

**ARMED CONFLICTS AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AID  
IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA**

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A Thesis

Presented to the College of Higher Degrees and  
Research of Kampala International University  
Kampala, Uganda

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree  
Masters of International Relations

By:

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NOVEMBER, 2014

**DECLARATION A**

I PASTOR KIMOLO declare that this research report is my personal work and it has not been presented to any university award of degree or any other related award.

Signature.....

PASTOR KIMOLO

Date.....13-11-2014

## DECLARATION B

I confirm that the work reported in this thesis was carried out by a candidate under my supervision.

Olunga Rusoke

NAME AND SIGNATURE OF SUPERVISOR

DATE 13<sup>th</sup> November 2014

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this great work to my beautiful parents Mr. and Mrs. Kimolo for their support and encouragement during a very difficult period of my life. When I started on this Thesis, things were just too difficult to an extent that I thought I would never complete this work.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

First of all I want to appreciate the Almighty Jehovah God for having been on my side throughout this course and for his protection, provision, guidance and his faithfulness. Thank you Lord for all that you have done for me which was beyond all expectations.

I also thank the Kampala International University Staff for their unwavering support for the period I was studying this course. My special thanks to the following lecturers, DR Katuramu, Dr Otanga , for their contributions to this work . My life will no longer be the same again and I am where I am today courtesy of the hard of these lecturers. I learnt a lot from them and they have inspired me to pursue an academic career.

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## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of the study was to establish the relationship between armed conflicts and International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia. The study was guided by three specific objectives which include; i) to determine the effect of armed conflicts on peace in Mogadishu Somalia, ii) to determine the impact of International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia and iii) to establish the relationship between armed conflicts and International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia. The study used the descriptive survey design specifically and the descriptive correlational strategies, cross-sectional and ex post facto to test the relationship between the variables. Two sets of questionnaires were developed and included the different aspects of effects of armed conflicts and socio-economic development. The findings indicated that the effects of armed conflicts had an overall mean of 2.97 which is interpreted as high on a four point likert scale, the impacts of International Economic Aid was rated high with an overall mean of 2.68 which is also interpreted as high on a four likert scale, implying a high rate of International Economic Aid in Mogadishu, Somalia. Also there was a positive and significant relationship between the effects of armed conflicts and International Economic Aid in Mogadishu, Somalia, and this is shown by the sig. value (.000) which was greater than the maximum sig. value of 0.05 considered in social sciences.

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

The study aimed at establishing the relationship between armed conflicts and International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia. This chapter covers background, problem statement, and purpose, objectives of the study, research questions, hypotheses, scope, and significance of the study and the operational definition of the variables

#### **1.0 Background of the Study**

Since the end of the Cold War, it has become commonplace to assert that peace and development are intimately linked and that the United Nations (UN) and other international actors need to address the twin imperatives for security and development through integrated policies and programs. Shedding its early definition as "post-armed conflicts reconstruction," the term "peace building" has broadened its scope in the 1990s to encompass the overlapping agendas for peace and development in support of armed conflicts prevention, armed conflicts management and post-armed conflicts reconstruction.

While there has been some progress at both the international and country levels to operationalize peace building, the results are ad hoc, tentative and uneven. This paper examines peace building practice since the 1990s with a view to understanding achievements made to date, as well as identifying outstanding political, institutional and operational challenges. The paper argues that the window of opportunity that had opened in the 1990s enabling the UN and other international actors to begin dealing with security and development through integrated peace building approaches might close in the changed international climate after September 11, 2001, unless serious efforts are made to move the peace building agenda forward.

Armed conflicts includes wars, civil wars, revolutions and revolts, rebellions, secessions, coups, genocides, ethnic and political violence, and terrorism worldwide. The Armed conflicts Events Data project provides researchers with military histories

of documented armed conflicts occurring between 1800 and 1999. At this time about 1500 armed conflicts are documented. An extension of the database to include 2000-2004 is being planned. Armed conflicts Events Data is accessible to history enthusiasts and students as well as scholars and military professionals. This essential background information gives researchers insight into the causes, prevention, management and resolution of national and international armed conflicts. Understanding gained by the research and analysis of these historical armed conflicts provides guidance for shaping responses to the complex and often contentious peace and security issues concerning current armed conflicts. This is a necessary condition for effective armed conflicts management, resolution, prevention and peace building at the global, regional, and national levels.

According to Auclair (2005), Africa had a rich history of armed conflicts centuries ago before the colonials came Africa to colonize While European exploration began with mapping of the western coasts by the Portuguese, large-scale intervention did not occur until much later. During the 1529–1543 campaign of Ahmad ibn Ibrihim al-Ghazi three-fourths of Ethiopia was conquered by the Adal Muslim forces equipped by the Ottoman empire with musketeers and Arabs. However, in the Battle of Wayna Daga, a combined Ethiopian-Portuguese force (including Portuguese musketeers) was able to kill Ahmad in retaliation of the death of the former Portuguese commander, Cristovão da Gama and take back Adal territories.

Since the end of the Cold War, the development debate and the donor community has increased their focus on armed conflicts. In 1997 the World Bank established its Post-Conflict Fund (now fragile and Conflict Affected Countries Program) to be able to respond more quickly and support effectively the immediate needs of post-conflict countries. Accordingly, in 2004, the World Bank assistance to post-conflict countries comprised about 25 percent of its total current lending (Flores and Nooruddin, 2008).

Del Castillo (2008: 40-41) draws attention of the donor community by arguing that economic reconstruction in post-conflict countries should not be treated as development as usual whereby some important segments such as consolidation of peace and restoration of basic services and physical infrastructure are ignored. Drawing on the recent failures in Iraq and Afghanistan, del Castillo (2008) warns that pursuing policies that are optimal from an economic viewpoint—particularly in terms of financing can have tragic consequences for the political, security, and social transitions.’ Hence, successful post-conflict recoveries should be seen as a development-plus’challenge including extra activities on reconstruction and peace consolidation.

At the time when conflicts have become major impediments to development and the donor community recognizes the need for a special focus in assisting post-conflict recoveries, the debate about the effectiveness of aid seems gloomy. In a study that revisits the past evidence on aid effectiveness, Rajan and Subramanian (2008), contends that no systematic effect of aid on growth. This evidence seems to have revived the micro-macro paradox of aid effectiveness, where aid might work at micro levels but its effects are diminished on their way to macro level. The same author still provides a strong critique against aid as a tool for development. She argues that aid effectiveness is a myth and that aid does not reduce poverty; on the contrary it perpetuates underdevelopment in aid-dependent countries. Since millions of Africans are poorer today because of aid, Moyo (2009) calls for complete termination of development aid to Africa. Conclusions about aid failure might have future policy implications for aid allocation to Africa, which comprises the largest number of conflict affected countries.

According to Fukuda-Parr (2010), the majority of worst-performing countries in terms of meeting their MDGs have been affected by conflict directly or indirectly and these countries are in greatest need of foreign aid. In light of this debate, it is of crucial importance to sharpen the focus on the role of post-conflict aid as a tool for peace

recovery and development. Since all the developing countries, including those affected by conflict, attract aid from the same pool of donor funding (Collier and Hoeffler, 2004). Investigation of the patterns and the determinants that drive aid to post-conflict countries is warranted.

### **1.1 Statement of the Problem**

High risk of conflict in the first years of peace is due to the high proliferation of arms, shattered human and social capital, as well as poor social and political policies. The risks of conflict pertain as well to the sources of the conflict itself, such as natural resource management, horizontal and vertical inequalities, or ethnic and religious disparities (del Castillo, 2008).

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Hoeffler, 2004), investigation of the patterns and the determinants that drive aid to post-conflict countries is warranted.

## **1.2 Research Objectives**

### **1.2.1 General Objectives**

To establish the relationship between armed conflicts and International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia

### **1.2.2 Specific objectives**

1. To determine the effect of armed conflicts on peace in Mogadishu Somalia
2. To determine the impact of International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia
3. To establish the relationship between armed conflicts and International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia

## **1.3 Research Questions**

1. How does the effect of armed conflicts influence peace in Mogadishu Somalia?
2. What is the impact of International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia?
3. Explain the relationship between armed conflicts and International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia?

## **1.4 Hypothesis**

### **Null hypothesis**

There is was a significance relationship in the level of armed conflicts and International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia

## **1.5 Scope of the study**

### **1.5.1 Geographically:**

The study was conducted in Mogadishu, Somalia specifically in Bakara market.



### ***1.5.2 Theoretical scope:***

This study was based on Marxist theory of conflict of Classes, and class conflict (1818-1883). Marx said history is basically about the struggle between classes for dominance. "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles". Marxists stress that social analysis should focus on class structure and relations.

### ***1.5.3 Content Scope***

The study intended to examine the effect of armed conflicts on peace in Mogadishu Somalia, the impact of International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia and the relationship between armed conflicts (independent variable) International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia (Dependent variable).

### **1.6.2 Time scope**

This study covered an estimated period of six months from October 2013 to March, 2014

### **1.7 Significance of the study**

The significant of this study was to provide information to different entities of the country including government agencies, Academicians, students, researches. This study provided information about armed conflicts and International Economic Aid and how these impacted the people of Mogadishu especially in Bakara Market.

This study was important in the government of Somalia to know how armed conflicts caused International Economic Aid in different IDPS in Mogadishu specially and also this study is import for the international NGOs to know the human right standard in Somalia and how armed conflicts in Somalia affected the human right of the people in Somalia specially, youth, people with disabilities, elderly people, and women specially and also journalists because many journalists were killed in Somalia for the last two decades while they are in their duties, and also many women were killed or raped because they are powerless,

This in study was also important for the academicians and students to what extent the armed conflicts in Somalia caused International Economic Aid and how these impacted the people in Somalia specially in Mogadishu because it's the capital city where major armed conflicts were happening for the last two decades and up to now because Mogadishu is where terrorists group Alshabab is based and its where they committed many crimes against humanity

This study was important the general public because this study provides information about International Economic Aid in Somalia for the last two decades

### **1.8 Operational Definitions of Key Terms**

An **armed conflicts** is a contested incompatibility which concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths. (articles in *Journal of Peace Research 1993*)

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter reviewed literature from related studies carried out by different authors on Armed Conflicts and International Economic Aid. It also covers Theoretical review of Armed Conflicts and International Economic Aid, conceptual framework and review of related literature on Armed Conflicts and International Economic Aid. The review was based on objectives of the study.

#### **2.1 Theoretical Perspective**

A theory propounded by Karl Marx that claims society is in a state of perpetual armed conflicts due to competition for limited resources. Armed conflicts theory holds that social order is maintained by domination and power, rather than consensus and conformity. According to armed conflicts theory, those with wealth and power try to hold on to it by any means possible, chiefly by suppressing the poor and powerless. Armed conflicts theory also ascribes most of the fundamental developments in human history, such as democracy and civil rights, to capitalistic attempts to control the masses rather than to a desire for social order.

The Marxist theory of war is quasi-economic in that it states that all modern wars are caused by competition for resources and markets between great (imperialist) powers, claiming these wars are a natural result of the free market and class system. Part of the theory is that war will only disappear once a world revolution, overthrowing free markets and class systems, has occurred. Marxist philosopher Rosa Luxemburg theorized that imperialism was the result of capitalist countries needing new markets. Expansion of the means of production is only possible if there is a corresponding growth in consumer demand.

