wilson Centre 2017

<sup>69</sup> Deutsch, M. (1991). *Subjective Features of Conflict Resolution: Psychological, Social and Cultural Influences*, *New Directions in Conflict Theory*, London, Raimo Varynsnes and Sage Publications

<sup>70</sup> Simplice Asongu and Kodila Tedika, Crimes and Conflicts in Africa; consequences of corruption, <https://mpr.ub.uni-muenchen.de/44043/> MPRA Paper No. 44043, posted 28 Jan 2013 18:16 accessed 16 September 2020 2:30pm

This perhaps explains the adoption of the “Africa Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption” by the 2nd ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union on 11 July 2003. The convention is meant to, among other things, promote and strengthen the development in Africa by each state party, of mechanisms required to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption in the public and private sectors.

### **2.5 Negative Ethnicity and Clannism.**

During the formation of colonial states, groups were split or brought together with minimal or no regard to their shared characteristics or distinctive attributes. They were put up in new administrative units, governed by new values, new institutions, and new operational principles and techniques. Ethnic conflict has been a threat to the post independent Africa probably due to power struggles based on the problem of negative ethnicity.<sup>71</sup> Eminue submits that of all the factors, negative- ethnicity is the most frequently associated with conflicts in Africa; given the fact that ethnic cleavages are already deep and political discrimination against minority groups is widely practiced in Africa.<sup>72</sup>

Today, virtually every African conflict has some ethno-regional dimension laced with factions and alliances built around ethnic loyalties.<sup>73</sup> Analysts have tended to have one of two views of the role of ethnicity in these conflicts. Some see ethnicity as a source of conflict; others see it as a tool used by political entrepreneurs to promote their ambitions. In reality, it is both. Ethnicity, especially when combined with territorial identity, is a reality that exists independently of political maneuvers. To argue that ethnic groups are unwitting tools of political manipulation is to underestimate a fundamental social reality as berman and Kymlicka conclude that ethnicity is clearly a resource for political manipulation and entrepreneurship.<sup>74</sup>

### **2.6 Leadership**

Challenges to post-conflict leadership in African countries stresses the need for democratic capacity building, with clear participatory protocols involving communities and the leadership as

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<sup>71</sup> Ryan, S.. *Ethnic Conflict and International Relations*, Brookfield V.T., Goner Publishing 1990

<sup>72</sup> Eminue, O. “*Conflict Resolution and Management in Africa: A Panorama of Conceptual and Theoretical Issues*” African Journal of International Affairs and Development, 2004 Vol. 9, No 1 and 2. Pp 6

<sup>73</sup> Kalin, Walter (2004), “Decentralized Governance in Fragmented Societies: Solution or Cause of New Evils?,” in A. Wimmer et al., eds. *Facing Ethnic Conflicts: Toward A New Realism*, Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2004, pp 35-70

<sup>74</sup> Berman, B., Eyoh, D. and Kymlicka, W. ‘Introduction’. Ethnicity and the Politics of Democratic Nation-building in Africa. In Berman, B., Eyoh, D. and Kymlicka, W. (eds.) *Ethnicity and Democracy in Africa*. Oxford/Athens (Ohio): James Currey/Ohio University Press, 2004 pp. 15.

a necessary condition to minimize conflicts. Majority of African nations have revealed that most African leaders are corrupt and unpatriotic. Apart from slowing down national integration and socioeconomic developments, their attitudes have started off widespread bloody violence. Sudanese, Nigerian, Algerian and Liberian civil wars lend credence to the fact that African leaders have failed to forge national unity in their respective countries. Judging from the above observation, William Zartman asserts that, “ what African countries have lacked during most of their history, as independent states are leaders who are unifiers, who bind wounds, hold everything and everyone together, mobilize and motivate their people, pursue a policy of inclusion rather than exclusion and are seen by one and all to be of the highest integrity and beyond suspicion.<sup>75</sup> The point therefore is that African leadership must be acceptable to all sections of the community if the process of integration is not to be halted. Until then, a recurrence of conflicts across Africa may continue to be a common phenomenon.

## **2.7 Poverty**

Conflict is a major determinant of poverty; and poverty remains the major course of conflict. Poverty and conflict are widely understood to be closely interconnected; with poverty making countries more prone to civil war, and armed conflict weakening governance and economic performance, thus increasing the risk of conflict relapse.<sup>76</sup> Gareth Evans notes that civil war tends to reduce growth by around 2.3 percent per year, that a typical seven-year war leaves a country around 15 per cent poorer than it would have been; he estimates that countries that have endured a war take an average of 11 years to regain pre-conflict per capita income levels.<sup>77</sup>

Armed conflict has affected over half of the countries in Africa over the last twenty years. Long term conflicts are common in Africa and cannot be neatly separated from peacetime development. Conflicts cannot be seen as exogenous to relief and development activities. Conflicts produce new forms of vulnerabilities and inequality, which need to be dealt with in policy responses to foster post- war reconstruction and conflict prevention.<sup>78</sup>

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<sup>75</sup>Zartman, I. William. Introduction: *African traditional conflict medicine*. In: Zartman, I. William ed. *Traditional cures for modern conflicts: African conflict ‘medicine’*. Boulder, Lynne Rienner 2000. Pp3-19

<sup>76</sup>Hegre, H., Nygård, H.M., Strand, H., Gates, S., & Flaten, R.D. *The conflict trap*. Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Seattle, September 2011. <http://folk.uio.no/hahegre/Papers/ConflictTrapPaper.pdf>

<sup>77</sup>Evans, Gareth. *Conflict and Poverty, in Tackling Conflict, Fragility and Insecurity: Creating the Conditions for Effective Poverty Reduction*”, DFID Conference on Future of International Development, London, 10 March 2009 see <https://www.crisisgroup.org/global/conflict-and-poverty> Accessed 15 September 6:06 am

<sup>78</sup>Luckham, Ahmed, I., Muggah, White, S. '*Conflict and Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa: An Assessment of the Issues and Evidence.*' IDS Working Paper 128, Institute of Development Studies, Brighton 2011 pp1-40

Africa is one of the poorest continents of the world largely due to harsh environmental conditions, corruption and huge foreign debt that exacerbate the conditions of poverty.<sup>79</sup> Continued strife and political instability in most countries of Africa hurt the continent's economic fortunes. The political stalemate and periodic eruptions of violence have resulted in significant cumulative declines in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) turning away prospective investors who fear instability, low profit and loss of investment due frequent relapses of armed conflicts promoting poverty across Africa.<sup>80</sup>

## 2.8 Forced Displacement

Wars and conflicts in Africa have led to the emergence of numerous displaced persons who have become refugees in different nations across the continent. There are 13 African countries facing major armed conflict, and they account for almost 90 percent of the 25million people displaced by conflict and persecution on the continent.<sup>81</sup> Recently, Africa has hosted more than a third of the world's conflicts and around 35 percent of all persons displaced as a result.<sup>82</sup>

It has been observed that low- and middle-income communities often host the majority of refugees across the world, with recent estimates as high as 85% in 2017.<sup>83</sup> There is increased chances of poverty and economic vulnerability amongst communities in Africa that are hosting large numbers of refugees. In this regard, the economic conditions of these host communities are not necessarily better than those seeking refuge. This situation may lead to economic competition over limited resources between the hosts and refugees cause increased social tensions within the society.<sup>84</sup> The empirical evidence on the security effect of hosting refugees for local communities is not clear-cut. Refugees for over 20 years have lived with the local Turkana community around Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya which has been a relationship of both conflicts and bitter co-existence. The host community blame refugees for the scarcity of resources, for example, limited factors shared such as land, forests, water and food that used to be available to them are

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<sup>79</sup> Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). Aide-Memoire: Ad Hoc Group Meeting on the Economics of Civil Conflicts in Africa. 7-8 April, Addis Ababa. 2010 pp 24

<sup>80</sup> Collier, Paul, and Hans Binswanger. Ethnic loyalties, state formation and conflict. A background paper prepared for the Africa in the 21st Century Project. Washington, D.C., World Bank pp 11-13

<sup>81</sup> Williams, Wendy, *Shifting Borders: Africa's Displacement Crisis and its Security Implications*, Africa Center for Strategic Studies, Research Paper No. 8 Washinton DC October 2019, pp

<sup>82</sup> *ibid*

<sup>83</sup> UNHCR. *Population statistics 2018*. Retrieved on 15 September 2020 from <http://popstats.unhcr.org/>. 3:40pm

<sup>84</sup> Porter, G., Hampshire, K., Kyei, P., Adjaloo, M., Rapoo, G., & Kilpatrick, K. (2008). Linkages between livelihood opportunities and refugee-host relations: Learning from the experiences of Liberian camp-based refugees in Ghana. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 21(2), pp 230–252.

diminishing or hardly found.<sup>85</sup> Paul Collier argues that tensions and conflicts witnessed between the host community and the refugees are by larger percentage caused by limited and scarce natural resources that are shared.<sup>86</sup>

## **2.9 Challenges of Post Conflict-Reconstruction**

This is perhaps the most crippling impact of wars and conflicts on Africa's development. All countries coming out of conflict must undertake reconstruction in order to avoid a recurrence to violence. It is worth noting that during war times, infrastructural facilities are recklessly destroyed while loyalty, patriotism and mutual relations are broken between hitherto friendly peoples and nations. To promote peace and stability such broken relationships must be mended to ensure lasting peace between belligerent groups while the destroyed facilities should be replaced. This has been the general trend of events in Africa and has been retarding growth and development in the region.<sup>87</sup>

Post-conflict reconstruction has become a primary objective of donors in Africa. Yet, externally sponsored reconstruction efforts have met with limited achievements in the region. There are three flawed assumptions on which reconstruction attempts are predicated. The first is that Western state institutions can be transferred to Africa; the poor record of past external efforts to construct and reshape African political and economic institutions casts doubts on the overly ambitious objectives of failed state reconstruction.<sup>88</sup> The second flawed assumption is the mistaken belief in a shared understanding by donors and African leaders of failure and reconstruction where donors typically misread the nature of African politics. Englebert et al observes that for local elites, reconstruction is the continuation of war and competition for resources by new means, thus their strategies are often inimical to the building of strong public institutions.<sup>89</sup>

The third flawed assumption is that donors are capable of rebuilding African states. Their ambitious goals are inconsistent with their financial, military, and symbolic means. Yet, African societies are capable of recovery, as Somaliland and Uganda illustrate. Encouraging indigenous

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<sup>85</sup> Jecinta Anomat and Wilchayanee Ocha, *East Africa Refugee Crisis: Causes of Tensions and Conflicts between the Local Community and Refugees in Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kenya*, Political Science Journal of Social Science Studies Vol 5, No. 1, 2018

<sup>86</sup> Collier, P., & Hoeffler, A. *Greed and grievance in civil war*. Oxford Economic Papers, 56, 2004, pp 563–595.

<sup>87</sup> Bender Gunter, *Post Conflict Reconstruction in Africa: Lessons from Sierra Leone*, Sage Journals

<sup>88</sup> Englebert, Pierre, and Denis M. Tull. "Postconflict Reconstruction in Africa: Flawed Ideas about Failed States." *International Security* 32, no. 4 2008 pp 106-39. Accessed September 17, 2020.

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/30129793>.

<sup>89</sup> *ibid*



state formation efforts and constructive bargaining between social forces and governments might prove a more fruitful approach for donors to the problem of Africa's failed states. As Sadiki Koko remarks, “despite the encouraging recession in the number of armed conflicts in Africa, the positioning of African states at a transitional crossroads renders them more likely to experience periods of instability as they move towards establishing new socio-economic and political frameworks”.<sup>90</sup>

## **2.10 Emerging Threats**

African countries face a number of emerging threats in the twenty-first century, such as rapid urbanization, climate change, border disputes, demographic transitions and illicit transnational networks. While these factors could give rise to instability and unrest, it is important to consider their potential impact within the context of the milieu of historical, political, environmental and socio-economic issues already discussed. Africa is the most rapidly urbanizing because vast numbers are leaving the towns and villages for the cities putting pressure on existing services and infrastructure, and outpace initiatives that could transform service delivery and promote the rule of law.<sup>91</sup> Robert Muggah believes that such urbanization without commensurate economic growth and minimal security creates a “new frontier” in Africa’s security paradigm.<sup>92</sup> Inter and intra-group friction heightens as the various groups are now in closer proximity and the state is incapable of exercising a monopoly of force. The roles of informal security arrangements within the various identity-focused urban groups and traces channels through which they contribute to a rise in urban and political violence.<sup>93</sup>

## **2.11 Growing Youth Population**

Growing population rates and youthful demographic structures in Africa have been a cause of concern for decades. Hannes Weber, argues that regions experiencing youth bulge are more prone

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<sup>90</sup> Koko, Sadiki, *The Resolution of African Conflicts: The Management of Conflict Resolution and Postconflict Reconstruction*,

<sup>91</sup> UN-Habitat’s *the State of Africa’s Cities 2014: re-imagining sustainable urban transitions* predicts growth rates around 50 percent between 2010 and 2050.

<sup>92</sup> Muggah, Robert. 2012. “*Researching the Urban Dilemma: Urbanization, Poverty and Violence.*” International Development Research Centre <http://www.idrc.ca/EN/PublishingImages/Researching-the-Urban-Dilemma-Baseline-study.pdf>.

