THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN POST CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA

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DECLARATION

This project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University or institution.

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This project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the university supervisor.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
AWEPA	Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CESVI	Onlus - Cooperazione e Sviluppo
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
GAD	Gender and Development
GDP	Gross domestic product
GIWPS	Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace, and Security
HLP	Housing, Land, and Property
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPSTC	International Peace Support Training Centre
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IVs	Independent Variables
MFDC	Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance
MOPIED	Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development
NDP9	National Development Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PCR	Post Conflict Reconstruction
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SIGAR	Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction
SMEs	Small and Micro Enterprise
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SWDC	Somalia Women Development Center
SWLI	Somali Women's Leadership Initiative
SWSO	Somali Women Solidarity Organization
UN	United Nations
UNCF	UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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ABSTRACT

Due to their importance in peacekeeping and development, women's participation in country programmes is important to the achievement of post-conflict reconstruction. In Somalia, there is a robust influx of women as planners and decision-makers, supporting the implementation of various projects in various areas within the post-conflict context. Despite significant efforts to involve women in post-conflict reconstruction in Somalia, their role in rebuilding human settlements in Mogadishu is unclear, as little emphasis is paid to understanding the role women play in this area. The overall goal was to examine the role of women in post-conflict human settlement reconstruction in Mogadishu, Somalia, with an emphasis on; documenting contributions of women in policy making and monitoring activities to post conflict reconstruction of human settlements and examining the effects of women's participation in the policy implementation arena. The underpinning theory in this study is the Gender and Development Theory. The study employed a descriptive design involving the use of triangulation in data collection. The target population included 46 women groups, 26 United Nations Agencies and 81 Non-Governmental Organizations. Using purposive sampling, the study obtained a sample population of 60 women respondents from 4 women groups, two United Nations Project Managers and 2 Non-Governmental Organizations Project Officers. Data was collected using questionnaires and key informants interview guides . Data was analyzed using qualitative and quantitative techniques. The study concludes that women have a decisive role in policy making to post conflict reconstruction of human settlements. They are crucial to the formation of inclusive post-conflict reconstruction of human settlements policies and are active role players in decision-making. Women are, therefore, vital components in the implementation of reconstruction processes that result in lasting peace and prosperity. We recommend that their involvement be cascaded to enhance sustainable post-conflict reconstruction of human settlements.

1.0 CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction

Civil wars coupled with massive brutality against human beings have plagued the planet in past centuries, with the intensity of these civil wars and conflicts being frequently extreme (Hared, 2020). According to Hared (2020), approximately 60 countries were either in conflict or had recently emerged from combat as the twentieth century arose. Somalia, as an example, is one of the countries that has recently emerged from a civil war that has devastated all required institutions, infrastructure, and public property (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [UNOCHA], 2021; Life & Peace Institute, 2018). As a result of two decades of fighting, international migration is still a problem in Somalia, where an approximate of 1.1 million IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) live in precarious circumstances, face numerous risks, and have serious concerns about their personal rights (Mohamoud et al., 2017).

Furthermore, Somalia is essentially in a protection crisis (UNOCHA, 2021). Thousands of people have been displaced by armed conflict and insecurity, forcing them to flee their homes and exposing them to a variety of perils. In Somalia, displacement is often large-scale, long-term and concentrated in informal settlements near metropolitan and peri-urban regions (World Bank, 2019). Displaced people are lacking basic necessities such as proper housing, access to clean water, and sewage. Around 85 percent live in informal settlements on privately owned land, as 74 percent live in urban centers (UNOCHA, 2021). According to statistics, an estimated 10,245 families are residing in Hodan district of Mogadishu in fifty-five (55) Internally Displaced Persons camps while another 2,514 families are staying in other five (5)

Wadajir district IDP camps as 3,279 families living in a camp in Dharkenley (Mohamoud et al., 2017). Thus, according to Mohamoud et al. (2017), proximity to the city center of Mogadishu is a significant factor that influences resilience among these urban IDPs. The inability of IDPs to have established permanent settlements or a house was one of the primary current gaps in IDP protection coordination, making reaching out to them difficult.

In addition, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] (2020) posit that the vast majority of refugees returning to their areas live in squatted or undocumented homes, posing protection issues such as insecurity and eviction danger. Forcible evictions slowly erode the decency and dynamism of IDP communities in the absence of more permanent housing choices. Despite these obstacles, relevant agencies have been supporting Somalia's reconstruction efforts for the past 20 years (Hared, 2020). This is where the Federal Government of Somalia, supported by donors and in partnership with various implementing foreign and national partners, began identifying and addressing the specific safety requirements of IDP populations in Somalia, with a focus on challenges connected to urbanization and human settlements in Mogadishu.

Consequently, Somalia Government's National Development Plan (NDP9) was adopted in the year 2019 with the objective of setting the country's development objectives spanning the year 2020 to the year 2024 while incorporating foreign partners into the main planning framework (The Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development [MOPIED], 2020). Concurrently, the state aid collaboration configuration was improved in 2020 to improve its suitability and efficiency for carrying out the NDP9. Additionally, a new five-year collaborating agreement was

reached by the UN and the Federal Government of Somalia in 2020 (UNOCHA, 2021). The United Nations Framework Cooperation (UNCF) for Sustainable Development marked "2021–2025" was initiated to highlights the Government and UN's shared commitment to the NDP9's newly set peace and development goals for Somalia.

Community resilience has increased, by improving housing and related community infrastructure to fulfill the needs of the people, with a focus on more long-term shelter support and long-term security of tenure (UNOCHA, 2021). This is where UNOCHA began emphasizing interventions in the 21 districts where CCCM partners are currently active, with an additional six districts housing to ensure that 15,000 people are reached (UNOCHA, 2020). Housing and associated community infrastructure would be enhanced as part of that initiative in order to increase the adaptability of vulnerable households and communities. When security of tenure is secured, shelter partners provide transitional and permanent accommodation to displaced and non-displaced people, with technical support from housing, land, and property (HLP) partners.

Surprisingly, the growing need to accelerate post-conflict human settlement rebuilding in Mogadishu is accompanied with an increase in planners' attention to themes linked to planning in fragile reconstruction situations, both in academia and in practice (Kanjarawi, 2015). As a result, it all started with the conviction that inclusion of women in post-conflict reconstruction (PCR) is imperative for rebuilding efforts success, which demand for learning more about how they do it. Women in Somali society have historically played a significant role in looking after children, catering and moving household dwellings (UNOCHA, 2021). These women, in particular, have

been deeply engaged in peacebuilding in Somalia, albeit informally and unofficially (Jama, 2010). Women have performed a variety of roles as peacemakers based on the circumstances. Across their impacts on their husbands, sons, and fathers as well as their capacity to function as efficient housekeepers, they also attained a significant dormant power of decision-making. On the other hand, this type of participation is unofficial and unrecognized. Older women from different tribes in Puntland approached the authorities in reaction to a combat and insisted on a cease-fire (International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) Peace and Security Research Department, 2014). Elders and leaders of the clan were called to ensure a peaceful resolution of the conflict. This shows that in locations like Mogadishu, where women are organized, they have a significant influence on human settlement reconstruction (Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security [GIWPS] (2020). In addition, women are essential for economic recovery following the devastating wars. As a result, women must take part in the creation of post-conflict institutions that promote long-term development. Empirical research shows that women are critical in post-conflict engagements such as human settlement reconstruction, as evidenced by many research studies (Hared, 2020; UNOCHA, 2021; GIWPS, 2020).

Women are more inclined than men , according to Tamaru and O'Reilly (2018), to work across partisan lines and pursue decision-making in a somewhat more participatory and collaborative manner. Women's involvement in decision-making, according to research, can help close gaps and increase participation across societal structure (De Silva, Mnasri, & Ward, 2017). Women should therefore be involved in the planning, decision-making, and execution of every aspect of the post-conflict economy, especially the reconstruction of Mogadishu's human settlements (GIWPS. 2020). They are actively involved in service delivery and are contributing significantly

to Somalia's reconstruction (United States Agency for International Development [USAID] 2015). Consequently, women are involved in policy design, policy implementation and policy monitoring in Mogadishu's human settlements reconstruction.

Somali women, on the other hand, continue to face obstacles in overcoming gender disparities, as well as cultural and practical barriers to equal participation (IPSTC, 2014). Unfortunately, women are occasionally excluded from post-conflict reconstruction initiatives, making it impossible to establish lasting peace. Reinforcing women's roles in Mogadishu, Somalia's post-conflict human settlement restoration may therefore contribute to ensuring the objective's long-term effectiveness (GIWPS and the Rockefeller Foundation, 2020). Women's global engagement, according to GIWPS (2020), remains sluggish and unequal and women are underrepresented in public engagement. As a result, there is a necessity for empirical study on women's contributions to post-conflict human settlement reconstruction in Mogadishu, with the goal of highlighting major contributions to women's production. In order to fill a gap in research, this investigation examined how women contribute to the post-conflict reconstruction of human settlements in Mogadishu, Somalia.

1.1.1 Women's Participation in Post conflict reconstruction

Globally, serious advances have been witnessed in recent decades in leveling the playing field for equal opportunities for both gender; men and women (Ostry et al., 2018). Gender equality has gained recognition in nations all over the world. Consequently, policymakers, enforcement agencies, and entities are working to enhance their methods and policies in this area as a gesture of appreciation for the new arrangement and now recognize the advantages of equal opportunity for women to

development and economic growth. The fact that women leaders in social movements and women-led groups frequently aren't included in decision-making structures and receive little funding to address crises is evidence that the presence of women is still limited (Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2019). As a result, strategies to equip women with the requisite experience and motivate them in the workplace are being established. According to IMF (2019) study, if Indian states boosted education investment by 1% of GDP, female labor force participation would grow by 2 percentage points. Early skill development would also provide the most significant defense against technological displacement, allowing women to take advantage of new job prospects. Setting meaningful recruiting and retention objectives for firms, establishing promotion quotas, and building mentorship and training programs, as done in Norway, are all essential to provide women more opportunity to move into management and leadership roles (International Monetary Fund [IMF], 2019). Nonetheless, development in women's post-conflict governance has been gradual and inconsistent (GIWPS, 2020). In countries associated with war and post-conflict, women only occupy 19% of the legislature, compared to 24% globally (United Nations Security Council [UNSC], 2019).

In Africa, Women have a larger number of seats in post-conflict nations, with Rwanda registering 56%, while Tunisia recording 36% and Burundi holding the same number of 36%. Regardless of the fact that almost all African countries seem to be far behind in gender equality (GIWPS and PRIO, 2019). To avoid advances being reversed over time, women's inclusion is being increased further than the post-conflict phase (Buss & Ali, 2017). By participating in the disarmament, demilitarization, and rehabilitation process, women's groups in Liberia improved the public's perception of military involvement (Hunt Alternatives Fund, Initiative for Inclusive Security, 2006; GIWPS,

2020). In Sierra Leone, 55% of ex-combatants felt community women were crucial to their recovery (Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa [AWEPA], 2006).

In Casamance, women's peace platform begs the government to intervene in the ongoing fighting in Senegal's Casamance region as well as the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance [MFDC] to resume inclusive discourse (African Union, 2020). Given the conflict's spillover into adjacent Guinea Bissau and Gambia, the African Union (2020) works to advance women's involvement in conflict management in those countries, engages in sensitization and lobbies high-profile politicians and government officials to get their buy-in to transform the conflict.

Evidence from Somalia demonstrates the importance of comprehending local women's engagement (Grant, Haegeman & Parke, 2018). However, in Somalia, a gender perspective has still not been regularly applied to the investigation of sabotaging operations. Women perform a variety of roles in armed conflicts including warriors, political players, healthcare providers, food providers, safe havens for combatants, intelligence gatherers and radicalization sources for the generation preceding the current (USAID 2015; UN Women, 2015). In Northern Somalia's Burao district, for instance, efforts are being made to increase women's participation in decision-making in order to overcome institutional and cultural hurdles (Grant et al., 2018). Civil society successfully pushed and forced traditional and religious authorities to allow women seats in communal decision-making processes, despite initial concerns that the group's initiatives posed a danger to patriarchal control.

Furthermore, the Somali Women Solidarity Organization (SWSO) was established as a community-based organization (CBO) aimed at boosting women's involvement

in policy processes and building solidarity (Life & Peace Institute, 2018). Over the years, SWSO has aggressively included women in reconciliation work, particularly at the grass roots, in order to improve communities' capacity to comprehend and respond to insecurity. According to the Life & Peace Institute's (2018) research, educated women are major sources of peace activism and may be able to offer unique answers to specific types of conflict. Somali women who have experienced war play an important role in post-conflict rehabilitation. It also indicates that, despite significant personal risk, women may forge their own paths to harmony. According to the study, women's engagement in changing the factors that contribute to Somalia, as well as peaceful initiatives and the execution of political commitments, is not just a policy aim, but also a requirement for long-term peace. These findings show that, like males, women play a critical role in post-conflict reconstruction.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Fundamentally, due to successful female involvement in peace initiatives, women's involvement is critical for the successful post-conflict reconstruction (African Union, 2020). Evidence shows that women have an impact on decision-making processes, which helps to overcome gaps and increase involvement throughout the society (De Silva, Mnasri, & Ward, 2017). This is due to their more participative and collaborative decision-making style (Tamaru & O'Reilly, 2018). As a result, women's representation in post-conflict reconstruction in Somalia has increased significantly, with women serving as strategists, including the making of pertinent decisions, practitioners and supervisors within the ecosystem of post-conflict (GIWPS. 2020; USAID, 2015). In order to remove impediments, Somalia is attempting to expand women's involvement in post-conflict reconstruction decision making (Grant et al., 2018).

