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THE ROLE OF THE YOUTH IN PEACE BUILDING PROCESS IN THE POST 1991 ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF WOLISO TOWN, IN THREE SELECTED KEBELES

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ABSTRACT

This study is conducted with a general objective to identify the role of youth in peace building process in the post 1991 Ethiopia, the case of Woliso town. It is an existing fact that because of the health protocol that our government passed regarding Covid-19, that could become the global pandemic since recently, Ethiopian students, as much of the students in any other parts the world, haven't been able to attend their education, let alone for conducting research data collection on the ground, since the last April of 2020. Against all odds though, the researcher of this particular study has been trying to collect some data and prepare some preliminary conclusions within the short days we had starting from the time we the students come back to the campus accordingly. Taking that into account, the researcher used questionnaire and interview as a data collecting instrument. With the help of those instruments, the data was collected from primary and secondary source. The study used simple random sampling technique, the gathered data were analyzed and presented qualitatively, and as way of analyzing data by making use of description and summarize data through contextually. Thus, based on the review of the related literature and the primary data the researcher has collected so far, this study has come to make some preliminary conclusions by making the following points. At the country level, the role the youths should play in peace building is under recognized. Factors such as misconception towards the youth and lack of embracing schemes from the government and disenchantment of the youth not to engage in grass root peace processes obstructed their positive role. The study also explores, conceptually though, the existence of few tendencies of active engagement of the youth. Finally, it can be concluded that the government administration of Woliso town has to work hand and glove with the youths to minimize mistrust. Designing and employing grass root policy measures to permeate the idea and essentials of peace building is terribly important so as to avoid the cycle of violence in the Town in particular and in Ethiopia, by large.

ACRONYMS

HR -HUMAN RIGHT

NGO -NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

UN -UNITED NATION

Uk - UNITED KINGDOM

WWW- WORLD WIDE WEBSITE

YL -YOUNG LIVE

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Peace building is an intervention technique or method that is designed to prevent the start or resumption of violent conflict by creating a sustainable peace. Peace building activities address the root causes or potential causes of violence create a societal expectation of peaceful conflict resolution and stabled society political and socio-economically. (Dennis, 2010)

The activity included in peace building vary depending on the situation and the agent of peace building successful peace building activities creates on environment supportive of self-sustaining durable peace reconcile opponent prevent conflict from restarting integrate civil society create rule of law mechanism and address underlying structural and societal issue researcher and practitioner also increasing as find that peace building is most effective and durable when it relies up on local conception of place and underlying dynamics which lasted or enable conflict (schirch Lisa, 2006).

In the 1970 Norwegian sociologist Johan Galtung first created the term peace building through his promotion of system that would create sustainable peace. Such system needs to address the root causes of conflict and support local capacity for peace management and conflict resolution, Galtung's work emphasized a bottom – up approach that decentralized social and economic structures, amounting to a call for a societal shift from structures of coercion and violence to a culture of peace. American sociologist John paul Lederach proposed a different concept of peace building as engaging grassroots, local, NGO, international and other actors to create a sustainable peace process (Schirch, Lisa (2006).

In 2007 the UN secretary general policy committee defined peace building as follows. Peace building involves a range of measures targeted to reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strengthen national capacities of all level for conflict management and to lay the foundations for sustainable peace sustainable development. The Ethiopian youth policy (2004). Recognizes the importance of youth to participate in an organized manner in the process of building a democratic system good governance and development endeavor and benefit fairly from the outcomes

participation of youth is increasingly recognized by the publically theories following the governments strategies to involve youth in decision making process as a result. As a result state agencies and ministries now invite representatives of youth federation during the approval of youth related policies, importantly the Ethiopia youth federation was established in 2009 and is composed of regional youth association in order to involve youth in the development of the country at both the local and national level. Advocate for youth (2014).

Therefore peace building strategies must be coherent and tailored to specific needs of the country concerned, based on national ownership and should comprise a cake dully prioritized, sequenced and there take relatively narrow set of activities aimed at achieving the above objective. United Nation (2012).

