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INSTITUTE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY STUDIES

**Women's Roles in Armed Conflict and Post-Conflict in Peace Building: the Case of
Hargeisa-Somaliland**

BY

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ABSTRACT

In conflict and post-governance settings, the international community operates with the Women, Peace, and the roles of the peace processes on supporting gender equality. In Somaliland since the 1988-1991, gender identities and roles have undergone substantial changes, which influenced by contemporary political systems, the women's movement and civil war transformations. The Study illustrates the gap that exists between Somaliland men and women documentation and recognizing the local realities by focusing on Women's Roles in Armed Conflict and Post-Conflict in peace building: The Case of Hargeisa-Somaliland.

In addition (mixed approach) qualitative and quantities research approaches were implemented. Moreover, concerning random selection, 145 close and open ended questionnaires were distributed in the study area. Focus Group Discussion, with 20 employee, and semi-structured interviews with selected concerned leaders was implemented. Accordingly the findings of the study reveal that the role of Somaliland women during the conflict period 1988-1991 was participated in difference forms such as delivering moral support to the men, facilitating basic services like cooking food and providing medical services, and women in Somaliland substantially participated fully. In addition the study indicated that there is major challenge that women in Somaliland faces, like the perception to be employee, shortage and problem of finance, the perception because they are female, lack of capacity of women, cultural barriers and values of women inside the Somali community, the dominant of male in leadership positions, all these dynamics are the obstacle to Somaliland women. Meanwhile the study attempts to forward some possible recommendations, include, recognizing and documenting the difference roles that were played by the women since the conflict and post-conflict periods to encourage in their future roles.

Key words: Women, Gender, Armed Conflict, Post-conflict, Governance, Peace building, Peace Process, role, Challenge, Somaliland

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ACRONYMS

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against women
MP	Member of Parliament
MoE	Somaliland Ministry of Interior
NGO	Non-governmental Organizations
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
VAW	Violence against Women
PR	Proportional representation
SNM	Somali National Movement
NAGAAD	Somaliland National Women's Umbrella
UN	United Nations
HoA	Horn of Africa
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
USAID	United State Agency for International Development

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The term gender, referred to biologically defined genetically acquired difference between, male and female, according to their physiology and reproductive capabilities. It also refers other factors such as economic, social, political, and cultural characteristics associated in being female or male. Gender is social constructed expressions of particular characteristics and roles that associated with certain groups of people those references to their sex and sexuality. A gender perspective goes beyond biological differences between men and women to explore how men and women's roles and social relationships are constructed in society. Gender relations are consequently related inequality of the power between women and men, and gender justice is a system of gender relations that encourages the greatest possible participation of both men and women on equal Terms in society. (Paulo B, 2008)

In the armed conflict regions, women played a great role in the post-governance period, in the Formal peace negotiations between representatives of the warring parties have comprised an important side when it comes to the rebuilding peace process, women served to define the basic power relations and often identify priorities for immediate post-war political activity. In any armed conflict countries, female are interested to build inclusive and participatory in order get chance to their needs and priorities different from those of their male counterparts, and in the participation in such negotiations to ensure that adequate attention is given to their views. In that case, women always are under-represented as most observers to formal national peace negotiations have pointed out, the negotiations tend to be male, high-level activities, in negotiation teams representing the warring parties, and in any other institution invited to the negotiation table (Ferris, 1993 and Byrne, 1996).

African societies in post conflict period era have experience very harmful conflicts; become the norm while than immunity. While at least half of the 54 nations have practiced conflict in one way oranother (ACLED, 2017) mainly these conflicts happened in the horn of Africa, both inter and intra-state conflict are experience these years. For example Somalia/Somaliland has experienced one of the worlds made to last longerconflicts since the failed of SiadBarre'sregime

in the year of 1991. In the fact, women act as members of the conflict parts and again they become part peace process, or a combination of both. Besides absence of men due to the war women take up the responsibility of their households. As a result, as women experience the immediate effects of conflict, they are the first group to work at peace and likely to continue doing so (IPSTC, 2014).

In women themselves there are dramatic ways which gender roles may change in the times of war and conflict that can taking up of the arms. In gender some ideas advocates that armed forces enter only by men, whereas women facilitate and provide to the soldiers and the rest of the non-fighting members of their families. In usually or traditionally women always care for their soldiers by treating, or helping the needs through the provision of food cooking and other basic services. Stereotypically, always men are seen invaders and performer of the conflict and violence, while women are weak and in active victim groups. Therefore, commonly men expected to speak as nationalists or warriors of the war, while peace supporters, negotiators and helpers are considered the women. These gender perception and norms are basically constructed by the society and always are manipulated by the political leaders so as to form men and women. Nevertheless, the flexibility of these factors or the gender roles become underneath of very tremendous conditions like conflict and war. In the history and recent conflict are seen these above circumstances. Meanwhile women can easily be dedicated their dignity and lives to cause only when they are influenced in the defense of life and human dignity (Atuhiare, 2015).

The difference forms of women participation in armed conflicts and post conflict peace building process gained a ground worldwide in the last two centuries. Women in the other case are not only participated in that revolutionary only and nationalist movement only , but they are involved also in other forms of struggling for instance the equality, freedom, and fraternity (Moghadan M, 1993) this is a differentidea that to the common belief that any conference is a monopoly of only in men. Despite many places their participation in armed conflict, women combatant being continue to disclosive in the post governance periods(Isibister J, 1991)

By mid 1988-1991, at that period the Somali society was in the practice of assessing the impact of the civil war and the conflict that ended in 1991. Peace process, reconciliation, have occurred in Somaliland, many groups in the society have participated in the conflict period and the post governance, in this time Somaliland have been established peace process that have regulated in an end a long last conflict between the clans, and the urgent situation of locally led by organized

structures of governance. In these events the commitments and the role by the women were distinguished by in actions that they took build peace in their respective communities,(Siham.D, (2010).

Regrettably, it took a long and protracted civil war between the people of Somaliland and the troops of the former Dictator SiyadBarre, in order to finally restore Somaliland's sovereignty on May 18, 1991. And then in April 1981 Somali national movement was established in London, which SNM sought establishment of a democratic regime and by large respected democratic principle in the management of internal affairs. The leadership of SNM was practiced a collective decision making and its dependence on popular participation of mobilizing the war effort. Among the differences led to frictions and disputes and culminated into a long Civil war that began in 1982 and ended in 1991. This war destroyed mainly the cities of Somaliland and caused the death of a quarter million people and a further one million to become refugees in neighboring countries because of the genocide and mass killings that were being perpetrated against the civilian (Mohamed Hersi,2018).

Since the Somalia civil war and conflict displaced a large number of communities and families and caused or raised the number of female headed households. These conflicts and War changed the reality of men and women's actual role;these wars led to more women become a“breadwinner” although ideology and the perception of gender roles remained strongly reinforced through religion and clan in the Somali context (James Currey, 2008).

This research aims to document, contribute and clearly to understand women's role in armed conflict and the roles also the peace process in 1991 which state the Republic ofSomaliland, as such they are forgotten heroines of peace builders need to be further empower and participate the all levels of government and play greater role in development and can cause to improve the status of women in Somaliland.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Somaliland, for all intents and purposes, broke away from the union with Somalia following the collapse of the Somali state after siyadBarre's departure. The act of separation was complete through the revocation of the act of the union of 1960 by the Somali national movements (SNM) which rejected the agreement that united the colonial territories of the British Somaliland and

Italian Somaliland. the declaration of separation of 18 May 1991 was made by the British Somaliland led by the Somali national movement members, but the decision of separation was not without popular backing, there was clan-based conference which the Isaq and non-isaq living British Somaliland held in Burao in may 1991 that had giving its blessing. (Mark Bradbury and Sally Healy, 2010)

The people of the North West, particularly the Isaq, feared that further rule from Mogadishu would lead to a repeat of the persecution they had suffered under SiadBarre, when more than 50,000 people in the North West had been killed and more than 600,000 by force displaced. Secession of Somaliland was also a pragmatic move to distance the north from the factional fighting in the Italian Somaliland (South Somalia) it signaled that northerners had no territorial claims on the south. The decision to declared independence of Somaliland from the rest of Somalia was made without consulting Somalia's numerous other political factions. Somaliland, although a separate state from the rest of Somalia, still remains unrecognized by the international community and Somaliland has a population of approximately 3.5 to 4 Million, Women who make up the majority of the population have been played differently but it's not been documented like a man been documented and respected. Meanwhile the constitution of Somaliland guarantees equality of education, employment and health to all citizens and condemns allfavored over women in positions of authority and power,(Judith Gardner and Judy El Bushra,2004). In the Somaliland women's Narrative has been absent from account the participation and giving positions to the new government, and meanwhile Somaliland women's contribution cannot be denied. Such as Female poets, writers, artists, activist recount their majority contribution and experiences in shaping the peace, development and their political participation in Somaliland today.¹ (Rayale and Wright ,2015)

Somaliland has experienced different forms of armed conflict, civil wars, and post-governance, in these case men participation has been recognized and the women participation has not the same luck. Because of the most part of the politics of gender are not recognized and the gendered causes and consequences of armed conflict and post-governance periods are over looked, in this reason the study sought to address by the answering these below research questions.

¹See, Rayale, S., o Pomfret, E., & Wright, D. (2015). *The Somali Solutions: Creating conditions based gender-just peace and development*. Oxfam International.

1.3 The Research Questions

1. What was the role by women in armed conflict in Somaliland between 1988-1991?
2. Did women combatants participated the peace building process period in 1991 in Hargeisa?
3. Where women participants of War retained in the membership in post-conflict armed forces?
4. What are the main challenges of Hargiesa women faced after the Post-Governance Period?

1.4 Objectives of the study

1. To analyze the role by women in armed conflict in Somaliland since 1988-1991
2. To examine whether women combatants participated in the peace building process in 1991?
3. To examine the participation of former women combatant in post-conflict society in Hargeisa?
4. To address the main challenges that Hargeisa women have after the conflict in Somaliland?

1.5 The Significant of the Study

The Existing literature shows that majority of women all over the world participate in armed conflict one way or another but are not documented and they were partin the post-conflict reconstruction; however, for instance the literature on the experience of Somaliland women in documenting and recognizing the women's roles in any forms in this regard is very little.

For the case of that this study, aimed to fill the missing gaps such as the following reasons

- A. To provide empirical evidence of women's unrecognized contribution, in the armed conflict and then to the struggle for peace, freedom and equality and then to relocate the right place in Somaliland history.
- B. To show the Somaliland government and Policy makers to allocate the Women's positions and also initiate policies and programs to achieve gender equality.
- C. To understand women's marginalization in the governance of the post-conflict societies. And it's supporting the struggle of against the gender inequalities.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study focuses on women's role in armed conflict and the post governance in Somaliland societies. This study also covers men and women who participated in the struggle but are resident in the study area. Also men and women serving the in the army, and civil leaders in the community and national level, the selected institution has taken part in the study.

1.7 Operational Definition of concepts

- Hargeisa District; Hargeisa District is The Capital City of Republic of Somaliland, half of the Population in Somaliland is living in the District,
- Armed Conflict: A Socio-political disorder involving two or more armed combat involve the armed forces of that at least one more armed factions seeking to gain control all parts of a state.
- Governance: is a process whereby elements in society wield power, authority and influence and enact the policies and decisions that concerns a public life and social upliftment
- Marginalization: Minimal involvement or is the process of making a group or class of people less important to relegated to a secondary position
- Peace-Building: It aims to prevent the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of violence, so can take place before, during and after conflicts.

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The literature of this study covers or reviewing the international, African, and local/Study area prospective under the Difference of categories of women's roles in armed conflict and also the participation of post-armed conflict society

2.2 The Women's; Role in Armed conflict

After the conflict at any state that come out war and conflict, The reconstruction of peace process and the institutions is a highly sensitive process, and most internal actors are alert to interference that may compromise their interests in this initial period of peace process and state-building in the post conflict communities. In other words, external actors who intervene to support women's role need to be careful about which role women can play, to ensure that the result will indeed be a positive one. As indicated in the discussion of women's grassroots peace processes and activities, many women's organizations in the world to this field are part of a larger network of organizations or they organize as local peace builders which assist each other with ideas for activities, and organizational experiences, as well as awareness-raising at an local level and international level. International networking is described by many organizations as central to their survival. For individuals, or organizations which directly challenge the authorities, typically human rights organizations, international attention may protect them from harassment and threats. However, the focus has been on women's roles in the period of conflict and post conflict construction and participation in the decision-making, and their contribution to peace process building, conflict resolution and reconciliation. (Doreen Chawade,2016)

The discussion of women's role in participation armed conflicts and post conflict periods specifically the peace process periods and in decision-making in relation to war and peace in fact predates the recent discussion of post-conflict reconstruction. In period of 1975, the conference held in Nairobi, which marked the opening of the United Nations Decade for Women, pointed to the need to recognize the role on women in the peace building and involve women equally in decision-making. The recommendations of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women stated that: "Governments should be recognize difference roles of

women in the community and encourage to increase the participation of women in the peace process at the decision-making level, including them as part of delegations to negotiate international agreements relating to peace and disarmament and establishing a target for the number of women participating in such delegations" (United Nations, 1992: 3).

One of the important steps taken was to stress that women's involvement in decision-making was not only a question of quotas for women, but a process that also entailed increased gender sensitivity in general, requiring appropriate training and more research on gender issues. In the issue of work on gender differences in political decision making and conflict resolution, peace building in grass root level is part of human right and gender equality in general and the need for external and government actors to pay attention to women's roles and particular needs and the programmes relating to peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction (United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, 1996).

The connections between conflicts and gender have been the subject of a growing interest over the last two decades in particular in academic, policy, and humanitarian and development circles. In the Armed conflict and having of weapons as a way of acceptable new levels of cruel and even greater levels of freedom and impunity. Often this escalating violence becomes a new 'norm', which continues into the post-conflict period, where chaos adds to the many frustrations that were not solved by war. Women are exposed to more feeling and forms of violence in these wars and are often ridiculed. For instance they are killed, they are injured, and they are disabled and tortured. Women are targeted with weapons, and they suffer a social and economic dislocation. However, despite the mal-treatment of women pre and post armed conflict, they have a role to play as active change agents in their societies. This is seen in the various roles women are capable of doing during peace time, in conflict and after conflict. (Grown, C. Gupta, Kes, 2005).