<sup>93</sup> LeBas, Adrienne. 2013. “*Violence and Urban Order in Nairobi, Kenya and Lagos, Nigeria.*” *Studies in Comparative International Development* 2013, 48: 240-62.

to instability and political violence.<sup>94</sup> Socio-economic factors such as unemployment, education and the attainment of socially-acceptable adulthood has also been termed as predictors of unrest in countries with young populations.<sup>95</sup> The bulge, in contrast, is a potential boom, given their entrepreneurial spirit, spending propensity and increasing connectedness through mobile technology.

This untapped potential could be realized through efforts to improve education, expand economic opportunity, foster a spirit of civic engagement and reinforce institutions that prevent crime. Wars and conflicts in Africa have combined to intensify the problem of unemployment in the continent. Today, all over Africa, joblessness, particularly among youths, is a major source of concern. Unemployment among youths has been growing at an annual rate of 10%. In countries recovering from conflict, many young people not only lack employment; they have also been denied formal education and economic empowerment as a result of war. It is instructive to note that without other means of economic support, there is a big risk that unemployed former combatants will engage in criminal activities, especially with the many small arms in circulation in war-torn countries

## **2.12 Environment and Climate Change**

According to James Lee, temperature increases and rainfall variability experienced in Africa could produce environmentally induced conflict in various parts of the continent.<sup>96</sup> In these fragile ecosystems, resulting shortages of water, deforestation, decreases in the availability of arable land and slumps in productivity deepen inequality, trigger forced migration and precipitate violent competition for dwindling resources. Clashes between pastoralists in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa have already led to conflict and violence, as have exacerbated intergroup tensions. African countries need to focus more on mitigation and adaptation strategies that provide adequate safety nets for affected communities, bolster the resilience of key institutions and prevent violence. Population movements caused by climate change also impact contested land rights issues and, in some cases, reopen age-old border disputes

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<sup>94</sup> Weber, Hannes. “*Demography and democracy: the impact of youth cohort size on demographic stability in the world.*” *Democratization* 2011, 20 (2): 335-57.

<sup>95</sup> Sommers, Marc “*Governance, Security and Culture: Assessing Africa’s Youth Bulge.*” *Journal of Conflict and Violence*, 2011, 5 (2).

<sup>96</sup> James Lee. 2010. *Climate Change and Armed Conflict: Hot and Cold Wars*. New York: Routledge

### **2.13 Conclusion**

This chapter illustrated the layered nature of violent conflict in Africa, as well as the interconnectedness of the multi-faceted causative factors that can be both domestic and external. These attributes make country and context-specific analysis indispensable, and highlight the problems with labelling or attempts at classification. Furthermore, a more nuanced understanding of factors that trigger and sustain violent conflict in Africa also bodes well for the development of prevention and response strategies that are both effective and sustainable.

Underlying causes of conflict are precursors of violence, while conflict triggers could be described as predictable surprises. This is because the violence often revolves around governance failures. Africa faces a number of emerging threats some are potentially within the control of African governments, such as urbanization and demographic transitions, while others such as climate change and transnational illicit networks are not. It is important to avoid treating these challenges in isolation. Understanding how they impact the existing mosaic of threats and challenges should be paramount. The next chapter examines strategies and approaches used in the mitigation of conflicts in the continent; more so involvement of Non-Governmental Organizations in the promotion of peace and security in Somalia.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **NGO's TACTICAL APPROACHES AND STRATEGIES PROMOTING PEACE AND SECURITY IN AFRICA**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

No discussion of peace in Africa today is complete without the mention of the role of Nongovernmental organizations. It is also clear from the previous chapter that most of the causes of recurrent conflicts in Africa have very negative implications to livelihoods. The conflicts also create a complex humanitarian emergency which needs NGOs to devise strategies to ensure the environment for the maintenance of peace and security is conducive. The successes of NGOs in providing education, healthcare, child protection, human rights advocacy and economic opportunities to individuals have made NGOs key figures in backstopping gains and efforts in the maintenance of peace and security across Africa.

Chapter two reviewed the causes of recurrent conflict in Africa; sometimes these causes present themselves as a conflict evolves creating what is known as a complex emergency. This chapter is organized into four sections. The first section provides a brief overview of what constitutes complex emergencies, a condition which is prevalent in most African fragile areas. Conflict affected and violent environments. Section two outlines challenges encountered when working in such complex emergencies in Africa and, section three highlights strategies used to mitigate the challenges they encounter in complex emergencies in Africa.

#### **3.2 Complex Emergencies**

According to Janice Stain a complex humanitarian emergency is a multifaceted crisis created by connected political, military, and social factors most often arising from violent internal wars that are the result of state failures. It entails mass population movements, severe food insecurity, macroeconomic collapse, and acute human rights violations.<sup>97</sup> The condition is a consequence of under-development, disrupted livelihoods, state fragility and state capture by organized groups within the state. The result is state collapse where there is lack of capacity to enforce authority resulting in attacks from sections of the populations who can mobilize resources and consequently a conflict between the population and state over control.

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<sup>97</sup> See *The Wave of Emergencies of the Last Decade: Causes, Extent, Predictability, and Response* Helsinki and Oxford: World Institute for Development Economics Research, International Development Centre, 1999.

William Zartman describes state collapse as a “grave reduction in capacity, authority, identity, security, institutions, and territory, so that institutions effectively stop to function.”<sup>98</sup> In Africa, Somalia is a perfect example of Zartman’s description of state collapse albeit it’s picking up her pieces; today the country is still undergoing reconstruction and is recovering from a three decade internal conflict where sections of the territory have been in control of armed violent groups.

It is in this context that Nongovernmental organizations endeavor to mitigate conflicts, promote human welfare and provide humanitarian assistance to distressed populations with an aim to save lives. These NGOs attain all these through deployment of conflict prevention, natural disasters and humanitarian response, emergency programming, and development interventions.<sup>99</sup> However, NGO work in complex emergencies is for a limited time until legitimately constituted authority can assume its obligations. Increasingly, NGOs are finding it difficult to provide assistance under prevailing circumstances of conflict, insurgencies, counterinsurgencies and fragile post conflict peace environments where populations are both the principal targets and the shields. In DRC insurgency warfare seeks political control over civilian populations, at times displacing them and, in some instances, systematically killing huge numbers for political or military reasons. In Sierra Leone, militias plundered communities, destroyed existing resources, engaged in scorched-earth tactics against the local infrastructure, and ambushed civilian populations. The human costs that nongovernmental organizations have to deal with are not incidental to the conflict; rather, they are its essential currency. Becoming part of the battle challenges all of the basic precepts of humanitarian action and creates qualitatively new challenges for conflict resolution.

### **3.3 NGO Strategies for Promoting Peace and Security in Africa**

#### **3.3.1 Advocacy**

Advocacy enables NGOs to voice the concerns of the people; these efforts are directed either at governments, the public and other concerned actors like the United Nations. The aim is mostly to create awareness and consolidate constituencies behind certain key concerns bedeviling the population.<sup>100</sup> Advocacy is employed through ad hoc processes like early warnings to pressure the international community to become involved in peacebuilding efforts or even to attract media

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<sup>98</sup> See William Zartman, *Collapsed States: The Disintegration and Restoration of Legitimate Authority* (Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner, 1995)

<sup>99</sup> Samuel Hall, *Evaluation of the Youth Education Pack (YEP) Programme in Somalia* Report; 2016, Pp 1-64.

<sup>100</sup> Abby Stoddard, “Humanitarian NGOs: challenges and trends”. Chapter 3, HPG Report 14. Center International Cooperation, New York University, (2003), 30.

attention, cause a positive CNN effect to conflicts, and encourage peace talks.<sup>101</sup> Crisis Action has been involved in raising awareness and concern over the conflict in South Sudan since 2013 promoting awareness of the growing human rights abuses.<sup>102</sup> Another NGO deep into advocacy work in Africa is Oxfam which effectively advocates on behalf of the continents disenfranchised.<sup>103</sup> Advocacy as a strategy in complex emergencies need to be objective and observe neutrality; it shouldn't be seen to be biased and be interpreted as propaganda; rather it should be for the best interest of those whose rights are being violated.<sup>104</sup>

### 3.3.2 Policy work

Policy work is a systemic and preventive strategy of promoting peace and security where social institutions are the primary tools for mitigating conflicts and ensuring security.<sup>105</sup> NGOs working across Africa are the primary providers of crucial information and expert advice during formulation of conflict sensitive policies; those that are in tune with security and prosperity of people and do no harm.<sup>106</sup> Save the Children have over the years involved in the development, monitoring and enhancement of child rights policies especially those who are in conflict zones and fragile environments<sup>107</sup> Amnesty International is a global NGO whose mandate includes, “promotion of human rights, campaigning against torture, the death penalty, and political executions.”<sup>108</sup> NGOs like these two are in a better position to affect policies and reduce or prevent conflict compared with governments, since “NGOs are able to concentrate on universal and timeless values, while governments predominantly respond to events and keep an eye trained on the next election.”<sup>109</sup> NGOs are able to put the focus in the necessary areas.

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<sup>101</sup> Becky Nesbit, “The Role of NGOs in Conflict Resolution in Africa: An Institutional Analysis”. (Presented at the Institutional Analysis and Development Mini-Conference, 3 – 5 May 2003. Indiana University, Bloomington Indiana), 11.

<sup>102</sup> Medina Haeri, “Saving Darfur: Does Advocacy Help or Hinder Conflict Resolution”, *The Fletcher Journal of Human Security*, Volume XXIII. (2008), 39.

<sup>103</sup> Abby Stoddard, “Humanitarian NGOs: challenges and trends”. Chapter 3, HPG Report 14. Center on International Cooperation, New York University, (2003), 30.

<sup>104</sup> David Clark MacKenzie, *A World beyond Borders: An Introduction to the History of International Organizations*. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2010), 121.

<sup>105</sup> Becky Nesbit, “The Role of NGOs in Conflict Resolution in Africa: An Institutional Analysis”. (Presented at the Institutional Analysis and Development Mini-Conference, 3 – 5 May 2003. Indiana University, Bloomington Indiana), 11.

<sup>106</sup> Abby Stoddard, *Humanitarian Alert: NGO Information and Its Impact on US Foreign Policy*. (Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press, 2006), 45.

<sup>107</sup> Abby Stoddard, “Humanitarian NGOs: challenges and trends”. Chapter 3, HPG Report 14. Center on International Cooperation, New York University, (2003), 32.

<sup>108</sup> David Clark MacKenzie, *A World beyond Borders: An Introduction to the History of International Organizations*. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2010), 115.

<sup>109</sup> John Sankey, *'The Conscience of the World' the Influence of Non-governmental Organisations in the UN System*. Ed. By Peter Willetts, (Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1996), 270.

NGOs are in a great position to influence programs, starting at the bottom and working their way up the chain; “by virtue of being the singular originating source of information on humanitarian conditions in many areas, however spotty or soft the information on humanitarian conditions in many areas, NGOs in fact play a significant role in shaping the ultimate policy decisions of donor governments and intergovernmental bodies dealing with a crisis.”<sup>110</sup> The successes of NGO actions regarding policy work have increased their influence and capabilities, and NGOs “benefits from new arrangements, increased access and influence of regional NGOs, and improved implementation of UN programs and initiatives.”<sup>111</sup> They have become key to international response to war, in part because of the limitations of traditional diplomacy in contemporary conflicts and in part due to a belief in their comparative advantages to the UN and governments.<sup>112</sup> The risks for policy work are similar to those of advocacy: “NGOs must ensure that it is a win/win situation for all.”<sup>113</sup> In conflict prevention, NGOs are in danger of both losing their neutrality and increasing the risk of conflict, as “the success of the project depends on the strict neutrality of the NGO.”<sup>114</sup>

### **3.3.3 Development Assistance and Humanitarian Support**

This is primarily a widely adopted strategy for promoting peace and security around the world as well as Somalia. Humanitarian support as a strategy involves provision of livelihood supplies to mostly internally displaced and those forced to migrate due to conflicts or natural disasters. This provision includes food, shelter, sanitation, medical services and protecting the most at risk like the disabled, children, women and LGBTQ community. In Somalia for example, it was discovered that single young or middle aged internally displaced men are excluded from housing solutions, as such Danish Refugee Council supports these groups with shelter solutions as a way of insulating them from being recruited by armed groups.<sup>115</sup>

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<sup>110</sup>Abby Stoddard, *Humanitarian Alert: NGO Information and Its Impact on US Foreign Policy*. (Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press, 2006), 31.

<sup>111</sup> David Clark MacKenzie, *A World beyond Borders: An Introduction to the History of International Organizations*. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2010), 121.

<sup>112</sup> Jonathan Goodhand, *Aiding Peace? The Role of NGOs in Armed Conflict*. (Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2006), 2.

<sup>113</sup>David Clark MacKenzie, *A World beyond Borders: An Introduction to the History of International Organizations*. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2010), 121.

<sup>114</sup>United States Institute for Peace web-site, Accessed: 20 May 2015.

