The Role of Civil Society on State Building in Somali

Ahmed Osman Nur

Abstract

The study aims to explore the role of civil society in state-building in Somalia. It seeks to understand how civil society organizations participate in the process of state-building, examine their involvement in Somalia's state-building efforts, and evaluate their overall impact and significance. The research methodology employed in the study involves a comprehensive review of existing literature, reports, and case studies related to civil society and state-building in Somalia. Additionally, interviews and consultations with experts, stakeholders, and representatives from civil society organizations will be conducted to gather firsthand insights and perspectives. The findings of the study will contribute to a deeper understanding of the dynamics between civil society and state-building in Somalia. It will shed light on the various ways in which civil society organizations have been actively engaged in state-building, such as advocating for good governance, promoting human rights, facilitating peacebuilding initiatives, and providing essential services to communities. Furthermore, the study will assess the impact of civil society's involvement in state-building efforts, including the challenges and opportunities they encounter. It will evaluate the effectiveness of their strategies, the extent of their influence on policy-making processes, and their ability to mobilize communities and foster social cohesion. The results of the study will be significant for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers interested in understanding the complex dynamics of state-building in fragile contexts like Somalia. It will provide insights into the potential contributions of civil society organizations and inform strategies for enhancing their role in state-building processes. Ultimately, the research aims to contribute to the ongoing efforts to establish a stable, inclusive, and effective state in Somalia, with the active participation of civil society as a crucial component.

Keywords: *Civil society, state building, governance, social cohesion, conflict, political instability, human rights, service provision, civic engagement, accountability, transparency*.

Introduction

Civil society plays a significant role in state building at various levels, including global, regional, and within specific countries and regions. In Africa, and more specifically in East Africa, civil society organizations have been actively engaged in shaping governance structures, advocating for human rights, and contributing to the development of inclusive and democratic societies. The introduction will focus on the role of civil society in state building in Africa, East Africa, and particularly Somalia. In Somalia, civil society faces significant challenges in state building and governance since the collapse of its central government in 1991. The absence of a functioning state has resulted in political instability, armed conflict, and humanitarian crises. In such a context, civil society has emerged as a critical actor in the state-building process, playing a crucial role in filling governance gaps, promoting peace and reconciliation, and addressing the needs of the population. The study examines the role of civil society in state building in Somalia, highlighting its contributions, challenges, and potential for fostering sustainable development and stability.

According to Brinkerhoff, & Brinkerhoff, (2017), civil society has been instrumental in promoting democratic values, fostering citizen participation, and advocating for accountable governance. In many countries, civil society organizations have emerged as key actors in challenging authoritarian regimes, promoting social justice, and advocating for policy reforms that prioritize the well-being of citizens. They have played a crucial role in ensuring that governments are held accountable for their actions, promoting transparency, and advocating for the protection of civil liberties and human rights.

Within the East African region, civil society organizations have been at the forefront of promoting regional integration, peace, and stability. They have been involved in conflict resolution, peacebuilding initiatives, and reconciliation processes in countries such as Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi. By fostering dialogue, promoting understanding, and advocating for peaceful solutions, civil society has contributed to the prevention and resolution of conflicts, ultimately facilitating state-building efforts in the region (De Waal, 2010).

In Somalia, civil society has faced unique challenges due to decades of conflict, political instability, and the presence of armed groups. However, civil society organizations have played a

crucial role in providing essential services, promoting human rights, and advocating for democratic governance. They have been actively engaged in efforts to rebuild institutions, strengthen the rule of law, and promote social cohesion in the country. Civil society actors have worked towards empowering marginalized communities, supporting women's rights, and advocating for inclusive political processes (Kanyinga, & Mitullah, 2009).

Despite the challenging environment, civil society organizations in Somalia have been resilient and have made notable contributions to state building. They have been involved in processes such as constitutional reforms, electoral support, and community development initiatives. By amplifying the voices of marginalized groups, advocating for their rights, and fostering citizen participation, civil society has played a vital role in shaping the trajectory of state-building in Somalia (Omaar, 2013).