According to Abouharb et'al (2010), the most influential socialist thinker from the 19th century is Karl Marx. Karl Marx can be considered a great philosopher, social scientist, historian or revolutionary. Marx proposed what is known as the armed

conflicts theory. The armed conflicts theory looks at how certain social interactions occur through armed conflicts. People engage in armed conflicts everyday to gain more power than others in society. Karl Marx is known for studying the armed conflicts that occur between different classes. Karl Marx has introduced some radical ideas and theories to society through his writings. As the industrial revolution moved forward in society, so did the widening gap between class structures. Karl Marx studied the differences arising between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat people. The bourgeoisie are interested mainly in developing a capitalist society, using advanced methods of production. The bourgeoisie are the capitalist who own the factories; the products made in the factories, and controlled all the trade.

Addison (2004), states that the Proletariats or working class people have gained nothing in society but the thrill of their own labor. The Proletariats feel that they are treated poorly by the middle class society. They receive only enough in life to survive and have no chance of achieving a higher, class status. The bourgeoisie or middle class people in society were exploiting and degrading the Proletariat people. The Proletariats helped to improve production in society, which developed capitalism and helped it to grow faster. The Proletariats were not getting the wages they deserved for the labor that was accomplished. Capital gain was being made for the labor the working class provided, but there was still no way of improving status in society.

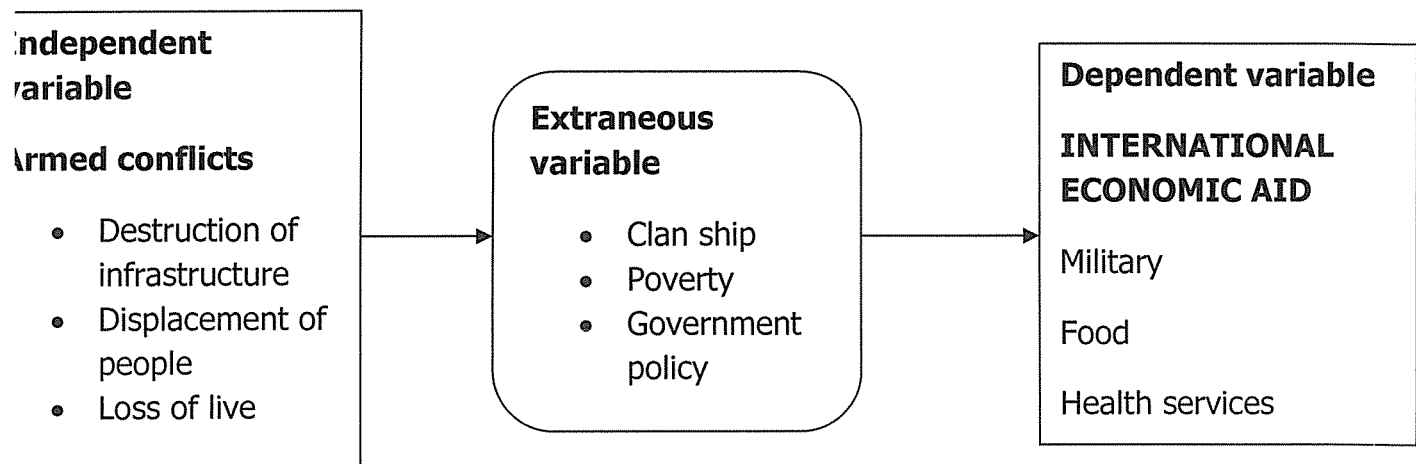
Addison, et'al (2009), notes that the armed conflicts perspective, or armed conflicts theory, derives from the ideas of Karl Marx, who believed society is a dynamic entity constantly undergoing change driven by class armed conflicts. Whereas functionalism understands society as a complex system striving for equilibrium, the armed conflicts perspective views social life as competition. According to the armed conflicts perspective, society is made up of individuals competing for limited resources. Competition over scarce resources is at the heart of all social relationships. Competition, rather than consensus, is characteristic of human relationships. Broader social structures and organizations. Reflect the competition for resources and the

inherent inequality competition entails; some people and organizations have more resources and use those resources to maintain their positions of power in society.

Abouharb et'al (2010), also notes that armed conflicts have always made victims of non-combatants. The patterns and characteristics of contemporary armed conflicts, however, have increased the risks for children. Vestiges of colonialism and persistent economic, social and political crises have greatly contributed to the disintegration of public order. Undermined by internal dissent, countries caught up in armed conflicts today are also under severe stress from a global world economy that pushes them ever further towards the margins.

## 2.2 Conceptual frame work

Conceptual frame work is a diagram which explains the relationship between the two variables the independent variable is armed conflicts and the dependent variable is International Economic Aid and the other is extraneous variable. And the other variable is a variable which affect both the two variables.



The relationship between armed conflicts and International Economic Aid is examined by the dependency of the variables. The armed conflicts factors include destruction of infrastructure, displacement of people and loss of lives. The International Economic Aid factors that hinder peaceful resolutions include torture, detention camps and cases of hard labour. The intervening variables aid factors of armed conflicts in Somalia and include clanship, poverty and existing government policies which do not favour peace. Inevitably, the secrecy and all-consuming power that security forces wield in some societies can lead to all forms of human rights violations from the most simple, perhaps harassment, to the most extreme, such as imprisonment without cause or torture. In Somalia, state security forces are infamous for abusing and raping women. These factors directly affect International Economic Aid in Somalia.

## **2.3 RELATED LITERATURE**

### **2.3.1 Different types of Armed Conflicts**

#### ***International Armed conflicts***

According to Anand, (2009), Broadly speaking, international armed conflicts involve different states whereas non-international armed conflicts involve government and rebel forces within the territory of one state. This distinction is not always applicable. In the wake of the emergence of numerous new states - as a result of sometimes violent decolonisation - the international community recognised that certain 'internal' armed conflicts should be treated as if they were international armed conflicts. As a result, 'wars of national liberation' were included under Protocol I of the Geneva Conventions. This means that participants in such wars are granted the status of prisoners of war if captured

Protocol I to the 1949 Geneva Conventions (1977), relates to international armed conflicts. The international law regarding these types of armed conflicts is less

related to the human rights discussed in this handbook. Nevertheless, Article 75 of Protocol I stipulate certain rights for individuals while Article 1 refers explicitly to the Martens clause (introduced at the 1899 Hague Peace Conference). The Martens clause states that in cases which are not covered by the above-mentioned Conventions and their Protocols, civilians and combatants 'remain under the protection and authority of the principles of international law derived from established custom, from the principles of humanity and from the dictates of public conscience'. It should be noted that expressions such as 'principles of humanity' and 'public conscience' have not yet been defined in terms of human rights.

### **2.3.2 Internal Armed conflicts**

For decades common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions was the only written rule containing generally applicable humanitarian norms related to internal armed conflicts. Article 3 requires parties to the Conventions to respect the integrity of persons who are not directly involved in the hostilities. As the scale and intensity of internal or civil wars increased significantly in the 1960s and 1970s, the 1977 Diplomatic Conference decided to extend and elaborate this article in Protocol II to the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

Arndt et'al (2009), also notes the Preamble of Protocol II establishes the principle that every human being must be protected in times of war. The extent to which this applies, and the people whom it protects, is described in the Protocol. The author further still notes that, Article 1(1) Protocol II specifies the criteria for its application. Insurgents must have military forces or other organised armed troops who control part of the territory and who are capable of sustaining coherent military operations. Clearly, with these kinds of criteria, in practice, the Protocol will apply almost exclusively to civil wars in which battles and military operations take place on a large scale. Situations involving internal disturbances and tensions - such as riots and isolated actions - are expressly excluded from the Protocol.

The provisions concerning humanitarian treatment most clearly show a relationship with human rights law. They require behaviour that respects the human rights and dignity of civilians in armed conflicts situation. Article 4 requires the parties to respect the person, honour, convictions and religious practices of all persons not directly involved or no longer taking part in the hostilities, and states that 'they shall in all circumstances be treated humanely without any adverse distinction'. The provisions protecting children are an important addition. It is notable that the minimum age for military service has been set at 15 years of age.

According to Augestad Knudsen (2010), Article 5 prescribes special protection to persons whose freedom is limited in connection with the armed conflicts. Two categories of people are defined: people whose freedom of movement is restricted in some way (for example because they live in a cut-off area) enjoying only limited protection; and internees or prisoners who enjoy full protection. With respect to these detained or interned persons, Article 5 distinguishes two types of obligations: a) absolute minimum obligations in relation to the protection of the sick or wounded and the right to individual or collective help and to practice religion. As far as the provision of food and drink, hygienic facilities and working conditions are concerned, the same criteria apply as for the local population; and b) obligations that must be taken into account within the limitations of what is feasible. These relate to the personal circumstances of female detainees and prisoners, the distance to the battlefield, the right to medical treatment and protection against certain forms of medical practices or negligence.

Farah, (2005), also indicates that Article 6 contains a number of fair trial rules that are also found in Articles 14 and 15 ICCPR. If, for example, a party that is in rebellion decides to hold trials, it must create a judicial organization for that purpose. As long as the law cannot be carried out by a court in accordance with a reasonable procedure, no judgments may be passed or sentences carried out. Article 6 seems to allow for the creation of courts for the duration of the armed conflicts, provided their



independence is guaranteed. In other words, they must not be subject to external controls and must be impartial. Similar cases must be dealt with in the same manner. Moreover, Article 6 recommends that amnesty be granted on the largest scale possible upon cessation of the hostilities,

#### **2.3.4 Impact of armed conflicts on household welfare**

According to Kosovar Stability Initiative (2007), household welfare is affected by a myriad of factors and it is often very difficult to isolate the Impact of one specific shock. Effects may depend on each household's initial welfare position (e.g. initial asset endowments will determine the household's capacity to respond to economic slowdown or reduced market access), but are also related to households' specific characteristics that may make them more prone to being a target of violence, being recruited into fighting units or being forced to leave their area of residence

#### **Changes in household composition**

In Balla, eta'l, (2008) view, Violent armed conflicts kill and injure civilians and combatants alike and cause severe psychological damage to those involved in fights, to those living in war-torn communities and to displaced populations. The levels of mortality and morbidity associated with armed conflicts are explained not only as outcomes of fighting but are also for the most part the result of spreading disease and malnutrition. Armed civil armed conflicts are highly correlated with increases in infant and maternal mortality rates, larger proportion of untreated illnesses and reduction in nutritional levels, even when these are not directly caused by the initial armed conflicts. For instance, Verwimp and van Bavel (2004), show that although refugee women tend to have higher fertility rates than other population groups, their children (girls in particular) have a much lower probability of survival due to the health and socio-economic conditions experienced in refugee camps. These effects are often aggravated by a variety of factors, even after the end of the initial armed conflicts. These include the breakdown of health and social services (which increase the risk of disease transmission such as HIV/AIDS; particularly in refugee camps),

decrease food security (possibly resulting in famines), increase insecurity in living conditions and the loss of social capital and political trust.

### ***Destruction of assets***

In Bandyopadhyay, et'al (2007), view, during violent armed conflicts assets get loss or destroyed through heavy fighting and looting. These include houses, land, labour, utensils, cattle, livestock and other productive assets. The very poor are likely to be the worst affected. The Burundi armed conflicts in the 1990s was associated with severe asset depletion In Latin America, violence has significantly affected the efficiency of farm holdings due to the disruption of rural labour markets and limits imposed on the operation of larger farms. The number of deaths and injuries in these armed conflicts were extremely high, with unaccountable impacts on individual livelihoods. UNHCR provides similar estimates across a variety of recent armed conflicts.