<sup>115</sup> Charlotte Bornette, Erik Bryd and Kamau Christine, *Accessing Land and Shelter in Mogadishu: a city governed by an even mix of formal and informal practices*, International Institute for Environment and Development (iied) and Tana Copenhagen, January 2019 see pp 3 (*Introduction; Land Fueled conflict and post Conflict growth*)

The necessity of the development approach is vital since it addresses the causes of instability through availing basic necessities of sustainable livelihoods.<sup>116</sup> In hard to access unstable areas, often beyond the control of governments, NGOs deploy a range of humanitarian activities to provide services and mitigate risks related to conflicts. In the early stages of the Somalia civil war, the International Committee of the Red Crescent (ICRC) among other NGOs negotiated passage for humanitarian assistance in warlord-controlled territories despite the absence of government and social engineered famine tactics.<sup>117</sup>

However though humanitarian supports seem as a benevolent gesture, if not approached systematically it can perpetuate patterns of conflict; as such NGOs intervening in conflict affected situations need to adhere to neutrality, impartiality, and do no harm principles<sup>118</sup> Aid needs to be presented regardless of affiliations otherwise it may reinforce divisions. As such, it should be an effort to provide tools and the knowledge for self-sustenance to the warring parties.

### **3.3.4 Empowering Key Institutions**

Empowerment strategy includes the provision of key services to transform attitudes in a conflict, as a means of addressing the root causes, empowering the belligerents and preventing further escalation. It involves security sector reforms, institutional capacity building, enhancing local capacities, economy and justice processes.<sup>119</sup> The long-run intention of this strategy is to enable individuals to gain control of social, economic and political decision-making processes. Empowerment involves building confidence and self-esteem among the populous including application of local knowledge to accelerate change.<sup>120</sup>

Peacebuilder need to address local dimensions of conflicts through capacity building; localization of interventions minimizes escalation of conflicts; for example, cash transfer programmes to women who are usually excluded from financial sector is an economic form of

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<sup>116</sup> Jonathan Goodhand, *Aiding Peace? The Role of NGOs in Armed Conflict*. (Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2006), 173. <sup>30</sup> *Ibid*, 105.

<sup>117</sup> Abby Stoddard, *Humanitarian Alert: NGO Information and Its Impact on US Foreign Policy*. (Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press, 2006), 78.

<sup>118</sup> *Ibid*, 21.

<sup>119</sup> *Ibid*, 11. 37

Hedayer Allah Nikkah and Ma'rof Bin Redzuan. "The Role of NGOs in Promoting Empowerment for Sustainable Community Development". *J Hum Ecol*, 30(2):85-92 (2010), 86.

<sup>120</sup> Ian Smillie, *Freedom from Want: The Remarkable Success Story of BRAC, the Global Grassroots Organization That's Winning the Fight against Poverty*. (Sterling, VA: Kumarian Press, 2009, pp 56. 39



empowerment which addresses household vulnerabilities and at the same time addressing financial exclusion which is an ingredient of resource-based conflict.<sup>121</sup>

### **3.4 Effective approaches and strategies used by NGOs targeting former militia recruits**

NGOs around the world have come up with new and more effective approaches to curtail youth from rejoining or joining militia groups. This is as a result of research over the years and evaluation of previous efforts geared towards promoting peace and security. As opposed to advocacy and policy work these approaches are usually tangible and visible and target individuals rather than the entire community. These approaches are considered more effective as they are practical and functional both short and long term. In addition to this, these efforts are appreciated and welcomed in countries where they have been tried and used. This research will focus on these approaches and strategies with the aim of appreciating the work of NGOs in promoting peace and security as well as providing knowledge to governments and other stakeholders involved in the promotion of peace and security in Somalia.

#### **3.4.1 Technical and Vocational Education and Training**

According to UNESCO, Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) is the acquisition and impacting knowledge and skills for the labour market.<sup>122</sup> Initially TVET was referred to by terms such as vocational education, apprenticeship training, technical education, technical-vocational education (TVE), occupational education (OE), vocational education and training (VET), career and technical education (CTE), workforce education (WE), workplace education (WE), etc.<sup>123</sup>

The 2001 UNESCO Revised Recommendation on Technical and Vocational Education: Technical and vocational education is referred to as a complete term regarding those aspects of the educational process that is involving, in addition to general education it also involves the study of technologies and related sciences, and the acquisition of attitudes, practical skills, understanding

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<sup>121</sup>Jonathan Goodhand, *Aiding Peace? The Role of NGOs in Armed Conflict*. Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2006, pp 124.

<sup>122</sup> UNESCO. 2005b. Revised recommendation concerning technical and vocational education (2001). *In: UNESCO, ed. Normative instruments concerning technical and vocational education*. Paris: UNESCO.

<sup>123</sup> Ibid

and knowledge relating to occupations in various aspects of the economy and social life. Technical and vocational education is additionally understood to be<sup>124</sup>:

- a) a fundamental part of general education;
- b) a way of preparing for occupational fields and for effective participation in the world of work;
- c) an aspect of lifelong learning and a preparation for responsible citizenship;
- d) a tool for enhancing environmentally conscious and sustainable development;
- e) a mechanism of facilitating poverty alleviation (UNESCO, 2005b, p. 7).

Initially the sole function of TVET was to drive self-reliance and make people employable and to be a means of transition for individuals to the world of work. Thus, in the ideal case, TVET leads to (self-) employment and income-generation which is expected to contribute to the individuals' and their communities' well-being. In Somalia, this statement is no further from the truth, youth gaining knowledge and skills has not only contributed to economic factors but has a strong connection to promoting peace. In line with this argument, TVET is often viewed as a vehicle for poverty alleviation and in the long run contributes to Peace and Security. Youth are able to earn a decent living which means they are not lured into militia groups by use of financial gain.

TVET cycle takes about six to twelve months as a minimum to master a craft or skill. In addition to this period, the youth may be attached under a mentor or an institution for internship and experience. This time factor ensures that youth are engaged throughout the day hence they do not idle around where they become a soft target for militia to recruit. By engaging the youth for over six months is a period long enough to change attitudes and behaviors that may have alternatively led them to join militia groups. TVET also contributes towards attaining international development goals (such as the former UN Millennium Development Goals MDGs, SDGs and Education for All) as well as towards sustainable development.

### **3.4.2 Cash for work**

Another strategy that stakeholders in Somalia have used is the use of Cash for Work (CfW) to rebuild the country and at the same time create short term employment for the youth. The United

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<sup>124</sup> Hollander A., Mar N.Y. (2009) Towards Achieving TVET for All: The Role of the UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training. In: Maclean R., Wilson D. (eds) International Handbook of Education for the Changing World of Work. Springer, Dordrecht. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4020-5281-1\\_3](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4020-5281-1_3)

Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) defines Cash for Work as a short-term intervention meant to assist organizations to provide short-term employment in public projects while at the same time contributing to financial assistance to those to the most vulnerable crisis-affected population engaged in the activities.<sup>125</sup> The methodology is relatively new, but its use has become more and more common in food insecure, disaster-affected or post-conflict environments.

In Somalia, various UN agencies, governments and other NGOs have implemented community programs worth millions of dollars through CfW. NGOs, State and Federal governments of Somalia since 2015 have used cash for work to reduce the unemployment rate, assist internally displaced persons, engage returnee youth who were previously in militia groups.<sup>126</sup> The projects aim to economically empower refugees and local populations to improve their self-reliance. This creates resilience against shocks for individuals and community at large; thus keeping youth from joining crime and especially joining militia group. It is also an effective way of reintegrating former militia group members. Some of the agencies that have implemented CfW include UNDP to rehabilitate roads and old government offices, COOPI, WVI & FAO to promote livelihoods projects that promote food security, ACTED is creating resilience in households affected by disasters, GRRN using CfW to dig trenches to lay water pipelines, Save the Children CfW project to rehabilitate farmers market etc. the above activities assist in promoting peace and security by keeping the youth out of trouble.

### **3.4.3 Exploring and acknowledging local capacities**

Exploring existing capacities within the community has had a great impact towards achieving peace and security in conflict areas. The term often used in the humanitarian world is Capacities for peace. Capacities for peace projects are involved in collaborating with local players to promote the effectiveness of early warning and early action in conflict-affected contexts around the world. NGOs and donors implementing projects in these areas work with local governments to map out existing capacities in the community that can be used to promote peace and security. This strategy has been used successfully in Iraq, Syria, CAR, South Sudan, Kenya, Somalia just to name a few. In doing so, organizations have come up with regulations that ensure that all

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<sup>125</sup>Fao.org. 2020. *Cash For Work | FAO In Iraq | Food And Agriculture Organization Of The United Nations*. [online] Available at: <[<sup>126</sup> Wasilkowska, K. "Gender impact analysis: unconditional cash transfers in south Central Somalia." \*Somalia: The Somalia Cash Consortium\* \(2012\): 1-53.](http://www.fao.org/iraq/programmes-and-projects/success-stories/cash-for-work/en/#:~:text=Cash%2Dfor%2DWork%20is%20a,most%20vulnerable%20crisis%2Daffected%20population.></a> [Accessed 14 November 2020].</p></div><div data-bbox=)

organizations in their actions don't promote conflict and that both organization and their staff are held accountable; such regulations are contained in the Do No Harm guide and the Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian (ALNAP).<sup>127</sup>

Somalia like many other many African countries has a huge demography below the age of 35, these are young, energetic and often uneducated due to the over two-decade war and lack of a stable government.<sup>128</sup> It is therefore important for NGOs and stakeholders in Somalia to take note of this existing capacity and work with them towards promoting peace and security. Youth have been involved in the decision making process in their communities and given a platform for their voices to be heard. Through this inclusivity process youth get their issues addressed as opposed to when all decision making is left to the elders who are not a target of militia groups.<sup>129</sup> This keeps the youth in check knowing that their voice is heard instead of rebelling by joining militia groups.

#### **3.4.4 Sports and Culture**

Sports and culture have been used all over the world targeting youth in the promotion of peace and security. UNESCO action in favor of a culture of peace is a seven-year project (2014-2021) implemented in Africa to promote peace and security. The context of implementation is Human Security focused; meaning it is an inter-sectoral and interdisciplinary program of action for a culture of peace and non-violence. Scholars of human security agree that building peace by building inclusive, peaceful and resilient communities is one of two main areas of action for sustainable peace.<sup>130</sup> NGOs have used sports and community Culture to promote Peace and Security in conflict affected communities.<sup>131</sup> This involves mapping out traditional acceptable norms and appreciating the heritage of communities and utilizing what can be used to unite communities hence promoting peace and security. NGOs use these acceptable cultural practices to reach out to the youth or use the youth to communicate to other community members. Use of culture sensitive approaches to promote peace and security, communities feel that this is a community driven process and not donor or NGO led process.

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<sup>127</sup> Saavedra, L. and Knox-Clarke P. (2015). Working together in the field for effective humanitarian response. ALNAP Working Paper. London: ALNAP/ODI.

<sup>128</sup> Green, Reginald H., and Ismail I. Ahmed. "The Heritage of War and State Collapse in Somalia and Somaliland: Local Level Effects, External Interventions and Governance Reconstitution." (1998).

<sup>129</sup> Wong, Susan and Scott Guggenheim. 2004. "Community Driven Development and Decentralization in the East Asia Region" in Flagship Study: Managing Decentralization in East Asia.

<sup>130</sup> Read-Hamilton, Sophie, and Mendy Marsh. "The Communities Care programme: changing social norms to end violence against women and girls in conflict-affected communities." *Gender & Development* 24, no. 2 (2016): 261-276. <https://en.unesco.org/priorityafrica/cultureofpeace>

<sup>131</sup>

Sport is an effective tool that can be used to promote peace, understanding and tolerance, thus bringing people together across boundaries, religions and cultures. Its values such as fairness, teamwork, respect and discipline are understood globally and can be utilized in the promotion of peace, solidarity and social cohesion.<sup>132</sup> Sports promote peace by building relationships between different groups and this is how conflict can be transformed.<sup>133</sup> In addition, sports can be used to curb insecurity by teaching the values of good sportsmanship, teamwork, respect and communication skills to reduce tensions and prevent conflict. Sports and culture are used as recreational activities that deter youth from venturing into militia or outlawed groups. In Somalia NGOs, government and other stakeholders have rehabilitated stadiums, sponsored teams and tournaments to promote peace. In the recent past volleyball, basketball and football games have been used in the country to keep youth out of militia groups.

## CONCLUSION

Various approaches have been used in the enhancement of Peace and Security in Somalia and around the World. The Human Security theory has helped stakeholders in addressing the root causes of conflicts in society; threats that are not directly attributed to conflict such as poverty, injustice, illiteracy, economic threats, hunger etc. if addressed will contribute to peace and security. The role of NGOs in implementing new and innovative methods to promote peace and Security in Somalia and other parts of the world continues to leave a lasting population for current youth and generations to come.

Other important factors used to promote peace and security but not mentioned in this research include Funding of newly created youth enterprises for growth, expansion and sustainability. Another important factor that NGOs use is in-depth research on peace and security of a region. Research provides stakeholders with knowledge on actors, root causes, magnitude, drivers of conflict etc. This research is used in the implementation of effective strategies that promote peace and security in affected regions.