Civil society plays a crucial role in state-building processes by fostering inclusive governance, promoting citizen participation, and advocating for social and political reforms. It encompasses diverse range of non-governmental organizations, community groups, professional associations, trade unions, and grassroots movements that operate independently from the state and contribute to shaping public policies and decision-making (Muula, 2011).

However, the role of civil society in state building is not without challenges. CSOs often face constraints such as limited resources, legal restrictions, and government crackdowns on civic freedoms. Governments must recognize and respect the autonomy and independence of civil society, allowing them to operate freely and contribute to the development of a robust and inclusive state. In summary, civil society plays a vital role in state-building by promoting citizen participation, advocating for social and political reforms, fostering accountability, and contributing to the development of inclusive and democratic societies. By bridging the gap between the government and citizens, civil society strengthens governance structures and helps build resilient and responsive states.

Problem Statement

Years of conflict and neglect have left Somalia with a severely underdeveloped infrastructure. Basic services, such as electricity, clean water, transportation, and communication systems, are lacking or inadequate in many parts of the country. This hampers economic development and social progress. However, corruption has been a persistent issue in Somalia, undermining governance, public trust, and economic development. It hampers effective service delivery, diverts public resources, and perpetuates inequality and poverty. Furthermore, Somalia's political landscape is heavily influenced by clan-based politics, which can hinder national unity and effective governance. Clan rivalries and power struggles have often impeded the establishment of inclusive and stable institutions.

First, Somalia has experienced political instability for decades, with frequent changes in government, weak institutions, and ongoing conflicts. The country has not had a functioning central government since the fall of Siad Barre's regime in 1991, leading to a power vacuum and a lack of effective governance. Secondly, there are armed conflicts with various factions and armed groups vying for power. The extremist group Al-Shabaab has been particularly active, conducting terrorist attacks and controlling large parts of the country. These conflicts have resulted in significant loss of life, displacement of people, and a general sense of insecurity. Thirdly, Somali has faced recurrent droughts, famine, and other natural disasters, exacerbating the already dire humanitarian situation. Millions of people have been affected, leading to widespread displacement, food insecurity, and inadequate access to healthcare and education. Also, the waters off the coast of Somalia have been infested with piracy, posing a significant threat to international shipping and trade. Somali pirates have hijacked commercial vessels, demanded ransoms, and caused economic losses. Finally, external interference from regional and international actors, with competing interests and interventions exacerbates the country's problems. Foreign interventions have at times further complicated the political dynamics and impeded progress towards stability.

In conclusion, addressing these challenges requires sustained efforts in building strong and inclusive institutions, promoting reconciliation and peacebuilding, investing in infrastructure and basic services, tackling corruption, and fostering economic development. It also necessitates international support and cooperation to help Somalia overcome its longstanding problems and

establish a stable and prosperous state. Therefore, my research focuses on how civil society can be involved in resolving state-building among Somali people, to investigate the conflict issues to get a permanent solution and sustainable stability in the future.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to explore and understand the role of civil society in state-building specifically within the context of Somalia. Somalia has faced significant challenges related to state fragility, political instability, and prolonged conflict, making it an important case study for examining the contributions of civil society in the state-building process. By focusing on civil society's role, the study aimed to shed light on the initiatives, activities, and impact of civil society organizations in Somalia's state-building efforts. It sought to identify how civil society has contributed to peacebuilding, social cohesion, and sustainable development, as well as its involvement in promoting democratic governance, accountability, and citizen participation.

Research Objectives

i. To determine how civil society participates in state building in Somalia.
ii. To examine the historical involvement of civil society in state building in Somalia.
iii. To evaluate the role of civil society in the state-building process in Somalia.

Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework for studying the role of civil society in state-building in Somalia can be structured around the following key dimensions:

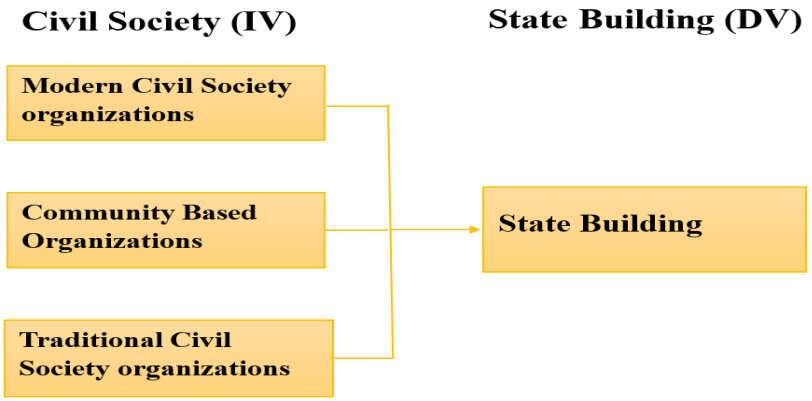

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework above examines how collaboration enhances the impact of civil society and fosters collective efforts toward state-building in Somalia. By utilizing the conceptual framework, researchers can systematically analyze the role of civil society in state-building in Somalia. It provides a structure for examining the various dimensions, interactions, and dynamics involved in civil society's contributions to the state-building process.

Literature Review

Modem Civil Society Organizations on State-Building

Modem civil society organizations (CSOs) perform a vital part in state-building processes by promoting good governance, fostering democratic participation, advocating for human rights, and providing essential services to communities. Their engagement helps strengthen the relationship between the state and its citizens, facilitates social cohesion, and contributes to the overall development and stability of a nation. Here are some key roles of CSOs in state building, supported by relevant citations.

Promoting citizen participation and accountability: According to (Ottaway, and Carothers, 2000) CSOs act as intermediaries between the state and its citizens, promoting active participation in decision-making processes and holding governments accountable for their actions. They facilitate dialogue, organize public consultations, and advocate for inclusive policies that reflect the needs and aspirations of the people (Ottaway & Carothers, 2000). Advocating for human rights and social justice as mentioned by Risse and Sikkink (1999), CSOs serve as watchdogs, monitoring the state's adherence to human rights standards and advocating for social justice. They provide a platform for marginalized groups to voice their concerns, challenge discriminatory practices, and work towards creating an inclusive society. CSOs often fill gaps in service delivery by providing essential services such as healthcare, education, and economic support. Their initiatives complement state efforts, especially in areas where the government may have limited capacity or resources, contributing to social development and poverty reduction (Brinkerhoff, & Brinkerhoff, 2004).

CSOs play a crucial role in building social capital by fostering trust, cooperation, and networks among diverse groups within society. They bridge social divides, promote dialogue, and facilitate

collective action, contributing to the overall stability and resilience of the state (Putnam, 1993). However, CSOs engage in policy advocacy, research, and analysis to influence policy decisions and push for institutional reforms. They provide evidence-based recommendations, propose alternative solutions, and contribute to policy debates, leading to more effective and responsive governance. CSOs often play a critical role in conflict-affected areas by facilitating peacebuilding processes, promoting dialogue, and fostering reconciliation among different groups. They work towards addressing the root causes of conflicts, promoting understanding, and building trust among communities (Richmond, 2011).

CSOs act as independent monitors, assessing the performance of the state institutions, scrutinizing policies, and ensuring transparency and accountability in the governance process. They provide valuable feedback and recommendations to improve the functioning of public institutions and enhance public trust (Richmond, 2011). CSOs contribute to the capacity building of individuals and communities by providing training, education, and skills development programs. They empower citizens to actively engage in the state-building process, fostering a culture of participation and collective action (Edwards & Hulme, 1996). CSOs engage in advocacy campaigns to promote policy and legal reforms that align with democratic principles, social justice, and human rights. They work towards creating an enabling environment for civil society, advocating for legal frameworks that protect freedom of association, expression, and assembly (Pallas & Urpelainen, 2017). Finally, CSOs often act as intermediaries between local communities and global actors, facilitating the exchange of information, resources, and knowledge. They help amplify local voices on global platforms, contributing to the formulation of international policies and agendas that reflect the needs and priorities of the communities they represent (Clark, 2003).

Community-Based Civil Society Organizations on State-Building

Community-based civil society organizations play a crucial role in state-building processes. These organizations, often operating at the grassroots level, are driven by the interests and needs of local communities. Their efforts contribute to building a stronger and more inclusive state by promoting active citizen participation, fostering social cohesion, and addressing the specific challenges faced by marginalized groups. Here are some key roles played by community-based civil society organizations in state-building.