### ***Forced displacement***

According to Baum, et'al (2007), armed conflicts are typically accompanied by large population movements. Civilian populations are often targets for both armies and rebel groups trying to expand their territorial control, weaken population support for opponent groups, increase their own support base and/or add to their resources through looting and appropriation of valuable assets and sites This leads to population flights from areas of more intense fighting or areas where the outbreak of violence is expected. In 2002, almost 34.8 million people across the world were forced to seek asylum in another country or within the national borders due to violent armed conflicts, 25 million people were displaced in 2004, many within its own country. By cutting off large numbers of people from economic opportunities, internal armed conflicts can lead to a vicious cycle of displacement and household poverty from which it is difficult to escape. This is made worse by the destruction of

social networks and the consequent depleting of important elements of the social, economic and political capital of the poor. Refugees from armed conflicts areas and displaced populations are found amongst those living under the most difficult forms of socioeconomic exclusion and deprivation.

### ***Effects of armed conflicts***

Soldiers subject to combat in war often suffer psychological and physical casualties, including depression, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, disease, injury, and death. In every war in which American soldiers have fought in, the chances of becoming a psychiatric casualty – of being debilitated for some period of time as a consequence of the stresses of military life – were greater than the chances of being killed by enemy fire.

Bloom et'al (2006), urged that During World War II, research conducted by US Army Brigadier General S.L.A. Marshall found that, on average, only 15% to 20% of American riflemen in WWII combat fired at the enemy. In Civil War Collector's Encyclopedia, F.A. Lord notes that of the 27,574 discarded muskets found on the Gettysburg battlefield, nearly 90% were loaded, with 12,000 loaded more than once and 6,000 loaded 3 to 10 times. These studies suggest that most soldiers resist firing their weapons in combat, that- as some theorists argue- human beings have an inherent resistance to killing their fellow human beings. Swank and Marchand's WWII study found that after sixty days of continuous combat, 98% of all surviving soldiers will become psychiatric casualties. Psychiatric casualties manifest themselves in fatigue cases, confusional states, conversion hysteria, anxiety, obsessional and compulsive states, and character disorders. One-tenth of mobilized American men were hospitalised for mental disturbances between 1942 and 1945, and after thirty-five days of uninterrupted combat, 98% of them manifested psychiatric disturbances in varying degrees.

Additionally, Bourguignon et'al, (2007), notes that it has been estimated that anywhere from 18% to 54% of Vietnam war veterans suffered from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

Based on 1860 census figures, 8% of all white American males aged 13 to 43 died in the American Civil War, including about 6% in the North and approximately 18% in the South. The war remains the deadliest armed conflicts in American history, resulting in the deaths of 620,000 soldiers. United States military casualties of war since 1775 have totaled over two million. Of the 60 million European soldiers who were mobilized in World War I, 8 million were killed, 7 million were permanently disabled, and 15 million were seriously injured

### ***On civilians***

According to Bun eta'l (2007), many wars have been accompanied by significant depopulations, along with destruction of infrastructure and resources (which may lead to famine, disease, and death in the civilian population). Civilians in war zones may also be subject to war atrocities such as genocide, while survivors may suffer the psychological aftereffects of witnessing the destruction of war. During the Thirty Years' War in Europe, for example, the population of the German states was reduced by about 30%. The Swedish armies alone may have destroyed up to 2,000 castles, 18,000 villages and 1,500 towns in Germany, one-third of all German towns.

Estimates for the total casualties of World War II vary, but most suggest that some 60 million people died in the war, comprising around 20 million soldiers and 40 million civilians (Dreher, et'al 2010). The scholar noted that Soviet Union lost around 27 million people during the war, about half of all World War II casualties. Since a high proportion of those killed were young men, the postwar Soviet population was 45 to 50 million fewer than post-1939 projections would have led one to expect. The largest number of civilian deaths in a single city was 1.2 million citizens dead during the 872-day Siege of Leningrad. Once a war has ended, losing nations are

sometimes required to pay war reparations to the victorious nations. In certain cases, land is ceded to the victorious nations. For example, the territory of Alsace-Lorraine has been traded between France and Germany on three different occasions.

## **2.4 International economic Aid Effectiveness**

According to Flores et'al (2009), the impact of foreign aid on recipient countries' economies has been subject of research and debate among scholars and policymakers for more than five decades. There are two discernible strands in the literature of foreign aid effectiveness (Dreher eta'l, 2008), the author argues that foreign aid spurs growth and development of the recipient countries while the other opposes this view by arguing that aid crowds out savings and investments and thus slows down economic growth. In order to investigate aid impact on recipient countries'economies, the scholar has relied on econometric techniques. Aid effectiveness can be measured in terms of growth promotion, development, and welfare of the recipient countries.

Changes in development concerns have broadened the focus and role of the development aid from the large scale resource transfer, which would fill the savings and foreign exchange gap, to multidimensional role including poverty alleviation, structural adjustment, and stabilization. These changes have influenced selection of theoretical frameworks, models, and databases for tracing the relationship between foreign aid and growth of recipient countries; given the differences in theoretical frameworks and techniques used, it comes as no surprise that econometric studies on foreign aid effectiveness have provided mixed results (Clemens et'al, (2009).

### ***Aid-growth nexus***

A large and growing literature measures the macroeconomic impact of aid on growth. According to Harrod-Domar (2009), view model the impact of aid on growth is traced through increased rates of savings and investments. In this analytical

framework, a linear relationship between output and capital is assumed, where output growth will be a function of the rate of investment. The two-gap model developed by Chenery and Strout (1966), extends this approach by assuming that developing countries have shortage of both savings and foreign exchange, and foreign aid will help to fill these gaps. This will be done through increased aid flows to fill the savings gap, or through provision of the necessary foreign exchange, to remove current account deficits

Cogneau, et al (2006), has shown that in light of the two-gap models, the empirical analysis in the beginning of 1970s, examined the link between aid-induced savings and investments and found that aid increases savings at a rate smaller than one for one. Later studies during 1980-1990 traced the impact of aid on growth through investments and found mixed results. Mosley (1987) analyzed the so called micro-macro paradox in aid effectiveness studies. By doing so, he refers to contrasting results in micro and macro studies: while aid projects are evaluated as successful in meeting the objectives set, aid does not seem to have a positive effect on aggregate. The major criticism to Harrod-Domar and the two-gap theoretical frameworks is the assumption about the direct link between investment and growth based on a constant capital-output ratio. In addition, it is not clear whether all aid goes to investments since part of it is given for humanitarian reasons.

Del Castillo (2008), has shown that aid induces corrupt practices and the struggle for power, and hence it becomes counterproductive for recipient countries

Endogenous growth theory and advances in econometrics have allowed for further research and measurements of foreign aid effectiveness by indicating the role of human capital, institutions, and policies across recipient countries. These studies utilize mainly panel datasets, account for the endogeneity of aid, and cover more countries than previous studies. This literature analyzes recipient country conditions

such as policies, political and economic stability, environment, fraction of land in tropic areas, and warfare.

Recent contributions on aid and growth have applied new methods and techniques in the aid-growth debate. Rajan and Subramanian (2009), for example provide a comprehensive examination of the relationship between aid and growth and test the robustness of aid-growth results in terms of time horizons, types of aid, types of donors, timing of impact of aid, and different specifications and samples. They claim to have controlled carefully for the endogeneity of aid, as they take into account that aid can be given to both, worse and good performer countries. In response to this, they model the supply of aid based on donor-related rather than recipient-specific characteristics and start constructing their instruments from the donor-recipient relationship. This means that Rajan and Subramanian (2009), take into account considerations that drive individual donors to give aid to a country other than those related to a country's level of income and growth.

Using program evaluation techniques, Arndt et al. (2009), provide a different story. They use a counterfactual framework in which, for the first time, the aid growth nexus is formulated in terms of the Rubin Causal Model. Program Evaluation literature tries to establish what results were produced or caused by a program: two situations that are identical in every respect save for the program (the treatment), are compared. The units of treatments are countries whereas treatment is measured by aid shares in these countries.

### ***Aid and non-growth outcomes***

One strand of recent aid literature focuses on the impact of aid on non-growth outcomes. Kosack (2002), estimates the impact of aid on HDI with and without interaction term between aid and democratization. He finds a positive and significant

effect of the interacted term on HDI values, and no impact of the aid variable when the interaction term is excluded from the regression.

Earlier contributions about social indicators and the role of aid do not find a positive and statistically significant relationship between aid and infant mortality. However, Masud and Yontcheva (2005), find that aid flows from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are significantly associated with reduced infant mortality. Positive effects of education aid on primary school enrollment is suggested by Dreher et al. (2008), who find that higher per capita aid for education significantly increases primary school enrollment, while increased domestic government spending on education does not have a positive significant effect.

Tavares (2003), shows that aid does reduce corruption in recipient countries. The empirical studies that investigate the role of aid on institutional quality and policies in the recipient countries exhibit mixed results. Scholars argue that higher levels of aid worsen bureaucratic quality in developing countries by bolstering rent-seeking activities and corruption. On the other hand, after having corrected for the potential endogeneity of aid.

Mavrotas (2010), argues that aid effectiveness debate will not reach a consensus at all as long as the analysis is restricted to the aid-growth nexus. In sum, most of the published research on aid effectiveness focuses on the effects of aggregate aid on growth, with no conclusive results. In Bourguignon and Sundberg (2007), view, emphasize the need to open the black box and look at political economy issues such as heterogeneity of aid motives, the limitations of the tools of the analysis, and the complex causality chain that links aid to final outcomes. In response to this discussion, more disaggregated analyses of aid effectiveness have come to dominate published research. The focus of these studies goes beyond aid-growth nexus and examines poverty reduction through better outcomes in health, education and



institutional development. Yet, Arndt et al, (2009) argue that aid and growth studies should not be disregarded and growth should remain the key objective of aid. Development objectives such as poverty reduction cannot be achieved 'without a substantial outward shift in the production possibilities frontier'(Arndt et al., 2009).

Another emerging strand in aid effectiveness research is country case studies, which add up to cross-country analysis. For example, Feeny (2003) examines the case of Guinea and the effectiveness of aid in terms of poverty reduction. A comprehensive study on Mozambique is conducted by Arndt et al. (2006), who find that Mozambique has benefited from sustained aid inflows in conflict, post-conflict and reconstruction periods'. However, they highlight the administrative challenges that come from the proliferation of donors and aid-supported interventions; hence high aid flows and short term-benefits might not be sustained in longer run. This again, brings forth the issue of the effectiveness of aid in post-conflict societies, which will be discussed in turn.

### ***Aid effectiveness in post-conflict countries***

The starting point for examining the effectiveness of post-conflict aid is the study by Collier and Hoeffler (2004), who examined the relationship between economic growth, policy, and aid in post-conflict countries. They claim to have provided the first systematic empirical analysis of aid and policy in post-conflict situations. Specifically, their study is based on a comprehensive listing of large civil wars and covers 17 countries in their first post-conflict decade.

By investigating the time-profile of post-conflict growth, Collier and Hoeffler (2004), suggest that aid is considerably more effective in augmenting growth in post-conflict situations since the absorptive capacity for aid is approximately double than in non-conflict countries. Thus, aid should be phased in gradually during the first four years

after the conflict and then gradually taper back to normal levels by the end of the first post-conflict decade.

Collier and Hoeffler's (2004), recommendations about aid sequencing are in line with economic recovery goals for growth but seem to conflict with other goals that have an immediate effect on peace dividends such as demobilization of soldiers and reconstruction of destroyed infrastructure. Demekas et al (2009), suggest that aid has the greatest welfare effect immediately after the conflict whereas reconstruction aid takes time to act and hence needs to be designed with care. They recommend that in the post-conflict environment there is need for larger amounts of humanitarian aid over a shorter period of time instead of small amounts over a longer period of time.

