ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE OF WOMEN ORGANIZATION IN MANAGING CONFLICT IN KAURA AND SANGA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

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DECEMBER, 2016.

DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this dissertation entitled ‘’Assessment of The Role of Women Organizations in Managing Conflict in Kaura and Sanga Local Governments’’ has been carried by me in the Department of Public Administration. The information derived from literatures have been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this dissertation was previously presented for another degree or diploma at this or any other Institution.

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Name of Student	Signature	Date

CERTIFICATION

This dissertation entitled ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE OF WOMEN ORGANIZATION IN MANAGING CONFLICT IN KAURA AND SANGA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS by Zaliha Abdulhamid LAWAL meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of Master of Science Public Administration of the Ahmadu Bello University and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my parents, Alh. Abdulhamid Lawal and Haj. Rasheeda; and my siblings, Samira, Khadijah, Kareema and Muhammad Nasir, and also my beautiful damsels Zafeerah and Zakiya.

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ABSTRACT

This study is assessed the role of women organisations in managing conflict in Sanga and Kaura local government of Kaduna state. Thus the objective of the study is to assess the effectiveness of women organisations in mediation, reconstruction and stabilisation of IDPs in Kaura and Sanga LGAS. The study was anchored on the Liberal feminist theory. The study adopted the use of mixed method approach. Data were collected through the use of interview and questionnaire on the role of women in mediation, stabilization and reconstruction in conflict management. The data collected were analysed using statistical tools of percentages and spearman rank correlation. The result of the analysis revealed that women organisations were very effective in mediating conflicting parties in Kaura and Sanga LGAs. Women organisations were recognized institutions in reconstruction of social and economic activities of conflict affected areas. The study revealed that IDPs were integrated back into their various societies. In line with findings of the study, it was recommended that governments and other stakeholders in conflict management should provide women organisations with specialized training in conflict resolution. Government should support the affirmative action; adaptation of quota system to guarantee women's political participation in post conflict transition.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

LGAs	Local Government Areas
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
WILPF	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
FOMWAN	Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria
CAN	Christian Association of Nigeria
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
USAID	United State Agency for International Development
UN	United Nations
BWI	Bosnian Women's Initiative
RWI	Rwanda Women's Initiative
PSC	Protracted Social Conflict
MEND	Movement for the Emancipation of Niger Delta
ECD	Early Childhood Development
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
NRCS	Nigerian Red Cross Society
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Nigeria is a country of over 170 million population, and has about 250 ethnic groups, with the majority been the Hausa/Fulani, Igbo and Yoruba and predominately Muslims and Christians. She was a colony of the British and by the 1914 the northern and southern part were amalgamated to form a colony. After independence in 1960, Nigeria experienced various conflicts: civil war, religious crises and various communal crises. They include Nigerian-Biafran civil war 1967-1970, Inter-communal conflicts in Nigeria like; the Ife-Modakeke crises in Osun state, the Zagon Kataf 1992 crises in Kaduna state, Internal conflicts in South-eastern part of Nigeria; Aguleri-Umuleri conflict, the ethno-religious crises in Kano and Kaduna states of Nigeria, marginalisation and the Niger Delta crises; Ogoni, Ijaw and Warri crises. The government of Nigeria as well as different civil societies has developed strategies in managing the different conflicts in Nigeria.-Clark (2009).

Conflict has the effect of shaking societies, and one common element is that it often takes women from traditionally conservative role in managing conflict to a more avant-garde, exposed and formal role in managing conflict. It has led to the exposure and bringing into limelight women participation in key policy issues.

There is now a strong body of international laws and norms which relate generally to women's equality and empowerment (like the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, or the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action, or Millennium Development Goal 3) and specifically to their rights and needs for participation and protection in peace and security issues. The need for women's participation in peacemaking and peacekeeping

has been recognized by the international community through United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325, 2000.

The UNSCR 1325 (2000) as adopted by the Security Council at its 4213th meeting states thus and is summarized below:

The importance of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding;the importance of women equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security;the need to increase the role of women in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution;the need to implement fully international humanitarian and human right laws that protect the rights of women and girls during and after conflict;the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations;recognizing that an understanding of impact of conflict on women and girls, effective institutional arrangement to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security;the need to consolidate data on the impact of conflict on women and government; urge member states to ensure increased representation to women at all regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention management and the resolution of conflict;encourage implementation of strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision making levels in conflict resolution and peace process;express its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations and to ensure that where appropriate field operations include a gender component;request the Secretary General to provide to member states training guidelines and material on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peace-building measures;call on all actors involved when negotiating and

implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including inter alia, measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution that involve women in all of the implementation mechanism of the peace agreement. (Clark: 2009).

At the global level, women have long been active in peace and disarmament issues. Individually and in groups, women have lobbied for the goal of disarmament. During the First World War, nearly 1,200 women from warring and neutral countries came together to protest against the conflict, and formed the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), an organization that continues to advocate internationally for disarmament and human rights. Since then, women around the world have continued to pursue the goal of disarmament, including the total elimination of weapons of mass destruction, strengthened controls over the production and sale of conventional arms, the control of missiles, the need to reduce military expenditures and arms exports.

Peace tents were regular features of the United Nations World Conferences on Women in Mexico, Copenhagen, Nairobi and Beijing.166. The interest of women and girls in becoming involved in peace processes often stems from their experiences of armed conflict, whether primarily as victims or as armed participants. However, even those women and girls who voluntarily serve as combatants are normally excluded from the male-dominated political groups that make decisions during conflict and in peace processes.

Various women organisations in Nigeria, both faith based organisations and civil organisations now partake in managing conflict. In Kaduna state, faith based groups under the umbrella of Women Interfaith Council, such as Federation of Muslim Women of Nigeria (FOMWAN), Matan Zumunta, Muslim Sisters Organisations, Girls are been streamlined into managing conflict. Women, both individuals and groups are been invited by Kaduna state

government as members of Peace and Security Committee under the umbrella of JNI- Jamaatu Nasiril Islam and CAN- Christian Association of Nigeria. In 2011, a judicial commission of enquiry was set up which had notable Nigerians and women as members. Also a committee was setup headed by Gen Martin Luther Agwau (Rtd) a committee constituted by Gov Nasir El-Rufai titled "Committee to Stamp out Attacks on Southern Kaduna Communities" had women as members- Report of the committee to stamp out incessant attacks in Southern part of Kaduna. November 2015. Women organisations in Kaura and Sanga local governments are not left out in the struggle to ensure peace and security in their various communities, various sessions are setup on sensitizing the people on peaceful coexistence for instance is the brainstorming session in Kaura LGA organised by Dr Lydia Umar aimed at helping women to bring an end to the conflict affecting the communities in their local government. - Survey Research February 2016.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

Kaduna state, which is one of the most multi-ethnic and multi-religious state in northern part of Nigeria, has twenty three local governments. The state is divided into two distinct parts; the southern part of Kaduna and the northern part of Kaduna state. The people practices are divided on this path. The Southern part indigenes are mainly Christians with over 30 ethnic groups while the Northern parts are mainly Muslims and majorities are the Hausa/Fulanis. The relationship between these two parts has been tense long before colonial rule. Since independence, Kaduna state has witnessed several ethno-religious conflicts such as the 1987 Kafanchan violence, Zangon Kataf of 1992, 2000 Sharia riots, 2002 miss world riots, deadly post-election violence in Kaduna state in 2011; mass killings in Zonkwa, violence in Kafanchan, the destruction of Matsuga, attacks in Gidan Mafa, ethnic-cleansing of rural Fulani- (Human Right Watch: 2013)

Conflict in Kaduna state continued till date, renewed violence in Kaduna state 2011-2013, example are the Tabar 2011, Chikum, communal bloodletting in 2013, which spread to Attakar village in Kaura local government (between Fulani and Attakarum) - Daily trust: 2014. Kaura and Sanga local government areas are local governments in Southern part of Kaduna state which have been prone to different ethno-communal crises. Issues of land tussle and boundary dispute. Examples are; the boundary dispute between Abu and Amar both are communities in Sanga, Zankan district in Marwa chiefdom and Gonawari district in Riyom Local government of Plateau, Aboro district in Numana chiefdom and Gashi district in Bariki Ladi local government of Plateau state, Mayir district of Ayu chiefdom of Sanga local government and Kwande district of Lafia local government in Nassarawa state, Takar chiefdom and Kagoro chiefdom of Kaura local government. Chieftaincy issues, farmland disputes etcetera all exist in this local governments. – Ministry of Chieftaincy Matters.

Kaura LGA has been faced by several cases of crises, the data given the Centre for Disaster Risk management and Development studies states that;

Civil Unrest Disaster Fact Sheet

07/12/2011	Kaduna state social crises	Social crises	DailyTrust 08/12/2011
18/12/2011	Mando village	Bombing	www.nigeriannewspaper.com 19/12/11
12/05/2013	Attakar chiefdom of Kaura	30 people killed, 10000 others displaced	Vanguard 05/2013
04/01/2014	Bengel village in Maro'a chiefdom of Kaura LGA	4 persons killed	The Nation 06/01/2014

Source: Centre for Disaster Risk management and Development Studies, 2015.

The need for women's participation in peacemaking and peacekeeping has been recognized by the international community through United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325, 2000. UNSCR 1325 is primarily concerned with international peace and security, and recognizes the following long-neglected facts: that women and men (and girls and boys) have a different experience of war, both as combatants and noncombatants, and thus different roles, views and needs regarding arrangements to stop violent conflict, recover from it and prevent its recurrence. It recognizes that women have an equal right to participate as agents in the resolution and prevention of conflict; that gender relations (the relationship between the sexes within a specific culture) within conflict-affected societies may shift during, and after, conflict; that the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war (or side/after-effect of its ravages) is a neglected reality which must be responded to, stopped, prevented and prosecuted; that peace processes and their implementation present a special opportunity to promote gender equality in societies and should, in principle, be gender mainstreamed. It was an unusual resolution as its drafting was very much driven by the advocacy of women's civil society organisations, and because it was unanimously voted by the Security Council. -Prentice (September, 2012).

In Nigeria, the inclusion of women organisations in managing conflict has been a bone of contention. On general note, women are willing to play vital role in managing conflict like their counterparts in other parts of the world. However, women are the main custodian of peace in the home, school, society and at the nation at large, as they are more tolerant regarding differences in society which leads to peace and conflict resolution- (Agunya 2012).

Although few women organisations play minor role in managing conflict, but this seems not to be enough because of the hindrances they face politically, socially, culturally and religiously. According to Nwoye (2006), for many years, the strategic role of women in conflict

resolution in contemporary Africa has been confirmed to be ignored. Her review suggests that the attitude is ill-advised since women contributions in such a venture had never been in doubt as it was indeed women who led the way in many instances of conflict resolution process in Africa of yesteryears. Thus, in spite their apparent self-effacement, women played a major role in restoring peace in traditional society.

Nigerian women organisations as well as other African women organisations are faced by challenges such as lack of political strength and vision, experiencelack of resources and unsustainable political participation and exposure to mediate in conflict management process. Worldwide therehas been an increasing recognition by government, international organisations and civil societies on importance of women inclusion, empowerment in human right, conflict processes as well as development of nations. Women and children are more vulnerable to conflict, they are victims of hardship, displacement targeted at rape; which leads to forced pregnancies, and they are more affected by conflicts which are mostly not created by them. The conflict management process has been male centered; Women interest in managing conflict are been neglected, or their participation is been marginalised. Women who are vulnerable to conflict situations are been neglected in the managing conflict most especially in conflict mediation, reconstruction and stabilization processes.

Nigeria a member of the United Nations adopted the UNSR 1345 (2000), taking a look at the reoccurring conflict in Kaduna most especially Kaura and Sanga LGAs it is noted, although women are more affected by conflict, when consultations are made via committees the number of women organisations and individuals invited are minute compared to the victims. Therefore if more women organisations are been invited as they possess more information due to the emotional sympathy they have towards the victims either as friends, sisters, daughters especially

or as mere fellow women will they be able to discuss better on the underpinning causes and way forward towards managing conflict in the selected local government areas?

This study is centered on examining the role of women organisations in managing conflict in Sanga and Kaura local government of Kaduna state over the years. In other words what peculiar role do women organisations partake in mediation, reconstruction and stabilisation of IDPs in Kaduna state? In spite several years of conflict management in Kaduna State conflict has continued to manifest, be it on bounty issues, land tussle, religious, chieftaincy matters, political, cultural or economical.

