THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE PEACE

BUILDING IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO: A CASE STUDY OF

LUBUMBASHI CITY

BY

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ABSTRACT

This study sought to explore the role of civil society in promoting sustainable peace building in Lubumbashi city. Political instability is still going on in DRC, particularly in Lubumbashi city. The study employed qualitative, research design using a case study, approach sampling method. The key findings of this study reflect that civil society workers were promoting peace education, democratization, human rights, and peace negotiation. In addition, civil society played an important role to reduce conflict, increased the number of voters in the 2006 and 2011 elections. However, civil society faced some challenges in promoting sustainable peace building in Lubumbashi city: including lack of financial support, lack of team work within civil society organizations and lack of common agenda between the state and civil society. Furthermore, donors dictated civil society workers programmes which they wanted to fund. Poor leadership management and lack of communication of civil society activities to the public was another challenge. As such, the recommendation of this study is that the state should work together with civil society to bring peace, sponsor civil society's programs and create platforms where the state and civil society share ideas in order to promote sustainable peace building.

DECLARATION

I declare that the subject matter of this dissertation is my own work, not including where sources are acknowledged in the content, and that it has never been submitted to any university for any qualifications.

Signed…………………………………..Date…………………………………….

Michel Tshinyam

This dissertation has been presented and examined under my authority as a research supervisor at Africa University

Signed…………………………………..Date……………………………………

Supervisor Michael Mataure

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DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to my parents, my brothers and sisters, my fiancée Esther Mitonga, and my annual conference: South Congo Episcopal Area of the United Methodist Church for their unwavering encouragement and support which brought me this far. May God bless us!

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LIST OF ABREVIATIONS

AACC   All Africa Conference Churches

ANC   African National Congress

AU   Africa Unions

BKS   Bakata Katanga Secessionists

CS   Civil Society

CSO   Civil Society Organizations

DG   Democratic Governance

DRC   Democratic Republic of Congo

ECC   Eglise du Christ au Congo (Church of Christ in Congo)

ECCAS   Economic Community of Central African States

ECOWAS   Economic Community of West African States

GLR   Great Lakes Region

IGAD   International Authority on Development

MAGHREB   Region of North African Bordering the Mediterranean Sea

MLC   Movement for the Liberation of Congo

NGO   Non Governmental Organizations

PB   Peace Building

RCD   Rally for Congolese Democracy

SA   South Africa

SADC   Southern African Development Community

SADRI   Service d'Appui au Development Regionale Integrale

SPB	Sustainable Peace Building
TRC	Truth Reconciliation Commission (South Africa)
UMC	United Methodist Church
UN	United Nation
UN-NGLS	United Nation-Non Governmental Liaison Service
WB	World Bank

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0.Introduction

The purpose of this research study was to examine the role of civil society in conflict situation in Lubumbashi city. This chapter presents a background to the study, the statement of the problem and significance of the study. Research objectives and questions that guided the study are also highlighted. These are followed by delimitations which determined the scope of the research study. Other issues highlighted before the summary of this chapter include assumption of the study, and definition of terms.

This study investigated the role of civil society organizations in promoting sustainable peace building in Lubumbashi city.

1.1.Background

The Democratic Republic of Congo, also known as D.R.Congos, DRC, Congo-Kinshasa, formerly (known as Zaire 1971-1997), is a country located in central Africa. It shares its boundaries with the Republic of Congo Brazza Ville, the Central African Republic, and South Sudan to the north, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania to the east, Zambia and Angola to the south and the Atlantic ocean to the west. It is the second largest country in Africa by area and the eleventh largest in the world with a population of over 75 million (Dale and others, 2004).

The DRC is the most populous officially Francophone country, the fourth most populous nation in Africa and the nineteenth most populous country in the world. DRC is extremely rich in natural resources like colt an, copper, diamond and other minerals. However political instability, lack of infrastructure and culture endemic corruption, authoritarian has limited development, extraction and exploitation efforts. Besides the capital Kinshasa, the other largest cities are Lubumbashi and Mbuji-Mayi is both mining communities. DRC's largest export is raw minerals, with China accepted 50% of DRC's exports in 2012 (Dale and others, 2004).

The Zaire government of former president Mobutu Sese Seko was toppled through a rebellion led by Laurent Kabila in May 1997, with the support of Rwanda and Uganda. Rwandese and Ugandans were later turned against Laurent Kabila and backed a rebellion against him in August 1998. Troops from Zimbabwe, Angola, Namibia, Chad, and Sudan intervened to support senior Kabila's regime. A cease-fire was signed on 10 July 1999 by the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Zimbabwe, Angola, Uganda, Namibia, Rwanda and Congolese armed rebel groups, but fighting continued (Ngudjolo, 2008).

Under Laurent Kabila's regime all executive, legislative and military powers were first vested in the President. The judiciary was not independent with the president having the power to dismiss or appoint. The president was first head of a 26 member cabinet dominated his political party, the Alliance of Democratic Forces for Liberation of Congo

(ADFL). Towards the end of the 1990s, Laurent Kabila created and appointed a transitional parliament with a seat in Lubumbashi. President Laurent Kabila was assassinated on 16 January 2001 and his son Joseph Kabila was named head of the state ten days later (Carson, 2013).

Joseph Kabila continued with his father's transitional parliament, but he overhauled entire cabinet. He replaced it with a group of technocrats with the aim of putting the country back on the track of development and aiming to end the Second Congo War. In October 2002 the new president was successful in getting occupying Rwandan forces to withdraw from eastern Congo. Two months later an agreement was signed by all remaining parties to end the fighting and set up a transitional government the makeup of which would allow representation for all negotiating parties (Carson, 2013).

Furthermore, according to Carson (2013) two founding documents emerged as the transition constitution and global and inclusive agreement both of which describes and determine the make-up and organization of the Congolese constitution, democratically approved by referendum in December 2005, which took full effect and that is how it happened. Under the global and all-inclusive agreement signed on 17 December 2002 in Pretoria there was to be one president and four vice-presidents, one from the government, one from the Rally for Congolese democracy (RCD) which was led by Azarias Ruberwa, one from the Movement for Liberation of Congo (MLC) which was

led Jean Pierre Mbemba, and one from civil society organizations which was represented by Zaidi Ngoma. The position of vice-presidents expired after the 2006 elections.

However, in spite of all the peace agreements signed by all the stakeholders, political instability is still going on in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), particularly in Lubumbashi city. There is a movement called Mai-Mai Bakata Katanga which is fighting the national government protesting that Katanga is very rich in term of minerals, but Katangese are not benefiting from the resources. From 2013 to 2015 Mai- Mai Bakata Katanga secessionists have been causing problems in Lubumbashi city. These include killing, raping, causing internal displacements, insecurity and the aim is to make Katanga province independent from the rest of DRC, and even today political instability still going on in Lubumbashi city. Based on this background, therefore the researcher investigated the role of civil society in promoting sustainable peace building.

1.2.Statement of the problem

This study investigated the role of civil society organizations in promoting sustainable peace building in Lubumbashi city. It argues that effective conflict prevention requires effective partnerships between civil society organizations (CSOs) and national governments. Despite the presence of civil society in Lubumbashi city, there are a number of problems which are present. The researcher worked to establish, if civil society has contributed meaningfully in the promotion of sustainable peace building.

The ongoing attacks of the Mai-Mai Bakata Katanga, (also called Mai Mai kata Katanga) is a rebel group in the Democratic Republic of Congo that claims to fight for the independence of the Katanga province from the rest of DRC. Bakata Katanga means' secede Katanga in Swahili. It is led by Gedeon Kyungu Mutanga, who founded it when he escaped from prison in September 2011, and 23 March 2011 more than 200 Mai Mai Bakata Katanga rebels invaded Lubumbashi city and caused many deaths and suffering of the people. The unexpected occupation of Lubumbashi city by Mai-Mai fighters in 2013 resulted in 35 dead and 53 wounded (Lagrange, 2013), and these statistics serves as a reminder.

The causes of this conflict are: Katangese are not benefiting from their resources, it can be said that unequal distribution of the resources the provincial government and the national government is a cause of problems. The migration of many people from other DRC provinces to Katanga in search of job opportunities is the source of conflict and tensions in province. And all the key positions in Lubumbashi city are taken by people from other DRC provinces. Finally, they want Katanga province to become a free state from the rest of the DRC. This research investigated civil society involvement in peace and decision- making processes in DRC and particularly in Lubumbashi city.

1.3. Research Objectives

The objectives of the study as follows;

a. To examine the role of civil society in promoting sustainable peace in Lubumbashi city.

b. To analyze the challenges of civil society in promoting sustainable peace building in Lubumbashi city.

c. To make recommendations on how best civil society can contribute to promoting sustainable peace - building in Lubumbashi city.

1.4. Research Questions

The study was guided by the following research questions;

a. What is the role of civil society in promoting sustainable peace in Lubumbashi city?

b. What are the challenges and opportunities of civil society in promoting sustainable peace– building in Lubumbashi city?

c. How can civil society be supported to promote sustainable peace - building in Lubumbashi city?

1.5.Significance of the study

This study is expected to make significant contribution in promoting sustainable peace building in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), particularly in Lubumbashi city. It is also a motivation to civil society organizations and the citizens to get involved in promoting sustainable peace. Furthermore, this research was under taken to support government and civil society organizations to find ways to work together in order to promote sustainable peace building and development in Lubumbashi city. In addition, this study is being conducted to support efforts of government and identity opportunities for collaboration to promote peace building and socio-economic in Lubumbashi city.

In addition, this research was helped by practical advice from civil society workers and the citizens. This information will be used by other civil society organizations which want to promote sustainable peace building. Additionally, it exposed other areas which need research and other government agencies which are working with civil society will use this information to promote peace.

Finally, this research will contribute to the existing knowledge about the importance of civil society in promoting sustainable peace building in Lubumbashi city. Similarly, the current government will use this research for policy formulation and the study will contribute to a deeper understanding of real good governance in DRC and specifically in Lubumbashi city.

1.6. Delimitation of the study

This research was centered on the role of civil society in promoting sustainable peace building in Lubumbashi city from 1997 to 2014. Since civil society organizations were given room to work and Katanga province is very big, the researcher chose Lubumbashi city. In addition, what was pertinent in this research investigation is that Lubumbashi city is the headquarters of the majority of organizations which are members of civil society in Katanga province. The citizens of Lubumbashi city were also victims of all kinds of socio-political and economic exploitations. These were imposed upon the people by the system of socio-political and tribal disorders. The majority of those who suffered were poor citizens who are significant to this research. Likewise, this study was centered in Lubumbashi city because; the researcher wanted to conduct in detail research. Furthermore, Lubumbashi city has people who facilitated this research and Lubumbashi has scholars to support this research. Finally, it was helped the researcher to manage the study without problem and manage time and financial support or money.

1.7. Limitations of the study

The researcher limited the study in Lubumbashi city (DRC) to facilitate him to collect data, manage time and financial support and in order to do a deep research. The study was limited from 1997 to 2014, because this period covers the long period of numerous troubles in DRC where the social life and democratization were in decline. Furthermore, despite troubles, it is important to note that civil society organizations (CSOs) implemented conflict resolutions to reduce conflict in Lubumbashi city.

1.8.Assumption of the study

It was assumed that all the stakeholders or participants in the peace processes are playing an important role in order to promote sustainable peace building in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC),and in particular in Lubumbashi city. In addition it was also assumed that the current problem of the Mai-Mai Bakata Katanga was pulling back the peace building process because it was creating political instability in Katanga province and in particular in Lubumbashi city.

1.9.Definition of terms

Civil society: is the aggregation of Non-Governmental organizations and institutions that manifests interests and will of citizens. Civil society includes the family and the private sector sphere, referred to as the third sector of society, district from government and business.

Peace building: is a process that facilitates the establishment of durable peace and tries to prevent the recurrence of violence by addressing root causes and effects of conflict through reconciliation, institution building and political as well as economic transformation.

Democracy: is a government by the people in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercise directly by them or by their elected agents under a free electoral system. In the phrase of Abraham Lincoln, democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Conflict is a serious disagreement or argument typically a protracted one, the eternal conflict between the sexes. It refers to some form of friction, disagreement or discord arising within a group when the beliefs or actions of one or more members of the group are either resisted by or unacceptable to one or more members of another group.

Civil war: is a war between organized group within the same state or republic, or less commonly, between countries created from a formerly United States. The aim of one side may be to take control of the country or a region to achieve independence for a region, or to change government policies.

Justice means fairness in our dealings with others. It is found where there is equality of opportunity for all members of society and common access to the ways and means of developing a meaningful life. Justice means respect for, and protection of, the rights of all people. It means that all of us are treated in an equal way. (CiM Pastoral Statement, life in Abundance, March01).

1.10.   Summary

Chapter one was the introduction. In this chapter, I gave the background of the study, and explained the motivation for carrying out such a study and its importance. I have put forward the statement of the study, the objectives, delimitations, assumption of the study, and defined the major terms used in this study. The following chapter will present and analyze some literature related to this study.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0.Introduction

This chapter seeks to explore the complete and current state of knowledge on the role of civil society organizations in conflict situation in DRC in general and particularly in Lubumbashi city. It also provides a section that discusses the role of civil society in peace and decision-making processes. A constructive analysis of the approaches taken by previous researchers and their key findings is also provided in this chapter. This section is structured in a funnel method where the discussion will be broad and general, getting narrower and particular as the review continues.