Addison (2004) argues that Collier and Hoeffler (2004) overemphasize the growth objective', and he points to other important objectives of aid such as revenue recovery, poverty reduction, and the use of aid as a tactical instrument to secure peace. In the first years after the conflict, aid can finance recurrent spending and invest in reconstruction and institution building projects while keeping macroeconomic stability.

By financing infrastructure and service delivery in rebel areas, aid can also provide a partial substitute for insufficient government resources; this investment provides a tactical case for higher aid flows in the first post-conflict years. In light of this debate, two important issues can be summarized. First, aid seems to be more effective in post-conflict environments. As such, aid is an important tool for post-conflict recovery, if carefully designed. Second, proper sequencing of aid is contingent upon identification of recurring trade-offs and which objectives should receive higher priority, remains a point of contention. This unravels the issue of aid objectives in relation to countries'specific needs and the respective trajectory of aid

inflows during the post-conflict: aid is given for a variety of purposes and consequently, it impacts growth and other outcomes in different ways at different points in time. These issues are crucial for successful post-conflict recovery, and will be subject of analysis in the present and the following chapter.

Another important aspect to be addressed in countries coming out of conflict is the state of their institutions and policies.

### **International Economic Aid and Armed conflicts**

According to Sambanis (2008), Peacekeeping missions can play a vital role when there is need to rebuild political institutions and implement complex peace agreements. These missions enable governments to quickly downsize their militaries whereas commitments to maintain peacekeeping through the first decade can reassure potential investors and hence accelerate economic recovery. Today, some of the most serious threats to international peace and security are armed conflicts that arise, not among nations, but among warring factions within a State. Although situations of internal violence, they often spill over borders, endangering the security of other States and resulting in complex humanitarian emergencies.

The human rights abuses prevalent in internal armed conflicts are now among the most atrocious in the world. In 1996, there were 19 ongoing situations of internal violence around the world in which 1,000 people or more were killed. These so-called "high-intensity armed conflicts" cumulatively led to between 6.5 million and 8.5 million deaths. In the same year, there were also 40 "low-intensity armed conflicts", each causing between 100 and 1,000 deaths. Another 2 million deaths can be added to these figures if one includes situations of internal violence that had de-escalated in 1996.

According to Fukuda-Parr & Sakiko (2010), the number of armed conflicts-related deaths is only a small indication of the tremendous amount of suffering, displacement and devastation caused by armed conflicts. Assaults on the

fundamental right to life are widespread massacres, indiscriminate attacks on civilians, executions of prisoners, starvation of entire populations. Torture is common in internal armed conflicts, as are measures restricting people's freedom of movement forcible relocations, mass expulsions, denial of the right to seek asylum or the right to return to one's home. Women and girls are raped by soldiers and forced into prostitution, and children are abducted to serve as soldiers. Tens of thousands of people detained in connection with armed conflicts "disappear" each year, usually killed and buried in secret, leaving their families with the torment of not knowing their fate. Thousands of others are arbitrarily imprisoned and never brought to trial or, if they are, are subject to grossly unfair procedures. Homes, schools and hospitals are deliberately destroyed. Relief convoys, which try to assist civilians by providing humanitarian aid are attacked.

According to Obwona et al (2009), the denial of fundamental rights relating to employment, housing, food or the respect for cultural life, and large-scale discrimination and exclusion from the decision-making processes of society are the root causes of many grave crises today. Armed conflicts clearly illustrate the indivisibility and interdependence of all socio-economic development. The collapse of infrastructure and civic institutions undermines the range of civil, economic, political and social rights. The rights to adequate health, housing, education, freedom of movement and expression, privacy and fair trial are only some of the fundamental rights and freedoms affected when hospitals and schools are closed, water and sanitation polluted, local administrations unable to function, and police and judicial systems shattered or corrupted. Government institutions often become increasingly militarized, with the armed forces assuming civilian policing functions and military courts trying civilians. Prolonged armed conflicts also affect rural areas; crops are destroyed, crippling productivity in subsistence farming and agriculture and leading to chronic food shortages, malnutrition and famines. Health and poverty are often the most devastating long-term consequences of armed conflicts

## **War factors**

Northern Uganda has suffered chronic war for the last twenty years with massive violations of the population's socio-economic development. This has led to severe war traumatisation resulting from overwhelming acts of sexual and gender-based violence (Amnesty International, 2005;). Since 1986 Gulu in Northern Uganda has been at the centre of civil war between various rebel groups including formerly, the Holy Spirit Movement of Alice Lakwena and currently, the Lord's Resistance Army led by Joseph Kony against the government of Uganda and this armed conflicts is still ongoing. In Teso, (North-Eastern Uganda), there was insurgency between 1987-1992 involving cattle raids by the Karamajong, which the government has failed to curb up to now. In Kitgum, (Northern Uganda), due to the Lord's Resistance Army, the population have been forced into Internally Displaced People's (IDP) Camps. Although there was the signing of the landmark Cessation of Hostilities Agreement in August 2006, the search for durable solutions is ongoing. However, following this agreement, several hundred thousand of internally displaced people's (IDP's) started to return to their original locations, but an estimated 900,000 people still remain internally displaced with limited access to health care, food, water and sanitation (World Bank (2010)).

Coupled with the breakdown in the health infrastructure, Northern Uganda has persistently posted the poorest health indices in the country. Compared to the rest of the country, Northern Uganda has the highest HIV prevalence rate of 10.5% (national average of 6.4%), the lowest rate of contraceptive use at 12% (national average of 23%) and a high rate of abortions and unwanted pregnancies (1 in every 5 pregnant women in Northern Uganda carries out an abortion, while 50% of pregnancies are unwanted (World Health Organisation, 2007)). The main health problems faced by the women survivors of the armed conflicts include gynecological problems, HIV/AIDS, lack of access to safe motherhood services, lack of modern

contraceptives and untreated ailments leading to infertility in a society where every woman values motherhood, resulting in a high burden of mental illnesses and trauma

Study by Guillaumont, (2008), shows that Since 2000, and in collaboration with the Ugandan Medical Association, Isis-WICCE have carried out documentation and medical interventions in several regions of Northern Uganda, aimed at showing the plight of women in these armed conflicts areas and campaigning to Government and development agencies to prioritize their health needs. Through these studies Isis-WICCE has been able to offer emergency medical and psychological treatment to war affected communities, to train local health workers and build capacity and to highlight the impact of war on women in these areas.

According to Mavrotas (2010), the LRA extended its activities into the south of Sudan, a country that provided it with support, until in 2002 the Sudanese allowed the Ugandans to go into its territory in pursuit of the group, provoking an escalation of violence and the extension of the armed conflicts to the south of Sudan. In this region, the armed group has been fighting with the Ugandan armed forces, harming the population in southern Sudan, a region which is beginning, not without great difficulties, to overcome the armed conflicts that have affected it in the last few decades.

According to Roodman,(2007), after various contacts between government representatives and the LRA and exploratory attempts to begin a peace process in the nineties and many attempts at local and religious initiatives and by traditional leaders to establish channels for dialogue with the armed group, and the emergence of the International Criminal Court (ICC) ordering the arrest of the group's leaders, after July 2006 a hopeful-looking peace process was begun in Juba, Sudan, which managed to establish the cessation of hostilities between the government and the LRA and achieved various agreements pending the signing of the definitive peace

agreement in April 2008 so that they can come into force. However, this has been postponed indefinitely, perhaps definitively, and this could signify the final breakdown of the peace process. The purpose of this report is to offer an analysis of the armed conflicts and the peace process the country is currently going through and to point out some keys to the future. The report will consist of five parts. The first part analyses the background, the characteristics and the causes of the start of the armed conflicts that has affected the country since Representative for Somalia and another high-level official were holding discussions at the airport with the TFG President,

## **2.5 Summary of gaps**

Much as a lot has been said about armed conflicts in Mogadishu, Somalia, little has been said about the international Economic Aid of the people of Mogadishu, Bakara market specifically. Thus, there is need to determine the level of International Economic Aid in Bakara in Mogadishu independently from the rest of other areas and this is what this study intended to cover.

It can also be observed from the literature that little has been said about extent to Armed conflicts has affected the International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Thus, this study intended to quantify the extent to which these two variables are related.

## CHAPTER THREE

### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.0 Research Design

This study was conducted through cross-sectional survey research design to establish the relationship between armed conflicts and International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia. According to Amin (2005), a cross-sectional survey is commendable for describing the characteristic of an events, community, region, providing data about the population or items being studied by only describing the who, what, how, when, and where of a situation at a given time though does not go into finding what causes or caused it. This design was chosen because of its appropriateness in dealing with the subjects that had to be studied.

#### 3.1 Research Population

According to Amin (2005) a population is the aggregate or totality of objects or individuals having one or more characteristics in common that are interests to the researcher and where inferences are made.

#### 3.2 Research Population

The target population included a total of 200 respondents in Bakara Market, Mogadishu, Somalia. The population was based on the number of people who living in those Bakara Market and the characteristics of the population, therefore the target population of this study based on the number of people who are living in the selected.

#### 3.3 Sample Size

Slovene's formula was used to compute the sample size. This formula was employed so as to sample fairly a large size as representation of the total population such that the research findings obtained could be considered valid. The details on the determination of sample size using Slovene's formula are shown below;

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$



Where

**n**= Sample size; **N**=Total population size,  $e^2= 0.05$  level of significance

$$n = \frac{200}{1+200 (0.05^2)}$$

$$n = \frac{200}{1+200 (0.0025)}$$

$$= n = \frac{200}{1+ 0.5}$$

$$n = \frac{200}{1.5}$$

$$n=133$$

Following this formula, the established sample size is 133 respondents from population of 33 and this make fairly a large proportion of the target population involved for effective data collection on the topic under study. The distribution of the population size sample size is demonstrated in Table 1 in the next page.

**Table 3:1 Population and Sample size of the respondents**

<b>NO</b>	<b>Category of population</b>	<b>Sample size</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Community leaders</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Women organizations</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Youths</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Media networks</b>	<b>10</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>

### **3.4 Sampling Procedure**

The researcher employed purposive sampling and simple random sampling techniques. The purposive sampling technique allows the researcher to use case that has the required information with respect to the objectives of the study.

On the other hand, to avoid any bias in selecting 50 respondents in the interview, the researcher used simple random sampling. This ensured that each member of the woman organizations has an equal respondent chance of being interview.

### **3.5 Research Instruments**

Both questionnaire and interview guides were used in this study.

#### ***3.5.1 Questionnaires***

Questionnaire that was used in this study included the face sheet for the profile of respondents; and the other parts asked questions to determine: the effect of armed conflicts on peace in Mogadishu Somalia; and the impact of International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia. The questionnaires were self-administered and closed ended so as to save time and enable respondents to give relevant choice since different options were given. This method of data collection was preferred for this study because it gave freedom to respondents to give their truthful opinions since

there was no one to challenge their answers as it is in the case of interviews. This gave a complete confidence to respondents to effectively answer questions asked without feeling shy or being scared. The scoring system of this instrument was based on the four scales or Likert type scale of rating involving: strongly agree (4); agree (3); disagree (2); strongly disagree (1).