1.3 Research Questions

Based on the statement of the problem to the study, the following questions were asked to serve as guide in collection of relevant data.

i. How effective has been the mediation role of women organisations in managing conflict in Kaura and Sanga LGAs during year 2010-2015?
ii. What has been the effect of reconstruction by women organisations on conflict management in Kaura and Sanga LGAs during year 2010-2015?
iii. How effective has been the role of women organisations in stabilization of IDPs in Kaura and Sanga LGAs during year 2010-2015?

1.4 Objectives of the study

The study major objective is to assess the role of women organisations in managing conflict in Southern Kaduna specifically Sanga and Kaura Local Government Areas during year 2010-2015.

The study other specific objectives are;

i. Assess the effective mediation role by women organisations in conflict management in Kaura and Sanga LGAs of Kaduna state.
ii. Examine the effect of reconstruction by women organisation on conflict management in Kaura and Sanga LGAs in Kaduna state.
iii. Determine the effectiveness of women organisations in stabilisation of IDPs in Kaura and Sanga LGAs and its effect on conflict management.

1.5 Hypotheses

The study tested the following hypotheses:

H_{01}: There is no significant relationship between mediation by women organisations and conflict management in Sanga and Kaura LGAs in Kaduna state.

H_{02}: There is no significant relationship between reconstruction by women organisations and conflict management in Sanga and Kaura LGAs in Kaduna state.

H_{03}: There is no significant relationship between stabilisation role of IDPs by women organisations and conflict management in Sanga and Kaura LGAs in Kaduna state

1.6 Significance of the Study

Studies and reports by different media have indicated that thousands of people have lost lives and properties due to conflict in the southern part of Kaduna State. This study explores the causes of these ethno-communal conflicts, strategies adopted to curb the conflict and the role of women organisations in managing conflict. If women organisations are given adequate support they will to a large extent curb or stop conflict in these areas.

The study examined the role women organisations play in managing conflict in Kaura and Sanga local government areas of Kaduna state. It demonstrated that women organisations have important role in managing conflict. The study is important in that no such study has been carried out looking at the role women organisations play in mediation, stabilisation and reconstruction of ethno, communal and religious conflicts, unlike previous studies which focus mainly on women and peace building or women and reconstruction. This study combines the peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding unlike other previous studies. For example a previous study carried out by Nwoye (2006), she focused on Women in Peacebuilding and conflict management, ignoring the role women play in conflict stablisation, and likewise Agbalajobi (2009) study was on role of women in peace building and conflict resolution. These studies focus more on post conflict part of conflict management; they ignore the fact that women can make important contribution during conflict itself (mediation) and also as combatant. As a result of the above, this study will look at women contribution to conflict management during conflict and also post conflict.

This study is significant because women are being marginalised in policy making, by extension ignoring the role they play in managing conflict. It is hoped that at the end of the study empirical evidence will be provided which should serve as a policy guide to stakeholders involved in policy making thereby mainstreaming women in conflict management processes.The study will further enlighten people on the roles played by women organisations in managing conflict, serve as study awareness to government, organizations and individuals in general. It will also provide a basis for other researchers who may like to build on existing knowledge in relation to issue under study.

1.7 Scope and Limitation of the study

The study seeks to examine the conflict situation in Kaduna, using a time frame of five years, which is from 2010 to 2015; reasons for this many issues of conflict in Kaduna state fall in this time frame than in previous years. Kaduna state has over the years been prone to ethno communal conflict, and these conflicts are common to Sanga and Kaura local governments in the last decade; as a result these two local governments Sanga and Kaura LGAs were adopted. The study will focus on conflict mediation, reconstruction and stabilisation as the conflict management process to be analyzed in the work.

The study is limited due to poor documentation of conflict facts and figures; also conflict document are regarded as being sensitive and was difficult to get across to most Government white papers. There is also limited publication of women in conflict mediation and stablisation, most publication focus more on women and reconstruction activities of conflict victims. There is no published work to the best of researchers' knowledge that focuses on the role of women organisations in reconstruction, mediation and stabilisation of IDPs in conflict management.

1.8 Definition of concepts

Some concepts which are used such as Conflict, Reconstruction, Stabilisation, Mediation, Conflict management, Women organisations are key concepts used in the hypotheses and the work in general. These concepts are thus defined below;

i. Conflict

Conflict is defined as the pursuit of incompatible interests and goals by different groups. Armed conflict is the resort to the use of force and armed violence in the pursuit of incompatible and interests and goal.

ii. Stabilisation

Stabilisation missions generally have three major strategic objectives

a. establish security
b. create democratic political system
c. foster sustainable economic wellbeing and participation

iii. Reconstruction

Reconstruction is rebuilding a city or town after conflict has ended, rebuilding the physical structures of the city, rebuilding of schools, primary health care centers. Reconstruction of the economic, political and social systems.

iv. Mediation

Mediation refers to the intervention of third party; this party has no interest in conflict. A mediator is a peace facilitator.

v. Conflict management

All policies, decisions and plans which are made in resolving conflict, reducing or putting an end to ethno-communal conflict in Sanga and Kaura LGAs of Kaduna state through conflict mediation, reconstruction and stabilization of IDPs.

vi. Women organisations

These are group of organised women with a particular purpose. They are faith based non-government organisations who partake in managing conflict in Sanga and Kaura LGAs of Kaduna state. Women organisations in this study are FOMWAN and Matan Zumunta.

1.9 Plan of the study

Chapter One covers the introduction; Background to the study, Statement of the Problem Research Questions and Objectives of the Study. Statement of Hypotheses, Significance of the

Study and the Scope of The Study are provided, also is the Methodology, Definitions of key concepts and Plan of the study.

Chapter Two (2) contains the Literature Review and Theoretical framework; an introduction to conflict is provided, review of various theories of conflict, review of roles of women in conflict management, mediation, reconstruction as well as stablisation of conflict.

Theoretical Framework is provided; the theory used to discuss the subject matter is concisely discussed.

Chapter Three (3) consist of the Methodology of the Study; Introduction is given. The Population of the Study and the Sampling Technique and Sample Size are provided. Method of Data collection and Data Analysis, Administration of Questionnaire are discussed.

Chapter Four (4) consist of the geographical location and historical background of Kaura and Sanga Local Governments, the various women organizations (FOMWAN and Matan Zumunta), Red Cross Society of Nigeria, SEMA.

Chapter Five (5) contains Data Presentation and Analyses. Introduction is given. Rate of Returns and Responses to Questionnaire and interview and Respondents Profile is been provided. Data Presentation of Hypothesis One, Hypothesis Two and Three; the Statistical Test of Hypotheses of the Study. The Major Findings of the Study is also provided.

Chapter six (6) highlights the summary conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

Conflict is a universal human phenomenon. It takes its origins in economic differentiation, social change, cultural formation, psychological development and political organization, in which is present commonly contrary goals. The types of conflict parties, the levels and reasons why they fought over (scarce resources, unequal relations, competing values) may vary over time. Conflicts are dynamic as they shoot up and shoot down, and are constituted by a complex interplay of attitudes and behaviours that can assume a reality of their own.This chapter discusses various definitions of conflict and theories on conflict propounded by various scholars, studies on women organisations partaking in conflict are been reviewed. The theory adopted for the purpose of this study is the Liberal Feminist theory and is also discussed.

2.2 Literature Review

2.2.1. Concept of conflict

Conflict is defined as the pursuit of incompatible interests and goals by different groups. Armed conflict is the resort to the use of force and armed violence in the pursuit of incompatible and interests and goal. The worse forms of conflict include mass murder and genocide against unarmed civilians. (Best: 2012). African nations as well as other nations around the world have been ravaged by conflict, resulting in destabilization, displacement and infrastructural destruction. The nature of conflict has changed over the years, there have been civil wars and of recent insurgency.

The consequences of conflict vary in intensity, type and span. Conflict has affected to a great extent lives, properties of human being as well as the environment where they dwell, it has led to death, maim and displacement of persons either internally or externally (in other nations). The aftermath is exposure of children and women to violence and this undermines their fundamental human rights, which might lead to stigmatization and loss of confidence.Conflict connotes a serious disagreement, an agreement, a struggle, a fight, a serious difference of opinions, a clash, an opposition, etc. (Clark 2009).

Conflicts can be categorised in various ways depending on the type of criteria one uses. For example Salim (1999) classifies conflicts in Africa as follows:

- boundary and territorial conflicts,
- civil wars and internal conflicts having international repercussions,
- succession conflicts in territories decolonised,
- political and ideological conflicts,
- others including those related to transhumance and irredentism.- (Bujra: 2002)

Conflict can be analysed from the angle of violence, this school of thought believes to properly understand conflict it has to violent. There are three systems or databases to study conflict on this path and they are explained below:

The Interdisciplinary Research Programme on the causes of Human Right Violation in Leiden University Holland states that conflict exist in five stages

i. Peaceful Stable Situation (PSS): this is the situation where there is high level of stability in a nation or area.
ii. Political Tension Situation (PTS): a nation where there is the presence of high tension influenced by politics, example is Nigeria. There have been increasing social and political

cleavages, growing level of systematic strength that is structural injustice, the domination of a group over another.

iii. Violent Political Conflict (VPC): The tension has escalated from minimum strain to high scale political crises, there is the occurrence of political violence e.g. people are challenging the legitimacy of the national government. This usually happen when the central government is controlled by certain section of the people.

iv. Low Intensity Conflict (LIC): the presence of open hostility and armed conflict among fractional groups but the level of death or causalities is still low. This can be measured by death of person 100- 999 persons per year.

v. High Intensity Conflict (HIC): there is open warfare, mass destruction, and high number of death and displacement of people. This can be measured by death of a 1000 persons and above by year. –Tar (2014)

Hamburg University Project (EKUF)

This is a German database, this database started counting from 1945 based on the 2nd World War, (Tar 2014) it does not use battle related deaths are criteria in analyzing conflict, reason is they do not reflect the kind of suffering the people undergo. To them death is not the only way conflict manifest or can be measured, variables such as trauma, poverty, collapse of means of production are among others, as these variables are more inclusive because they look beyond when conflict is on -going but also the post conflict era. Dissolution of social intervention and others are seen as factors that bring about conflict. This database is more inclusive.

Correlation of War (COW projects)

It is based at University of Michigan U.S.A. counting of projects started in 1816, and conflict was classified into two main categories

i. Inter-state wars; these are wars between two parties, e.g. members of the United States. This database recognizes that the inter-state was or has to be involved in over 1000 deaths.

ii. Extra systematic wars; these are empirical wars, colonial wars and international war. Its between a member or an inter-state and a non-member or other party. This like the above war has to be involved in over a 1000 deaths.

Tar (2014), states that University of Uppsala Data Conflict study sees conflict in terms of actors and actions, issues and incompatibility and also among others in the use of arms. Issues like the underlying factor and trigger factor of conflict. The data base was on armed conflict, it shows that in any armed conflict there is rivalry, always a disagreement over an issue, and their actions always lead to violence. Example is the conflict between government and armed groups.

Women are not neophyte to conflict, it is no news that women and children are the most affected group in conflict, not withstanding, case studies have shown that women do and will continue to play active and vital role in managing conflict; either formal, informal, as combatants or non-combatants. The role or activities of women in managing conflict has continued to increase.

2.2.2 Review of literatures on Women roles in managing conflict

Women organisations and conflict mediation

Mediation is a process of ending conflict; it is an act of peacemaking. Peacemaking can be seen or referred to the activity aimed at ending or stopping conflict, it is a process carried out when it conflict is on-going, and it is a means of conflict resolution. Mediation or sometimes referred to as third party intervention, mediation refers to the intervention of a third neutral party (who has no interest in conflict) to negotiate for peace. A mediator is seen as a peace facilitator. Mediation involves different agencies at different level of conflict. Mediators can be indigenous groups or international facilitators, they can be governmental or non-governmental and faith based organisations. Although some people see third party or mediators has been powerless in conflict but this has been proved wrong, as third parties have changed the communication as well as the behaviour of conflict by sometimes using carrot and stick method-Ramsbotham (2011).

For better understanding of how mediation and mediator works one might adopt Track diplomacy, as discussed by Ramsbothan 2011, it was also discussed in Tar 2014 work, in mediation there are basically four Track diplomacy and they are Track I, Track II, Track III and Multi Track diplomacies.