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<sup>132</sup> <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/poverty-of-ambition/how-sports-can-be-used-for-peace-and-development/> Jovaid Sofi 2019: How Sports can be used for peace and development

<sup>133</sup> United Nations. (2003). Sport for development and peace: towards achieving the millennium development goals. Retrieved from [http://www.un.org/wcm/webdav/site/sport/shared/sport/pdfs/Reports/2003\\_interagency\\_report\\_ENGLISH.pdf](http://www.un.org/wcm/webdav/site/sport/shared/sport/pdfs/Reports/2003_interagency_report_ENGLISH.pdf)

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES ENCOUNTERED IN PROMOTING PEACE AND SECURITY IN SOMALIA**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

Stakeholders implementing Peace and Security in all over the world encounter various challenges within the context of implementation of these programs. The challenges encountered are diverse and change from one context to another. Governments and armed interventions could face challenges while other stakeholders like NGOs and community actors don't face the same challenges. This is as a result of actors' interests and how these interests are perceived by the conflicting parties. On opportunities in promoting peace and security, there are various ways that actors can use to achieve the same result. Actors applying the Human Security theory have an upper hand than actors focused on the security aspect of peace promotion. This chapter aims to discuss challenges and opportunities encountered in peace and security promotion in Somalia.

#### **4.2 Challenges encountered in Promoting Peace and Security**

##### **4.2.1 Manipulation by Donor Agencies**

Donors like exerting influence on the programmes they fund; they are however reluctant to fund interventions where there is a possibility of getting into dispute with armed groups. Consequently, NGOs may lose funding on the grounds of policy inclination and priorities by donors. At times core activities of the NGO are underfunded thus leading to a scale down in operations to match funding patterns.

##### **4.2.2 Government Relations**

Government antagonism is a major challenge to NGO participation in peace and security interventions. This tension between governments and CSOs is often a misunderstanding between the two and is as a result of the latter pressuring the government.<sup>134</sup> In many African cases, especially in conflict affected or post conflict contexts NGOs face outright hostility and intimidation from their governments. Some governments perceive the competition for funding as

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<sup>134</sup> Doh, Jonathan P., and Terrence R. Guay. "Corporate social responsibility, public policy, and NGO activism in Europe and the United States: An institutional-stakeholder perspective." *Journal of Management studies* 43, no. 1 (2006): 47-73.

counterproductive: sometimes governments feel entitled to program funds donors channel through NGOs especially for programmes that have direct impact on peace and security trajectories.<sup>135</sup> Many governments in Africa assume NGOs are both competition and opposition. As such many governments have sought to restrict the power of NGOs by creating punitive legislation that limits their sanctioned activity to non-political arenas.

### **4.2.3 Building Cooperation**

The third biggest obstacle to effective NGO interventions in human security is the permanent issues of building cooperative networks. Threats to security are multi-faceted and transnational, and effective campaigns minimize such threats will require the involvement of different actors, government and civil societies both local and international, working hand in hand.<sup>136</sup> Regular coordination can be quite demanding and costly particularly for NGOs outside urban areas. Travel across Africa and Somalia, for instance, is very costly due to lack of infrastructure and poor ICT connectivity in many nations.<sup>137</sup> While addressing transboundary threats is within the mandates of many NGOs, the huge cost of interventions cannot be ignored. As such, building a strong network of NGOs is a key remedy for effectively addressing capacity gaps. Close, institutionalized coordination and cooperation with other like-minded organizations allows NGOs to pool their limited resources to undertake large-scale initiatives, to ensure human security in risk-prone countries in Africa.

### **4.2.4 Skewed Asset Transfer**

Sometimes assistance provided by NGOs perpetuates and fuels conflict, making it a serious challenge to the resolution of conflict. NGOs need better understanding of the societies in which they operate. They need to understand their history, culture, values and languages if they are to be effective in promoting peace. In Somalia and Rwanda, for example, few NGOs have long-standing experience in the country, though few were fluent in the local language, few appreciated the social

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<sup>135</sup> Brinkerhoff, Derick W. "The enabling environment for implementing the millennium development goals: Government actions to support NGOs." In *Role of NGOs in Implementing the Millennium Development Goals conference*. 2004.

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<sup>136</sup> Beisheim, Marianne, Anne Ellersiek, and Jasmin Lorch. "INGOs and multi-stakeholder partnerships." *The Oxford Handbook of Governance and Limited Statehood* (2018): 211-230.

<sup>137</sup> Makinda, Samuel M., F. Wafula Okumu, and David Mickler. *The African Union: Addressing the challenges of peace, security, and governance*. Routledge, 2015.

and cultural norms, and few were experienced in working at the community level.<sup>138</sup> Knowledge of local partners, their values, goals and their networks is an important but far from sufficient condition to mitigate some of the negative consequences of relief assistance that prolong rather than resolve conflicts.

In Somalia traditional systems of authority i.e. clan system, did not depend on violence and could have attempted to resolve conflict, continued to exist even after the violence erupted. A peace-building interventions sponsored by an NGO at the local level were successful because they drew on clan structures which is a Somali conflict management institution.<sup>139</sup> This relief effort helped to cripple the traditional systems because it did not channel assistance through traditional structures but strengthened the militia groups who relied on violence. NGO personnel needed to do thorough background check of certainly needed far greater knowledge of the local systems of conflict management and the importance of elders as authoritative voices in society. Any strategy of conflict resolution could have succeeded in Somalia, given the structural constraints created by the collapse of the state and the complex emergency.

In complicated humanitarian emergencies, NGOs have encountered many difficulties in gaining access to vulnerable populations. These artificial problems created by opposing parties that exploit vulnerable civilian populations for financial, political or military purposes. NGOs find themselves constantly renegotiating access and facing new designations of previously consented space as off limits.<sup>140</sup> NGOs have in the past attempted to address the issue of safe access to areas controlled by hostile forces through negotiation of ground rules. Ground rules to notify clan or community leaders of the movement of aid convoys have been established to ensure that groups at the grassroots level do not compromise the protection of humanitarian assistance.<sup>141</sup> Ground rules provide an efficient and short term solution to accessibility problems. Left with no other options NGOs have accepted accessibility rules imposed and profiteer the belligerents who impose these conditions that violate international humanitarian law.

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<sup>138</sup> Shiras, Peter. "Humanitarian emergencies and the role of NGOs." In *After Rwanda*, pp. 106-117. Palgrave Macmillan, London, 1996.

<sup>139</sup> Moe, Louise W., and Maria Vargas Simojoki. "Custom, contestation and co-operation: peace and justice promotion in Somaliland." *Conflict, Security & Development* 13, no. 4 (2013): 393-416.

<sup>140</sup> Stein, Janice Gross. "New Challenges to Conflict Resolution: Humanitarian Nongovernmental Organizations in Complex Emergencies." *CONFLICT RESOLUTION* (2000).

<sup>141</sup> Thakur, Ramesh. "From peacekeeping to peace enforcement: the UN operation in Somalia." *The Journal of Modern African Studies* 32, no. 3 (1994): 387-410.



#### **4.2.4 Interference with Social Contracts**

Sometimes NGO activities have been accused of interfering with the formation of social and political contracts in Africa that play a vital role in restraining insecurity. The authoritarian nature of most administrations, the absence of capable and independent institutions that can hold leaders accountable, and the rampant corruption makes contractual constraints unlikely as a short term complicated emergencies and violent conflicts. No matter how tough it is, NGOs must contribute both directly and indirectly to nurture this accountability if the vulnerable populations they assist are ever to be given a voice.<sup>142</sup> There is evidence that suggests that empowerment and accountability is a hard and demanding process. Current political contracts cannot provide immediate solutions to both violent conflict and humanitarian emergencies.<sup>143</sup> Until then, the complex emergency continues and the third party and the local humanitarian needs keep growing.

#### **4.2.5 Unintentional Disempowerment**

Classical humanitarian assistance has for a long time empowered “expatriates” rather than community leaders, removing initiative and responsibility from local actors and undermined the local economy, the result has been negative consequences for development. As such, there has been a shift to relief to development and democracy (RDD). To prevent the creation of a dependency culture among the beneficiaries and moving them towards peace fast, relief and development should be implemented simultaneously, even while violence is ongoing.<sup>144</sup> The main goal for this is to create alternative livelihoods for the youth soldiers in the war and a criminalized economy i.e. looting and thereby reducing the attractiveness of violence as a career.

#### **4.2.6 Limited time frame**

Peace building is not an instant implementation of a big plan, rather a process that entails setting up security pillars bit by bit from ground up. Reestablishing peace in a war zone requires mobilization of resources from the local and international communities in addition to gaining favourable political goodwill from the host governments. Moreover, to establish long lasting peace stakeholders are expected to roll out sustainable programs. This presents a major challenge to many of these stakeholders in their quest to build peace when they are expected to do

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<sup>142</sup> Stein, Janice Gross. "New Challenges to Conflict Resolution: Humanitarian Nongovernmental Organizations in Complex Emergencies." *CONFLICT RESOLUTION* (2000).

<sup>143</sup> Maxwell, Dayton L. "Facing the choice among bad options in complex humanitarian emergencies." *Small Wars & Insurgencies* 9, no. 1 (1998): 179-191.

<sup>144</sup> Haggmann, Tobias. *Stabilization, extraversion and political settlements in Somalia*. Nairobi: Rift Valley Institute, 2016.

so in a short time. To address any of the threats to Human Security conclusively, a beneficiary will have to be engaged for at least eighteen months but projects geared at promoting peace and security are 6 - 12 months old. As a result of this short time frame the effectiveness of interventions is always a concern.

#### **4.2.7 Lack of infrastructure**

One of the major impediments to success in promoting peace and security is the lack of infrastructure. In this research, infrastructure will be defined as the services provided in the following in transport, water, energy and telecommunication sectors. Transport, energy, water and telecommunications are all integral in the cost of production therefore affect all other sectors.<sup>145</sup> Somalia after decades of wars lost most of its infrastructure hence rendering some areas inaccessible. This contributed to slow growth of the economy and particularly locking down areas from basic services such as health, water, education.<sup>146</sup> In addition to this, infrastructure amenities facilitate the diversification of production and the growth of trade. This has led to these hard to reach areas a haven for militia groups due to lack of government operatives and other stakeholders.

To address the Human Security and Security needs of a particular region, there is a need for stakeholders to work at improving infrastructure to increase accessibility. Without accessibility infrastructure rehabilitation, peace, security, economic growth, human security prospects will remain limited. As much as it remains a major challenge in peace and security promotion, stakeholders need to work equally hard at improving infrastructure in areas of implementation.

#### **4.2.8 Sustainability**

Both the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council identify sustainable peace as: a goal and a process to foster a common vision of a society, ensuring that the needs of all components of the population are considered. This entails activities geared towards preventing the outbreak, addressing root causes, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict. Additionally, it assists parties in conflict to end hostilities by ensuring national reconciliation, and forging towards recovery, reconstruction and development, and emphasizing that sustaining peace is a common task and responsibility that ought to be fulfilled by the Government and all other national

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<sup>145</sup> Hoeffler, Anke. "Challenges of Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Reconstruction In War-affected Economies." (1998).

<sup>146</sup> Duffield, Mark. *Global governance and the new wars: The merging of development and security*. Zed Books Ltd., 2014.

stakeholders.<sup>147</sup> Stakeholders promoting peace and security in Somalia must ensure that the above guidelines by the UN General Assembly and Security Council are met so as to achieve sustainable peace. At the same time Human Security needs research to catch international attention and assistance and reduce military interventions but increase Human Security approach towards attaining sustainable Peace and Security in Somalia. Other challenges that may inhibit the sustainability of peace and security projects in Somalia are dependency syndrome i.e. community expecting short term gains from stakeholders, miscommunication between peace and security stakeholders and the community.<sup>148</sup> The breakdown in communication or miscommunication can be seen as deceptive.

### **4.3 Opportunities for NGO to explore in Promoting Peace and Security**

#### **4.3.1 Capacity building and rebuilding of institutions**

One of the major opportunities for peace and security promotion include capacity building of institutions in Somalia. Capacity building includes creating systems, training of human resources, designation of roles for institutions in the same sectors, building of infrastructure, public awareness and instilling public interest and confidence in the institutions.<sup>149</sup> Rebuilding of institutions on the other hand refers to reconstructing and reviving previously collapsed institutions. In Somalia after decades of conflict, many institutions were abandoned as the country slid into anarchy.<sup>150</sup> This led to the general attitude that institutions are useless or do not exist. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 16 on: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Building institutional capacity helping in promoting peace and security since they are able to intervene in security issues. Functioning institutions are able to address threats to individuals

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<sup>147</sup> Samad, Ziad, and Bihter Moschini. 2020. "5 – Quest for Sustainable Peace and Development under Militarized Security Approaches". *2030Spotlight.Org*. <https://www.2030spotlight.org/en/book/1730/chapter/5-quest-sustainable-peace-and-development-under-militarized-security-approaches>.

<sup>148</sup> Detzner, Sarah. "Modern post-conflict security sector reform in Africa: patterns of success and failure." *African security review* 26, no. 2 (2017): 116-142.

<sup>149</sup> Menkhaus, Ken. "The role and impact of the Somali diaspora in peace-building, governance and development." In *Africa's Finances: The Contribution of Remittances*, vol. 187, no. 202, pp. 187-202. Cambridge Scholars Publishing in association with GSE Research, 2008.

