

YEMEN CIVIL WAR AND STABILITY IN SOMALIA

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UNIVERSITY**

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DECLARATION

I, declare that this research is my original effort and that it has not been submitted to any other university or institution of higher learning for any academic award.

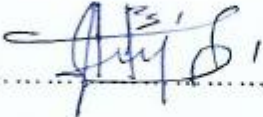
Signature 

Date 11/04/2021

APPROVAL

I certify that this research report is done under my supervision and is now ready for submission to Kampala International University.

Dr. Badru Hassan Segujja(Supervisor)

Signature: 

Date: 12 / April / 2021

DEDICATION

I dedicate my report to Allah who created me, blessed me and taught me, my government which granted me this opportunity, my parents who were my first teacher in this world and all my family who helped me in my academic life, may the almighty Allah bless all of them.

Acknowledgment

I extend my special thanks to the almighty Allah for his wonderful blessing and guidance. Without Allah`s intervention, I would not have reached this so far.

My thanks to my supervisor Dr. Badru Hassan Segujjafor his professional advice and support he rendered to me throughout this research project.

My humble appreciation goes to my respondents who spared their time to give me the data required to accomplish this study.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AMISOM	African Mission in Somalia
ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
AQAP	Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social sciences
TFG	Transitional Federal Government
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UNHCR	United Nation High Commission for Refugees
UN	United Nations
US	United States

ABSTRACT

The study was set to examine the effect of the Yemen war on the stability of Somalia. The study objectives were to establish the effect of the Yemen war on the social stability of Somalia, to examine the effect of the Yemen war on the political stability of Somalia and to assess the effect of the Yemen war on the economic stability of Somalia. The study was conducted in Somalia in the Regions of Puntland, Somaliland and Mogadishu. The quantitative data was collected from 215 respondents while qualitative data was attained from 35 respondents who were heads of ministries and Heads of international and local NGOs. The study employed a descriptive research design where data was collected through both quantitative and qualitative and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics including thematic analysis for qualitative data. The study findings reveal that the Yemen war had an insignificant negative effect on stability in Somalia (Sig=.916) while it was discovered that Yemen war had a significant negative effect on political stability of Somalia (Sig=.037) and finally Yemen war had an insignificant negative effect on economic stability of Somalia (Sig=.690).

The study on the first objective reveals a low effect of the Yemen war on the social stability of Somalia. The researcher concludes that the Yemen war has had less effect on the social systems of Somalia; these could be due to the effective handling of the migrants to Somalia. The study further concludes for a social intervention to curtail the effect of spreading. Secondly the study concludes that the Yemen war presents a strong political threat to the political stability of Somalia. The study concludes that the effect of the warlike terrorist strengthening in Yemen poses a serious threat especially to the central government in Mogadishu. Thirdly, the study concludes that the Yemen war has still confronted the economic activities of Somalia though this was to a small extent. The study concludes that mechanisms of economic activities need to be effectively managed, monitored and control by the central government in Somalia.

The study recommend for the increase surveillance across the borders in order to monitor refugees from Yemen entering Somalia in order to reduce the physical they can present to the state. There is further need for cooperative border patrols to reduce the wrong people from Yemen entering the country to cause harm. The study recommends the effective strengthening of economic activities of Somalia, regulation of trade to enable the prevention of illegal traders into

Somalia that can disturb the economy. There is also a need for a strong policy of trade across the boundaries and on refugees to protect the economic interests of nationals.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The study is about examining the Yemen war and stability in Somalia. This chapter presents and describes the background of the study, the problem of the research, purpose, and objectives of this study, the research question, and scope of the study, the significance of the study, and operational definitions of key terms.

1.1 Background of the study

This background is divided into historical, theoretical, conceptual and contextual perspectives.