Track I is also referred to as traditional mediation; it involves just the state in mediation example is the use of ministries and agencies of government.

Track II is a type of mediation that involves the use of non-state actors in conflict, they include International organisations.

Track III involves the use on non-state actors, they include non-governmental organisations, and faith based organisations as well as civic organisations.

Multi Track is a mediation group developed by United Institute of Multi Track diplomacy, it involves the combination of the above three Track actors example is the Harvard Centre of Negotiation, Institution of Multi Track Diplomacy, African Union e.t.c.

Godongs (2006), as cited by Clarks (2009), states that mediation occurs in eight (8) stages; Initiation, Preparation, Introduction, Problem statement, Problem clarification, Generation and evaluation of alternatives, Selection of alternatives and Agreement.

Women are not novice in the peace process, studies have proven that women have and will continue to play vital role in conflict management either as formal or informal groups as combatant or non-combatants.

Mediation by African women can be seen starting from the family level, elder sisters take the task of consoling, soothing and settling disputes among younger ones, mediation in village and community levels taking Cameroon as example the society gives the paternal aunt a great position in settling conflict. The paternal aunts are responsible for reconciling individuals involved in conflict. Ngongo-Mbede 2003 this is not peculiar to Cameroon women but other traditions and societies around the globe.

Kasongo(2013), cited from Davidheiser that gender in mediation presents two conflicting positions, on one hand 'it is asserted that the gender of the participants significantly affected behavioral variation in negotiation' it indicated that North American male and female mediators conceptualize their roles and responsibilities, and therefore the mediation process, in a dissimilar fashion.

Literatures have shown that while in the West, the presence of women in work force was significant to Industrial revolution, World War 1, in the same era African women in position of Queen mother in countries like Ghana, Egypt, Rwanda, and Nigeria (Queen Amina of Zazzau) e.t.c. have also proved their worth in royal decision making and public policy Mbili 1988 as cited by Kosongo 2013. However today women in African societies are not allowed to assume role of leaders, they are not allowed to participate in mediation and conflict resolution. Kosongo study

further indicated that in the modern Egyptian government women are not allowed to mediate disputes even as petty judge or become a head of village who will mediate quarrels and conflict, this was not so in the traditional Egyptian era, when the likes of Queen Cleopatra ruled. Reasons can be attributed to women are seen as more compassionate in resolving conflict as such they are subjugated in conflict management.

Women in Northeastern India have bridged the conflict divide to carry out messages between warring parties, in Colombia also women established informal agreements with armed actors to protect their communities- (Conaway: 2005). In Sri Lanka women have led National campaign in support of peace, which pressured political leader to begin negotiation in 2001(Conaway 2005:4). Mediation by women organisation a demonstrated by Mano Rivers Women's Peace Network comprises of women of three countries coming together to form a united group, reasons for their establishment is they believe that for there to be peace in Liberia, peace has to be in the region. This group of women was able to participate and influence the outcome of peace process. Another instance of women in mediation is with the effort made by women in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) amidst conflict and risks, the National Democratic Institution developed a women political party program called 'Win with Women', this initiative allowed women to take part in decision on conflict and policy making during and after conflict - Women and Conflict: A report by USAID.

In Colombia, various women organisations or groups during 1980s and 1990s pressured the government, their pressure was pivotal and it led to engagement of peace talks in 1999, these groups still existed after the peace talks to ensure peaceful resolution. Sri Lankan women like Visaka Dharmadasa who conveyed messages from the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eedan (LTTE) to government during peace talk when the LTTE refused to talk to the government. She further

organised a group called ‘Mobilizing Mothers for Peace’ and they urges the government and LTTE to stop violence and embrace peace-building activities- Women and Conflict: A report by USAID.

The inclusion of women as facilitators of peace by United Nations and other international bodies have been of immense help looking at Afghanistan as an example, the United Nations, United States and World Bank as well as other driven civil societies, media addressed women’s right and needs as critical component in rebuilding a country. Thus six participants (out of the 60) participants of UN-led negotiators in Bonn in 2001 were women. - Conaway 2005

Women organisations and conflict stabilisation

Women participate in Peacekeeping missions but their number is incomparable to men, they are few in number. Johnson (2004) as cited in Conaway 2005 that women made up to 25 percent of civilian staff, 4 percent of police and 1.5 percent of military personnel. In Rwanda, association of demobilized female combatant are actively seeking for government order to participate in peacekeeping missions in Darfur, reason is they have the necessary combat experience from Rwandese conflict.

Democratic Republic of Congo, established a joint program project ‘Project to Support Stablisation and Conflict Prevention in North Kivu’ is aimed at improving the security and stabilization of DRC. This program is aimed at the economic revitalization, restoration of social services and promotion of social cohesion as vectors of peace consolidation in Beni Territory. - www.usip.org

Amedzratorin her work Breaking the inertia: Women’s role in mediation and peace processes in West Africa states that;Women play various traditional roles (caring for the wounded, performing domestic chores) and non-traditional roles (combatants, activists, perpetrators and

advocates) during conflict situations. Mediation and peace processes are perceived as a male-dominated enterprise. This is because men are often credited with competencies and tendencies that 'qualify' them for such roles while women are virtually perceived as the only vulnerable group in war situations. The responsibilities of participation in peace processes may be tough for both men and women but cannot be used as a pretext for excluding capable women. So what is this rigidity towards the 'inclusion' of women in mediation and peace processes? Her essay argues that there are particular challenges such as discriminatory attitudes to women's participation in peace processes and violence against women which inhibit women's efforts to attain equitable status at the peace table.

Women organisations and conflict reconstruction

Studies have shown that women can do beyond been victims of conflict to agents of building post conflict areas, thus lies the aim of the study. It can be said that post conflict reconstruction cannot be effective if women are not included. This has been proven by Angola women who were excluded in the first half of peace table, little effort were made without them, with the advice of UN, women were included, they ran the relief efforts and significant progress were made- (Conaway 2005). For better understanding of reconstruction and how women help in post conflict reconstruction, adopting the Sorensen 1998 classification, reconstruction can be categorised into three; political reconstruction, economic reconstruction and social reconstruction.

Political reconstruction; after conflict, political rebuilding have to take place, the political structure of such nation or area have been turned apart by conflict, as a result establishment and development of legitimate and capable institutions which helps in transition process has to be ensured. While the main political reconstruction inevitably rest with the National authorizes, the

sustainability of the process is in many ways dependent on local-level involvement of initiatives- (Sorensen 1998). Prior to conflict, some nations do not allow women to partake in public decision making and policy making, but after war we see women taking political position, actively involved in politics via campaign and enlightenment, example can be seen in Sierra Leone, who produced the first black female president after war.

Economic reconstruction; after conflict all efforts are been made to build back the destroyed economy which is the backbone of any nation. Women around the world have proved their worth in building the economy, although women control little in every economy but they make significant impact. Women in Angola and Rwanda have proved their skills in agriculture. While men were at war, women deepened their knowledge, skills and experiences as farmer. Female headed farms multiplied (Greenberg and Zunckerman 2009). Also Bosnian Women's Initiative (BWI) and Rwanda Women's Initiative (RWI) are two women organisation or groups that have proved the importance of women in reconstruction. With the donation made by UN high commissioner for refugees in 1996, this money supported the Bosnian women. In 1997, RWI was launched and they advocated for Rwanda women, supported government and non-governmental organisations in local projects in education, income generation, skills training, and psychosocial development. – (Conaway 2005)

Rwanda women performed non-traditional role during post-genocide period such as decision making, managing financial resources, building households and roads, thus increasing their access to and control over resources and above all participation in reconstruction and development process. Rwandan women contributed immensely to the reparation of refugees, working side by side with men in construction of houses, this enhanced the socio-economy of their societies- Mzvondiwa 2007. Somalia nomadic women for instance took over the men's

traditional role and began frequenting the market to sell livestock for purchase of other goods during conflict, they extended to selling in other towns travelling in groups. After war, the women quickly set up the market stall and got them going, Warsame 1996 as cited in Sorensen 1998. Reconstruction of the economy by women as recent studies of local level post war reconstruction in Angola, Chad, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Sierra Leone suggest that women play a vital role in post war situations, in mobilizing resources and re-creating a sense of community, possibly also including marginalized social groups (Richard 1996 et al as cited by Sorenson).

The inability to put women entrepreneurs at the center of post-conflictreconstruction is one of development's greatest failures. Addressing this issue requires more than gender lenses on post-conflict assessments or consultations with women's groups when experts design macroeconomic development frameworks. Practitioners must fundamentally overhaul the way in which reconstruction assistance gets shaped and delivered. Such assistance must recognize the various ways women cope during conflict and promote how these new wartime-roles set them up to lead in post-conflict reconstruction efforts. The article proposes five core areas of support that reconstruction programming must include for women to thrive in the post-conflict context: land rights, political representation, savings groups, leadership training, and psychosocial support. It also highlighted the role of the private sector in guaranteeing women's economic participation in post-conflict settings.Economic life does not die out during conflict, but it does change. Gender norms that previously hindered women's economic participation become more lax in times of upheaval. When men take up arms, women fill the economic roles that are otherwise unavailable to them. In some cases, women engage more deeply in informal income-generating activities, either in arenas that existed before the war or in new forays created by the violence. In other

cases, such as in the United States during World War II, women enter new sectors of the formal economy, replacing male workers who are in the military or engaged in conflict. - Hudock

Social reconstruction; post conflict at social level face two challenges, one is rehabilitation of collapsed social sector and the other is facilitation of the process of social integration, women have been involved in social reconstruction example is in the educational sector, women form groups to provide primary education for refugee camps, proving vocational skills for the community. Education is seen as means of building human capacity and improves chances of employment after conflict has been settled. – (Sorensen 1998). Women have stressed education for themselves and children as top priority in reconstruction, advocating for both formal and vocational skills. In Sierra Leone for instance, women mobilized their own resources to rebuild schools destroyed during conflict to help ensure their children education particularly girls. - Women, Peace and Security 2002.

Reconstruction of social sector by women can be seen in health care delivery, they serve as facilitators and workers of primary health care. Women organisations take part in health care activities which include primary health care and responses to war-related distress. Female health care practitioners put their skills in use by serving as volunteers with other organisations example is the faith based organisation in Nigeria such as FOMWAN who work hand in hand with other organisations like NEMA ns Red Cross. Women organisations also help in rehabilitating and reintegrating conflict victims into the society. Walshs 1996 study of selected women's group in former Yugoslavia includes several cases of voluntary groups established with the primary objective of reducing psychological sufferings, which include mostly victims of rape and violence- Sorensen 1998

Mother of Russia is a human right non-governmental organisation founded by mothers of soldiers in 1989. The diligence and leadership of women as leaders of human right organisations has been critical in keeping the international community aware of ongoing disputes and its environs-Women and Conflict: A report of USAID

2.2.3 Theories of conflict and conflict resolution

Conflict is a universal feature of human society. It takes its origins in economic differentiation, social change, cultural formation, psychological development and political organization – all of which are inherently conflictual – and becomes overt through the formation of conflict parties, which come to have, or are perceived to have, mutually incompatible goals. The identity of the conflict parties, the levels at which the conflict is contested, and the issues fought over (scarce resources, unequal relations, competing values) may vary over time and may themselves be disputed. Conflicts are dynamic as they escalate and de- escalate, and are constituted by a complex interplay of attitudes and behaviours that can assume a reality of their own. Third parties are likely to be involved as the conflict develops, and may themselves thereby become parties in an extended conflict.-

2.2.3.1 Edward Azar Protracted Social Conflict

Edward Azar who was into conflict and peace research data bank in University of California, which included domestic and international data. He later concentrated on domestic conflict influenced by his native town.To Azar (1985), in a sustained sequence of studies dating back to 1970s, the critical factor in protracted social conflict (PSC), such as Lebanon, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, northern Ireland, Ethiopia, Israel, Sudan, Cyprus, Iran, Nigeria or South African (before 1994), was that it represented “the prolonged and often violent struggle by communal groups for such basic needs as security, recognition and acceptance, fair access for political

institutions and economic participation" (Azar, 1991:93 in Rombotham, Woodhouse and Miall, 2005:84)In 1985, Azar identified four theoretically necessary components in his conceptualization of PSC. These components are: effective participation, security, distinctive identity, and social recognition of identity (Azar, 1985, 29).- Beaudoin 2013

Azar systematically developed and refined his understanding of the dynamics which generated violent and persistent conflict of this kind. PSC stresses that the sources of conflict lay predominately within and across rather between states, with four clusters of conflict. These are:

First, there are communal content- racial, religious, ethnic and other sectarian differences. Azar noted that it is the relationship between the state and identity group that constitute the core factor of conflict.