2.1. Theoretical Frame work

The study was informed by the democratic peace theory. Democratic peace theory is a theory which posits that democracies are hesitant to engage in armed conflict with other identified democracies. In contrast to theories explaining war engagement, it is a theory of peace outlining motives that dissuade state-sponsored violence (Doyle, 1983, 205-208).

Though the democratic peace theory was not rigorously or scientifically studied until the 1960, the basic principles of the concept had been argued as early as the 1700s, in the workers of philosopher Immanuel Kant and political theorist Thomas Paine. Kant foreshadowed the theory in his essay Perpetual Peace written in 1795, although he

thought that a world with only constitutional republics was only one of several necessary conditions for a perpetual peace. Kant's theory was that a majority of the people would never vote to go to war, unless in self-defense (Ray, 2003).

Therefore, if all nations were republics, it would end war, because there would be no aggressors. In earlier but less cited works, Thomas Paine made of similar or strong claims about the peaceful nature of republics. Paine wrote in common sense in 1776. The republic of Europe are all (and we may say always) in peace. Paine argued that kings would go to war out of pride in situations where republics would not. Democracy in America (1835-1840), by French historian and social scientist Alexis de Tocqueville, also argued that democratic nations were less likely to wage war.

Additionally, most research is regarding the dyadic peace, that democracies do not fight one another. Very few researchers have supported the monadic peace, that democracies are more peaceful in general. There are some recent papers that find a slight monadic effect. Muller and Wolff (2004), in listing them agree that democracies on average might be slightly, but not strongly, less war like than other states, but general monadic explanations is neither necessary nor convincing. They note that democracies have varied greatly in their belligerence against non-democracies.

One problem with the research on wars is that, as the realist Mearsheimer (1999, p.50) put it, democracies have been few in numbers over the past two centuries, and thus there

have been few opportunities where democracies were in a position to fight one another. That the probability that disputes between states will be resolved peacefully is positively affected by the degree of democracies exhibited by the lesser democratic state involved in that despites.

Despites between democratic states are significantly shorter than disputes involving at least one undemocratic state. Democratic states are more likely to be amenable to third party mediation when they are involved in disputes with each other.

Likewise, the majority of scholars argued that democracies in general are more peaceful and are less likely to go to war. The most commonly accepted version among democratic peace theorists, democracies are peaceful with one another, but are just as likely to fight non-democracies, democracies states have rarely, if ever fought other democracies. However, there are plenty of examples, of democracies fighting autocratic states; democracies will often join other democracies in conflicts against non-democracies (Ray 2003).

In addition, as the different of democratic states grow, them the international system as a whole becomes more peaceful. Because, democratic states are bound by cultural and social norms that call for non-violent conflict resolution and negotiation, democratic leaders are bound by these norms, they try to adopt them. This means that democracies both trust and respect one another.

Democratic peace theory is the proposition that democracies are more peaceful. This idea dates back centuries at least to Immanuel Kant and other 18th-century enlightenment thinkers. According (Rummel, 2014) Democratic peace theory is a method of nonviolence. In the literature of Rummel on or referring to the democratic peace this means the idea or fact that democracies do not make war on each other. It can be said that the use of nonviolence promotes peace which includes negotiation and the involvement of civil society in peace and decision-making processes. Additionally, sustainable peace building can be brought about through democratic peace theory or the method of nonviolence. Since civil society organizations (CSO) are nonviolence groups. Furthermore, democratic peace theory is promoting sustainable peace building because, its gives civil society organizations room to work freely and promote participatory governance, tolerance, freedom of speech, thought, information, respect of human rights and the rule of law.

2.2. Politics and Civil Society

Civil society is widely assumed to be important actors for peace building and therefore, substantive focus has been given toward building and strengthening civil society. Especially in countries experiencing or emerging from situations of armed conflict. In such environments, civil society is understood as playing an important role in reducing violence, and in facilitating the conditions necessary for building sustainable peace. The relevance and effectiveness of the role of civil society in peace building cannot be more fully analyzed. This framework, derived from democracy, development and peace

building theory outlined seven possible functions to be played by civil society at various stages of conflict. These functions are: protection, monitoring, advocacy, socialization, social cohesion, facilitation, and service delivery (Krause, 2009).

Similarly, Fedorenk (2011) argued that civil society is an essential part of the proper functioning of the state, helping to initiate, promote and strengthen comprehensive and objective dialogue between government and their people. In this way, civil society fosters conflict resolution, advances human rights and promotes better democratization processes. Because of its flexible, multidimensional, and non-rigid structure, civil society has the capability to adapt to rapid global changes.

In addition, civil society is playing an increasing important role in peace building, and decision making processes and policy making at the local, national and global levels. As dialogue continues about democracy and accountability in peace and decision-making processes, it is clear that civil society organizations will have an increasingly vital role to play, particularly to the marginalized segments of the population. In view of the above, the researcher was interested in establishing the role played by civil society in DRC, and in particular in Lubumbashi.

Additionally, Tocqueville as quoted in Zaleski (2008) saw democracy as an equation that balanced liberty and equality, concern for the individual as well as for the community. His main purpose was to analyze the functioning of political society and

various forms of political associations, although he brought some reflections on civil society too and relations between political and civil society. Zaleski argues that For Tocqueville as for Hegel and Marx, civil society was a sphere of private entrepreneurship and civilian affairs regulated by civil code. As a critic of individualism, he thought that through associating the coming together of people for mutual purpose both in public and private, Americans are able to overcome selfish desires, thus making both-conscious and active political society and a vibrant civil society functioning according to political and civil laws of the state.

Moreover, John Locke as cited in O'Brien (1999), writing only a few decades later, argued that the power of the state should be limited so as not to threaten the basic rights of the citizens. He suggested that the state be constrained by dividing its powers into three functional components, carried out by two separate branches. The legislative branch is concerned with law creation, while the executive branch has responsibility for the functions of enforcing the law and conducting foreign policy. He based his ideas on the doctrine of a God-given Natural Law, which posits that individual citizens have certain natural rights as humans that no one can take away from them, such as the preservation of life, liberty, and property.

Similarly, John Rawls as quoted in David (2006) is one of the foremost political thinkers of this century. His main contribution to the concept of civil society is his theory of justice. To set a common standard viewpoint by which to judge the various means of

allocating what Rawls calls primary goods, such as rights, powers, opportunities, income, wealth, and the bases for self-respect, he postulates a "veil of ignorance" that assumes that one's position and situation in life is not known. This makes it likely that decisions regarding distribution of primary goods will be made on the basis of providing a decent life for those in the worst possible situations, since the decision-makers may find that, upon lifting the veil that is the position they themselves are in.

In addition to a principle of equal liberty, which includes the right of all people to vote and hold public office, freedom of speech, conscience, thought, association, the right to private property, and due process of law, he adds a second principle of equal opportunity to compete for any position in society. These principles underscore Rawls'(1921) idea of 'political liberalism', in which he differentiates between a political realm, consisting of public institutions and social structures, and a nonpublic cultural realm, in which people interact with others in a diversity of associations according to shared moral doctrines. No single morality arising from a non-public setting should be allowed to become the basis of justice, lest the state become a repressive regime.

To ensure the values of a constitutional democracy, which Rawls feels is the best kind of government since it allows for pluralism as well as stability, a *constitutional consensus* must be achieved through equal rights, a public discourse on political matters, and willingness to compromise. For this reason the researcher wants to examine the role of civil society in the Democratic Republic of Congo and particularly in Lubumbashi city.

In the same way, the United Nations (UN) report (2004) recognized the importance of civil society including non-governmental organizations and the organizational committee of the United Nations Peace Building Commission approved the provisional guidelines by which such organizations would participate in the commission's work. In addition, the United Nations Non-Governmental liaison service (UN-NGLS) is an enter-agency programme of the United Nations mandated to promote and develop constructive relations between the United Nations and civil society.

In other word, the UN promote in conflict prevention and peace building, there are several point of entry for civil society and non-governmental organizations intervention. NGOs and CS can conduct peace and conflict impact assessment to ensure that development aid does no harm and builds peace. Further, when hostilities have already broken out, NGOs and CS can play a role as mediators. In post-conflict phase, NGOs and CS can enhance the chances of lasting peace by promoting the establishment of participatory governance through advocacy, promoting of local conciliatory customs, and activities aimed at strengthening the democratic in rebuilding social infrastructure delivery of basic social services and social integration.

The transition to peace entail the introduction of new structures and processes to put in place measures to address longtime social, economic, ethnic, gender-related inequities. Working in partnership with the United Nations, civil society can play a constructive role in promoting creative responses to conflicts. In particular, this partnership is crucial

in DRC's current work which focuses on institutions and processes in areas such as sustainable development, eradication of poverty and social inequity, good governance inclusive democracy, respect for human rights and the promotion of the culture of peace and non-violence (UN-NGLS, 2004).

According to the (World Bank, 2012), the report is promoting the involvement of local communities in decisions that affect their lives in central to making development more effective, and it has the potential to transform the role that poor, victims and marginalized people play in development by giving them voice. The World Bank witnesses a new level of civil society activism over the past few years, including Arab Spring in the Arab Republic of Egypt and Tunisia to the anti-corruption movement in India. The occupation movements in some Western-countries, where civil society organizations and the citizens went to the streets to demand greater political participation and economic opportunities. Civil society organizations also increased their engagement with the World Bank groups, stepping up efforts to influence policies and seeking greater operational collaboration at the country level. In light of the above the researcher was interested in investigating the role of civil society in peace building processes and decision-making processes in DRC and Lubumbashi city.

The African Union (2003), said that in all matters pertaining to peace building, the ideal situation would be that of having a properly coordinated civil society, playing center stage in the whole process, while working in close coordination and cooperation with

government and sub-regional organizations, such as Economic community of West African States (ECOWAS), International Authority for Development (IGAD), Southern African Development Community (SADC), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), and Region of North African Bordering the Mediterranean (MAGHREPB), under the political leadership and guidance of the AU, with the active logistical and financial support of the UN – a body entrusted with the primary responsibility of maintaining peace and security, worldwide.

Furthermore it was observed that there are two types of conflict in Africa: conflicts considered as civil wars drawing the attention of academics and the media on the one hand, and small conflicts like cattle rustling or conflicts over pasture or water courses in what is considered stable situations by external agents on the other hand. It was also argued that if due care is not takenthese latter ones can become precursors of the usually more nagging and destructive type, drawing in military intervention. These small-scale conflicts are never resolved and rarely draw international attention. Government and civil society must help when it comes to these types of conflict. In the light of the above, is this the same in the Democratic Republic of Congo in regard to the work of civil society? Such a question has to be answered through this study.

2.3. The role of civil society in peace building

Civil society organizations denounce injustice. Many political leaders in Africa are not comfortable with civil society or the church criticizing their governments and taking a more pro-active role in translating the Gospel values into concrete life. They want civil society organizations to feed the poor, to provide shelter, and visit the sick and those in prisons. But, they do not want civil society organizations to teach about human rights, good governance, and how to assess the economic and political performance of their governments (Kaulemu, 2006).

The modern idea of civil society emerged in 18th century, influenced by political theorists from Thomas Paine to George Hegel, who developed the notion of civil society as a domain parallel to but separate from the state (Cerothers, 1999). The 1990s brought about renewed interest in civil society, as the trend toward democracy opened up space for civil society and the need to cover increasing gaps in social services created by structural adjustment and other reforms in developing countries.

Additionally, civil society is composed of autonomous associations which develop a dense, diverse and pluralistic network. As it develops, civil society will consist of a range of local groups, specialized organizations and linkages between them to amplify the corrective voices of civil society as a partner in governance and the market (Connoz, 1999). With the above in mind, the researcher was interested in establishing the role

played by civil society in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and in Lubumbashi city.

Finally, the World Bank has adopted a definition that refers to the wide array of nongovernmental and nonprofit organizations that have a presence in public life expressing the interest and values other members and other base on ethical, cultural, political, scientific, religious or philanthropic considerations. Specifically, the term civil society organizations (CSOs) for short is used to refer to entities such as subset to civil society obviously not the whole thing, labor unions, indigenous groups, charities, faith based organizations, professional association and foundations. In everyday situation reference is made to refer to all of the civic, social, cultural, and religious institutions and organizations that form the basis of society and operate outside of the state, but within the framework of the law.

Civil society has been widely recognized as an essential 'third' sector. Its strength can have a positive influence on the state and the market. Civil society is therefore seen as an increasingly important agent for promoting good governance like transparency, effectiveness, openness, responsiveness and accountability. In view of the above, is it the same in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Lubumbashi city in regard to the work of civil society? Such question has to be answered in this research.

2.3.1. Civil society and Good Governance

Civil society organizations should advocate for participation, accountability, and transparency for sustainable peace building. Accountability is a pillar of democracy and good governance that compels the state, the private sector and civil society on results, seek clear objectives, develop effective strategies and monitor and report on performance measured as possible. Transparency promotes openness of the democratic process through reporting and feedback, clear processes and procedures and the conduct of actions by those holding decision-making authority. It makes information understandable and keeps clear standards accessible to citizens (Rondinelli and Cheema, 2003).

Political accountability means regular and open methods for sanctioning or rewarding those who hold positions of public trust through a system of check and balances among the executive, legislature and judicial branches (Rondinelli and Cheema, 2003). Citizens' voice in society and participation in politics connect them to the people who represent the state- the policymakers and politicians. In principles, poor people as citizens contribute to defining society's collective objectives, and try to control public action to achieve those objectives. In practice, this does not always work. Either they are excluded from the formulation of collective objectives or they can not influence public action because of weakness in or absence of the electoral systems. The latter is the case in non-democratic governments.