Regrettably, it took a long and protracted civil war between the people of Somaliland and the troops of the former Dictator SiyadBarre, in order to finally restore Somaliland's sovereignty on May 18, 1991. And then in April 1981 Somali national movement was established in London, which SNM sought establishment of a democratic regime and by large respected democratic principle in the management of internal affairs. The leadership of SNM was practiced a collective decision making and its dependence on popular participation of mobilizing the war effort. Among the differences led to frictions and disputes and culminated into a long Civil war

that began in 1982 and ended in 1991. This war destroyed mainly the cities of Somaliland and caused the death of a quarter million people and a further one million to become refugees in neighboring countries because of the genocide and mass killings that were being perpetrated against the civilian.

When the war happens, the first image that springs to the mind is that of men engaged and dying in combat. But the firstly the women suffer the effects of conflict and violence before, in during and after flight from the conflict and combat zone. Women are at heightened risk of disease, for instance the Sexual transmitted diseases and like HIH/AIDs. This is because in history, it was usually was the men who took on the role of fighters. In traditionally, the women used to stay at home taking care of children and keeping the home, (Mintz& Kellogg, S.1989).Secondly because women are supposed to be naturally fragile and submissive,²Are regarded as unfit for participation in armed conflict, However during the last two centuries, Women sometimes they acquire new status, new skills and power that result from taking on new responsibilities and roles. For example during the two world wars, women produced new innovations and served as nurses, drivers, Mobilisers, and combatants (Davis, & Wisner, 2005).Meanwhile the Women also have played in major roles in revolutionary movements such as Britain (17th Century, the France 1789), the (Russia,1917), the china (1911-45), Afghanistan (1978), and the Iran (1979), was they fought in streets and jungles alongside men (Randal V, 1988)

In this entire trend is evidence for women roles for instance in Asia where women participated in Vietnam against French and American occupations, in Sri Lanka, Korea, Japan and China. Roles and responsibilities included carrying out mobilization, providing food and other supplies to and hiding the revolutionaries, the recruitment, the evacuation combat and welfare profession. ³On the African scene, women constituted 25% of the ZANLA forces in Zimbabwe, 33% of the Tigray forces (Synder M, 1999) and 5% of the Kenyan Mau Mau guerrillas (Kanongo, 1987). Elsewhere, women fought alongside men in Angola and Mozambique (Snyder M, and M. Tadesse., 1995)in Sudan and Chad (Randall, 1988). In all these wars were involved in

²See, Tong, R. (2013). *Feminist thought: A comprehensive introduction*. Routledge.

³See ,Kufour, K. O. (1993). The Legality of the Intervention in the Liberian Civil War by the Economic Community of West African States. *Afr. J. Int'l & Comp. L.*, 5, 525. And the restoring women to history.

combat, Mobilization, underground work, evacuation and welfare profession, food cultivation, cleaning, and administration (Skjelsboek, & Smith, 2001).

In Somaliland, the experience of and the history of armed conflict and peace process meetings, women's participation has not probably been documented according the most the literature reviewed. The role of women in peace building in the period of reconstruction of Somaliland 1991 has long been underrated in Somaliland. Similarly the Somaliland women are not allowed to be part the decision making tables and high leadership positions. The prolonged conflict produced gendered outcomes in Somaliland, with particular shifts enabling Somaliland women to participate in activities such as conflict resolution; peaces building that were previously considered an exclusively male domain.

2.3 Women's Challenges and Participation in the Governance of Post-conflict society.

Mainstreaming the gender is a crucial issue of practice in the period of post-conflict reconstruction but the important is how practitioners understand the issue of gender is preventing gender equity rather than ensuring it. Gender is constructed by socially and designation, as opposed to sex. Women's challenges constructing women's as victims of marginalizes women in the peace process and participation of the governance. As the result women and girls are become victimized while to their role and contributions to the conflict and war effort and the issues of social change they shaped during the war, violence and conflict are dismissed. For instance, the women were not participated fully and they were excluded the peace and settlement negotiations in Sierra Leone, Burundi, Kosovo and the Sudan. As agents or actors, women have played significant roles in terms of being mothers, educators, mediators, peace activists and community leaders, coping and surviving actors, breadwinners and decision makers. As peace activists and community leaders, women have played a variety of roles and have been engaged in various activities, yet their role and participation tends to be 'invisible' in the context of the formal peace building processes.⁴

⁴See, Miller, B., Pournik, M., & Swaine, A. (2014). Women in peace and security through United Nations Security resolution 1325: Literature review, content analysis of national action plans, and implementation. *IGIS WP, 13*.

Women and girls, however, are missing a key opportunity to place the foundations for post-war equality and reconstruction by being marginalized from the planning and possibility participation of governance and peace (Steinberg, 2003). When women are recognized in the peace activities and process, they often reduce to construct of a peacemakers and many formal peace building activities and policies have suffered from insufficient understanding of the different and diverse communities in which they operate. (Bastiaensen & Waddington, H. (2012).

There is clear evidence that women suffer severe forms of abuse during, and often after, armed conflict (Moser and Clark, 2001) an example is sexual violence. In Mozambique and Rwanda mass rape was used as an instrument of war; women were abused both by their rapists and by their husbands, families, and communities who afterwards rejected them, Menkel-Meadow, 2005). Sexual violence occurs frequently in all phases of armed conflict and may be carried out by armed forces, military groups, or civilians. Here are three further examples: first, the rape of Somali women in refugee camps in Kenya while they were gathering firewood (Diaz, 2001) secondly, Refugee women forced to exchange sex in return for being allowed to cross a border into South Africa (Dadson, 1998) and The abduction of girls in northern Uganda by the Lord's Resistance Army. The girls were forced to work as domestic and sex slaves (Waliggo, 1999)

Unequal access to essential services and goods, such as food, water, shelter, and health care, is a problem faced by many Female-headed households may encounter discrimination when access to services and goods is controlled by men. Decisions about food distribution in refugee camps, for example, are often made by international organizations in consultation with male leaders who may have little understanding of the needs and circumstances (Forbes, 1992). Women may find it difficult to access general or reproductive health care in situations of armed conflict: services (e.g., gynecological services) may be absent, inappropriate (e.g., only male medical staff is available where this is culturally or religiously unacceptable), or inadequate. In some situations women may have to seek permission from male relatives before they can access health services (Lewis and Kieffer, 1994)

The gradual in international peace building since the mid nineties (Kumar, 2004) reflected the changing nature of conflict paradigms and situations of complex emergencies, and also a redefinition of the roles of actors involved in or affected by conflict (Kumar, 2004). This has been accompanied with an important paradigm shift in international development dilemma, with

an acknowledgement that the participation and commitment of men is required to fundamentally (DESA, 2005) It has also been identified that institutions themselves often do not adequately represent women's interest, thus obstructing progress towards gender equality (Sorenson, 1998). The possibility for kind of gender to participate in the public affairs and sharing the development is at the heart of development. At the same time full and equal participation of both men and women at all provides a balance of society. (ADB, 2010)

Even before the outbreak of war in 1988 the economy was severely depressed and it was impossible for ordinary people to survive on one source of income. The value of wages halved in real terms between 1970 and 1978, and a high proportion of trained and experienced personnel sought employment in richer countries. These hard economic times caused more women than ever to take up diverse trading activities. When war broke out in 1988 between the northern opposition Somali National Movement (SNM) and the troops of the central government headed by Siad Barre, the latter used air raids and artillery bombardment to flush out the opposition, which had captured two main towns, meanwhile, the majority population in the bombed cities, as well as a large rural population, fled to neighboring Ethiopia where several refugee camps were set up. As the people recovered from the initial shock of the disaster, women in the camps were the first to start trading with whatever money they had fled with. Some traded some of their rations to get hold of capital. Others sold their gold (if they were lucky enough to escape with it) and used the money to start trading. In this way, refugee families were able to supplement their food rations with other necessities. Soon the refugee camps became trade and exchange centers. Goods from as far as the then capital in the south would be brought to the camps and further forwarded to surrounding Ethiopian and Somali towns. Grain would be bought from families in the camps and traded for pastoral products in the countryside. In the same way, goods would be taken to the soldiers and their families and anyone remaining in the deserted northern towns. The majority of the traders were women because it was safer for women to cross enemy lines (Judith and Judy, 2004).

One way or another Woman continues to be mostly excluded and marginalized from the political negotiations underpinning peace processes and. Where women have been able to influence peace negotiations the prospects for advancing women's voice in post-conflict governance and achieving gains in women's rights, this has been seen in the cases of many African countries such as South Africa, Nepal, Kenya, East Timor and indeed Burundi. These are examples where

effective mobilization by women's groups in peace building and stability processes has secured concrete constitutional and policy gains for women, including quotas and some social and economic rights , although variably so, and with varying levels of effective implementation. These gains are important, despite the recurrence of recent setbacks, that peace building and state building are rarely Uni-linear stories of progress, and that discriminatory gender relations are resilient. And increasing women's formal participation in post conflict governance, in case of participation of peace process, or in post conflict elections at different levels, And some scholars believe that this does not alone guarantee gender positive outcome, even when the de jure gender provisions are achieved, the implementations and practice is vulnerable to numerous obstacle and pressures (Bell and O'Rourke 2010)

Meanwhile in the post conflict settings, include initial mobilization and great participation roles in women's groups and is often a reaffirmation of traditional gender roles and relations, but the gender based discriminatory social constructed norms and attitudes. It's also very difficult to use gender as a category for disrupting traditional priorities and policies without essentializing women. Meantime UNSCR 1325, there has been an increase in women's participation and in references to gender issues in peace agreements, but gender-blind peace agreements are still the norm, according the documented reports found that of 31 major peace processes between 1992 and 2011, only 4 per cent of signatories, 2.4 per cent of chief mediators, 3.7 per cent of witnesses and 9 per cent of negotiators were women. And the meantime women between 1990 and 2010, only 16% of peace agreements make specific references to women but since the passing of resolution 1325, references to women increased from 11% to 27% and this rise was more dramatic when the UN was involved in the process. (Pilar Domingo and Clare Cummings, 2015)

2.3.1 Public office employment

ILO surveyed men and women in 2016 to be under and with nearly 149,000 women's in 142 countries and territories, suggested that women might find support in their quest for productive employment and decent work coming from a rather unexpected source. Men gender equality is still far from being achieved, and the findings show real divides still exist in many regions of the world. Against the backdrops of the significant programs no men have made in the world of work, there is much yet to accomplish. Whole women account for half of the population, and they remain underrepresented in the public offices and opportunities. (Stienstra, 2016).

2.3.2 Membership of the Arm Forces in the Post-conflict Periods

In fact it is that most non state armed groups (NSAGs) have the significant proportions of female membership in across all levels. The non state armed groups that are rooted in the grievance of major segments of communities who consider them to be legitimate representatives of their interests, and the war time agendas turned around demands for more inclusive and participation state society relations, in the wake of peace agreements in order to take part in local or national state governance processes, While the male leaders of such movements that experienced successful post war period of political reconversion, female comrades tend to become side-lined. Despite increasing international awareness on the importance of women's active participation in peace building processes, the opportunities to transfer female combatants' acquired skills and competencies into effective contributions to post-war development and peace building efforts are not strategically seized. Instead, these women are either told to return to their respective communities, or at best, they are given opportunities to participate in conventional Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programmes in which they receive either stereotyped vocational trainings or standard cash compensation schemes , (Stina and Shadia , 2016).⁵Equal participation, women and girl are merely victims of armed conflict. They are active agents; they make choices, possess critical perspectives on their situations and organize collectively in response to those situations. Women and girls are committing by others. They become active members of conflict because they are committed to the political, religious or economic goals at those involved in violence, but the after conflict there has been much inequality based gender.

2.3.3 Participation in decision making

Women's participation and decision making around the world, women's lack of representation in government, especially in high-level executive and legislative bodies, limits their influence over governance and public policies. Arguably, women's participation in decision-making is essential for ensuring their equality and rights, the burden of poverty on women, the lack of access to education and personal training, exclusiveness and inadequacies in and unbalanced access to

⁵ Allison, J. E. (Ed.). 2002. *The technology, the development, and the democracy: the international Conflict and the cooperation among the information age* SUNY Press.

getting the health care and basic related services. Where women have participated actively in the conflict periods, after the conflict they did not gain as same as the men, women they are able to raise the visibility of women's issues and work toward ending gender discrimination. But women have made slow progress in the political arena, even while making impressive gains in other areas such as political participation, community decisions, education, employment and health. (Lori Ashford, 2010).

For example the women's political participation is lower than men participation, for instance Women's representation in legislative bodies has increased in the world, and is still at a low level. In 1990, the United Nations called for women to hold a "critical mass" of 30 percent of parliamentary seats, a level believed to be sufficient to bring about change in national politics. Twenty years later, only 26 countries out of 186 reached or exceeded the 30 percent mark of women's representation in the single or lower house of parliament, according to the International Parliamentary Union. In the United States, women held 16.8 percent of seats in the House of Representatives in 2010, slightly lower than the world average of 19 percent of lawmakers in the lower houses worldwide As they reporter by the Women in National Parliaments.⁶

2.4 Integrating Somali women in to Peace building and Peace participation process

Regardless of the vital roles that Somali women played in the peace building efforts, peace building processes, and Democratization, their male counterparts still not recognized as were expected to their role. Somali women have always has strong bet in armed conflict periods, peace building and democratization process periods (UN, 2013). The nations from conflict armed periods, and post-conflict communities need democracy and full participation of all groups, and democracy needs that citizens interests and their voices be heard. Therefore any post-conflict communities need women in order to be truly democratic, and women and girls need to participate the system fully if they are to change the political system and laws that prevent them, and take care of societies as whole, to get equality and full participation (UN, 2013).

Convention on the elimination of all forms of Discrimination against women (CEDAW) in article 7, mentioned the importance of women's representation, participation, and equality of political life of their based countries, looking the women's rights, peace building actions, and

⁶ See the , <http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm> Women in National Parliaments

voting all elections, participation and formulation of government policy and been part the and hold the public offices and carry out all public functions and act all level of government. (Freeman et al, 2012) women's roles in participation of policy are further emphasized in the UN and the resolution on participation of politics on women (UN, 2013). In order to achieve equality, sustainable development, democracy and peace, it's necessary to women's actively participation in all levels of participation, (UN, 2013)

In the other hand, and as all these goals are universal, they nevertheless remain elusive for many women. Women and girls are underrepresented in political participation and elected positions and mainly most countries are far from reaching the 30% and that is critical mass proposed in Gender platform for action (Nussbaum, 2005). The lack of access for women in participation of politics, and democratic countries and process of focusing these dynamics is most evident in post conflict communities.