1.2. Statement of the problem

The study has lack of access to quality peace and stability young people love with high levels of poverty and unemployment. They are seen as a threat to peace and stability.

There are manly barriers that hinder youth's active participation in socio- economic, political and cultural life, including persistent gender inequality, Poverty and a lack of recreational activities. (Young lives, 2014)

The government recognizes the lack of entertainment facilities, scarcity of public library services, and the lack of physical education training institutes, most youth have limited awareness of youth policies and there is no evidence that young Ethiopians are invalid in the decision making process and the livelihoods of their communities. Young Lives (2014) young Lives Survey in Ethiopia. More over service as still limited especially for young women, although youths voluntary service is an increasing common practice more than ten million young people in the summer of 2015, lack of financial, human and communication capacities constrain youth made to support youth federation with necessary resources at all territory levels and to increase number and the quality of youth centers throughout the country. Advocates for youth (2014): Ethiopian youth council for higher opportunities, for build peace and stability. The previous researcher are conducted on post conflict peace building the effect on youth and the development of bright future generation. (Byvanessam, Colomba) but this research is interested to fill the gap basically focused on youth through post-

conflict peace building process. By the study of role of youth in peace building post 1991 Ethiopia. The case of Woliso town in three selected kebeles. The study also make an attempt to vivid disclose the reason behind the existing peace building process as well as at explores the main reasons behind the low motivation and participation of youth to take part in the peace building affairs, in the town related to the role of youth in peace building process by identifying problem .

1.3. Objective of the study

The study has both general and specific objectives

1.3.1. General objective

The general objective of this study was to examine the role of the youth's in peace building process in post 1991 Ethiopia, the case of Woliso town, in three selected Kebeles.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

1. To disclose the challenges and opportunities of youths in peace building process in the study area.
2. To assess the existing efforts and gaps and parallel strategies in youth peace building efforts in the study area.
3. To identify the major measures that are taken so far by the government to improve youth's role in peace building efforts in the study area.

1.4. Basic research question

1. What is the challenges and opportunities of youth's in peace building process in the study area?
2. What are the existing efforts and gaps and parallel strategies in youth peace building efforts in the study area?
3. What are the major measures taken so far by the government to improve youth's role in peace building in the study area?

1.5. Limitation of the study

Shortage of time due to the Covid-19 global pandemic.

1.6. Scope of the study

Geographically, the scope of this study would limit to Woliso town in three selected kebeles which found in Oromia regional state, Ethiopia. Thematically, the study would assess only the role of youth in the process of peace building as generally and Woliso town particularly.

1.7. Significance of the study

This study would have several significant; among its much contribution it provides how the issues of youth in peace building process have been dealt in Wolsio town.

Preliminary result of this study have been helpful to improve and promote the level youth in peace building process in the study area and all so it's significant to solve the problem in the process of peace building in the study area.

1.8 Organization of the study

This paper contains five chapters. The first chapter; deals with introduction, background of the study. Statement of the problem, research questionnaire, objective of the study, significance of the study and scope of study, chapter two; concerned related literature review. Chapter three including the research methodology. Chapter four; with data analysis interpretation and chapter five; deals with some preliminary conclusions.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Review of literature

2.1. Defining peace

Peace is the concept of harmony and the absence of hosting. In a behavioral since, peace is generally understood to be a lack of conflict and freedom from fear of violence between heterogeneous social groups. (Dalai Lama XIV, 2017)

Throughout history benevolent leaders have often exhibited a certain type of behavioral or political restraint, which in turn has often resulted in the establishment of regional peace or economic growth through various forms of agreements or peace treaties. Such behavioral restraint has often resulted in the de-escalation of conflicts, or in multilateral or bilateral peace talks. The avoidance of war or violent hostility is often the result of compromise and is often initiated with thoughtful active listening and communication, which may tend to enable a greater genuine mutual understanding (Online Etymology Dictionary).