Accountability is the willingness of politicians to justify their actions and to accept electoral legal, or administrative penalties if the justification is found lacking. As defined earlier accountability must have the quality of answerability (The right to receive relevant information and explanation for action, and enforceability) the right to impose sections if the information or rational is deemed in appropriated).

Civil society organizations (CSOs) should develop their capacity to advocate for effective democratic process, to more efficiently deliver services, and to foster policies that support basic human rights. Civil society and institutional strengthening projects connect local communities with public and private sector institutions to promote citizens engagement for good governance. Furthermore, check the government policy and the performance, and come up with constructive criticism. Civil society organizations as to advocate for policy change, accountability, transparency and involvement in policy (Bruce, 2009)

Similarly, civil society organizations should mobilize public opinion for or against a programme or policy of the government. Civil society as a whole is, therefore able to play its full potential role in enforcing good governance. In addition, civil society can contribute to good governance by educating people on their rights, entitlements and responsibilities and the government about the pulse of the people. They should raise public concern about any abuse of power and lobby for access to information including freedom of information laws and rules and institutions to control corruption. Civil

society should expose the corrupt conduct of public officials and lobby for good governance reforms, and even where anti-corruption laws and bodies exist, they cannot function effectively without the active support and participation of civil society.

2.3.2. Civil society and Human rights

According to Bruce (2010) the most basic role of civil society is to limit and control power of the state. Of, course, any democracy needs a well- functioning and authoritative state. Civil society actors should watch how state officials use their powers. They should raise public concern about any abuse of power. Strong civil society empower healthy democracies by assuring respect of human rights, fair elections and holding the victors to standards of good governance. They cultivate the political conditions within which democracy can thrive.

Likewise, civil society organizations should advocate for the weaker sections' point of view and educate citizens on their rights and obligations. A right which is believed to belong to every person, every person is entitled to certain fundamental rights, simply by the fact of being human. These are called human rights rather than a privilege which can be taken away at someone's whim. When human rights are not well known by people, abuses such as discrimination, intolerance, injustice, oppression and slavery can arise.

Moreover, according to the research study carried by Mofokens and Simpson (1997), in South Africa civil society organizations played a big role, because the government did not interfere in the work of civil society organizations. The Truth Reconciliation Commission was created to investigate gross human rights violations that were perpetrated during the period of the apartheid regime from 1960 to 1994, including abduction, killing, torture, legally enforced racial segregation in South Africa.

Furthermore, it can be said that the National Party which controlled the government formalized and expended segregationist policies that had existed less formally under colonial rule. Institutionalized racism stripped South African Blacks of their civil and political rights and instituted segregated education, health care, and all other public services, only providing inferior standard for Blacks and other non Afrikaanens. Internal resistance was met with police brutality, administrative detention, torture, and limitations of freedom of expression. Opposition groups, such as the African National Congress (ANC), and other movement were banned and were violently repressed. In view of the above, the researcher was interested to investigate the work of civil society in DRC and Lubumbashi, if is it the same in South Africa?

The Truth Reconciliation Commission made details recommendations for a preparations program including financial system and community reparations. The commission proposed that each victim or family should receive approximately $3500 each year for six years Mofokens and Simpson (1997). It was also recommended that South African's

society and political system should be reformed to include faith communities, businesses, the judiciary, the armed forces, the health sector, media, and educational institutions in a reconciliation process.

The report of the Truth Reconciliation Commission was fully endorsed by the government, and the President Nelson Mandela apologized to all victims on behalf of the state. In 2006 after pressure from civil society organizations the government established a body to monitor the implementation of the Truth Reconciliation Commission's recommendations including reparations and especially exhumations. This study will seek to establish, if there are similarities with the situation in DRC.

In addition, for many South African civil society organizations the 1980s and early 1990s were characterized by resistance to the apartheid government and harsh state repression. During this period civil society organizations (including human rights activists, NGOs, churches, trade union, academics, students, women's groups and traditional leaders) played a critical role in channeling and supporting public opposition to apartheid regime, as well as documenting and publishing the atrocities of the government. A high degree of agreement on the state's identity as an enemy, as well as the unambiguous need for opposition facilitated the development of a critical and unified oppositional voice (Hanber and Simpson, 1997).

2.3.3. Civil society and Elections

The function of civil society is to promote healthy electoral environment exists whereinclusion political participation, dialogue, openness, honesty and accountability are espoused values which promote the flourishing of human dignity and human life. Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) can do this by educating people about their rights and obligations as democratic citizens and encouraging them to listen to election campaigns and vote in elections. NGOs can also help to develop citizens' skills to work with one another to solve common problems, to debate public issues and express their views (Howard, 2004).

In addition, civil society can help to develop the other values of democratic life: including tolerance, moderation, compromise and respect for opposing points of views. Without this deeper culture of accommodation, democracy cannot be stable. However, an unhealthy electoral environment exists where there is closure of public space, partisan media, and absence of debate, divisive rhetoric, secrecy, suspicion, threats, intimidation, fear and physical violence. In such an environment, the human person becomes a tool of systems and structures which deny his/her essential dignity as a spiritual being.

Similarly, civil society organizations have a vital role to play in monitoring the conduct of elections. This requires a board coalition of organization unconnected to political parties or candidates, that deploys neutral monitors at all the different polling stations to ensure that the voting and vote counting is entirely free, fair, peaceful, and transparent. It

is very hard to have credible and fair elections in a new democracy unless civil society organizations play this role.

The state, civil society organizations and churches should arrange for voters education. The state machinery concerned with voter education, civic groups and all voluntary organizations should team together and educate people about elections. It is important to instill in the voter that his/her vote is important and that it is a special contribution to the future of the nation (Howard, 2004).

2.3.4. Civil society and check-and-balance

Civil society organizations defend the necessity of a clear check and balances and a robust check and balance system to guarantee the universal rights and freedoms. Civil society should fight to provide independence for justice, and create a competitive political system. A report called strengthening the cheek and balance system in turkey through "Constitutional Reform" was produced. The proposals were presented to the President, the Speaker, the Prime Minister, the president of political parties and the Constitution Reconciliation Commission in February 2002.

Counter balancing influences by which an organization or system is regulated, typically those ensuring that power in political institutions is not concentrated in the hands of particular individuals or groups. According to John Locke cited by Roberts (2006), by creating three branches of the government, the delegates built a check and balance

system into the constitution. This system was built so that on one branch of our government could become too powerful. Each branch is restrained by the other two in several ways.

For example, the President may veto a law passed by congress, congress can override that veto with a veto of two – third of both houses. Another example is that the Supreme Court may check congress by declaring a law unconstitutional. The power is balanced by the fact that members of the Supreme Court are appointed by the president. Those appointments have to be approved by congress.

The role of civil society organizations is to limit and control power of the state and any democracy needs freedom of association and speech. Civil society should watch how the state officials use their powers and they should raise public concern about any abuse of power Roberts, 2006).

2.3.5. Civil society and democracy

According to the research study carried by Emmerson, (1999), in the democratization of Asian countries, notably South Korea, Indonesia, The Philippines and Thailand, the role of elites' was pre-eminent, but would not have been achieved without the active participation of civil society organizations. They generated political pressure for reform,

leading to the liberalizing of political systems and eventually bringing down dictatorial regimes.

In Thailand, the economic success of the 1980s and early 1990s gave strength to the middle class and led to demands for more openness, political liberalization and democratization. Thailand had been known as a strong state. State institutions, especially the bureaucracy and the military, had played an eminent political role in slowing the development of societal organizations and interest groups. Nevertheless, because of rapid economic growth, the business sector, the urban middle class, and civil society organizations were strengthened. Several issue-oriented organizations including the Confederation for Democracy and environmental groups sprang up to stimulate democratic aspirations among the urban middle class and to fight for democratization.

In addition, the semi-democratic government of Prime Minister Prem Tinasulanond (1980-1988) had facilitated the growth of political parties and helped legitimize participatory institutions. His rule accelerated the decline of the military's political role. Although it made a comeback in 1991, the military had to withdraw from politics within a year because of fierce resistance by the urban middle class led by the Confederation of Democracy and other political groups. After 1992, the strength of civil society organizations continued to grow and is reflected in their success in campaigning for political reform in the late 1990s.

The democratization that began in 1992 did not lead to a stable, incorruptible democratic government. Political parties remained weak and fragmented. Political corruption, including vote buying and other forms of electoral fraud was on the rise. Civil-society organizations responded by launching campaigns for further political reform and a new constitution. An organization called Pollwatch was set up in 1992 by then Prime Minister Anand Punyarachun to monitor elections. The Confederation for Democracy spearheaded the campaign and captured public support. The urban middle class had already been unhappy with the growing political corruption and government instability. Eventually, the new Constitution was promulgated in October 1997, marking a significant step toward political reform and democratization.

In the Philippines, democratization occurred without economic growth. The strength of civil society and the democratic consciousness that had been firmly ingrained in the Philippine public helped bring down the dictatorial rule of Ferdinand Marcos. The mobilization of hundreds of thousands of citizens to reclaim the stolen 1986 election through the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (NAMFREL), set up to monitor the election forced Marcos out of power. Without NAMFREL's strength, Marco's massive election fraud would not have been documented and publicized and the mobilization would not have been possible. In addition, the strength of civil society helped maintain democratic rule throughout the term of President Corazon Aquino, who survived several coup attempts. Civil society flexed its muscles again in the successful campaign to oust Joseph Estrada for corruption (Emmerson, 1999).

In Indonesia, democratization was made possible through socio-economic changes that included the rise of the middle class and the expansion of civil society. Wider access to education was another impetus. These were the results of economic growth. As Donald Emmerson points out, economic growth in Indonesia during the Suharto era facilitated polycentrism in society, making political monopoly by those in power impossible. This polycentrism was characterized by the rise of civil society organizations, the growth of ethnic groups and public consciousness. Although economic growth under the Suharto's New Order had helped legitimize his regime, especially during the 1980s, by the 1990s this economic success had exposed the expanding middle class to the foreign values such as democracy.

The New Order was established to lend legitimacy to the military dominated government in the name of political stability and economic development. But the expanding urban middle class and ethnic groups empowered by economic success were increasing critical of Suharto's authoritarian government. Violent clashes with the government became increasingly common. On the eve of the 1997-98 economic crisis, Indonesian society had become more complex and the people's changing attitudes were no longer consistent with the New Order. The economic crisis led to Suharto's downfall and the establishment of democratic rule. The environmental changes favoring democratization mentioned earlier did not automatically or immediately lead to democracy. Had the economic crisis not occurred, Suharto's downfall would have been prolonged. Despite much evidence of his corruption, nepotism and inefficiency, he

continued to survive for some time. But the rupiah's downfall, the economic crash, the collapse of financial institutions, and Suharto's inability to cope with the disasters had delegitimized his rule. A discredited Suharto was finally forced to resign (Emmerson, 1999).

In South Korea, the role of civil society in fostering democratic transition was reflected in a series of student and worker demonstrations against authoritarian rule and demanding liberalization and democratization during the latter part of the 1980s. The middle class also exerted strong pressure for true democratic change. The strength of the middle class, students and workers was the result of South Korean success in economic development and industrialization.

The South Korean middle class and workers were traditionally compliant and reserved. Only the students were politically active and had demonstrated previously against the authoritarian regime. But after a long period of economic growth, the attitudes of the middle class, labor, and civil society groups became less tolerant of repressive rule. The mobilization of a civil society coalition of student and labor organizations, journalists, writers, academics, religious groups, and peasants against the authoritarian regime of Chun Doo-hwan weakened his rule. The government responded with further repression, resulting in an explosion of labor and student unrest. Chun's legitimacy was gone and his close associate, Roh Tae-woo broke ranks with the regime. These events gave Chun

no choice except to comply with the public demands to establish full democracy with direct election of the president (Emmerson, 1999).

2.4. Challenges faced by civil society in promoting peace building

Research and advocacy organizations in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) that deal with controversial topics are facing increasing harassment by DRC's government, Human Rights Watch (2012), report. Groups have recently faced forced closure of meetings, threats, harassment, arrest, and punitive bureaucratic interference. The DRC government hostile rhetoric and repeated obstructions of Nongovernmental Organizations, Human Rights Watch said, in the 50 pages report, about intimidation and obstruction of civil society in DRC, various documents have stated increasing government attacks on organizations whose focus includes Oil revenues transparency, mining sector, human rights and governance reform. Both government and district level officials have engaged in obstruction, Human Rights Watch said.

DRC's government is putting serious pressure on civil society organizations, particularly on organizations that might be seen as infringing upon the officials' political and financial interests, said Human Rights Watch. Civil society organizations are not free to conduct their research and take part in policy debates. They fear government reprisals. President Joseph Kabila, who has been in office since 2001, is widely believed to be planning up for yet another term. Since his re-election in 2011, political tensions have

been running high and public criticism of government has escalated. To be better control this environment the ruling party's high ranging government official are increasingly scrutinizing nongovernmental organizations and the impact they have on public perceptions of governance and management of public funds, Human Rights Watch found.

This report is based on research carried out by Human Rights Watch (2012) staff throughout 2011, as well as in-country research from May to July 2012, and a review of DRC's nongovernmental regulations and other relevant laws. Human Rights Watch interviewed 41people, including 25 representatives of organizations working on a broad range of thematic work and from around the country, as well as donors, police, and government actors.