2.5 Somali Women as Peacemakers

As long as there are women who have participated conflict and armed conflicts, also there are other women those understand the disaster that has affected to their community and specially badly affected the women, girls and children and have acted actual peace promoters and actively participated the peace building efforts, and do actions of ending the violence and transformed their conflict communities to peaceful community. In Somaliland, women played tangible role in the local level and regional peace making process through the time of nineties that were Somaliland local clans were reconciled. Those meetings and conferences of peace process that resulted the foundation for political reconstruction in the Horn Africa. In periods of August 2001, at that time, there was a tension between president Mohamed H. Ibrahim Egal and some of the strongest clan leaders in Hargeisa, the capital of Somaliland, at that time Hargeisa women community organized a meeting and published an open letter through a local news paper, messaging and demanding that the conflict of two parts should avoid all steps that can be endanger the peace and reconstructing process of the country (Bradbury, 2008).

In Somaliland the Scholars and Experts on the Gender issues, argued that Women in Somaliland have played an important crucial role in conflict period resolution and the peace building time in republic of Somaliland, despite a lack of recognition and marginalization from formal peace building efforts in the country. Because for the most part the politics of gender are not

recognized and the gendered causes and consequences of armed conflict and post-conflict periods are over looked.

2.6 Women's Informal Roles

In the other roles of women play in the conflict periods and the post governance such as the reconstructions of economy and livelihood issues such as Petty trade and small-scale business activities that often play a central role in the revival of post governance. Among the reasons for their relative prominence is the fact that these activities are in principle open to everybody: at the time of reconstruction and in post governance periods large investments are not required. Women in most post-war societies rely heavily on this sector, and they demonstrate a remarkable entrepreneurial spirit and perseverance even under dire circumstances. In Somalia, for example, women played great role in the survival of their families such as some nomadic women took over men's traditional role and began frequenting the markets, to sell livestock and milk and to buy other essential consumer items while the war was still raging in northern Somalia. The reason and the main cause of this change in roles was that situation in the post governance and the conflict affects: in the other hand Somali women apparently had an advantage over men because they possessed a double clan identity. Taking advantage of their mobility, women also became involved in livestock trade, travelling in small groups and crossing the border to other villages and encampments to buy sheep and goats and then for resale. While these activities were initially temporary coping strategies and survival role, they nevertheless had long-term consequences, as women learned new skills which could be used in post-war times as well. According to Warsame, Somali women slowly expanded their range of activities, which now includes petty trading in the nomadic areas, where they sell sugar, salt, grains, and so on. Warsame also notes that some women have become mediators, going to the markets early in the morning to buy livestock that they then sell to livestock exporters, earning a good profit. Demonstrating their understanding of market forces, some women invest in livestock when prices are low, keeping them until the prices rise (Warsame, 1996). Jama (1996: 2)

International community and scholars observations, stating that "it was the women returnees 'who quickly set up the market stalls and got them going". International organizations involved in reconstruction work in Somalia also recognize that the erosion of the nation-state and the involvement of men in warfare, or their flight out of the country, have contributed to the

increasing involvement of women in economic activities. A paper published by UNHCR (1994a: 115) notes that now, women have had a virtual monopoly over barter trade such as in food, clothing, gold and Qat. And in Somalia they were reportedly the most powerful landlords and moneychangers". These statements may exaggerate the influence of Somali women in a society that is still ruled by men, but they nevertheless suggest that women have achieved important gains (World Bank, 1993).

The post conflict community women's roles in social service as observers and analysts of current internal armed conflicts have remarked, such kind of social services are often severely damaged and their capacity reduced in the period of conflict. the social system is hit by direct attacks of belligerent groups who seek to punish and victimize part of the population, As women often carry the main responsibility and play a vital role for the well-being and development of their families and communities, they are particularly affected by such strategies. For instance Somalia the women was played a significant role the peace process and they were also very active in restoring social services, both during and after conflict, not least in situations where conflict has dissolved the government. Women thus make a significant, although undervalued, contribution to the rebuilding the health situation of their communities and to local capacity-building for present and future purposes. Moreover, women's participation in the social service and activities may play a valuable role in overcoming past tensions and reviving a sense of community by addressing needs shared by all members of a community (Arnvig, 1994; Macrae, 1997).

The post governance period, a lot Conversations with women show that education features high on their agendas for post conflict reconstruction. Some scholars believe that Education is seen as a means to build human capacity and improve the chances of the women to get employment after a conflict has been settled. This is highly valued, even though in many parts of African girls and women are often denied education for social or political reasons. While such discrimination may be rooted in pre-war society, and meantime diminishing resources and ideological interpretations of conflicts usually reinforce these (Arnvig, 1994; Madzokere, 1993; Marcus, 1996a; Moghadam, 1994). In African for instance In highly politicized and polarized societies, which often have high rates of violence, scholars believe that education may also be regarded as an important means of socialization, offering alternatives to prevailing norms of violence and debasing actions. Women's self-help groups, for example in Somalia and Rwanda, have

recognized this potential and now work to increase women awareness of their indirect roles in conflict and the possibilities to bring about change (Jama, 1996; Byrne, 1996d).

2.7 Conflict and War Related Social Problems:

Inside the armed conflicts a lot social related problems happen at any were that conflict happen , and the post conflict period women have plated active role of Aside from taking part in providing primary health care, and also women play an important role in developing new mechanisms to respond to the many new health problems occurring as a result of conflict, such as psycho-social trauma, rape actions, conflict related injuries, poor nutrition as a result of conflict displacement and loss of livelihoods, and so on. for example, in the former Yugoslavia Republic conflict and war some women responded to the massive influx of refugees by organizing informal self-help women's groups and played a role to provide refugees with food, shelter and clothing, or to take them to the hospital for treatment. (Walsh, 1996).

The conflict in Sri Lanka, increasing numbers of civilian casualties and displacement induced social problems such as health problems likewise moved many women to do voluntary community work. Some six years after its foundation, the Family Rehabilitation Centre, an NGO originally established to provide health care to war-injured persons, has trained hundreds of victims or clients in health care and social activities so that they can help others. It has established outreach posts throughout the country, and a broad network of international experts and sponsors has been established. As is the case for many organizations led by women that started as small, has changed allot, (Family Rehabilitation Centre, 1993).

The studies of local level associations show that while many concentrate initially on physical health problems, many factors that influence the well-being of the individual woman and serves as an important counter discourse to the ongoing conflict by stressing the structural similarities in women's situations. Maynard (1997: 217) recounts, for example , the peace process and reconstructions of state in Somalia and Rwanda, women were different ethnic groups established inter ethnic associations to deal with psycho-social issues and also contribute to the peace and reconciliation processes by challenging the dominant categories underlying the conflict. While the above examples testify to the potential of women in played their role of local self-help associations to restore the social infrastructure and to promote social harmony, the case of

Cambodia reminds us that some conflicts generate almost insurmountable obstacles to a community-based process of social healing. Arnvig (1994: 154)

In Somaliland, the peace process period women have not only formed new voluntary networks, but are apparently also involved in a more structural process of family reorganization: polygamy has become more frequent in some areas, because, according to male informants from different clans in Somaliland, "there is a need to compensate for the men killed in the war as well as assuring women to get a partner in the face of a supposedly unbalanced male and female ratio" (Warsame, 1996: 41). But while this adjustment to demographic factors may give women some degree of immediate security and social approval, Byrne (1996c) questions whether it will improve and secure their socio-economic rights in the long-term. Other studies towards on Somalia also suggest that fundamental changes at the family level are occurring; traditional inter-clan marriages, and women were the central point of that, and which were the basis of alliances and a cornerstone in conflict resolution, are becoming increasingly rare. For security and reconciliation, peace agreements and political reasons, marriages increasingly tend to take place between parties belonging to the same clan (Samatar, 1995). In most literature, disintegration is primarily associated with the armed conflict, while post war reconstruction is assumed to entail settlement and peace process.

2.8 Women's and Feminist Approaches in conflict:

When women scholars and activities first began to engage with both the academic and policy practitioners of global politics and the idea the feminist thought may contribute to thinking about women's empowerment and equality of women and men. What could feminist theory, which surely concerned only the activities of women. For most Feminists, whatever their particular theoretical orientation within feminism, the working of gender equality and equal participation have long been presented as though they are gender neutral when in fact the international security is infused with gendered assumptions and representations. The shift in research on gender, conflict and peace happened at a time when policy-makers had expressed increasing interest in the production of solid research for the implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security agenda. This convergence of academics and policy-makers on the importance of evidence-based policy created an environment of expectations of establishing clear selection criteria for cases, building datasets, and developing appropriate analytical tools. There was an

acceptance that comparability of selected evidence is of interest not only to academic scholars but also to policy makers who seek to fulfil the objectives of the Women, Peace, and Security agenda. It is in this research and policy context that the systematic empirical research on gender, conflict, and peace grew and mushroomed. The remaining of this article will summarize key research findings in three areas: peacekeeping and gender, political participation of women, and protection from sexual and gender-based violence, as well as in overall health outcomes (Paul D. Williams,2013).

A theoretical lens, as V. Spike Peterson and Anne Sisson Runyan (1999) have written, focus our attention in particular ways, helping to order or make sense of the world around us. In focusing our attention to certain areas or concerns, our attention simultaneously drawn away from other areas or concerns in order to focus deeply some elements are emphasized over others. as theoretical prospects adopted between gender perspectives, they may incorporate one another perspective.

2.8.1 Liberal Feminist:

privilege notions of equality and have tended to focus on questions of women's representation within the public sphere, feminists have contributed and played a significant role in political arena particularly in international relations field. They successfully contribute their perspective into theoretical framework of state relations, enjoy greater participation in peace and security activities and offer new understanding of security as in contrast to the conventional. The critique of realism conventional notions of security proves that feminists are following the contemporary theoretical debates in International Relations. Women who work from this perspective collect empirical information about women's role, or women who present as decision makers in areas of Peace, development and Security, why they remain highly under represented (Petrus K. Farneubun, 2008).

2.8.2 Radical feminist:

by contrast, focus less on notions of equality and more on notions of difference for radical Feminists, women and men are essentially quite different from one another and meantime its quite similar way or another. Whether a result of biology or socialization, radical feminist tends to agree that men as a group are less able to express emotion, are more aggressive and more competitive while women as a group are more nurturing, more holistic and less abstract. The

approach towards gender tends to focus on women and men some of their insights hint at an emphasis that is seen most clearly in some other approaches to feminist thought, focusing on gender attempts to distinguish between the biological and the social. This difference and prevailing ideas and meaning associated with masculinity and femininity, it's this kind of observations that have informed a variety of what are called post positivist, approaches to feminist theory (Coonts, Stephanie and Peta,1986)

2.8.3 Postcolonial feminist Theories:

this also drawn on these insights and argue further that of the partial truths in circulation around gender, Postcolonial feminist criticism examines how women are represented both in colonial and postcolonial literature, in the side challenges assumptions which are made about women in both literature and society. Colonialism and patriarchy have been closely entwined historically, but an end to formal empire has not meant an end to the oppression of women in the former colonies. Postcolonial feminists point out the ways in which women continue to be stereotyped and marginalized, ironically sometimes by postcolonial authors who might claim to be challenging a culture of oppression. Prior to the 1990s, criticism and creative writing were overlooked by academia in the West. More recently, developments have taken place in feminist literary criticism, some of the critics reject earlier feminist approaches which assumed that women shared a common identity based on a shared experience of oppression. They reject the assumption that white middle-class women should be considered the norm, arguing that the concerns of such women are not necessarily those of all women, and that differences in the social positions of women produce very different problems and responses, even in relation to the same broad issues. (Boyce D.1986)

2.9 Women, gender and Security: the impacts of Armed Conflict

what have gendered analysis of security focused on and revealed, this requires a multifaced response. One common set of questions within security is to focus on war and conflict, what Peterson and Runyan (1998) described as direct conflict and violence, some of the work examining gender and armed conflict takes a largely liberal feminist position and documents the differential impact of armed conflict on women girls as compared to men and boys. The impact of armed conflict on all people is enormously complex, and highlighting the ways in which impact the differs for women requires nuanced and detailed analysis. Some scholars and analysts

focus on people affected by war and the tendency has been to focus on the experience of men, the central players in most war stories. Whether it is combatant, prisoners, generals, war planners, war criminals, infantrymen and so on. Women were assumed that they were participated the war and assumed impacted the war by indirect. Their lives destructed during the war, and they sometimes injured and killed as a result of “collateral “

Women and men experience violence differently during and after conflict, in their capacities as both ‘victims’ and ‘perpetrators’ (Moser and Clark 2001). Sexual violence is largely inflicted on women, but men and boys are also raped during armed conflicts in a form of violence designed to shatter male power. Yet even when there has been documentation of men’s experiences as victims of abuse on the battlefield, men continue to be described as ‘masculine heroes’ (Moser and Clark 2001). Zarkov (2001) argues that in the case of the former Yugoslavia, the refusal to identify men as victims of sexual violence during armed conflict was rationalized in terms of power relations during war as well as in the subsequent nation-building process, which dictated who could be labelled victims of sexual abuse. In other words, a woman can be a victim but a man is never a victim, which is a denial of one of the gendered realities of armed conflict. (Moser and Clark,2001)

2.10 Female participation in Peace building.

women’s participation in Conflict, War, Peacebuilding, negotiation processes as one of the areas of interest. While there is limited evidence on how women’s participation impacts peace, Peace building, Peace negotiations, some research has focused on female participation in Different Fields such as the political process of post-conflict countries. The numbers of female participants to War, Conflict, Peace Building, peace negotiations tend to be very small making systematic studies difficult and unreliable. Some Studies developed a framework to evaluate women’s inclusion on peace building (Jacqui True,2013).

one of the best Comparative studies done by Krause and Braenfors,(2018) Found that Women show a significant higher number of women contributed to peace agreement provisions aimed the commitment of women and role played by Women and also aimed at political reform, and higher implementation rates for provisions. Furthermore, Women themselves such as the Women’s Organizations, Civil Society Organizations increase the chances that Participation Role Positively Impacted on the implementation of peace Building. In other Case female

representation and participation of ending Conflicts and Empowering the level of Political participation increases the Sustainable of peace. Shair-Rosenfield and Wood (2017)

In the global population Mainly, the Women make up 50 per cent but the equality and the level of gender balance of men and women are not the same luck, men are occupied majority of every think. They occupy 18 per cent of parliamentary seats and hold 29 per cent of leadership and management positions. Bu the other hand Fifty-three per cent of adult women are economically active, and they earn 76 per cent of male wages.