Furthermore, study undertaken by the Life & Peace Institute (2018) reveals that educated women may play an essential role in post-conflict reconstruction and have the ability to provide unique answers to specific post-conflict problems. Women's engagement, according to Kanjarawi (2015), is critical to the success of reconstruction efforts. Despite significant efforts to incorporate women in post-conflict rebuilding in Somalia, their role in post-conflict human resettlement reconstruction in Mogadishu is not evident (Grant et al., 2018). Kanjarawi (2015) decries that there is lack of consideration given to the significance of women's engagement and began an investigation to learn more about their function. Evidence from Somalia demonstrates the need to acknowledge the role of women in post-conflict restoration (Grant et al., 2018). Empirical research by GIWPS (2020) evidenced that progress toward expanding women's representation in participatory processes is still slow and inconsistent. O'Drisco (2017) found that women played a limited role in institutionalized peacebuilding in Iraq. As Ilesanmi (2018) exposes African women as having a marginal role in decision-making and Khodary (2016) observed that in conflict-affected areas, establishing a democratic space encourages women to agitate, be acknowledged and become even more active. However, some of these studies, such as those by Bryld et al. (2014), had contextual gaps, while others, such as those by Hared (2020), O'Drisco (2017), Mohamoud et al. (2017), Saul (2014), O'Reilly et al. (2015) had scope restrictions. The study by Cooke (2015) and Lu and Xu (2015) had conceptual gaps while studies such as by GIWPS (2020), Hared (2020), Ilesanmi (2018, Elly (2017), Life & Peace Institute (2018), Mohamoud et al. (2017) had methodological gaps. Although women have immensely contributed to post conflict reconstruction, there is scanty documentation on the role they play in that context (Mayesha et al. 2014). Despite the abundance of verifiable evidence supporting

women's involvement in post-conflict restoration, it's indeed true that women played hardly a discernible role in the reconstruction of the human settlements in Mogadishu. Therefore, it is crucial to conduct empirical research on women's roles in the reconstruction of Mogadishu's post-conflict human settlements, and this research filled that shortfall. The following set of research questions served as a guide for the investigation:

- What is the contribution of women in policy making and monitoring activities to post conflict reconstruction of human settlements in Mogadishu, Somalia?
- What are the effects of women's participation in implementation of the policy on post conflict reconstruction of human settlements in Mogadishu, Somalia?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

To explore the role of women in post conflict reconstruction (PCR) of human settlements in Mogadishu, Somalia.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- To document the contributions of women in policy making and monitoring activities to post conflict reconstruction of human settlements in Mogadishu, Somalia.
- To examine the effects of women's participation in the implementation of the policy on post conflict reconstruction of human settlements in Mogadishu, Somalia.

1.4 Assumptions of the study

These assumptions were made during the research.

- In the post-conflict reconstruction of human settlements in Mogadishu, Somalia, women play a significant role in policymaking and monitoring activities.
- There are impacts of women's involvement in the implementation of policy on post-conflict reconstruction of human settlements in Mogadishu, Somalia.

1.5 Definition of key terms

There are a few terms in this research that are critical to the general understanding of the subject matter. As a result, the key words are defined to provide the reader a general impression of the text. The following are some of the words:

Conflict

Conflict will be defined in this study as a condition of struggle, antagonism, incompatibility and interference, as well as divergence of interests, tension, interaction and dependency. It can also refer to a relationship between two or more parties with seemingly opposing goals.

Community Development

In this research, community development is the practice by which people of a region get together to take collective action in order to solve common issues.

Gender Equality

In this study, gender equality refers to the notion that all humankind is capable of developing their unique abilities and making decisions without being restricted by rigid gender roles; women and men's different desires and aspirations are equally considered, valued, and preferred.

It entails equality, transparency, empowerment, and involvement. It's also a set of beliefs, behaviors, and assumptions. It also encompasses a variety of physical, biological, and behavioral factors.

Monitoring

In the current research project, monitoring implies collecting, evaluating and interpreting facts in order to follow a designer's progress toward accomplishing its objectives and to provide management with recommendations. Monitoring is usually focused on activities, such as when and where activities occur, who provides them, and how many people or entities they reach. Monitoring begins with the commencement of a program and continues throughout its execution.

Peacemaking

Peacemaking, in this research, is a humanitarian attempt aimed at bringing to a stop any aggressive attitude that may be overwhelming the conflict relationships between the parties.

Peacebuilding

Peacebuilding is defined in this study as acts that promote political, economic, social and military policies and structures aimed at strengthening and solidifying political settlements in order to address conflict causes.

Policy making

The process by which a government decides what to do (or not do) about a public problem or issue that demands its attention and action is referred to as policy making. In the current research, it is the process through which stakeholders determine what to do with post-conflict human settlement rebuilding.

Post conflict reconstruction

In this research, PCR is defined as a process that encompasses human settlement initiatives aimed at preventing conflict escalation, averting relapses and building long-term peace in this study.

Implementation of the policy

Implementation is the process of turning a policy into an action plan by carrying out the necessary tasks, performing duties and creating outcomes.

1.6 Justification of the study

The long-running conflict in Somalia has altered men's and women's responsibilities. Numerous non-governmental organizations (NGOs), women's groups, and CBOs have been established in Somalia to support peace-building initiatives. Women have already historically been largely excluded from such initiatives due to the influence of hierarchical institutions, however this has changed since the adoption of UNSCR 1325, with the role of women in conflict and peacebuilding being felt.

Men continue to dominate practically all official peace projects, according to Hudson (2010), while women are disregarded hence restricting their future engagement in

peacebuilding. Inclusion of women in peacebuilding is more than an issue of their rights and children's rights.

Thus, the importance of women in Somalia's contemporary socio-cultural and political milieu must be acknowledged. It's also crucial to assess what their experience in peacekeeping has taught them, the challenges they encounter and the implications of their participation in governance processes. This investigation has greatly assisted with information that policymakers can use in evaluating concrete solutions related to the overall requirements of women in Somalia, since their wider participation in peacebuilding can be aided by it.

Most importantly, all the significant work and success that women have made in peace-building and peacekeeping operations in Somalia at all levels has been brought to light. In addition, the diverse roles they undertake throughout the war period, as they have been seen, will continue to be seen as instruments of change within the social, economic and political systems, as they are above the forces of conflict but can foster peace. Therefore, they have a crucial role and need to be recognized as a critical instrument in restoring peace through including them in the decision-making processes. This research is crucial in the above perspectives and provides some details on the underappreciated contribution of Somali women to the nation's regeneration and growth as well as the pursuit and maintenance of peace.

By establishing the role of women in post-conflict human settlement restoration, the study's findings advances the field of research on women and peace. As a result, academics and researchers working in this sector will benefit from this research outcome.

This research has the ability to aid other researchers' cognitive processes by serving as a reference point for their future research and study materials. Besides policy, the study is a useful resource for aspiring academics as well as advocates for women’s rights.

2.0 CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Principally, general overview of literature; theoretical as well as empirical, are shown in this chapter. The conceptual framework and the gaps in knowledge related with the research are also discussed while looking at a number of possibilities that could have an impact on the study's variables. The empirical review highlights the conclusions and research gaps that this study addressed, highlighting crucial areas that previous researchers had overlooked. The following were the main topics discussed: review of underpinning theories, review of extant empirical research, conceptual framework constructed, and research gaps identified.

2.2 Theoretical Foundation

The current investigation was guided by the Gender and Development (GAD) approach.

2.2.1 Gender and Development (GAD) theory

Ideally, GAD theory is a key primary feminist development theory that focuses on equal power relations and gender inequality attributes that restrict women from fully participating in development (Razavi & Miller, 1995). GAD theory approaches are conspicuously present in feminist contemporary philosophy and feminist action, where women are viewed as actively participating in the development process (Khan, 2016). The GAD theory offers a massive and comprehensive conceptual framework for evaluating women's involvement as a necessary element of community economic and social development in this context. GAD theory may also be found in feminist intellectual thought and action, wherein women are viewed as actively participating in

the development phase (Khan, 2016). GAD theory provides a thorough foundation for understanding women's involvement as an essential piece of local socio-economic development in this environment. The participatory approaches of GAD theory disclose a lot about women's engagement. Using a multidisciplinary framework for understanding women personalities is one of the techniques that participatory planning can utilize to aid with gender equality and empowerment (Singh, 2007).

The participatory rural appraisal (PRA) approach is a common planning strategy for identifying objectives that is intended to increase involvement in development (Cornwall, 2003). The method is founded on three premises: rejecting generalizations about women's identity, accepting women's unique location within particular and time-bound socio-cultural settings, and acknowledging a woman's potential to have numerous identities (Singh, 2007). The current study is founded on the idea that women in Somalia are just as active as males, that they have a distinctive advantage in post-conflict rebuilding, and that they do have a part to play in the reconstruction of human settlements in Mogadishu.

The GAD approach concentrates on community development initiatives to people, particularly women, this is where it also relies on local knowledge and engagement to attain these goals, as well as a responsibility for implementation and the capacity to participate in their own learning process (Khan, 2016). The fundamental idea is that increasing community participation will help development endeavors (Cornwall, 2003). Women may engage as strategists, decision-makers, implementers and supervisors in all aspects of the post-conflict economy since they are involved in the PCR of human settlements in Mogadishu (De Silva, Mnasri, & Ward, 2017).

Women are vital in PCR of human settlements in Mogadishu, justifying the GAD theory's acknowledgement of women (GIWPS, 2020). GAD also uses gender participation to foster communal development as a strategy of establishing purely female agency through PRA. This implies that the role of women in the reconstruction of Mogadishu's post-conflict human settlements should be highlighted at the individual level, necessitating the measurement of women's level of interaction. As a result, the researcher chose to examine women's contributions to the PCR of Mogadishu's human settlements on an individual rather than a collective or pluralistic level. Simply put, the GAD theory was incredibly valuable in determining the research variables and explaining the function of women in Mogadishu as policy makers (planners and decision-makers), implementers (practitioners) and monitors in post-conflict human settlement reconstruction.

GAD proponents, such as Boserup (1970), conducted research on women's economic participation to pave the way for later studies on how women's roles have changed as social and economic development advanced (Haider, 1995). In gender-focused analysis and feminist concepts on the social construction of gender and gender hierarchies, the economic potential of women as well as societal constraints that typically disregard women's contributions to society were highlighted (Singh, 2007).

However, critics like Kandiyoti (1998) point out that the GAD paradigm's participatory methodologies have flaws and gender-awareness treatments are far from unique (Mosse, 1995). They believe that experts all over the world are torn between the perils of unwittingly creating and integrating existing power systems on the one hand and the dangers of importing categories and procedures that are either irrelevant or cause local hostility on the other (Kandiyoti, 2007). They also claim that a lack of

emphasis on ownership is one of the major problems in donation state-building and reconstruction, and that more public engagement is required to 'bridge the gap' between concepts of a "modern" state and its associated elite and tribal peoples (Zakhilwal, 2005). Instead, then depending on "quick fix" remedies, PRA requires institutional commitment to a longer-term social transformation process (Cornwall, 2003).

Consequently, this research premised itself on establishing the manner that GAD paradigm relates to women in the context of community master plan rebuilding in Mogadishu, Somalia. To achieve long-term success in the rehabilitation of Mogadishu's human settlements, the GAD's populist compromise must incorporate what is called "Islamic,' while being sensitive of cultural sensibilities (Khan, 2016).

2.3 Empirical Literature Review

There has recently been a good deal of research on the function of women in national reconciliation and similar subjects. Empirical data points to the necessity of ensuring women's safety and increasing their involvement in peacebuilding efforts as a strategy for ensuring long-term peace. The scope, technique and focus of the investigations, however, varied. As a result, the study looked at relevant empirical studies on women's roles in post-conflict reconstruction, which are mentioned here.

2.3.1 Post conflict Reconstruction

According to O'Driscoll (2018), policy proposals on restoration should indeed go further than the more conventional definition of the term to include the broader social re-establishment that is required. Rather than repeating the faults that contributed to

the war in the first place, rebuilding should concentrate on the establishment of inclusive organizations and places that help in resolving conflict (O'Driscoll, 2018).

According to O'Drisco (2017), Iraqi women had a little involvement in concerted peacebuilding. Women made up just 2% of prominent mediators plus 9% of peaceful mediators in peace negotiations, according to studies undertaken by O'Reilly et al. (2015). Women playing only a minimal part, according to experts, is among the most significant hurdles to women's engagement. Women, on the other hand, would play a bigger part if the goal was to bring peace to the world. Finally, institutions that prioritize women's participation, such as the UN, have minimal influence over the process' conclusion.