<sup>150</sup> Thakur, Ramesh. "From peacekeeping to peace enforcement: the UN operation in Somalia." *The Journal of Modern African Studies* 32, no. 3 (1994): 387-410.

and strive to assist in their well-being.<sup>151</sup> NGOs, donors and Intergovernmental organizations have an opportunity to build the capacity of Somalia's institutions with an aim to promote peace and security.

### **4.3.2 Use of social enterprise for sustainability**

A social enterprise is defined as a business that has specific social goal that serve its core purpose. Social enterprises endeavor to maximize profits while maximizing benefits to society and the environment.<sup>152</sup> Their profits are fundamentally used to fund social programs. Somalia as a country in the post conflict stage would be a great fit for social enterprises that promote peace and security.

Human security theory states that the well-being of an individual, free from fear of threats is equally as important as the security from violence. Social enterprises are an opportunity for peace and security stakeholders to solve social problems while contributing to the economic impact on individuals and communities as a whole.<sup>153</sup> The social and economic impact of social enterprises will result in a ripple effect in other sectors e.g. health, education, food security etc. All this keeps the vulnerable youth from joining militia groups. NGOs, government, business community and other stakeholders in Somalia have a great opportunity to create peace and security.

### **4.3.3 Community led peace process**

The goal of Community-based approaches (CBA) is to empower local community groups and institutions by giving them direct control over investment decisions, project planning, execution and monitoring, through a process that emphasizes inclusive participation and management. Demand-led approaches are built on the basic premise that local communities are better placed to identify their shared needs and the actions necessary to meet them.<sup>154</sup> Many stakeholders in the peace and security sector can adopt promoting peace and security through community led processes. They can be used as a means of prevention in the case of Somalia; it's

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<sup>151</sup> Powell, Kristiana. "The African Union's Emerging Peace and Security Regime Opportunities and Challenges for Delivering on the Responsibility to Protect." (2005).

<sup>152</sup> Donais, Timothy. *Peacebuilding and local ownership: Post-conflict consensus-building*. Routledge, 2012.

<sup>153</sup> Rahdari, Amir, Sahar Sepasi, and Mohammad Moradi. "Achieving sustainability through Schumpeterian social entrepreneurship: The role of social enterprises." *Journal of Cleaner Production* 137 (2016): 347-360.

<sup>154</sup> Slaymaker, Tom, Karin Christiansen, and Isabel Hemming. "Community-based approaches and service delivery: Issues and options in difficult environments and partnerships." *Overseas Development Institute* (2005): 1-43.

to prevent youth from joining militia groups which contributes to conflict. The use of community led processes builds the capacity of the community and prepares them for future peace processes.

#### **4.3.4 Policy shift geared towards**

Current peace and security policies are state or community centered; there has been little interventions done or documented on policies that are individual centered. The current policies have led to challenges in promoting peace and security as some have proved ineffective, sometimes biased and in some cases they are cited to be short term oriented. In Somalia there have been calls by the government to the youth engaged in militia groups to surrender.<sup>155</sup> This applies to other governments that carry out disarmament of communities and do not disarm the opposing side as a result one party feels biased because they are prone to attack. More often than not the peace and security interventions are politically motivated and address leaders in the community or regions therefore ignoring other marginalized groups like women, youth and children. These are just some of the few existing policies that need to be reviewed to achieve sustainable peace and security.

It is no secret that the biggest burden in terms of vulnerabilities during conflict is on women, youth and children however they can be seen as agents of change to promote peace and security. Citing the increasing evidence that is revealing the participation of women and youth in peace making, peace building, and peacekeeping, women's contribution has solid impacts on peace and security in societies, yet peacebuilding dialogue has traditionally not been inclusive of children, youth, and women.<sup>156</sup> There is scientific evidence from numerous disciplines that continues to corroborate the link between early years and early life environment, including the idea that long-term violence prevention and behaviors are linked with peaceful communities. The intra- and inter family and community relationships are critical agents of change that can enhance resilience, social cohesion, and peace.

There is a need to translate the intra- and inter-family and community voices into actions that empower women, youth, and children to assume their role as peace builders. The agenda for sustainable development offers an opportunity for this transformative shift to occur. There is a need to adopt policies that are centered on women, youth and children towards achieving, peace,

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<sup>155</sup> Wasara, Samson S. "Conflict and state security in the Horn of Africa: militarization of civilian groups." *African Journal of Political Science* 7, no. 2 (2002): 39-60.

<sup>156</sup> Leckman, James F., Catherine Panter-Brick, and Rima Salah, eds. *Pathways to peace: The tranMiller, Barbara, Milad Pournik, and Aisling Swaine. "Women in peace and security through United Nations Security resolution 1325: Literature review, content analysis of national action plans, and implementation." IGIS WP 13 (2014).sformative power of children and families.* Vol. 15. MIT Press, 2014.

and security agenda, which in turn provide an impressive normative legal framework that integrates these groups equal participation in peace and reconciliation initiatives.<sup>157</sup> Stakeholders in Somalia need to adopt policies that bring the vulnerable people to the negotiation table and recognize their role on peace and security promotion.

#### **4.3.5 Youth in leadership**

In many instances the youth are left out in decision making regarding peace building within conflict hit areas. This is a dangerous approach as the youth can play a crucial role in the restoration of peace and security amongst societies recovering from conflict. John Elliassons observes that people below the age of 25 make up 46 percent of the world's population.<sup>158</sup> He further indicates that over 60 percent of the population in Africa and the Middle East is youth. This is an opportunity for societies like Somalia to engage youth leadership in the development of innovative solutions towards peace and development. Saji prelis proposes that the young activists and practitioners can be used to spearhead a shift in the perceptions within conflict areas from victims to partners in the process of peace building.<sup>159</sup>

Moreover, it is imperative for NGOs to support youth - led initiatives. These organizations have the knowledge and skills that they can pass over to the youth in fragile societies like Somalia. Additionally, these NGOs should act as mediators between local governments and the youth.<sup>160</sup> An international NGO can tell the government that it has been working with the local youth and it trusts their abilities and therefore they can get the work done. This would present an opportunity not only to bridge any frictions between local governments and the youth but also to offer the youth a more participatory role by harnessing their potential and promise in peace building. Therefore, in Somalia the youth should be given a chance to champion for youth specific issues and also participate in the full range peace and security agenda.

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#### **4.4 Conclusion**

This chapter has discussed the challenges and opportunities encountered when implementing peace and security programmes. Like anywhere around the world, there are many challenges that threaten sustainable peace and security however there are opportunities that can be explored to ensure success. It is imperative to note that the opportunities stated above are not a guarantee of success of peace and security projects. Also adoption of the opportunities will take time for results to be tangible. It is therefore important to have a strategy on how to implement as well as take time to learn lessons along the way. The next chapter scales the discussion down to focus on Somalia. Specifically, through quantitative and qualitative facts and opinions from selected respondents, the chapter will seek to examine the role Nongovernmental organizations have in the promotion of peace and security in Somalia.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the data on findings and analysis of the same. As earlier mentioned the methodology data was collected using questionnaires and interviewing KII (done via phone calls and questionnaire too). This chapter is divided into a few sections Introduction, objectives 1-3 with conclusion of every objective done after each section. In total 260 questionnaires were sent out and 135 were completed but only 131 were analyzed due to incomplete information on 4 questionnaires. This presents a 51% return rate.

#### 5.2 Demographics of Respondents Findings

##### 5.2.1 Gender and age group

A total of 131 respondents were sampled in the targeted 4 districts of Somalia; namely Wajid, Huddur, Qansaxdhere and Baidoa. The data targeted youth in localities where some NGOs implemented TVET training to promote peace and security in Somalia. Out of the 131, 24% of them were female while 76% were male with the age group of 26 to 30 years having the highest number of respondents.

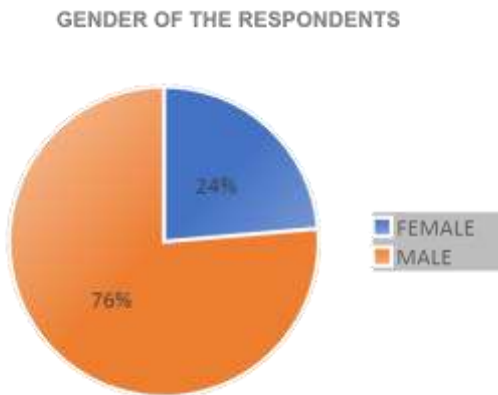


Figure 5.1: Gender segregation

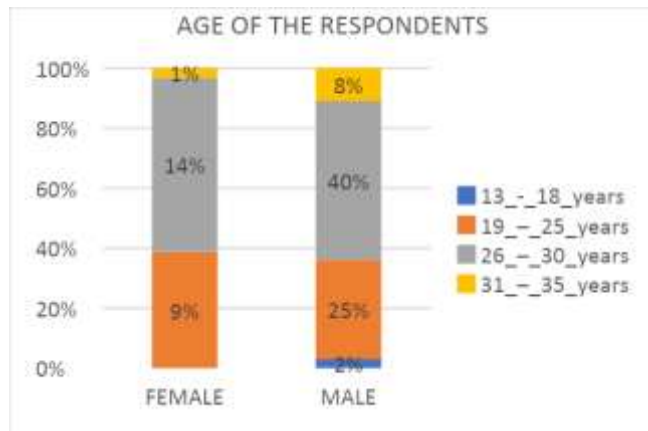


Figure 5.2: Age of respondents

In most of the third world countries especially in Africa and taking Somalia as an example, people are faced with economic hardships and the majority of them live a life of hand to mouth due to the limited opportunities available that can empower them to make ends meet. The young generation commonly referred to as the youth, who are mainly between the ages of 13 to 35 years old, are generally considered as the vulnerable group in these countries as they are easily lured to



join various illegal groups such as militia groups which offer them fake promises to better their lives but eventually end up engaging them into illegal activities which ends up disrupting peace and unity in the community and in the country at large. The researcher hence opted to target the youth as the sample population for this survey in order to understand their situation and how the various actors such as NGOs in their country are contributing in empowering them and promoting peace, and also to get some insights on how this can be improved in the future.

### 5.2.2 Level of education

The majority of the respondents at 31% reported that the highest level of education they have attained is Madrassa while a considerable percentage of them at 30% informed that they have never achieved any level of education.

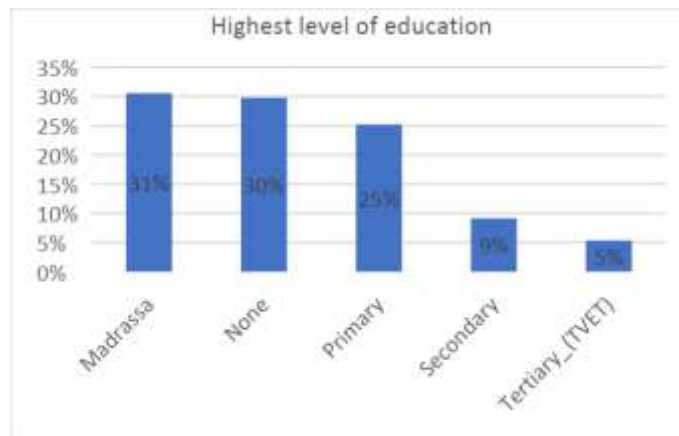


Figure 5.3: Respondents level of education

### 5.2.3 Duration of stay in their current location

This question was important for this research to ensure that respondents were aware of projects and activities implemented to promote peace and security in the region. About 20% of the sampled population have lived in their present location for over 10 years while another 21% reported to have lived in their present location for a duration between 5 to 10 years as shown in the table below.

Table 5.1 Duration of stay in their current location

How long have lived in this location	Percentage
less_than_1_year	2%
1__3_years	25%
3__5_years	32%
5__10_years	21%
Above_10_years	20%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table demonstrates that the sampled population are knowledgeable and have/had information on the various activities that take place in their respective home districts.

#### 5.2.4 Economic activities

Although most of the respondents cited as being engaged in various economic activities in their daily quest to make a living, it was noted cumulatively that the majority of them at 81% are engaged in skilled labor jobs such as masonry, electrical, plumbing, phone repairs etc. This was followed by those who were involved in the service delivery industry at 74% such as running salons, hotels, shops and small businesses. Those running agricultural activities came in third at 66% while the rest of the various economic activities that the sample population engages in is as shown in the below bar graph.

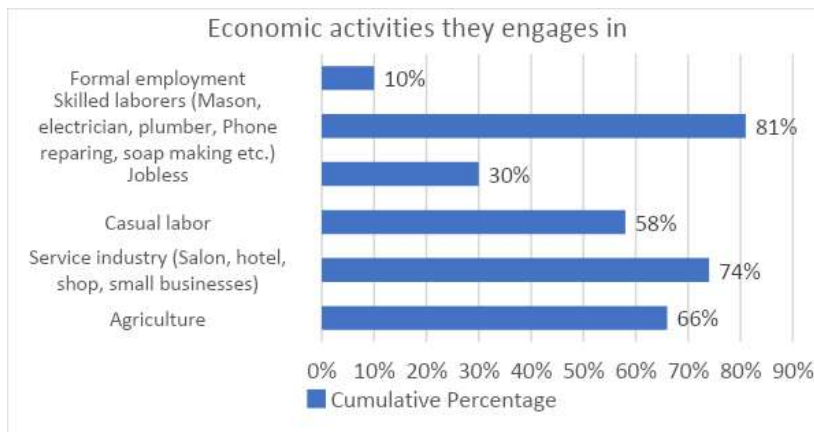


Figure 5.4 : Economic activity

### 5.3 Study Findings

#### 5.3.1 Root Causes of Recurrent Conflict in Somalia – Objective 1

##### 5.3.1.1 Root causes that lead youth to join militia groups

The population had divergence views and arguments on the main contributor to the youth joining militia groups. However, majority of them at a cumulative percentage of 81 were of the view that this is mainly contributed by lack of skills amongst the youth to help them earn money, while another cumulative percentage of 79 argued that this is because of poverty. The other reasons cited as contributors are as shown in the below table.