Civil war, conflicts changed the situation and reinforces Women's Marginalization. Female participation in conflict typically involves traditional roles as cooks, wives, and sex slaves. Even the Post conflict period and reconstruction of peace process women were active and they act as combatants alongside men, they are generally excluded from the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) process that characterizes war's end. In Africa a lot of conflict and civil wars happen , majority African states discrimination and exclusion of state construction and peace building activities happen such as Sierra Leone, where reported that 0.4 per cent of female combatants were included in the official DDR process, State reconstruction and participation of Governance, and in El Salvador, where social stigmas and pressure to return to their traditional roles led most female soldiers to withdraw from the process. Women were also excluded from DDR processes to governance reconstructions and sharing the responsibilities and leadership positions. civil war comes a breakdown in status quo traditions, gender perspectives, morals, customs, and community. Incorporating women at this critical moment can lead to greater female autonomy, responsibility, and worth. post-conflict reconstruction offers opportunities to establish new norms and rules, empower the gender improvements, engage the gender, and give chance of participation and be part the build new institutions. (Zuckerman and Greenberg, 2014)

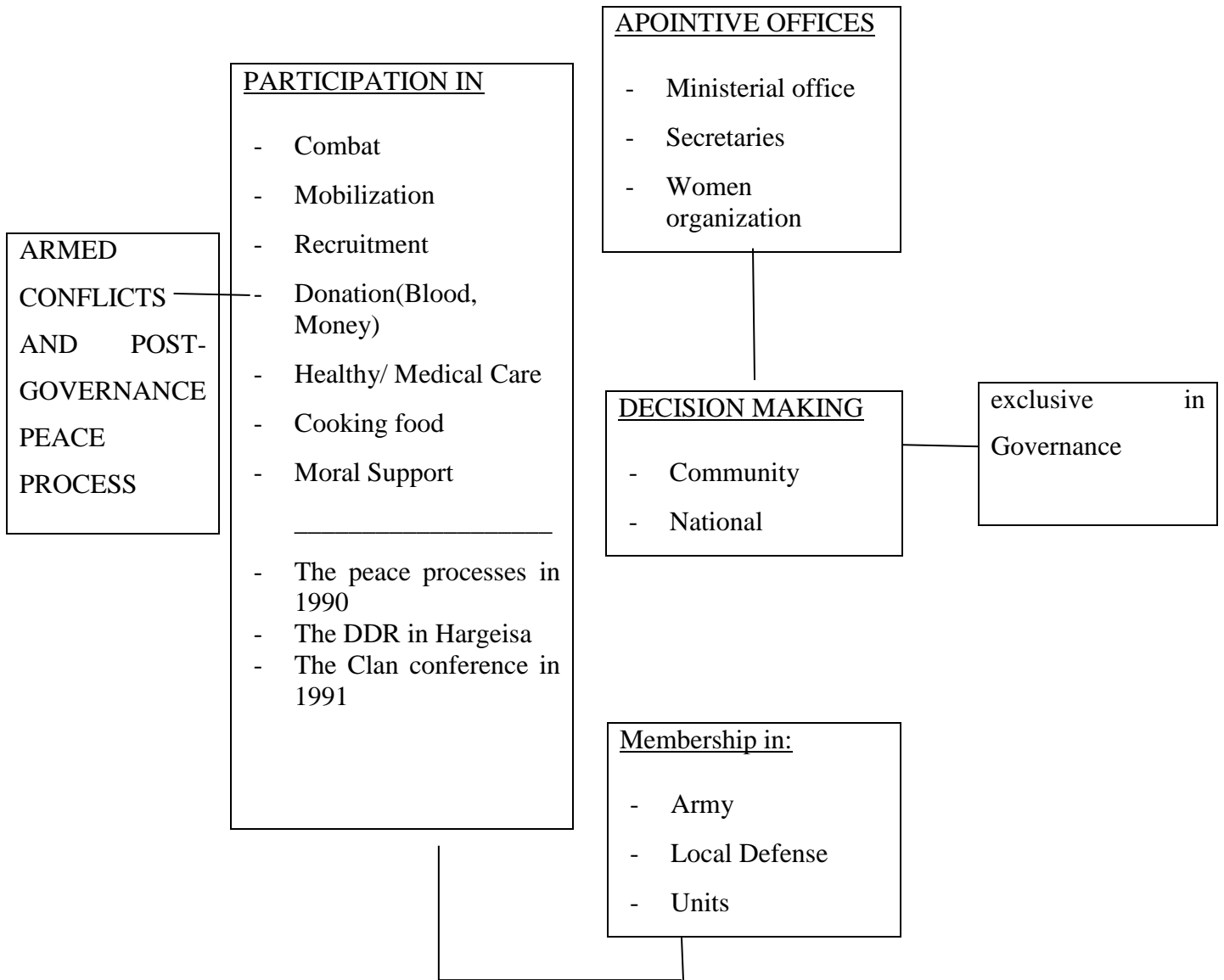
the constructivist argument attributes female gender roles, one way or other the issue of gender in some point are socially constructed because gender roles, in which women and girls are nurturers while the men and boys are warriors. From this viewpoint, states that emphasize gender equality and female participation in traditionally male society. these two explanations are not mutually contradicting on logical grounds, and its positively gender looked, at any relationship. Scholars, Academics, and researchers are sought that empirical Support are place for the

inclusion of women in the society and reduce the conflict and violence. Through the outcome of large number of quantitative analyses, Abuse, illegal issues, torture, political exclusive, these are the things linked female participation and gender analysis. Previous research has also found that female participation correlates negatively with the likelihood of involvement in civil war, and after the conflict in the first place. (Jusu-Sheriff, 2000)

2.11 Conceptual Framework

When armed conflict breaks out, both men and women participate, however, in the governance of post-armed conflict society.

Fig 1: Conceptual Model:



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Introduction

In this chapter research methodology, Main part of the research methodology such as Description of the study area, research design, research approach, sampling Techniques, Data gathering instruments, source of Data, Data analysis and presentation, as well as research ethical considerations are explained clearly in this chapter.

3.2 Description of the Study Area

Hargeisa is the capital city of Somaliland. Somaliland is a Self-declared independent state, but is not recognized by the international community. Hargeisa “the study area “has a population of nearly 1.2 million (Ismail, E. A. 2018).The country has managed to build a stable situation and peace agreement, and overcame a civil war in the last two decades. The Somaliland Population those living in rural areas of country and the country’s main economic source is livestock.

There has been much research in the past regarding the issue of gender in Somaliland. However, limited research has been done on the women’s roles in armed conflict in the study area. In Somaliland, a number of challenges and problems are associated with trying to find the role of women in the conflict period and post-governance peace building periods.

Figure 3.1: Geographical Location of Hargeisa District. (Map of Somaliland)



Sources: Kamplan, 2010

3.3 Research Type

This research attempts to answer critically and analyze the role of women in armed conflict and marginalization in post-governance by applying Qualitative research and Quantitative research, (*Mixed Approach*) which combines the descriptive research and exploratory research, and the elements of Qualitative and Quantitative research type because descriptive research design enables the researcher to describe and report the facts and characteristics of issues in the study area. Exploratory research design enables the researcher to provide and understand the problem existing. meanwhile Difference types of data collection is been used by the researcher, sampling designs, data processing and analyses to gather information and interpreted data carefully to meet the desired objectives.

3.4 Research Approach

The researcher used this study both qualitative research approach and quantitative research approach because combining these two approaches provides the researcher with a pool of data in strength and width. According to (USAID 2010), triangulation is using more than one method to

collect data and compensate weakness in the study by Strengths' of other Data, thereby increasing the validity and reliability of the result in the study area. It's also the use of multiple methods to study a situation or phenomena to decrease the deficiencies and biases that come from any single method. In addition , Qualitative research method were applied to gather qualitative data through interview and focus group discussion and also to describe the qualitative data based on views of the respondents, beside the quantitative research methods also were employed in the study with information gained by administering open and closed ended questioner.

3.5 Sampling Design, Population, Sample Frame

3.5.1 The Study of The population

The main and most target of this study were the Military personals, women dressed the uniform, some selected Ministry of Defense, government leaders/Managers , and employee in the three selected public organizations in Somaliland and namely Somaliland women's Umbrella (NAGAAD Umbrella), Ministry of Interior Affairs, and Somaliland Parliamentary . It consisted of the general directors; departmental heads, section heads, and employee working under their supervision.

The reason for selecting these three institutions were involved the conflict and the peace process at the post-governance period, firstly, NAGAAD network is the Women's Umbrella, it advocate for women and children's empowerment and to work towards achieving an egalitarian society were women, children and men are equally significant. Currently NAGAAD is consisting representation of 46 women's organizations across the country. The founders of NAGAAD umbrella were actively participated the peace conference in 1991, Second institution is Somaliland Parliamentary, consists of two chambers, the house of elders(upper chamber) and house of representatives (lower chamber) , the Somaliland parliamentary is the house of decision making and has political influence, and it's the house highest decision and political change and motions, The third institution is Somaliland interior affairs, is the interior ministry of Somaliland and is the responsible authority for national security affairs, internal security, conflict resolution, immigration issues. And in the post conflict periods, this ministry was one of the main ministries that participated the national reconstruction and peace process conferences.

One way or other all the three institutions are direct relation to the issue of this study.

3.5.2 Sampling Frame

The sampling frame of the study including men and women, concerned leaders, Governmental Concerned institutions of the study are, the researcher used this sampling frame to gather comprehensive, unbiased and reliable data

3.6 Sample Techniques and Sample Size

3.6.1 Sampling Techniques

In order get the Data and information about this Study, the researcher selected both probability (Simple random Sampling) and Non- probability (Purposive) Sampling methods. Beside on judgmental (Critical) Method the following the selected public institutions Somaliland women's Umbrella (NAGAAD Umbrella), Ministry of Interior Affairs, and Somaliland Parliamentary *First*, the reason for the selected these institutions for the study was due to the assumption that public organizations in the country at national level were homogeneous in their administration system, gender maturity level, and practices of conflict. *Secondly*, it will not be possible to study all public organizations at national level with in limited period of time and resource constraints. *Third*, two of these selected organizations (Somaliland women's Umbrella (NAGAAD Umbrella), Ministry of anterior affairs) are essential service providers which Gender issues, conflict and interior issues, commitment, and proper employee performance were of critical in Delivering gender issues. To select sample of respondents from the participants in each organization, probability sampling particularly random systematic were applied because this method is easy way, suitable and less cost. For using random systematic sampling, the researcher determined the sampling interval was also the random staring point. The samples selected from each organization were proportionate that was based on the number of each organization

Besides, non-probability particularly purposive sampling was used to deliberately choose the general directors and department and section heads in the organizations to include in the sample. The reason that these participants were in leadership positions and assumed to be major source of information for the data gathering of the study

According to (Kothari 2011), Simple random (Probability) sampling assures equal chance of Sampling that in each of the population has the equal change of inclusion in the sampling so

that is more reasonable to generalize the results from sample back to the population. Based on these facts, the researcher selected and used simple random sampling to select the Gender participant respondents to give equal chance for the selected study area.

In the other hand, non-probability sampling method (purposive) this was used because it allows the researcher to gather detail and wide information from potential key informants. According to (Kothari 2011), non probability (Purposive) Sampling items for the sample are selected on purpose by the researcher based on their direct relationship with the issue under study. Based on these facts, the researcher selected the concerned men and women through purposive sampling because they have direct relation to the issues of the study area, so that the researcher got detail and wide information about the study.

3.6.2. Sampling Size

The sample size was determined using (Lohr's Formula 2015) considered a level of acceptable margin of error of 5% and 95% level of confidence.

according to (Lohr2015) if the target population is less than 10,000 the following formula was used in order to draw the required sample size from the target population.

$$n = \frac{z^2 pq}{e^2 + \frac{z^2 pq}{N}}$$

Hence the researched was used 95% level of confidence where by:

P=0.5, q=1-p, thus q=0.5, z = 1.96 from 95 % level of confidence, e=5% (0.05) N= 233

P= estimated characteristics of target population, q= 1-p, e=Margin of error (level of statistical significance), Z= standard normal Variable at the required confidence level (Z statistic)

N=population size n=desired Sample Size.

Using the above formula the determined sample size of this study is 145.

Table 3.1: Target Population and Sample Distribution

S / n o	Organization	Population	Sample for Questionnaire	Sample for Interview	Total Sample
1.	Somaliland women's Umbrella (NAGAAD Umbrella),	109	$145/233*109= 68$	7	75
2.	Ministry of anterior affairs	87	$145/233*87=54$	6	60
3.	Somaliland Parliamentary	37	$145/233*37=23$	3	26
TOTAL		233	145	16	161

Source: Developed By the Researcher, 2019

3.7. Instruments of Data gathering

In this research the researcher was used, Questionnaires, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), interview, and document reviews to gather reliable and valid information about the study. Quantitative Data were gathered through questionnaires where as qualitative data that were gathered through interviews and focus Group Discussion.

3.7.1 Questionnaires

In this study, Structured Questioners were selected and used to collect accurate data in timely manner because, according to (Kothari 2011), Structured Questionnaire is a document that consists of a set of standardized questions. This type of questionnaire the researched prepared 145 respondents. In addition the form of the questionnaire was used mixed both closed and open format of asking questions. In open ended questions the respondents were asked to give impulsive opinions.

3.7.2 Interview

The researcher used Interview to investigate information intensively, the interview was conducted sixteen concerned, and they have detail information about the issue of the Study. Also interview was conducted with some middle Staff and Executives, because they have detail information about the women in Somaliland. The structured interview were selected because it enables the respondents to be asked in predetermined manner to gather detail and wide information by allowing free flowing conversation.

