



# THE IMPACT OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION ON PEACE BUILDING IN MOGADISHU SOMALIA

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## ABSTRACT

*This is to investigate the impact of conflict resolution on peace building in Mogadishu Somalia. The main objectives of the study were; to assess the impact of conflict resolution in Mogadishu Somalia, to investigate consequences of political conflict resolution in Mogadishu Somalia., and to determine relationship between conflict resolution and peace building in Mogadishu Somalia. This study was conducted through Questioner to reveal the impact of conflict resolution on peace building in some Intellectual Members including; Lecturers, Students, Business people, in Mogadishu Somalia. The purpose of this study was to describe the impact of conflict resolution on peace building in Mogadishu-Somalia. The sample size was 66 respondents which I selected mainly the methods of data collection were by questionnaire, to collect quantitative data from the selected respondents, besides greater convenience in the context of time, stability, uniformity and consistency. The researcher was started gathering data through questionnaire, after that the researcher was analyze the data collected and then interpret, summarized, statistically treated and drafted in tables using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20. In conclusion of the study the majority of the respondents were strongly agree the impact of conflict resolution on peace building, according to the findings of this research.*

**KEYWORDS:** Conflict resolution, Peace building, Local government

## 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Foundation of conflict resolution was after end the first world war in the year 1920 , world leaders joined to form a new world organization i.e league of nations. In the 1970s, Norwegian sociologist Johan Galtung first created the term peace building through his promotion of systems that would create sustainable peace. Such systems needed to address the root causes of conflict and support local capacity for peace management and conflict resolution. Galtung's work emphasized a bottom-up approach that decentralized social and economic structures, amounting to a call for a societal shift from structures of coercion and violence to a culture of peace. American sociologist John Paul Literacy proposed a different concept of peace building as engaging grassroots, local, NGO, international and other actors to create a sustainable peace process. He does not advocate the same degree of structural change

as Galtung Peace building has since expanded to include many different dimensions, such as disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and rebuilding governmental, economic and civil society institutions. (Gomes et al., 2000).

The concept was popularized in the international community through UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's 1992 report An Agenda for Peace. The report defined post-conflict peace building as an "action to identify and support structures which will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict" At the 2005 World Summit, the United Nations began creating a peace building architecture based on Kofi Annan's proposals. The proposal called for three organizations: the UN Peace building Commission, which was founded in 2005; the UN Peace building Fund, founded in 2006; and the UN Peace building Support Office, which was created in



2005. These three organizations enable the Secretary-General to coordinate the UN's peace building efforts. National governments' interest in the topic has also increased due to fears that failed states serve as breeding grounds for conflict and extremism and thus threaten international security.

Some states have begun to view peace building as a way to demonstrate their relevance. However, peace building activities continue to account for small percentages of states' budgets. ((December 2006 to January 2009), which Peace building, Power, and Politics in Africa is a critical reflection on peace building efforts in Africa. The authors expose the tensions and contradictions in different clusters of peace building activities, including peace negotiations; state building; security sector governance; and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration. Essays also address the institutional framework for peace building in Africa and the ideological underpinnings of key institutions, including the African Union, the African Development Bank, and the Pan-African Ministers Conference for Public and Civil Service. The volume includes on-the-ground case studies of Sudan's the Great Lakes Region of Africa, Sierra Leone and Liberia, the Niger Delta, Southern Africa, and Somalia, analyzing how peace building operates in particular African contexts. The authors adopt a variety of approaches, but they share a conviction that peace building in Africa is not a script that is authored solely in Western capitals and in the corridors of the United Nations. Rather, the writers in this volume focus on the interaction between local and global ideas and practices in the reconstitution of authority and livelihoods after conflict. (Fernandez et al., 2003)

Somalia has been without a functioning state since 1991 when former Siyad Barre was overthrown. None of the competing functions was strong enough to take gradually a formation state less order. The international interventions have ever since failed and counterproductive intervention on by the United Nations and the United States in the early 1990 exacerbated rather than mitigated the problem, let alone solved them. This was especially the case for the Ethiopian invasion (produced utter chaos and a severe humanitarian crisis. Since the withdraw of the Ethiopian forces, islamist extremist militants have been establishing control of Somalia and they may or may not be able to maintain this control. If they pursue their radical programme of islamisation, their reign is likely to be short, but if they moderate themselves they may retain control. (Excelente-Toledo and Jennings, 2002)

### 3.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Concepts of the conflict resolution field up to

date at the beginning of the twenty-first century Conflict resolution as a defined specialist field has come of age in the post-Cold War era. It has also come face to face with fundamental new challenges, some of which have come into even sharper focus since the first edition of this book As a defined field of study, conflict resolution started in the 1950s and 1960s. This was at the height of the Cold War, when the development of nuclear weapons and the conflict between the superpowers seemed to threaten human survival. (Wolke, 1992).