<b>Table 5.2: The 3 root causes that lead the youth to join militia groups</b>		
<b>Value</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>I. Lack of skills to help them earn money</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>II. Poverty</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>VII. Illiteracy</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>V. Lack of jobs or business opportunities</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>III. Radicalization</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>VI. Lack of capital to start business</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>IV. Peer pressure</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>VIII. Lack of hope in better future</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>

This can be supported by the finding on education from interviewees. Many of them had not gone past madrassa which means the youth in Somalia do not have the right education or skills to help them fit in the labour market. That said, with no formal or technical education the youth join militia groups once promised that they can be given money to take care of themselves and their families.

#### **Various organizations that have conducted training in the area**

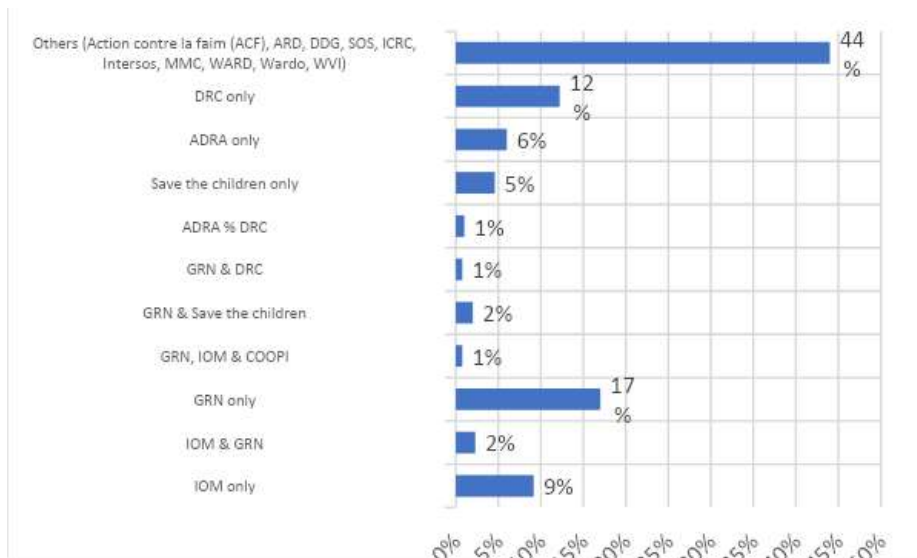
This study was conducted with six NGOs operating in Baidoa, Hudur, Wajid and Qansadheere districts in focus. These NGOs have implemented TVET programs for youth targeted

by militia groups or former militia group members to reintegrate them back into society. The six NGOs are

- A) IOM
- B) Save the Children
- C) GRRN
- D) ADRA
- E) DRC
- F) COOPI

The list of 6 above is not conclusive, there are other NGOs operating TVET programmes with the aim of promoting peace and security in Somalia. 17% of the sample population reported that they have in the recent past received training by GRNN only, 12% of them from DRC only and 9% from IOM only. The below graph represents the percentages on how the respondents have received training from different organizations with some reporting having received training from more than one NGO.

Figure 5.4: Organizations that have provided training in the district



Youths were trained on several skills listed below

- a) IOM – conducted disarmament and reintegration of 170 youth former militias back to the community. The youth were trained on masonry, carpentry, bookkeeping etc. At the end of 8 months each was given \$700.00 as seed capital.
- b) Save the Children – Trained youth from rural communities in Baidoa on food and security sector. The youth were trained on good farming techniques, post-harvest storage and value addition of harvests. At the end of training youth were given tools and other farm inputs.
- c) GRRN – Trained 60 youth on WASH related skills this included plumbing, masonry, electrical, solar power installation, hygiene promotion, soap making etc. At the end of the

training youth were assisted to register companies and some were attached to existing water companies.

- d) ADRA - ADRA and GRRN implemented the same project funded by UNICEF but in different districts. GRRN in Baidoa district and ADRA implemented the program in Qansadheere district.
- e) DRC – DRC trained 250 youth on tailoring, hair and beauty, fashion, electrical, phone repair, IT, retail management etc. A seed capital of \$500.00 was given at the end of the course.
- f) COOPI – Trained youth on Accounting, IT, bookkeeping, clerical jobs, driving, administration. Trainees were attached to government offices and other organizations.

**Rate how NGO activities assist in solving the root causes that drive the youth to militia groups**

With regards to whether these activities assist in solving the root causes that drive the youth to militia groups, 45% of the respondent rate just agreed with the statement while 44% of them strongly agreed. 8% of them were however neutral with 2% of them disagreeing that these activities do solve the root causes. This is represented in the bar graph below.

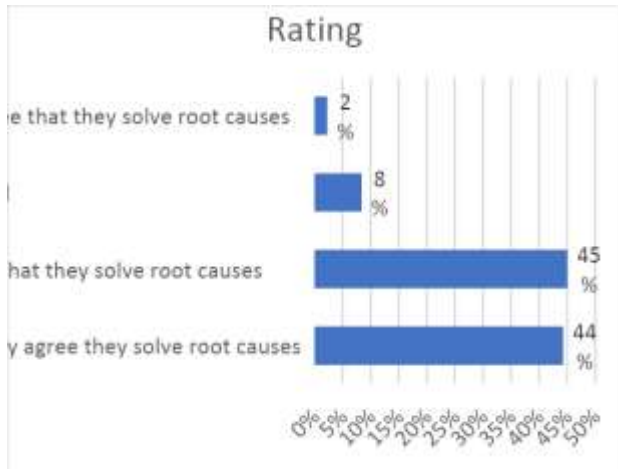


Fig 5.6 : Rating of whether NGO activities solve root causes leading youth to militia group

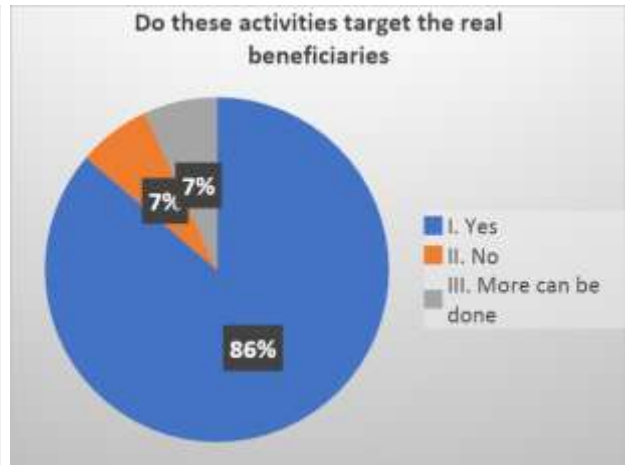


Fig 5.7: Rate on NGO targeting youth likely to joining militia group

On whether these activities target the real beneficiaries, that is the youth prone to join militia groups, the majority at 86% felt that they do while 7% felt no. However, another 7% argued that more can be done to ensure that the real prone groups in joining these militia groups are targeted.

#### Conclusion Objective 1

From the data presented above, interviewees indicated the root causes leading them to militia groups which in turn results in recurring conflicts. The three reasons leading the youth to join militia groups were highlighted as Lack of skills to help them earn money (89% respondents). Poverty followed closely at 79% and the third is illiteracy at 43%. It is no surprise that NGOs working in the four target districts have undertaken projects to address these contributing factors as much as they still provide basic needs. The three root causes can only be tackled in a multi-disciplinary approach to leave a lasting impact on prevention of repeat conflicts. The humanitarian relief projects address current and urgent humanitarian suffering i.e. hunger, disease, lack of shelter, disease prevention among others.

The TVET approach on the other hand gives youth skills, knowledge, business experience, seed capital etc. to help them earn a living and stop being a soft target for militia groups. The diversification of technical skills offered ensures a balance in the economy and that the youth are trained in all major sectors. This not only improves the lives of individuals trained but contributes to the inter dependence which leads to peace and harmony in the community as a whole. Respondents agreed that the interventions helped in reducing the number of youths joining the militia group therefore contributing to peace and security in the area.

#### 5.3.2 Strategies NGOs deploy in Efforts to Promote Peace and Security in Somalia – Objective 2

##### **Activities that NGOs engages in, in the targeted districts**

Most of the NGOs in the four sampled districts in Somalia are basically involved in the provision of basic needs such as food, shelter and water as number one priority, this was as cumulatively reported by the majority of the respondents. The second priority that NGOs in the 4 sampled districts that are addressing according to the respondents is helping in disarmament and reintegration of former militia. Thirdly, one is involved in advocacy for peace, while resettlement of conflict for the affected person, provision of medical or nutritional facilities and provision of education were highlighted as priority number fourth, fifth and sixth respectively as shown in the below graph.

Only 1% of the respondents had the view that these activities of NGOs in their respective districts do not promote peace and security in the country.

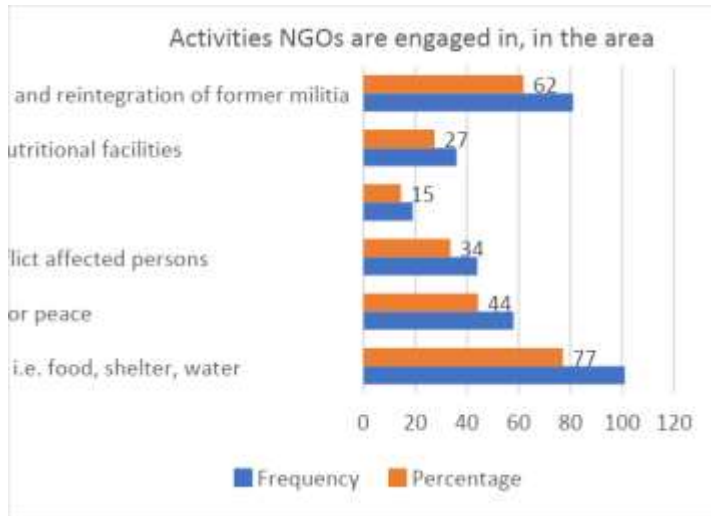


Fig 5.8 : Activities NGOs undertake in the areas of study

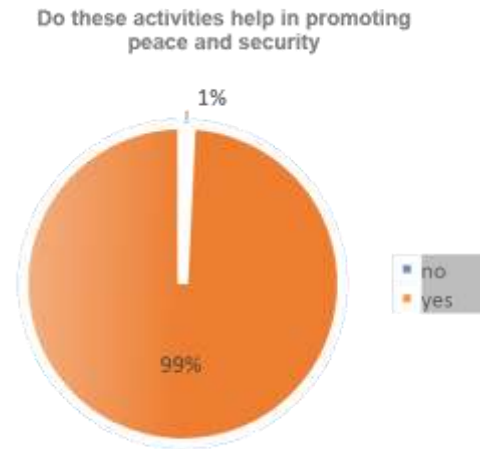


Fig 5.9 : Effectiveness of programs in promoting peace and security

On the other hand, for the 99% who felt that these activities being undertaken by NGOs in their districts promotes peace and security rated them differently. 49 respondents strongly agreed that the activities do promote peace and security, 77 just agreed while 4 of them were not sure how these activities promote peace and security in as much as they had the feeling that NGO activities in the area do promote peace and security.

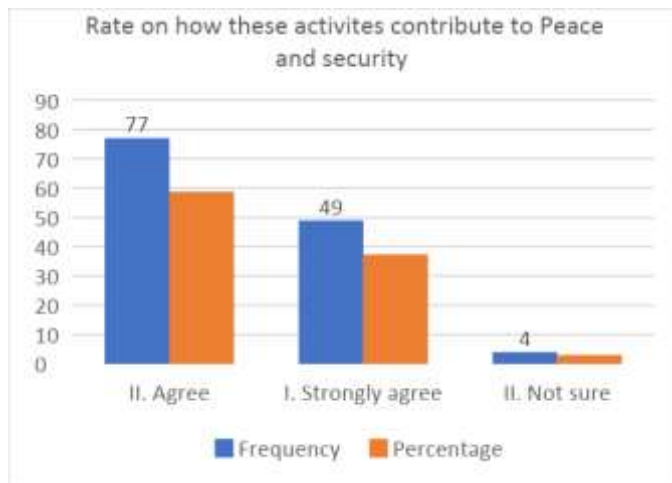


Fig 5.10: Rating of how NGO activities contribute to peace and security.