2.2. The conceptual origins of peace building

The term peace building originated in the field of peace studies more than forty years ago. In 1975 Johan Galtung coined the term in his pioneering work “Three Approaches to peace peacekeeping peacemaking and peace building. In this article he posited that” peace has a structure different from, perhaps over and above, peace keeping and ad hoc peacemaking… more specifically, structures based on should be built into the structure and be present as a reservoir far the system itself to draw up…More specifically, structures must be found that remove causes of wars and after alternatives to war in situations where wars might occur (Gal lung. J, 1976).

These observations constitute the intellectual antecedents of today’s nation of peace building on endeavor aiming to create sustainable peace by addressing the root causes of violent conflict and eliciting indigenous capacities for peaceful management and resolution of conflict. (ibid)

John Paul Leaderach, another key scholar in the field of peace studies, have called for expanding our understanding of peace building. Peace building, according to him “is more than post a accord reconstruction and is understood and sustains the full array of processes, approaches and stages

needed to transform conflict to word more sustainable, peaceful relationships. The term those involves a wide range of activities that both precede and follows formal peace accords.

Metaphorically peace is seen not merely as a stage in time or a condition. It is a dynamic social construct (Paul Lederach J., 1997).

2.3. Approaches to peace building

There are two broad approaches to peace building first; peace building can refer to direct work that internationally focuses an addressing the factors driving or mitigating conflict. When applying the term "peace building" to this work, there is an explicit attempt those designing and planning a peace building effort to reduce structural or direct violence. (peace building, 2012)

Second the peace building can also refers to coordinate a multilevel, multi-sectoral strategy, including ensuring that there is funding and proper communicate and coordination mechanisms between humanitarian assistance, development, governance, security, justice and other sectors that may not use the term "peace building" to describe themselves. The concept is not one to impose on specific sectors. Rather some scholars use the term peace building is an overarching concept useful for describing a range of interrelated efforts (ibid).

While some use the term to refer to only post- conflict or post war contexts, most use the term more broadly to refer to any stage of conflict. Before, s diplomatic, economic development, social, educational health, legal and security sector reform programs address potential sources of instability and violence. This is also termed conflict prevention peace building efforts aim to manage, mitigate, resolve and transform central aspects of the conflict through official diplomacy as well as through civil society peace processes and informal dialogue, negotiation and mediation.

Peace building addresses economic, social and political root causes of violence and fosters reconciliation to prevent the return of structural and direct violence. Peace building efforts aim to change beliefs and beliefs, attitudes and behaviors to transform the short and long term dynamics between individuals and groups toward a more stable peaceful coexistence; peace building is an approach to an entire set of interrelated efforts that support peace (Ibid).

2.4. Component of peace building

The hits included in peace building on the situation and the agent of peace building. Successful peace building activities create an environment supportive of self- sustaining durable peace, reconcile opponents, prevent conflict from restarting, integrate civil society, create rule of law mechanisms, and address underlying structural and societal issues. To accomplish these goals, peace building must address functional structures, emotional conditions and social psychology, social stability, rule of law and ethics and cultural sensitivities. (paulh, 2012). post conflict peace building interventions aim to prevent the start of violent conflict (Keating A.D). These strategies involve a variety of factors and sectors in order to transform the conflict (Sandole, 2003). Even though the definition of peace building includes pre-conflict interventions, are post conflict (Sandole, N.D). such as However many peace building scholars advocate an increased focus on pre-conflict peace building in the future (Ibid)

2.5. Defining the meaning of the Youth

Youth is the time of life when one young, and after means the time between child hood and adult hood (maturity). (Youth, 2013)

Around the world, the English terms youth Adolescents often meaning the same thing but they are occasionally differentiated youth can be referred to as the time of life when one is young this in values childhood, and the time of life which is neither childhood nor adult hood, but rather same where in between youth also identifies a particularly mindset of attitude, as in the united nation defines youth as persons between the ages of 15 and 24 with all UN statistics based on these range, the UN state education as a source for these statistic . (Furiong Andy, 2013).