3.7.3 Focus Group Discussion

In order to investigate the problem in greater depth the researcher were used focus group discussion. Thus it was employed 20 men and women from different Selected areas, (5 was Ministry of interior Affairs, 5 was uniformed personnel, 5 from the Somaliland women Umbrella (NAGAAD). 5 were the Employee in Somaliland parliamentary, these three sectors were selected because they are the major sectors can be get information in the District. The discussion were held two groups, each group was consist 10 respondents.

3.7.4 Document Reviews

It's important to get additional information, the researcher reviewed documents selected to the issue of the study area from selected offices. These documents were the annual reports, annual plans, strategies and policies related to issue of the study.

3.8. Source of Data

The study was used Both Primary and Secondary Data sources.

3.8.1. Primary Data Sources

To obtain a primary Data, the researcher administered questionnaires for women and men, interview with concerned leaders from the three selected organizations, whether they are executives, Middle Staffs, and Parliamentary Members.

3.8.2. Secondary Data Sources

According to the Data from Books, articles, different researcher studies, and journals is used by secondary Data sources. In addition the researcher obtained secondary data from official report, and documents from concerned offices in the Study Area.

3.9 Data Processing, Presentation, and Analysis

The Data after the collection were processed, presented and Analyzed in according to the outline laid down for the purpose.

3.9.1 Data Processing

After been collected this data based on the purpose of the study were processed by editing, coding, and classification.

- **Editing:** it is needed to detect the errors for the collected data, and also to correct the misspellings and assure whether they are accurate or not the researcher was examined. Besides the researcher edited errors such as an entry in the wrong place, what has written in abbreviation or illegible at the time of collecting data and others both in central and field editing.
- **Coding;** the researcher assigned a code to answer of questions to put a response to limited number of categories. The coding system was started at the designing stage of questionnaires.
- **Classification:** the researcher arranged the data in classes or groups on the bases for common characteristics. Data having common Characteristic (attributes) was placed in one group or class.

3.9.2. Data Presentation

The study presented qualitative data in descriptive forms; it elaborates or describes the gathered qualitative data in text.

3.9.3 Analysis of Data

Quantitative and Qualitative Both were employed in this study.

- **Qualitative Data Analysis;** Qualitative Data Analysis method was employed in this study, through descriptive data analysis techniques, the collective raw data were transferred in to

text by coding, categorization and presentation. The Data were described and interpreted through explanation and Discussion.

- Quantitative Data Analysis: The researchers were present and analyze the data by SPSS software; some statistical tools were employed during analysis of this study that was the percentage, graphs, tables, and frequencies.

Table 3.2: Summary of Data Analysis Techniques

No	Data Analysis	Tools	Reason
1	Qualitative Analysis	Descriptive	To Describe , explain and Discuss the gathering data in text
		Categorization	To present Similar Ideas together based on objectives of the study
2	Quantitative Data Analysis	Percentage , and frequencies	To present the gathering Data in tables, graphs, charts, which is easy for the discussion and interpretation.

- **Source: Developed by Researcher (2019)**

3.10 Ethical Consideration

When the data collection techniques (Focus Group Discussion, Questionnaires, Interview and other review documents) were employed, the researcher considered the rights of informants. The researcher was desisted from the activities that cause emotional and physical harm. According to (Chaleunvong, 2009), the activities that harm the respondents including posing the sensitive questions, gaining access to record which contain personal data, observing the behavior of respondents with out there behind aware, allowing personal information to be public which informants would want to be kept private failing to observe/respect certain culture values, traditions, religions and forbidden valued by informants.

In order to collect data successfully, the researcher obtained consent from the participant's the main purpose of the study. In addition, the researcher shower respects the informant's because they spent their time and gave their opinion for the success of the study voluntarily. Also the researcher omitted name and address from the questionnaires to ensure respondents personal confidentiality.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter with the field of a research coming to an end, the process of analyzing and interpretation, discussions of the study are presented. The findings of this study are based on the research objectives, research questions and also related to the literature reviewed. This chapter is divided in two. The first one discusses the role of women played in the armed conflict and the other part deals with women's challenges and marginalization in the governance of the post-conflict in Somaliland, as well as critically Analyze and find out feasible solutions for the identified problem. Based on this, the findings of both the approaches are presented below. Questionnaires were distributed to 145 persons including Women employee, former combatants, selected leaders, and Community persons, those that have significant contribution to the role of Women in Hargeisa Somaliland. The return rate is 100%.

4.2 Findings of Quantitative and Qualitative Data

In this section the Analysis of both Qualitative and Quantitative data are presented. Accordingly, demographic Characteristics of respondents, data findings on role of women During Armed Conflict, participating of post-governance, and Challenge of Somaliland women they have.

4.2.1 Socio-Demographic Data of the Respondents

Demographic data is imperative in a study to know the respondents background in relation to the findings of study. Moreover the demographic profile answers who are involved in the study, what is their composition, what are their educational status, age, and Marital Status? It helps to the reader to understand of the respondent's background.

Table 4.1: Demographic Characteristics of the respondents

The characteristics of the respondents		The Frequency	The Percentage
Sex	Female	101	69.7 %
	Male	44	30.3 %
Age in Years	60-plus	70	48.3 %
	30-60	50	34.5 %
	Less than 30	25	17.2 %
Educational Level	University	40	27.6 %
	TVET graduate	10	6.91 %
	College	20	13.79 %
	High School	75	51.724%
Marital Status	Married	51	35.3%
	Single	44	30.3%
	widow	50	34.5%

Source: The Researcher, 2019

Table above shows that out of Total 145 participants from the Study area 69.7% were Female respondents were 30.3% Male respondents. That means Both Male and Female of the respondents were participated and meantime the gender female have active role in participating this study and filled the questionnaire. It also shows that the number of Female participation remains high compared to the number of Males. While the age respondent shows that the majority of the respondents 99 (70%) were found +60 years old. More over 50(34.5%) were found the age of 30-60, that means this age was the most power energy that play great role in the conflict period in Somaliland, while 25(17.2%) were less than 30 that means they was born or grow at the time of post-governance period. In Education status, level indicated that 27.6% are university degree graduate, 13.79 % are College Graduate, 6.91% TVET graduate, and 51.724% are High School graduate therefore the educational level of the participants shows they can understand the gender issue and they can read and write. In addition table above shows as the Marital Status of the respondents and majority of the respondents were married (51%) and they are responsible persons, and (30.3%) are single, while 43.5% are widow And this is indicates that the lost their husbands since the conflict period and they didn't get married again and they have their own stories and memories of the conflict because the conflict have affected them.

4.3 Somaliland Women’s role during an armed Conflict

Women’s roles in the armed conflict have not been written in internally, locally and different aspects based on the Somali conflict. In Somaliland the past 29 years substantially have been changed in the areas of social, economic, and participation of different status and position of the society. In January 1991 the fall of the regime that was led by regime SiyadBarre was not only caused massive suffering especially focus among the Somali females, rather it has given the Somali women a opportunity to take and implement a new roles. According to the information gathered, it is evident that almost everybody in this area, men, women and children participated in one form or another

Table 4.2: The Role ofSomaliland Women’s role during an armed Conflict 1988-1991

No.	Roles	RESPONSE					Total	
		Very low	low	Average	high	Very high		
1.	Delivering Continuous Moral Support	Frequency	12	3	25	42	63	145
		Percentage	29.0%	43.4%	17.2%	8.3%	2.1	100
2.	Participating the community in the peace building process	Frequency	41	48	36	12	8	145
		Percentage	28.3%	33.1%	24.8%	8.3%	5.5	100%
3.	Creating Community mobilization	Frequency	28	57	38	12	9	145
		Percentage	19.3%	39.3%	26.2%	8.3%	6.2%	100
4.	Motivating, encouraging and persuading the participants of the conflict	Frequency	39	43	31	16	16	145
		Percentage	26.9%	29.7%	21.4%	11.0%	11.0%	100
5.	Facilitating basic Services like cooking food.	Frequency	18	4	33	35	55	145
		Percentage	12.4	2.8%	22.8%	24.1%	37.9%	100

Source: Own Computation (2019)

The above Table (2) shows the response from respondents to the question on Role of Somaliland women during the armed conflict. The researcher requested to share their opinions and evaluate the role of the above five variables, how the women take a role in this factors.

4.3.1. The role of Delivering Continuous Moral support

Here we are going to emphasize the Role of Somaliland women in Delivering and supporting their men during the conflict of 1988-1991, because women played different roles.

Delivering and giving support from the forgoing, it is evident that women around the world were involved in conflict and combat. According to conformity with (OAH 1980) and (Rowbotham, 1990), who were both observed that women participate in wars, conflicts as combatants? And Were activities in combat involved such as giving moral support to their forces, planting land mines, spying the enemy and encouraging to their men,

But the level of participation depends on the context of that area, for instance women in Asia are not same women in Africa how they participated in delivering continuous support.

Table 2: variable 1, As indicates the data, the respondent was asked to share their opinions and then evaluate the role of Somaliland women in delivering continuous support in participating the movement of straggle, As can be seen the table Above, majority of the 63(100%) and 42(100%) of the respondents are rated that *The Role of Somaliland women in the conflict period* in delivering continuous support as high and very high respectively. 12(100%) and 3(100%) of the respondent replied that the role of women in the town in delivering continuous and support is low and very low.

The Interviewed respondents also indicated that the women of Somaliland supported and participated moral support in the conflict period in Hargeisa. For instance one of the respected interviewed said " *My mother used to be one of supporter of liberation movement forces and she told us that they were used to support morally to their forces and encourage them to go ahead to the war*" In addition majority of the interviews said, that the women in Somaliland are one of the key participants of that straggle and they were giving supporting morally.

In addition, one of the FGD participants said *“because of women’s continuous support and encouraging, the forces that are already in the frontlines got inspiration and they make forward and other men joined the army freely because the support of women and this system of morally supporting damage the image of the enemy, this is because they believe that the whole community are supporting the rebellion.*

This indicated that both men and women informants that the beginning of the war, around 1988, at that time Somali women did not join as combatants because the command focused only for men. Similarly at the beginning, it was newoff for women to be in the ranks of fighting forces, so many feared to join. In later Women started joining in large numbers from 1989. Women did not join as combatant because the demand was men at that time, but that number of women participated to support morally so as to increase the number of liberation forces.

4.3.2 Women’s Peace Participation in the Post-Conflict Period

This Factor of “the role of Women’s participation in the Peace Process in the post conflict Period in Somaliland” is going to discuss deeply so as to know the role they played in this stage.

Around 20 years the UN Security council resolution in 1325, which focused on women’s strengthening and protection of girls from the conflict which related sexual violence and women’s political participation and all stages of participation, the women’s participation in the building of peace and participation of conflict resolutions which has dominated by the men. In the periods of conflict women played different roles both active and passive roles, for instance the restoration of peace in Africa, in the context of African Traditional, with in a framework of participating by the women,(PEARL KARUHANGA 2016).

The result of variable 2 , Shows the response of respondents to the question concerns to women’s participation in the peace building period in Somaliland , The majority 33.3% of the respondents evaluated the level of women’s participation in peace is lower than as been expected. The process of participation is as very low 28.3% of the respondents. Others 24.8%, 8.3% and 5.5% of the respondents rated the participation of women in Somaliland as average, very high and high respectively. From this one can observe that majority of the respondents which is 61.3% admitted the women’s participation in the peace building period as being below average.

According to the interview respondent, As such, women have always been happy and active promoters of agreement between the communities, which can be referred to as a "culture of peace". Such very important role of participation of women was not only unique to any particular societies, but rather is generalized throughout the Somaliland. One of the respected respondents said

In the conflict period the Somali Women were come across a lot of new tricks and them they shown to prepare and train the young boys in society. They give and taught them the rules of the conflict and some games, particularly norms relating to the helping and support the local combatants”

Similarly the FGD respondents stated that, Somali women was participated several durable peace process, and meanwhile few cases were provided preliminary evidence that Somali conflict and the post conflict peace is more participated in deferent forms. For instance the framework of massive peacemaking by Somaliland women in Somaliland conflict since the civil war, when the two clans fait each other, and a form of reputation was offered to the girls in the family of the victims. This ‘blood pact’ not only put an end to the conflict in question but also precluded any future conflict between the descendants of the two clans, with the two being henceforth intimately linked for life

We can understand that roles and trends clearly show that a vital contribution of Somali women in traditional Somali societies is their role as school for the young. For example, Somali girls were taught how to take care of their younger siblings and also how to protect them from any form of external aggression. Meanwhile the participation of their important mothering role, the culture of peace that transformed to the children as a foundation for peaceful living in families, the community and among the clan

4.3.3 Women's role of Creating Community Mobilization

Here we are discussing the way and the process that women made and create a community Mobilization system

The other important role that women played a good role was mobilization in peace building and peace keeping activities both at the grassroots and informal level. Somali Women often has been come across great difficulties when they were planning to join the mobilization and peace building activities, these difficulties mostly occur out of traditional gender roles within the society, or a culture of discrimination against women. They have also spearheaded civil society and reconciliation activities. For instancethe women in Hargeisa worked collaboratively to revive cultural institutions and prepare the community for reconciliation and the reintegration of armed groups through prayer meetings and peace education, as well as through songs and storytelling. (Mohammad Abdi Mohammed, 2013).

The above variable in table 2, Shows the response of respondents to the question concerns to evaluate the role of Somali women's mobilization of the opportunity, Respondents were rated their opinion above that from total respondents 57(39.3%) and 28(19.3%) evaluated the points of low and very low. Similarly It was evaluated high and very high by 12(8.3%) and 9(6.2%) of the respondent respectively. The rest 38(26.2%) of the respondents evaluated the points of average.

According to the interviewed respondent's, states that the Somali women they contribute both the times of conflict and peace building though mobilization, One of the selective respected previous leaders in the town said *"the time of the straggle our women*

"Somali women" used to help us and maintain the participation of activities through mobilizing the communities, they are care takers of the families, they are culturally shares the information, meanwhile they are part of the communities and they know more than men"

Similarly from the FGD respondents admitted and noted that mobilization participated by Somaliland women was contribution the formation of the resistance movement in 1988, on which some women participated as committee members. And that timeit was reported that women were very active in convincing her husband, daughters, and sons to join or participate the guerrilla forces in different forms such as donating money, food and clothing and also to participate and stop the conflict.