1.1.1 Historical Perspective

States stability across the globe has been affected by war; War is believed to have originated during the reign of terror (September 5, 1793 – July 28, 1794) in France. It was eleven months during the French Revolution when the ruling Jacobins employed violence, including mass executions by guillotine, to intimidate the regime's enemies and compel obedience to the state. The Jacobins, most famously Robespierre, sometimes referred to themselves as "terrorists. Some modern scholars, however, do not consider the Reign of Terror a form of terrorism, in part because it was carried out by the French state. Insecurity is associated with state terror and the Reign of Terror in France, until the mid-19th century when the term also began to be associated with non-governmental groups. Anarchism, often in league with rising nationalism, was the most prominent ideology linked with terrorism. Attacks by various anarchist groups led to the assassination of a Russian Tsar and a U.S. President. In the 19th century, powerful, stable, and affordable explosives were developed, global integration reached unprecedented levels and often radical political movements became widely influential. The use of dynamite, in particular, inspired anarchists and was central to their strategic thinking. Before the American Civil War, abolitionist John Brown (1800–1859) advocated and practiced armed opposition to slavery, leading several attacks between 1856 and 1859, the most famous attack was launched in 1859 against the armory at Harpers Ferry. Local forces soon recaptured the fort and Brown was tried and executed for treason (Hussein, 2012).

In Africa, the path to independent statehood and the framework of post-colonial economic and social policy became issues in which the major powers in the east-west divide displayed an

abiding interest within the framework of an essentially bipolar security framework. An often necessary dimension of the negotiation of the exit of the colonial master and independent statehood was some form of security treaty with the departing colonizer. These treaties had the effect of ‘constructing’ Africa’s external friends as well as enemies (Murphy, 2012). This of course also meant structuring relations among African countries within east-west dynamics, so that issues such as intra-African cooperation became bogged down in the global bipolar struggle for power. In assimilating the security problématique of African states into the east-west divide, a convenient lid was often imposed on various expressive forms in which domestic groups and individuals outside the state sought to air their grievances. While African regimes found the framework convenient for visiting oppression on opponents, regimes that tried to toe independent lines also found their hold on power a precarious matter.

Somalia has gone through an unprecedented protracted conflict since 1991. Somalia became independent in 1960 with a civilian administration. Though the leadership of first and the second presidents, AdanAbdulle Osman and Abdilrashid Ali Shama’arke respectively, was not without shortcomings. However, it was the reign of General Mohammed Siad Barre that planted the seeds of the current conflict. Barre’s rule was characterized by discrimination, violence, and dictatorship. Many renegade armed groups began to challenge his rule in the 1980s and 1991group of armad rebellions forces led by Gen Mohamed Farah Aidid was ousted Barre from power with no dominant group emerging to exert authority over the whole of Somalia (Farah, 2009). Consequently, in the last two decades, Somalia has been engulfed by chaos without a central authority. It is estimated that 15% of the former Somalia population now lives in exile, while many more are internally displaced. In 2012, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) was elected into office replacing the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) that was established in 2004 (Elmi and Barise, 2006).

1.1.2 Theoretical Perspective

This study was anchored on migration systems theory and game theory. The two theories were employed because only one single theory could not fully explain the two variables in explicit terms hence the employment of two theories.

The study was based on migration systems theory and game theory, Migration systems theory developed by Mabogunje (1970) who was a professor of geography at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. explaining the reasons behind movements of people. The migration system theory becomes popular in the current migration sociological literature and links the determinants of migration to structural change in world markets and views migration as a function of globalization, the increased interdependence of economies and the emergence of new forms of production. The theory presents capital and labor mobility as interconnected and as two sides of one coin, in the Yemen war migration effects from Yemen are felt in Somalia and could affect the stability for Somalia. While migration is a natural outgrowth of the disruptions and dislocations that inevitably occur in capitalist development and can be observed historically, the theory also brings in global political and economic inequalities. Historical-structural approaches deny that individuals truly have free choice in making migration decisions and present them in more deterministic forms, as pressured into movement as an outcome of broader structural processes. The theory contends that the triggers for the movement of people can be felt in the host country for the migrants due to war. In case their existing cooperation between countries and a war break in another, the effect of the war can have a high bearing on the country it deals with. The Yemen war in this cause movement of people from Yemen to other countries that include Somalia and this movement due to war has a bearing/ effect on the stability of Somalia.

The study was also based on the game theory propounded by Von (1944), the game theory is the study of human conflict and cooperation within a competitive situation. In some respects, a Game theory is the science of strategy, or at least the optimal decision-making of independent and competing actors in a strategic setting. The theory proposed that game theory explains the stability of any form of political government. Taking the simplest case of a monarchy, for example, the king, being only one person, does not and cannot maintain his authority by personally exercising physical control over all or even any significant number of his subjects. Sovereign control is instead explained by the recognition by each citizen that all other citizens expect each other to view the king (or other established government) as the person whose orders will be followed during the war like the Yemen war. Coordinating communication among citizens to replace the sovereign is effectively barred since conspiracy to replace the sovereign is generally punishable as a crime. Thus, in a process that can be modeled by variants of the prisoner's dilemma of war such as the Yemen war during periods of stability no citizen will find

it rational to move to replace the sovereign, even if all the citizens know they would be better off if they were all to act collectively.