The operations of nongovernmental organizations in DRC are regulated by the country's NGO Act, which requires organizations to register with the government's NGO Board, managed by the minister of internal affairs. Members of DRC's intelligence services sit on the board to monitor civil society activity. In this way, organizations are treated as possible national security threats. The NGO Act as amended in 2006 restricts operations of nongovernmental organizations through lengthy and convoluted registration requirements and confusing procedures that groups are expected to comply with in order to receive permission to conduct research. In April 2009 eight organizations filed a challenge to the Act before the Constitutional court, arguing that some provisions are

inconsistent with the constitution, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the SADC Treaty. The case is yet to be scheduled for a hearing.

A large number – perhaps thousands – of nongovernmental organizations operate in DRC. The government allows some groups, particularly those involved in service delivery, significant latitude. But oil transparency, mining sector, governance, and human rights groups have had an increasingly difficult time both carrying out their work and advocating for change in public forums, Human Rights Watch found.

In 2010, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the leadership of the nongovernmental organization sector negotiated an NGO Policy, a generally positive document that is an important step in addressing civil society concerns. But the government has not formally put the policy into operation and it holds no legal weight. Recent actions of the government's NGO Board betray the aspirations of the policy. For example, in June 2012 the board told one organization working in governance and oil revenue transparency to desist from participating in "loose unregistered coalitions." The NGO Policy specifically states that "clusters, networks or umbrella organizations" should be strengthened. The nongovernmental organization laws are silent on how or if coalitions must register as a legal entity.

In May 2012, the government ordered the NGO Board to carry out an investigation into the research of a group that documents unlawful land acquisitions. The board, acting outside its legal mandate, recommended that the organization should apologize for a report it issued about the subject and withdraw it, or face deregistration.

Another group working to help local communities receive fair compensation for land used in a large-scale electricity project was said to be "bordering on sabotage of government programs" by the government agency involved in the project. The government requires any organization to seek written permission from the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development each time they seek to visit the oil region, even though no law or publicly available policy requires them to seek such permission for the visits. These policies and practices obstruct access to affected communities and inhibit research and advocacy on oil accountability and transparency.

One representative of a nongovernmental group told Human Rights Watch that, "If your research raises a flag about people in power in this country, and how they are getting money out of this country, you are at serious risk. If you preach human rights, you are anti-development, an economic saboteur. You are not going to talk about land, oil, and good governance. This is just the beginning, but the tensions have been accumulating."

2.5.Summary

The second chapter presented the literature related to the study in outlining the : conceptual frame work, civil society and politics, the role of civil society, civil society in promoting sustainable peace building, and challenges faced by civil society in promoting sustainable peace building. Furthermore, I presented some philosophers and their contribution to democracy and civil society. The next chapter will talk about the methodology used in carrying out the research in the field.

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.0. Introduction

This chapter includes the review of the research methods and design appropriateness, a discussion on instruments to be used, population, and the population sample, data collection methods. A glimpse of how data will be presented and analysed by the researcher shall be given.

3.1. Research design

Research design refers to plans or strategies from philosophical assumption to specific assumption of respondents, data collection, and analysis. The researcher used qualitative approach to get information about how the problem is perceived by the participants. The research design as a case study advised by Shuttleworth (2008) is a process or record of research into the development of a particular person, group, or situation over a period of time. It is a particular instance of something used or analyzed in order to illustrate a thesis or principle. Basically, a case study is an in-depth study of a particular situation rather than a sweeping statistical survey. It is a method used to narrow down a very broad field of research into one easily researchable topic. Whilst it will not answer a question completely, it will give some indications and allow further elaboration and hypothesis creation or a subject.

In addition, the researcher has chosen a case study because; it focuses on a specific and interesting case. This may be an attempt to test a theory with a typical case or it can be a

specific topic that is of interest. Next the first foundation of the case study is the subject and relevance. In a case study, the researcher deliberately tries to isolate a small study group, one individual case or one particular population. Unlike a scientific report, there are no strict set rules so the most important part is making sure that the study is focused and concise, otherwise one ends up having to wade through a lot irrelevant information. And then, this guide examines case studies, a form of qualitative descriptive research that is used to look at individuals a small group of participants, or a group as a whole. The researcher collects data about participants using participants and direct observations, interviews, protocols, tests, examinations of records, and collections of writings samples (Mcleod, 2008).

3.2. Target Population and Sample Procedure

Target population is the group a researcher is interested in and from whom the researcher wishes to draw conclusions. Also it is a particular group of people that is identified as the intended recipient of an advertisement, product, or campaign. Then called target audience (Bricki, 2007).

The target population of this research was civil society workers, NGOs, citizens and the officials in Lubumbashi city. A total number of 50 respondents were selected as the sample. The method of selection used by the researcher was purposive sampling method. It is assumed those civil society workers, citizens and the various charges mentioned

above will be selected based on their position as custodians of the administration oversight of Lubumbashi city.

The researcher had a sample of 50 respondents because; firstly, these people had the information to support this research. Secondly, the researcher wanted relevant information to inform this study. Thirdly, the researcher wanted to make a deep study.

Furthermore, according to Oliver (2006) purposive sampling is a form of non-probability sampling in which decisions concerning the individuals to be included in the sample are taken by the researcher, based upon a variety of criteria which may include specialist knowledge of the research issue, or capacity and willingness to participate in the research. Some types of research design necessitate researchers taking a decision about individual's participants who would be most likely to contribute appropriate data, both in terms of relevance and depth.

For example, in life history research, some potential participants may be interviewed, but may not be able to provide sufficient rich data. Researchers may have to select. Purposive sampling use when you want to access a particular subset of people. When taking the sample, reject people who do not fit a particular profile. It starts with a purpose in mind and the sample is thus selected to include people of interest and exclude those who do not suit the purpose. The researcher selected 50 people from civil society

organizations and the citizens in Lubumbashi city, because these people had rich data to facilitate this study.

Likewise, Karuna (2011) argued that the advantages of purposive sampling are: first, it is economic, less costly and less time consuming. Second, proper representation: it ensures proper representation of the community when the researcher has full knowledge of the composition of the community and is free from bias. Third, avoid irrelevant items: it prevents unnecessary and irrelevant items entering into the sample per chance. Fourth, intensive study: it ensures intensive study of the selected items. Finally, accurate results: it gives better results if the researcher is unbiased and has the capacity of keen observation and sound judgment.

3.3. Data collection methods

For the purpose of collecting data, the researcher made use of interviews, observation, and from group discussions to obtain primary data from the sampled groups, and interviews were used to facilitate discussion with the participants on outlined areas of the study. Furthermore, the researcher selected 50 people from civil society workers and the citizens to obtain data through, participant observation, and interviews. The researcher conducted interviews in order to collect data or information in Lubumbashi city. And the data collection interviews were two types: interview guide for civil society workers and interview guide for the citizens. The researcher had assistant researchers who assisted him and the researcher personally sought permission from the selected

interviewers in Lubumbashi city to perform the study. The researcher and the assistant researchers managed to visit selected people on agreed dates, equipped with interview schedules for sample respectively.

In addition, the researcher has consulted secondary sources that include written material such as library books, internet resources, articles, and newspapers. All these have been used in trying to find what civil society organizations entails to influence sustainable peace building.

However, the researcher faced some challenges during the process of data collection. Challenges included the in ability by interview respondents to conduct the interview session on the scheduled time, but the researcher endured to make appointment with interviewers. Similarly, lack of trust of the interviewers and understanding the importance of the research was another challenge, so it was the duty of the researcher to explain to people that this study, it is for academic purpose. In addition, some people associated the researcher with political issues. It is known that the implementation of democracy in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is very recent phenomenon and there a lack of relevant books that deal with social service and democracy. The majority of civil society workers and the citizens in Lubumbashi city were interviewed in French, so it was the duty of the researcher to translate from French to English for the readers. Also looking at the time frame work, it was obvious that the time was very short in order to develop such kind of research. Despite all the challenges mentioned above, the

researcher tried by all the means to overcome such challenges that could have hindered the completion of this dissertation.

3.4. Participant observation

The researcher was attending meetings and workshops as a complete observation in Lubumbashi city. To see how civil society workers were teaching citizens their rights and obligations, peace education and uniting people in conflict in order to promote peace. To get tacit information through observation and the importance of the observation is to experience the reality. According to the University of Strathchyde Glasgow (2014), the main strength of observation is that it provides direct access to the social phenomena under consideration. Instead of relying on some kind of self-report such as asking people what they would do in a certain situation, you actually observe and record their behavior in that situation (directness).Observation can take diverse forms from informal and unstructured approaches through to tightly structured, standardized procedures and can yield associated diverse type of data, both qualitative and quantitative. Observation therefore is applicable in a wide range of context.

Much of human social behavior that may be of interest to the researcher is highly transient. The fact that all observation entails some form of recording means that it provides a permanent record of such events or behavior, thus allowing further analysis or subsequent comparisons across time or location to be carried out. Likewise, using more than one technique of data collection through a process of triangulation is seen as highly desirable as an overarching research strategy. Therefore, strength of observation

is that it can effectively complement other approaches and thus enhancethe quality of evidence available to the researcher. The researcher attended meetings organized by different civil society organizations, workshops, working with civil society organizations, interacting with the citizens, business people or private sector and officials, and then moving around in Lubumbashi city in order to observe the behavior of the people.

3.5. Interviews

An interview is a meeting of people face to face, especially for consultation. It is a conversation between two or more people where questions are asked by the interviewer to elicit fact or statements from the interviewee. Furthermore, interviews are a standard part of qualitative research (Seidmen, 1998).

Oral interviews were conducted considering the complexity and sensitivity involved in the conflict. Equally, the researcher faced some challenges while conducting the interviews like lack of trust from some people. Some people were argued that the researcher was part of the ruling part or the opposition, and time and money was another challenge to the researcher to complete this study. Some people were very busy and they did not respect time for the researcher to interview them. Despite all the challenges mentioned above the researcher tried by all means to overcome such challenges that could have hindered the completion of this study.

3.6. Data analysis and Ethical considerations

Data analysis is the process of systematically applying statistical and for logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap, and evaluate data. It is a process of inspecting, cleaning, transforming, and discovering useful information suggesting conclusions and supporting decision-making (Gary, 1989).

Data analysis carried out after collection of data and assembling of information acquired from the respondents; these was later analyzed and interpreted in tables and graphs. The result was analyzed accordingly using a simple percentage to determine attitude and opinions of participants. On the other hand data collection through the use of qualitative approach was shaped into information coded and translated into themes.

There were no risks associated with this research as it has no political agenda or any legal affiliation attached to it. All information that will be acquired in the course of this research was helped in confidence. Your identities was not be disclosed, it was confidential. There were no benefits allocated as compensation for your participation in this research as it is solely for academic purposes and not for profit. The only benefit is bringing about peace which was benefitted to all the people of DRC and in particular in Lubumbashi city.

3.7. Summary

In this chapter presented the form of the study that is qualitative research. Also talked about the population that was used in this study, the sampling procedure, the tools used for collecting data and finally the way in which data is presented and discussed. In the next chapter, I presented and analyze the data collected.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.0. Introduction

This chapter focuses on presentation and analysis of the findings from primary data. The data was collected from 50 people civil society workers and the citizens selected in Lubumbashi city. The data has been presented in tables with percentages calculated for the responses made. Bar graphs have been used to present negative and positive responses from both civil society workers and citizens. The data has been presented in pie charts with percentages calculated for the responses made. This chapter has taken a closer look at the comments from all response made and analyze to every question of the interview, and observation.

4.1. The rate of interview respondents

The researcher used three techniques while gathering information, namely interviews, and observation. The targeted group data was collected from civil society workers and citizens in Lubumbashi city. The majority of those people were the citizens and few civil society workers. Most significantly, the researcher involved people who had demonstrated to be knowledgeable on the issue under discussion. The table below shows that the sampled response which represents 100% of the target population only the total number of 35 representing 70% respondents participated in the study while 15 respondents representing 30% did not have time to get interviewed by the research and the assistant researcher. Therefore, according to the data, the majority of the interviewees participated in the study, given the nature of the study that was concerned

about the role of civil society in promoting sustainable peace building in the DRC: A case study of Lubumbashi city. The table below it shows the total number of the research study (participants).

Table 1: Participant Responses

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Sampled	50	100%
Interviewed	35	70
Unresponded	15	30
Total	50	100

4.2. Civil society workers role in Lubumbashi city

It was established that civil society workers understanding of their duties is quite different. Civil society organizations work on various conflicts prevention issues including human rights, peace education, promoting of dialogue and non violence, security sector reform, conflict-sensitive development, election monitoring, gender equality and post-conflict reconstruction.

The research findings show that their role is to bring awareness to the citizens about human rights and to help them to claim their rights, promoting the rights of women, to advance awareness and citizens demand for good governance practices, to facilitate dialogue between elected officials and the citizens, create citizens monitoring communities, conduct civic education trainings and synthesize constituent reactions on governance through newsletters, paintings and short film.

In addition, one participant from civil society also reported that the role of civil society workers is to improve dialogue between national police and citizens, to set up a formal resource center, conduct training seminars for police on their role in protecting human right, and organize community dialogue forums after each seminar between local citizens and the police. Another citizen said that the role of civil society organizations is to teach, to preach our members how to behave morally and address moral issues faced in the society. As one participant said, to teach peace education in post conflict areas, resolution, prevention and conflict resolution.