A group of pioneers from different disciplines saw the value of studying conflict as a general phenomenon, with similar properties whether it occurs in international relations, domestic politics, industrial relations, communities, families or between individuals. They saw the potential of applying approaches that were evolving in industrial relations and community mediation settings to conflicts in general, including civil and international conflicts. A handful of people in North America and Europe began to establish research groups to develop these new ideas. They were not taken very seriously. The international relations profession had its own categories for understanding international conflict, and did not welcome the interlopers. Nor was the combination of analysis and practice implicit in the new ideas easy to reconcile with traditional scholarly institutions or the traditions of practitioners such as diplomats and politicians Nevertheless, the new ideas attracted interest, and the field began to grow and spread. Scholarly journals in conflict resolution were created. Institutions to study the field were established, and their number rapidly increased. The field developed its own subdivisions, with different groups studying international crises, internal wars, social conflicts and approaches ranging from negotiation and mediation to experimental games. By the 1980s, conflict resolution ideas were increasingly making a difference in real conflicts. In South Africa, for example, the Centre for Intergroup Studies was applying the approaches that had emerged in the field to the developing confrontation between apartheid and its challengers, with impressive results. In the Middle East, a peace process was getting under way in which negotiators on both sides had gained experience both of each other and of conflict resolution through problem-solving workshops. In Northern Ireland, groups inspired by the new approach had set up community relations initiatives that were not only reaching across community divides but were also becoming an accepted responsibility of local government. In war torn regions of Africa and South-East Asia, development workers and humanitarian agencies were



seeing the need to take account of conflict and conflict resolution as an integral part of their activities (Holder, 2011).

The anthropological study of war focuses on attempts to explain armed conflicts as a universal feature of the human condition manifesting itself in culturally specific terms (Njeru 1998). The institution of war may take different forms. In a single society, various categories of armed conflict are recognized. These range from duels between two groups by appointment, wherein the participants seek to inflict non-mortal injury, to "mother-of-all-wars" battles, which are rare and result in many deaths (Fortes & Evans-Pritchard, 1940). Feuds or collective actions using force or the threat of force are not synonymous with wars since the actions are limited to obtaining satisfaction for a particular injury and are controlled by the norms of a given society. Raiding for cattle is only one aspect of conflict.

The social structure of the pastoral groups is largely based on generational lines and age-sets. Elders form the senior generation set. In their role as political and spiritual leaders of the society, the elders laid down rules and procedures to initiate warriors, settle disputes, sanction raiding expeditions and determine grazing areas in their transhumant pattern. The society therefore relied on their wise guidance, prayers and blessings. Their advanced age and experience was seen as indicating their close relationship with the spiritual world. Thus, their decisions on any issue were sacrosanct. The warriors constitute the junior generation set. Their role in society was to execute decisions agreed upon by the elders. The elders, therefore, played an important part in defusing tensions and conflicts, which usually centered on the control of grazing land or water. They had well laid down procedures for settling disagreements in which all the parties to the conflict got a chance to put across their views. The elders were recognized as having authority to act as arbiters and give judgment on the rights or wrongs of a dispute submitted to them and suggest a settlement though they may have had no power of physical coercion by which to enforce them (Fortes & Evans-Pritchard 1940).

By the closing years of the Cold War, the climate for conflict resolution was changing radically. With relations between the superpowers improving, the ideological and military competition that had fuelled many regional conflicts was fading away. Protracted regional conflicts in Southern Africa, Central America, and East Asia moved towards settlements. It seemed that the UN could return to play the role its founders expected. The dissolution of the Soviet Union brought to a close the long period in which a single

international conflict dominated the international system. Instead, internal conflicts, ethnic conflicts, conflicts over secession and power struggles within countries became the norm in the 1990s. These reflected not so much struggles between competing centres of power, of the kind that had characterized international conflict for most of the 350 years since the peace of Westphalia, but the fragmentation and breakdown of state structures, economies and whole societies. At their extreme, in parts of Africa, the new wars witnessed the return of mercenary armies and underpaid militias which preyed on civilian populations in a manner reminiscent of medieval times. In this new climate, the attention of scholars of international relations and comparative politics turned to exactly the type of conflict that had preoccupied the conflict resolution thinkers for many years. (Jiljil, 2009).