1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective

The study is based on two variables the independent and dependent variables. The independent variable is the Yemen war and the dependent variable is stability. Under the study, the conceptual definitions are provided to elaborate on the definition of the terms.

The Yemeni Civil War is an ongoing conflict that began in 2015 between two factions: the Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi led the Yemeni government and the Houthi armed movement, along with their supporters and allies. Both claim to constitute the official government of Yemen (Orkaby, 2015).Houthi forces are currently controlling the capital Sana'a, allied with forces loyal to the former president Ali Abdullah Saleh, have clashed with the forces loyal to Hadi who are based in Aden. The Yemen war has presented several dimensions in its occurrence but for this study, the focus will be mass displacement, strengthening Terrorists and the war economy. The basis of the focus in this study is due to the high degree of effect that the war situation has manifested regarding the effect on other countries specifically Somalia. The focus of the study is on mass displacement, terrorism, and war economy as the actual measures of the Yemen war.

While the dependent variable is stability. Stability is the state of a peaceful environment existing in the country. Stability is measured by the degree and extent to which a state performs to the expectations of its work environment supporting the services delivery in the country. Stability in this study is measured through political, economic and social status development in the area provided through means of evaluation of the economic strength.

1.1.4 Contextual Perspective

The stability of Somalia is an avenue for the management of the country that provided an avenue for war. The Yemen war is measured in the migration effect of the state of the war. The Yemeni Civil War is an ongoing conflict that began in 2015 between two factions: the Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi led the Yemeni government and the Houthi armed movement, along with their supporters and allies. Both claim to constitute the official government of Yemen (Fekete, 2014).Houthi forces are currently controlling the capital Sana'a, allied with forces loyal to the former president Ali Abdullah Saleh, have clashed with the forces loyal to Hadi who are based in

Aden. Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant have also carried out attacks, with AQAP controlling swathes of territory in the hinterlands, and along stretches of the coast. Concurrently, the Hadi government conflicts with UAE forces as a result of UAE military measures such as the United Arab Emirates takeover of Socotra and UAE-backed takeover of Aden. On 21 March 2015, after taking over Sana'a and the Yemeni government, the Houthi-led Supreme Revolutionary Committee declared a general mobilization to overthrow Hadi and expand their control by driving into southern provinces.

Somalia is a quite unstable country, Somalia descended into the state of anarchy in 1991 after the fall of President Siad Barre. Since then there have been more than fifteen attempts through which the people of Somalia and the international community have tried to establish a government in Somalia from the rabble the country has witnessed. Yet in all these attempts, no new government has survived a good deal of time to establish a durable structure of governance for a unified country. Instead, more and new militia factions have been sprouting and engaging each other in a civil war in controlling their turf and possibly the whole country (Masibo, 2010).

Somalia is an extremely fragile state, in a situation of prolonged crisis characterized by intermittent conflicts and armed violence, structural and deep-rooted poverty and a high dependency on external humanitarian assistance and Diaspora remittances. During the entire period of incessant instability most Somali people lived under clans in societies without rulers, a system broadly termed as pastoral democracies where Somali society was segmented along lineages, clan family, sub-clans and sub-sub-clan. This trend has reflected and manifested itself into the current society which has contributed to present instability in the Horn of Africa's earliest democracy.

The state of instability in the neighboring countries like Yemen poses a further threat to the stability of Somalia. The instability caused by Yemen's internal development has weakened the state's ability to fight illegal activities in the country. Furthermore, the extremely low level of economic and social development in Yemen has forced Yemeni people to engage in activities such as arms and human trafficking, cooperation with Somali pirates and other criminal activities across the Mandab Strait. Terrorism is also an activity that links Yemen to the Horn of Africa, especially to Somalia. Terrorism is apart from economic incentives also politically motivated.

These issues and their impact on the Horn of Africa are discussed below. This chapter also analyzes terrorism and the presence of al-Qaeda (Bihuzo, 2012).