From workshop some participants revealed that, the role of civil society is to advocate on security and judicial reforms, advocacy and get involved in the peace building conversations and operations. Civil society is also involved in making an important contribution to eradication of poverty, hunger and human rights violations at grassroots level enable local communities to advocate for and empower them to participate in their own development. According to one citizen from Lubumbashi city, the church plays an

important role in mediating and helping to resolve conflicts. "This agrees with Cardinal Sin and the Roman Catholic Church in Philippines who advocated for change and replaced the regime of President Marcos" (Emmerson, 1999).

Furthermore, according to the research findings, civil society organizations try their best in assisting the National Independent Electoral Committee (CENI) in organizing elections and to also serve as mediator whenever conflict arises between political parties, or the ruling party with the opposition or when the government/administration get into conflict with any other groups. Sometimes they also mediate between the government and the army with rebels who want to surrender. Similarly, civil society organizations are constantly involved in diplomatic conversations as a way of pressuring the Congolese government to act on security in Lubumbashi city and the restoration of peace. As much as, the United Nations argued that all governments have to include civil society organizations in peace and decision making processes in order to promote sustainable peace building and development in Lubumbashi city.

One participant employed with Group LOTUS, a well-known NGO operating in Lubumbashi city had these words to say: "Group Lotus mobilizes effective and sustainable citizens participation in the 2011 elections process in the DRC and particularly in Katanga province by conducting voter education workshops and facilitating the creation of coordination framework among the participants to prevent and

report human rights abuses and insecurity. It also conducts electoral observation training to deploy five hundred (500) election observers".

Additionally, one participant indicated that, civil society organizations organized different activities like peace education, conflict resolution, peaceful coexistence and human rights with international Non-governmental organizations like development and Canada peace. In addition, they promote non-violence education and dialogue with armed groups. And human rights protection of the least and marginalized people, peace education in zones of post conflict, prevention and conflict resolution.

According to the research findings some civil societies such as Journalists for Human Rights, (JHR), it provides building the capacity of the national Congolese press union by training members of the union for training on media rights with a special focus on the elections. Moreover, the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, (NDI), and program aims to strengthen the capacity of Congolese political parties to effectively compete in the 2011 elections by providing them with the skills and knowledge during workshops and individuals technical assistance. The program also encourage political party dialogue about electoral issues by bringing parties together during Consultative Party Forums to discuss challenges to holding credible elections and to develop recommendations for addressing them.

Civil society workers proved that they are aware of this contribution in promoting respect for human rights and a more credible elections process. Civil society encourages investigates and denounces human rights abuses. They pursue an independent investigation into the death of its former director of voice of the voiceless and his driver, and educate citizens in four different cities on the electoral process and the importance of defending their rights during this period. To be specific, they made reference to their participation in the general elections held in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in 2011. This can be supported by the confirmation by one employee with Voice of the Voiceless who said that civil society workers have contributed to free and fair elections, and peacefully. It can be said that they educate people about elections. It is important to instill in the voter that his/her vote is important and that it is a special contribution to the future of the country.

Equally, some participants said that, some civil societies such as Journalists in Danger help defend the rights and security of media practitioners throughout the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), provide document and communicate abuses against media practitioners and provide legal advices and temporary relocation assistance to journalists facing the gravest threats. It encourages also conduct field visits, distribute alerts, draft letter and hold one roundtable on press freedom. The International Republican Institute (IRI) provides the Democratic Republic of Congo electoral stakeholders with tools to inform stakeholder strategies and behavior in the lead up to elections. The institute

conducts a pre-election assessment mission, to highlight and propose solutions to glaring problems most likely to hinder a peaceful and inclusive general elections process.

Uniquely, another participant noted that Compagnie Tam-Tam Theatre, "whichpromotes tolerance and community relations with local leaders, parents, youth, and authorities, Tam-Tam Theatre Company uses workshops, investigations and theatre skits to address various social problems that lend themselves to intolerance, especially those related to political party activities during the electoral period" (interviewee).

Additionally, one participant said that, Bureau Islamique pour la Defence des Droits Humains (BIDH), it improves Muslim community participation, especially among Muslim women. BIDH organizes working groups to empower Muslim women in the role of the civic life, host debates among Muslim men and women on the role of the Muslim woman in the community, and organize a training workshop on the elections and electoral observation for the national elections.

One participant employed with Center for Human Rights and Humanitarian law (CDH), a well-known NGO in Lubumbashi city had these words to say: "CDH protects freedom of expression and educate citizens in Katanga province on the elections process". CDH organize seminars and workshops on election rules and proper conduct of politicians, citizens, and election officials during the electoral period. CDH also provide legal and

social assistance to human rights victims and monitor for election-related violations in Katanga province.

Together, some participants said that, Centre d'Etudes et de Formation Populaire pour les Droits de l'Homme, (CEFOP), strengthens the media's responsible involvement in the elections and political campaigns to improve the electoral climate. CEFOP organizes seminars among community leaders and press outlets to combat influence-buying and broadcast announcements encouraging citizens to act responsibly. They also organize a roundtable on public liberties during the electoral cycle and a quarterly bulletin addressing citizenship and elections.

Similarly, according to the research findings, Amis de Nelson Mandela pour la Defence des Droits de l'Homme (ANMDH), it provides education to local populations on democratic principles and encourage them to exercise and defend their civic rights. ANMDH educates local citizens on their civic duties and proper conduct during elections. It also organizes and trains election observers and continues to monitor and report on human rights abuses.

Some participants employed with Association Africaine de Defence des Droits de l'homme (ASADHO), a well known NGO operating in Lubumbashi city had these words to say: "ASADHO combats human rights abuses and attacks against the press

throughout the country". ASADHO organizes field trips to Kinshasa, North and South Kivu, Katanga, Bandundu, Kasai Orientale, and Oriental provinces. These field trips encourage the basis for 30 press releases, several larger reports, and ten press conferences advocating for greater human rights and press freedom. All these are research findings.

Another participant employed by Alliance Feminine pour the Development (ALFED), said that "ALFED strengthens understanding of political processes and respect for women's rights in Lubumbashi city and in Katanga province at large. ALFED trains local representatives on political processes and women's rights. These participants then conduct awareness sessions for their own communities. ALFED also organizes radio shows, public hearings, exchange forums, and monitoring clubs".

One participant employed with Congo en Images, a well-known NGO operating in Lubumbashi city had these words to say: "Congo en Images is advancing awareness and citizen demand for good governance practices in Lubumbashi city and Katanga province at large". It facilitates dialogue between elected officials and Congolese citizens, creating citizens monitoring committees, conduct civic education trainings, and synthesize constituent reactions on governance through newsletters, paintings and a short film.

The research findings said that, Collectif des Organizations des Jeunes Solidaires du Congo Kinshasa (COJESKI), promotes peaceful resolution between university students and academic authorities by organizing popular expression tribunals for students to voice their concerns, by setting up five advocacy missions to organize students to represent their concerns peacefully to authorities, and by broadcasting their work on radio and television.

Another participant also said that, Association Paysanne pour le Development Integrale au Katanga, (APDIK), it continues to combat community-based conflict and connect Lubumbashi to the rest of Katanga province by increasing the reach of its independent broadcasting. APDIK builds a larger radio station in Lubumbashi with an internet connection and install a wind generator in addition to the solar cells it currently uses. It will also purchase an all-terrain vehicle and strengthen the capacity of its reports and radio clubs with training sessions.

Aide et Action pour la Paix (AAP) It means in English: Aid and Action for Peace, "to promote peaceful land management in Katanga province. AAP trains its local conflict resolution committees and engage local officials and communities leaders on land issues and elections in a three-day conference" (interviewee).

Ambassade Chretienne pour la Paix au Congo (ACPC), to promote trust and professional monitoring among civilians and civil society during the elections in

Katanga province. ACPC organizes an election observation team and five-day civic education workshops between government officials and community leaders on responsible conduct during the electoral period and education campaigns to promote peaceful elections.

Eglise du Christ au Congo (ECC) or the Church of Christ in Congo, "promotes democratization, human rights, to bring believers to understand the manipulation of elections, and to bring believers to know the qualities of a good candidate" (interviewee).

One participant said that Service d'Appui du Development Regional Integrale (SADRI) or Supportive Service for the Integral Regional Development, which is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) established by the Eglise du Christ au Congo in Katanga province whose headquarters is established in Lubumbashi city. It is mentioned as ECC/SADRI, meaning that it is a pivotal for the Eglise du Christ au Congo (ECC) to respond by making a formal contribution to politics and social services in Katanga province.

The majority of people who were interviewed showed that the role civil society is to teach, to preach and to educate the citizens to act. And to promote human rights, it can be said that teaching and preaching them to promote good values like human rights, democratic governance, and conflict resolution and peace education. Furthermore, civil

society organizations in Lubumbashi city understanding of their duties can be summarized as:

Figure 1: The Role of Civil Society
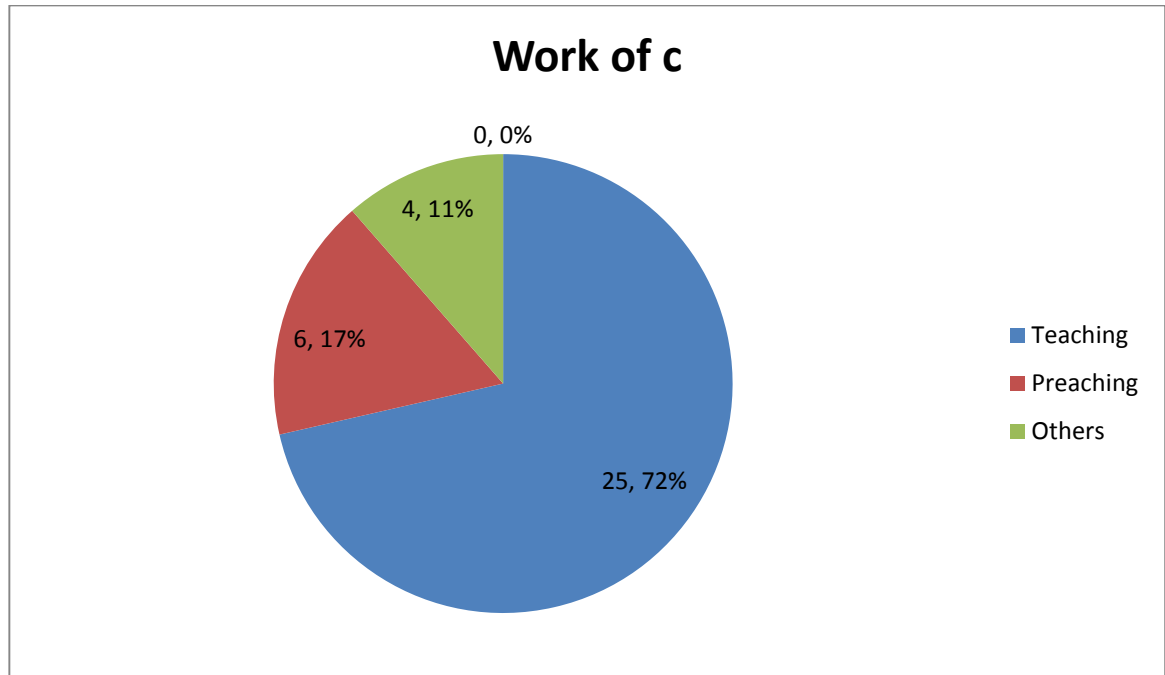
As mentioned above all these Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are dealing with various aspects of peace in their respective fields. Some of them, after the 2011 elections, are no longer functioning because their missions were specific targeting the preparations for the elections. But still needs institutions and NGOs to strengthen and sustain peace and development. Therefore, instead of always coming up with NGOs at a given time for a periodic reason. Introducing peace education in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) curriculum at all level is not a necessity but a must.

4.3. Achievements of civil society organizations in Lubumbashi city

The study established that civil society in Lubumbashi city scored several achievements like training citizens to advocate for peaceful means. Another participant from civil society said, training people for reconciliation and assisting the victims of various conflicts specially women and children. The study agrees with the Truth Reconciliation Commission in South Africa that civil society workers advocated for peaceful means and assisted victims of apartheid regime.

One of the participants said that, helping to inform the republic about important issues like good governance, human rights and democratization process. Fulfillment of electoral process through training of different actors, they try their best to bring about transparency in some financial sector (Tax sector), sometimes they have courage to claim for human right for marginalized even though it won't be granted and they implementation of some successful NGOs.

In addition, the research findings revealed that, civil society workers are trying to empower mining communities to claim their rights and participative dialogue. Furthermore, to renew the mining contract and contribution of ITIE, and protection of human rights of marginalized people in post conflict zones, social mobilization for peace in post conflict areas and resolution, prevention and conflict resolution. Furthermore, offering media and diplomatic attention to the situation and indirectly government pressure to act.

One participant employed by ECC-SADRI, a well known NGO operating in Lubumbashi city had these words to say: "The democratization process in Lubumbashi in 2006, the researcher has found findings in an ECC/NGO report named ECC-SADRI which the researcher described its role. The findings show that ECC was active and efficient in democratization involvement in Lubumbashi city in 2006. In addition, 100 pastors from 24 ECC denominations were trained by the ECC agency in order that they may train their follows (Christians) who were the majority of the people in Lubumbashi city. The impact of the ECC project on democratization was enormously visible. Christians from different denominations applied the principles of democratization; as a result, it shows that enormous involvement in voting was effective in Lubumbashi city in 2006".