Community-based organizations facilitate citizen engagement and participation in decision-making processes. They provide platforms for community members to voice their concerns, opinions, and aspirations. By bridging the gap between citizens and the state, these organizations strengthen democracy and governance, allowing citizens to influence policy and hold the state accountable (Hearn & Robinson, 2019).

However, Civil society organizations often advocate for policies and reforms that address the needs and rights of marginalized groups within a society. They work to ensure that the state's policies and programs are inclusive and responsive to the diverse needs of the population. Through research, lobbying, and public awareness campaigns, these organizations influence policy-making processes and promote social justice. Community-based civil society organizations often fill gaps in service delivery where the state may be unable to reach or provide adequate services (Carothers & Brechenmacher, 2014). They implement projects and programs that address community development needs, such as education, healthcare, infrastructure, and livelihood support. By doing so, these organizations contribute to building the capacity of local communities and reducing dependency on the state (Kaldor, 2003).

In post-conflict or fragile states, community-based civil society organizations play a vital role in promoting peace and reconciliation. They work on conflict resolution, fostering dialogue between different groups, and promoting social cohesion. These organizations often have a deep understanding of local dynamics and can bridge divides within communities, contributing to the stability and resilience of the state. Furthermore, in post-conflict or fragile states, civil society organizations play a significant role in promoting peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts. They work towards healing divisions, fostering dialogue, and building trust among different societal groups. Civil society organizations also provide platforms for mediation and conflict resolution, contributing to the overall stability and peace consolidation in the state (Carothers and Brechenmacher, 2014; Hadenius and Uggla, 2018).

Conclusion, civil society organizations act as independent watchdogs, monitoring the actions of the state and holding it accountable for its policies and practices. They provide transparency and oversight, ensuring that the state functions in the best interest of the citizens. By exposing

corruption, advocating for good governance, and demanding accountability, these organizations contribute to building a more transparent and accountable state (UNDP, 2013).

Traditional Civil Society Organizations

Traditional civil society organizations play a crucial role in state-building processes by contributing to democratic governance, fostering social cohesion, advocating for citizens' rights, and providing essential services. Their activities can promote transparency, accountability, and citizen participation, which are fundamental to the development and consolidation of a strong and inclusive state. Here are some key roles that traditional civil society organizations fulfill in state-building.

Traditional civil society organizations often engage in capacity-building initiatives to strengthen the capabilities of individuals and communities in areas such as governance, human rights, and organizational management. By empowering citizens and fostering active citizenship, civil society organizations contribute to the development of an engaged and accountable society (Hadenius and Uggla, 2018). Civil society organizations often engage in activities that promote democratic values and practices, such as advocating for free and fair elections, monitoring the functioning of government institutions, and ensuring the rule of law. By doing so, they contribute to the establishment of accountable and transparent governance structures within the state (Keane, 2018).

Civil society organizations play a crucial role in promoting social cohesion and bridging social divides. They provide platforms for dialogue, facilitate community engagement, and promote inclusive policies that address social inequalities and promote social integration (Carothers and Brechenmacher, 2014). However, Civil society organizations are often at the forefront of advocating for human rights, civil liberties, and social justice. They monitor and report human rights violations, provide legal aid to marginalized communities, and advocate for policy changes that protect and promote citizens' rights (Hadenius & Uggla, 2018). Civil society organizations often engage in advocacy and policy influence to shape the development agenda and policy-making processes. They conduct research, gather evidence, and provide expertise on various social, economic, and political issues. By influencing policy formulation and implementation, civil society organizations contribute to the development of effective and responsive governance frameworks (Carothers & Brechenmacher, 2014).

However, traditional civil society organizations often fill gaps in service delivery, particularly in areas where the state's capacity is limited. They provide essential services such as healthcare, education, poverty alleviation, and disaster relief, thereby improving the well-being of citizens and contributing to state-building efforts (Carothers & Brechenmacher, 2014). Furthermore, civil society organizations facilitate citizen participation in decision-making processes, enabling individuals and communities to have a voice in shaping public policies and holding governments accountable. They organize public forums, advocacy campaigns, and grassroots mobilization efforts to ensure that citizens' concerns are heard and addressed by the state (Keane, 2018).