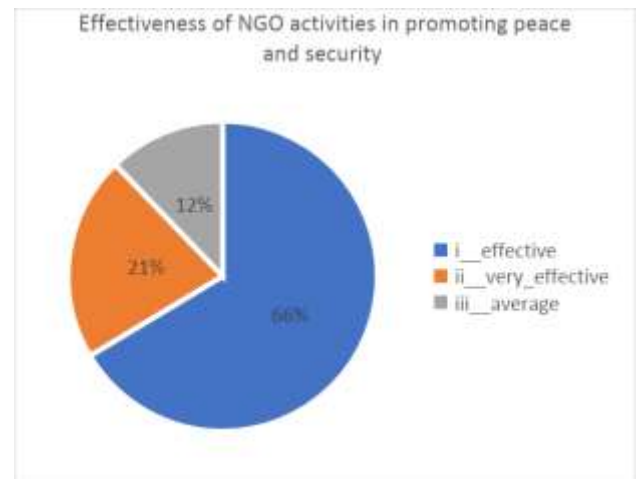


Fig 5.11 : Effectiveness of NGO activities in promoting peace and security in Somalia

### **Effectiveness of NGO activities in promoting peace and security in Somalia**

21% of the sampled population felt that the current activities being undertaken by NGOs in their region are very effective when it comes to promoting peace and security, with 66% just rating the effectiveness of these activities as just effective while 12% thought that the effectiveness was average.

### **Effectiveness of projects in promoting peace and security**

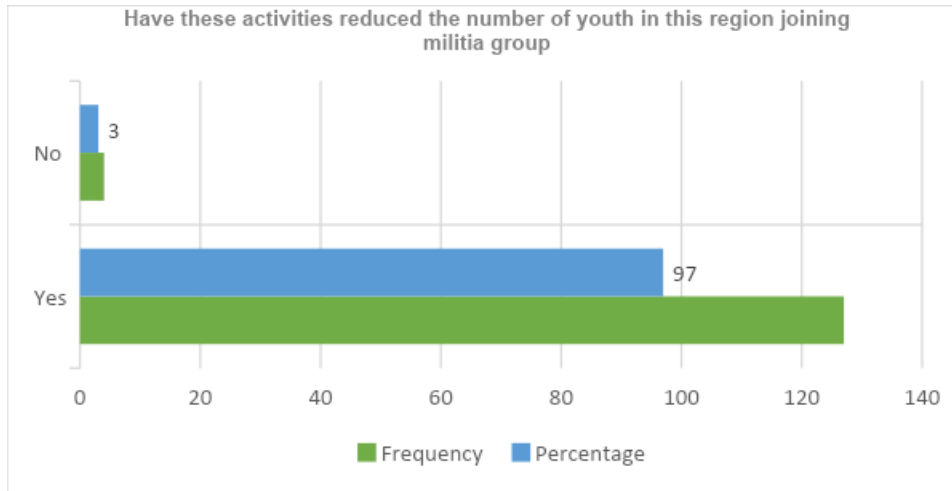
According to the majority of the sampled population at a cumulative percentage of 95%, it was noted that impacting skills and knowledge and advocacy is the most effective activity that NGOs in the 4 sampled districts are using to promote peace and security. These were followed by the use of sports and culture. The below table highlights more of these activities used by NGOs in these districts as reported by the respondents.

<b>Value</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>
<b>I. Impacting skills and knowledge</b>	125	95
<b>II. Advocacy</b>	65	50
<b>III. Sports and culture</b>	45	34
<b>IV. Cash for work</b>	43	33
<b>VII. Employment</b>	41	31
<b>V. Building youth facilities</b>	24	18
<b>VI. Seed capital for business</b>	9	7
<b>VIII. Registering business companies</b>	2	2

When asked whether the above activities being carried out by these NGOs assist in preventing the youth from joining or rejoining militia groups, all the respondents enormously agreed. Worth noting was that the majority of the sampled population (97%) felt that the various activities undertaken by NGOs in their region have contributed to the reduction of youth joining militia groups as shown in the below figure.



Fig 5.12: Activities reduced the number of youth in this region joining militia group



**Conclusions to Objective two**

From the findings it is clear that most humanitarian NGOs are still involved in the provision of vital basic needs i.e. food, water and shelter, this concludes that Somalia as a state is still in a state of urgent needs. Without inventions from humanitarian organizations there would be humanitarian suffering. This demonstrates the need for stakeholders to focus on building resilience to absorb shocks brought about by manmade and natural disasters. The most in need people remain internally displaced persons (IDPs) majority who have been displaced by conflict. Second most common activity is disarmament and reintegration of former militia group members and third peace and security advocacy programs. All the top for activities mentioned are focused on the Human Security theory.

From the findings collected from respondents in all four districts, it is evident that NGOs have played a critical role in promoting peace and security in Somalia through engaging the youth. 99% of the respondents were of the view that these activities are effective in promoting peace and security in Somalia. In conclusion strategies that NGOs use i.e. TVET training, disarmament and reintegration, advocacy for peace, sports and culture, cash for work, employment etc. have been viewed as very effective strategies in ensuring that Somalia is peaceful and secure by making sure the youth are not lured into joining militia groups.

### 5.3.3 Challenges and Opportunities Encountered during the Promotion of Peace and Security in Somalia – Objective 3

#### The Challenges NGOs face in promoting peace and Security in Somalia

When asked on whether they knew what some of the key challenges that NGOs face as they try to promote peace and security in the country (Somalia), the sampled respondents had different opinions. However, the majority felt that the major 3 challenges that NGOs face are lack of funding, limited project time frames and unwillingness from their targeted beneficiaries and in this case the youth.

**Table 5.4: Challenges NGOs face in promoting peace and Security in Somalia**

Challenges	Frequency	Cumulative Percentage
<b>I. Lack of funding</b>	125	95
<b>II. Limited project time frame</b>	104	79
<b>III. Lack of accessibility for NGOs to grassroots areas</b>	47	36
<b>V. Dependency syndrome</b>	20	15
<b>IV. Miscommunication between NGO and community</b>	10	8
<b>VI. Unwilling youth</b>	5	4

#### Effects of donor funding on peace and security project activities

Can NGOs manage these project activities without donor funding

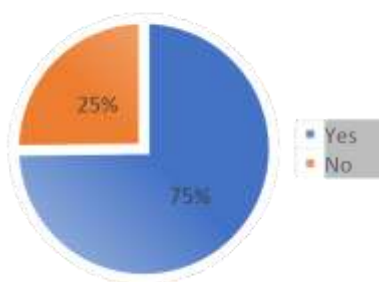


Fig 5;13: NGO projects without donor funding

The extent that donor funding & policies affect Peace & Security activities

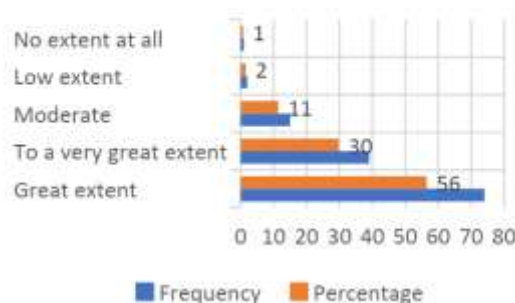


Fig5.14: Effects of donor funding and policies on Peace and Security activities

Sustainability of peace and security projects

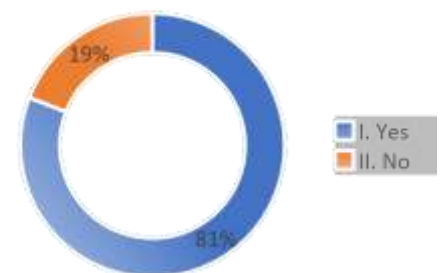


Fig 5.15: Sustainability of Peace and security projects

The highest percentage of the sampled population had the opinion that NGOs cannot manage to carry out the activities meant to promote peace and security in the region without donor funding as reflected in the pie chart below. 56% of the respondents continued to inform that donor funding and policies affect these activities to a great extent, with 30% of them reporting that this

affects these activities to a very great extent. 11% argued that the activities are affected in a moderate way, 2% at low extent and 1% reporting that they are not affected at any extent.

### Sustainability of peace and security projects

It was noted that the majority of the population (81%) felt that the peace and security projects being implemented in the country and especially in their respective region and districts are sustainable though 19% of them had a different opinion arguing that these projects are not all sustainable.

### Impacts of the project implementation and training on the livelihoods of the respondents

51% and 34% reported that the training they attended offered by the various NGOs assisted them in earning a livelihood to a great extent and to a very great extent respectively. 13% however reported that this assisted them in a moderate way, 1% in a low extent and another 1% reporting that the training never assisted them to any extent. About the success of these projects, the majority of the interviewed respondents (95%) rated the project(s) implemented in their respective district as successful ones with 5% having contrary opinions. All the sampled population agreed that they would recommend other youth within their region to attend these NGO funded peace and security projects.

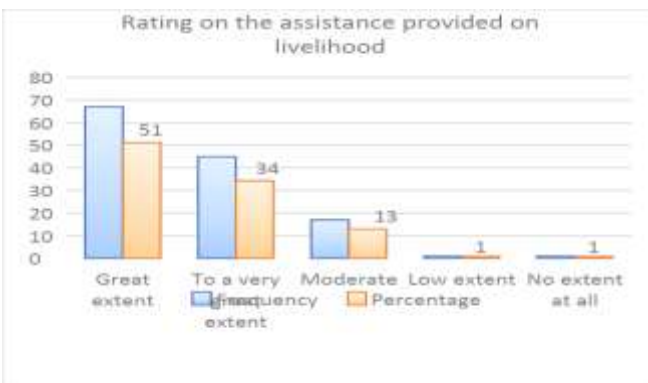


Fig 5.16: Rating on how activities contribute to livelihoods

Value	Frequency	Percentage
I. Yes	124	95
ii. No	7	5

Table 5.5 Success of NGO projects in promoting peace and security

## **Opportunities for NGOs in promoting peace and security by keeping youth out of militia groups**

This was administered as an open ended question in the quantitative questionnaire and also in the Key informant interviews. The researcher wanted to know what interviewees view as opportunities for stakeholders to explore for effective and sustainable peace and security in Somalia. The findings from this section are collected from KII administered to government officials, religious leaders, NGO workers, youth leaders etc.

From the findings respondents feel that NGO should explore community led peace processes. This is promoting peace and security from Grassroots level going up and not vice versa. For a very long time clans and religion structures have governed communities around Somalia. It would be necessary to approach the same systems to promote peace and security; if clan elders are a gateway to a community, and it is critical for them to lead structures in promoting the peace process as well as advocating for human security needs of the community.

The findings also revealed that for peace and security programs to succeed in Somalia there is a need to embrace youth in decision making process and leadership roles. The youth are the ones lured into militia groups when clan leaders and politicians do not pay attention to their needs and are often seen as ‘other’ groups. There is an opportunity to create long lasting peace and security by involving the youth in the role of leadership and decision making so that they can raise the plight of Somalia youth as well as give directions on addressing them.

Human Security needs were also raised in the findings as an opportunity. The KII felt that if the human security needs are addressed there will be few youths joining the militia groups. The respondents were of the view that youth join militia groups due to poverty and the lack of options to make changes and improvements in their lives. The human security theory states that an individual should be free from fear not just from physical harm but consider other threats. Peace and security stakeholders therefore have an opportunity to address Human Security needs to achieve sustainable peace in Somalia.

Education and creation of awareness was another finding that respondents mentioned. They were of the view that Somalia has a very youthful population and one of the best ways to promote peace and security in the country is by creating awareness on the vices of joining militia groups, and creating awareness on the need for youths standing up against militia groups. In addition to this majority of the youth remain largely illiterate either due to poverty or lack of education

institutions. It is therefore important to educate the youth either by providing formal or informal education for the youths to have knowledge that they can use to better their future. Stakeholders in the peace and security sector need to emphasize on education as a long term strategy towards promoting peace and security.

### **Conclusion of findings to Objective 3**

Despite the tangible gains in promoting peace and security in Somalia, various stakeholders still face a myriad of challenges. The reality is that the stakeholders cannot reach out to every single youth in Somalia, that means that a good percentage still join militia groups hence worsening the conflict. Despite the activities targeting Human Security of the Somali people, the greatest challenge remains funding to undertake activities that promote peace and security. All activities stated above are financial intensive activities. These challenges limit the scope i.e. limited time and less target beneficiaries meaning youth who do not get an opportunity to be trained or reintegrated to the community still face the challenge of joining or rejoining militia groups.

Donor policies still affect peace and security activities, some donor policies emphasize more on political issues i.e. governance and institutional capacity, some on economic issues others on developmental issues as well as others being focused on humanitarian relief. Based on this, peace and security activities compete with other sectors for funding and that comes with regulations by donors on how the activities will be conducted. Turkey for example which has implemented projects worth millions of dollars in Somalia has focused on development i.e. infrastructure, health care and offering scholarships to youth. The Turkish government has been conspicuously lacking in other donor coordination networks on peace advocacy programs. This is seen as a result of Turkey's foreign policy which is keen on being a major donor in African countries using Somalia as a gateway to the continent. <sup>161</sup>

Sustainability remains a challenge, according to 19% of the respondents' activities aimed at promoting peace and security are not entirely sustainable after the project cycle or donor funding is over, 81% felt they were sustainable. According to the study we can conclude that activities promoting peace and security have been successful since 85% percent of respondents have been able to make a living out of the training gained.