The particular circumstances surrounding Bosnia and Herzegovina's restoration, according to Kanjarawi (2015), have had an undeviating and deep impression on women's status for every element of public life. It also demonstrates that post-conflict reconstruction is a dynamic process in which women's involvement is linked to the interests of key stakeholders at different phases. Ultimately, the paper shows that actual women's engagement in PCR is linked to changing rebuilding aims as well as goals, the impact of international and domestic players, and the power women may wield in precarious circumstances.

According to O'Reilly et al. (2015), women's engagement in peacebuilding is crucial. According to the data, adding women enhances the chances of achieving an agreement and lengthening the duration of the peace pact. Notwithstanding this, there seem to be contradictions in the operations' support for real reform; it is important to note that gender sensitive repertoire is not synonymous with women's inclusion. The quality of women's engagement is more significant than the quantity of their participation, so

quotas aren't always beneficial. However, participation by women does not guarantee that gender issues will be addressed (Goetz & Jenkins, 2016). Promotion of women's interests is referred to as descriptive and substantive representation, and theories explain that representatives must hold particular beliefs and preferences. Goetz and Jenkins (2016) reaffirm this claim, asserting that there is no connection between women's participation and gender-equality provisions in reconciliation accords and that the impact of women depends on the extent of their involvement. The most effective method for advancing gender-equality language in peace treaties, according to Goetz and Jenkins (2016), is for women's CSOs to apply pressure on delegates and mediators. Therefore, it is crucial to encourage and enable women's civil society organizations to take part in peacebuilding initiatives.

Cooke (2015) discovered nine resilience qualities for IDP settlements in Somalia, including infrastructure and governance. The internally displaced people of Somalia could benefit from these nine resilience qualities. However, research into how post-conflict human settlement reconstruction can be linked to resilience-building interventions in some of the resilience characteristics listed above is needed. At the same time, existing programs or procedures must be implemented to allow IDP participation and aid in social and rights-based protection, as well as proof recording to boost IDP policy implementation in Somalia.

Bryld et al. (2014) claim that freshly arriving IDPs do not receive the protection they need to cope successfully in urban IDP camps. IDP households with female heads, particularly those from minority clans in south central Somalia, including Mogadishu, face higher danger and insecurity. This means that human settlements in protected zones must be reconstructed as soon as possible to accommodate the IDPs.

Mayesha et al. (2014) discovered that women in South Sudan have made considerable contributions to peacebuilding, despite the lack of paperwork. An effective post-conflict recovery strategy, according to Ernstorfer et al. (2007), consists of multiple distinct sectoral activities that are mutually supportive and effectively integrated with one another. Furthermore, they also feel that it is critical to guarantee that physical restoration is accompanied by aspects that rehabilitate communities and the legitimacy of the state.

2.3.2 Policy making and Reconstruction

The development of inclusive post-conflict institutions and the implementation of reconstruction processes that result in long-term peace and prosperity depend heavily on women (GIWPS, 2020). They take an active role in making decisions, planning, and carrying them out, making them more than just recipients of post-conflict reconstruction efforts. According to GIWPS (2020), the COVID-19 pandemic increased gender disparities, including women's exclusion from decision-making, which resulted in a double burden for women in post-conflict contexts. Despite this, women on the front lines of the pandemic have shown initiative in tackling the mounting economic, social, and health-care costs. In post-conflict governance, a framework for establishing inclusive institutions is critical (GIWPS, 2020).

Ilesanmi (2018) conducted a survey of the literature to identify the key decision-making bodies in Africa, the recognition of African women and feminist organizations in decision-making, the institutional mandates currently in place that demand female participation in selection, and the continent's overall development. According to the research, African women have played a relatively small role in making decisions. Africa will advance toward its long-term development goals more quickly if

opportunities are created for visible women's participation in decision-making to become formalized. As a result, African countries must create an enabling legislative framework and significant engagement in order to enshrine visible women's participation in decision-making at all levels. International organizations should keep pushing African feminist groups to actively participate in decision-making.

Mohamoud et al. (2017) observed that multi-stakeholder engagement is critical due to the multi-dimensional nature of protection. Based on the study's findings, IDP protection initiatives should be part of numerous government sector plans, and society stakeholder involvement should be incorporated into the planning stage. Finally, in the face of overwhelming odds, a system-based strategy addressing security challenges across the multiple resilience dimensions, as well as inclusive design by Mogadishu's urban planning department, would reinforce the security demands of the formerly vulnerable IDPs. The study by Mohamoud et al. (2017) however, did not specifically show women's engagement in PCR.

According to Mohamoud et al. (2017), community understanding and cooperation in the development of protection activities should be assured. As a result, Somalia should include community people in the creation of the program, taking their suggestions and opinions into consideration. Organizing meetings with clan chiefs, religious leaders, government officials, and community members, for example, to define the program's aims and dispel any misunderstandings. Instances of proactive, embroiled, and sensitive interactions include participation in open forums, symposiums, events, gatherings, and groupings with community leaders.

According to O'Driscoll (2018), the ability to comprehend the sophistication of the political climate, to properly manage projects, and to include a varied range of

community stakeholders are all necessary for success in post-conflict rebuilding. Deliberations with important stakeholders who have a direct connection to the project are crucial for figuring out what those stakeholders view as being essential to the project planning process and practices (Earnest, 2015).

According to Earnest (2015), people must be involved in the creation, execution, and assessment of projects since this provides local ownership and support. Since post-conflict complexities have an impact on project reputation, donors and implementing agencies must maintain flexibility in project design and delivery (O'Driscoll, 2018). Beneficiaries must be consistently engaged throughout the project life cycle in order for long-term growth and development to be possible. Members of social movements are rarely involved in decision-making processes and are only active during project execution (Earnest, 2015).

According to O'Driscoll (2018), infrastructure projects in post-conflict reconstruction operations are frequently hampered by subpar design and/or construction. This could be the result of failing to take into account regional conditions, needs, and capacity. Citizens' input is, therefore, essential during the project's initial planning and design phases, ensuring that it is pertinent and meets the needs of all facets of society (Earnest, 2015). The context must be considered when creating post-conflict reconstruction projects. In order to create rehabilitation programs that are acceptable and efficient, the public must participate in decision-making rams (Saul, 2014). After all, people who are directly impacted are the ones who know the most about what is needed in any particular scenario. Additionally, the more deeply a population has been engaged in decision-making, the more knowledgeable and conscious they will be of the various aspects of rebuilding. The public will, therefore, have free access to the

reconstruction program. Those who are opposed to the rebuilding process may be deterred by greater awareness (Saul, 2014).

Ernstorfer et al. (2007) postulates that a nation emerging from a conflict should have a leadership committed to establishing effective, dependable, transparent, participatory, and efficient governmental institutions that will provide services to its people. After a conflict, effective post-conflict leadership prioritizes eradicating inequality and exclusion while also fostering social dialogue and healing.

2.3.3 Implementation of the Policy and Reconstruction

According to GIWPS (2020), post-conflict reconstruction offers women enormous opportunities to take part actively in all sectors and levels. Women's empowerment must be a part of the post-conflict recovery process. According to GIWPS (2020), long-term economic growth requires post-conflict socio-economic growth prospects that prioritizes female empowerment and independence. Requirements and targeted recruiting are crucial initial steps toward ensuring women's involvement in post-conflict situations. They argue that increasing women's capacity and skills to confront gender inequity can result in dramatic change.

In the study by Hared (2020), it was found that civil society groups in Somalia have an essential role in promoting conflict resolution. The survey also discovered that CSOs are in charge of putting the peace treaty into action. The report also asserted that CSOs are advantageous to the peacebuilding in Somalia in order to foster a peaceful atmosphere. According to the study, civil society organizations should collaborate and devolve their activities and programs to cover a broader geographical range in order to assist newly established federal member states in sharing knowledge and providing vital experiences through seminars, workshops and events.

According to a report issued by the Life & Peace Institute (2018), women in Somalia have a critical role in the formation and perpetuation of violent intra- and inter-clan conflict. They can be combatants and killers in addition to being fundraisers, mobilizers and (co)producers of violent masculinities. They're also important mediators. The context and circumstances of a woman's life determine where she falls on the conflict-to-peace-promotion spectrum at any particular time. Women have shown that they are capable of participating in politics. Educated women, according to the report, are enthusiastic and key sources of peace advocacy and they may be able to propose unique answers to specific types of conflict or crisis causes. Because of their contributions, men label women as conflict-causers.

About just the relationship between gender and conflict in Somalia, there really is undoubtedly much more to learn. One of the most important knowledge gaps in existence today is the understanding of women's roles and responsibilities in the transition to peace. This research disproves the idea that men are the only important protagonists in the intra- and inter-clan violence in Somalia. In order to achieve long-term peace, it emphasizes the necessity of Somali women's participation in resolving violent conflict and forging political solutions. It indicates that their systematic exclusion from, or tokenistic participation in peace efforts simply serve to prolong the cycle of violence.

Elly (2017) examined qualitative data from secondary sources like court records. According to the data, South Sudan's peacebuilding efforts resulted in greater female participation at the national, local, and decision-making levels. This, from the other hand, was indeed the result of women's activism and demands for inclusion; it did not happen by itself. It comes to the conclusion that women may be crucial to peace

processes if they have access to the right channels, are educated about the benefits of peace for all parties involved and are aware of the need to instill a culture of peace in societal structure.

While Mohamoud et al. (2017) found that Somalia's existing policy keeps elected officials passive in policy design and implementation. The PCR program in Sri Lankan provinces, according to UN-Habitat (2017), was successful due to local involvement from the start to the finish of the projects as well as the various partnerships that were used to complete them. This includes donors, the government, and community organizations. Importantly, the reconstruction would not have been feasible without the full cooperation and approval of both the Sri Lankan government and the local population (UN-Habitat, 2017). The program was long-term and empowering since it was built on a participatory approach in which residents rebuilt their own homes and infrastructure. On the other side, identities merge and experiences are shaped by their environment. This was particularly true in Iraq during the war against Islamic State, where women contributed significantly to the conflict while breaking gender stereotypes (Nilsson, 2017).

According to Shepherd (2015), the majority of women's engagement is still informal. Women must be present at the negotiating table and have their opinions heard and acknowledged in the conflict resolution process, but they are not alone in their efforts to alleviate society's ills and eliminate war and carnage.

Lu and Xu (2015) employed cross-country and panel regressions in his research of Asian countries. Community Reconstruction Committees, which were vital in village expansion and house construction, included both men and women (UN-Habitat, 2017). According to Khodary (2016), reconstruction in conflict-affected communities helps

women to organize and become more engaged as a result of the creation of a democratic environment. This is not always the case, and these venues may be dominated by men, effectively removing gender equality from the discussion. Women should not be assigned roles based on stereotypes, according to Khodary (2016); women should not be considered as submissive and mild, while males should not be considered as domineering and aggressive. The results indicate that the relationship between female political participation and economic growth has not been linear in recent years, suggesting that before having an impact on the national economic growth, the proportion of women in parliament must reach a certain threshold.

The wider populace service is an important change agent in reconstruction and thus necessitates to reconfigure its mechanisms to (re)gain people's confidence. Ernstorfer et al. (2007) demonstrate that genuine and grateful civil society and broad perception public engagement in the successful flow of local authorities should always be encouraged throughout the redevelopment process in order to encourage a participation collaborative effort with civil society.

2.3.4 Monitoring and Reconstruction

Hared (2020) used a qualitative research technique in his analysis to discover that civil society groups in Somalia play a significant role in local peacebuilding. The battle to monitor peacebuilding activities is part of this job. The study also discovered that while the Somali government contacts warring parties and signs a peace deal, it is civil society organizations who carry out the peace accord's implementation. In order to develop a peaceful atmosphere in Somalia, the research revealed that CSOs plays a helpful role in peace building. The report indicates that Somalia should concentrate on building an atmosphere that allows civil society to function properly, hence promoting

peace and stability. Civil society actors must be involved from the start of the war and throughout the transition to peace, from agreement implementation through post-conflict peacebuilding.

After the two previous US civil-military coordination and synchronization crises, Dos Santos (2020) tried to compare Iraq and Afghanistan. Based on the study, there are three stages to the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction's monitoring and evaluation operations: confirmation, assessment, and reporting. For project efficiency and effectiveness to be determined, as well as to give authorities in post-conflict rebuilding reliable information for decision and budget reallocation, monitoring and analyzing post-conflict efforts to improve in a timely and precise manner is essential. On the other hand, this was not the case in Afghanistan and Iraq. The monitoring and assessment process in those two countries involved a sizable number of organizations, both private and public, as well as a large number of individuals (SIGAR, 2015).

According to Mohamoud et al. (2017), resolving protection rights issues necessitates holistic methods including a wide variety of stakeholders. The business sector, CBOs, NGOs all play an important part in environmental protection, as they continue to fight for and provide services in target areas. Since NGOs and the private sector have surpassed the public sector in providing crucial services to the general public, the transition from an NGO/private sector led to a public security sector led system will take some time. As the government gains more power and the public's trust, there is expected to be an increase in faith and optimism in government-led prosperity, particularly in security (Mohamoud et al., 2017).