Research Methodology

Methods of Data Collection

The paper discusses the role of civil society in state-building in Somalia. The study used quantitative non-experimental correlation and descriptive design. The sample of the study was 291 respondents drawn from a target population of 1,200 and the data collection process involved engaging with participants who filled out the questionnaires. However, due to the challenges and complexities in accessing the target population in Somalia, purposive sampling was used in selecting respondents from civil society organizations, government officials, community leaders, and other stakeholders who were actively engaged (businesses, private sector organizations, academic institutions, research organizations, media outlets, international organizations, and individuals who are directly affected by specific issues) in state-building processes. However, these samples were selected because of their availability and experience of the role of civil society in state-building in Somalia. The data was coded, organized, analyzed, and interpreted using the Statistical Packages for Social Scientists (SPSS). The study was conducted in Mogadishu which is the capital city of Somalia. Therefore, Table 1.2 below presents the total population, sample size, and sampling procedures as follows:

Table 1: Total population, sample size, and sampling procedures as follows

#	Category	Target population	Sample Size	Sampling Procedure
1	Civil society organizations	300	73	Purposive Sampling
2	Government officials	300	73	Purposive Sampling
3	Community leaders	300	73	Purposive Sampling
4	Other stakeholders actively engaged	300	72	Purposive Sampling
	Total	1200	291	

Source: Krejcie and Morgan (1970).

The researchers used the content validity index (CVI) test to ensure that the the items for the construct correspond to the substance in the conceptual framework. In addition to that, the reliability of the questionnaire was also tested with the use of Cronbach's alpha coefficient with a worth of more than 70%.

Results

The study finds multiple ways in which civil society contributes to state-building in Somalia. Advocacy involves raising awareness, promoting dialogue, and influencing policy decisions. Capacity building focuses on enhancing the skills and capabilities of individuals and organizations within civil society. Grassroots initiatives involve community-led projects and activities that address local needs. Policy formulation refers to the active involvement of civil society in shaping and influencing government policies. Furthermore, the research provides a historical perspective on civil society's involvement in state-building in Somalia. It examines past experiences, initiatives, and movements that have shaped the relationship between civil society and the state. Lessons learned from previous efforts are highlighted, along with challenges faced by civil society actors in their state-building.

However, the study evaluation of civil society's impact on state-building in Somalia underscores its positive contributions. Civil society organizations have played a crucial role in promoting good governance, fostering peacebuilding efforts, and advancing democratization processes. Their activities have contributed to the development of accountable institutions, inclusive decision-making, and citizen participation. Finally, the study identifies key factors that can either enable or

hinder the effectiveness of civil society in state-building. These factors may include legal frameworks and regulations, political will, financial resources, collaboration with other stakeholders, social cohesion, and external support. Understanding these factors is crucial for optimizing the impact of civil society in state-building efforts.

Overall, the research findings indicate the significant role civil society plays in state-building in Somalia, the challenges it faces, and the potential for strengthening its contributions through supportive policies and partnerships. The findings demonstrate that civil society plays a significant role in conflict resolution in Somalia, thereby contributing to the broader state-building efforts in the country. This research provides valuable insights into the potential of civil society in fostering stability and development in fragile states like Somalia.

Conclusions

In conclusion, civil society theatres a decisive part in state-building efforts in Somalia. In a country that has experienced decades of conflict, civil society organizations have emerged as key actors in promoting peace, stability, and development. Their contributions can be observed in various aspects of state building, including governance, security, justice, and social services.

Firstly, civil society organizations in Somalia have been instrumental in promoting good governance and accountability. They have advocated for transparency in government processes, monitored elections, and encouraged citizen participation in decision-making. Through their advocacy and watchdog functions, civil society groups have pushed for reforms and contributed to the establishment of democratic institutions.

Secondly, civil society organizations have played a vital role in advancing security and peacebuilding efforts in Somalia. They have worked to mitigate conflicts, promote dialogue, and encourage reconciliation among different communities. By engaging with local populations, they have helped to build trust, bridge divides, and promote social cohesion.