Second, deprivation of human needs and the underlying sources of PSCs. Grievance resulting from need deprivation and marginalisation are often expressed collectively. Needs are "non-negotiable" so that if conflict comes it is likely to be intense, vicious and irrational.

Third, in a world in which the state has been "endowed with the authority to govern and use force where necessary to regulate society, to protect citizens, and to provide collective goods", Azar (1985) cited governance and the state's role as critical factor in the satisfaction or frustration of individual and group needs.

Finally, Azar (1985) noted that international linkages as a crucial factor in PSC, especially political-economic relations of dependency within the international economic relations of dependency within the international economic system, and the pattern of global and regional alliances. –Tar 2014.

2.2.3.2 Greed and Grievance Conflict Theory by Paul Collier

Collier a professor who worked on World bank-funded research program on *The Economics of Civil War, Crime and Violence at the Cambridge University,* his studies emphasized that the incidence of civil war increases with the dependence of a state on 'natural resources export'. He noted that countries with rich or large natural resources, many young men with little education were at more risk of conflict than a country with otherwise. – (Tar 2014). He noted that the ecology of civil wars in resource rich countries or nations is influenced by greed rather than grievance, he stated that 'true cause of civil war is not loud discourse of grievance but the silent force of greed'(collier, 2000: 101)- (Tar 2014)

Looking at his argument one will tend to agree taking Nigeria as an example, conflict have continue to occur as a result of resources, looking at the agitation of MEND- Movement for the Emancipation of Niger Delta and the Niger Delta militant agitating for resource control. He further buttressed this point by data he had covering the period 1960-1999, they observed that while states that depend heavily on the export of oil and mineral resources face a risk of civil war (23 percent for any given five-year period), states with no mineral resources export have remarkably lower risk of descent into war (0.5 percent). Nonetheless this theory has been criticized by many scholars for been; ambiguous, its measurement tool for war are arbitrary and unclear, the theory didn't consider other variables in conflict but concentrated just on civil war and natural resources, it also did not recognized previous studies in conflict.

2.2.3.3 Frustration -Aggression Theory

This theory was first developed by John Dollard and his research associates in 1939, but has been modified by other scholars like Berkowitz (1962) and Yates (1962)-Best (2012).

Frustration-Aggression theory provides that aggression is not jot taken as a natural reaction or instinct as realist and biologist assume, but it is an outcome of frustration, in situation where legitimate desires of person(s) is denied either directly or otherwise, it lead to disappointed which triggers anger and thus, the person(s) might resort to violence. – Best 2012

2.2.3.4 Structural Conflict Theory

The structural conflict theory has two sub-orientations, the first is the radical structural theory and the second is the liberal structuralism on structural violence. The structural conflict theory states that conflict is built into the particular ways societies are structured and organised; the theory sees social problems as sources of conflict. The Structuralist believe that conflict arise because of the exploitative and unjust nature of human societies, one class subjugating and dominating the lower class. -Best (2012). The structural theory gives a proper presentation of the instantaneous and fundamental causes of conflict, by presenting a large number of factors that can lead to escalation of internal conflict, but however, they see conflict from the material angle only.

2.2.3.5 Johan Galtung Conflict Triangle Model

Johan Galtung is a founding father in the field of conflict resolution; he developed the models of conflict, violence and peace in late 1960.He suggested that conflict could be viewed as a triangle, with contradiction(C), attitude (A) and behaviour (B) at its vertices

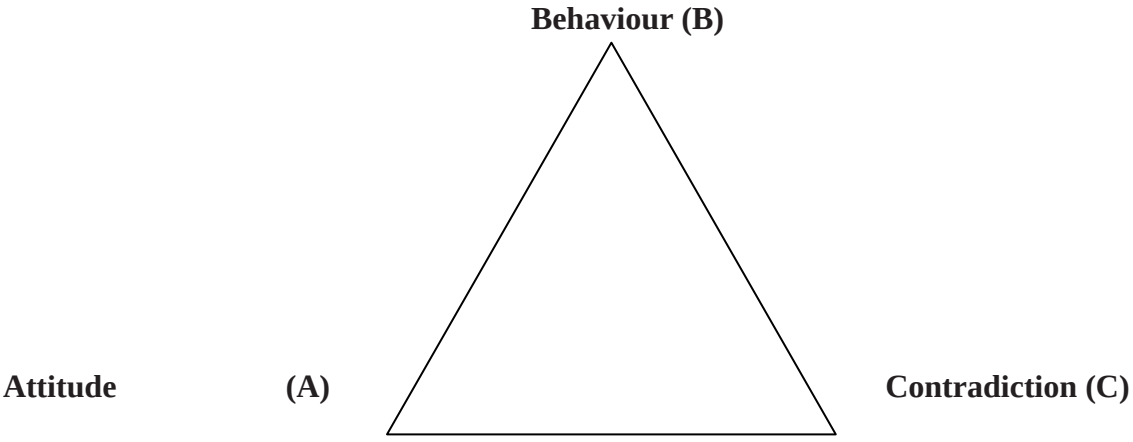


Figure 1. *Galtung's Model of Conflict* adopted from Ramsbothan C*ontemporary CconflictResolution (2001)*

Ramsbothan (2011), states that Galtungsays contradiction refers to the underlying conflict situation, which includes the actual or perceived 'incompatibility of goals' between the conflict parties. In a symmetric conflict, the contradiction is defined by the parties, their interests and the clash of interests between them. In an asymmetric conflict, it is defined by the parties, their relationship and the conflict of interests inherent in the relationship. Attitude includes the parties' perceptions and misperceptions of each other and of themselves. These can be positive or negative, but in violent conflicts parties tend to develop demeaning stereotypes of the other, and attitudes are often influenced by emotions such as fear, anger, bitterness and hatred. Attitude covers emotive (feeling), cognitive (belief) and conative (desire, will) elements.

Behaviour is the third component. It can involve cooperation or coercion, gestures signifying conciliation or hostility. Violent conflict behaviour is characterized by threats, coercion and destructive attacks. Analysts who emphasize objective aspects such as structural relationships, competing material interests or behaviors are said to have an *instrumental* view of the sources of conflict.

Galtung argues that all three components have to be present together in a full conflict. A conflict structure without conflictual attitudes or behaviour is a latent (or structural) one. Galtung sees conflict as a dynamic process in which structure, attitudes and behaviour are constantly changing and influencing one another. As the dynamic develops, it becomes a manifest conflict formation, as parties' interests clash or the relationship they are in becomes oppressive. Parties then organize around this structure to pursue their interests. They develop hostile attitudes and conflictual behaviour. And so the conflict formation starts to grow and intensify. As it does so, it may widen, drawing in other parties, deepen and spread, generating secondary conflicts within the main parties or among outsiders who get sucked in. This often considerably complicates the task of addressing the original, core conflict. Eventually, however, resolving the conflict must involve a set of dynamic changes that mean de- escalation of conflict behaviour, a change in attitudes, and a transformation of the relationships or clashing interests that are at the core of the conflict structure.

2.2.3.6 Jean and Hildegaard Goss-Mayr Sources and Pillar model

Their development of the sources and pillars model utilizes the theories associated with the conflict triangle model, they developed the model to understand how conflict fits more into the conflict triangle and their model explained how the element of conflict triangles work. They believe that in any conflict, or before conflicts arise there must be a source, and these sources are related to contradictions in conflict triangle, this was thus identified by them as underlying cause or root cause of conflict. The pillar explains the other element of conflict triangle which is attitudes and behavior, if an issue (sources) developed into contradictionsbut lacked sufficient pillars, the issue would fail to evolve into a conflict. It is only when our attitudes and behavior

result in negative reactions toward emerging contradictions that a clearly identifiableconflict is created. - Nicolaides (2008).

2.2.4 Empirical Studies

Nwoye (2006) conducted a study on the role of women in peace-building and conflict resolution in African traditional societies: a selected review, Nwoye study is a review of people mainly African female novelist who wrote from African feminist perspective, her work was mainly on peace in traditional African societies, which she pointed out that war is not just the absence of peace but also encompasses freshness, health, wellbeing, harmony, calm and tranquility. Also, the culture of peace was implanted through responsive upbringing and socialization undertaken by the mother. Women command important positions in conflict resolution rituals and membership of peace in Africa, as they have been put into effective use in old Africa e.t.c. She believes that peace can be inculcated into children at tender age via myths, proverbs, songs, stories e.t.c. Nwoye stated ways in which women resolute conflict and promote peace, but however, she failed to discuss the challenges women undergo in the process of achieving peace in Africa. Her recommendation are traditional, although her work is a review of African traditional societies, it failed to consider the fact that society is been influenced by lot of factors; the African societies are been influenced by Western ideologies, policies and programs and all these has changed the mode of operation in Africa. Also the study gave recommendations on promoting peace but how such recommendations will be achieved was not clearly stated.

The role of African women in peace building and conflict resolution: a case of Burundi was a study carried out by Agbalajobi (2009); the study gave an insight on the root cause of Burundi conflict between the majority Hutus and minority Tutsi, which lead to loss of thousands

of lives and destruction of properties. This study highlighted the challenges faced by Burundi women in their quest to participate in peace-building, the important role they played as peace negotiators and educators in both family and society and particularly during the implementation of 2000 Arusha peace agreement. The study indentifies women's needs that must be met to stimulate post-conflict resolution and peace building and to enact well informed planning, policymaking, and action to build the culture of peace in Africa. It further suggested ways to integrate gender in conflict resolution so that Burundi women voices can be heard. Although the study has contributed to body of knowledge, it however, streamlined in importance to Burundi women only, the study failed to acknowledge that it can help in the inclusion of other women across the globe to participate in conflict resolution. Also that peace is not just needed in Africa but in other continent, so women all over should be included in conflict resolution to ensure and build the culture of peace.

Izabiliza (2005), study on the Role of Women in Reconstruction: Experience of Rwanda gave a broad account of the Rwanda conflict and the various measure taken to resolve the conflict, it gave measures taken by women in resolving the conflict in Rwanda. The study discussed the role played by women in post 1994 genocide in Rwandan and the way women role in peacebuilding shifted from the traditional, conservative to a more exposed, participatory and all involved role. Women showed their skills in act of policy and decision making, the Rwandese government also helped by involving women in politics by decentralizing their policies and thus, women were favoured. Rwandese women played important role in reconstruction; in social and cultural context, education and literacy, spearheaded socio-economic initiatives, resettlement initiatives, restoration and maintenance of peace, in justice and Gacaca (formation of these courts). By this study, it is obvious from the study, Rwandese women did not face any challenge

in peace-building, as the study failed to identify them. The study also didn't provide any recommendations.

Mzvondiwa (2007), Role of Women in the Reconstruction and Building of Peace in Rwanda; Peace Prospects for Great Lakes Region. The study used 'A Failed State' as a concept to analyse the state of Rwanda adopting Rotberg (2000) 'as a nation consumed by internal violence and incapable of delivering positive political goods to its citizens'. Reason for adopting this concept as defined by Rotberg is that he sees state success as anchored in providing human security for its citizens with its heterodoxy a condition for state failure.

The study highlighted the conditions of Rwanda women prior to conflict as dormant due to the patriarchal system. After the conflict women began to assume leadership positions or roles both in private and public sector. The study highlighted various challenges faced by women in Rwanda during and after the war, but failed to make recommendations on how women can be protected in conflict resolution.

Looking at the above empirical studies, one will note that most studies focus on peacebuilding (the role of women in reconstruction), and little recognizes the role women can play in mediation and stabilization of conflict that is peacemaking and peacekeeping processes. Although various reports have shown the role women can play in mediation, stabilization and reconstruction processes as they were reviewed above.