### ***3.5.2 Interview Guide***

This method was used mainly with those in Bakara market since they were presumed that they had evidence-based information regarding international Economic Aid and how it has been used. The interviews were face to face and this helped the researcher in getting detailed and evidenced based information on Armed conflict and International Economic Aid. The information obtained through interview method helped to compliment the one that was obtained through questionnaire. Since questions in interview could be repeated and clarity on some questions was sought so as to have richness in the information collected. The researcher then compared and contrasted the interview guide findings with that of questionnaire so as to draw reliable conclusions regarding Armed Conflict and International Economic Aid.

### **3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instruments**

To ensure the validity of the questionnaire and interview guide; some two experts in research were involved. In this regard, after constructing the questionnaires and interview guide, they were submitted to two experts to ensure their validity through their duties' basis. This was based on alpha coefficient value of 0.7 and more. Thus, after the experts' judgment, the compilation of the responses from raters was computed to determine the Content Validity Index (CVI). The details regarding the validity of instrument are presented in Table 2.

$$CVI = \frac{\text{Number of items rated as relevant}}{\text{Total number of items rated in the questionnaire}}$$

**Table 3.2: Determination of Reliability and Validity of Instrument**

	<b>Relevant items</b>	<b>Not relevant items</b>	<b>Total</b>
Rater 1	23	3	26
Rater 2	22	4	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>52</b>

$$CVI = \frac{45}{52} = 0.87$$

The observation from the above is that the CVI was computed and the result was 0.87, greater than 0.70. Thus the questionnaire was considered valid because the items in the instruments were relevant and sufficient to cover the content validity index valid for the study that adequately sampled the population in question.

To achieve accuracy or reliability, pre-testing of the instruments was done. This was done in the ministry of Internal affairs department of Somalia. In this, some questionnaires were distributed to the internal affairs desk of Somalia as pilot test. The results from this pre-testing helped in rephrasing and adjustment of questions that were unclear so as to bring about clarity and reliability. . The findings derived from the pre-testing were entered in the SPSS, a computer package to test for reliability. Cronbanch’s alpha coefficient of 0.7 was used to assess the internal consistency and the score turned out to be 0.799 and the instrument was considered

reliable for the study. This was above 0.7 the requisite measure for reliability and it is supported by Amin (2005).

**Table 3: Showing Reliability Statistics**

<b>Cronbach's Alpha</b>	<b>No of Items</b>
0.799	28

### **3.7 Data Gathering Procedures Before to Data Collection**

Before data collection, an introductory letter was obtained from the College of Higher Degree and Researcher (CHDR) of Kampala International University. This letter introduced the researcher to the authorities in Mogadishu, Somalia. List of people from various institutions considered for this study was then be sought such that sampling process could begin. All the respondents considered were met physically such that the researcher and research assistants could introduce themselves and create rapport with them and brief them about the intention of the study.

### **During Data Gathering**

Data collection involved distribution of self-administered questionnaires to respondents and at the same time interviewing others. The researcher together with the research assistants were all involved in this process such that data collection could be done fast. Respondents were kindly requested to fill in the questionnaires within two weeks. The researcher visited the selected institutions every day to ensure that respondents quicken the process of filling in the questionnaires. Questionnaires that were already filled in were immediately collected to avoid misplacement by respondents. While recollecting research instrument, verification on

whether respondents finished answering all the questions or not, were done there and then. This ensured that respondents answer all the questions as required.

### **After Data Gathering**

After data collection, data processing began immediately. The research began tallying responses, code them using Pearson's product moment correlation and multiple regression analysis. Tables were used to present the data and data analyses together with its discussion were done. The final work was presented to the supervisor so that errors being made could be rectified. The fair copy at the end of it all was presented for approval and defended before the viva voce.

### **3.7 Data Analysis**

The frequency and percentage distribution was used to determine the profile of the respondents.

The means and interpretations were applied for the effects of armed conflicts on peace and impact of Economic international Aid in Mogadishu, Somalia.

The following mean range was used to arrive at the mean of the individual indicators and interpretation:

*A. For the effects of armed conflicts on peace and impact of Economic international Aid*

<b>Mean Range</b>	<b>Response Mode</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
3.26-4.00	strongly agree	Very High
2.51-3.25	Agree	High
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.75	strongly disagree	Very low

To determine whether there is a significant relationship between armed conflicts and International Economic Aid satisfaction of selected insurance companies, Pearson linear correlation coefficient (PLCC) was used to compute the influence of the independent variable to dependent variable.

Also the regression analysis  $R^2$  (coefficient of determination) was used to compute the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

### **3.8 Ethical Considerations**

The researcher informed respondents that the interview was just for the purpose of academics and the information given was not used against any one and that the interviewee is at liberty to either participate or not. To avoid suspicion and misconception a letter of introduction was obtained from the university and the same will be shown to the respondents. Therefore, in order to get meaningful data, the objective of the research will be making clear to all respondents so that they feel at ease respond freely.

### **3.9 Limitations of the Study**

In view of the following threats to validity, the researcher claimed an allowable 5% margin of error at 0.05 level of significance. Measures was also indicated in order to minimize if not to eradicate the threats to the validity of the findings of this study. Intervening or confounding variables which were beyond the researcher's control such as honesty of respondents and the respondents and personal biases. To minimize such conditions, the researcher requested respondents to be as honest as possible and to be impartial/ unbiased when answering the questionnaires.

The research environments were classified as uncontrolled setting where extraneous variables would influence on the data gathered such as comments from other respondents, anxiety, stress, motivation on the part of the respondents while on the process of answering the questionnaires. Although these were beyond the

researcher's control, efforts were made to request the respondents to be as objective as possible in answering the questionnaires.

**Testing:** It was feared that the use research assistants may render inconsistencies such as differences in conditions and time when the data was obtained from respondents. This was minimized by orienting and briefing the researcher assistants on the data gathering procedures

**Attrition:** There was fear that representative sample could not be reached as computed due to circumstances within the respondents and beyond the control of the researcher. The researcher distributed questionnaires exceeding beyond the minimum sample size to avoid this situation.



## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

#### 4.0 Introduction

In this chapter, data generated is presented; analyzed and interpreted .this is done according to the research objectives

This chapter shows the profile information of respondents, the effect of armed conflicts on peace in Mogadishu Somalia, the impact of International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia and h the relationship between armed conflicts and International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia

#### 4.1 Respondent's profile

In this study, the researcher described respondents profile in terms of gender, education level, and marital status of respondents. Respondents were asked to state their characteristics for purposes of classifying and comparing them thereafter. The study employed a closed ended questionnaire to categorize respondent's profiles and their responses were analyzed using frequencies and percentage distributions as shown in the following table.

**Table 4:1 Description of respondent's profile**

Respondent's profile	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	33	29
	Female	80	71
	<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>100</b>
Age	15-20	45	40%
	21 – 24	35	31%
	25 – 33	20	18%
	33 & above	13	12%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>100</b>
Educational level	Secondary	53	41%
	University	20	18%
	None	40	35%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>100</b>
Marital status	Single	32	28%
	Married	58	51 %
	Divorced	13	12%
	Widows	10	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2014**

The results in table 1 showed that female were the majority respondents as represented by 80(or 71%) and male were the minority 33(or 29%). The findings revealed that there is big gender imbalance in the study. This implies that the females were easily available during the date collection than the males.

With regard to age, results indicate that most of the respondents in the sample are between 15-20 years (40%). This implies that most of the respondents in

the sampled are in their teenage stage of age. These were followed by those 21-24 years (31%). This therefore implies that the majority of the respondents who were involved in the programme implementation were between 15-20. The results also indicate that the majority of respondents were of mature which made the researcher to consider their views as valid and authentic in relation to the study.

Concerning the education qualification, 41% of the respondents had reached secondary level of education. This revealed by respondents with university and qualifications being 20(or 18%), while 13 (or 12%) had no formal education. Therefore, there were high chances of giving accurate views

Lastly in regard with marital status, majority of the respondents were married 15(or 46%), this was followed by singles 10(or 30%), 6(or 18%) were divorced while the minority of group of respondents 10(9%) were widows. This implies that the married being pushed by the household problems, find participating in armed conflicts as the only solution, hence hope for improved life.

#### **4.2 The effect of armed conflicts on peace in Mogadishu Somalia**

The first objective was set to determine the effect of armed conflicts on peace in Mogadishu Somalia. In this study, the effect of armed conflicts was measured using 8 quantitative questions in which respondents were required to indicate the extent to which they agree or disagree with each statement by indicating the number that best describe their perceptions. All the nineteen items on the effect of armed conflicts on peace in Mogadishu Somalia were likert scaled using four points ranging between 1= Strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Agree and 4= Strongly Agree. Their responses were analyzed and described using Means as summarized in table 3 below.

**Table 4: 2. The effect of armed conflicts**

	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
<b>s</b>			
<b>l</b>			
re unable to visit your friends	2.80	High	1
Families have broken up	2.78	High	2
children are in your area are orphans	2.44	Low	3
sector lacks unity	2.42	Low	4
d people move around your area which limits your movements	2.41	Low	5
<b>age mean</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>High</b>	
<b>cal</b>			
house hold members were been killed as a result of direct armed violent	2.65	High	1
ers of your house hold were injured as a result of the armed violent	2.54	High	2
ers of the house hold were displaced by the armed violent	2.33	Low	3
is a lot of torture on Somali's by gunmen	2.19	Low	4
<b>age mean</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>Low</b>	
<b>omic</b>			
conomic activities of the house hold changed as a result of the armed violent	3.63	Very high	1
mic development is very low in your area	3.62	Very high	2
are high rates of unemployment in your area	3.49	Very high	3
are high levels of bribery and corruption in your area	3.45	Very high	4
<b>age mean</b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>Very high</b>	
<b>ional</b>			
of your family members have lost their lives	2.72	High	1
are unable to sleep especially when you hear the gun shot	2.55	High	2
en reminds you the loss of your loved ones	2.52	High	3
resence of gunmen in your area makes you un comfortable	2.23	Low	4
el you cannot forget the incidents happened to you when gunmen attacked your family	2.11	Low	5
<b>age mean</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>Low</b>	
<b>all mean</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>High</b>	

*Source: Primary Data, 2014*

Table 2 results revealed that effect of armed conflicts on peace in Somalia, Mogadishu were high and this is indicated by the average mean of 2.67. For instance the findings portray six dimensions with the highest (high) level of effect of armed conflicts on peace and these were; Your house hold member were killed as a result of direct armed violent (mean=2.85), Member of your house hold were injured as a result of the armed violent(mean=2.55), Members of the house hold were displaced by the armed violent(mean=2.52), The household presently displaced(mean=2.55), The economic activities of the house hold changed as a result of the armed violent(mean=2.55), The economic activities of the house hold changed as a result of the armed violent(mean=3.05). Further still, the last two dimensions on the effect of armed conflicts on peace were rated low and these were; Many times have members of the house held encountered an act of armed violent(mean=2.45), NGOs and any other international organizations provided adequate support towards helping mitigate challenges of children in IDP camps(mean=2.41) This implies that effect of armed conflicts on peace in Somalia, Mogadishu is high with an overall mean of 2.97 on a Likert scale indicating that effect of armed conflicts has greatly disturbed the peace maintenance in Mogadishu, Somalia.

To get the overall picture on The effect of armed conflicts in Mogadishu, the mean values for all the 18 questions in Table 2 were added and divided by 18 to get the overall mean average of 2.97, which falls under effective (agreed) on the rating scale. This implies that the effect of armed conflict has affected the people in Somalia.

From the information generated through interview, majority of the key informant also revealed that there has been loss of life and property in the conflict. As one of the key informants was quoted saying, *"all most every family in Somalia has lost a beloved one, life is miserable especially here in Mogadishu"* In overall, over

70 percent of the respondents interviewed were concerned about loss of loved ones, torture and unemployment in Mogadishu.