Thirdly, civil society organizations have been active in promoting access to justice and human rights in Somalia. They have provided legal aid services, raised awareness about human rights

abuses, and advocated for the rule of law. Their efforts have been crucial in holding perpetrators accountable and ensuring justice for victims.

Lastly, civil society organizations have been involved in delivering essential social services to communities affected by conflict and displacement. They have provided humanitarian assistance, education, healthcare, and livelihood support to vulnerable populations. These initiatives have helped to alleviate suffering, empower communities, and contribute to the overall development of the country.

Somali Women Development Centre (SWDC): SWDC is a prominent organization that focuses on women's empowerment, gender equality, and human rights. They have been instrumental in advocating for women's participation in decision-making processes, promoting women's rights, and providing support services to women affected by violence and displacement. Somali NGO Consortium: The Somali NGO Consortium is a network of local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in Somalia. They work together to coordinate humanitarian and development efforts, share resources and expertise, and advocate for improved policies and practices in the country. The consortium dramas a vital role in delivering essential services to communities and promoting effective partnerships between civil society organizations and the government.

Center for Research and Dialogue (CRD): CRD is a research and policy advocacy organization that focuses on peacebuilding and conflict resolution in Somalia. They conduct research, facilitate dialogue processes, and provide policy recommendations to address the root causes of conflict and promote sustainable peace. CRD's work has contributed to peacebuilding efforts and reconciliation initiatives in the country. Somali Human Rights Association (SOHRA): SOHRA is a leading human rights organization in Somalia. They work to promote and protect human rights through monitoring, documentation, and advocacy. SOHRA has played a crucial role in raising awareness about human rights violations, supporting victims, and advocating for justice and accountability.

Puntland Development and Research Center (PDRC): PDRC is a local organization based in the Puntland region of Somalia. They focus on research, policy analysis, and development initiatives. PDRC's work includes promoting good governance, supporting local economic development, and advocating for effective resource management. However, it is important to acknowledge the challenges faced by civil society in Somalia. Limited resources, security threats, and political instability can hinder their work. Therefore, the government and international partners need to support and strengthen the role of civil society in state-building efforts.

In conclusion, civil society organizations in Somalia have made significant contributions to state-building by promoting good governance, peace, justice, and social development. Their active engagement and participation have been crucial in rebuilding the country and fostering a more inclusive and stable society.

Recommendations

The recommendations are based on the role of civil society in state-building in Somalia. The study recommends encouraging effective collaboration and coordination among civil society organizations in Somalia which requires proactive measures and supportive frameworks.

- **Strengthen Support and Funding**: The government of Somalia and its international partners should prioritize and increase support and funding for civil society organizations. This includes providing financial resources, capacity-building programs, and technical assistance to enhance their effectiveness and sustainability.
- **Foster Collaboration and Coordination**: Encourage collaboration and coordination among civil society organizations, government institutions, and international actors. This can be achieved through the establishment of platforms, networks, and forums where different stakeholders can share information, exchange best practices, and work together towards common goals.
- **Promote Inclusivity and Representation:** Ensure that civil society organizations are inclusive and representative of different segments of society, including women, youth, marginalized communities, and minority groups. Encourage their active participation in decision-making processes and provide support to amplify their voices and perspectives.