2.3 Theoretical Framework: Liberal Feminist Theory

This study is anchored on the Liberal feminist theory; liberal feminism has its roots in the writings of, among others, Wollstonecraft (1759-1797), Mill (1806-1873), and Mill (1807-1858). Many writers prior to Wollstonecraft, such as **Jean-Jacques Rousseau** (1712-1778), had explicitly argued that men and women were by nature not merely different in kind but different

in "natural rank," with women being weaker physically, intellectually, and emotionally. Men were said to be more rational, women more emotional; their respective educations should reflect these differences. Afew philosophers, such as John Locke (1632-1704), had argued that the sexes should receive the same education and that they shared equal rights and responsibilities with respect to their children.The historical roots of liberal feminism can be traced back to liberal tradition of the 17th and 18th centuries with its emphasis on social justice and creation of a good and just society, supported by a system of human right. (sage.pub.com/view/encyc-of-case-study-research/n192.xml)

Giddens, (2001) defines liberal theory as a "feminist theory that believes gender inequality is produced by reduced access for women and girls to civil rights and allocation of social resources such as education and employment". From the definition above it can be noted that the liberal feminist theory acknowledges the existence of disparities in society that are gender related, but the onus is on the individuals affected to improve their situation (Samkange 2015). Liberal Feminist theory arose from social contract theories of 16th and 17th centuries. It is based on the values of rationality and reason, liberty and equality. Liberal feminist believe that women and men are equal and have same capacity and ability, and thus women have right to the same opportunities as men. Affirmative action, reproduction rights legislation, educational reforms and equal opportunity legislation represent important liberal feminist programmes that have attempted to ensure that women and other minority groups are not systematically disadvantaged. Liberal feminist wish to achieve gender equality by working within a system rather than overthrowing the system (media.scc.locrious.edu/…/…).

Liberal feminists otherwise avoid the promotion of particular conceptions of the good life for either men or women, instead defending a broad sphere of neutrality and privacy within which individuals may pursue forms of life most congenial to them.

The Liberal Feminist Theory is premised around a number of assumptions. These premises are based on the understanding that individual ignorance has contributed to gender prejudice. In order to address this prejudice the affected individual has to take action.Liberal feminists defend the equal rationality of the sexes and emphasize the importance of structuring social, familial, and sexual roles in ways that promote women's autonomous self-fulfillmentLiberal Feminists have moderate aims, their views do not radically challenge the existing values and as such they aim for gradual change in the political, economic and social system (Haralambos and Holborn, 2008 and Samkange 2015).

However, the Feminist theory was applied in a study conducted by Samkange, (2015) on the Liberal Feminist Theory: Assessing its applicability to education in General and Early Childhood Development (ECD) in particular within the Zimbabwean Context.

The liberal feminist theorists have contributed to women advocacy, in terms of laws and policies; regarding education and employment, although not much have been done in terms of decision, policy making, the UNSCR 1325 (2000) advocates for women participation in peace process by all nations but little is been done in the peace making and peacebuilding by women. The liberal Feminist theory states that women should be given equal opportunity in legislation and affirmative action, which is related to the subject studied. The women organisations in Kaura and Sanga Local Government Areas of Kaduna State must be recognized by law in conflict management process, although these women organisation actions are been supported by government and other non-governmental bodies, this however is not enough, they should be

recognized stakeholders in decision making in conflict mediation process like their counterpart in other countries, not just as members of committees but as managers holding key strategic positions in such committees. Women organisations should also be recognized in peacekeeping process, even though they partake in peacekeeping but not mostly as combatant, this should not be the case, women for instance in Rwanda have shown they can be good as both combatant and non-combatant. Women participation is stablisation of the society via enlightenment and political participation (campaign and election). The Affirmative Actions as postulated by the theory conform to the above. The reconstruction of society by women organization gives the women the opportunity to take part in social, political and economic reconstruction of conflict affected societies.

Critique of the theory

The theory has been criticized by many for Ashlie Warnick, criticised the model that it is restricting policies are bad for women (and that some liberty-enhancing policies are good for women) from the claim that all liberty-restricting policies harm women, or that a minimal state (or no state) would be better for women overall. Based on the fact that it doesn't not agitate for equal rights for both gender like other feminist theory.

Liberal feminist theory is also criticised on the argument that from principle it begins by noting that the liberties championed by classical-liberals and libertarians are valuable because of what they make it possible for individuals to be and do. But it is not liberties alone which facilitate our being and doing what we value. We require also, at least, adequate material resources, genuine opportunities, and standing as an equal in society (Rawls 1971; Rawls 1993). - Stanford

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Research methodology is of paramount importance in any research work. It gives an outline of what the researcher intends to do, determining the success of the study as well as providing the basis for drawing up inferences and conclusions. Thus, under this section outline of the research methodology used in the study are; research design, population of the study, sampling technique, sample size, sources of data and methods of data analysis. Finally, the section explains the reasons for adopting these tools in testing the validity or otherwise of the hypotheses formulated in chapter one of the work.

3.2 Research Design

The study adopts the use of Survey Research design; mixed method approach. This consist the use of questionnaire, observation and interview methods. The justification for using mixed method approach is on the basis that it enables the researcher to generalize from a sample to a population so that inferences and conclusions can be made.The study is designed to examine the role of women organisations in managing conflict. The independent variables relating to the role of the women organisations are the level of participation in conflict mediation and post conflict intervention (stabilization and reconstruction) in Sanga and Kaura Local Government Areas of Kaduna State. The perception of the respondents was expressed in quantitative terms. The responses of the respondents was also measured based on five point Likert scale of strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and undecided as well as very effective, effective, ineffective, very ineffective and undecided. The interview and observation are the qualitative

aspect of the study on the justification that it serves as support for the responses gathered from the questionnaires distributed.

3.3 The Population and Sample. Size of the study.

The population for this study comprises of members of women organisations (FOMWAN, Matan Zumunta), the people of Sanga and Kaura local governments, Red Cross and SEMA staff. It is not possible to cover the entire population so sampling has to be applied to arrive at our sample size.Below is a table of the total population and sample size

Table 3: Population and Sample Size of the Study

Organisations	**Population Size**	**Sample Size**	**Percentage**
Member of Matan Zumunta partaking in conflict management in Sanga local government	300	78	20.31%
Member of FOMWAN partaking in conflict management in Sanga local government	90	30	7.8%
Population of Sanga local government	151485		0.26&
Member of Mantan Zumunta partaking in conflict management in Kaura local government	448	141	36.7%
Member of FOMWAN partaking in conflict management in Kaura local government	125	57	14.84%
Population of Kaura local government	221276		19.27%
Staff of Red cross	189	1	0.26%
Staff of SEMA	67	1	0.26%
Sanga LGA security committee members	20	1	0.26%
Kaura LGA security committee members	15	1	0.26%
TOTAL	**373800**	**384**	**100%**

Source: survey research 2015.

To determine the sample size of the population, R. V. Krejcie and D. W. Morgan formula (1970) was used. See appendix for table of R. V. Krejcie and D. W. Morgan formula.

3.4 Sampling Technique

This research adopted the stratified sampling technique probability; this is due to the fact that population under study is known, the population is an entity classified into different strata. The choice of this technique was basically to avoid bias or absence of systematic variance. The stratified sampling method is adopted to ensure that each stratum of the population is represented in the sample size and this guarantee that the opinion of population is represented.

3.5 Sources of Data

The study adopted the primary and secondary data method of data generation. It is to be noted that both primary and secondary data are needed in every valid research to be valid and reliable. This work strictly utilizes data generated during the research to test hypotheses of the study.

The primary sources of data are firsthand information collected by the researcher from the field. The major instruments used in generating these data for the purpose of this study are questionnaire, interview and observation. Through these, both qualitative and quantitative data were captured. The use of questionnaire is justified on the bases of its reliability, economical, ease, preserving anonymity and lower rate of reactivity.The questionnaires were structured in both open and close ended question.

Also in order to obtain more information, the researcher conducted structured interview focused on head of women organisations who are directly involved in managing conflict, head of SEMA, Red Cross and the local government security committee. The use of interview is justified on the basis that it helps in further investigation, as it is more capturing. It complements the questionnaire and enables the researcher to investigate further, unlike the questionnaire if too

lengthy might get boring. The use of observation is justified for its most capturing and states the reality on ground.

The use of documented data or information was also adopted. The study used secondary sources of data and they include information from textbooks, journals and articles on gender and women in conflict, newspapers write up on conflict in Nigeria, Kaduna, as well as Sanga and Kaura LGAs, and internet materials such as Panel reports by United Nations, ECOWAS, DPMF, and United State Peace Institution. Others include official publications of Governmental and Non-Governmental organizations.

3.6 Administration of Instrument

A total of 384 questionnaires were administered to all categories of the stakeholders as earlier stated. The questions on the questionnaire are eliciting responses from the respondents on the role of the women in managing conflict. Two sets of questionnaires were provided for the respondents which are members of the women organisations and the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The responses of the respondents was measured based on five point Likert scale of strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and undecided; and very effective, effective, ineffective very ineffective and undecided.The questionnaire is divided into four Sections (A, B, C and D) for members of the women organisations. Section 'A' consists of questions relating to the respondents personal demographic data such as; Group, Gender; Educational Qualification. Section 'B, C and D' of the questionnaire consists of questions relating to the hypotheses. Section B relates to the hypothesis on the role of women organisations in conflict mediation in Sanga and Kaura Local Government Areas. Section C relates to the second hypothesis on the role of women organisations inreconstruction while Section D stabilization in Sanga and Kaura

Local Government Areas. The IDPs questionnaires were divided into two sections, Section A for personal data and Section B are questions relating to the variables in the three stated hypotheses.

However, a total of 12 interviews were conducted. The interviewees are strategically selected from the key stakeholders in conflict management in the two local governments. The interview responses was coded as Respondent 1 to represent women organisations view, Respondents 2 to represent the views of Traditional rulers in both local governments, Respondent 3 represents the views of other organizations (SEMA and Red Cross Society) and lastly Respondent 4 represents views of members of security council of the LGAs under studied.

3.7 Method of Data Analysis

The use of combination of statistical tools (descriptive and inferential statistical tool) was employed for the test of the hypotheses earlier postulated in chapter one. The study used frequency tables and simple percentages, in analyzing and interpreting the data collected. The interview and other secondary data were descriptively analyzed.

The study adopts the Spearman rank order correlation as inferential statistical tool to statistically test the hypotheses respectively using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The choice of this tool is justified on the ground that it measures the relationship between the variables. The choice of SPSS was also justified on the basis of it accuracy as compare with manual computation.

Decision Rule

The decision rule states that: hypothesis should be rejected @0.05 level of significance at the determined degree of freedom (d_f), if the computed value is greater than the critical value, the hypothesis is to be accepted, but if otherwise reject hypothesis.

CHAPTER FOUR

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND PROFILE OF CONFLICTS IN KAURA AND SANGA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AREAS

4.1 Introduction

In order to have a better understanding of the role of women organisations in managing conflict in Kaduna state, and also proffer useful recommendation a detailed analysis of the phenomenon has to be done. In this chapter the brief history of Kaduna State and the two Local Government Areas under studied will be briefly examined as regards to their history, the two women organisations Matan Zumunta and FOMWAN are also discussed in line with their objectives and activities.

4.2 A Brief Historical Background of Kaduna State

Kaduna state is one of the states in the North western part of Nigeria. The state is one of the most populous in Nigeria, by the 2006 population censes it had a total population of 6113503. - www.population.gov.ng/index.php/Kaduna-State

Kaduna State has been marred by several conflicts which root mostly from the feel of been marginalised by a section of the state: failure to punish the identified troublemakers during crises; indigene/ settler dichotomy among others -Report of the Kaduna state Peace & Reconciliation Committee, January 2013. The Report of the Committee to Stamp Out Incessant Attacks in Southern Part of Kaduna, November 2015, stated some factors responsible for attacks in southern part of Kaduna as follows Post-presidential election disturbances 2011; pastoralism/grazing; land/boundary matters; drug abuse/unemployment; religion and culture;

indigene/ settler dichotomy. The two study areas for this work are local government in the southern part of Kaduna state.

4.3 Brief History of Kaura Local Government

Kaura Local Government Area was created on May 29th. It was carved out of the then Jema'a Local Government area. It has its headquarters at Kaura, a town situated between Kagoro and Manchok. It has a total landmass of about 529sqkm. It is located in the south of the state. It shares boundaries with Jema'a Local Government to the south, Zangon Kataf Local government to the North and West, Kaura Local Government to the North-East and Riyom LGA of Plateau State to the east. The 2006 population census puts the number of the people in Kaura LGA at 221,276 people. The major ethnic groups in the area are he Kagoro, (Oegorok), he Moro'a (Asholio), the Attakar (jaded) and the Atyap (Kataf). Other ethnic groups such as Bajju, Hausa, Fulani, Yoruba, Igbo, Tiv etc are also found in the area.