2.6 Youth and peace building

2.6.1. Youth matter

Today almost half of the world's population (48%) is under the age of 24 of these; more than one billion are defined as youth being between the ages of 15-24 (secretary General's report to the general Assembly, 1981)

This is the largest youth population the world has ever known. Developing countries in sub-

Saharan Africa south Asia and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) have predominantly young populations. Large shares of the world's young people live in a fragile and conflictaffected state or in a country where level of criminal violence are very high (UA-HABITAT, 2012).

A young population offers an opportunity for innovation development and economic growth but to days young people are confronted with violence and armed conflict, unfortunately a dichotomous view point of youth as either perpetrator or victims of violence is very common … Argues for an alternative view point. One in which youth are recognized as positive agents of change and as advocates for peace. (Ibid)

The positive vole that youth play in building peace and transforming conflict must be recognized. The recognition needs to take into account the interrelationship between social justices. Sustainable development, human rights and peace a pervasive in the daily lives of the world's youth. As stake holders and leaders the inclusion of young people in peace building processes ensures a relevant representative and active category of society is equipped to positively contribute to peace and security.(Ibid)

2.6.2. Youth at the front line of peace building

Limited economic social and political opportunities are strong contributing factors driving youth to participate in armed conflict. However it is crucial to keep in mind that this does not reflect the majority of the youth population and that many young people in conflict and past conflict countries are working for peace only a minority of young people turn to violence is any context (Children and Armed conflict, 2011)

Young people can be protected from violent conflict by offering them a possibility to shape their futures through participation in issues that concern them, including peace and security and the provision of quality educational and livelihood opportunities. Additionally young people's resilience to social and political pressure pulling them towards violent actions needs to be supported.

Currently the motivation to incorporate youth in issues of peace and security is born primarily out of a perception of youth as a potential security threat instead of a desire to work with youth as equal partner (UN youth)

There is also a tendency by decision makers to talk about youth, rather than work with youth infrastructure and institutions need to acknowledge the needs and aspirations of youth to ensure meaningful youth participation in peace building processes, and to offer meaningful avenues for young people to shape the future of their countries.

Ensuring the active systemic and meaningful participation of youth in issues of peace and security is a demographic and democratic imperative. It is also a way of preventing armed conflict. Studies show that social exclusion is an important factor that trigger a relapse into violent conflict (Hendrik, 2011).

Young men's and young women's participation in peace building a largely untapped resource. Their actual contribution and further potential as a key to desirable and inclusive peace stability and economic prosperity should be valued, recognized and supported. The inclusion at young people will have an influence on all social economic and political sectors at the family school and community levels of society (restless Development 2013).

There must be a shift from distraction to interaction and from passive partnership to participatory partnership. This shift needs to alter the perception of youth as sources of conflict to seeing them as resources for peace and development and from asking them to wait to asking them to lead the way. Young people need to be included as partners for peace.

2.6.3. Youth as key actor in peace building

Have a greater potential of having inclusive, compassionate and dialogic world view while adults often have set dogmatic discourses.

- Young people are knowledgeable about their peer's realities: Young people know the needs that exist among peers based on their own experience and close contact with others.
- Young people are future-oriented: Peace depends on whether the next generations accept or reject it how they are socialized during the peace process, and their perceptions of what that peace process has achieved.
- Young people are idealistic and innovative: Young people have historically been the vanguard of social change young students or activity started and led many revolutions.

Young people's often have the creativity initiative and time to develop more peaceful ways of being together.

- Young people are courageous: Young people in conflict situations are less risk averse. They can either react and create their own future or keep quiet and give up. The capacities of youth and the possibility of youth leadership in preventing and resolving conflict are crucial to building sustainable peace.

CHAPTER THREE

3. Methodology of the study

3.1. Design of the Study

To manage this study effectively and together adequate and reliable information the researcher would have used qualitative method. Because qualitative method is very important for the researcher to clarify and would be get brief information about the role of youth in the peace building process and due to the non- numerical figure in the study, related to the interviews to key information and for the questionnaire for the respondents or generally for primarily data collection.