- **Support Peacebuilding and Conflict Resolution:** Strengthen initiatives that promote peacebuilding and conflict resolution, such as dialogue processes, mediation, and reconciliation programs. Civil society organizations should be actively involved in these efforts, working closely with local communities to address grievances, promote social cohesion, and prevent the recurrence of conflicts.
- **Enhance Civic Education and Awareness**: Invest in civic education programs to enhance citizens' understanding of their rights, responsibilities, and the importance of active citizenship. Civil society organizations can play a crucial role in conducting awareness campaigns, providing training, and disseminating information to empower individuals and communities.
- **Advocate for Good Governance and Accountability**: Civil society organizations should continue to advocate for good governance, transparency, and accountability at all levels of government. This includes monitoring government activities, promoting anti-corruption measures, and engaging in policy advocacy to ensure resource efficiency and equitable use.
- **Support Service Delivery and Social Development**: Strengthen civil society organizations' capacity to deliver essential social services, such as education, healthcare, and livelihood support, particularly in underserved areas. They will contribute to improving the well-being of communities and addressing socio-economic challenges.
- **Ensure Security and Protection:** Provide a secure environment for civil society organizations to operate effectively. The government should take measures to protect activists, human rights defenders, and organizations from threats and acts of violence, ensuring their safety and freedom to carry out their work.
- **Establish Networking Platforms:** Facilitate the creation of networking platforms where civil society organizations can come together to share information, exchange ideas, and build relationships. This can include regular meetings, workshops, conferences, and online forums. These platforms can be initiated by government institutions, international organizations, or existing civil society networks.
- **Promote Information Sharing**: Encourage civil society organizations to share information, resources, and best practices with each other. This can be done through the establishment of centralized databases, online platforms, or knowledge-sharing mechanisms. Providing access to relevant data, research, and reports can enhance collaboration and enable organizations to learn from each other's experiences.

- **Support Consortiums and Coalitions**: Facilitate the formation of consortiums or coalitions among civil society organizations working in similar thematic areas or geographic regions. These collaborations can pool resources, coordinate activities, and amplify their collective impact. The government and international partners can provide funding, technical assistance, and capacity-building support to such consortiums.
- **Strengthen Coordination Mechanisms**: Develop coordination mechanisms that involve civil society organizations, government entities, and other stakeholders. This can include establishing coordination committees, task forces, or working groups dedicated to specific sectors or issues. Regular meetings and joint planning sessions can enhance communication, alignment of goals, and collective decision-making.
- **Enhance Capacity Building**: Offer capacity-building programs that specifically focus on collaboration and coordination skills for civil society organizations. Training workshops on project management, partnership development, conflict resolution, and negotiation can equip organizations with the necessary tools to effectively collaborate with others.
- **Foster Trust and Mutual Respect**: Encourage a culture of trust, mutual respect, and inclusivity among civil society organizations. This can be achieved through promoting open dialogue, respecting diverse perspectives, and valuing the contributions of each organization. Building relationships based on trust can enhance collaboration and create a conducive environment for joint initiatives.

By implementing these recommendations, the role of civil society organizations in state-building in Somalia can be further enhanced, leading to more inclusive governance, sustainable peace, and social development.

References

Anheier, H. K., & Themudo, N. S. (2002), Organizational forms of global civil society: Implications of going global. In Civil Society: Challenging Western Models pp. 195-218. Routledge.

Brinkerhoff, D. W., & Brinkerhoff, J. M. (2004). "Civil society and state-building: What do we know and what do we need to know?" World Development, 32(5), 840-864).

Brinkerhoff, D.W., & Brinkerhoff, J.M. (2017). Civil Society and State Building: Theoretical Perspectives and African Case Studies. Public Administration and Development, 37(1), 1-14.

Carothers, T. (1999). Aiding democracy abroad: The learning curve." Carnegie Endowment for International Peace).

Carothers, T. (2006). Promoting the Rule of Law Abroad: The Problem of Knowledge. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Retrieved from https://carnegieendowment.org/files/CP53.Carothers.FINAL.pdf

Carothers, T. (2006). The role of civil society in democracy building. Carnegie papers, 62.

Carothers, T., & Brechenmacher, S. (2014). Civil society and democracy assistance: Lessons learned. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Clark, J. (2003). "Globalization and the politics of global governance: Contesting the liberal script." In Global Governance and Diplomacy: Worlds Apart? (pp. 11-32). Palgrave Macmillan).

Cohen, J., & Arato, A. (1992). Civil Society and Political Theory. MIT Press. The influential book explores the theoretical foundations of civil society and its relationship to political theory.

Cohen, J., & Arato, A. (1992). Civil Society and Political Theory. MIT Press. (p. 2)

De Waal, A. (2010). Reflections on State-Building in Africa. African Affairs, 109(437), 1-23.

Diamond, L. J. (1999). Developing Democracy: Toward Consolidation. Johns Hopkins University Press. Diamond's book examines the development and consolidation of democracy, emphasizing the importance of civil society in the process.