Kaura LGA has been faced by several cases of crises, the data given the Centre for Disaster Risk management and Development studies states that;

Civil Unrest Disaster Fact Sheet

07/12/2011	Kaduna state social crises	Social crises	DailyTrust 08/12/2011
18/12/2011	Mando village	Bombing	www.nigeriannewspaper.com 19/12/11
12/05/2013	Attakar chiefdom of Kaura	30 people killed, 10000 others displaced	Vanguard 05/2013
04/01/2014	Bengel village in Maro'a chiefdom of Kaura LGA	4 persons killed	The Nation 06/01/2014

Source: Centre for Disaster Risk management and Development Studies, 2015.

Most of the conflicts in the Kaura LGA are attacks from unknown gunmen, nonetheless other dispute on boundary between Zangong district in Marwa chiefdom of Kaduna state and Ganawari district of Riyom LGA of Plateau exist. Also is administrative boundary adjustment dispute between Kpak district and kgarko district of Kagoro chiefdom of Kaura LGA among others. - Ministry for Chieftaincy Matters, Kaduna state.

4.4 Brief Background of Sanga Local Government

Sanga Local Government Area is a local government in southern part Kaduna State, with its head quarter at Gwantu, it has an area of 781 km^2 and a projected population figure of 151485 by the 2006 census –Joseph, Minchakpu, Ojih (2014).

Sanga Local Government Area shares boundaries with Godogodo chiefdom in Jema'a Local government Area in the North. North Eastern Area by Plateau State, it is bounded to the East by Mangu Local Government which is also Plateau State and to the South East it shares boundaries with Wamba Local Government Area of Nasarawa State, while to the South East it is bounded by Akwanga Local Government Area, also in Nasarawa State. Sanga Local Government comprises of three Chiefdoms namely: Numana, Nizeo and Ayu. The three chiefdoms have about seventeen districts under its jurisdiction. The major tribes in the area includes: Numana, Nizo, Ayu, Gwandara, Nandu, Ningon and Mada. Other settlers are: Hausa, Mwaghavul, Igbo, Yoruba, Tiv etc. The availability of forest resources in the Local Government makes it dynamically possible for it to establish lumbering industries. - Kaduna State Local Government Chairmen (2006).

Sanga LGA has been faced mostly with boundary issues examples are the Abu and Amar a dispute of over 30 years, also is the dispute between Aboro district in Numana chiefdom and Gashi district of Bariki Ladi LGA of Plateau state.- Ministry of Chieftaincy Matters (2015).

In 2014, about 32 people were killed by unknown gunmen suspected to be Fulani militia, they attacked several villages like Amber, a village of about 5000 people was ransacked, also is Paa a village close to Gwantu, 10 people were also killed. Towns were burnt down in all Ninzom villages including Gwantu which is the headquarters of Sanga, people disserted their homes to police stations, schools in neighboring towns…. Joseph, Minchakpu and Ojih (2014)

4.5 Federation of Muslim Women Associations in Nigeria (FOMWAN)

Fomwan's mission is to propagate the religion of Islam through daawah, educational institutions and outreach, and to improve the status of women, youth, children through training, education, health and humanitarian services, micro enterprise and advocacy.

4.6 Matan Zumunta

Matan Zumunta is a denomination in the first generation churches in the northern part of Nigeria. It is denomination in churches that comprises of women whose aim and objectives is directed towards preaching the gospel but through some certain objectives. For the purpose of this study the women who were interviewed and questionnaires administered to are members of ECWA churches and catholic churches.

Matan Zumunta was introduced in the early 40s by the Christian missionaries, for instance in ECWA church, it was introduced by Miss E. Valley at Samanin Kataf.

The objectives of the organization are:

1. To help each other in their marriages
2. To foster peace in their communities
3. To teach and empower women
4. To teach and preach hygiene and childcare
5. To preach the word of God through peaceful coexistence.

6. To preach the gospel through humanitarian visitation.

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the analyses and also interprets the primary and secondary data generated in the study. The chapter is organised into sections, the first section gives an introduction to the chapter. The second, third and fourth section discusses the background information of respondents of the study, while section three gives a detailed analysis of the data relating to women organisations role in mediating conflicting parties in Kaura and Sanga Local Government, role of women organisations in stabilisation of IDPs in Kaura and Sanga local government and also their role in reconstruction of post conflict affected areas. The fifth section discusses and interprets the test of hypotheses for the study while the last section is a summary of the findings of the study.

5.2.1 Rate of Questionnaire Returns

The study administered two sets of questionnaires to respondents; the first set of questionnaires were administered to the members of women organisations and the second to IDPs in Kaura LGA, a simple random sampling were applied to arrive at the respondents. A total number of were administered to women organisation members and to IDPs in Kaura. A total number of 306 questionnaires were returned by women organisations and 79 IDPs also returned the questionnaires administered. The table below shows the summary:

Table 5.2.1: Summary of Questionnaire Administered and Returned

Options	Questionnaires administered to women org.	Questionnaires returned by women org.	Questionnaires administered to IDPs	Questionnaires returned by IDPs	% of women org	% of IDPs
Kaura LGA	166	159	85	79	41.4	20.3
Sanga LGA	173	147	nil	Nil	38.3	Nil

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016.

5.2.2. Gender of IDP Respondents

Table 5.2.2 Gender Distribution of IDP Respondents

Options	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Female	43	54.4
Male	36	45.6
Total	79	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2016.

The table depicts that 43 (54.4%) of the IDP respondents were males while 36(45.6%) of the respondents were females. This indicates that about 1/2 of the responses generated from the IDPs came from males. The data also indicates that there are both sexes in the IDPs camp.

5.2.3 Educational Qualification of Respondents

Educational Qualification of Respondents

Options	Frequency	Percent
First School Leaving Certificate	79	25.8
GCE/SSCE/Teachers Grader II	139	45.4
NCE/Diploma	88	28.8
Total	306	100.0

Researcher's Survey, 2016.

Respondents were further required to indicate their highest educational attainments. This will enable us to determine the quality of women organisation members and as such know how

effective they can be in managing conflict and also the IDPs in both LGAs under study. The responses generated are represented in the table above.

Section Two

5.3 Women organisation role in reconstruction of conflict affected in Kaura and Sanga LGAs

It is stated in the literatures that women organisations play an effective role in reconstruction of conflict affected areas, thus the study seek to ascertain the effectivenessof their role in the reconstruction of physical, social and economic structures destroyed during crises. To get vital information we asked the following questions.

5.3.1 Women Organizations are recognized institutions in Reconstruction of social and economic activities of conflict affected areas

	Matan Zumunta		FOMWAN		Total		IDPs	
Options	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	150	68.5	69	79.3	219	71.56	9	11.4
Agree	61	27.8	15	17.2	76	24.84	18	22.8
Undecided	8	3.65	3	3.4	11	3.59	3	3.8
Disagree	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	36.7
Strongly agree	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	25.3
Total	219	100	87	100	306	100.0	79	100.0

Researcher's Survey, 2016.

From Table 5.3.1 above it shows that 71.6% which amounts to 219 responses strongly agree that women organisation members are recognised institution in reconstruction of social and economic activities of conflict affected areas, while 24.8 % of the respondents expressed their agreement on the assertion. However, those that remained undecided in their view stood at 3.6% of the entire responses. 0% of the respondents neither disagreed nor strongly disagreed on the assertion. It can be observed that, majority of the respondents (95%) agreed that women organisations are recognised institution in reconstruction of social and economic activities of conflict affected areas.

The above Table also shows that 11% which amounts to 9 responses strongly agree that women organisation members are recognised institution in reconstruction of social and economic activities of conflict affected areas, while 22.8 % of the respondents expressed their agreement on the assertion. However, those that remained undecided in their view stood at 3.8% of the entire responses. 36.7% of the respondents disagreed that women organisation are recognised institutions in reconstruction of social and economic activities of conflict affected areas and 25.3 responses strongly disagreed on the assertion. Contrary to the women organisations' responses, it can be observed from the table that majority of the IDP respondents (61%) disagreed with the view that women organisations are recognised institution in reconstruction of social and economic activities of conflict affected areas.

Also from the result of the interview conducted it was revealed from the responses of Respondent 2; women organisations are recognised as institutions for reconstruction of social and economic activities in conflict affected areas of Sanga and Kaura Local Government area. They provide goods necessary for meeting basic needs like, clothing, food items, money and shelter. They carried out awareness creation through organisation of workshops, seminar and

symposia. However, we can equally accept the assertion that women organisations are recognised institutions in reconstruction of social and economic activities of conflict affected areas.

5.3.2 Women Organisations help in rebuilding physical social structures such as schools, markets and health centers

	Matan Zumunta		FOMWAN		Total		IDPs	
Options	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	49	22.37	22	25.28	71	23.2	8	10.1
Agree	114	52.54	36	41.37	150	49.0	22	27.8
Undecided	7	3.19	3	3.44	10	3.3	27	34.2
Disagree	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.3
Strongly agree	49	22.3	26	29.8	49	24.5	21	26.6
Total	219	100	87	100	306	100	79	100.0

Researcher's Survey, 2016.

From Table 5.3.2 above, 71 responses accounting for23.2% of the total responses strongly agree that women organisations help in rebuilding physical structures, 150 responses accounting for 49% of the total response agree that women organisations help in rebuilding physical social structures such as schools, markets and health centres. While 23.2% of the respondents strongly agree with assertion and the undecided in their view with this assertion stood at 3.3% of the entire responses. However, 24.5% of the respondents strongly disagree with

the assertion. With these assertions Women Organisations have help in rebuilding physical social structures such as markets, schools and health centres in the LGAs.

The Table also shows that 10.1 % of the respondents strongly agree that women organisation have helped in rebuilding physical social structures in the LGAs, while 27.8 % of the respondents expressed their agreement on the assertion. However, those that remained undecided in their view stood at 34.2% of the entire responses. 1.3% of the respondents disagreed that women organisations have helped in rebuilding physical, social structures in the local government areas and 26.6% responses strongly disagreed on the assertion.

5.3.4Women Organisations help in Bringing back Political Structures in Conflict Affected Areas

	Matan Zumunta		FOMWAN		Total	
Options	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	57	26.05	22	25.28	79	25.8
Agree	95	43.37	27	31.03	122	39.9
Undecided	15	6.84	15	17.24	30	9.8
Disagree	52	23.74	23	26.43	75	24.5
Strongly disagree	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	219	100	87	100	306	100.0

Researcher's Survey, 2016.

Table 5.3.4 above indicates 25.8% of the total responses strongly agree that women Organisations help in bringing back political structures in conflict affected areas, while 122 responses representing 39.9% of the total responses agree on the assertion. However, 9.8% of the total responses remain undecided in their view. More so, 74 respondents representing 24.5% of the survey disagree on the assertion while 0% strongly disagrees. We can note that Women Organisations help in bringing back political structures in conflict affected areas.

5.3.5Women Organisations have the adequate Resources in Partaking in Reconstruction of Conflict Affected Areas

	Matan Zumunta		FOMWAN		total	
Options	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	55	25.11	39	44.83	94	30.7
Agree	16	7.30	15	17.24	31	10.1
Undecided	4	4.59	1	1.45	5	1.6
Disagree	2	0.91	2	2.30	4	1.3
Strongly agree	142	64.8	30	34.48	172	56.2
Total	219	100.0	87	100.0	306	100.0

Researcher's Survey, 2016.

From the table 5.3.5above, 30.7% which translates to 94 responses strongly agree on the assertion that Women Organisations have adequate resources in partaking in reconstruction of conflict affected areas. 10.1% agree on this assertion, however, 1.6% representing 5 respondents are undecided in their opinion, while a total of 1.3% of the respondents disagree on the assertion. A total of 172 respondents accounting for 56.2% of the total responses strongly disagree with the assertion that Women Organisations have adequate resources to partake in reconstruction of conflicted affected areas. From these, data, it has confirmed that women organisations do not

have adequate resources to partake in reconstruction of conflict affected areas. This is in line with the interview response from Respondent 1 that women organizations lack the adequate man power and financial power to carry out reconstruction activities properly.

5.3.6Women Organizations face Challenges in the Process of carrying out Reconstruction Activities

	Matan Zumunta		FOMWAN		IDPs	
Options	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	168	76.71	62	71.26	230	75.2
Agree	34	15.53	17	19.54	51	16.7
Undecided	12	5.48	7	8.05	19	6.2
Disagree	3	1.37	0	0.0	3	1.0
Strongly agree	2	0.91	1	1.45	3	1.0
Total	219	100	87	100	306	100.0

Researcher's Survey, 2016.