Civil service capacity building initiatives at all levels should be prioritized in post-conflict reconstruction operations (Ernstorfer et al., 2007). This is because improving public institutions and ensuring democratic accountability in government fosters openness and confidence; donors must acknowledge that capacity building is a lengthy enterprise, and government entities must contribute to it.

2.3.5 Moderating effects on Reconstruction

Iose (2018) poses that there are different levels and degrees of influence that religion and culture have on the planning and decision-making processes in the Samoan government. According to the research, culture significantly outweighs religion as a factor in planning and decision-making processes. According to this study, religion has an impact on how the Samoan government plans and makes decisions, but the extent of that impact is entirely up to the government's preference. Although religion plays a significant role in Samoan culture, the government has the final say in changing and putting planning laws and regulations into effect. According to Elly (2017), several hurdles to women's rights, equality, and involvement still exist, all of which have an impact on female participation in peacebuilding. Structured restrictions ingrained in social norms and women's restricted access to education are examples of asymmetrical barriers.

Nkumbuku (2013) asserts that socio-cultural factors have a significant impact on women's decision-making and conflict resolution. Women frequently sought advice from their male relatives because they believed that leadership was a role reserved for men in society. According to the report, society expects men to take the initiative in making decisions and settling issues, while women are merely onlookers. It is owing

to the fact that gender roles were influenced by the culture of the community. Women's jobs and advancement are shaped by a gender role that has been ascribed to them.

According to Nkumbuku (2013), perceptions toward the continuance of retrogressive cultural practices have shifted significantly. Men are gradually coming to terms with women's leadership and community development participation. The study also highlights other Somali areas that prevent women from actively engaging in public affairs. It's worth noting that women are only allowed to work in jobs that involve family members in Somali culture. Due to cultural restrictions, women's access to information is also constrained. The study concluded that certain socio-cultural factors should be removed because they prevent women from participating in decision-making and conflict resolution. As a result of the findings of the report, the researcher believes that society should alter its perspective toward the patriarchal framework in order to increase women's participation in social activities in order to foster female leadership.

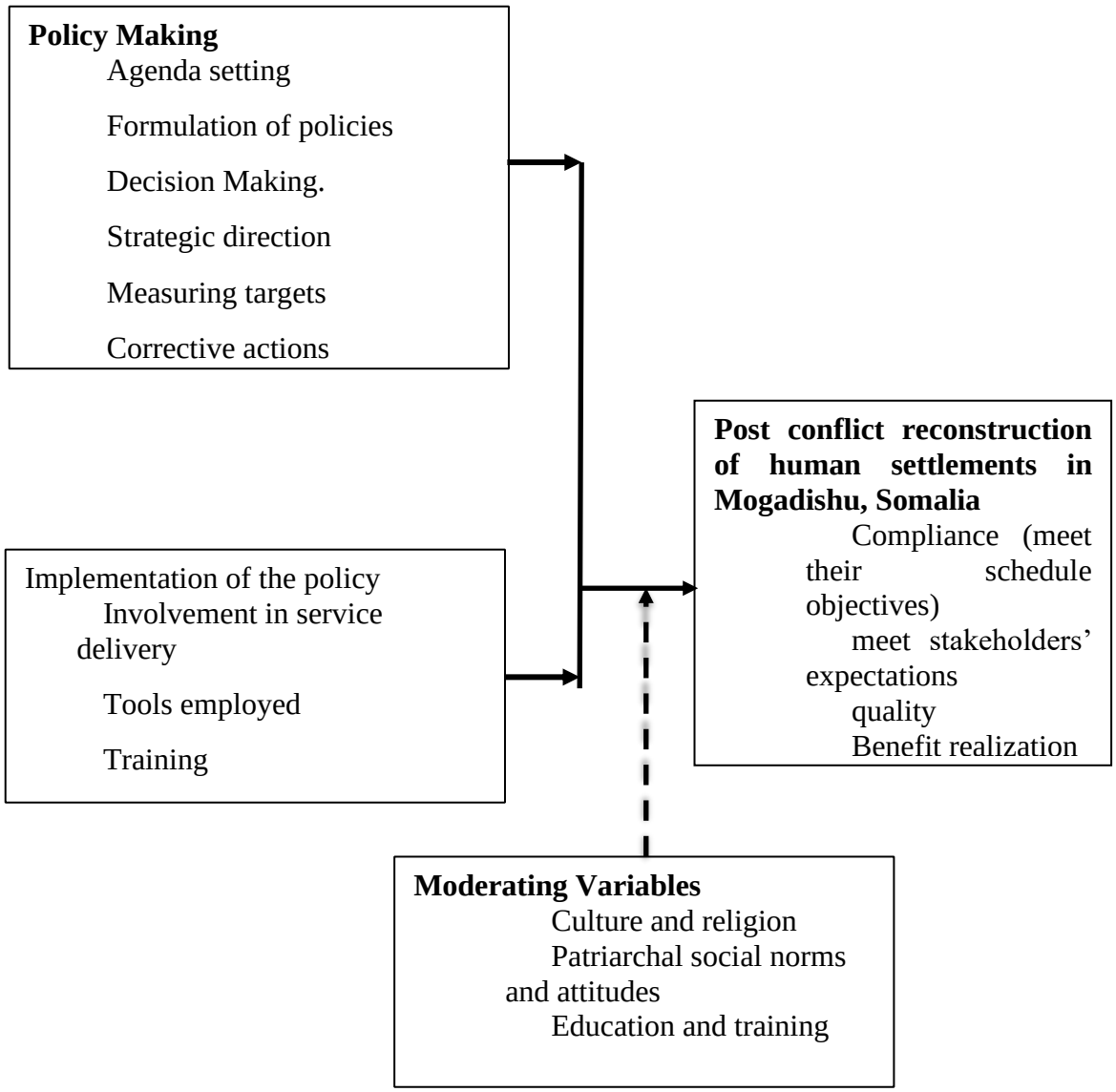
2.4 Conceptual Framework

As illustrated in Figure 2.1 reflecting on GAD theory, which states that community participation allows women to participate in planning, inspires the concept (Khan, 2016). Based on the theory, Women may function as strategists, practitioners, and supervisors during PCR of human settlements in Mogadishu (De Silva, Mnasri, & Ward, 2017).

This study proposed a conceptual framework to explain; policy making, implementation of the policy, and the monitoring as factors affecting PCR of human settlements in Mogadishu, Somalia as shown in Figure 2.1. So, policy making, implementation of the policy, and the monitoring are the independent variables (IVs)

while PCR of human settlements in Mogadishu is the dependent variable. The graphical representation of the conceptual framework depicts the major concepts and components linked by arrows and lines to show the interactions and linkages where the post-conflict reconstruction of human settlements in Mogadishu, Somalia is dependent on independent factors; policy making, implementation of the policy, and the monitoring.

Independent Variables **Dependent variable**



Source: Researcher (2022)

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

2.4.1 Policy Making

In this study, perception of women in policy making, indicated by agenda setting, formulation of policies, decision making and strategic direction, is suggested as affecting post conflict reconstruction of human settlements in Mogadishu, Somalia. Policy in reconstruction is often used to describe post-conflict rebuilding coherence as

having common and well-defined objectives both internally (inside Somalia) and with the international community (Zvaita, 2016). Coherence describes policy formation in greater detail, whereas coordination explains program intervention in greater detail. Understanding the importance of cohesion in directing rebuilding and PCR policies and strategies may now give a fresh and powerful perspective on dealing with the Somali War's atrocities.

2.4.2 Implementation of the policy

The study also proposes that participation of woman in the implementation of the reconstruction policy through provision of services (through involvement in services delivery, tools employed benefit realization, and training) is a necessary pre-requisite for rebuilding and therefore, important for success of affecting post conflict reconstruction of human settlements in Mogadishu, Somalia (Hared, 2020). One of the most essential activities of civil society groups is to give services to society, especially when governmental institutions are unable to deliver fundamental services. For the last 30 years, Somalia's government has been unable to deliver fundamental services such as health, education, security, and job development to its citizens. As a result, service provision as a fundamental role of civil society organizations becomes an effective contribution to the country's stability. Furthermore, civil society has made health and educational facilities a priority in order to teach local people, women, and government officials. As part of their yearly operations, civil society organizations continue to serve local communities by providing educational peace programs, civic education, and women empowerment. Thus, the implementation of the policy of civil society groups in Somalia helps local populations fulfil their ambitions and/or minimizes suffering, both of which are necessary during peace efforts. There is no

question that these activities constitute a vital step toward development as well as a vehicle for peace.

2.4.3 Monitoring

Lastly, the study suggests that involving women in monitoring the implementation of policy as indicated by; continuous assessment, measuring targets, corrective actions, and reporting is vital for success in affecting post conflict reconstruction of human settlements in Mogadishu, Somalia. Monitoring restoration initiatives is both a precursor for peacebuilding and a requirement for public safety (Hared, 2020). As a result, keeping the government accountable, campaigning for democracy, monitoring human rights, and providing early warnings are critical in fostering a peaceful society. Monitoring is critical in times of war and human rights violations. As a result, monitoring in peacebuilding initiatives, as well as keeping governments accountable, remains critical. Civil society in Somalia collaborates with local institutions and other international organizations to provide a climate in which local people may discuss policies that impact their lives and carry out their participation, monitoring, and assessment responsibilities. While acknowledging that post-conflict reconstruction is a lengthy and large undertaking, it is also the case that complicated monitoring and assessment methodologies obstruct honest reporting (SIGAR, 2018). Without established system, a clear and simple reporting system, and data quality management control, it is impossible to assess the reliability of data that reflects the effectiveness and efficiency of a project. Maintain monitoring and evaluation processes in government organizations and local and international contractors to help mitigate fraud, waste, corruption, and poor management. To minimize corruption, waste,

mismanagement, and incompetence, it is critical to invest in enhancing monitoring and assessment processes (SIGAR, 2015).

2.4.4 Moderating variable

Despite the fact that many scholars have presented a variety of impediments to women's engagement, only those that were judged relevant were chosen for further investigation. From a conceptual approach, there are several factors that influence women's level of engagement. This contribution might be good or negative, showing that there are factors that facilitate or impede women's participation. Due to societal constraints, women seem to be unable to contribute effectively to successful engagement in society. A factor swap is also a possibility, in which the enabling factor becomes a barrier to women's involvement.

2.4.4.1 Patriarchal institutions

Due to patriarchal social perceptions and beliefs that perpetuate traditional gender roles, men occupy the majority of current institutions. Most war and post-conflict actors have a strong masculine prejudice against women's participation (UN-INSTRAW, 2008). As a result, a significant portion of the population is left out of the peace-building process. Although the masculine leadership is missing, whenever they return from battle, they generally reestablish their standing, and the woman is expected to resume her customary tasks discreetly, letting the male head to take over. Despite their strengths and aptitude, women are frequently consigned to the private sector at such institutions.

2.4.4.2 Cultural and religious norms

Women are seen as second-class citizens under these rules, while men are treated as superiors. For example, some religions prohibit women from coming out in public and require them to communicate only through men. However, because certain social practices place women in a lesser status than males, the male should protect them in other instances. Other harmful impacts, such as female genital mutilation, are culturally sanctioned (FGM). Patriarchal norms and attitudes evolve as a result of such cultural and religious traditions, leading to patriarchal organizations. Because the two concepts have become so entwined, it can be difficult to distinguish where norms emerge from and how they apply. Men and women are equal in the Qur'an, but in Islamic religious practice, the man is acknowledged as having the primary occupation and should therefore act as the woman's guardian.

2.4.4.3 Intra-household bargaining power

Women's ability to participate in peacebuilding efforts is influenced by their negotiating power in their families. Any individual's bargaining strength is determined by his or her social rank and economic power. The ability to select which tasks she can engage in without her husband's or another male figure's permission seems to increase for any woman from a wealthy family or clan. The same may be stated for a woman who is able to earn a respectable living and so has greater control over her space and ability. The regulations governing possession have an influence on a woman's bargaining strength. Because women do not own resources and are frequently co-owners, such assets are in the control of males.

2.4.4.4 Proficiency (skills Education, and experience)

Their education, skills, and experience have an impact on both men and women's ability to fully participate. Men tend to dominate most of the institutions in many African countries since literacy rates are skewed in their favor. Furthermore, society's few literate women are often marginalized and alienated. Women's engagement in highly technical fields, such as peace negotiations and meditations, is likewise likely to be minimal.

2.5 Summary of Literature Review and Research Gaps

Basically, the researcher reviewed various underpinning theories as well as related empirical research. The underpinning theory is the GAD theory which shows that development gives women a role in planning (Khan, 2016). As per the theory, women are involved in the PCR of human settlements in Mogadishu, and they can operate every sector as planners, decision-makers, implementers, and monitors (De Silva, Mnasri, & Ward, 2017).

As per empirical studies, women PCR participation is crucial. Numerous studies reviewed show that women's participation in PCR is important for its sustainability. However, other investigations, such as those conducted by Bryld et al. (2014), have contextual gaps. Bryld et al. (2014) focused on protection without highlighting the importance of including human settlements in post-conflict restoration.