The health of the Yemeni political, social and economic systems is getting continuously worse. If this trend is not reversed soon, the country is likely to follow the same path as Somalia, located just a short distance away across the Mandab Strait. If this happens, it will lead to further instability and strengthening of illegal and terrorist activities with enormous consequences for the Horn of Africa countries.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Stability of Somalia in the political, economic and social spheres remains crippled with the state of instability caused by the insurgency that has cost the country resources. The continued attacks by the rebels on different fronts of the country continue to cripple the economy and reduce its effective functionality (Orkaby, 2015). Unfortunately, instead of getting near to the solution, the neighboring war in other countries like Yemen might present danger to the country's stability. The presence of the Yemen war is presented through migration effects, Yemen terrorists strengthening and war economy presents harmful effects on the stability of the economy.

Yemen's worsening conflict that started 2015 up-to-date is refueling instability in the region, with some terrorists that could take advantage of the weaknesses of both governments in the territories and reduced international naval presence that create a likelihood of available weaponry to conduct attacks (UN, 2014). Currently, the security challenges of Yemen such as arms and human trafficking plus piracy are a danger to the struggling Yemen economy. The continued worsening situation in Yemen contributes to instability and strengthening illegal activities for Somalia given that this can provide terrorist's links to Somalia from the Yemen war (UN, 2019). The facts on the ground indicate that the Yemen war might escalate to the already fragile Somalia, it was therefore imperative that a study is conducted to ascertain the effect of the Yemen war on the stability of Somalia to avoid harmful effect from spreading to the country.

1.3 General Objective

To examine the effect of the Yemen war on the stability of Somalia.

1.4 Specific Research objectives

1. To establish the effect of the Yemen war on the social stability of Somalia

2. To examine the effect of the Yemen war on the political stability of Somalia.
3. To assess the effect of the Yemen war on economic stability of Somalia.

1.5 Research Questions

- 1) What is the effect of the Yemen war on the social stability of Somalia?
- 2) What is the effect of the Yemen war on the political stability of Somalia?
- 3) What is the effect of the Yemen war on the economic stability of Somalia?

1.6. Scope of the study

1.6.1 Geographical Scope

The study was conducted in Mogadishu, Somaliland and Puntland Somalia the choice of the country is due to its geographical proximity to Yemen and given that, Yemen has a war situation that has spread to the other parts of the region and in particular Somalia hence the study.

1.6.2 Content Scope

The study was conducted on the effect of the Yemen war on the stability of Somalia. The focus was on determining the influence of the Yemen war on the social, political and economic stability of Mogadishu Somalia.

1.6.3 Time Scope

This study was conducted considering a period of 4 years 2015 up to 2018. This period is considered cause it is the very one in which insurgency in Somalia continued. The period is deemed fit to enable enough and sufficient data collection. The choice of the period is because the Yemen war occurrence is within the period from 2015 so the study explored the events occurrences and how these have affected the stability in Somalia (Abdul, 2015).

1.6.4 Theoretical Scope

The study was based on migration systems theory traced from Mabogunje (1970) systems approach. The migration system theory links the determinants of migration to structural change in world markets and views migration as a function of globalization, the increased interdependence of economies and the emergence of new forms of production. In this case, their existing cooperation between countries and a war break in another, the effect of the war can have a high bearing on the country it deals with. The Yemen war in this cause movement of people

from Yemen to other countries that include Somalia and this movement due to war affects the stability of Somalia.

The study was also based on the game theory propounded by Von (1944), the game theory is the study of human conflict and cooperation within a competitive situation. In some respects, a Game theory is the science of strategy, or at least the optimal decision-making of independent and competing actors in a strategic setting. The theory proposed that game theory explains the stability of any form of political government.

1.7 Significance of the study

The study will enable the researcher to understand the contributions that can be attached to the Yemen war to the stability of Somalia that contribute to the new socio and political environments for the people in the countries.

The study provides the importance of understanding the external challenges faced peace making process in Somalia in the participation of the governance systems for the means of development.

The study findings provide information for policymakers that determines the specific interventions for the relationship between the countries, it provides an avenue for increasing the participation in peacebuilding.

The study provides avenues that can be used in establishing stability in the struggling economy of Somalia. This will provide an avenue necessary for increased recognitions of forces that can avert suffering in the countries necessary for social developments.

1.8 Operations definitions of key terms

War is the absence of peace, which is the state of the inner feeling of being threatened and or inadequate in some way. We've all felt it at one time or another. But while it's quite normal to have feelings of self-doubt once in a while, chronic insecurity can sabotage your success in life and can be particularly damaging to your intimate relationships (Foxley, 2010).