This might indicate that it was found out that the greater majority of women were engaged in the mobilization work but their invisible actions that is why always is low and very low to feel their role. This is also confirmed by the observation of (Benneff, Bexley, and Warnock, 1985) and (Williams 1989) that pointed out that during wars, women are involved in mobilization.

4.3.4 The Role of Women on Motivating, encouraging and the participants of the conflict.

Always women are seen as victims of conflict. But the women were important roles such as leaders, especially in helping the motivation and encouraging ending the conflict. The violence has been used as a tool to force and keep the women in their places. The women are active participants in the conflicts that affect their countries and themselves. Meanwhile women combatants always suffer disproportionately have sexual violence such as rape, beaten and victimization when they joined the rebel groups.

In the above table, variable 4 the respondents were requested to share their opinion and evaluate the women's role of Motivating, encouraging and persuading the community to participate in the conflict. The respondent rated respectively that majority of rated is low and very low by 26.9% and 29.7% of the respondents. Furthermore, 11% and 11% of the respondents rated the women's role in motivating, encouraging and persuading community to participate as high and very high. The rest 21.4% of the respondent evaluated it as being average. This indicates that there is a role of women of being participating to join the conflict but it's not as such of been hoping because of women are in between the enemy and Somali National movement,

Majority of the interviewees stated that the mistreatment of women before and after the armed conflict, they have a role to play as active change agents in their societies. This is seen in the various roles women are capable of doing during peace time, in conflict and after conflict. One of the interviewees stated and said

“In Somaliland several women have been involved in hiding the “guerillas” from the government army. For instance, many would always try to cover the footsteps of the “guerillas” so that they would not be traced by the government soldiers” one of the interviewees said.

This indicated that women have a contribution and are community managers. Deeply women they can organize members in their communities to do what they want for their own good.

Ability to encourage a community makes it possible for women to spearhead change. For instance during the armed conflict, it would have been difficult or it was very rare to have men and women join the army ranks and give a total support to movement of forces without persuasion of women.

4.3.5 The role of women on facilitating basic Services.

In getting the basic Service is must in every human being, during the conflict periods each and every one is vulnerable to get the basic services, the way conflict and war affects the women is different and how the women responded is different, here we are looking the role that Somaliland women played the facilitation of basic services to the armed groups.

Women roles and positions of women in armed conflict must not only pay attention to the participation of conflict and war only. Gender roles are often suggests that only man enter the army forces, while women always facilitate and provide for the soldiers and non fighting members for the basic and important needs. Somali Women traditionally care for soldiers by treating the wounded, or by taking care of men's needs through the provision of food or other various services.

In this above variable 5, also shows that the respondent was asked to share their opinions and then evaluate the role women on facilitating basic services. The respondent rate their opinion that majority of the 35.2% and 17.9 % rated high and very high. And 12.4% and 8.3% rated low and very low respectively. The rest is being rated that 26.2% are average rated. This data shows that 53.1 of the respondent are believed that the role of women on facilitating basic services like food, health and other facilities is very high.

In addition to Women's participation also extended to evacuation activities. In the other hand women combatants have actively participated in different wars, they helped people both civilians and troops in the areas of danger and they appear to be as a diverse as for men, such as the participation recruitment, and encouraging the ideological motives and participating the economic issues. In this field, women participate a lot in the moving children , elderly relatives and any essential items needed for the survival to safer areas, women carried those were seriously sick and injured to the camp, where they could get medical treatment, Respective Selected leaders, and Community leaders. Furthermore, Interview with the researcher to General

Director Ministry of interior of Somaliland in the study area regard what are the major of women's roles that are participating the movement of the rebellion in Somaliland since the conflict? The Director said,

“I was one of the Somali National Movement and I have been take part the conflict in that period the role of Somaliland women were big role ,People were moved Hargeisa and Buroa mainly to the border of Ethiopia to get safe and survival, in all this places women were very important in finding basic needs to their troops and their families. It was noted, however that although cases of women's involvement in the movement of troops were minimal, they participated in moving equipment.

Again, one of the respected leaders in town has been interviewed to answer and evaluate how the women participate the conflict in that period? And he replied

“There is no single point to mentioned but we know that women of Somaliland have contributed a lot to the conflict and peace building It was however, in conflict situations always women are forced to contribute and organize themselves in a manner of safeguarding their basic level of lives and it become a matter of life and death and carry out activities that are related to get basic health, education, feeding and caring for their families. Still others reported that when they lose their parents at the hands of the government forces. For the participants, the role of the recruiting people in the forces seemed fairly easy for those women who were non-combatants, since they had more opportunity than their combatant sisters”

Also interviewed the staff of the Somaliland Women's Umbrella (NAGAAD) at same questions that how do evaluate the Role of women on facilitating the services of the liberation army? They replied to the following:

“We had been participated in difference ways since the conflict of Somalia started and the reconstruction period of Somaliland , in each stage had its consequence for instance since the conflict between the Somali Army government and Somali National movement started we had the chance to participate for facilitation of basic services to the rebellion Both men and women informants that women played active role in managing and participating treatment to the sick and injured people as well as the pregnant women. It was reported that healthy care took Somali

traditional forms, and in both cases women's work was commendable. Women also participated and practiced their Somali tradition knowledge in herbal medicine, for treatment of the most prevalent diseases such as malaria, coughs, diarrhea, skin rashes, and swelling bodies were equally treated with herbal medicine'

The main consideration of this result indicates that the institutional, society level and by individual analysis has been to what degree and how women or gender mainstreaming that have taken place in the great role of provision of cultivation, collection and providing the cooking, water and taking care to their families.

4.4 Challenges faced to Somaliland women after the conflict and Post Governance Period.

In general women around the world face a challenges and double hurdle to handle the power, with crossing a lot of obstacles that always restrict to get access the participation of the decision actions, and they have a limit ability to influence the system. According to the 2014 UN General Assembly resolution on women's participation in the post Governance Period, women all over the world continue to be largely marginalized from participating in politics and face a myriad of challenges and barriers in doing so. For women in many African countries, these challenges are made up of a complex set of factors and often embedded in local tradition, culture and religion. In Somaliland women there are backdrops of protracted conflicts and violence's. Drive by the power and leadership in politics, which has been decentralized and divided among the Somali sub-clans and political elites. Women in Somaliland are not excluded from some of these challenges and barriers.

Women's participation in the peace process on the Post-Governance period has been recognized internationally as an important measure of the status of women in any particular country. Hence, in recent years, women's participation in politics has received significant attention across the world. However, women remain seriously underrepresented in decision-making positions.⁷

The below Table (3) shows the response of respondents to the question on challenges of Somaliland women on participation of Post-Governance and decision making, The main challenge factors related to Study Topic; respondents were requested to give their opinion towards the challenge that women are face. The scale measurement that the researcher used that

means, Strongly Disagree (1), disagree (2), uncertain (3), agree (4), strongly disagree (5) were applied each items. The researcher used, strongly disagree, disagree, as disagree, and “agree” and “Strongly agree” as agree to simplify the analysis. Also the respondent’s responses are summarized in the form of frequencies and percentage in tables and graphs

Table 4.3: Challenges faced to Somaliland women in Post-Governance Period.

The challenges of women in Somaliland towards the participation of Post-governance was rated and the results were summarized the below table

Variables		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly agree
1. perception to be employed in office	Frequency	44	28	33	24	16
	Percent	30.3%)	19.3%)	22.8%	16.6%	11.0%
2. Shortage of working finance	Frequency	11	38	43	36	17
	Percent	7.6%	26.2%	29.7%	24.8%	11.7%
3. The perception because they are female	Frequency	28	44	33	24	16
	Percent	19.3%	30.3%	22.8%	16.6%	11.0%
4. Lack of adequate working place/space	Frequency	26	33	30	33	23
	Percent	17.9%	22.8%	20.7%	22.8%	15.9%
5. Low/lack of capacity of women	Frequency	14	30	29	49	23
	Percent	9.7%	20.7%	20.0%	33.8%	15.9%
6. The local culture of Somalis	Frequency	24	22	23	49	27
	Percent	16.6%	15.2%	15.9%	33.8%	18.6%
7. Male are dominant in leadership positions	Frequency	9	31	39	41	25
	Percent	6.2%	21.4%	26.9%	28.3%	17.2%
8. Clan and system of local political	Frequency	10	20	26	62	27
	Percent	6.9%	13.8%	17.9%	42.8%	18.6%

Source: The Researcher, 2019

4.4.1. Perception Challenge to be employee in the office.

Although Women are heterogamous as group, but there is differences challenges in participating the politics, in here we discussing the challenge factors that Somaliland women faces during the participation because there is deeply embedded in local issues

According to the table above variable 1, from the total respondents of 16.6% and 11.0% are respectively agree and strongly agreed that the women perception of referring to be employed in office is the challenge of been part the employee of the country. Other side, 44 (30.3%) and 28 (19.3%) of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed on the point respectively. The rest of 33 (22.8%) of the respondent are rated Uncertain.

According to Interviewed respondents, to be employee in office only, it's negative perception and its women's challenge. One of the respective leaders (Human resource head in Ministry of defense, MrsMohamoud Ahmed) has been interview and the researcher asked why the perceptions of women are focus on to be employee in the public office? He replied

“The level and number of each office in the public is dominated by the men, and this evidence tells us how women are navigate how Somali social-cultural factors assist to be the men a majority of employee in every sphere of public institutions, and the network of political parts that making to meaningfully influence the politics and decision making. Further the respondents underline that the challenge of women to be office employee influenced lack of political skills and low of capacity skills. One of the main issues highlighted in during the interview was the patriarchal system that discourages women from participating in politics and working in the public offices”

From this you can understand that there is bad cultural believe which is barrier to women in participating the employee, and there is lack of policy to manage the challenge.

According the FGD Participants were also emphatic that the participation of been an employee in office will not translate necessarily that can be grateful participation of women's level rather can be a good point of emphasizing the contribution of good governance and gender mainstreaming. FGD participants also encouraged the Diaspora community to engage with grassroots organizations. And they stated that there is an opportunity for young Somali women and everyone interested in being part of the movement to get involved.

This data indicates that majority of the respondents are believed that this negative perception can be turned in to opportunity and positive way.

4.4.2 Challenge on Shortage of working finance.

Women in some cases cannot compete or participate political activities due to financial problems. Money is essential for the operations of political parties, and particularly affects candidates in electoral processes. Political financing regulations can affect women's access to run as candidates, be elected, campaign and reach out to the population. Regulations on political funding are used to level the playing field in electoral competition. This in turn may result in women's increased political participation; a key feature of democracy.⁸

In this above variable 2 Shortage of working finance was rated by respondents whether it is or not the women's challenges in participating the political system. The findings of the respondents are summarized here.

As can be seen the table of above, the majority 24.8% of the respondents agreed that shortage of finance is the women's challenge in participating the political system. Also it's being strongly agreed by 11.7% of the respondents. The idea of lack of finance as being women's challenge in Participating the politics was disagreed and strongly disagreed by 26.2% and 7.9% from the respondents. The other rest 29.7% were uncertain.

This indicates that Somaliland women have lack of capacity of funding obstacle in study area the potential source of finance include banks, micro finance institutions, government projects, semi formal and non formal leaders, as well as Trade credit is limited. In practice equity finance is also limited, Non Governmental organizations are rare, the government capability of getting international loan is limited because of Somaliland is Unrecognized State. And this is because its women's challenges.

In addition to that, the respondent were requested to evaluate either shortage of working finance is women's challenge or not? One of the respected participants shared her opinion, and she said.

⁸See, the article on Challenges and Opportunities of Women Political Participation in Ethiopia

<https://www.omicsonline.org/open-access/challenges-and-opportunities-of-women-political-participation-in-ethiopia-2375-4389-1000162.php?aid=64938>

“ there is private enterprises those contribute the women’s employment opportunity but they have their own requirements and policies that women are need to fulfill when they are taking loan to create their own , some of the requirement is difficult to fulfill and that result to fail”

This can be understand that there is gap of financial institution can fill, to facilitate the investor and employee, and some participant argues that there is no proper policy that guides and help the women to get easy a loan and Start self employment or participate their political campaign.

4.4.3 The negative perception of because they are female.

As consequence, all women are socially invisible in the political system because of they are victims of physically psychologically, economically, and their gender, here this factor we are discussing part of these issues

Women everywhere are breaking the glass ceiling in politics but their voices still go unheard and their contributions are too often sidelined. In many places women are still seen as incapable of taking on responsibility in what are perceived as male-oriented areas, such as finance, energy, economic development, climate change, foreign affairs, defense, trade and infrastructure. This is often the case in parliaments where women are given ‘women’s only’ portfolios or only allowed to sit in women committees and are being pushed away from the other committees because of their gender. (Frances Dens, 2013).

Respondents to the question on whether women have challenge to participate the politics because their gender or not. The respondents were requested to evaluate and contribute their opinions whether the challenge is because they are female in the study area. As can be seen the figure above, the majority 42.1% of the respondents agreed that women have a challenge to participate the politics and decision making because they are female. 31.7% of the respondents strongly agreed that their gender is the main challenge. 13.8% and 5.5% are disagreed and strongly disagreed that their gender is a challenge. The rest 6.9% were uncertain on that point respectively. To this point can be understand that more than half of the respondents 68.3% agreed that women in their gender is a challenge to participate the politics of the study area. This indicates, Women in Somaliland have been contributed a lot in the conflict period and the rebuilding period of the state, they play a great role in the peace process period, but according

the local cultural norms and misperception of Gender mainstreaming resulted to become a challenge because of their gender. In situations of armed conflict, women play both an active and a passive role in the restoration of peace in Somaliland but it's been ignored because their gender. But there is believes and stereotypes that people are believed.

Furthermore, the most interviewed respondents showed that most men are believed that women as Somali traditional are applicable to participate the politics or to come where her father and her husband are staying. As the respondents said,

“Somali women have many challenge before they participate their political position, one of the challenge is part of because “gender’ and Gender disparity in Somalia has ensured that females, unlike their male counterparts, do not have access to equal educational and employment opportunities or productive assets. This translates to a lack of economic empowerment opportunities for women, and inevitably serves to alienate them from a political scene which requires candidates to have financial muscle. And the Somali culture is not supporting the rights of women to participate in political systems.”