From the researchers opinion it was evident that armed conflicts have created a lot of misery in Somalia. This was because there was no clear reason for the conflict and many respondents were critical about the manner in which oil revenue was generally managed. Thus, basing on what respondents revealed through questionnaires and interview guide, it was clear that armed conflicts have left significant effects in Somalia.

#### **4.3 Impact of International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia**

The second determine the impact of International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia. The level of the impact of International Economic Aid was measured using 8 questions in which respondents were requested to indicate the extent to which they agree or disagree with the statement by writing the number that best describes their perception. Each of the items in the questionnaire was rated with the aid of four likert scaled subjects ranging between one and four; where 1= Strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Agree, 4= Strongly Agree. Their responses were described using means as summarized in table 3.

**Table 4:3: Impact of International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia**

Items	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
<b>Health services</b>			
I am not satisfied with the way other bodies have helped to establish the right approach towards enhancing management of children and other vulnerable groups in IDP camps	2.85	High	1
I am unable to receive the medical services in your area	2.55	High	2
The government has set up many hospitals in your area.	2.52	High	3
<b>Average mean</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>High</b>	
<b>Infrastructure development</b>			
The government has not improved on the roads in Mogadishu	3.05	high	1
There has been poor infrastructural development in your area	2.78	high	2
The government has not built financial institutions like commercial banks and microfinance institutions in area	2.45	Low	3
Schools built by the government are not enough	2.41	Low	4
<b>Average mean</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>High</b>	
<b>Education</b>			
The government has not supplied scholastic materials to the both private and public schools in your area.	2.92	High	1
The government has failed to pay teachers salaries.	2.74	High	2
I am unable to access quality education without any interference	2.71	High	3
<b>Average mean</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>High</b>	
<b>Financial services</b>			
I am unable to earn a living due to the armed conflicts	2.89	High	1
The government has not set up financial institutions to help people access loans.	2.75	high	2
The government has not supported small and medium enterprises in your country	2.63	High	3
I am unable to sell your agricultural product in and outside Somalia.	2.55	High	4
<b>Average mean</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>High</b>	
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>High</b>	

*Source: Primary Data, 2014*

Therefore, the dependent variables represent the perceptions of the respondents regarding these concepts. All the items for the dependent variables were measured on a 4-point scale (1 = strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= agree and 4 = strongly agree).

*Healthy services* – This variable was measured by three items. Respondents were asked whether they agreed with the statements under investigation. Responses reveal that health services was high (mean= 2.55). Indicating that the respondents do not receive health services in Mogadishu.

*Infrastructure development*- four items measured this variable and respondents were asked whether they agreed with the statements therein. The government has not improved on the roads in Mogadishu; there has not been infrastructural development in your country, the government has not built financial institutions like commercial banks and microfinance institutions in your country, Schools built by the government are not enough with means ranging from 2.45-2.41. Responses indicated that respondents infrastructural development was also high on average (mean= 2.67).

*Education* – they were three items had means ranging between 2.89-2.55 which indicated high on likert scale. And all of them were high namely. The government has not supplied scholastic materials to the both private and public schools in your area, the government has supplied scholastic materials to the both private and public schools in your area, and you are unable to access quality education without any interference. On average mean =2.79). This therefore means that respondents are not satisfied with the education services provided.

*Financial services* - four items measured this variable. Respondents were asked whether they agreed with the following statements. (1) You are unable to earn a living due to the armed conflicts, ii) the government has not set up financial institutions to help people access loans, iii) the government has not supported small and medium enterprises in your country, iv) You are unable to sell your agricultural



product in and outside Somalia. On average 2.71. The impact of armed conflicts on socio-economic is high with 2.68 meaning that the respondents are not satisfied with the international economic aid in Mogadishu, Somalia where they disagreed with it.

This indicates that majority of the respondents agreed that they are not satisfied with the international Aid in Mogadishu .This supported by the qualitative data from the responses of key informant. For example one respondent from Mogadishu had this statement to say:

*"We face challenges in receiving the international Aid; there terms and conditions applied when receiving it which has resulted into the exploitation of the country's wealth in Mogadishu city. Therefore, we cannot benefit from the Aid given to us"*

The findings obtained from the interviews were consistent with the one obtained though the questionnaires. Over 80 % of the respondents interviewed also supported that the level of Impact of International Economic Aid was still low though the people in the area had made some improvement in their socio-economic status in the last few years. Some of the common indicators of low impact of international Economic Aid being mentioned by the key informants included the following:

- (i) Shortage of safe drinking water.
- (ii) High levels of hunger and starvation; and
- (iii) High levels of mortality rate;
- (iv) High levels of unemployment among people;
- (v) High level on illiteracy among people;
- (vi) High level of poverty;

Thus, from the views of respondents interviewed and administered by questionnaires, it is clear that the impact of International Economic Aid in Mogadishu is still low. Thus, there is need for collective responsibility and action to ensure that the level of people in the area is stepped up. This could be spearheaded by both the government of South Sudan in collaboration with local government officials as well as international development agencies.

It can be urged that the socio economic consequences of armed conflicts. There is a large literature on the economic armed conflicts trap (Collier et al. 2003), which posits that underdevelopment is both a cause and a consequence of armed conflicts. That is, economic underdevelopment increases the likelihood of armed conflicts, and armed conflicts exacerbate economic underdevelopment. For the world in general, in some respects nearly all the millennium development goals are enacted by the destructiveness of armed conflicts. There are dramatic effects of armed conflicts on a number of development indicators. For the Somalia, region the effects are less dramatic. This may be due to the size of the region, but it is more likely due to the point of departure for most countries.

#### **4.4 Relationship between impact of armed conflicts and impact of International Economic Aid**

The third objective of this study was to determine the relationship between armed conflicts and International Economic Aid in Mogadishu, Somalia, for which it was hypothesized that "there is no significant relationship between armed conflicts and International Economic Aid in Mogadishu, Somalia" To test this null hypothesis, and to get an overall picture of the relationship, the researcher combined all the mean perceptions computed in table 3 and 4 above, and two mean indices were computed and generated (armed armed conflicts and Socio-economic development) after which the two indices were correlated using the Pearson's linear correlation coefficient(PLCC, or  $r$ ). Results of this test are indicated in table 4 below.

**Table 4:4a: Relationship between armed conflicts and International Economic Aid in Mogadishu, Somalia**

<b>Variables correlated</b>	<b>R-value</b>	<b>Sig</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Decision on Ho</b>
armed conflicts Vs health services	0.377	0.000	significant correlation	Rejected
Armed conflicts Vs Infrastructure development	0.253	0.011	Significant correlation	Rejected
Armed conflicts Vs education services	0.388	0.250	Insignificant correlation	Accepted
Armed conflicts Vs financial services	0.606	0.000	Significant correlation	Rejected
<b>Overall armed conflicts Vs Socio-economic development</b>	.075	.000	<b>Significant correlation</b>	<b>Rejected</b>

**Source: Primary data 2014**

Table 4a results showed that armed conflicts and International Economic Aid in Mogadishu, Somalia were positively and significantly correlated in Mogadishu, Somalia with all the forms of International Economic Aid(all r-values < 0.05, except education services with r-value 0.388 with sig =0.250). Armed conflicts is positively and significantly International Economic Aid( $r = 0.582$ , sig. = 0.000)

The overall relationship between all the aspects of armed conflicts and International Economic Aid was ( $r=0.075$ , sig = 0.000). Basing on these results also armed conflicts leads to low international economic aid in Mogadishu, Somalia.

**Table 4:4b: Regression Analysis between the impact of armed conflicts and International Economic Aid in Mogadishu, Somalia**

Variables regressed	Adjusted r <sup>2</sup>	F	Sig.	Interpretation	Decision on H <sub>0</sub>
Impact of armed conflicts	0.087	15.049	.000	Significant effect	Rejected
International economic Aid					
Coefficients	Beta	t	Sig.		
Constant)	.075	5.914	.000	Significant effect	Rejected
Health services	.044	1.046	.180	Insignificant effect	Accepted
Infrastructure development	.312	3.530	.001	Significant effect	Rejected
Education services	.383	4.562	.000	Significant effect	Rejected
Financial services	.206	2.395	.019	Significant effect	Rejected

**Source:** primary data 2014

The Linear regression results in Table 4b above showed that impact of armed conflicts (independent variable) contributes 87% towards variations in international economic aid(dependent variable) in Mogadishu, Somalia as indicated by a high Adjusted R<sup>2</sup> of 0.087.

Results further suggest that the independent variables included in the model significantly influence changes in the dependent variable (socio economic development) (F=15.049, sig. =0.000). These results led to a conclusion that impact of armed conflicts significantly explains the lack of peace, which hinders the socioeconomic development in Mogadishu, Somalia.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the major findings, conclusions and recommendations based on the study objectives and study hypothesis. The researcher also suggests areas for further research in this chapter.

#### 5.1 Discussion

##### **Objective one: To determine the effect of armed conflicts on peace in Mogadishu Somalia**

The first objective of this study tended to analyze the impact of armed conflicts in Mogadishu , Somalia.. Data analysis and interpretation revealed that, it was clear that armed conflicts have left significant effects in Somalia.

According to the findings of this study, majority of the respondents agreed that almost every family has lost a loved one. This implies that effect of armed conflicts on peace in Somalia, Mogadishu is high.

These findings are in line with the findings of Homer-Dixon & Blitt (1998). Basing on the findings, it can be urged that armed conflicts has multiple, long- and short-term impacts on development, and on environmental and human well-being. The affects, even of internal armed conflicts, are felt at various spatial levels, within the immediate area of armed conflicts, and often in neighbouring countries. Armed conflicts undercut or destroy environmental, physical, human and social capital, diminishing available opportunities for sustainable development. Armed conflicts impact on human well-being, reducing quality of life, the capabilities of people to live the kinds of lives they value, and the real choices they have. It results in the loss of lives, livelihoods and opportunity, as well as of human dignity and fundamental human rights. Livelihoods are directly affected through decreased access to land, and inadequate access to natural resources, as a result of exclusion, displacement and

the loss of biodiversity. Armed conflicts can set in motion a cycle of degradation and human vulnerability. Human vulnerability refers not only to the exposure to negative environmental change, but also to the ability to cope with such change through either adaptation or mitigation.

Furthermore, findings are in line with Luckham et'al (2001), notes that armed conflicts contribute to the breakdown of social cohesion and the disruption of local governance systems; this in turn may result in established safety nets becoming unavailable. The increase in social and economic vulnerability, as result of armed conflicts, may in the face of environmental and land degradation, trigger new tensions and armed conflicts over critical resources, such as water or food. The incidence of poverty may increase, not only through the loss of livelihoods but also as a result of a growing inability of people to cope with change. This loss of resilience is also directly linked to diminished access to public services, resulting in, for example, an increasing incidence of ill health, a contraction in formal employment opportunities, the destruction of subsistence livelihoods, and other entitlements failures which affect consumption and nutrition, as well as the weakening of social cohesion and heightening insecurity. The use of landmines, for example, has severely limited access to land, both during the armed conflicts and in the long term. Armed conflicts are estimated to result, on average, in production losses of 12 per cent and to undercut growth in the agricultural sector by 3 per cent per year. War, therefore, by increasing the gap between food production and need, aggravates poverty and hunger, and consequently promotes continued dependence on food aid.