From the table above, out of 306 responses, a total of 230 representing 75.2% strongly agree that Women Organisations face challenges in the process of carrying out reconstruction activities, while a further 16.7% agree on this assertion. 6.2% of the respondents are undecided in their views on the assertion. However, 1% of the entire responses disagreed on the assertion, while another 1% strongly disagreed on the assertion. From these figures, we can agree on the assertion that Women Organisations face challenges in the process of carrying out reconstruction activities.

In the same way, the result of our interview ofRespondent 3 revealed that, women organizations are faced with a number of challenges ranging from lack of adequate resources

(material and financial), lack of effective government support, socio-cultural factors which relegated women role to the background, low level of awareness and level of civilization.

5.3.7 How Effective have been the Role of Women Organisations in Reconstruction Activities

	Matan Zumunta		FOMWAN		Total	
Options	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Very effective	49	22.37	27	31.03	76	24.8
Effective	100	45.66	32	36.78	132	43.1
Undecided	16	7.31	7	8.05	23	7.5
Ineffective	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Very ineffective	54	24.66	21	24.14	75	24.5
Total	219	100	87	100	306	100.0

Researcher's Survey, 2016.

From Table above it shows that 24.8% which amounts to 76 responses believe that women organisations have been very effective in reconstruction activities, while 43.1% of the respondents are of the opinion that women organisations are effective in their role in reconstruction activities. However, those that remained undecided in their view stood at 7.5% of the entire responses. 24.5% of the respondents opined that the role of women organisations in reconstruction activities has been very ineffective. However, judging from these results, it indicates that the roles of women organisations have been effective in reconstruction activities in conflict affected areas.

5.4. Women organisations role in mediating conflict in Kaura and Sanga LGAs

It is stated in literatures that women organisations play an effective role in mediation of conflicting parties, thus the study seek to ascertain how effective their role are? To get vital information we asked the following questions.

5.4.1 Women Organisations are recognized by Government as an Effective Stakeholder in Conflict Mediation

	Matan Zumunta		FOMWAN		Total	
Options	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	193	88.13	68	78.16	261	85.3
Agree	5	2.28	3	3.45	8	2.6
Undecided	8	3.65	7	8.05	15	4.9
Disagree	6	2.74	4	4.60	10	3.3
Strongly agree	7	3.20	5	5.75	12	3.9
Total	219	100	87	100	306	100.0

Researcher's Survey, 2016.

Table 5.4.1 above indicates 85.3% of the total responses strongly agree that women Organisations are recognised by Government as an effective stakeholder in conflict mediation, while 8 responses representing 2.6% of the total responses agree on the assertion. However, 4.9% of the total responses remain undecided in their view. More so, 10 respondents representing 3.3% of the survey disagree on the assertion while 3.9% strongly disagree. In view of these, we can accept with the assertion that Women Organisations are recognised by government as an effective stakeholder in conflict mediation.

However, the result of our interviews from Respondent 2 and 3 revealed that government support to women organizations in relation to conflict management is very minimal. They were not taken by government as core stakeholders in conflict management but mere volunteers.

5.4.2 Women Organisations Play an Effective Role in Mediating Conflict Parties in Conflict

	Matan Zumunta		FOMWAN		Total		IDPs	
Options	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Very effective	61	27.85	56	64.37	117	38.2	41	51.9
Effective	66	30.14	23	26.44	89	29.1	21	26.6
Undecided	18	8.22	5	5.75	23	7.5	0	0.0
Ineffective	53	24.20	3	3.45	56	18.3	11	13.9
Very ineffective	21	9.59	0	0.0	21	6.9	6	7.6
Total	219	100	87	100	306	100.0	79	100.0

Researcher's Survey, 2016.

Table 5.4.2 above shows that of the 306 responses, 117 accounting for 38.2% accept the assertion that women organisations play very effective roles in mediating conflict parties in conflict; however 29.1% of this survey believes the role of women organisations to be effective in mediating conflict parties in conflict. While 7.6% remain undecided in their opinion. However, 56 respondents (18.3%) believe women organisations are ineffective in mediating conflict parties in conflict and 6.9% assert that women organisations are very ineffective in mediating conflict parties in conflict. The Table also shows that 51.9% of the responses are of the view that women organisation members play very effective role in mediating conflicting parties, while 26.6 % of the respondents expressed that their role is effective in mediating conflicting parties. Nonetheless, those that remained undecided in their view stood at 0% of the entire responses. 13.9 % of the respondents are of the view that women organisations are ineffective in mediating conflicting parties and 7.6% responses strongly disagreed on the assertion.

Based on the interviews conducted in the Local Government Areas of study, Respondent 2 revealed that women organizations are involved in conflict mediation through humanitarian dialogue. They are involved because of their role in socialization process in every society. From this poll, we can accept the assertion that women organisations play an effective role in mediating conflict parties in conflict.

5.4.3 Do you agree that women Organisations have the Required Skills in Mediating Conflict in these Areas

	Matan Zumunta		FOMWAN		Total	
Options	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Very effective	39	17.81	32	36.78	71	23.2
Effective	151	68.95	38	43.68	189	61.8
Undecided	3	1.37	2	2.30	5	1.6
Ineffective	20	9.13	12	13.79	32	10.5
Very ineffective	6	2.74	3	3.45	9	2.9
Total	219	100	87	100	306	100.0

Researcher's Survey, 2016.

From Table 5.4.3 above, 23.2% of the total responses strongly agree that women Organisations have the required skills in mediating conflict in these areas, while 61.8% of the respondents agree with assertion and the undecided in their view with this assertion stood at 1.6% of the entire responses. However, 10.5% of the respondents disagree with the assertion. Whereas, 2.9% of the respondents strongly disagree that women Organisations have the required skills in mediating conflict in these areas. However, it indicates that women organisations have the required skills in mediating conflicts in these areas.

5.5. Women organisations role in stabilizing IDPs in Kaura and Sanga LGAs

Literatures show that women organisations are effective in stabilizing IDPs in Kaura and Sanga LGAs. To get vital information the study asked the following questions.

5.5.1 Do you agree that Women Organisations have helped in Securing Lives and Property during and after Conflict

	Matan Zumunta		FOMWAN		Total	
Options	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	198	90.41	73	83.91	271	88.6
Agree	18	8.22	13	0.0	31	10.1
Undecided	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Disagree	3	1.37	1	1.15	4	1.3
Strongly agree	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
Total	219	100	87	100	306	100.0

Researcher's Survey, 2016.

Table 5.5.1 above shows that 271 responses which translate to 88.6% strongly agree that Women organisations have helped in securing lives and properties during and after conflicts. Another 10.1% of the total responses agree on the assertion. However, 1.3% disagrees with the assertion, while 0% neither strongly disagrees nor is undecided. This therefore, indicates that Women Organisations have helped in securing lives and properties during and after conflicts. Respondents 3 of the interview conducted agrees to is assertion, he states that women play vital role in securing IDPs as most women camped IDPs in their various homes and also took food and clothes to IDPs in Attakar and Bondon camps in Kaura and Sanga LGAs.

5.5.2 Do you agree that Women Organisations have Fostered and Encouraged Democratic Political System after Conflict

	Matan Zumunta		FOMWAN		Total	
Options	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	44	20.09	19	21.83	63	20.6
Agree	134	61.19	45	51.72	179	58.5
Undecided	20	9.13	8	9.20	28	9.2
Disagree	11	5.02	6	6.90	17	5.6
Strongly agree	10	4.57	9	10.34	19	6.2
Total	219	100	87	100	306	100.0

Researcher's Survey, 2016

From the table above, out of 306 responses, a total of 63 representing 20.6% strongly agree that Women Organisations have fostered and encouraged democratic political system after conflict, with a further 16.7% expressing their agreement on this assertion. 9.2% of the respondents are undecided in their views on the assertion. However, 5.6% of the entire respondents disagreed on the assertion, while another 6/2% strongly disagreed on the assertion. From these figures, the assertion states that Women Organisations have fostered and encouraged Democratic Political system after conflicts.

5.5.3. Women Organisations have helped in Integrating IDPs back in Society

	Matan Zumunta		FOMWAN		Total		IDPs	
Options	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	209	95.43	80	91.95	289	94.4	29	36.7
Agree	10	4.57	7	8.05	17	5.6	21	26.6
Undecided	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	8.9
Disagree	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	24.1
Strongly agree	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.8
Total	219	100	87	100	306	100.0	79	100.0

Researcher's Survey, 2016.

Table above shows that 289 responses out of 306, representing 94.4% strongly agree that women organisations have helped in integrating IDPs back in society. While another 5.6% equally agreed on this assertion. From these data we can also agree on the assertion that women organisations have helped in integrating IDPs back in society.

The Table also shows that 36.7% of the responses strongly agree that women organisation members have helped in integrating IDPs back into the society, while 26.6 % of the respondents expressed their agreement on the assertion. However, those that remained undecided in their view stood at 8.9% of the entire responses. 24.1% of the respondents disagreethat those women organisation help in reintegrating IDPs back into the society and 3.8% responses strongly disagreed on the assertion.

Based on the interviews conducted, Respondent 2 revealed that women organisations helped in reintegrating IDPs into society by given them shelter in their homes, counselling them,

rehabilitating them, stabilizing them and given them other relief supports. From the study carried out, we observed that most IDPs have been integrated back to their homes, various camps where set up previously but only one is presently in existence.

5.5.4 Women Organisations role was effective in Provision of Basic Facilities to IDPs in this Camp

Options	Frequency	Percent
Very effective	21	26.6
Effective	17	21.5
Undecided	18	22.8
Ineffective	5	6.3
Very ineffective	18	22.8
Total	79	100.0

Researcher's Survey, 2016.

From Table 5.5.4 above it shows that 26.6% which amounts to 21 responses agree that the role of women organisation members in the provision of basic facilities for IDPs was very effective, while 21.5% of the respondents expressed their agreement on the effectiveness of this assertion. However, 22.8% of the entire responses were undecided on the assertion. 6.3% of the respondents are of the assertion that the role of women organisation member in providing basic facilities for IDPs is ineffective and 22.8 % of the responses establish that the assertion is very ineffective. However, we can equally accept the assertion that women organisations members play a vital role in provision of basic facilities to IDPs although more can be done in this regard.

The study observed that the camp in Attakar Zangong in Kaura LGA are dilapidated, although interviews was conducted in which members of the camp asserted that women

organisations provided them with relief materials. The environment remain almost not liveable as more needs to be done to the plight of the IDPs.

5.6 Test of Hypotheses

Having presented, analysed and interpreted the data generated, the test of the hypotheses that guided the study is carried out using the Spearman correlation ranking as the statistical tool. Thus below is discussed the hypotheses and the test carried out.

5.6.1 Test of Hypothesis 1

			Mediation	Conflict Management
Spearman's rho	Mediation	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.983**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	306	306
	Conflict Management	Correlation Coefficient	.983**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	306	306

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on the results computed above, it could be observed that the nature of the relationship between mediation of role of women organization and conflict management is positive in Sanga and Kaura Local Government Areas i.e. This is because, the Spearman Correlation Coefficient value is positive (0.983 and P< 0.01). Specifically, the relationship is positively significant at about 98% (positive) relationship strength.

5.6.2 Test of Hypothesis 2

Correlations

			Reconstruction	Conflict Management
Spearman's rho	Reconstruction	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.962**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	306	306
	Conflict Management	Correlation Coefficient	.962**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	306	306

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on the results computed above, it could be observed that the nature of the relationship between conflict reconstruction role of women organization and conflict management is positive in Sanga and Kaura Local Government Areas i.e. This is because, the Spearman Correlation Coefficient value is positive (0.962 and P< 0.01). Specifically, the relationship is positively significant at about 96% (positive) relationship strength.

5.6.3 Test of Hypothesis 3

Correlations

			Stabilization of IDPs	Conflict Management
Spearman's rho	Stabilization of IDPs	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.868**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	306	306
	Conflict Management	Correlation Coefficient	.868**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	306	306

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on the results computed above, it could be observed that the nature of the relationship between IDPs stabilization role of women organization and conflict management is positive in Sanga and Kaura Local Government Areas i.e. This is because, the Spearman Correlation Coefficient value is positive (0.868 and P< 0.01). Specifically, the relationship is positively significant at about 86% (positive) relationship strength.