### 3.1.1 Consequences of conflicts

The most immediate and direct impact of violent civil conflict on health is death how which is measured quantitatively and qualitatively however, the indirect effect of conflict on mortality is defined as "the number of deaths following a war minus the number of deaths that would have occurred in the same period if the war had not occurred (The previous working ratio of indirect to direct conflict deaths was emphasizing the complexity of violent civil conflict However, Murray, King, Lopez, Tomijima and Krug (2002) found that this ratio had no actual basis therefore this is an example of the erroneous use of numbers in the health conflict field. However, this is a distinct problem from that of unreliable data, which will be discussed further in the following section. Nevertheless, most indirect deaths from violent civil conflict are concentrated in the civilian population (These numbers are higher in groups that suffered discrimination pre-violent civil conflict, as they are likely to still be marginalized, resulting in more barriers to accessing health services. (Collin et al., 1991).

### 3.1.1 Impact of conflict resolution

lost productivity, poor relationships, mental health problems, sabotage, litigation, workplace violence bullying, employee loss and turn over, customer loss and impact on sales. The above outcomes are only a partial list of the impact of conflict that occur in an organization. Although some conflict in the work place is healthy, the impact of conflict that escalates into personality clashes, warring egos and a risk of violence can have a huge impact of productivity and bottom line-costing organizations millions of dollars. The sad truth is that many organization do not have the tools to manage the impact of conflict in an



effective manner and spend an excessive amount of time dealing with in many cases, without positive results. Conflict will never disappear, however arming yourself with the tools necessary to address it in a healthy, productive fashion will go a long way towards a more harmonious and productive workplace. (Global human capital report, 2008).

### 3.2 PEACE BUILDING

The term peace building was first introduced through UN Secretary-general Boutros BoutrosGhali's report to the Security Council, Agenda for Peace, in 1992. Since then, peace building has been included in the policies of donors, multilateral and regional organizations. Emergency and developmental nongovernmental organizations have also come to play an important part in peace building activities. This issue paper, commissioned by the nongovernmental organization Peace build, aims to provide a concise review of certain peace building policies and practices. This will be done by looking at the ways in which a variety of international actors has conceived the concept of peace building and how civil society, mostly a few international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) have contributed to its expansion Readers ought to bear in mind that this draft issue paper was produced under a tight timeline (three weeks) and primarily for the purpose of stimulating discussion during a consultation in Ottawa on March 14, 2011.

It does not pretend to present an exhaustive review of all approaches, debates and peace building strategies. Neither does it pretend to defend a thesis or a particular argumentative line. We have sought to provide an overview of some peace building strategies and main debates (how to include local ownership in specific peace building strategies, how to promote integrative

strategies between donor countries, how to increase interactions between international and local actors, etc.) and elicit a discussion with practitioners over what peace building means for them. The main conclusions of the debate will be summarized in a workshop report the current field of peace building developed out of a realization that forging a peace agreement and providing relief would not be sufficient to have the long-term stabilizing impact that many hoped to achieve. (Holder, 2008).

Violence and warfare, especially in the form of raids and skirmishes among pastoral peoples, have existed from time immemorial. However, the borderlands of Eastern Africa have witnessed unparalleled violence, anarchy, and insecurity in the last two decades. These acts often degenerate into war. Yet, the often wanton destruction of life and property and the rise of terror in

all its manifestations tend to undermine the sense of value and dignity of human life. (Batten, T.R., 1965).

### 3.3 RELATIONSHIP OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND PEACE BUILDING

Until World War I, Burundi was a German colony after which time it was transferred to a Belgian controlled UN mandate. Belgian colonial administration, governed through indirect rule, reinforced the power of the elite. In contrast to Rwanda, the major social cleavages in Burundi before independence were between different clans, as well as between the more affluent elite and the poorer peasantry. However, this relative harmony crumbled around the time of independence in 1962. (Cheeseman et al., 1991).

Burundi's ethnic makeup is similar to neighboring Rwanda with two main ethnic groups, the majority Hutus accounting for about 85% of the population, and the minority Tutsis accounting for 14%, alongside the Twa that account for just 1% of the total population. The history of the country has been marked by ethnic violence and the reinforcement of mutual fears between the ethnic groups (Cheeseman et al, 1991).

The principal problem in Burundi has been the „ethnic“ conflict between the majority Hutus and the minority Tutsis, who have historically held power and still control the military. Tutsis also dominate educated society and their position is sometimes vehemently defended by militant elements among them. During massive clashes in the 1970s for instance, militant Tutsi targeted educated Hutus. The ethnic clashes are fuelled by a continuing power struggle between Hutus and Tutsi political elites who are trying to secure access to scarce economic resources though control of state power. Major massacres took place in 1965, 1972 (when 100,000-200,000 people were killed), 1988, and 1993. (Adam Roberts, 2004).