3.2Description of the study area

The 2007 national census reported a total population for Waliso of 59,685, of whom 18,880 were men and 18,998 were women. The majority of the inhabitants said they practiced Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, with 63.29% of the population reporting they observed this belief, while 19.06% of the population were Protestant, and 16.36% were Muslim. (Census, 2007)

According to the Peace and Development Center (PDC), Southwest Shewa zone is one of the zones in Oromia regional state most affected by conflicts. What makes it different from other zones in the region is that severe inter-ethnic violence was observed resulting in human and property losses. (PDC, 2019). According to the PDC, Woliso is one among the 12 conflict- prone woredas in Southwest Shewa zone. The twelve woredas identified were namely, Woliso, Amaya, Becho, Dawo, Elu, Goro, Kersana Malima, Seden Sodo, Sodo Dacha, Tole, and Wonchi. (*Ibid*.) Thus, this study conveniently selected Woliso town, which is located in South Western part of Ethiopia. The town is around 114 km far from Addis Ababa.

3.3. Method of data collection

In order to collect the reliable data the researcher used both primary and secondary source of data and in order to achieve the objectives of the study. Primary data would been collected through semi structured questionnaire, interviews and secondary data would been collected from published and

unpublished documents so that sample size would be determined using secondary data of target population.

3.4. Sampling technique

There are two general types of sampling technique. These are probability non-probability sampling techniques .sample size and sample techniques Woliso town consists 18 kebeles. The researcher would been selected three Kebeles (Abedo Lemen, 01 and 03) by simple random technique. The researcher has also used convenience sampling because of the sampling produce of obtaining the people of units are most conveniently available. The researcher has also used simple random techniques so as to reduce biases and it gives equal chance.

3.5. Sampling method and sampling size

The researcher would have used simple- random sampling technique because this method is important to get exact information from the respondent. Totally, the researcher selected thirty participants, ten from each of the three Kebeles. Then from the total thirty, twelve participants were selected for in depth interview and eighteen were for key informant interview.

3.6. Data analysis procedure

The data collect from questionnaire, interview and document analysis is analyze by making use of description, interpretation and summarize data through contextually and thematically.

3.7. Ethical consideration

Now a days ethical consideration issues are very indispensable in the research. Hence, the research project the following basic ethical principles should be taken in to consideration as the study progress. First asked their willingness, second give to select about key information, third raises the question in steely understandable way and in clear language for key information.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Data Analysis and the Preliminary Findings

4.1. Peace building and the role of youth in Woliso town

This section of the paper using the positive roles of youth as a general framework seeks to analyze their role in peace building efforts at Woliso town. To do so, participants were asked to respond to questions revolving around their role in peace building efforts in the research site.

There were broadly three types of responses. The first types of response is “haven’t thought much on it” or I don’t care kind soft responses. The interviewees under this category contend that they don’t really care about it that much, believing nothing really changes or happens. These are youths who have a little or no interest in the area. For example, one respondent opined that “I don’t think about peace building because, I can’t do anything about it” (interviewee 7, December, 2020). From the above narration peace building is placed too far in the visualization of the youths. Most participants that fall in this theme generally excluded their concern for peace from the metrics of their life.

To disclose why they don’t care about peace building, the researcher asked the interviewees to reflect up on the reason behind. Most of them stressed their dis-enchantments in what government is doing, this sense of disenchantment therefore is enough to them to avoid thinking about their role in peace building.