Yemeni Civil War is an ongoing conflict that began in 2015 between two factions: the Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi led the Yemeni government and the Houthi armed movement, along with their supporters and allies. Both claim to constitute the official government of

Yemen. Houthi forces are currently controlling the capital Sana'a, allied with forces loyal to the former president Ali Abdullah Saleh, have clashed with the forces loyal to Hadi who are based in Aden (UN, 2019).

Migrants are people who move or have moved from one place to another due to a conflict or any other factor that makes people move from one place to another. The migrants move from one place to another due to the state of the environment in the area (Orkably, 2015).

Stability is the state of a peaceful environment existing in the country. Stability is measured by the degree and extent to which a state performs to the expectations of its work environment supporting the services delivery in the country (Murphy, 2012).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews relevant sources of literature that deliberate on Yemen war and stability. The purposes of the review are to explore the views of different authors that have been designed and developed on the research objectives of the study. This chapter comprises three main sections which are theoretical review, conceptual framework, and related studies.

2.1 Theoretical Review

The study is based on Migration systems theory and game theory. The two theories were employed because only one single theory could not fully explain the two variables in explicit terms hence the employment of two theories.

2.1.1. Migration system theory

The study is based on Migration systems theory traced from Mabogunje (1970) who was a professor of geography at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. The migration system theory links the determinants of migration to structural change in world markets and views migration as a function of globalization, the increased interdependence of economies and the emergence of new forms of production. The theory presents capital and labor mobility as interconnected and as two sides of one coin. While migration is a natural outgrowth of the disruptions and dislocations that inevitably occur in capitalist development and can be observed historically, the theory also brings in global political and economic inequalities. Historical-structural approaches deny that individuals truly have free choice in making migration decisions and present them in more deterministic forms, as pressured into movement as an outcome of broader structural processes (de Haas 2008). The study of international migration in the recent years has lost a lot of the world systems or global development perspective that was present in the earlier works, perhaps also because it is difficult to derive a set of testable hypotheses and the character of this framework is strongly descriptive because it emerged as ex-ante formulation of empirical facts (Favell 2008a, Bijak 2006).

The theory assumes that the world-systems should be the basic unit of social analysis refers to the international division of labor core countries semi-periphery countries periphery countries

model attempts to explain one large world economy 3 major groupings Core' peripheral Semi peripheral applying the model to the real world is important: determines the quality of the mode of operations. The migration system theory provides that the occurrence of war in Yemen attract migrants who move from Yemen to Somalia and the migration effect is hence realized in Somalia in terms of political, economic and social effects on communities.

The strength of the theory provides a guide to describe changes that led to shaping the 'world into what it is today. Globalization theorists can also show how dependency is not a one-way process 'Interdependency Wallerstein was one of the first to recognize "globalization" of the world international division of labor as basis of global inequality, the theory also allows for movement 'and change plus allowing for systems that are 'neither this nor that Enough to encompass regions all over the world during this period.

The weaknesses of the theory provide that constantly changing state of the world economy Fewer and fewer countries fall into this category as time goes on and 'globalization expands external" economy label can be no longer applied social and economic reforms Now: open economy with international trade under the new open-door policy. Colonial America Exhibit characteristics from the "periphery" and "core" categories semi-periphery economy lack of a strong central government.

This theory is linked to the study because it assess the influence of refugee flows that may jeopardize bilateral relations between sending and receiving countries. The acceptance of refugees by a government implicates the sending country in committing human rights abuses and failing to provide security for its people. According to Migration theory the sending country is also blamed for placing a refugee burden on the host state. On the other side of the coin, sending countries often accuse host countries of providing sanctuary to their dissidents.

2.1.2 Game theory

The study was based on Game theory Von Neumann's (1944). The game theory is an example of a rational choice approach is a game theory which is 'a mathematical treatment of how rational individuals will act in conflict situations to achieve their preferred objectives' (Firestone 1989: 18). It is in particular helpful for theories that seek to clarify how coalitions build and pass legislation. The literature on implementation and game theory is still rather sparse in the political

science literature (for exceptions Koremenos and Lynn 1996. For example, Bardach (1977) considers implementation as a continuation of a political game from the policy adoption stage, but with other actors and other relations between actors. He analyses the type of games that actors apply in the implementation process to pursue their interests. But these games distort implementation from the legislative goals. Despite limitations, game-theoretic models help expose points of leverage for implementation managers (O'Toole 2000).