Other studies such as by Hared (2020), Mohamoud et al. (2017), O'Drisco (2017), O'Reilly et al. (2015) and Saul (2014) had scope restriction. Hared (2020) examined civil society organizations which involved both men and women; making it difficult to generalize the results to the role played by women while the scope of Mohamoud

et al. (2017) was too broad to pinpoint the position of women in PCR. While O'Drisco (2017) focused more on representation and attitudes, he avoided discussing the role of women in this situation. O'Reilly et al. (2015) investigated the involvement of women's organizations in denying information on individual women's impact on post-conflict reconstruction. Saul (2014) focused on the general public without emphasizing the role of women in reconstruction.

Cooke (2015) and Lu and Xu (2015)'s research contained conceptual flaws. The association between post-conflict restoration of human settlements and the role played by women was not obvious in Cooke's (2015) research. Lu and Xu (2015) was interested in the rate of presentation which are merely demographics without acknowledging the position of women in post-conflict environments.

More studies such as by GIWPS (2020), Hared (2020), Ilesanmi (2018, Elly (2017), Life & Peace Institute (2018), Mohamoud et al. (2017) had methodological gap. For instance, GIWPS (2020) relied on secondary data and literature review, which might not have captured the reality on the ground. Thus, the data was limited while the sampling method might not have been representative. Hared (2020) review of literature from government institutions, international organizations, and scholarly publications too solely adopted a qualitative research method. This limited study to previous researcher findings and could not explain the current situation. This was the same with the paper by Ilesanmi (2018) which also reviewed literature, relying on historical data. Elly (2017) only analysed qualitative data obtained from secondary sources including legal documents. The study by Life & Peace Institute (2018) on the other hand employed purposive sampling, qualitative research methods with its inherent biases and could therefore, be seen as less representative while Mohamoud et

al. (2017) utilised a structured questionnaire which denied the respondents the opportunity of giving their own opinions.

3.0 CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an understanding of the methodology which was applied to this investigation. The target population, the chosen research design, the study's location, the sample design, and the tools used to gather data are all described. A summary of ethical concerns that were observed during the process of conducting the research is provided at the end of the chapter.

3.2 Research Design

The research employed descriptive research design to gather information in the field of interest, women in PCR of human settlement in Mogadishu, Somalia. It is appropriate for detecting, estimating, predicting, and assessing associative connections and defining the core variables. This helped in providing answers to the 6Ws queries like who else would be associated in the study, what was to be accomplished, when the investigation was finished, when that would have been finished, why the investigation would be finished, but how the study would be finished (Gupta & Rangi, 2014).

There are two types of research approaches: qualitative and quantitative, as well as mixed methods (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). By embracing all viewpoints, perceptions, and meaning, as well as interpretation, the researcher attempted to have a thorough knowledge of the meanings and insights on the subject under investigation.

In the current study, a mixed method approach was used to explain and forecast the phenomenon (both quantitative and qualitative approaches) for assessing policy making, participation in decision-making, and observing the women engagement in

PCR of human settlement in Mogadishu, Somalia. So, a pragmatic research paradigm led this study (Saunders Lewis & Thornhill, 2018).

Research Site

Somalia is a nation that covers an estimated 673,660km^2 and a population of approximately 10 million people. It borders three countries: Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Kenya. The undated "Country Facts Somalia," claims that the country boasts of Africa's longest coastline at 3,330 kilometers. The State was established in 1960 even though Somalis do not all live within Somalia's boundaries. Somalis can also be found in Djibouti, Ethiopia's Ogaden province, and Kenya's north-eastern region. The Somali people lived in their own native homeland before colonial powers separated them into five pieces. The Somalis have paid a high price for the establishment of colonialism. In essence, the establishment of colonial borders is a major contributing element to the long-running conflicts that have afflicted the Horn of Africa for decades (Khayre, 2016).

Generally, Somalia's girls and women confront significant cultural and economic restrictions that hinder their engagement in societal matters. These barriers have an impact on their daily lives, limiting their access to formal schooling as well as long-term job and career opportunities (Jama & Barre, 2019). Nevertheless, because of the male supremacy clan structure that was established in 1991, women have had a significant influence on Somalia and have assisted in promoting peace and reconstruction.

The investigation was carried out in Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia. Mogadishu was chosen for two reasons: peace-building operations tend to start in the city before

expanding to the periphery in war situations, and the security situation limits the capacity to contact more participants in the region.

3.3 Target Population

The study targeted Somali women from the 46 women groups in Somalia (Peace Direct, 2020). Further, the study engaged with personnel from the 26 United Nations Agencies (United Nations Somalia, 2020), and 81 Non-Governmental Organizations (Somalia NGO Consortium, 2015), in Mogadishu as its key informants to corroborate with what was obtained from the Somali women participants.

3.4 Sampling and Sample size

When seeking for sample determination, purposive sampling was used to get the informants. The number of individuals interviewed in each of the clusters of informants was based on a manageable number selected purposively from the overall groupings.

Out of the 46 women groups in Somalia (Peace Direct, 2020), 4 women groups were identified for the study, and these included Somali Women Development Center (SWDC), Gargar Foundation for Development, Somali Women Studies Center and Somali Women's Leadership Initiative (SWLI). These groups consisted of the main category of the individual women being subjected to the main tool of research. Due to their accessibility, operating timeline, historical growth, building capacity, women empowerment, advocacy, and engagement in decision-making processes that influence women's lives, these groups were chosen via purposive sampling. From the 4 identified women groups, the study identified a total of 60 women respondents for the survey with uniform consistent number of 15 members per group. Individual

women, not a group, served as the investigation unit of analysis. The actual respondents were selected through simple random sampling based on the registers of the four purposively selected women groups.

Out of the 26 UN Agencies working in Somalia (United Nations Somalia, 2020), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) was identified as a key agency due to its involvement in the urban sector in Somalia for more than 30 years addressing sustainable urban development through its integrated human settlement programmes. For the purpose of this study, two Project Managers who handle interventions related to reconstruction and human settlements were identified for interviews.

Out of the 81 NGOs working in Somalia (Somalia NGO Consortium, 2015), Cesvi Onlus - Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI) and Danish Refugee Council (DRC) were identified as key contributors to this study due to their vast experience in responding to humanitarian emergencies, sustainable development, community participation and rural infrastructure. Further, two key personnel working closely with reconstruction and human settlement were interviewed.

3.5 Data collection

When gathering data, a Somali national was engaged as a research assistant who understands the dynamics of the circumstances in Mogadishu and the women in PCR and human settlement. The researcher and the research assistant scheduled meetings with senior officials of various entities groups and organizations in Mogadishu to introduce and explain more about the research including going through the data collecting exercise.

Primary data for this project was obtained using an unstructured questionnaire with both closed and open-ended questions, as well as an interview guide for key informant interviews. The study's triangulation approach was important for helping reduce the research bias caused by relying on a single procedure and helped in counterchecking the responses given by diverse informants. Additionally, it improved validity by using various methods to approach the same subject, and it eventually established credibility by offering the researcher a full understanding of the research problem.

3.6.1 Questionnaire Survey

In this analysis, questionnaire was strongly advised because there are independent of player bias and offers solutions in the respondents' own proclamations; it gave respondents the opportunity to provide the well-thought-out reactions; it utilized representative populations to guarantee more reliable and accurate research results. The survey was carefully crafted and comprised of questions to be asked in a certain order on various forms. The basic structured questionnaire, the ordering of the questions, and the language and terminology of the questions were all key factors. In terms of general design, the study created a semi-structured questionnaire. The researcher paid close attention to the question-sequence while creating the questionnaire to ensure its success and the correctness of the replies received. In several parts of the questionnaire, the 5-point Likert scale was employed to capture data. The Likert scale was made up of scales that helped convert qualitative responses to numerical values (Gupta & Rangi, 2014). The subsequent sections had open-ended questions to which respondents reacted with their understanding.

The questionnaire acted as the best means of gathering data. Due to COVID-19 constraints and security concerns in Mogadishu, the survey was only given to those

who were available for a virtual online interaction or a drop-and-pick face-to-face encounter while collecting primary data. The researcher and the research assistant distributed the questionnaires to the intended respondents then requested the participant to confirm any challenges brought up by the information provided, after which the respondent was given the opportunity to respond and pick up the completed questionnaire at the agreed-upon time. When appropriate, the researcher answered to the respondents' queries with clarifications.

3.6.2 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

In Mogadishu, the researcher spoke with key informants who were representatives of a variety of organizations, using an interview guide, who were thought to have a substantial impact on female involvement. Personnel from United Nations (UN) agencies (United Nations Somalia, 2020) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) based in Mogadishu are among those affected. The key informants provided expert knowledge on the research topic.

The KIIs instrument comprised of open-ended questions that were thematically arranged into three main categories: women's participation in policymaking, women's participation in policy implementation, and women's monitoring activities in post-conflict human settlement rebuilding in Mogadishu, Somalia. Specific questions addressing the topic of interest were posed within each broad category, and probes were used as appropriate to get the context of each scenario. The result of the undertaking is discussed in the findings section.

3.7 Data Analysis

After the questionnaire items had been collected, data organization, quality checks, and classification was carried out in order to provide clear, intelligible, up-to-date, real, and correct knowledge position emanating from the respondents (Gupta & Rangi, 2014). While qualitative data was evaluated using qualitative methods, quantitative data was assessed using analytical methods (from closed-ended questions). The qualitative information was subjected to the qualitative analytical approach which involved examining the data by categorizing and organizing it into themes (thematic analysis) (Creswell, 2014). Qualitative analysis themes were determined using research objectives.

The quantitative analysis was done through the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24 which generated descriptive statistics that was used to help establish frequencies, tendencies, means, patterns, and connections, as well as aid in comprehending and evaluating the study's objectives. Quantitative data has been presented using figures, tables, percentages while the qualitative data has been used to reinforce the quantitative through selected narratives spiced by verbatim quotes.

3.8 Ethical considerations

The challenges of investigating people's lives and making their tales public are immense. The subjective nature of qualitative research needed the researcher's attention to a number of factors. As a result, the researcher sought permission for the study from the University of Nairobi, as well as the development and humanitarian personnel who work closely with Somalia's national government. This was in addition to obtaining the respondents' informed consent.

All participants were aware of the purpose, length, and possible uses of the research, as well as the requirements for enrollment. Additionally, participants were made aware

that any knowledge they shared would be kept completely confidential and used only for the purpose of the study. Their true identities remained unknown (they were only to be identified using numbers and pseudonyms). Informed consent was provided to respondents, and it stated that participation in the study was voluntary and that respondents were free to revoke it at any time. The write-up has also ensured that no names are mentioned, and no form of identifier is available in the whole exercise.

4.0 CHAPTER FOUR: RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

Here, in addition to presenting the findings and interpreting the results, as well as discussing these results, the results of the data analysis are primarily presented. The obtained outcomes have been presented in tables and figures for clarity. It shows response rate, respondents' background information, and analysis of findings in form of descriptive statistics guided by research objectives. On the basis of the research objectives and with reference to the earlier literature reviewed, discussions of the research findings are also provided.

4.2 Response Rate and Background information

The study sample size was 60 respondents who were members of women groups and filled the questionnaires. The four (4) managers of United Nations Agencies in Somalia and Non-Governmental Organizations in Mogadishu formed the key informants. All the key informants were interviewed and only 51 of the 60 women were reached as shown in the table below.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Population	Sample Size	Response	Response Rate
United Nations Agencies in Somalia	2	2	100.00%
Non-Governmental Organizations	2	2	100.00%
Women groups	60	51	85.00%

Source: Research data (2022)

A response rate of 85% is shown by the results in Table 4.1 above was reached for the respondents indicating a good study response rate. The four key informants that is the two managers of UN agencies in Somalia and two programme officers of the non-governmental organizations in Mogadishu took part in the study.

The respondents were requested to supply information on; their ages, the length of time they had been in Mogadishu, and the role they played in their Organizations . Following analysis, Table 4.2 was established.

Table 4.2: Respondents' Background Information

Demographic	Frequency	Percent
Age		
21 to 30 Years	3	5.88%
31 to 40 Years	32	62.75%
40 to 50 Years	16	31.37%
Total	**51**	**100.00 %**
Period in Mogadishu		
1 to 2 years	3	5.88%
2 years to 3 years	5	9.80%
3 to 4 years	10	19.61%
4 years to 5 years	9	17.65%
over 5 years	24	47.06%
Total	**51**	**100.00 %**
Role Played		
Group Leader	5	9.8%
Committee member	10	19.6%
General member	36	70.6%
Total	**51**	**100.00 %**

Source: Research data (2022)

While the majority of participants, 32 (62.75%), said they are between ages of 31 and 40, 16 (31.37%) said they are between ages of 40 and 50, and 3 (5.88%) said they were between the ages of 21 and 30.

24 respondents (47.06 percent) indicated that they have been in Mogadishu for over 5 years, while 10 (19.61%) showed they had been in Mogadishu for between 3 to 4 years while 9 (17.65%) showed they had been in Mogadishu for a period between 4 to 5 years while 5 (9.80%) had been in Mogadishu for between 2 to 3 years and a final 3 (5.88%) had been in Mogadishu for between 1 to 2 years.