5.7 Discussion of Findings

Based on the data presented, interpreted, and analysed the study came out with the following findings:

i. The study found out that women organisations were very effective in mediating conflicting parties in conflict in Kaura and Sanga LGAs. This is because of the position they occupied in the society, as mothers they play a prominent role in socialization process.

ii. It was found out that women organisations were recognized stakeholders in reconstruction of social and economic activities of conflict affected areas in Kaura and Sanga LGAs of Kaduna State. The role was found to be effective to an extent. They helped to some extent in rebuilding physical social structures such as schools, markets and health centers.

iii. It was also revealed that women organisations have helped in ensuring that lives and properties during and after conflict in Kaura and Sanga LGAs are secured. They provided relief materials like shelter, food items, and clothing.

iv. The study revealed that IDPs were integrated back into their various societies in the two LGAs with the help of women organisations. It was revealed that women organisations role were effective in the provision of basic facilities to IDPs in the camp. It further reveals that women organisations have helped in integrating the IDPs back into the society.

v. The study revealed that women organisations were faced with challenges in carrying mediation, reconstruction and stabilization activities of conflict management in Kaura and Sanga LGAs. They do not have adequate resources to partake in conflict management, lack of effective government support, and socio-cultural factors. These factors among others have limited the role of women in mediation, reconstruction and stabilization of IDPS.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter of the study captures the summary of the study and the conclusion arrived at based on the study findings. It also contains recommendations offered by the study.

6.2 Summary

This study is on assessment of the role of women organisations in managing conflict in Kaura and Sanga LGAs of Kaduna State. It focused on assessing the role women organisations play in conflict mediation, reconstruction and stabilisation of IDPs in the study areas. The main variable for the study is conflict mediation, conflict reconstruction and stabilisation of IDPs in conflict affected areas and conflict management. Thus the research questions, objectives and hypotheses were formulated based on these variables. The significance of the study is justified on the basis that it looked at women contribution to conflict management by extension the relevance of mainstreaming women and women organisations into conflict management processes.

The study also narrows its focus on Kaura and Sanga LGAs among all the LGAs in Kaduna State and also on the coverage period of year 2010-2015. The study further discusses literatures on concepts of conflict and conflict management; theories of conflict were also reviewed. Empirical studies on conflict management by women and women organisations were reviewed. The theoretical framework adopted for the study is the Liberal Feminist Theory.

The study adopted the survey mixed research method approach; it used both questionnaires and interviews, thereby using the quantitative and qualitative terms to measure the responses. The population of the study comprises of women organisation members (FOMWAN and Matan Zumunta), the people of Kaura and Sanga LGAs, staff of SEMA and Red Cross Society. A sample size of 384 was drawn using the simple random sampling technique, a total of 384 questionnaires were administered and 12 interviews were conducted. The data collected were analyses both manually and also statistically via the SPSS tool using the Spearman rank order correlation as the inferential statistical tool.

A brief discussion on the LGAs under study and the various women organisations were discussed also SEMA and Red Cross Society. Data collected on the bases of the hypotheses were presented in frequency tables and analysed using the Spearman correlation, at the end of the study all the hypotheses were rejected. The findings of the study reveal that women organisation are important stakeholders in conflict management and with proper orientation and continues involvement of women in conflict management it will to a great extent reduction in conflict.

6.3 Conclusion

In line with the agitation for gender equality through affirmative action, it led to the adoption of UNSCR 1325 (2000) where all member nations should involve women and girls in peace process or initiative.

However, the study has empirically proven that women organisations have play very important role in mediating conflicting parties although they can still perform better if given the opportunity. Also women organisations have helped in reconstruction activities to though they

are been hindered by some challenges (such as finance and manpower). Furthermore, women organisations do help to a large extent in reintegrate IDPs back into the societies.

Based on the above, we therefore conclude that women organisations are important stakeholders in conflict management as they play an effective role in managing conflict.

6.4 Recommendations

Women organisations are key in ensuring effective mediation of conflicting parties but nonetheless more needs to be done. This can be ensured by government fostering contact with local women organisations by inviting them to relevant meetings, events, and conferences in both formal and informal meetings and also in implementing the agreed solutions to the problem. To ensure the above government should support the affirmative action that is adaptation of quota system to guarantee women's political participation in post conflict transition. Women should be allowed to hold more public offices so that they can do better as research shows that women are leading efforts to promote good governance at all levels- Conaway. In line with this, women should be visible among leadership operations as ambassadors, commissioners, head of committees, Peace and Conflict Resolution Departments among others.

The role of women in reconstruction of social and economic activities as carried out by the study can no be over emphasized; therefore government and other actors in any given reconstruction operation should ensure women are part of the reconstruction process, streamlining women organisations and leaders at all meetings, events and conferences. Women should be assisted in socioeconomic development after conflict, increase in female income can improve the survival of a child. Data has shown that women income

in their hands benefits families and communities significantly more than in the hands of men-Conaway. As such partnering with the women organisations help to ensure that funds will reach the target communities while meeting the goals of women empowerment.

Department and commissions of Peace and Conflict Resolution should help in providing specialized training and also promote women participation in peace and security. They should provide specialized training in conflict resolution, thereby providing them with implementation tools, mechanism and best practices in security measures.

Women organisations should be included by government an other actors in conflict management in designing and implementation of aids to victims of conflict. Provide proper training in rehabilitating of displaced victims of conflict.

To ensure more effective participation of women in conflict management, government should strengthen her offices devoted to women and conflict management matters. Women organisation members should be provided with specialized training in conflict resolution or management.

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APPENDIX 'A'

QUESTIONNAIRE

Introduction

I am a postgraduate student in the Department of Public Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria currently carrying out a research on the topic **"Assessment of the role of women organisations in managing conflict in Kaura and Sanga local government areas of Kaduna state".**

The attached questionnaire is meant to obtain your response on the questions therein. Information given will be solely used for the purpose of this research and will be treated confidentially.

Thank you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,

Lawal Zaliha Abdulhamid.

APPENDIX 'B'

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEMBERS OF WOMEN ORGANISATIONS

SECTION A: Personal Data of Respondents

Instructions

Please tick [√] from the list of options what represents your opinion.

1. Local Government Area ----------
2. Name of your organisation ----------
3. Highest Educational Qualifications

(a) First School Leaving Certificate (FSLC) [ ]
(b) GCE/SSCE/Teachers Grade II [ ]
(c) NCE/Diploma [ ]
(d) First Degree/HND [ ]
(e) Master Degree [ ]
(f) PhD [ ]
(g) Others

SECTION B:

Women organisations role in reconstruction of conflict affected areas in Kaura and Sanga Local government area

1. Women organisations are recognised institution in reconstruction of social and economic activities of conflict affected areas.
    a) Strongly agree ( )
    b) Agree ( )
    c) Undecided ( )
    d) Disagree ( )
    e) Strongly disagree ( )

2. Women organisations help in rebuilding physical social structures such as schools, markets and health centers.
    a) Strongly agree ( )
    b) Agree ( )
    c) Undecided ( )
    d) Disagree ( )
    e) Strongly disagree ( )

3. Women organisations help in bringing back political structures in conflict affected areas.

a. Strongly agree ( )
b. Agree ( )
c. Undecided ( )
d. Disagree ( )
e. Strongly disagree ( )

4. Women organisations have the adequate resources in partaking in reconstruction of conflict affected areas.
   a. Strongly agree ( )
   b. Agree ( )
   c. Undecided ( )
   d. Disagree ( )
   e. Strongly disagree ( )

5. Women organisations face challenges in the process of carrying out reconstruction activities.
   a) Strongly agree ( )
   b) Agree ( )
   c) Undecided ( )
   d) Disagree ( )
   e) Strongly disagree ( )

6. How effective have been the role of women organisations in reconstruction activities?
   a) Very effective ( )
   b) Effective ( )
   c) Undecided ( )
   d) Ineffective ( )
   e) Very ineffective ( )

7. What in your opinion should women organisations do in order to better reconstruct post conflict areas?

.....
.....
.....

SECTION C:

Women organisations and conflict mediation in Kaura and Sanga local government areas

8. Women organisations are recognised by government as an effective stakeholder in conflict mediation.
    a) Strongly agree ( )
    b) Agree ( )
    c) Undecided ( )
    d) Disagree ( )
    e) Strongly disagree ( )

9. Women organisations play an effective role in mediating conflict parties in conflict.
    a) Very effective ( )
    b) Effective ( )
    c) Undecided ( )
    d) Ineffective ( )
    e) Very ineffective ( )

10. Do you agree that women organisations have the required skills in mediating conflict in these areas?
    a) Strongly agree ( )
    b) Agree ( )`
    c) Undecided ( )
    d) Disagree ( )
    e) Strongly disagree ( )

11. What are the challenges faced by women organisations in mediating conflict?
    .....
    .....
    .....

12. What should be done to ensure efficient participation of women organisation in conflict mediation process?
    .....
    .....
    .....

SECTION D

Women organisations and stabilization during and post conflict in Kaura and Sanga local government areas

13. Do you agree that women organisation have helped in securing of lives and property during and after conflict?
    a. Strongly agree ( )
    b. Agree ( )
    c. Undecided ( )
    d. Disagree ( )
    e. Strongly disagree ( )

14. Do you agree that women organisation have fostered and encouraged democratic political system after conflict?
    a. Strongly agree ( )
    b. Agree ( )
    c. Undecided ( )
    d. Disagree ( )
    e. Strongly disagree ( )

15. Women organisations have helped in integrating IDPs back in society.
    a. Strongly agree ( )
    b. Agree ( )
    c. Undecided ( )
    d. Disagree ( )
    e. Strongly disagree ( )

16. How can women organisations perform better in conflict management?
    .....
    .....
    .....

APPENDIX "C"

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Heads of SEMA, Red Cross, Village Heads and Local Government Security council Committee

i. What organisation do you belong to?
ii. Does your organisation participate in conflict management? In line with the UNSCR of 1325, which states that member countries should ensure that women and girls are mainstreamed into peace process, how true is this statement in Nigeria context, taking this local government as a study.
iii. Do actors involved in mediation and implementation of peace agreement adopt gender perspective?
iv. Does Nigeria government support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution in this local government?
v. Women organisations have important role to play in prevention and resolution of conflict in this local government?
vi. Do these women organisations help in stabilizing IDPs in the local government?
vii. Do they participate in post conflict resolution and how?
viii. How effective are their roles in general towards managing conflict?
ix. Are they recognized stakeholders in conflict management or mere volunteers?
x. What challenges do they face (women organisations) in peace process?
xi. Do you believe that these women organisations can help in resolving and mange conflict in this local government?
xii. Do you think women should be more involved in decision making with regards to conflict prevention and resolution? Why?
xiii. What strategies should be put in place to ensure more participation of women groups in conflict management?
xiv. On a scale of 1-5, rate the performance of women organisations in aspect of conflict mediation, stabilisation and reconstruction.

APPENDIX "D"

Heads of Women Organisations (FOMWAN andMatan Zumunta)

i. What is the name of your organisation?
ii. What are the objectives of your organisation?
iii. What role do you organisation play in conflict management?
iv. Is your organization recognized by government as a key participant in conflict management process?
v. How often is your organisation invited by government to partake in peace process?
vi. What major conflict have your organisation intervened in and what is the progress made so far?
vii. How do you fund your activities, do you receive grants from government or other bodies?
viii. In line with the UNSCR 1325 and, which states that women and girls should be involved in peace process, how will you rate the activities of your organisation in this context?
ix. Are your roles in conflict management satisfactory or do you feel your organisation can perform better in conflict management?
x. Do you provide training for members of your organisation on peace process or
xi. What are the challenges faced by your organisation in the course of managing conflict in this local government?
xii. Do you think women should be more involved in decisions of conflict management?

APPENDIX "E"

Table for Determining Sample Size from a Given Population

N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	100000	384

Note- N is population size

S is sample size

Source: Educational and Psychological Measurement 1970

APPENDIX "F"

CHECKLIST FOR OBSERVATION

i. The reconstruction activities of the women organization in Sanga and Kaura LGAs.

ii. The amount of properties destroyed in Sanga and Kaura LGAs.

iii. The facilities provided by Matan zumunta and FOMWAN in Sanga and Kaura LGAs.

iv. The Habitability of the IDP camps in Sanga and Kaura LGAs.