On the other hand, O'Toole (1995) examines the use of rational choice theories (in particular game theory) in implementation research. He argues that while game theory might enhance inter-organizational management, it has some serious practical limitations which constrain what might be theoretically possible. There are several challenges in rational-choice approaches to implementation, such as uncertainty across different areas and the lack of institutionalization in the implementation setting (since many implementation networks are not highly institutionalized). But active and skillful multilateral implementation managers can successfully intervene at several points in a network context to reduce uncertainty and institutionalize cooperation. Such strategies include facilitating moves and linking games through signaling, commitment, and iteration; influencing preferences of actors and persuading them of the benefits to encourage cooperative outcomes; developing norms of trust and cooperation; and shifting the inter-unit structure to facilitate cooperation.

Also drawing on game theory, Firestone (1989) offers an education policy example by analyzing the ecology of games. Individuals compete in one or few available games, which can be in government, education, business, religion or news. This model borrows from ecology as species interrelate in their environment in different ways through competition, cooperation or interdependence (Firestone 1989). Educational games are linked through flows between them: a downward flow of resources and regulation from the legislature to a classroom, and an upward flow of demands from security as well as the general public (Firestone 1989). Again, the temporal dimensions and context play an important role in the implementation of education policy. Local variation should be taken advantage of, and practitioners should experiment with different models at the local level.

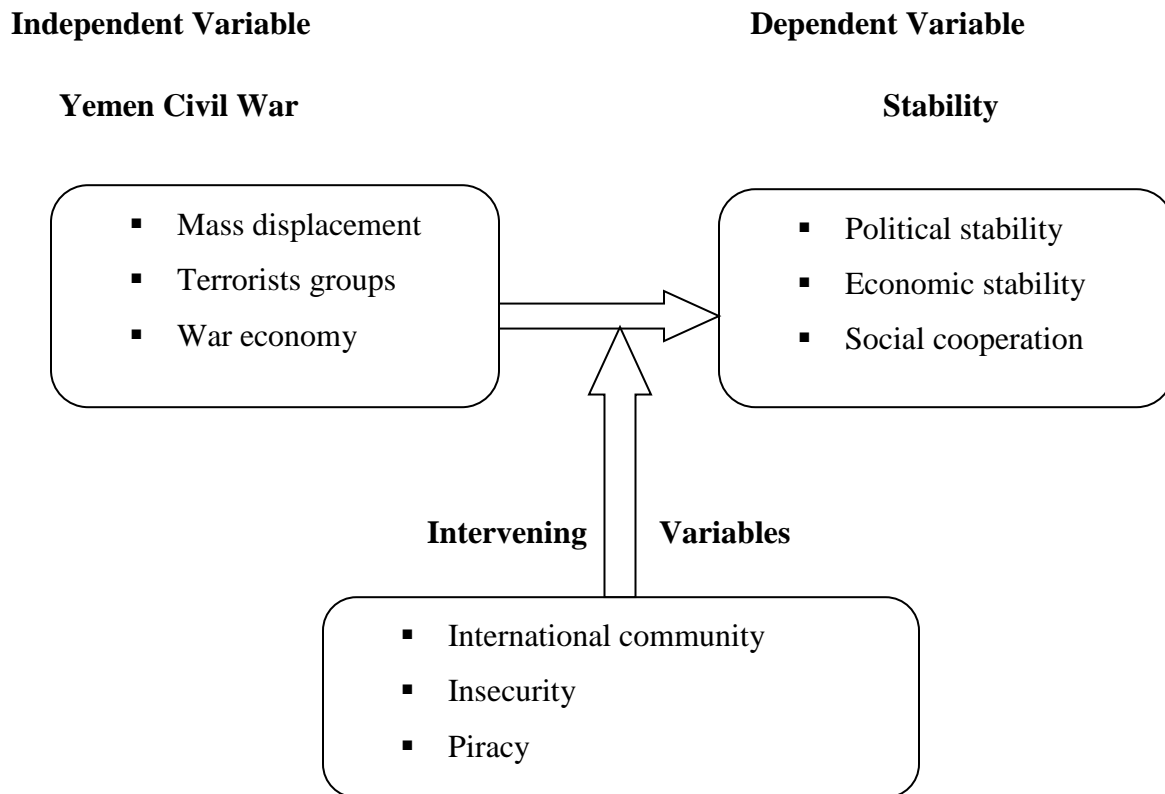
A review of the implementation literature several years ago suggested that the education sector constitutes about 65 percent of the research in the 1970s, but other policy areas such as environment and health have increased in importance in later years (Saetren 2005). To stay with the example of education policy, Spillane, Reiser, and Reimer (2002) examine why the local implementation of education policy is difficult. In particular, they focus on agents' sense-making concerning reform initiatives. Their framework considers three aspects: individuals and their beliefs and experiences, the importance of the situation or context, and the role of external representation in the sense-making process. The complexity of human sense-making plays a major role as sense-making is not simply decoding policy messages but 'the process of comprehension is an active process of interpretation that draws on the individual's rich knowledge base of understanding, beliefs, and attitudes. In the insecurity environment, the approach undertaken by rational individuals is fundamental to the decisions regarding the stability of the countries. The behavior undertaken rationally by a group of focus is pivotal in determining the state of stability of a country due to the prevalence of the state of improper health and living stakes through avoiding war.