While most of the women group respondents, 36 (70.6%), were general members, 10 (19.6%) were committee members, and 5 (9.8%) were group leaders.

4.3 Analysis of findings

The section discusses the results in relation to the study's objectives. The research had two distinct objectives that were each individually examined, with the findings being discussed in this chapter. The data for analysis was collected using triangulation approach; questionnaire and KIIs. For each objective, the data from questionnaire was first analysed to yield descriptive statistics and then the data gathered from the KIIs analysed thematically and presented in verbatim form. The results from this analysis helped establish the relationship between the independent and dependent variables, which has then discussed with reference to extant empirical evidence provided in literature review in chapter two.

The study further analysed the data obtained from KIIs regarding the contribution of women in policy making and monitoring activities in post conflict reconstruction of human settlements in Mogadishu, Somalia., This was in response to section (i) of the KII which had 8 questions. The Project Managers who participated in the interview provided additional information to indicate the level of involvement and participation of women in the reconstruction process.

In the KII, question 1 was to establish the role women play in establishing the agenda for post-conflict human settlement reconstruction in Mogadishu and question 2 was to find out the way women participate in the creation of strategies for post-conflict human settlement reconstruction in Mogadishu. Question 3 was to establish whether women in Mogadishu were active in post-conflict reconstruction initiatives for human settlements. Meanwhile question 4 was to find out the role the public played in determining the strategic direction of PCR in Mogadishu. While question 5 was to assess the role women play in determining post-conflict human settlement reconstruction goals in Mogadishu, question 6 was on the sort of report women provide in Mogadishu's post-conflict reconstruction of human settlements. In the tool, question 7 was on whether women were essential in the post-conflict reconstruction of human settlements program's control phase.

4.3.1 Contribution of women in policy making and monitoring activities to PCR of human settlements

The study established the contributions of women in policy making and monitoring activities to PCR of human settlements in Mogadishu, Somalia. Guided by the questionnaire, the study was able to tease out views from respondents. Table 4.3 below shows the outcome of the interviews.

Table 4.3: Policy making and monitoring activities PCR of human settlements

Policy making	Strongly Disagree		Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Strongly Agree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Constantly active in establishing the agenda	2	3.92%	6	11.76%	22	43.14%	12	23.53%	9	17.65%
Adequately represented in strategy creation	2	3.92%	6	11.76%	20	39.22%	14	27.45%	9	17.65%
Involved in decision-making	4	7.84%	7	13.73%	22	43.14%	9	17.65%	9	17.65%
Are considered in determining the strategic direction	1	1.96%	8	15.69%	24	47.06%	9	17.65%	9	17.65%
Level of Women participation in policy making	2	4.41%	7	13.24%	22	43.14%	11	21.57%	9	17.65%
Actively involved in assessing the success efforts.	1	1.96%	12	23.53%	20	39.22%	15	29.41%	3	5.88%
Always taking corrective efforts	1	1.96%	7	13.73%	16	31.37%	19	37.25%	8	15.69%
Report on the project's development	0	0.00%	11	21.57%	20	39.22%	16	31.37%	4	7.84%
Play a crucial role	0	0.00%	14	27.45%	14	27.45%	12	23.53%	11	21.57%
Level of Contribution in monitoring	1	0.98%	11	21.57%	18	34.31%	16	30.39%	7	12.75%

Source: Research data (2022)

Table 4.3 show that the majority of participants who formed 22 (43.14%) showed neutrality on the assertion that in Mogadishu, women were always constantly active in establishing the agenda for post-conflict human settlement reconstruction. These results show 20 (39.22%) of the respondents showed that they were neutral on the claim that women were always adequately represented throughout the creation of agenda for PCR of human settlements in Mogadishu. This implies limited participation of women in creating strategies concerning PCR. Thus, women involvement in strategy creation was limited. These results were confirmed by the interview results where the Project Managers indicated that Women do play minimum role in

establishing the agenda for post-conflict human settlement reconstruction. This is because women are largely absent in decision-making bodies in Somalia in almost all institutions. Efforts have been made to address this gender imbalance in many sectors, most notably in federal parliament representation, where 30% quota is exclusively allocated to women. However, women have a decisive role within the society; stabilizing effects as they keep family business and small informal business running, take care of the children and elderly persons and are responsible for water within households.

Based on the results, 22 (43.14%) participants reported moderate participation in decision making when it comes to the PCR of human settlements after armed conflict. This was an indication that women did not always appear in decision making forums on creating PCR strategy. This was further reinforced by KII, NGO officer, who posited that in the public sector of FGS, women don't have visible representation and hence, setting PCR agenda as purely men's business. In the human settlement interventions, the government side, government entities such as Banadir Regional Administration and Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing sector are male-dominated entities.

> "It is quite unfortunate that most of the officers involved in the planning and execution of the PCR in Somalia here are men. This limits the level of participation of all parties. Women are in most cases absent from the table of decision making" (NGO Officer).

Most of respondents 24 (47.06%) reported that women were not always treated like men and therefore, when it came to determining the strategic direction of post-conflict human settlement reconstruction in Mogadishu, they were absent. The UN informants indicated that women do rarely contribute to creation of strategies for post-conflict

human settlements reconstruction in Mogadishu. In the scenario, where women are consulted in developing strategies for post-human settlement reconstruction, particularly in the areas of basic service provision, there is a real risk that such strategies are eliminated in the subsequent decision-making hierarchical ladder. In other words, during the requisite consultative process, all segments of society including women are involved, but the more core components of the strategy are narrowed down, the more women are excluded. This is simply because women are absent in the positions of authorities, where final deals are signed off.

> "The reality is that sometimes the participatory meetings that are called in most cases also involve women, however, the policy position that is sieved through the bureaucratic chain rarely take into account the women's position. Their voices are lost in the bureaucratic chain since they are absent on the decision-making tables. This process dims women's voices in the final undertakings" (UN Staff).

The results show that on average, 22 (43.14%) of the respondents indicated that women were not always involved in policy making on PCR of human settlements in Mogadishu. Based on results from interviews, there was under representation of women in all public and private entities; translating to absence of women in policy setting and designing interventions to address human settlements. Nevertheless, gender reports offer recommendations and ways to empower women with a view making state-building participatory and inclusive. The KII further showed that there were different platforms where women can participate in the process such as active women's associations; who were actively heard and have a strong voice when it comes to peace building and conflict resolution. There were also, the non-state actors' association and the national union of women, which is an umbrella organization that the government recognized and that was always invited to be part of post-conflict settlement efforts in the country. Despite this collective level of women's

involvement, it is necessary that women become part of the government decision making system to ensure that their voices remain relevant at all times.

> "From the years I have worked within the United Nations, I could see how highly recognized and important the inclusion and meaningful participation of women in various initiatives is. Women should have equal opportunities towards contributing their skills and knowledge in shaping a better tomorrow for the country they reside in." (UN staff).

Outcome shows that 20 (39.22%) participants reported that women were rarely actively involved in assessing the success of post-conflict human settlements rehabilitation efforts. This might have been attributed to reasons given by the UN Project Officer who showed that just a few women had access to top government positions and those were the only ones who had the ability to play their part in determining reconstruction goals for example to prioritize access to primary health care, flash flood response and eviction prevention/monitoring. They also showed that reconstruction agenda in Mogadishu was dominated either by outsiders (non-Somalis) or Diaspora and external political and business players, for example from influential Arab countries where women also did not have equal rights and access to decision-making institutions in the same way as men.

> "As long as women lack access and are not represented within the government circles, the voices will always remain peripheral to the ultimate reconstruction agenda. They must navigate to the top so as to be heard" (UN staff).

About one third of the respondents (19 or 37.25%), agreed that in Mogadishu, women were always taking corrective efforts in the post-conflict rehabilitation of human settlements. This was confirmed by the NGO Project Officer who showed that during the conflict and war, Somali women found themselves at the center of conflicts fought between their sons, husbands and other male relatives. Therefore, being those who were potential victims of the conflict, they had been active in peacemaking and peacebuilding. In Somali society, it was men, specifically the elderly, who

traditionally had the means to make peace through dialogue and mediation. But although women were typically excluded from decision-making forums where peace accords are negotiated, their position within the clan system gave them the ability to bridge clan divisions and to act as a first channel for dialogue between parties in conflict.

> "There is an advantage that women culturally exploit within the Somali community clan system. They are a cog to the creation of peace and are often listened to by the combatants within their various clans. In this regard, they are always called upon to bring peace in times of war" (NGO Officer).

It is indicative of lack of participation when 20 (39.22%) respondents reported that they were neutral on the assertion that women are active participants in the process of projects development during the PCR in Mogadishu. Although the NGO Officer noted that their role was recognized by each government and group since women were the frontline advocates in critical cases, when attempting to reach a concrete decision, they were persistent that overall agenda was dominated from a classical reconstruction perspective; with hard infrastructure components coming first. So, in terms of determining post-conflict human settlements reconstruction goals, women were not visible. In other words, they were not accommodated as decision-making bodies within the male-dominated territories. However, there has been a shift towards accommodating more women and empowering them to actively participate.

> "The recent developments in the Federal Government has shown a shift in the reception of women in government entities and forums, this is because women are now acknowledged for their economic empowerment and the need to enhance it as it is essential for their active participation. Women need access to resources and skills training to enable them to contribute to livelihood generation and promote economic development." (NGO Officer).

Further 14 (27.45%) respondents disagreed with the claim that Women play a crucial role in PCR initiatives while another 14 (27.45%) were neutral on that assertion. This means that women did not play crucial roles in PCR. This lack of robust involvement

was confirmed by the key informants who opined that women did not fully play their roles as expected, particularly given their numerical strengths. Women were not represented in critical decision-making bodies and their voices are therefore, missing in the policy making arena.

> "It is rather sad that women's role in policy formulation is lacking since they are not represented on the tables of decision making. This needs to be checked to enable their voices to be heard along those of men" (NGO Officer).

On average, one third of the respondents (18 or 34.31%) showed that women did not contribute in any way whatsoever towards the monitoring activities to PCR. Despite this revelation, the key informant noted that some programs such as the Joint Program on Local Governance are making efforts to address this gap, empower women and ensure inclusive local planning process. In this regard, he notes that some preliminary successes have been noted in this inclusion process. He however, noted that long-term and sustainable impact can only be realistically gauged after the program comes to an end.

> "We have had some targeted efforts at women inclusion, and this is likely to make positive changes. The Joint Program on Local Governance has made steps to ensure that women become part of their monitoring processes and we hope that at the end of the program, their participation and contribution will have made a big difference. We wait to see the outcome" (NGO Officer).

A key UN staff added that this low representation of women cuts across all levels of governance right from the district levels to the Federal governance structures to the State at the overall level and this exclusion affects decision making. Even though women may engage in community processes such as serving on local community conflict resolution committees or participating in community planning procedures, for example, such levels do not make their voices heard at the highest levels of policy.

The UN staff notes that women must take advantage of economic development and vocational training options to get their acts together and to have their voices heard. Since women constitute fifty percent of the population in Mogadishu, it is important that any serious and meaningful human settlement interventions must take into account such a vital segment of the society. It is imperative that women become central to the processes necessary in post-conflict reconstruction projects. They have the competency and skills to manage the project and control its different phases from inception to closure. That is, they are essential, to underline the importance of factors in post-conflict resolution.

> "The present situation that ignores the role of women is not only unsustainable but a rights issue. It is important to ensure that women are included at the phases of the reconstruction process. After all, they are the prime users of the shelters, and their voices must be heard" (UN staff).

Based on these results, women were not always actively involved in policy making on PCR settlements in Mogadishu. This agrees with Ilesanmi's (2018) findings that indicated that African women have had a little role in decision-making. The study found that in Mogadishu, women were not always constantly active in establishing the agenda for PCR. Nevertheless, Saul (2014) contends that in order to create rehabilitation programs that are both acceptable and successful, women must participate in decision-making. Women who are directly affected are, after all, the ones who know best what is required in any given situation. Furthermore, a populace will be more educated and conscious of the various aspects of rebuilding and the more closely it has been involved in decision-making. As a result, with proper and coordinated involvement, the women will be able to participate in the reconstruction program for free. Those who are opposed to the rebuilding process may be deterred

by greater awareness (Saul, 2014) and women involvement may be the trigger to enhance ownership.

The results indicate that women were not always adequately represented at every stage of creating strategies for post-conflict reconstruction of human settlements in Mogadishu. However, Mohamoud et al. (2017) study had revealed that public understanding and cooperation in the development of protection activities should be assured. As a result, Somalia should include community people, and more women, in the creation of the various programmes, taking their suggestions and opinions into consideration. Earnest (2015) reinforced the necessity of including everyone in program planning, execution, and evaluation because doing so encourages local ownership and support. Importantly, O'Driscoll (2018) found that success in PCR requires the capacity to understand the complexities of the political context, to successfully manage projects, to engage a variety of community stakeholders, and, crucially, to engage women. Finding out what women project stakeholders believe to be key aspects of the project planning process and practices requires discussion with women stakeholders who have a direct link to the project.