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<sup>161</sup> Wasuge, Mahad. 2016. Turkey's Assistance Model in Somalia: Achieving Much with Little. Mogadishu: Heritage Institute for Policy Studies.

## CHAPTER SIX

### 6 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 6.1 Introduction

This chapter provides the conclusions drawn from the study and recommendations giving specific recommendations to academic and policy makers. The chapter also outlines the limitations faced during the research and gives suggestions on several areas that require further research. The objective of the study was to analyze the tactic and strategies NGOs use in promoting peace and security in Somalia, the challenges encountered as well as opportunities to be explored in promoting peace and security in Somalia.

#### 6.2 Overall Conclusions

The study found out that NGOs have been operating in Somalia for decades now after the fall of the Sayeed Barre led government in 1992. Most of the organizations between 1992 – 2015 have focused on providing basic needs. With the birth of Human Security theory NGOs have started going beyond humanitarian assistance to exploring ways in which to promote Peace and Security in Somalia. Even in the wake of advocacy for peace there is need to do more to ensure steps made in a peaceful Somalia are sustainable. NGOs engaging in disarmament, reintegration, training, offering seed capital, employment of youth has led is an approach which respondents agreed promotes peace and security.

Regarding challenges that face the promotion of peace and security programs in Somalia is funding; this came out as a threat to existing programs and gains made in the past. According to the findings other challenges that were determined as occasionally posing a challenge to peace and security programs include the short project duration. Respondents were of the view that peace and security projects that run for 6-9 months were short and did little in leaving a long lasting solution more so for the youth being reintegrated back into the community from the militia group. The third challenge mentioned by the respondents was lack of accessibility to the rural areas where most youth are targeted by the militia groups. Most peace and security projects are implemented in urban and semi urban areas where organizations are safe due to AMISOM and SNF presence. This means that project implementation does not reach rural areas. Other challenges are mentioned in chapter 5.

This study was anchored on the human Security theoretical foundation. The human security theory focuses on ensuring security for the individual rather than the state but also focuses on a

multi sectoral approach to insecurities. My research used Human Security to focus on interventions on threats to individuals which often leads to violence and conflict.

### **6.3 General Recommendations**

#### **6.3.1 Academic recommendations**

Findings from this study will enhance the already available ongoing academic discourse on peace and security and the role of stakeholders in that sector. My recommendations to the academia world are:

- There is a need to counter the high levels of illiteracy by providing formal and informal education for the youth to prevent them from joining militia groups.
- There is need for ministry of education, universities and researchers to come up with a standard curriculum for TVET trainings for the entire Somalia and specify content, mode of facilitation and period of study
- Stakeholders in the peace and security sector should focus more on economic empowerment and capacity building as a means to achieving sustainable peace in Somalia

#### **6.3.2 Policy recommendations**

This study makes the following policy recommendations based on the findings:

- Peace and security stakeholders as well as the government should enhance the involvement of youth in decision making regarding peace, security and development.
- Donors should consider funding projects that address human security needs such as poverty eradication, improved livelihoods, reduce illiteracy etc. as a way of promoting peace and security in Somalia.
- It is important for NGOs and governments to fund and support youth led enterprises to transform gained skills to revenue generation.
- Governments and intergovernmental agencies like AU should consider human centered approaches as stated in the Human Security theory as opposed to military interventions to promote peace and security in Somalia
- The government of Somalia should provide a safe operating environment to NGOs willing to implement peace and security programs especially in rural areas

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Questionnaire

#### Section A: Demography

1. Gender
  - I. Male
  - II. Female
  
2. Age
  - I. 13 - 18 years
  - II. 19 – 25 years
  - III. 26 – 30 years
  - IV. 31 – 35 years
  
3. Highest level of education
  - I. None
  - II. Madrassa
  - III. Primary
  - IV. Secondary
  - V. Tertiary (TVET)
  - VI. College/ university
  
4. Name of the district\_\_\_\_\_
  
5. How long have lived in this location
  - I. Less than 1 year
  - II. 1 – 3 years
  - III. 3 – 5 years
  - IV. 5 – 10 years
  - V. Above 10 years

6. What do you do for a living i.e. economic activity? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Which organization trained you?

- I. IOM
- II. GRRN
- III. Save the Children
- IV. ADRA
- V. COOPI
- VI. DRC
- VII. Other

**Section B: Role of NGO's in promoting peace and security**

8. How many NGOs have you interacted with in the last 3 years?

- I. 1
- II. 2 - 4
- III. 5 – 7
- IV. Above 7

9. Select activities NGOs in your area are involved in

- I. Provide basics needs i.e. food, shelter, water
- II. Provide medical or nutritional facilities
- III. Provide education
- IV. Resettlement of conflict affected persons
- V. Engage in advocacy for peace
- VI. Help in disarmament and reintegration of former militia

10. From Q7 above do these activities help in promoting peace and security

- I. Yes
- II. No (*If no please don't answer Q10*)

11. Rate how these activities mentioned in Q8 contribute to promoting peace and security in the region (tick where appropriate)

- I. Strongly agree
- II. Agree
- III. Not sure
- IV. Disagree
- V. Strongly disagree

12. Rate the effectiveness of NGO activities in promoting peace and security in this region

- I. Effective
- II. Very effective
- III. Average
- IV. Not effective

**Section C: Tools and strategies NGOs use in promoting peace and security**

13. According to you what are the 3 root causes that lead the youth to join militia groups

- I. Peer pressure
- II. Poverty
- III. Radicalization
- IV. Lack of skills to help them earn money
- V. Lack of jobs or business opportunities
- VI. Lack of capital to start business
- VII. Illiteracy
- VIII. Lack of hope in better future

14. Choose top 3 most effective activities NGOs use in promoting peace and security in your locality

- I. Advocacy
- II. Imparting skills and knowledge
- III. Sports and culture
- IV. Cash for work
- V. Building youth facilities
- VI. Seed capital for business

VII. Employment

VIII. Registering business companies

15. Do these NGO activities assist in keeping the youth from joining or rejoining militia groups?

I. Yes

II. No

16. Rate how these activities assist in solving the root causes that drive the youth to militia groups

I. Strongly agree they solve root causes

II. Agree that they solve root causes

III. Neutral

IV. Disagree that they solve root causes

V. Strongly disagree that they solve root causes

17. Do these activities target the real beneficiaries i.e. youth prone to join militia groups?

I. Yes

II. No

III. More can be done

18. Have these activities reduced the number of youth in this region joining militia group?

I. Yes

II. No

## **Section D: NGO Challenges and opportunities in promoting peace and security**

19. What do you think are the challenges NGOs face in promoting peace and Security in Somalia?
- I. Lack of funding
  - II. Limited project time frame
  - III. Unwilling youth
  - IV. Miscommunication between NGO and community
  - V. Dependency syndrome
  - VI. Lack of accessibility for NGOs to grassroots areas
20. Can NGOs manage these peace and security project activities without donor funding?
- I. Yes
  - II. No
21. To what extent does donor funding and policies affect Peace and Security activities in your region?
- I. To a very great extent
  - II. Great extent
  - III. Moderate
  - IV. Low extent
  - V. No extent at all
22. Are these projects sustainable
- I. Yes
  - II. No
23. After project implementation how has the training assisted in you in earning a livelihood/ make money?
- I. To a very great extent
  - II. Great extent

- III. Moderate
- IV. Low extent
- VI. No extent at all

24. In general, was the NGO project a success

- i. Yes
- ii. No

25. Mention some opportunities for NGOs in promoting peace and security by keeping youth out of militia groups

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26. Would you recommend other youth in your region to attend these NGO funded Peace and Security project activities?

- I. Yes
- II. No

## Appendix II: Interview Schedule For Key Informants

My names are Mary Mugi, a postgraduate student at the University of Nairobi pursuing Master of Arts in International Studies. As a requirement of this academic programme, students conduct research and write a project report or thesis. Currently, am carrying out research on “The Role of NGOs in the Promotion of Peace and Security in Africa; Case of Somalia”. Any information given in this interview will be highly appreciated and will be treated with utmost confidentiality and be used solely for academic purposes.

Type of Respondent	Government	Service Provider	Beneficiary
Gender (if Beneficiary)			

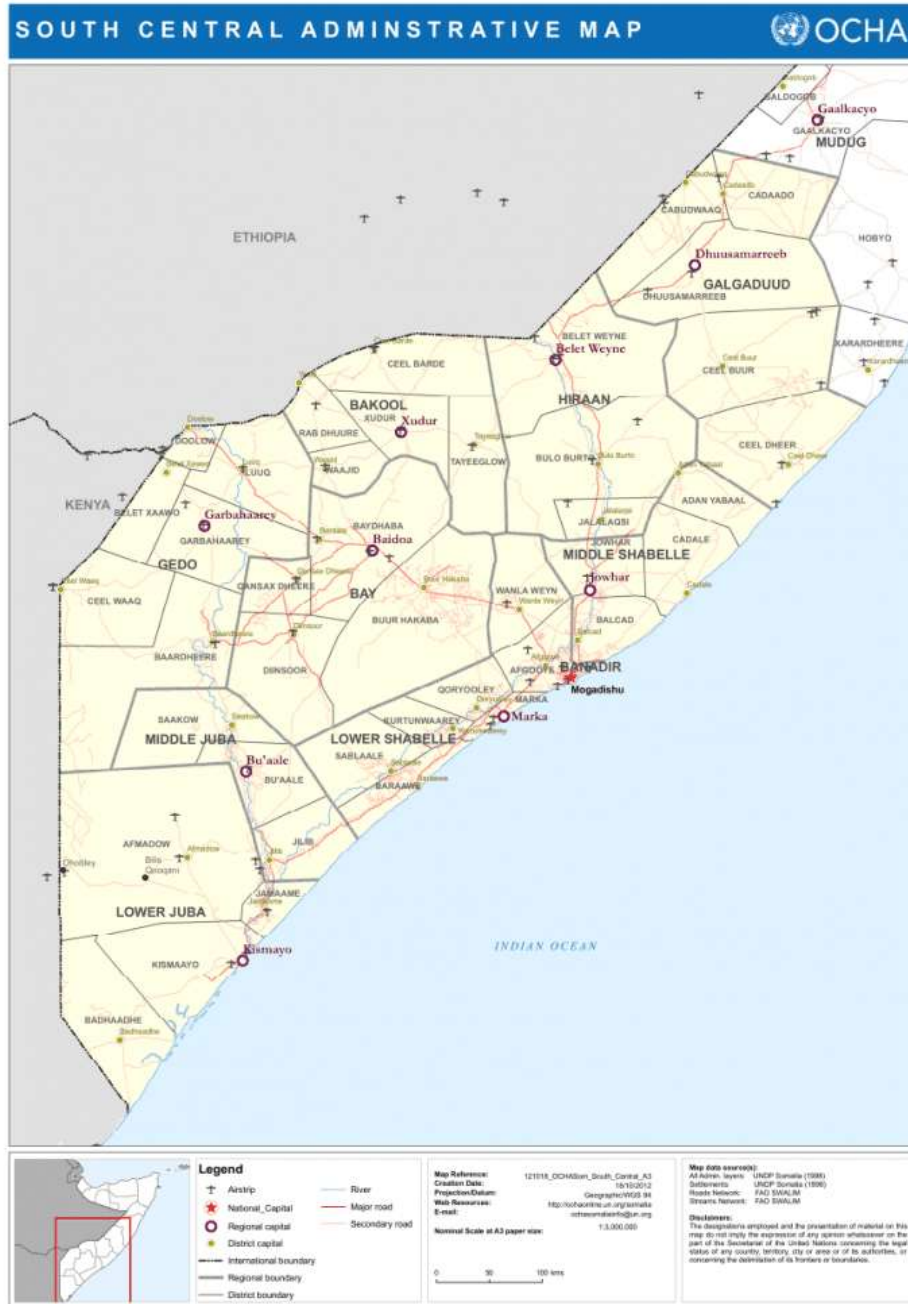
1. In your opinion what are the major causes of recurrent conflicts in Africa; more so in Somalia? And in what ways can they be prevented or managed?
2. To what extent do you think NGOs can be involved in prevention/management mechanisms you have mentioned above?
3. Which strategies can NGOs deploy to promote peace and security in Somalia?
4. Can you mention any challenges and opportunities NGOs come across when implementing activities in Somalia?
5. How do the following factors influence NGOs involvement in the promotion of peace and security in Somalia?

	Factor	Explanation
a.	Donor Funding	
b.	Government Relation	
c.	Networking	
d.	Beneficiary Attitudes	

6. As policy decision making organization/service provider, what steps have you taken to promote peace and security in Somalia? What prescriptions can you propose for future recommendations?



## Appendix II: Map of South-Central Somalia




### Appendix III: Time Schedule


	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC'
	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020
Literature Review							
Designing of Research Instruments (Questionnaires)							
Proposal Defense							
Piloting of the study/testing instruments							
Data collection and analysis							
Project Report writing							
Final defense/presentation/GRADUATION							

#### Appendix IV: Research Budget

<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>COST</b>
Research Books, Photocopying materials and internet	25,000.00
Research Assistants	45,000.00
Questionnaire coding	40,000.00
Contingency	20,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,000.00</b>


# Appendix V: Research License

  
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### Promoting Peace and Security in Africa: The role of NGOs a case study of Somalia

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