Furthermore, the findings concur with the findings of Luckham et'al (2010), the destruction and decay of infrastructure not only affects the provision of essential services but leads to a breakdown in communication, through the loss of roads and telecommunications. This may increase the extent of isolation already experienced by rural communities; it may further diminish their sense of citizenship and contribute to

a shrinking of civil society Infrastructural decay results in the loss of market and other economic opportunities.

In relation to the findings, Luckham et'al (2001), notes that armed conflicts also have macro-level impacts. These include a decline in state capacity, associated with a shrinking revenue base and reduced public spending, and economic stagnation as a result of a fall in exports, hyper-inflation, exchange rate depreciation, disinvestment, and capital flight The economic impacts, however, are seldom confined to the country of armed conflicts. Countries bordering armed conflicts zones may need to increase security expenditure in military and non-military sectors. Additionally, they may incur new costs in relation to refugees and losses from deteriorating regional trade.

### **Objective two: To determine the impact of International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia**

The second objective of this study sought to explore the impact of International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia .Data analysis and interpretation revealed that the NGOs and any other international organizations provided adequate support towards helping mitigate challenges of children in IDP camps(mean=2.41) This implies that effect of armed conflicts on peace in Somalia, Mogadishu is high with an overall mean of 2.97 on a Likert scale indicating that effect of armed conflicts has greatly disturbed the peace maintenance in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Findings indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that they are not satisfied with the international Aid in Mogadishu .This supported by the qualitative data from the responses of key informant.

The findings are in line with Collier et al. (2003), he notes that the socio economic consequences of armed conflicts. There is a large literature on the economic armed conflicts trap which posits that underdevelopment is both a cause and a consequence

of armed conflicts. That is, economic underdevelopment increases the likelihood of armed conflicts, and armed conflicts exacerbate economic underdevelopment. For the world in general, in some respects nearly all the millennium development goals are enacted by the destructiveness of armed conflicts. There are dramatic effects of armed conflicts on a number of development indicators. For the Somalia, region the effects are less dramatic. There is effect of armed conflicts on economic growth. This may be due to the size of the region, but it is more likely due to the point of departure for most countries.

Further study by Masud and Yontcheva (2005), on earlier contributions about social indicators and the role of aid do not find a positive and statistically significant relationship between aid and infant mortality. However, find that aid flows from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are significantly associated with reduced infant mortality. Positive effects of education aid on primary school enrollment is suggested by Dreher et al. (2008), who find that higher per capita aid for education significantly increases primary school enrollment, while increased domestic government spending on education does not have a positive significant effect.

The study is supported by Tavares (2003), shows that aid does reduce corruption in recipient countries. The empirical studies that investigate the role of aid on institutional quality and policies in the recipient countries exhibit mixed results. Scholars argue that higher levels of aid worsen bureaucratic quality in developing countries by bolstering rent-seeking activities and corruption. On the other hand, after having corrected for the potential endogeneity of aid.

The findings are in line with Mavrotas (2010), argues that aid effectiveness debate will not reach a consensus at all as long as the analysis is restricted to the aid-growth nexus. In sum, most of the published research on aid effectiveness focuses on the effects of aggregate aid on growth, with no conclusive results. In Bourguignon and



Sundberg (2007), view, emphasize the need to open the black box and look at political economy issues such as heterogeneity of aid motives, the limitations of the tools of the analysis, and the complex causality chain that links aid to final outcomes. In response to this discussion, more disaggregated analyses of aid effectiveness have come to dominate published research. The focus of these studies goes beyond aid-growth nexus and examines poverty reduction through better outcomes in health, education and institutional development. Yet, Arndt et al, (2009) argue that aid and growth studies should not be disregarded and growth should remain the key objective of aid. Development objectives such as poverty reduction cannot be achieved without a substantial outward shift in the production possibilities frontier.

**Objective three: To establish the relationship between the impacts of armed conflicts and international economic aid**

The study established a significant correlation between impacts of Armed conflicts and international Economic Aid ( $F=15.049$ , sig. =0.000). There was a positive and significant relationship between the impacts of armed conflicts and international economic aid in Mogadishu, Somalia, and this is shown by the sig. value (.000) which was greater than the maximum sig. value of 0.05 considered in social sciences.

The findings concur with the findings of Elies, (2003), on armed conflicts clearly illustrate the indivisibility and interdependence of all socio-economic development. The collapse of infrastructure and civic institutions undermines the range of civil, economic, political and social rights. The rights to adequate health, housing, education, freedom of movement and expression, privacy and fair trial are only some of the fundamental rights and freedoms affected when hospitals and schools are closed, water and sanitation polluted, local administrations unable to function, and police and judicial systems shattered or corrupted.

The study is further supported by findings of Fukuda-Parr & Sakiko (2010), the number of armed conflicts-related deaths is only a small indication of the tremendous amount of suffering, displacement and devastation caused by armed conflicts. Assaults on the fundamental right to life are widespread massacres, indiscriminate attacks on civilians, executions of prisoners, starvation of entire populations. Torture is common in internal armed conflicts, as are measures restricting people's freedom of movement forcible relocations, mass expulsions, denial of the right to seek asylum or the right to return to one's home

## **5.2 Conclusions**

With reference to the objectives and null hypothesis, the researcher concluded by the following:-

The study investigated effect of armed conflicts on peace in Mogadishu Somalia. It was intended to find out the relationship between armed conflicts and peace. The study specifically sought to analyze the level armed conflicted has affected the people in Mogadishu,

In the first place, the impact of armed conflict on peace in Mogadishu, Somalia is high. According to the findings of this study, majority of the respondents agreed that almost every family has lost a loved one, there is low development.

Also, the level of International Economic Aid is generally low; this is because of lack of Shortage of safe drinking water, high levels of hunger and starvation; and high levels of mortality rate; high levels of unemployment among people; high level on illiteracy among people, high level of poverty

Finally there is positive relationship impacts of armed conflicts on peace and impact of International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia. The higher the impacts of armed conflict on peace, the more International Economic Aid will be.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

Based on the findings in this study, the following recommendations have been suggested:

#### **Objective one**

The government of Somalia should be more involvement of the International Community in the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia so that peace can be reinstated in the region. This will enable the new government for the people to be established and hence peace restored after two decades of fighting.

The government of Somalia should endeavor to advocate for women's rights as a way of addressing the armed conflicts in the region. Women are always neglected when it comes to national pace building, however women in Somalia should be given a voice to be able to supplement on the work the men are doing. This should be implemented through advocating for the rights of women under the convention of human rights.

The authority should Increase trust building tools by awareness and education. An educated citizenry can be able to formulate ways in which it can free its home country of violence and armed conflicts. This can be achieved by educating the youths who will forge a new brighter way for Somalia.

#### **Objective two**

Donors need to pay a special attention to the country characteristics and the history of the conflict in order to be able to frame a clear path towards reconciliation and development. Accordingly, recovery of the conflict affected countries should be treated in a broader context and not just as development as usual. Although the country reached sound macroeconomic indicators stable inflation rates and budget surpluses high rates of unemployment and poverty remain persistent. Lack of

success could be related to persisting political risks and the structural weaknesses of the economy rooted back to its pre-conflict history.

### **Objective three**

The authority in Mogadishu should hand over power to local level (decentralisation) by giving authority participate in the political arena of Somalia. Positions they occupy to execute responsibilities and to have authority over the power to vote and be voted for, they should be delegated to utilize resources and be given authority to make decisions in order to create their economic growth.

### **5.4 Areas for Further Research**

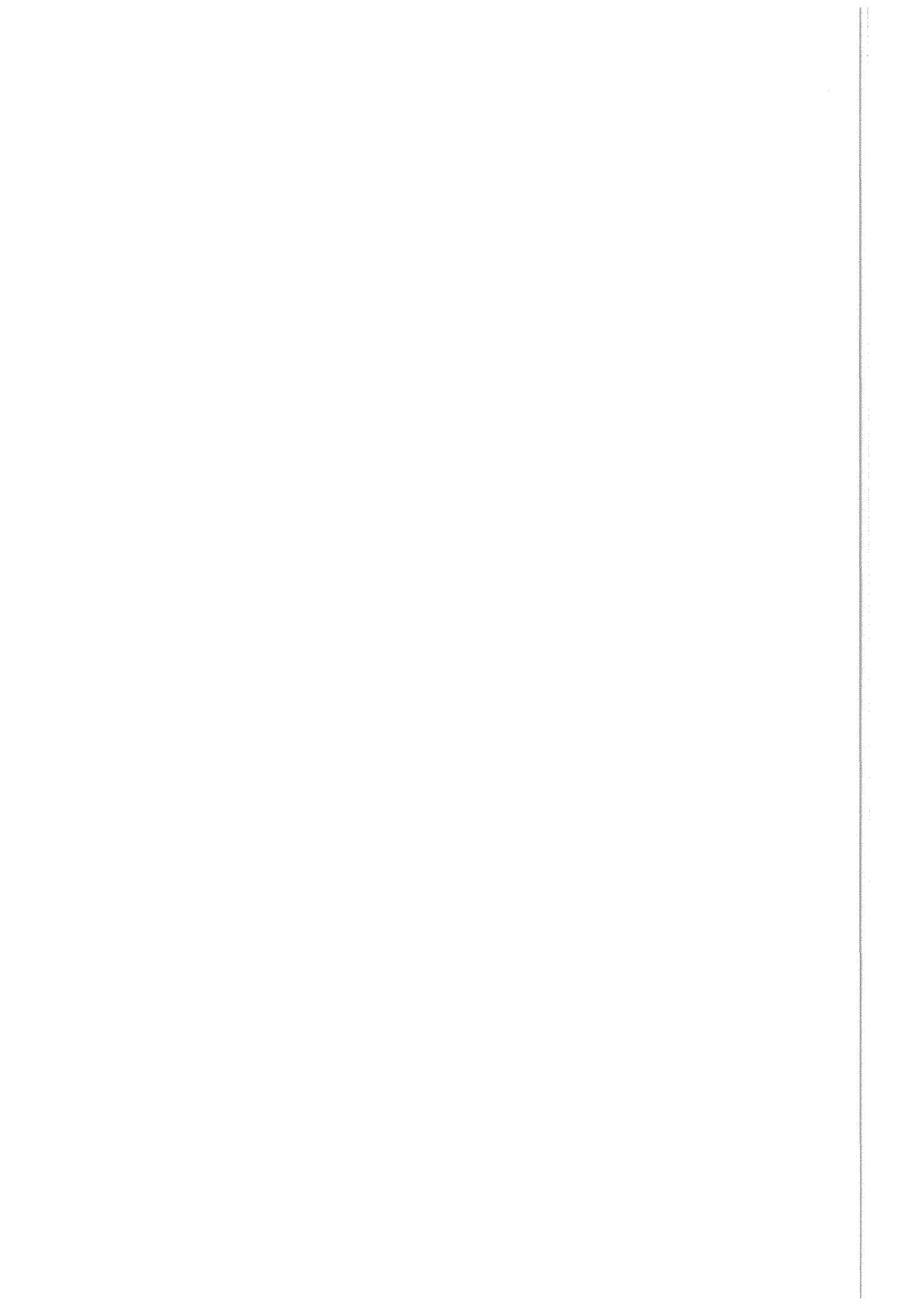
The research does not and cannot guarantee that the study was completely exhausted. In any case, the scope of the study was limited in accordance with the space and objectives. It is therefore suggested that a national research covering the whole country be undertaken, therefore prospective researchers and even students should be encouraged to research into the following areas:

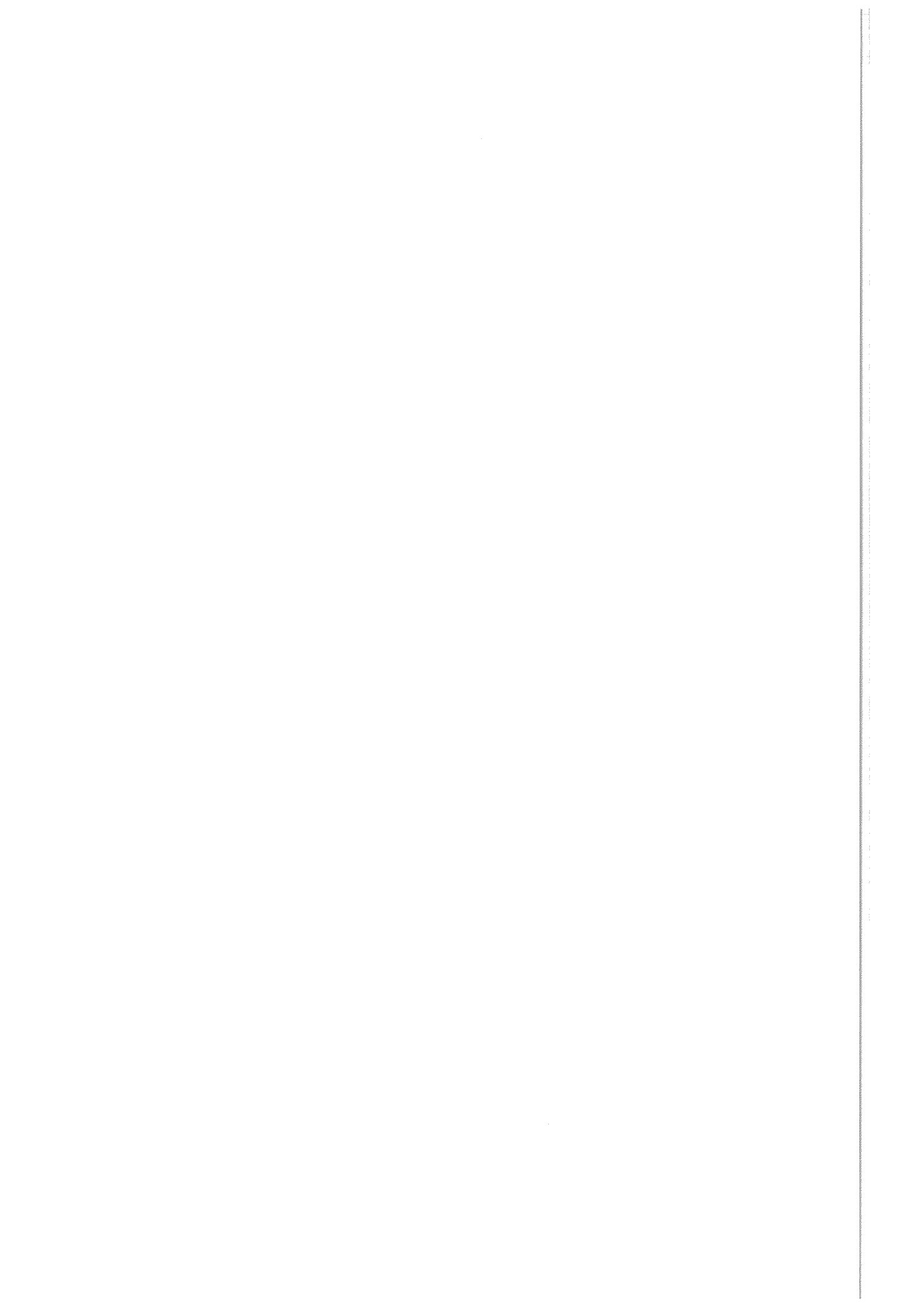
1. international relationships and Armed conflicts in Somalia
2. Armed conflicts and sustainable development in Somalia

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**APPENDIX I A**

**TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE RESPONDENTS  
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY VICE CHANCELLOR (DVC)**

**COLLEGE OF HIGHER DEGREES AND RESEACHE (CHDR)**

---

Dear Sir/ Madam.

**RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR  
ORGANISATION**

Mr. PASTOR P.KIMOLO is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Masters Degree in Degree Masters of International Relations He is currently conducting a field research for his thesis entitled, "**ARMED CONFLICTS AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AIDIN MOGADISHU SOMALIA**"

Your Organization has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to him research project. The purpose of this letter then is to request you to avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

Any data shared with him will be used for academic purposes only and shall be kept with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

---

Novembrieta R. Sumil, Ph.D.

Deputy Vice Chancellor, CHDR

## APPENDIX 1B

### TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE RESPONDENTS

---

Dear Sir/Madam,

Greetings!

I am a candidate for Master of marketing of Kampala International University. My study is entitled "**ARMED CONFLICTS AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AIDIN MOGADISHU SOMALIA**".

Within this context, may I request you to participate in this study by answering the questionnaires. Kindly do not leave any option unanswered. Any data you will provide shall be for academic purposes only no information of such kind shall be disclosed to others.

May I retrieve the questionnaire within 14 days?

Thank you very much in advance.

Yours Faithfully,

PASTOR P.KIMOLO



## APPENDIX 11

### CLEARANCE FROM ETHICS COMMITTEE

Date \_\_\_\_\_

#### Candidate's Data

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Reg.# \_\_\_\_\_

Course \_\_\_\_\_

Title of Study \_\_\_\_\_

---

#### Ethical Review Checklist

##### The study reviewed considered the following:

- Physical Safety of Human Subjects
- Psychological Safety
- Emotional Security
- Privacy
- Written Request for Author of Standardized Instrument
- Coding of Questionnaires/Anonymity/Confidentiality
- Permission to Conduct the Study
- Informed Consent
- Citations/Authors Recognized

**Results of Ethical Review**

\_\_\_ Approved

\_\_\_ Conditional (to provide the Ethics Committee with corrections)

\_\_\_ Disapproved/ Resubmit Proposal

**Ethics Committee (Name and Signature)**

Chairperson \_\_\_\_\_

Members \_\_\_\_\_

**APPENDIX III**  
**INFORMED CONSENT**

I am giving my consent to be part of the research study of Mr. PASTOR P.KIMOLO that will focus on Armed conflicts and International Economic Aid in Mogadishu Somalia

I shall be assured of privacy, anonymity and confidentiality and that I will be given the option to refuse participation and right to withdraw my participation anytime.

I have been informed that the research is voluntary and that the results will be given to me if I ask for it.

Initials: \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX IV A

### RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

#### FACE SHEET: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

##### Gender (Please Tick)

##### 1. Background information

Write where necessary and cross where it is not applicable.

1. What is your marital status?

(a) Single ( ) (b) Married ( ) (c) Divorced ( ) (d) Widows

2. (a) Sex: Male ( ) (b) Female ( )

3. Age range; 15-20 ( ) 21 – 24 ( ) 25 – 33 ( ) 33 & above ( )

4. Level of education: Primary ( ) Secondary ( ) University ( ) none ( )

5. Your occupation; Employed ( ) Unemployed ( ) Self-employed ( ) Student ( )

## QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT OF ARMED CONFLICTS ON PEACE IN MOGADISHU

Direction: Please respond to the options and kindly be guided with the scoring systems below.

Description	Response Mode	Score
You agree with no doubt at all	strongly agree	4
You agree with some doubt	agree	3
You disagree with some doubt	disagree	2
You disagree with no doubt at all	strongly disagree	1

### SOCIAL

- \_\_1) you are unable to visit your friends
- \_\_2) many families have broken up
- \_\_3) many children are orphans
- \_\_4) The Company has different branches for us to access the services any time.
- \_\_4) social sector lacks unity

### Physical

- \_\_5) your house hold members have been killed as a result of direct Armed conflicts
- \_\_6) Members of your households have been injured as a result of Armed conflicts.
- \_\_7) members of house hold have been displaced by the Armed conflicts.
- \_\_8) there is a lot of torture on Somali's by Armed Officials

## **Economic**

\_\_9) the economic activities of your house hold changed as a result of Armed conflictss

\_\_10) economic development is low in your area

\_\_11) there are high rates of unemployment in your area

\_\_12)there are high levels of bribery in your area .

## **Psychological**

\_\_13) many of your family members have lost their lives.

\_\_14) you are unable to sleep especially when you're the gun shot.

\_\_15) gunmen reminds you the loss of your loved ones

\_\_16) the presence of Gunmen makes you uncomfortable

\_\_17) you feel you cannot forget the incidents happened to you when gunmen attacked your family

## QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AID IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA

Direction: Please respond to the options and kindly be guided with the scoring systems below.

Description	Response Mode	Score
You agree with no doubt at all	strongly agree	4
You agree with some doubt	agree	3
You disagree with some doubt	disagree	2
You disagree with no doubt at all	strongly disagree	1

### Health Services

\_\_\_1) you are not satisfied with the way other bodies have helped to establish the right approach toward enhancing management children and other vulnerable groups in IDP camps.

\_\_\_2) you are unable to receive the medical facilities in your area.

\_\_\_3) the government has failed to set up hospitals in your area.

### Infrastructural development

\_\_\_4) the government has not improved o the roads in Mogadishu.

\_\_\_5) there has been poor infrastructural development in your country.

\_\_\_6) the government has not built financial institutions like commercial banks and microfinance institutions in your area.

\_\_\_7) schools built by the government are not enough.

## **Education**

\_\_\_9) The government has not supplied any scholastic materials to both private and public schools.

\_\_\_10) the government has failed to pay teachers salaries.

\_\_\_11) you are unable to access quality education without any interference.

## **Financial services**

\_\_\_(12) you are unable to earn a living due to violence in your area

\_\_\_(13) the government has not set up financial institutions to help people access loans.

\_\_\_(14) the government has not supported small and medium scale enterprises in your country

\_\_\_(15) you are unable to sell your agricultural products in and outside Somalia.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION**



**APPENDIX IV B**  
**INTERVIEW GUIDE**

**Interview guide for administrators and stakeholders**

(1) What were the results of armed violent on communities of your Sub-location, 1996-2010?

.....

.....

.....

(2) What were community's responses to the armed violent in your sub-location?

.....

.....

.....

(3) What specific conditions fuelled the armed conflicts in Northern Somalia and how did this let to the violation of child rights?

.....

.....

.....

(4) What can be done to improve the situation of the affected communities in your sub-location?

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

5. What effect has the impact of armed conflicts bring to people in refugee camp and the entire communities around the camp?

.....  
.....

6. What has been the position of the children during the armed conflicts? Please could you give comprehensive highlights of this?

.....  
.....

7. How have the effects of armed conflicts contributed to change in lifestyles among the people living in Somalia?

.....  
.....

8. Do you think that armed conflicts in Northern Somalia are the major cause for the violation of child rights? If yes, please state the reasons for this

.....  
.....

9. How has the Somalian government helped to tackle the challenges faced by children in Pabbo camp? Have these approaches helped to reduce the violation of child rights?

.....  
.....

10. In your opinion, what considerations would the local administrative leaders do in order to mitigate the factors affecting the rights of children in Pabbo camp?

.....  
.....

**APPENDIX V**  
**THE TIME FRAME OF THE STUDY**

Activity	Time in months			
	1	2	3	4
Proposal writing				
Data collection				
Data analysis				
Submission				

**APPENDIX VI**  
**BUDGET OF THE STUDY**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount in Uganda shillings</b>
Typing & printing	200,000
Air time	100,000
Transportation	270,000
Stationery	100,000
Accommodation and Food	240,000
Literature Collection	50,000
Miscellaneous	100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,060,000</b>