Despite the noted importance of involving women at all stages, the results reveal that in Mogadishu, women were not always involved in matters of PCR of human settlements decision-making. This is a testimony to how women have generally been treated and their lack of involvement has a bearing on the lack of sustainability in the undertakings. In the face of overwhelming odds, a system-based strategy addressing security challenges across the multiple resilience dimensions, as well as inclusive design by Mogadishu's urban planning department, would reinforce the security

demands of the formerly vulnerable IDPs (Mohamoud et al., 2017). The same approach with inclusive lenses is what is needed in the PCR processes.

The low level of women's participation in policymaking on post-conflict human settlement reconstruction in Mogadishu has been attributed to patriarchy and male domination within the Somalian context. As such, women were not represented and the decisions that could have been made by women were made by men which in most cases is detrimental to the success of the projects. The voices of the key informants and the women interviewed show clearly that given a chance, women have a great potential to make a great difference and to ensure that the human settlements are done with a human face and that sustainability is guaranteed.

It is important to appreciate the leading roles women play as peace and conflict resolvers, mediators and fund-raisers within their clans. As reported earlier by GIWPS (2020), women are crucial to the formation of inclusive post-conflict institutions and the execution of rebuilding processes that lead to long-term peace and prosperity. Women are not just beneficiaries of post-conflict rebuilding efforts; they are also active participants in decision-making, planning, and execution. The continued exclusion of women from decision-making, therefore, is a process that must be rethought since it simply expands gender disparities (GIWPS, 2020). It is encouraging to note that despite all the negatives, women have shown initiative in tackling the mounting economic, social, and health-care costs and are being visible in their own small ways to make a difference.

The outcome of this study supports GIWPS (2020) contention that women must play a key role in the development of inclusive post-conflict institutions and the implementation of reconstruction processes that result in lasting peace and prosperity.

They must be allowed to play an active role in decision-making, planning, and implementation in addition to being the recipients of post-conflict reconstruction efforts. Above all, a framework for developing inclusive institutions is essential for post-conflict governance and for inclusive processes that take into account the strengths and weaknesses of the parties concerned.

Ernstorfer et al. (2007) argue that in post-conflict rebuilding activities, civil service capacity building programs at all levels should be prioritized. This is due to the fact that developing public institutions and maintaining democratic accountability in government creates transparency and confidence; funders must recognize that capacity development to women is a long-term endeavor, and government entities must contribute to it. From the quantitative results, it is evident that this lack of capacity building has limited the women's contributions to the monitoring activities to PCR processes. This implies that in Mogadishu, women were not actively involved in assessing the success of PCR efforts despite them being the ones called upon to participate in taking corrective efforts in the post-conflict rehabilitation of human settlements.

The fact that women find themselves in the lower ranks in the projects without major roles, dims their voices. The results show that women are accorded roles such as being messengers of peace and are excluded from the technical aspects of the resettlements process. They are also sometimes charged with organizing forums where they bring together people to ensure reconciliation are performed within the community. Despite their strong will and capabilities, women are not given a chance right from inception to implementation and in many cases left out of decision-making processes in what the men consider technical. This happens against a backdrop of the revelation by

Hared (2020) who noted that when the Somali government contacts warring groups and signs a peace treaty, it is women groups who carry out the terms of the agreement. They are the critical cog in the process of fostering peace in the turbulent Somalia.

It would be very important for Somalia to focus on creating an environment that allows women to function efficiently, hence strengthening their peace and stability. Women actors must be actively involved in the transition to peace, right from the agreement phases to the implementation phases and through to post-conflict peacebuilding.

In order to create effective, dependable, transparent, participatory, and efficient government institutions that will provide services to its citizens, Ernstorfer et al. (2007) note that any nation emerging from a war should have a leadership committed to doing so. Effective post-conflict leadership places a strong emphasis on eliminating injustice and exclusion while also promoting social dialogue and peacemaking after a conflict. According to De Silva et al. (2017), whenever women have a say in decision-making, this helps to reduce inequality and boost societal participation. This is because women are known to make more interactive and collaborative decisions (Tamaru & O'Reilly, 2018). As a result, women's presence in post-conflict reconstruction in Somalia should be greatly boosted, with women working as strategists, including decision-makers, practitioners, and supervisors within the post-conflict ecosystem (GIWPS. 2020; USAID, 2015).

In order to address concerns about protection of rights, the study agrees with Mohamoud et al. (2017) claim that multifaceted approaches involving a variety of stakeholders are necessary. By continuing to promote and provide services in crucial areas, the corporate sector, women's organizations, and NGOs must all play a crucial

role in the reconstruction of human settlement process with emphasis on environmental preservation.

4.3.2 Women's participation in PCR policy implementation

On examining the effects of women's participation in the implementation of the policy on PCR in Mogadishu, Somalia, the results are captured on the table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4: Analysis by participation PCR policy implementation

Women Participation in Policy implementation	**Strongly Disagree**		**Disagree**		**Neutral**		**Agree**		**Strongly Agree**	
	N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Always actively involved in service delivery	0	0.00%	15	29.41%	22	43.14%	13	25.49%	1	1.96%
Always provide the necessary instruments	1	1.96%	15	29.41%	20	39.22%	10	19.61%	5	9.80%
Give adequate training	0	0.00%	11	21.57%	8	15.69%	27	52.94%	5	9.80%
Participating in the project management plan	3	5.88%	7	13.73%	17	33.33%	22	43.14%	2	3.92%
Level of Women participation in implementation	**1**	**1.96 %**	**12**	**23.53 %**	**22**	**43.14 %**	**13**	**25.49 %**	**3**	**5.88%**

Source: Research data (2022)

Based on the results, 22 (43.14%) respondents were neutral on the proposition that during the post-conflict reconstruction of human settlements in Mogadishu, women are always actively involved in service delivery. This is confirmed by both the NGO Officer and UN Staff who noted that the contribution of women in service delivery is still very limited. They observed that this service sector is mainly a male dominated field in practice with the tribal elders being the main people who are called upon to settle the majority of conflicts. The centrality of the customary and cultural approaches are unlikely to benefit disadvantaged elements of the society where women are seen as weaker members of the clans.

> "Women in Mogadishu are unfortunately hindered from their ability to fully contribute to service delivery. Due to the existing societal norms, women may be limited from access to education, decision making opportunities and employment. This limitation reduces their effective participation in service delivery" (UN staff).

In these clan based and patriarchal systems, women lack the capacity to claim housing, even though this is one of the most important problems that women who want to integrate and those who want to return face. Other issues that women experience include a lack of civil documents, logistical difficulties in returning home, and prejudice in their host country during displacement.

More than one third of the respondents (20 (39.22%) showed neutrality on the question as to whether women were always expected to provide the necessary instruments for post-conflict human settlement reconstruction in Mogadishu. This in essence show that women continue to be marginalized and excluded from significant peacebuilding and conflict resolution activities. Since the nation had been mired in turmoil and violence for more than three decades, Somali women's involvement in reconciliation and conflict resolution had been appalling. The arrival of relative peace in Somalia has opened a new chapter in discrimination against women, despite the fact that they were the ones responsible for the survival of their households and communities during the war, where they had to work hard to provide food, shelter, and protection to their children and other family members.

> "The importance of women's involvement in peacebuilding and conflict prevention efforts is highly understated. Women in Mogadishu have a perspective and carry the experience needed to contribute to the development of inclusive and sustainable outcomes. We need to find ways of supporting women led organizations and grassroots initiatives. " (NGO Officer).

Generally, Somali women have long been underrepresented in all spheres of decision-making. The UN Staff however, note that some women, especially those who are educated, even though few, have had an opportunity to be involved in the PCR processes. They have been consulted and have been the prime mobilizers of the women's organizations and have provided the voices calling for greater inclusion of women. The women have been instrumental in organizing peace matches and have also been involved in conducting research on how best to involve women in the reconstruction processes.

> "Educated women in Somali even though few have been instrumental in creating an atmosphere of inclusion. They have conducted research, organized the women and knocked on our doors calling for inclusion. They have done a tremendous job and their efforts are yielding fruits" (UN Staff).

The participation of educated women in Local planning process such as visioning has in some instances used in designing post-conflict rehabilitation of human settlements. Using participatory and inclusive process for instance, a city-wide visioning was conducted, involving representatives of various city residents including women in which they were asked to provide their views on the best way to govern the city. In other instances, District profiling and District Development Frameworks have also been undertaken as participatory tools to gather the necessary data and articulate post-conflict human settlement interventions.

More than half of the respondents (27 (52.94%), showed that women were given adequate training for the post-conflict reconstruction of human settlements in Mogadishu. This apparently resulted from what has been termed as targeted training in which women were chosen from various organizations and trained on a number of issues. The key informant noted that there was a tailored training related to peace and conflict, reconciliation, leadership, and other training that were designed to provide women with the skills to enhance their capacity. These included; Local Leadership Management Training, Conflict Management and Gender Mainstreaming. The latter one was specifically designed to raise the awareness of decision makers towards importance of inclusive local governance. In other words, the training aimed at increasing awareness on women and local governance.

> "The UN and partners undertook training in several managements' issues including gender mainstreaming in which government leaders as well as women's organizations provided people to be trained. I must say that the training has been a big eye opener in inclusive management and participatory approaches to development and governance" (UN staff).

The acknowledgement by the 22 (43.14%) respondents that women were participating in the project management plan for post-conflict human settlement rehabilitation in Mogadishu is a very important development. This according to the UN Staff has resulted from targeted training and from the involvement of the women in the various professions. The engaged women were well represented in various professions such as teaching, nursing, and supportive roles of administration and finance. In some instances, even the unskilled women who are engaged in other industries such as

sanitation were included. The only shortcoming was that women generally were absent in policy formulation but when it comes to implementation, they often took a lead role. This is still a testimony to the need for a more inclusive process from start to end and the need for women to be given a great role in project management plan.

> "When we provide targeted training programmes for women in Mogadishu to enhance and grow their skills and knowledge, we are able to give them equal exposure to leadership, entrepreneurship, and other technical skills. This targeted way of empowering women can allow them to actively participate in decision making processes that contribute to the reconstruction of their communities." (UN staff).

Overall, it is evident that there is low contribution of women to the monitoring activities to PCR; They were not actively involved in assessing the success of PCR efforts despite them always taking corrective efforts in the post-conflict rehabilitation of human settlements; They partially sometimes participated in reporting on the project's development during the PCR to mean that women did not always play a crucial role in post-conflict human settlements reconstruction initiatives among other shortcomings. The study has however, established that women moderately participated in implementation of the policy on PCR in Mogadishu. However, the study agrees with Shepherd (2015) who showed that the bulk of women's participation is still informal. Though they must be present at the bargaining table and have their ideas taken into account, women are not the only ones working to improve society, put an end to war, and stop slaughter. This study found that during the post-conflict reconstruction of human settlements, women were actively involved in service delivery and as such they were not always expected to provide the necessary technical instruments for post-conflict human settlement reconstruction. In addition, women were not always considered necessary for giving adequate training for the post-conflict reconstruction of human settlements in Mogadishu. Nevertheless, they participated in the project management plan for post-conflict human settlement rehabilitation.

In their responses to the open-ended questions, the respondents demonstrated that there aren't any particular tools provided for women; rather, it depends on who is giving the trainings. Trainers typically provide women with the knowledge and abilities needed to resolve the conflict, with additional instruction given to them regarding historical events. However, they demonstrated that women are the foundation of society at all levels and that their participation in PCR is essential. The findings disagree with Elly (2017) who discovered that peacebuilding initiatives increased female engagement at the local, county, and federal levels as well as in decision-making. On the other hand, this did not happen on its own; rather, it was the outcome of women's activism and demands for inclusion. It comes to the conclusion that women may be crucial to peace processes if they have access to the right channels, are educated on the benefits of peace for all parties involved and are aware of the need to instill a culture of peace in society.

The study findings reinforce the findings by GIWPS (2020) that concluded that post-conflict rebuilding provides significant opportunity for women to participate actively in all sectors and levels. Women's empowerment must be a part of the post-conflict rehabilitation process. They further noted that long-term economic growth requires post-conflict socio-economic growth possibilities that promote female empowerment and independence. Requirements and focused recruiting are critical first measures in ensuring women's participation in post-conflict scenarios. They contend that boosting women's aptitude and abilities to combat gender unfairness can result in tremendous change.

The results are further confirmed by the study by Life & Peace Institute (2018), which observed that women in Somalia play a crucial role in the establishment and persistence of violent intra- and inter-clan violence. They can be warriors and

assassins, as well as fundraisers, mobilizers, and (co)producers of violent masculinities. They are also crucial mediators. A woman's life context and circumstances influence where she sits on the conflict-to-peace-promotion spectrum at any given time. Women have demonstrated their ability to participate in politics. They further note that educated women are enthusiastic and important sources of peace advocacy, and they may be able to provide novel solutions to certain sorts of conflict or crisis causes.

Khodary (2016) clears the air by indicating that women should not be regarded as subservient and gentle, while men should not be regarded as dominant and aggressive. Furthermore, he opines that the restoration of democratic environments in conflict-affected communities encourages women to organize and increase their participation. This is not always the case; in some cases, males may predominate in these settings, which essentially eliminates gender equality from the conversation.