This theory is linked to study because Behind the increasing inflow of the refugees to Yemen, this theory highlights all various "push" factors as a great number of Ethiopians and Somalis are forced to leave their countries due to conflict, famine, drought, and lack of job opportunities. It also articulates some of the "pull" factors in the richer Gulf States, which attract many poor people from the Horn of Africa. The direction of the push and pull factors can easily change, especially the push factors.

2.2 Conceptual Review

The framework is a graphical representation of the variables; It shows the links between Independent and dependent variables. It provides a relationship between the Yemen war and stability.

Figure 1: Conceptual framework showing the relationship between the Yemen war and stability



Source:Hussein (2012) and Melissa (2015) and modified by the researcher 2019

The framework conceptualizes the variables in the study. The independent variable is the Yemen war while the dependent variable is stability. The independent variable (Yemen war) is conceptualized as mass displacement, strengthening Terrorists and a war economy while the dependent variable (stability) is measured through political stability, economic stability, and social cooperation. The presence of the Yemen war is assumed to harm the stability of Somalia. The intervening variables are interacting factors outside the variables international community, insecurity and piracy that could pose a negative bearing on the stability of countries.

2.3 Review of related literature

2.3.1 Impact of Yemen war on social stability in Somalia

Due to the ongoing war against rebel groups, thousands of Yemenis are fleeing from their homes to other parts of the country (Faisal, 2017). The UN estimates that nearly 200,000 people have been displaced. Civilians continue to stream out of northern Yemen, where the war between government forces and Houthi rebels is still ongoing. The Saada province is badly affected. Due to water and food shortages, prices have gone up sharply. This means that more and more people are unable to meet their basic needs according to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2018).

Yemen is having major problems with external refugees. Yemen is the only country in the Arabian Peninsula that has signed the 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its related 1967 Protocol. In addition to IDPs, Yemen has been receiving thousands of African migrants since 1991 as a result of civil wars and instability in the Horn of Africa ((Sengupta, 2016). Somalis are given automatic refugee status in Yemen, while non-Somalis (mostly Ethiopians and Eritreans) must apply to the UNHCR for refugee status. Consequently, hundreds of Somali migrants try to cross the sea to Yemen, taking their chance when the sea is calm. The majority of the new arrivals intend to seek a better life in the oil-rich Gulf States. Quite often people cross the sea onboard fishing boats that are not designed to carry passengers. The result of this risky journey is that many refugees have lost their lives while crossing the sea to Yemen (UN, 2019)

Illegal activities such as piracy, arms smuggling, terrorism and the smuggling of refugees are quite often carried out by the same actors. Therefore, actors involved in piracy in Puntland are also engaged in human trafficking activities where thousands of poor Ethiopians and Somalis are shipped in small wooden boats towards Yemen (A. al-Mutairi, 2010)

Behind the increasing inflow of the refugees to Yemen are various “push” factors as a great number of Ethiopians and Somalis are forced to leave their countries due to conflict, famine, drought, and lack of job opportunities. There are also “pull” factors in the richer Gulf States, which attract many poor people from the Horn of Africa. The direction of the push and pull factors can easily change, especially the push factors. There is a growing risk of a large-scale

outflow of refugees from Yemen if the domestic situation there continues to deteriorate ((Melissa, 2019).