A second and much more common type of response was to associate peace building with formal methods of peace building efforts. For instance, one interviewee understood peace building as “initiative either from the police or the military”.(interviewee 2 , December,2020) . Such type of responses generally acknowledge top down initiatives of embracing the youth in peace building efforts. Youths disclose different panel discussions and trainings offered to them by community police officers and military personnel’s. The trainings revolve around counter terrorism and local criminal activities. In this regard, one participant opined that,” I participate in different panel discussion with community police officers. As a merchant, I participate and work cooperatively with police to disclose violators of the law” (interviewee 2, Woliso, December,2020) Another interviewee highlighted how he had frustrated by the picture given to youth by government stating

”thought there are initiatives from the government to include the youth in peace building efforts, their implicit assumption of viewing the youth as a perpetrator of violence, and a vehicle of opposition parties is quite annoying”(interviewee 6, December, 2020)

One of the major lacunas in the field of youth initiatives from the government is the lack of attention to, and thorough documentation of, the positive contributions of young people, especially in developing societies. The vast majority of the interviewees stressed the skewed attitude of government officials to view of youth as infants and terrible, without any attempt to understand and explain tactical ways in which youth have created and continue to create alternative lives for them under great adversity.

All in all from the above views, one can understand that, the potentials of youths as an active peace builder is often neglected by government. If most initiative comes from the government the packages and the initiatives possibility of politicization is evident.

The third type of response shows, youths are participating in non-formal and unofficial settings. For instance, one interviewee highlighted that, “despite limited support we are undertaking initiatives on our own with help from nongovernmental organizations “(Interviewee 1, December, 2020).

The respondents feel that they require the guidance and support to identify healthy paths to peaceful life. They stressed on the advantage of working with their peers to behavioral transformations. In this regard one respondent noted the importance of youth coffee get together and alumni in minimizing the violent temper of the youth during the 2016-17 protests by saying,” we have utilized the arts to help other youths to avoid their war mongering behavior.
The initiative among others include, teaching the society in *idirs*, using theatre as effective means of avoiding chaos, conducting a get together to lure and approach criminals and violators of the law.”(Interviewee 3, December, 2020)

The interviewees in this category acknowledged the importance of visual and performing arts both to help young people overcome their violent behavior, but also address some of the issues in their society, such as violence, poverty, hunger and joblessness.

As this study drawn from 12 in-depth interviews concluded that, the potential of youth as peace builders is acknowledged but not worked to the maximum in the several kebeles at woliso town. Most of the time, the roles of youths seems to be dependent up on access to education, infrastructure and institutions. In terms of information, communication, and resources provided, there are few linkages between the government, NGOs and youth. The kebele and police officials opinionated about the slight increase in the participation of youth than what has been before 5 years, but according to this study, there is still significant work remains to be done on this particular issue.

4.2. Efforts, strategies and gaps in peace building in Woliso town

This section seeks to analyze the efforts, strategies and gaps in peace building from special informants (officers) in Woliso. The officials argued that the government currently as a strategy to embrace the youth focused on two main areas. The first area is creating a job opportunity for youth. The official argued that giving or denying job for youths has a direct ramification on the existence of peace or violence. Therefore, several of the Kebeles in Woliso town are doing a lot to help youths to get jobs. Organizing youths in small scale enterprises to stave off violence that could be resulted from relative deprivation is therefore the major strategy employed by government as peace building scheme.

The second modality employed by government is giving space for youths to vent out their opinions. The venues in this regard are sponsored either by NGOs or the government. Creating seminar platforms in schools, Idir and other village level coffee get together are the customary methods to hear from the youths.

Be that as it may, as per the researcher's preliminary survey, there is a lot to be done by the the Woliso town administration in approaching the youths. Though the officials talk about the active engagement of the youth, the reality seems far behind the assertion of these officials.