Edwards, M. (2004). Civil Society. Polity Press. Edwards provides an overview of civil society and its role in promoting democracy, social justice, and human rights.

Edwards, M., & Hulme, D. (1996). "Too close for comfort? The impact of official aid on nongovernmental organizations." World Development, 24(6), 961-973).

Edwards, M., Hulme, D., & Shiu, W. (2008). Civil society and the state: A contested terrain. Development in Practice, 18(6), 665-672.

Fisher, J., & Teijlingen, E. V. (2006). Property and power: A sociological study of the role of civil society in the transition to democracy in Nepal. Sociological Research Online, 11(4), 27-38.

Fox, J. (2004). The uncertain relationship between democracy and civil society. Journal of Democracy, 15(2), 110-124.

Gaventa, J. (2006). Finding the spaces for change: A power analysis. IDS Bulletin, 37(6), 23-33.

Gaventa, J., & Barrett, G. (2010). So, what difference does it make? Mapping the outcomes of citizen engagement. IDS Working Paper, 347.

Hearn, J., & Robinson, F. (Eds.). (2019). Civil Society and Social Movements in Food System Governance. Routledge.

Kaldor, M. (Ed.). (2003). Global civil society: An answer to war. Polity.

Kanyinga, K., & Mitullah, W.V. (2009). Civil Society and State-Building in Kenya: The Case of the National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NACCSC). IDS Bulletin, 40(5), 57-66.

Keane, J. (1988). Democracy and Civil Society. Verso Books. (p. 4)

Keane, J. (1998). Civil Society: Old Images, New Visions. Stanford University Press. (p. 1)

Keane's book explores the relationship between democracy and civil society, highlighting the importance of active citizen participation.

Muula, A.S. (2011). Civil Society and Democratic Governance in Africa: Critical Perspectives. Journal of African Elections, 10(1), 86-101.

Omaar, R. (2013). Civil Society in Somalia: A Catalyst for Peace and Development. Journal of Peacebuilding & Development, 8(3), 83-93.

Ottaway, M., & Carothers, T. (2000). "Civil society and democracy promotion." Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Working Papers, 1-37).

Pallas, C. L., & Urpelainen, J. (2017). "Civil society and the politics of inclusion in environmental policymaking." Global Environmental Politics, 17(2), 59-77).

Putnam, R. D. (1993). "The prosperous community: Social capital and public life." The American Prospect, 13(4), 35-42).

Putnam, R. D. (1993). Making democracy work: Civic traditions in modern Italy. Princeton University Press.

Putnam, R. D. (2000). Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community. Simon & Schuster. Putnam's work examines the decline of social capital and the weakening of civil society in the United States.

Putnam, R. D. (2000). Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community. Simon & Schuster. (p. 19)

Richmond, O. P. (2011). "The local turn in peacebuilding: A critical agenda for peace." Third World Quarterly, 32(5), 833-850).

Risse, T., & Sikkink, K. (1999). "The socialization of international human rights norms into domestic practices: Introduction." In The Power of Human Rights: International Norms and Domestic Change (pp. 1-38). Cambridge University Press).

Stedman, John, Donald & Rothchild, Elizabeth Cousens (2002) Ending Civil Wars: The implementation of Peace agreements. Boulder, Colorado: LynneRienner.

Taylor, R. (2007). The Routledge Handbook of International Resilience. Routledge. The handbook includes a chapter on civil society, discussing its resilience and contribution to global governance.

Tocqueville, A. de. (2000). Democracy in America. University of Chicago Press. Tocqueville's classic work explores the role of civil society in early American democracy and its impact on societal well-being.

UN Secretary-General (1992) an Agenda for Peace. Preventive Diplomacy, Peacemaking, and Peacekeeping. Report of the Secretary-General, 17 June 1002, A/47/277-S/24111. http://www.un.org/Docs/SG/agpeace.html

UNDP. (2008). Civil Society Organizations and Service Provision:

UNDP. (2013). Strengthening the Role of Civil Society in State Building and Governance: Literature Review.

Yusuf Badiyo “Bringing together Somali civil society in the quest for peace” P. 4&5, 11 March 2008.