4.4.4 The challenge of law capacity of the women.

There is a growing momentum among governments and civil society to foster and ensure women's participation and leadership in the political arena, Establishing Quotas for women's representation at different levels of government has been strategic tactic in achieving this goal In many countries because men and women's capacity are same balanced, women are low capacity then men in any form distribution and participation of politics and leadership.(Burchi, F.2013).

The above variable 3 the respondent's response of the question based on whether that low/level capacity of women is part of the challenge of women in Participating the politics of the study area and also the respondent were requested to evaluate and contribute their opinions. As can be seen the figure above, the majority 33.8% of the respondents agreed low capacity of women is challenge of participating the politics and leadership 15.9% of the respondents strongly agreed that low capacity is the main challenge of leaders to create opportunities. 20.7% and 9.7% are disagreed and strongly disagreed. The rest 20.0% were uncertain on that point respectively.

This indicates, Obstacles to Political Participation are many, but some of the most obvious ones are lack of public support even in the most developed democracies coupled with the lack of political inclusion and support, deep rooted traditional views, lack of self confidence,low of

capacity and finance problems, lack of capacity building and skills, and the fact that it is often physically unsafe to be part of political processes.

Furthermore, the most interviewed respondents showed that men and women are not same as capacity because of childhood opportunity from the parents are responsible. As also the respondents said,

‘Somali women are low capacity then men in educationally, financially, and technologically, because mostly Somali women don’t get basic education and the rights of personally, so as To help women overcome traditional and cultural barriers as well as build their confidence, one of the most impactful approaches from my experience is the local ownership of such efforts of assistance. Role models from your the country and/or community, who are able and willing to share experiences and know-how as well as help build local capacity, has been among the most results oriented means to achieve positive change to overcome obstacles to women’s empowerment.’

For this case indicates that fueled by a clan system that also hinders Somali women’s participation in the public sphere of her society. A lack of female leadership roles within clans is reinforced by the frowned upon and ultimately failed attempts of women to take on such decision making roles. And when the fragile nature of Somalia requires an electoral system based upon clans rather than direct democracy, clan leadership becomes crucial when considering the balance of political power.

4.4.5 The local culture of Somalis.

In Somali Context the Traditional Gender norms are the factors that derived from gendered participation challenges, the Somali clan system has played a major role in shaping and giving chance of participation, here this factor titled “the local culture of Somalis” we are discussing how Somali clan structure remained challenge in women’s participation.

In the context of Somalis one of the most barriers to Somali women’s participation in politics is social-cultural norms among the Somalis, the cultural norm contained within and enforced through the xeer (customary) contract. This based a system that male are dominant in leadership and decision making.

In this above variable 5, also shows that the respondent was asked to share their opinions and then evaluate how the Somali local culture become a challenge of women to participate the political system of the study area. The respondent rate their opinion that majority of the 49(33.8 %) and 27 (18.6 %) rated agree and strongly agree. And 22(15%) and 24(16.6%) rated disagree and strongly disagree respectively. The rest is being rated that 23(15.9%) are average or uncertain rated. This evidence indicates that respondents of this data majority are believed that the Somali culture is challenge of women in way or another because the local culture gives space to the men.

In addition to both men and women participants described that women are seen as unreliable representatives in the politics of Somali arena, because of their dual affiliation to their fathers and husbands clan. Furthermore, Interview with the researcher to General Director of Somaliland National women umbrella (NAGAAD) in the study area regard to share how local culture of Somalis been a challenge of women's participation in politics? The Director said,

“Both women and men agreed that there is significant cultural stigma that attached to Somali women when it come entering government and political systems, and in particular adopting positions of leadership”

The FGD participants of this question related whether the Somali local culture is a challenge of Somali women's to participate the politics; mainly in the context of Somalis one of the most barriers to Somali women's participation in politics is social-cultural norms among the Somalis, the cultural norm contained within and enforced through the xeer (customary) contract. Which based a system that male are dominant.

This data indicates that There is no doubt that Somali women played a different significant role such as (such as cultivation, collection and cooking), water collection and firewood, and caring their families have a social challenge which needs to call for men and women to work to gather and make alliance within the civil society and political circle.

4.4.6 The challenge of Male Dominant in the leadership positions.

From the all over the world, women's political participation and decision making level are the same lack as the male's participation and their role of decision making , women are underrepresented in any levels of all positions. There is a need of building a channel which is important for female political strengthening and providing opportunities for education in girls and women at very grass root level.

Women face several obstacles to participating in political life. Structural barriers through discriminatory laws and institutions still limit women's options to run for office. Capacity gaps mean women and men are not the same lack of education, contacts and resources needed to become effective leaders. (Kaplan, 2016).

In this variable 6, which is male, are dominant leadership positions, the researcher requested the participants to evaluate and share their views towards this point and rate it. The majority of the respondents 41(28.3%) and 25(17.2) agreed and strongly agreed that male are dominant in leadership position, and also 31(21.4%) and 9(6.2%) are disagree and strongly disagree that male are not much dominant but there is some factors contributing to the dominant. And also 39(26.9%) rated uncertain which can neutrally can be or not.

One of the target interviewee respondent have described and noted that the male dominant of leadership is challenge of women's participation or not and stated as below statement of her interview

“women in a very party of the world politically are marginalized and still continue, because men are major positions of leadership, in the case of Somaliland ‘the study area’ women often meet discriminatory laws, practices, attitudes, and gender stereotype, low level of Somali women in education are causes of the backwardness of women, and give chance to male to be dominant”

“In the FGD participants shared and discussed whether male are dominant in politics or not, and majority of the FGD participants described the challenges of Male dominant is where Somaliland leadership/government have made gender inequality, and there have been significant results that Somaliland women become a highest leadership senior ministries in the study area but it's not

comparable to male level of dominant, and there is pushing and pulling factors that helping to men to be the dominant”

The researcher have interviewed on of the Somaliland parliamentary and requested to explain whether the male dominant of politics is a challenge of women in Participating the politics, and he stated that

“In the concept of the women and politics its very constant in this time, and Women around the world at every socio-political level are underrepresented in the different levels of politics for instance the parliamentary are very rare and far removed from the decision-making levels. In Somaliland there are some puling and pushing Factors that hamper or facilitate Somaliland women’s participation and the obstacles that are challenged the women’s are among such as social-economic development problems, culture barriers, the type of political system I Somaliland, and the political parts system which based on clan and political alliance, cultural background and education level.

The exclusion of Somaliland women from the decision making bodies contributed at the hands of the men because men are dominant all levels of the leadership position they are the monopolize the political process, they pass the laws which affect society at large”

This above different ideas from the interviews, FGD, and respondents indicates Incorporating Somaliland women’s experiences more fully into the biography of a nation does not mean that Somali women in general have been entirely absent from the poetic landscape of the Somali culture. Women participated and used oral poetry in a diversity of arenas to support the movements and changes, as well as promoting war and peace. The difference is that in Somaliland women are becoming more assertive and drawing inspiration from female historical figures, cultural discourses on moral piety, and international discourses on women’s rights.

4.4.7 The challenge of the clan and the system of local politics

One of the challenges that Somaliland women have is the clan and the system of local politics inside the Somaliland context, here you will understand how the cultural construction of power and authority is largely based on social constructive system.

To understand the dynamics of women empowerment and political participation challenges in Somalia, it must began the clan identity, the relationship between clan and entering politics. In the modern political parts of Somaliland, there is historical interests, clan based interests, major distributive political mechanisms and grievances which embedded in the political clan parts. In a political system predicated on balancing power between clan and sub-clan groups, women are therefore disadvantaged as the exclusion they experience in clan structures is directly mirrored in formal politics and the formalization of clan-based power sharing.

According to the table above variable 7, from the total respondents of 42.8% and 18.6% are respectively agree and strongly agreed that the clan system of Somalis are big challenge to the women in participation of politics. Other side, 20(13.8%) and 10 (6.9%) of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed on the point respectively. The rest of 26 (42.8%) of the respondent are rated Uncertain.

According to Interviewed respondents, whether the clan based politics is challenge to women's participation or not. One of the respective leaders has been interview and the researcher asked why the clan based politic is challenge to the women's participation politics? He replied

“Imagine being a woman who has lived in a fragile state, unrecognized country living social economic problems. Women, they are come across different challenges such as war, conflict, and violence's, and they managed to survive, again they fully participated peace building during the post-conflict periods. They have done positive contribution the stability and reconstruction of the state. After end of peace agreement, the women in Somaliland did not gain the as such much participation of the building the political system of the country, women did get much number of political parts, because the political parts in Somaliland are build on clan and men dominant. Also there is limited understanding of international community of how these local dynamics works in context of Somaliland political system. This is one of the obstacles facing Somali

women in their struggle for peace and human rights in Somalia, and all this issues is based on cultural values”

From this you can understand that there is bad cultural believe which is barrier to women in participating the employee, and there is lack of policy to manage the challenge.

In other hand, FGD participants indicated and highlighted that Somali women face economic, less knowledge, basic in social, financial and cultural challenges that hold backto be part the system of the politics. In highlighting some of the challenges Somali women face in political participation.

4.5 Data Analysis

Here in, data gathered from qualitative the interview results key informants, focused group discussion of selected Officials’, community leaders who are most near to the women’s issues, Qualitative data presented here is under the themes from phrases, ides, sentences, paragraph and quotation of the percipients. Based on this, discussion of the response was explained.

The participants of the key informants’ interview were purposively select to meet the objective of the study. To analyze the findings of the study all participants were categorize and analyzed according to codes. The participants consists 8 selective officials.

In the key informant interview 3 open-ended questions that based the objectives of the study were asked. In addition to this 2 group FGD were held. Thus it was 20 persons, (5 was Ministry of internal affairs, 5 was uniformed personnel, 5 from the Somaliland Women’s umbrella (NAGAAD). 5 was the Somaliland Parliamentary staffs, these three sectors were selected because they are the major sector of most Gender working places in the District.

4.5.1. The role by women in armed conflict in Somaliland since 1988-1991

In times of war and armed conflicts, women found themselves appositive and negative contributions, and they play different roles which become very important to the men. In Somaliland since the time of armed conflicts women were experienced and played great roles, and a lot of women die from complications. In other way women and girls were the main victims of those conflicts, because they were subjected to attacks and violence’s.

It's been reported that women such as Sahra and Fosiya trained as combat, formed part of the officers of the SNM (Somali national Movement) and so were not the battlefield. Although the women did not received honorary awards after the war, some women received a little lower rank in the armed forces.

In Somaliland it can also be pointed out that the majority Somaliland women who participated as combatants did so as a matter of convenience. Women were less access to defend and stay saves rather to join the rebellion and they become victims of conflict both the sides of armed conflicts. A minority of the women who formed membership of the high command wanted to give total support to the cause, but at the some acting as role model to other women.

In other way women were engaged in spying for the Somali National Movement (SNM) they carried out what they referred to as "reconnaissance" intelligence and underground operation. One woman from NAGAAD umbrella reported

"We would go to barracks as maids or as wives, but after a month or two of gathering the required information, we would run back to the camps to inform our army leaders"

The above goes to support the observation of (Byanyima, 1990), (Randall, 1987), and (OAH, 1988) that women were involved in gathering intelligence during the conflict.

It was found out of the greater majority of women were engaged in the mobilization work. This is also confirmed the observation of (beneff, bexley, and Warnock 1985) and (Williams 1989).who pointed out of that during wars, women are involved in mobilization?

It was also noted that mobilization work by women was done on a bigger scale after the formation of the resistance National movement in 1988, on which some women participated as committee members. It was reported that women were very instrumental in convincing her husband, daughters, and sons to join or support the guerrilla forces in the form of donating money, food and clothing.

Mobilization work was mainly done through music and songs. It was reported that men and women organized themselves into singing groups. For instance, Sahra from Hargeisa District was led a singing group which was used to attract people to join or support the guerrillas. Similarly the SNM, music was used as a strong source of motivation and Cohesion building.

Food cultivation and collection on the collective farms was made possible through mobilization. Women organized fellow women and men to grow food for the guerrillas and for themselves, and even it was ready, women spread headed its collection from the fields, with the assistance of children, men could not do this because they should be shot dead on sight.

All this, therefore, goes to confirm the view that women are community managers. They can organize members in their communities to do what they want for their own good. Ability to mobilize a community makes it is possible for women to spearhead change. For instance during the armed conflict, it would have been difficult to have men and women join the army ranks and give a total support to movement of forces without persuasion of women.

4.5.2. Address whether women combatants participate the peace building process

In the last two decade, In African continent have much conflicts and currently the problem is far from the solved one. Some of the African states are stable and recovering pro longed intra and interstate conflict and some of them are still under conflict. In Somalia the last two decades were surviving long lasting civil war, famine, and terrorist and were claimed that a hundred of thousands of Somalis internally displaced. But the In northern Somalia (Somaliland) is safe and stable and had 28 years of peace and stability experience. Since the 1991, when civil war between the president SiyadBarre in Somalia and the Somali National Movement that gained to overthrow Bare by the coalitions of Somali anti- government parts, and finally SNM gained to control and capture the region of north which is now called Republic of Somaliland. There were local conferences on national reconciliation held in main towns that was organized to address the grievances of peace conferences. The peace building conferences were based in Somali traditional mechanism of elders. Each clan in Somaliland respectively had given a number seats and votes. The first peace building conference in Somaliland, 2000 people was attended, among that number 17 Somali women were attended.

However, the flexibility of gender roles becomes more apparent under the pressure of extreme circumstances like war. This can be seen both in recent conflicts and historically happen in Somaliland.

Somali women played both an active and a passive role in the restoration of peace. For example within the framework of passive peacemaking by women in the Somaliland conflict since the civil war, the clan wars, and conflict among the Somalis, when the two clans fight each other, a girl could also be offered to the family of the victim as a form of reparation. This 'blood pact' not only put an end to the conflict in question but also precluded any future conflict between the descendants of the two clans, with the two being henceforth intimately linked for life.

Meanwhile the reconstruction of peace process of Somaliland when the war over, the women in Somaliland play a critical role to take peace action on the spot and women pushed the clan militias, the traditional elders, the politicians and the military members who were leading the movement to sign peace agreement, and they were facilitating the basic needs of that peace meeting like preparing the place of the meeting, cooking and encouraging to sing traditional songs.