4.3. The challenges of youth in peace building in the study area

This study found out that the youths of Woliso town are facing different challenges. The challenges for the time being could be divided in to two major themes; the first challenge comes from the lenient approach of government in embracing the youth in every effort. Interviewees argued that except few initiations in creating jobs, the town administration seems to remain silent in addressing the major social and political demands of the youth. In line with the above assertion, most interviewees pointed the pervasive maladministration as a pressing challenge against youth aspirations. For instance one interviewee opined that "the officers are not honest they are corrupt lacking accountability and transparency. Their contempt and hatred is pushing the youth to become cynical and violent" (interviewee 5, December, 2020). In addition to the above view most youths in the town expressed their fear and concern expressing the silencing spiral in the several Kebeles to any criticism and dissent. The above testimonies attest the potentials of youths to participate in peace building. However, government's cosmetic policy to embrace the youths, attitudinal problem from different officials curtailed the youth from effective engagement. The second challenge is associated with lack of finance and economic incentives. Though the youths in the kebele are keen in community participation, lack of finance and infrastructure bedeviled them from exploring their full potentials. Lack of skill, lack of training and lack of scientific technology are the key areas of challenge youths want to be solved.

CHAPTER FIVE

Preliminary Conclusions

The data analysis and interpretation on the role of youth in peace building effort post 1991 Ethiopia in case of Woliso town, the researcher try to conclude according to the following respectively, According to the respondents, there are many barriers that hinder youth's active participation in socio economic, political and cultural life, including lack of finance and economic incentives, lack of government intention related with youth problem , lack of skill , lack of training and lack scientific technology are the key area of youth challenges.

Most respondents reflect in a peace building always active way in different situation like initiative from the police and military side, and also contradict with unnecessary like terrorism and local criminal activities.

Even though much of youth are not engaged in peace building because it is not address the issue of what youth needs .In generally the potential of youth as peace builder is acknowledge but not worked to the maximum in the research site.

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20. Young lives (2014

Questionnaires for the respondents

Dear respondent: the purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data about the role youth in peace building process in the post 1991, Ethiopia; the case of Woliso town. Thus, the researcher kindly request youth to be open and honest while responding, so that the research will success and achieve the target goal. Thank you for your open and honest response.

General instruction

Be sure that data you give will regard only the questions appear on these questionnaires paper.

No need of writing your name and address.

Questionnaire

1 .how do you define pace building, have you ever participate in peace building initiatives?

Yes ☐ No ☐

2. if your answer for question number one is yes, specify the peace building initiative that you every participate in your locality

_____

_____

_____?

3. Do you think that the rule of law has its own role in peace building around your local community?

Yes ☐ No ☐

4 If your answer for question number three is yes, how the rule of law is expressed in every day live around your local?

A, by providing the security and stability for the community.

B, by initiating the youth to the socio economic development.

C, by superposing its authority over the nation of the country.

D, challenging the existing political parts with the community.

5, what is the relevant stakeholder in your locality of asked with building?

A private C government institution

B NGOs

Specify if any

_____

_____

_____

6, how would members of youth organization like to be involved in peace building efforts?

A by cooperating and investing their effort,

B by sharing their interest among, themselves and providing stake holders,

C by initiating the whole community participate in peace building activities,

7, do you believes that youth leaders of the community act as a catalyst to reduce, prevent violence and peace building activities?

Yes ☐ No ☐

8, do you think that peace, security and stability will settle in your community without the involvement policy and military force?

Yes ☐ No ☐

9, if your answer for question number eight is yes to what extent could they can settle peace and stability?

High extent ☐ minimum extent ☐ less extent ☐

10, when youth actively participate in peace building activities, the intensify of peace and order will be?

Very high ☐ minimum ☐ least/less ☐

11, do you think that there is a change so far because of the joint initiates of the government and youth's in peace building?

Yes ☐ No ☐

12, if your answer is yes for question number eleven what are the changes acquired in your community? List at least 3 of them

1 _____

2 _____

Interview

1. What are the incentives for the youth to participate in PBE in your community?
2. Do you feel your interest are addressed though the process of peace building?
3. Does the level of violence change? If so what are the reasons for this change?
4. What do you propose to improve youth "role in PBE?
5. Which sectors of youth (by gender, age, education level and other demographic resources) are engaged in this initiates?
6. Is there a legal basis for increases participates of youth in peace building efforts? If so how can this be leveraged to increase youth participation in peace building?
7. What needs to happen to improve the effectiveness of the pace building efforts?
8. How do you explain the degree of youth engagement peace building?