Similarly, the Church of Christ in Congo indicated that in its role of representing the voiceless people, the Ecumenical Movement (ECC) worked together with civil society to promote human rights, cautioning the political actors who were not endeavoring to abuse power at the grass root level but also the majority of Christians in Lubumbashi city. In other words, civil society gave its participation in trying to fight against, poverty, tribalism, nepotism, and any kind of injustice in Lubumbashi city. In this vein, the researcher concludes that civil society took a critical and constructive role in social services in Lubumbashi city in the area of politics.

Institute for War and Peace Reporting- Netherlands (IWPR), builds the professional human rights reporting capacity of female journalists and to increase local, national and international access to independent human rights reporting produced by women journalists. IWPR- Netherlands help to build a collective of Congolese female journalists that publish topical and high-quality journalism training, and funding support the upkeep of the website, online journalism training, and monthly exchange between the journalists and civil society organizations.

Furthermore, some participants revealed that, civil society organizations increased awareness and sensitivity on the security threats in Lubumbashi city. And indirect involvement of church leaders in the talks and advocacy on the need for non-violent peace building mechanisms which I believe helped in the process. They promote freedom of speech in Lubumbashi city. Additionally, advocating for options peace building, first in military intervention and second dialogue with political elite and the second one worked well. Similarly, promotion of human rights of marginalized people in post conflict areas, social mobilization for peace in post conflict zones and resolution, prevention and conflict resolution.

Reseau d'Education Civique au Congo (RECIC), improves citizen's participation in the elections and local government in Lubumbashi city, RECIC organizes best-practice meetings among commune-level authorities, organize popular expression tribunals, run

good governance training sessions for local officials and community leaders, and organize community advocacy actions and campaigns to promote peaceful elections.

Additionally, according to the research findings, the North Katanga United Methodist Church has managed to reconcile Mai Mai rebels with the government in a gathering organized some years ago in Kamina city. This brought peace in the areas ravaged by the Mai Mai rebels. The United Methodist Church (UMC) has achieved during its process of peace building in Lubumbashi city is especially bringing hope to people the time they are hopeless. Also in many times where there are many conflicts, my organization has provided peace building. Even in some of the families where children are misbehaving the church has provided many activities helping them to behave well, so that by the end of the day we have peace building in their families.

Moreover, it was established that civil society workers in Lubumbashi city succeeded to put pressure on the government or monitor the state and passed electoral laws and mobilized people to accept the elections results in 2011. And the electoral process went well without violence. Therefore, the research findings showed that, during the past elections 2011 civil society organizations were prepared people for elections and the process went well without violence. According to Ogude (2012), ten more voters registered for the 2011 polls compared to those in 2006. Another achievement by civil society, they have advocated to the SADC countries about the conflict between the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda, we have asked SADC to support the

process of elections, we have supported decentralization and we have participated to many meetings with the DRC's government at Sun-city in South Africa and we offered some advices in order to promote peace in the country.

According to the research findings, civil society has helped people to vote wisely during the national and provincial elections, and the referendum of the new constitution. Similarly, conflict resolution between Katangese and Kasaians and also between Katangese from North and south. The state should create a platform of dialogue between officials and people in the mining areas in order to promote peace in Lubumbashi city.

Identically, another participant said that, the United Methodist Church (UMC), has contributed a lot through All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC) to bring peace in the country. In 2011 during the elections the Bishop of Central Congo Annual Conference, played a big role to bring the ruling party and the opposition together (President Kabila and Tshisekedi) in order to promote peace in the country. Moreover, in 2012, the Bishop of the UMC has led church leaders to the USA to negotiate ways and means to bring peace at the east part of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Again the Unite Methodist Church through church and society department has organized a lot of workshops with the church's members about elections in DRC, because elections contribute to peace in the country.

Foundation for the Building of Public Capacity (FORECAP), to strengthen the capacity of Lubumbashi city citizens to understand their civic responsibilities during the electoral period, FORECAP organizes campaigns through the city to raise awareness about the elections and civic duties. It organizes extended debate and discussion sessions for citizens and a training of trainer's session to Sep an election observation team.

One participant said, as social life is always accompanied by tensions sometimes the Katangese foundation has to intervene inside communities' conflict coming from interests quests and we have seen other provinces' foundations being created to solve communities' tensions. This Katangese foundation is elected among tribal leaders and is peace building helping authorities when matters cannot be really handled in administrative way or in judicial. Mainly authorities initiate a sort of truth and reconciliation commission under Katangese foundation that helps reconcile communities, reduce conflicts and build peace. The last example was when a half militarized insurrection came up from northern Katanga and northern leaders discussed the matter inside Katangese foundation before going to meet authorities and requesting assistance for communities that felt neglected and by-sided.

In the same way, civil society is participating in decision making at all levels of the country and promote peace in the rural areas post conflict (Mai Mai Bakata Katanga), mobilized people be united and help displacement people in their camps. Then, all the local leaders and provincial ministers come from civil society organizations. Civil

society participates in security meetings with officials, they promote human rights and educate people to know their rights and claim them. They teach civic education for elections and assisted as members of Independent National Electoral Commission and send observers. This research finding agrees with the UN and the World Bank who argued that civil society organizations should participate in peace and decision making processes. In addition, civil society workers should promote human rights of all the citizens.

Centre d'Etudes et d'Encadrement pour la Participation au Development Endogene (CEPDE), to improve collaboration between leaders and ordinary citizens to combat violence and criminality and enhance civic engagement and civic responsibility among youth in Katanga province by organizing trainings, dialogues, civic education lessons, radio shows and theatre productions for youth and leaders in the province.

Some also revealed that, the United Methodist Church at north Katanga played a big role to bring sustainable peace in Lubumbashi and in Katanga province in general. First, the UMC north Katanga was engaged in the program of DDR of CONADER. This was the program of the government and the United Nations (MONUSCO), it brought rebels into the society and being civilian. Civil society was concerned about this program to get children from the rebel groups. These rebels were causing insecurity in Lubumbashi city and particularly at north Katanga (Malemba, Mulongo, Kabongo, Kalemie). The most well known were Mai Mai leader Gedeon Kyungu and Chindja Chindja, both rebel

chiefs. The United Methodist Church at north Katanga was engaged into the DDR program and gave her support through human resources (bishop, pastors and lay people). The church offered the buildings at Kamina to facilitate this process. Comparatively, the church was also engaged in negotiation between the government and Mai Mai rebels to cease the war, for sustainable peace building Katanga and in Lubumbashi city.

Another achievement by the United Methodist Church (UMC), the area of Kabongo Lubiayi was under control of Chindja Chindja rebels, and Bishop Ntanbo Nkulu has sent one of his pastor and others who were relatives to Chindja Chiindja who went and talk with this rebel leader in the bush. This pastor and other people who went were putting their lives in danger before they met the rebels. Despites all the challenges they faced, they have met Chindja Chindja and they asked him to go and meet officials and civil society leaders in Kamina (Methodist and Roman Catholic Bishops, and the United Nations). And the mission was successful because the rebel groups were agreed to stop fighting.

Centre de Recherche sur L' Environnment, la Demorcatie et les Droits de L'Homme (CREDDHO), to help reduce torture and arbitrary arrests in Katanga province. CREDDHO continues conducting investigations and producing radio programming with the aim of reducing the state's use of torture in Katanga province. The group target the

territories of Katanga province with these activities and engage in advocacy to draw local, national and international attention to abuses.

Correspondingly, the research findings show that, during the political transition in the DRC, going toward democracy after a long war and a long transition. It was important to have a structure to mobilize all the people to get involved into the peace process and democratic governance. The faith-based were chosen and la contribution des communautes et Eglises a la Transformation Humaine (COSCCET) was create in 2003 up to now and COSCCET put some actions and program in civic education and promotion of human rights. The missions of COSCCET are: first, civic education and information to leaders and citizens concerning human rights and responsibility in democratic governance. Second, equal justice to all the people, conflict resolution, social and politics in the society is stressed. Third, peace, justice and reconciliation at grassroots and create a group of leaders to work together in politics. Fourth, support democracy through civic education and promote information and to teach people their rights in the communities.

The majority of people who were interviewed showed that civil society organizations are trying to promote peace, human rights, and democratization in order to promote sustainable peace building in Lubumbashi city. And few people said that they are trying to promote freedom of speech, peace education, conflict resolution and free and fair elections. Furthermore, they have passed electoral laws in the national assembly. This

bar graph shows that civil society organizations in Lubumbashi city are trying to promote peace, human rights, and democratization. This table shows civil society scored several achievements in terms of peace, human rights and democratization of the country. However, a lot still need to be done in these areas.

Figure 2: Achievements of Civil Society
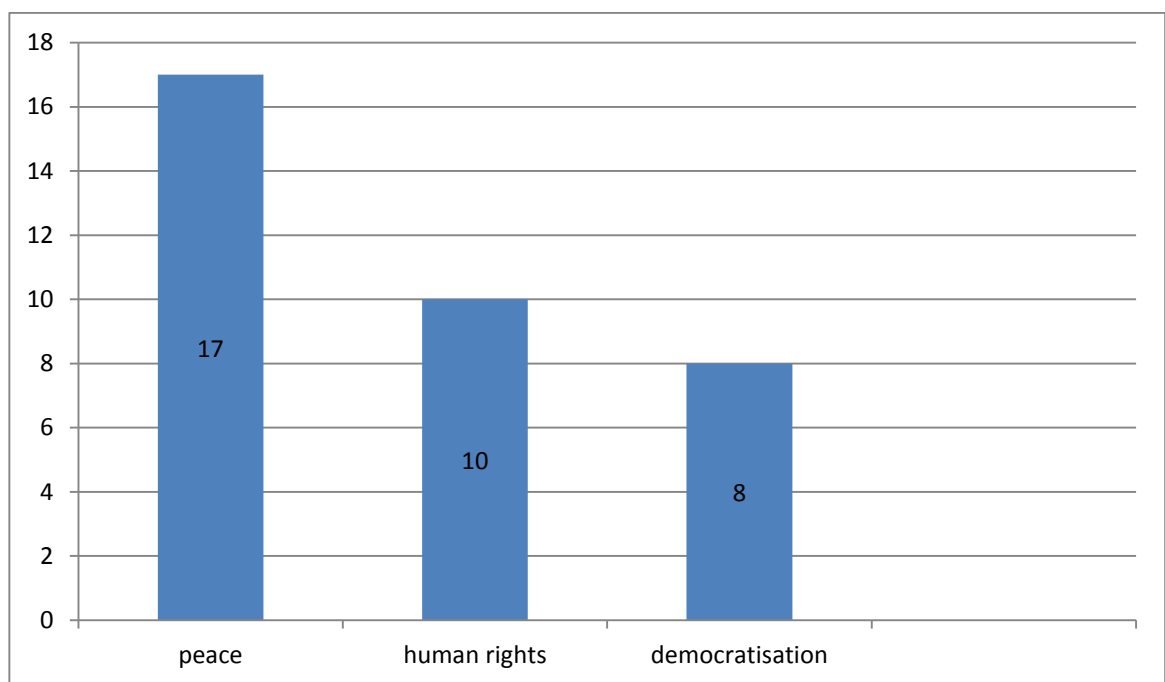
Source: interview

It is critical that any person who seeks to work for development and conflict transformation needs to understand conflict. The existence of conflict is not in itself a cause for concern, be it social, political, or economic conflict. Conflict is often a source

of creativity and change. Individual people will continue to relate to each other but in pursuit of differing goals. There will always be conflicts of one kind or another. Anstey (1993) argues that occurs in all human relationships, at international, national, community and interpersonal levels. It is evident in political parties, friendship groups, churches, families and social organizations.

Taking conflict from this perspective, we should know that the first important point in understanding conflict is that conflict can be taken as a normal part of all human relationships. All human relationships experience periods of stress and imbalance as they struggle to deal with changes imposed from internal and external sources.

Most scholars have come up with the argument that new circumstances, changing norms, differing rates of development between groups, changed perceptions, new leadership styles, new structures, changed goals and objectives all produce conflict in groups. The demand is for new ways of interacting and problem solving, and often for changed attitudes and behaviors on the part of many people. Anstey goes further to argue that the consequences of a protracted conflict are often negative. If conflict is not given due attention in its preliminary stages, it often brings other issues which were not involved in the first place.

In brief, the research findings revealed that much effort is being carried out by the government as well as the international organizations in different ways through various

NGOs in order to educate the Congolese to the culture of peace, democratic processes, human rights and good governance. However, most of these efforts are seen to have failed due to either their financial challenges attached to them or their limited period of exercise.

As stated earlier all these NGOs are dealing with various aspects of peace in their respective fields. Some of them, after the 2011 elections, are no longer functioning because their missions were specific targeting the preparations for the elections. But still the country is peace less, it still needs institutions and NGOs to strengthen and sustain peace and development. Therefore, instead of always coming up with NGOs at a given time for a period reason, introducing peace education in the DRC curriculum, at all level, might be looked at an entry points for fighting the culture of violence in the country.

4.4. Challenges faced by civil society in Lubumbashi city

As was established by the researcher, there are a number of challenges civil society is facing, in its attempt to promote sustainable peace building. Among the challenges are as follow, "Lack of cooperative and coordination of activities within the civil society" (interviewee). It can be said that there is more of individualism rather than team work.