4.5.3. The participation of former women combatant in post-conflict society in Somaliland

During the last few years, there is an increasing effort that based recognition of state government, international communities, and local civil society of the recognition of gender equality and political participation and empowerment of women and girls in recognizing their contribution of participation of former women combatants in the post-conflict society. In Somaliland the war 1988 between Somalia government and Somali National Movement, women were recruited as soldiers, children were encouraged to join the forces, and women were take decision based a matter of life and death. It's been reported that when women combatant lose their parents at the hands of the government forces. They had no choice but to join the forces. Women's significance in recruitment cannot, therefore, match their role in mobilization. For the participants, the role of the recruiting people in the forces seemed fairly easy for those women who were non-combatants, since they had more opportunity than their combatant sisters.

In the field of administration, it was reported that Somali National Movement (SNM) have different camps and station outside and inside the country. The women occupied the positions of administration and Secretariat areas. Administratively women dealt with the issues of recommending those people who had to join the movement, and how to get food for the people and the soldiers of the movement.

Women's participation also extended to evacuation activities. They take different forms, when the war entered a critical situation which is needed to join the civilians, women participated the movements of backing the armed men. Secondly the women joined to care and feed the information and take risks of rape, killing, and other violations. In addition , women participated in taking care children's, elderly relatives and other necessary issues which needed for survival to safer areas, women were carried those are seriously are ill, sick and injured to enemy, and they provided medical treatment either tradition and other ways. At that time the local civilians were moved Hargeisa and Buroa mainly to the border of Ethiopia to get safe and survival.

Both men and women informants that women played big role in administering treatment to the sick and injured people as well as the pregnant women. It was reported that healthy care took Somali traditional forms, and in both cases women's work was commendable.

Women also participated and practiced their Somali tradition knowledge in herbal medicine, for treatment of the most prevalent diseases such as malaria, coughs, diarrhea, skin rashes, and swelling bodies were equally treated with herbal medicine

There were also women nurses who were brought from Hargeisa hospital and taken to the camp, notably among them Shugri and Saynab were nurses and they were treated the sick and injured soldiers. At the same time, those civilians who were seriously sick would be taken to the camp for treatment.

There is no doubt that it is the women who played the most significant role in the provision of food (such as cultivation, collection and cooking), collection of water and firewood, and taking care their families.

In Hargeisa, however it was reported that war intensified, people could not stay in one place for long, as they were always on the run, as such there was no cultivation of food and food was collected from some farms and gardens in faraway place. During the period of 1988-1991, women played a very important role of sustaining the lives of the people who were starving. Women gathered anything they come across.

4.6 Recommendation from the Respondents

There are number of policies recommended by the participants that can likely bring to exactly to know and record the role of the Somaliland women in the armed conflict and how are they marginalized in the past period of Somaliland re-building the governance system. These include leaders must made a change through the process of socialization, education and training. Respondents recommended that it have to get training on women leaders through exposure by identifying talented girls and women and giving them assignments that will build their confidence as well as skills in leadership. Providing opportunities to lead early in life will build confidence and offer a sound foundation for future leadership

Ultimately, there must be a multi-sector approach to encourage women's participation in politics. Legislation, laws, system of the participation, and quotas alone will not translate to positive changes if there is no simultaneous effort to take a stance against deeply rooted sexist views. So it should be re-arranged and reformed in order to go forward, as the Somaliland election landscape evolves and direct democracy comes into effect, participants of this study are recommended Somaliland women must be encouraged to claim their roles as both voters and candidates in order to share their voice through representative leadership in the country.

In addition the creation and implementation of the national employment Strategies that is based inclusive system and promoting the gender encouragement will be participating changing the perception of women towards work for the public offices

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter includes two main parts, conclusion and recommendation. conclusions drawn on the basis of the findings and recommendations which are assumed to be useful to enhance the Women's Roles in Armed Conflict and Post-Conflict in Peace building: The Case of Hargeisa-Somaliland specifically the selected organizations Ministry of interior, the national women's umbrella (NAGAAD), and Somaliland Parliamentary, the study area.

5.2. Conclusion

The following Summary are presenting based on the key findings of this research outcome.

Since the during the Somali armed conflict especially in Hargeisa the capital of republic of Somaliland, women were played different dynamics and roles. That includes the war/combat and non duties. In the war and combat participation and roles were limited to the actual fighting ones and some extra participation, spying, and encouraging. The woman in Somaliland was not assigned a very risky mission that can lead them to arrest or to kill.

And already there were involved activities that related to support of combat such as participating the recruitment, mobilization and training. But the time of participating in recruitment started since the late of 1990. After a full of power for the movement combat

When it come the military and civil administration, the civil administration was involved of being a member of the Somali national movement (SNM) , in the other side military administration involves of the command of post , but the Somaliland women's involvement was limited due the challenges that woman have and that male become the domain ones.

In the area of the facilitating the basic services, too women played significant roles, Somali women were not only the victims of war and conflicts, they were directly involved the conflict, they were providing the sat and logistics of participating the war and become food providers, collections, cooking and caring those who become week and injured, and taking care their families.

In the participation actively, both civilian and soldiers, were instrumental in giving the Somali national movement (SNM) victory in 1988-1991, these women active participation have not been rewarded, the situation of equal participation was as the same lack.

Meanwhile the challenges that Somaliland is large as the men's challenges are the same lack, Clannism is a significant barrier to Somaliland women, there are a lot of issues that can assist the women to participate and unite the women, than just the clan power, the issue of clan become the bane and the main challenge of Somalia. The clan factor is culturally rooted in the Somali society. Clanism determines everything in Somalia, political participation, distribution of resource, recruitment of the positions of political influence. . In a political system predicated on balancing power between clan and sub-clan groups, women are therefore disadvantaged as the exclusion they experience in clan structures is directly mirrored in formal politics and the formalization of clan-based power sharing.

The other challenges that Somali Women's have is Somali culture that is based (customary law mainly) The Somali society, is strongly constrained by the local culture which the gendered categories of participation contained within through Customary law (Xeer), which means that men is the dominate everything such as political representation of the clan in the Somali politics.

Mobilization and peace participation, Somali Women activists also promote a vision of peace that goes beyond the negotiating table. Women have contributed the re-establishing the peace of Somaliland and stopping violence and alleviating its consequences in a range of ways: providing humanitarian relief, creating and facilitating the space for negotiations through advocacy and mobilization, and exerting influence through cultural or social means. They have also spearheaded civil society and reconciliation activities. For example women in Hargeisa worked collaboratively to revive cultural institutions and prepare the community for reconciliation and the reintegration of armed groups through prayer meetings and peace education, as well as through songs and story-telling

Former combatant mainly seek elective office at the community level because the predominantly the community rejected their needs of leading the offices. Then the conclusion that former combatant are purposely are marginalized mainly the women in the governance of the post-conflict society at the community level.

The Somaliland women participant in the conflict and the post-governance period have been marginalized because constrained by several factors, these include Somali cultural beliefs and practices, low educational level, lack of social networks, and heavy domestic believes. Mainly the financial constrains is to be high.

According the above reasons, it's included that women played great role in the post-governance and that women are not significant participate the decision making and politically participation. In addition confirms that hypothesis that play major roles during the armed conflict, women are marginalized in the governance of the post-conflict society.

5.3 Recommendation:

It's been established that Somaliland women's participation in the conflict is high, and the participation of the pos-conflict governance, the post-governance participation system significant is low, and in order to make a change and empower the women in order to participate every level of the country, the resource, and play a significant role same as the men, the recommendations below are suggested to take

- I. Post-conflict government, particularly in Somaliland, should have recognize the different roles played by the Somaliland women during the situation of stragging and conflict, by respecting the findings from this study, that women participate the fighting , such giving the recognition would give the women's rightful place in Somaliland's history.
- II. It's necessary to provide some form of financial support to the women of ex-combatants. This is because of financial problems has been as one of the factors hindering to make development. Once they have financial capability they feel confident enough to seek any participation or participate peace building process without fear.
- III. Government should recognize the combatable work done by the Somaliland women during the conflict, and give special consideration to the women in post-governance participants
- IV. The house of parliamentary in Somaliland, it's important to encourage the participation of women in Somaliland and take part or facilitate the platform and regulation that have the barrier to the women, or give a Quito number which will encourage in theirdevelopment and participation. There is also need to sensitize the women's participation of electorate about the need to change their attitude towards the participation freely the politics.

- V. There is a need for the women's clubs and organizations in general , to recognize the importance of women's participation and their role played, women's need to make their voice strong so as to be heard at local level to highest positions
- VI. When it comes, the elective office in Somaliland, it's the responsibility of the government and NGO's and International NGO's to carry out civil education seminars, throughout the regions and main cities both before and after the election period. These would be participating the sensitivity of the about the reducing the marginalization and creating the gender equity in the society.
- VII. In the case of the participation in the offices and appointing the offices or participation of decision making , In particular those have a qualifications should be allocated their positions in the offices , such as ministers, directors, and higher level senior position, this will help their equality of their male counterpart
- VIII. There is a need to educate the women and give them access to take part and finish basic educations and specifically the institution concerned the gender issues should upgrade the build the capability of their education , meanwhile the women those who are in academic level are needed to make awareness among the society and take part the public forums, women can make a significant contribution to the participation of their interests
- IX. According to the findings of this study revealed that the roles played during and after the conflict situations, it did not go into detailed at how people who were involved are participating the employment creation, political participation, decision making, solving the challenges and over coming out the marginalization issues, after a long period of destruction and civil war. Thus, further research is needed to examine the survival strategies that are adopted both men and women.

Furthermore it was observed that women's marginalization in the post-conflict society decision making is rooted in historical and cultural issues. During the war women in Somaliland played instrumental role and after the post-conflict women are allocated a little duties. Therefore the analysis of the gender role stereotyping during and after the conflict are made, and it demands detail and deep investigation of further research. There for the researcher recommended future researchers to study in a wider context.

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Annexes

Anex-1

Addis Ababa University

Institute For Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)

Questionnaire to be filled by Respondents

Dear Respondents:

I am a student in Addis Ababa University, Institute for Peace and Security studies. This Questionnaire is designed to obtain Information on Women's Roles in Armed Conflict Post-Conflict and Peace building: The Case of Hargeisa-Somaliland. The information will be collected for purely academic purpose and will be kept confidential in filling the questionnaire is crucial and makes the study more validate and objective useful. So please take a little time to fill the questionnaire.

Thank You in Advance

Mohamed Salad

IPSS,

General Direction

Please complete the questionnaire based on the following Direction.

1. Circle the appropriate answer where you find close questions.
2. Write your opinion on the space provided where you find open question
3. Mark "X" when you rate or assess the Variable or items provided in the Table.
4. You are not required to write your name and addresses.

Background Information

1. **Sex** A. Male B. Female
2. **Age** A. less than 30 years
 C. Between 30-60 years D. Above 60

9. In your opinion, how do women participants retain membership in post-conflict armed forces? A. Very low B. Low C. Average D. High E. Very High
10. If you answer the question Number 9“ A or B”, what are the Reasons you Think?

II. Questions Concerned challenges faced to Somaliland women after the Conflict Period.

Please rate the challenges that constrain the women in after the conflict by marking “X” under your selection from choices (1 to 5) mentioned at the top of the following table below.

To what extent do you agree that the following items in the table challenges faced women in political participation? 1= strongly disagree 2=disagree, 3= uncertain 4= agree 5=strongly agree

S/N	Items	1	2	3	4	5
11.	Employee perception to be employed women in office					
12.	Shortage of working Finance					
13.	The perception of because they are female					
14.	Lack of adequate working place					
15.	Lack of capacity of women					
16.	The local culture of Somalis					
17.	Male are Dominant leadership					
18.	Clan and system of the local politics					

19. Specify, if any other challenges? _____

20. What do you think that would be the reasons for the above challenges?

III. Questions concerned the possible Solution to solve the identified challenges.

21. Specify the possible Solution to solve challenges faced women in political participation?

Thanks you for your cooperation!

Annex 2

Addis Ababa University

Institute For Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)

Interview Guide Questions

First of all I would like to thank you very much for your willingness to participate in this research by giving information. I am Mohamed Salad from Institute for peace and Security studies in Addis Ababa University Ethiopia, and I am doing a research study Titled (Women's Roles in Armed Conflict and Post-Conflict and peace building: The Case of Hargeisa-Somaliland). As it is known, you have come from different sectors. And you are serving a public service also you have information about the women's institutions. To that end the researcher wanted you get information, from your past experience, the role of women in armed conflict. I assure you that all information obtained through these questions shall be used for academic purpose only and will be handled with confidentiality.

Questions concerning the role of women in armed conflict in Somaliland

1. To what extent do you evaluate the role of Somaliland women in armed conflict since 1988-1991?
2. Specify if any other role of Somaliland women since the armed conflict period?
3. Where women combatants Participate the peace building process period in Somaliland?

Questions concerning challenges faced women to the Post-Governance period

4. What are the main challenges of Somaliland women after the conflict?

Questions concerned the possible Solution to solve the identified Challenges.

1. What possible Solutions and recommendation do you have to identify challenges of women in Somaliland?

Thank you for your participation!

Annex 3

Addis Ababa University

Institute For Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)

FGD

First of all I would like to thank you very much for your willingness to participate in this research by giving information. I am Mohamed Salad from Addis Ababa University, Institute for Peace and Security studies. As it is known, you have come from different sectors. And you are serving a public service also you have information about the women in Somaliland. To that end the researcher wanted you get information, from your past experience, on women's role in armed conflict and post-governance period, I assure you that all information obtained through these questions shall be used for academic purpose only and will be handled with confidentiality.

FGD Questions

Questions concerning the role of Somaliland women on the armed conflict period

1. To what extent do you evaluate the role of women in armed conflict in Somaliland?
2. How do you evaluate the participation of women in peace building period?
3. How do you evaluate the roles of participation in political system?

I. Questions concerning challenges of women?

2. What are the major challenges of Somaliland women after the conflict period?

II. Questions concerned the possible Solution to solve the identified Challenges in the women.

3. What possible Solutions do you suggest to alleviate the challenges that women face?

Thank you for your participation!