The violent ethnic confrontation of 1993 is known as the starting point of the current phase in Burundi's civil war. In response to the installation of a Hutu majority government, brought to power by the first democratic election, elements in the Tutsi-led army staged an attempted coup in October 1993. Their attempt failed, but they killed the democratically elected Hutu president, MelchiorNadadeye, and many other senior Hutu members of government. This event triggered ethnic massacres of Tutsi by Hutus in revenge while the Tutsi army killed many Hutus in retaliation. At least 100,000 people were killed, among them many children and elderly, often slaughtered in an extremely brutal fashion. (Darr and Birmingham, 2012).



#### 4.1 METHODOLOGY

This study was conducting through explanatory research design. Explanatory is data collection method that determines whether, and to what extent an association exists between two or more paired and quantifiable variables (Onen and Oso, 2008) survey research aims to ascertain if there is significant association between two variables (Reid, 1987).

The target population includes some districts in Mogadishu. The researcher's selection is based on the society long time inexistence. The target population of this study was 134 respondents from selecting societies Lectures 24, Student 44, Business people 66, Mogadishu Somalia. The sample consisting 100 participants selected from some districts in Mogadishu Somalia. These participants were chosen according to the possibility of getting accurate information. To determine the ideal sample size for a population, the study was using Slovene's formula.

The researcher uses questionnaire for collecting data in this study. The rationale for choosing questionnaire was guided by the nature of data to be gathered, the time available, as well as the objectives of this study and data analyses with the help of the statistical program SPSS 20.

#### 5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The general objectives is examine The Impact Of Conflict Resolution On Peace Building In Mogadishu Somalia. The most immediate and direct impact of violent civil conflict on health. and 68% denoted strongly agree, 15% denoted agree, 11% denoted disagree, while 6 % were denoted strongly disagree. Cause of death data is inaccurate, if recorded at all. Since violent civil conflict tends to be highly politicized both within countries and without, it is easy for data to be misrepresented nevertheless. and 9% denoted strongly agree, 41% denoted agree, 30% denoted disagree, 20 denoted strongly disagree Violent civil conflicts "are armed conflicts that challenge the sovereignty of an internationally recognized state and occur within. And 23% donated strongly agree, 23% denoted agree, 20% denoted disagree, 34% were denoted strongly disagree. building has been included in the policies of donors, multilateral and regional organizations. And 34% denoted strongly agree, 41% denoted agree, 11 denoted disagree, while 14% were denoted strongly disagree. Peace building is the best way that we can reduce the conflict. And 22.7% denoted strongly agree, 22.7% denoted agree, 19.7% denoted disagree, while 34.8% were denoted strongly disagree.

The most immediate and direct impact of violent civil conflict on health. number of deaths following a

war minus the number of deaths that would have occurred in the same period if the war had not occurred. Cause of death data is inaccurate, if recorded at all. Since violent civil conflict tends to be highly politicized both within countries and without, it is easy for data to be misrepresented nevertheless. Peace building is the best way that we can reduce the conflict.

#### 6.1 CONCLUSION

This study is to investigate appropriate the impact of conflict resolution on peace building. The main objective of the study was To investigate the impact of training security forces on peace building. Literature review is basically synthesis of relevant and significant of conflict resolution and researchers in the specified area of interest.

In the literature review, the researcher of this research report collected relevant primary and secondary data to this research report, from different source and referenced as guide authorized. Research design is the overall plan the study was be conducted through an explanatory study; the purpose of explanatory research is to measure an accurate profile persons, events and situations.

Additionally, this study was be used survey approach; survey is any data collection technique ( such as questionnaire) or analyses procedure ( such as graphs or statistics ) that uses numerical data. The target population of the study was be drawn from lectures, students and business people in Mogadishu. Therefore, the target population is **80**. The sample size of this study is **66 respondents** lectures, students and business people.

#### 7.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation, based on the findings, and conclusion of the researcher, the following recommendations were highly appreciated:

1. The researcher recommended to the federal government of Somalia to make social interaction among the society and security agencies to get any information that is danger to the security of the country.
2. The researcher recommended to ministry of interior affairs to make peace building orientations to the citizens.
3. The researcher suggests to Federal Government of Somalia to make negotiations to the Al- Shabab groups that is the main obstacle that faces the security of the country.
4. The researcher recommends to Somali citizens to work with their government as fully as they can and inform the security branches when they meet something that is risk to the security.



5. Finally the researcher recommends to make further researches about conflict resolution and peace building to know extra information that is possible to assist this research findings

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