5.0 CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter provides the summary, conclusions as well as the recommendations based on the findings. It further highlights the research gaps the researcher felt should be filled by further research. The study assessed the contributions of women in policy making to PCR of human settlements, effects of women's participation in the implementation of the policy on PCR of human settlements, contribution of women's monitoring activities to PCR and factors moderating the role of women in PCR of human settlements in Mogadishu, Somalia. The Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations below emanate from this exercise.

5.1 Summary of Study Findings

Based on the goal of the study, the findings were compiled under the following themes.

5.1.1 Findings on women in policy making and monitoring activities to PCR of human settlement

The study established that women play the role of establishing the agenda for post-conflict human settlement reconstruction in Mogadishu, Somalia as well as in strategy creation, decision making and policy making. There are different platforms women can participate in the process such as active women's associations, non-state actors' association and the national union of women.

Since women are potential victims of the conflict, they participate in peacemaking and peacebuilding; making peace through dialogue and mediation due to ability to bridge clan divisions and to act as a first channel for dialogue between parties in conflict. Owing to their interactive and collaborative decisions, they are needed to aid in closing

disparities and increasing participation across society. They are vital when setting agenda for PCR, creating strategies for PCR of human settlements, in decision-making and when determining the strategic direction of post-conflict human settlement reconstruction in Mogadishu. This is because women have a decisive role within the society. This is exposed in their stabilizing effects as they keep family business and small informal business running, take care of the children and elderly persons, are responsible for water. Thus, women are important actors who should be consulted when developing strategies for post-human settlement reconstruction; particularly in the areas of basic service provision, where there is a real risk. Women are the frontline advocates in critical cases, attempting to reach a concrete decision. They are central to each post-conflict reconstruction project. They have the competency and skills to manage the project and control its different phases from inception to closure. They are involved in assessing the success of post-conflict human settlements rehabilitation, involved in taking corrective efforts in the post-conflict rehabilitation of human settlements, and reporting on the project's development initiatives.

5.1.2 Findings on women's participation in the implementation of the policy on PCR of human settlements

The study established that women play an active role in service delivery, training and project management plan, this is because at clan level, when something happens, they are the ones who spearhead the movement against their clan/tribe. In service delivery, women are needed to provide the food and other necessities and also claim housing after their construction. They are aware of their surroundings through a mixture of tools, such as conducting internal consultation, field visits to assess the situation and base their decisions on evidence. They also organize peace/post-conflict matches

when necessary and do their own research and investigation. Local planning process such as visioning has been used in designing post-conflict rehabilitation of human settlements. They also engage in participatory and inclusive processes based on tailored training related to peace and conflict reconciliation as well as leadership that are needed for enhancing their capacity. Trainers typically provide women with the knowledge and abilities needed to resolve the conflict, with additional instruction given to them regarding historical events. A large number of professional women (teachers, nurses) are engaged in the implementation of human settlement policy to provide supportive role of administration and finance while the unskilled women are engaged in other areas such as sanitation.

5.2 Conclusions

Based on the study findings, the study concludes that women have a decisive role in policy making to post conflict reconstruction of human settlements in Mogadishu, Somalia. They are crucial to the formation of inclusive post-conflict reconstruction of human settlements and should be active participants in decision-making since they are critical for establishing inclusive post conflict reconstruction of human settlements. So, they play a key role in the development of inclusive post-conflict institutions and are active and central pillars in decision-making. They have an impact on decision-making processes, which helps to overcome gaps and increase involvement throughout the society due to their more participative and collaborative decision-making styles. They contribute to creation of strategies (agenda setting, formulation of policies, decision making, and strategic direction) and are consulted in developing strategies for post conflict human settlement reconstruction, and design conflict resolution policies as well as spearhead the movement towards reconstruction.

However, a framework for developing inclusive institutions is essential for post-conflict governance. Also, the public has a big role in influencing measures to design human settlement reconstruction in post-conflict settings like Mogadishu. Women play key roles in post-conflict reconstruction in their monitoring activities. Each project for post-conflict reconstruction revolves around women's ability to monitor the activities and ensure that they meet the demands of the concerned. They actively participate in reporting on the project's development initiatives, taking corrective action in the post-conflict reconstruction of human settlements, and evaluating the effectiveness of post-conflict human settlement rehabilitation.

The study concludes that women are vital for implementation of reconstruction processes that result in lasting peace and prosperity. Peacebuilding initiatives rely on female engagement at all levels and are therefore, beneficial for peace to all the parties involved. Their participation includes conducting internal consultation among parties, research and investigation, local planning (visioning), participatory and inclusive process. They need training such as Local Leadership Management Training, Conflict Management and Gender Mainstreaming to be able to deliver satisfactorily.

5.3 Recommendations

5.3.1 Policy and practical implications

The study makes policy recommendations based on the findings and study objectives. First, the study recommends that the Somalia Federal Government should review its framework for developing inclusive institutions in order to strengthen them and make them more essential for post-conflict governance. It should create opportunities for visible women's participation in decision-making and make it more formalized. There is need for enabling the legislative framework and considerable engagement to

encourage women groups in Mogadishu to participate in decision-making in post-conflict human settlement reconstruction. This participation must be made visible and sustainable to encourage even the reluctant women still operating under the shackles of patriarchy to contribute. Women should have their space in policy making to be able to participate in agenda setting, formulation of policies, decision making and determining strategic directions.

Further, the study recommends that Somalia Federal Government should revise their post-conflict human settlement reconstruction policies and create more positions for women at the policy formulation table and enhance their role in monitoring activities as a means towards institutionalizing accountability.

It is also important that the rights, liberties, and obligations outlined in the constitution of the Somalia Federal Government should be enjoyed equally by men and women such that they allow women to participation in the implementation of the policy on post conflict reconstruction of human settlements. The Somalia Federal Government should enrich their policies to ensure that women have the right to participate and do actually participate in the implementation of the policy on post conflict reconstruction of human settlements.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Introduction Letter

VALARIE OGOLA NYABERA
N69/5024/2017
University of Nairobi

Dear Respondent,

Subject: Questionnaire Survey on The Role of Women in PCR of Human Settlements in Mogadishu.

I am a Master of Gender and Development Studies student at the University of Nairobi. I'm now embarking on a research paper regarding women's roles in post-conflict human settlement rebuilding in Mogadishu, Somalia. Due to your prominence in the topic matter, I choose you to participate in the research.

As a result, I sincerely need your assistance in answering the questions provided. The surveys will be used as a tool to achieve the study objectives. Your information will be kept strictly confidential.

The study's conclusions and recommendations will be shared for you for review and reference.

I appreciate your involvement and support in advance.

Yours Sincerely,

VALARIE OGOLA NYABERA
N69/5024/2017
University of Nairobi

Appendix II: Questionnaire

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN POST CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA

Instructions

Kindly take a little time to complete the questionnaire as thoroughly as possible.

If necessary, check the right answer in the boxes next to the questions.

Where explanation is required, write succinct answers.

You are not required to sign in the survey.

Information will be treated with confidentiality.

SECTION A: PERSONAL DATA

1. What is your marital status? Please tick (√) the appropriate box

   Married ( ) Single ( )

2. What is your age? Please tick (√) the appropriate box

   Under 21 Years ( ) 21 to 30 Years ( ) 31 to 40 Years ( )

   40 to 50 Years ( ) Over 50 Years ( )

3. How long have been in Mogadishu?

   Less than 1 year ( ) 1 to 2 years ( )

   2 years to 3 years () 3 to 4 years ( )

   4 years to 5 years () over 5 years ( )

4. Which of the following best describes your role?

   Group Leader () Committee member ( ) General member ( )

Section B: Women in policy making and monitoring activities to post conflict reconstruction of human settlements

5. Please rate your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following assertions about women's role in policymaking and monitoring activities to post-conflict human settlement reconstruction in Mogadishu, Somalia. Kindly check (√) the space in each question that corresponds to the right answer.

Scale: 1: Strongly Disagree. 2: Disagree. 3: Neutral 4: Agree.5: Strongly Agree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
In Mogadishu, women are constantly active in establishing the agenda for post-conflict human settlement restoration.					
Women are adequately represented throughout the creation of strategies for post-conflict restoration of human settlements in Mogadishu.					
Women are involved in decision-making in Mogadishu when it comes to post-conflict restoration of human settlements.					
Women, like men, are considered in determining the strategic direction of post-conflict human settlement reconstruction in Mogadishu.					
In Mogadishu, women are actively involved in assessing the success of post-conflict human settlements rehabilitation efforts.					
In Mogadishu, women are always taking corrective efforts in the post-conflict rehabilitation of human settlements.					
Women report on the project's development during the post-conflict rehabilitation of human settlements in Mogadishu.					

Women play a crucial role in post-conflict human settlements reconstruction initiatives.					

6. Briefly identify the level of women's involvement in post-conflict human settlement reconstruction in Mogadishu, Somalia.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

7. Briefly describe the roles assigned to women in Mogadishu's post-conflict human settlements reconstruction efforts

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Section D: Women's participation in PCR policy implementation

8. Kindly rate your degree of agreement with the following statements about women's engagement in the accomplishment of Mogadishu's post-conflict rehabilitation policy for human settlements. Kindly check (√) the space in each question that corresponds to the right answer

Scale: 1: Strongly Disagree. 2: Disagree. 3: Neutral 4: Agree.5: Strongly Agree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
During the post-conflict restoration of human settlements in Mogadishu, women are always actively involved in service delivery.					
Women have always been expected to provide the necessary instruments for post-conflict human settlement restoration in Mogadishu.					
Women are necessary to give adequate training for the post-conflict restoration of human settlements in Mogadishu.					
Women are participating in the project management plan for post-conflict human settlement rehabilitation in Mogadishu.					

9. Kindly describe briefly the role of women in post-conflict human settlement reconstruction in Mogadishu, Somalia, and the tools they give during the practice.

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Section E: Post conflict reconstruction of human settlements in Mogadishu, Somalia

10. Please rate your agreement or disagreement with the accompanying assertions about post-conflict human settlement reconstruction in Mogadishu, Somalia. Kindly check (√) the space in each question that corresponds to the right answer.

Scale: 1: Strongly Disagree. 2: Disagree. 3: Neutral 4: Agree.5: Strongly Agree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
In Mogadishu, all post-conflict human settlement reconstruction efforts have met their deadlines.					
The past post-conflict human settlements reconstruction efforts in Mogadishu have consistently met stakeholders' expectations.					
Mogadishu's post-conflict human settlements rehabilitation projects are excellent.					
In Mogadishu, the beneficiaries of post-conflict human settlements reconstruction efforts saw the benefits.					
Every post-conflict human settlement reconstruction initiative in Mogadishu stays within budgetary constraints.					

Section F: Factors moderating the role of women in post conflict reconstruction of human settlements in Mogadishu

11. Kindly clarify if you agree or disagree with each statement on the factor moderating importance of women's participation in post-conflict human settlement rehabilitation in Mogadishu, Somalia. Please fill in the blanks (√) by ticking in each question with the correct answer.

Scale: 1: Strongly Disagree. 2: Disagree. 3: Neutral 4: Agree.5: Strongly Agree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Culture restricts engagement in Mogadishu's post-conflict restoration of human settlements					
Religious beliefs limit participation in the post-conflict rehabilitation of human settlements in Mogadishu.					
Women's participation in the post-conflict restoration of human settlements in Mogadishu is hindered by patriarchal social norms and attitudes.					
Women's lack of education prevents them from participating in the post-conflict restoration of human settlements in Mogadishu.					
In Mogadishu, level training determines post-conflict rehabilitation of human settlements.					

Thank you for your co-operation.

Appendix III: Key Informant Interview guide women engagement in PCR of human settlements in Mogadishu, Somalia

Section A: Introduction

The investigator would identify himself and explain why the interview is being conducted.

- Confirm the interviewee's role.
- What are his or her responsibilities?
- Has she/he lived in Mogadishu for a long time?
- Participation in post-conflict human settlement reconstruction in Mogadishu, Somalia

Section B: Interviewee Responses

i). Contribution of women in policy making and monitoring activities in post conflict reconstruction of human settlements in Mogadishu, Somali

1. What role do women play in establishing the agenda for post-conflict human settlement restoration in Mogadishu?
2. How then do women participate in the creation of strategies for post-conflict human settlement restoration in Mogadishu?
3. Are women in Mogadishu active in post-conflict reconstruction initiatives for human settlements?
4. What role does the public play in determining the strategic direction of post-conflict human settlement reconstruction in Mogadishu?
5. What role do women play in determining post-conflict human settlement reconstruction goals in Mogadishu?
6. What sort of report do women provide in Mogadishu's post-conflict restoration of human settlements?
7. Are women essential in the post-conflict reconstruction of human settlements program's control phase??

ii). Women's participation in the implementation of the policy in post conflict reconstruction of human settlements in Mogadishu, Somali

8. What is the percentage of women who are involved in service delivery?
9. What tools are used in Mogadishu during the post-conflict rehabilitation of human settlements?
10. What kind of training do women provide in Mogadishu during the post-conflict rehabilitation of human settlements?
11. What is the role of women in the post-conflict restoration of human settlements in Mogadishu project management plan?