Similarly, the research findings said that there is also lack of trust between the government and civil society, their relationship is built on suspicious. The government spies the civil society and vis-versa. Likewise, donor's syndromes most if not all NGOs within the civil society are not self-reliant. They work with money which comes from donors who dictate them what to do with the money and how to do it or how to use it. In some ways NGOs are fulfilling donors agendas and not necessary their own.

One participant show that it is not easy to bring together two parties in conflict (government and the rebel groups), in other words there is no respect of peace agreement by the government or rebel groups and this push the peace process back. Furthermore, lack of support from the government on the program and activities led by the civil society. Lack of financial support, logistic and human resources, this can contribute to the failure of peace process or negotiation.

 NGOs also said that, lack of support from the government. The state kills and arrests civil society workers any time, when they speak out against officials and they are exposing to moral and material corruption. Lack of financial and material resources for civil society to organize some projects, insecurity in some areas of the country where there were wars before. And lack of tolerance, lack of accepting each other, and tribalism.

Likewise, the researcher noticed that, lack of community leaders to promote the culture of peace, mobilization of communities concerning construction of diversity in the society, and vulgarization of human rights. The question of peaceful coexistence in communities has impact concerning national politics like decentralization, territorial secede, local elections and retrocession of income.

Again, these NGOs given that they are not fully expend their work fully, the Congolese in general there are most used to the culture of violence, because of the former regime which was autocratic, economic situation also contributed to the culture of violence. It will take time to conform them to the culture of peace; it involves time and financial resources. Because of that NGOs faced challenges to have enough personnel to work for peace. Most of the NGOs, there are just temporary working during the elections time. As we speak now, they seem not operating and this is a danger, because, on peace issues you cannot rest. They should be permanent, the people of Lubumbashi city is growing faster. Therefore, the few NGOs dealing with peace there are not enough to promote peace in Lubumbashi city.

Likewise, lack of understanding between politicians and civil society, the government is not giving civil society organizations room to work freely; sometimes the state killing, and arresting and torture civil society workers. In addition, some politicians do not show their true face in conflicts that emerge in the city like the Bakata Katanga phenomena. Some leaders are selfishly behind those people (Bakata Katanga), so efforts to bring peace are being jeopardized. In the case of this half military insurrection the Katangese

foundation had to fear for their life from insurgents and face their lack of money to be able to meet insurgents basics needs.

One of the participants indicated that, lack of participation in decision and peace processes, lack of consideration of civil society organizations from the government, corruption weakened civil society and favored the ruling party or the opposition, division among civil society workers favored politicians. In addition, lack of financial support, logistics for civil society workers to plan their work and Lack of good leaders and nationalism, and ignorance of the mission of civil society and lack of strong civil society to serve the people. It can be said that the government and civil society organizations are not working both toward a common good of the population.

Furthermore, the researcher noticed that, the complexity of the security system and involvement of top security staff in the unclear dealings with militants that attack Lubumbashi city. Then, intimidation from the state, direct involvement of officials in the process and lack of genuine dialogue around the sustainability of the plans. They aren't always trusted by the administrative leadership on the suspicion of being interested parties in the conflict of power.

Moreover, one participant shows that, lack of financial resources to be constantly involved in peace building process. Also the government and the private sector refused to collaborate with civil society organizations. They should be a platform for consultation between the state and civil society organizations. Also there is no awareness of civil society and its program and activities by the public and the faith-based. It can be said that the majority of the citizens in Lubumbashi city don't know civil society and its activities. Because of lack of communication was the major reason of some people not having information on the activities and contributions of civil society organizations on politics and peace processes?

Likewise, lack of financial support, being oppressed, pressured, being intimidated by political/ruling party leaders. In like manner, the church as one of civil society member doesn't have power to compare to the state to enforce something in the community. These days, we have many evangelical churches which are involving in politics and they are not playing their role as civil society. The leaders of churches are looking for power and positions in the state government.

Equally important, it was established that what affects most of civil societies in peace process are the lack true cooperation or partnership between themselves when addressing unjust issues. Normally as civil society organizations you are called to cooperate with each other against any unjust system, but most of them do not do that.

They seem to compete rather than cooperating. This is according to my personal observation.

The majority of the people who were interviewed showed that the challenges of civil society organizations are facing in Lubumbashi city are lack of financial support for them to carry out their mission of educating people to act or mobilization. Next the government is not giving civil society organizations room to work freely. Also few people who were interviewed showed that civil society organizations are not collaborating or they are not working as team among themselves. It be said that they are divided because, they are looking their own interest rather than the interest of the people. And others don't understand the mission of civil society organizations. This table shows lack of financial support from the state, lack of freedom, and lack of team work within civil society organizations.

Table 2: Challenges of Civil Society

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of financial support	22	62.9
Lack of freedom	9	25.7
Lack of team work	4	11.4
Total	35	100

Source: Interview

4.5. Analysis

Regarding the data collections from the respondents mentioned earlier the majority of the interview respondents said that civil society workers brought a significant contribution in peace building and politics in Lubumbashi city. The researcher observed that civil society workers have brought significant contribution to democratization, peace building and human rights. Firstly, considering the discussion above on DRC politics in this dissertation, civil society together with churches tried to reduce conflict in DRC, including Lubumbashi city. Secondly, civil society organizations were involved in promoting democratization, peace negotiation, human rights, and civic education in Lubumbashi city including the rest of Katanga province. Consequently, the voters of the 2006 and 2011 elections were of high percentages in Lubumbashi city and in the rest of Katanga province. Thirdly, according to the research finding above, civil society workers were significant involved in the voting process in Lubumbashi city? Fourth, the involvement of civil society members in the election process contributed a lot to the avoidance of manipulating elections.

In the above discussion the researcher has demonstrated how civil society workers made a great contribution to reduce conflict in Lubumbashi city. However, some have not seen it, or simply only few have recognized the contribution that civil society organizations have brought to peace building in Lubumbashi city.

Additionally, the majority of the people in Lubumbashi city are not aware of civil society and its contribution to peace building in Lubumbashi city. In actual fact, statistics justify that some people in Lubumbashi city were not aware of the information concerning the work of civil society organizations in the area of peace and politics. Similarly, the interviewees said that civil society workers have misused their power in relationship with the actors on politics and peace process endeavors. Besides, the lack of sufficient documents in the civil society offices (concerning the civil society's contribution to politics and peace building), the lack of civil society-publishing house and lack of civil society-radio and television station in Lubumbashi city affected greatly the communication system of civil society activities. The lack of annual reports between the civil society organizations and the citizens on the work of civil society in peace building and politics may be also the major reason of lack of the information on what civil society was doing in Lubumbashi city.

Regarding the above research findings, the researcher stated that the lack of communication was the major reason of some people not having information on the contribution of civil society organizations on politics and peace process in Lubumbashi city. In other words, communication is very pertinent in any organization like civil society. In support of this statement, Griffin stated that patterns of communication are an integral part of everyday life. Regarding this description, the researcher is of the view

that civil society had not observed the above principles on communication in Lubumbashi city.

On the other hand, some scholars have argued that communication is easily overlooked, but the ability to communicate effectively is necessary to carry out the thoughts and visions of an organization to the people. Without communication, there is no way to express thoughts, ideas and feelings. Most significantly, the researcher stated that some people in Lubumbashi city lacked information on the civil society's activities. This was simply that civil society neglected to establish formal means of communication like phone, fax, e-mail, letter, website, instant message software and social networking websites.

Furthermore, the issue of poor leadership management of the civil society in Katanga provincial leaders was also raised by the interviewees as a reason of lack of communication between the heads of civil society organizations and the citizens.
Moreover, civil society organizations are not working as a team, because of leadership crisis; this may always hinder good communication among them and among the citizens. Thus, the researcher has critically justify that lack of means of communication and poor leadership management were merely the major reasons for some people to lack the information on civil society's contribution to politics and peace building process.

This chapter has attempted to present, analyze, interpret and established the findings as guided by the research objective and questions of the study. The first effort was to explore the factors responsible for the increase restriction by the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo on the role of civil society in promoting sustainable peace building in Lubumbashi city. A combination of ideas of the respondents through interviews and documents analysis and literature review showed that the government of DRC was aware of the role of civil society in peace and decision making processes and the increase restriction on the activities of the role of the civil society organizations operation in the country.

The second finding established was the challenges of civil society organizations in promoting sustainable peace building in Lubumbashi city. The importance of having the collaborative approaches between the state and the civil society organizations in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). However, in states that are in the transition to democracy or are trying to strengthen and consolidate their democratic structure, the national institutions as well as the civil society organizations will often have a more important place in the protection of human rights, democratic governance and in administrative oversight.

The research findings were to establish the role plays by the civil society organizations in promoting sustainable peace building in Lubumbashi city. It was to established that the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo and the civil society workers in support of the national efforts in communicating the vision, reform of policies regarding

civil society, human rights, democratization, regulatory and legal frameworks, restructuring institutions, ensuring operating systems and procedures, developing capacities of civil society and utilizing to deliver development to the local Congolese communities was not in collaboration that is based on summative approach.

Third was to make recommendations on the causes of political instability in Lubumbashi, and how it could be improved. It was established that all the government institutions were run by incompetence, and corrupted officials. This occur because the judicial branch is weak or politicized, complainants cannot afford legal action. The Democratic Republic of Congo with the most need developing democracies, and in addition to establishing or strengthening national institutions, continuing efforts should be placed on building an independent judiciary and improving access to the courts for human rights and administrative cases.

The state must work toward establishing, strengthening and diversifying a network of state and civil society institutions, the particular design of which will depend on a country's makeup. In the realm of human rights protection and promotion, an independent judiciary, reduction of barriers to human rights legal process, human rights training of police and armed forces, fostering a free press, and strengthening human rights, NGOs are some of the other institutions and processes that should be developed at the same time that national institutions are established.

Finally, the study presented analysis and interpreted the formative approaches with summative approaches government's institutions and the civil society workers in the country. This chapter gives the conclusion of the study and outlines some recommendations.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0. Introduction

This chapter provides a conclusion to this research study. Issues that emerged during the collection of data are also discussed and these are followed by researcher's recommendations which are based on the findings and interpretation of the research findings. Summary and key findings of the study showed that the government of DRC was aware of the role of civil society in peace and decision making processes and the increase restriction on the activities of the role of civil society organizations. In addition, the findings established the importance of the government and civil society organizations to work together in order to promote sustainable peace building. The research findings were to establish the role played by the civil society organizations in promoting sustainable peace building in Lubumbashi city.

5.1. Conclusion

The research findings of this dissertation came as a fulfillment of the researcher to highlight the role of civil society in promoting sustainable peace building in Lubumbashi city and at large in Katanga province (DRC). Considering the importance of the above achievement as well as need for awareness of the role that civil society played in Lubumbashi city, the researcher carried out a careful study which enabled the production of this dissertation.

The researcher's investigation of the problem mentioned in chapter one of this dissertation, was critically examined in the research questions that the researcher asked for eventual answers. Most significantly, the researcher's findings demonstrated that civil society brought a tremendous contribution in the areas of peace and politics in Lubumbashi city between 1997-2014. The issue of some people, who had not seen the tremendous work that civil society brought to politics and peace building in Lubumbashi city, was also demonstrated critically by the researcher that it was mainly the government was not giving civil society workers a room to work freely, a lack of communication, information to the public and poor leadership management within civil society.

In this dissertation, the researcher reviewed the DRC's political instability with the intention of demonstrating how civil society organizations promoted peace. The researcher has seen this peace as pivotal for civil society to bring a significant contribution to political stability in Lubumbashi city. The researcher also critically examined the political enterprises of DRC from the general crisis in 1997 up to the establishment of democracy with much influence of the civil society in 2006.

Most significant, the reason why the researcher conducted this investigation was to investigate the main reason for the general crisis, and civil war. As a result he carried out interviews about the establishment of democracy in DRC (including Lubumbashi city) and the analysis of the prevailing outreach of the issues that the researcher found in

societies. Basically, the role of civil society in promoting sustainable peace building was the main subjects under the researcher's investigation.

The researcher's findings revealed the important of participating in peace and decision making processes by civil society organizations. The researcher states that all the key information interviews and the majority of the respondents affirmed that civil society undertook peace and political activities in Lubumbashi city. However, interviews revealed that lack of communication and poor leadership management were actual reasons for some people not to be aware of the work of civil society organizations in Lubumbashi city.

After careful analysis of all the data collected from both primary and secondary sources, the answers to the research questions and objectives of this study were found. The researcher was of the view that civil society organizations contributed significantly to DRC in the areas of peace building. The findings also revealed that civil society has contributed a lot in the area of peace and gender equality through educating young people (girls and boys) together in schools and high education with intent to empower communities (men and women) which will be ready for dialogue and sharing.

Similarly, the researcher is also of the view that civil society significantly contributed to democratization, peace negotiations, promotion of human rights and others. The researcher states that in Lubumbashi city, the work was done thoroughly to respond to

the need of peace and democracy of which, without them people will never meet the human dignity and progress.

In spite of limited finances, failure to bring peace within civil society organizations and lack of team work, means of communication and poor leadership of civil society-leaders, the researcher concluded that civil society has contributed to peace building and political activities in Lubumbashi city and the rest of Katanga province (DRC).

5.2. Recommendations

Most significantly, civil society organizations in Lubumbashi city and in the rest of Katanga province are encouraged to promote the recommendations outlined below:

First, civil war and any conflicts have to be avoided by all political parties, because they pull back peace and development. Natural resources have to be shared by all in a democratic manner, so that the middle class and the poor should benefit from the products of their country. Dialogue and peace negotiations are values to be promoted by all.

Second, the researcher recommends that the DRC's government should genuinely accommodate the voice of civil society organizations without posing any threats. This promotes freedom of expression as well as freedom after expression. The government in the DRC should endeavor to increase tolerance and flexibility to accept other people's

input to the collective development of the country. Therefore, the political community in the DRC should focus on bringing political stability and promote genuine unity to fight together such challenges as poverty, corruption, HIV and AIDS and encourage positive peace in the country.

Third, from the research investigation, it was revealed that in the DRC democracy is still a growing process. Hence, in order to make it continue to grow, there is need for the government to introduce in school's curriculum, subjects related to democracy, peace education and human rights so that young generations can grow up with new concept of sharing power properly, promoting peace and dignity. Similarly, civil education should be a permanent and continuous process. Not just during elections time and the government and the private sector should support civil society workers to educate the citizens. Likewise, there is need to create more NGOs since Lubumbashi city is getting bigger.

Fourth, the study suggests that the church should adopt the holistic approach to healing so as to get prepared to attend to all human problems. Thus, the church should eradicate her sickness of fear and advocate against corruption, patronage clientelism and individualism in order to promote collectivism and development. Finally, the church should adopt the Jesus model of healing and see her as an instrument of the community of the ministry of Jesus Christ on earth. The community is advised to consider the

church as the source of hope. Thus between the church and community there should be complementation of each other rather than competing. Therefore, the researcher recommends that community leaders should not be seen blocking the church from speaking out because that obstruction hinders development leading to such problems as poverty, corruption and other social problems.

Fifth, civil society leaders should improve leadership management. In doing so, they will promote harmony among themselves. Furthermore, civil society workers should improve communication systems by promoting affordable means of communication like website, e-mail, radio and television stations just to mention a few. These will enable the citizens in Lubumbashi city and Katanga province at large to be aware of their activities. In addition, the level of understanding of the people have to be improved, awareness of civil society, people have to be educated, have more information, and well informed mind. Civil society needs to be independent especially by having a reliable source of finance which will enable them to do a good job without being manipulated by the government and donors.

Sixth, the researcher recommends that any group standing as civil society must be clear on what really it want to accomplish, because some NGOs which appear as civil society are really not, but it is just about business. There is needs to educate people and civil society to know their role that the first and most basic role of civil society is to limit and

control the power of the state. In Lubumbashi city, civil society actors should watch how state officials use their powers. They should raise public concern about any abuse of power; they should lobby for access to information.

Seventh, this study has focused on the role of civil society in promoting sustainable peace building in DRC and particularly in Lubumbashi city. However, the study is so provocative that it leaves so many gaps for further study. Therefore, the researcher recommends that peace building is continuous and dynamic because of the ever changing world that may bring about new problems that might require new approaches; therefore, research is open to be carried out from other perspective.

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APPENDIX 1

Interview guide for civil society workers

1. What is the name of the civil society organization you work for?

2. For how long have you been working for it?

3. What are your main duties within civil society organization?

4. Explain, any success your organization has achieved during its process of peace building in Lubumbashi city?

5. What challenges did you face that you think may have hindered the building of sustainable peace in Lubumbashi city?

6. In your view, how do you think these challenges can be solved?

7. What more needs to be done in order to build sustainable peace in Lubumbashi?

8. Do you have any others comment?

APPENDIX 2

Interview guide for the citizens (non-civil society employees)

1. Have you ever heard about civil society organizations involved in peace building in Lubumbashi?

2. If yes, can you identify them by name

3. Are you aware of any work of civil society organization in peace building in Lubumbashi city?

4. Can you state any achievement civil society organization scored in the process of peace building in Lubumbashi?

5. In your view, what the challenges did such organization face during their efforts to promote sustainable peace building?

6. How can these challenges be solved?

7. Do you have any other comment?

APPENDIX 3

Interview pour les agents de la societe civile

1. Quel est la denomination de la societe civile ou vous avez travaille?

2. Pendant combine de temps vous y avez travaille?

3. Quels etaient vos taches dans la dite societe civile?

4. Voudriez-vous me dire ce que votre organization ou societe civile a déjà fait de concret depuis son implantation dans la ville de Lubumbashi en rapport avec le retablissement de la paix durable dans cette ville?

5. Quelles difficulties avez-vous rencontrees que vous pensez que ca puissant entraver le retablissent de la paix qui est en cours dans la ville de Lubumbashi?

6. Selon votre avis, comment pensez-vous resoudre ou comment figurez-vous les moyens de solutions a ces difficulties?

7. En plus, selon votre proper avis, dit qui doit etre fait encore d' avantage en rapport avec le retablissement de la paix durable dans la ville de Lubumbashi?

8. Avez-vous quelque chose autre a dire la-dessus?

APPENDIX 4

Interview pour la population de la ville de Lubumbashi

1. Avez-vous déjà entendu parler de la societe civile a Lubumbashi?

2. Si oui, pouriez identifier cela par une denomination?

3. Avez-vous une connaissance a propos du travail que la societe civile fait pour le retablissement de la paix dans la ville de Lubumbashi?

4. Si possible, pouvez-vous me dire quelques realizations faites par la societe civile qui sont marquables dans le processus de retablissement de la paix a Lubumbashi.

5. Selon votre avis, dans quelle measures pensez que ces difficulties peuvent etre resoles?

6. Avez-vous quelque chose a ajouter?

APPENDIX 5

INFORMED CONSENT GUIDE

My name is Michel Tshinyam, a final year student from Africa University. I am carrying

out a study on THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE

PEACE BUIDING IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC): A CASE

STUDY OF LUBUMBASHI CITY FROM 1997-2014

The purpose of the study is to investigate the role of CIVIL SOCIETY in promoting

sustainable peace building in the DRC and in particular in Lubumbashi city.

PROCEDURES AND DURATION

The interview is voluntary and discussion or activity conducted in a friendly manner

which will not last long and to the advantage of the participant.

BENEFITS/COMPENSATION

There will be no risks or discomfort. However, civil society workers and the citizens

will be interviewed in Lubumbashi city.

BENEFITS

There are no benefits as a result, in participating of this research. This is purely

academic purposes and non-profit making.

CONFIDENTIALITY

The researcher promised to hold the project ethical values and norms that the confidentiality and privacy of the participants will be maintained and names of the people involved as participants will be withheld and noted by numbers or letters.

VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION

Voluntary participation during researcher's study, the participant are at library to participate or not and are encouraged for contributions at all times.
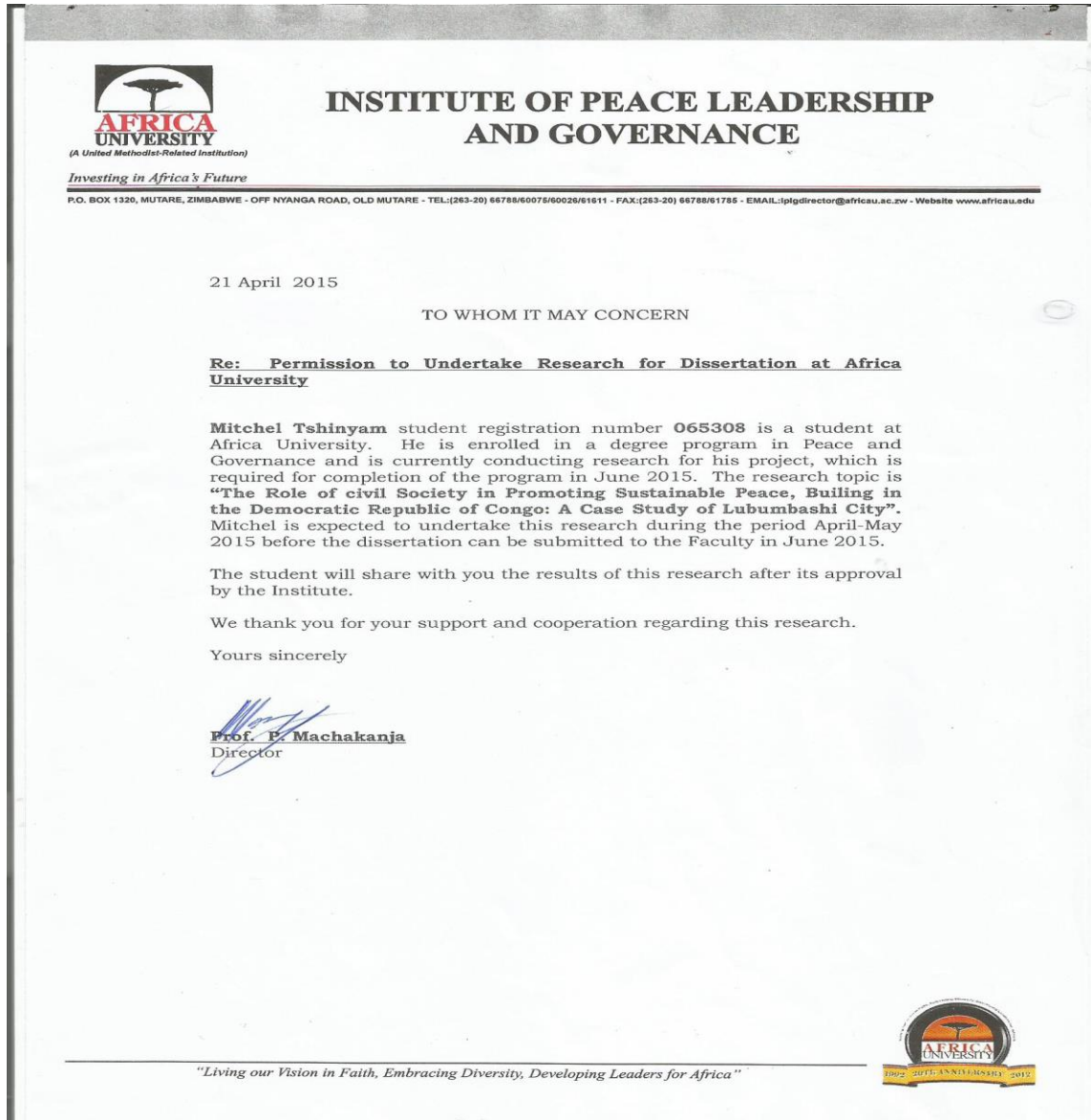
Please give your response and consent using the following details:

Name of researcher: **Michel Tshinyam**

Email: cinyam.michel@gmail.com

Telephone: +263-771-087 132

Appendix 6 Approval from the Faculty

AFRICA UNIVERSITY
(A United Methodist-Related Institution)

Investing in Africa's Future

INSTITUTE OF PEACE LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

21 April 2015

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Re: **Permission to Undertake Research for Dissertation at Africa University**

Mitchel Tshinyam student registration number **065308** is a student at Africa University. He is enrolled in a degree program in Peace and Governance and is currently conducting research for his project, which is required for completion of the program in June 2015. The research topic is **"The Role of civil Society in Promoting Sustainable Peace, Builing in the Democratic Republic of Congo: A Case Study of Lubumbashi City".** Mitchel is expected to undertake this research during the period April-May 2015 before the dissertation can be submitted to the Faculty in June 2015.

The student will share with you the results of this research after its approval by the Institute.

We thank you for your support and cooperation regarding this research.

Yours sincerely

Prof. P. Machakanja
Director

"Living our Vision in Faith, Embracing Diversity, Developing Leaders for Africa"

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Appendix 7. Approval from AUREC

AFRICA UNIVERSITY
RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE (AUREC)

(A United Methodist-Related Institution)

INVESTING IN AFRICA'S FUTURE

P.O. BOX 1320, MUTARE, ZIMBABWE • OFF NYANGA ROAD, OLD MUTARE • TEL: (+263-20) 60075/60026/61611 • E-MAIL: aurec@africau.edu • WEBSITE: www.africau.edu

Ref: AU/22615   March 31, 2015

Michel Tshinyam
Institute of Peace Leadership and Governance
Africa University
Mutare

Re: The role of civil society in promoting sustainable peace building in DRC. Case of Lubumbashi City

Thank you for the above titled proposal that you submitted to the Africa University Research Ethics Committee for review. Please be advised that AUREC has reviewed and **approved** your application to conduct the above research.

The approval is based on the following.

- a) Research proposal
- b) Questionnaires
- c) Informed consent form

- **APPROVAL NUMBER**   AU226/15

This number should be used on all correspondences, consent forms, and appropriate documents.

- **APPROVAL DATE**   31 March, 2015
- **EXPIRATION DATE**   30 March, 2016
- **TYPE OF MEETING**   Expedited

After the expiration date this research may only continue upon renewal. For purposes of renewal, a progress report on a standard AUREC form should be submitted a month before expiration date.

- **SERIOUS ADVERSE EVENTS** All serious problems having to do with subject safety must be reported to AUREC within 3 working days on standard AUREC form.
- **MODIFICATIONS** Prior AUREC approval is required before implementing any changes in the proposal (including changes in the consent documents)
- **TERMINATION OF STUDY** Upon termination of the study a report has to be submitted to AUREC using standard form obtained from.

Yours Faithfully

MITI G. P. AUREC Programmes Officer-
FOR CHAIRPERSON,
AFRICA UNIVERSITY RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE

AFRICA UNIVERSITY
RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE (AUREC)

3 1 MAR 2014

APPROVED
P.O. BOX 1320, MUTARE, ZIMBABWE