Richardson (2015) conducted a study on the effect of migrations on social stability. The study objectives were to assess the role of migration on state stability. the study argued that migrations have been witnessed by the Yemen war that has displaced people to the horn of Africa, Djibouti, a small country in the Horn of Africa across the Bab-el-Mandeb strait from Yemen, has received an influx of refugees since the start of the campaign. Refugees also fled from Yemen to Somalia, arriving by sea in Somaliland and Puntland starting 28 March 2015. On 16 April 2015, 2,695 refugees of 48 nationalities were reported to have fled to Oman in the past two weeks. According to AsyamHafizh, an Indonesian student who was studying in Yemen, Al-Qaeda of Yemen has rescued at least 89 Indonesian civilians trapped in the conflict. Later on, he arrived in Indonesia and he told his story to local media. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported in August 2015 that a total of almost 100,000 people fled Yemen, especially to regional countries, like Saudi Arabia and Djibouti. In September 2016, UNHCR estimated the displacement of 2.4 million Yemenis within the country and 120,000 seeking asylum.

According to the International Organization for Migration, despite the dangerous situation, nearly 150,000 migrants from Ethiopia arrived in Yemen in 2018, most of whom were on their way to Saudi Arabia in search of employment. In October 2019, Kuwait donated \$12 million to the UNHCR to support its humanitarian programs in Yemen. Salvatore Lombardo, Chief of Staff at the office of the UNHCR, said that the donation will be allocated to address the issues of Yemen's internally displaced persons (IDPs) (Goldberg, 2019).

Al-Haj (2015) in the study objectives was to assess the degree of war on state stability. The study results indicate that Yemen argued that Yemeni quality of life is affected by the civil war and people have suffered enormous hardships. Although mines are banned by the government, Houthi forces placed anti-personnel mines in many parts of Yemen including Aden. Thousands of civilians are injured when they accidentally step on mines; many lose their legs and injure their eyes. It is estimated that more than 500,000 mines have been laid by Houthi forces during the conflict. The pro-Hadi Yemen Army was able to remove 300,000 Houthi mines in recently

captured areas, including 40,000 mines on the outskirts of Marib province, according to official sources.

Öberg and Erik (2013) argued in the study of migration and its effect on stability of Somalia reveal that people that flee conditions of general violence such as civil or international wars and the breakdown of political regimes, in addition to that escaping direct government persecution, are considered to be refugees (and, importantly for our study, are counted as such). Not included are those that migrate for purely economic reasons, although we acknowledge that migration decisions are often made for multiple reasons and those political and economic motivations may not be easily separable

Okamoto and Rima (2013) set to investigate the impact of refugees on social stability, the study objectives wereto determine the influence of refuges on stability for countries cooperation, the study argued that refugees are usually thought of as victims of political violence this we do not dispute. Periods of ethnic strife, armed conflict between rival factions, and government purges of political opposition groups, clearly place great burdens on civilian populations. People in these contexts face difficult choices: stay and risk harm, or flee to safety leaving behind one's property, homeland, and friends and family. Moreover, refugees often live in difficult conditions in their countries of destination and are frequently dependent on humanitarian assistance.

Sandler and Murdoch (2014) in the study of refugees and migration on social stability have argued that international migration can also spark conflict. Refugee flows can have important security consequences for sending countries, host countries, and the bilateral relations between the two. Through the process of being uprooted from their homes and livelihood, refugees have a direct grievance and experience of victimization; furthermore, because of losses suffered, they have low opportunity costs for fighting. To begin with, first, for sending countries, the emigration of people implies that politically relevant populations live outside of the boundaries of the state, where they are beyond the security jurisdiction of the government. In the case of refugees, such emigration can be especially problematic because they are likely to engage in political opposition to their country of origin, including rebellion. Refugee camps, therefore, often provide sanctuary to rebel organizations, a base of operations, and fertile recruitment grounds.

According to Azam and Anke (2012), the objectives of the study were to determine the impact of refugee migrations on social stability. The objectives were to assess the influence of refugee flows that may jeopardize bilateral relations between sending and receiving countries. The acceptance of refugees by a government implicates the sending country in committing human rights abuses and failing to provide security for its people. The sending country is also blamed for placing a refugee burden on the host state. On the other side of the coin, sending countries often accuse host countries of providing sanctuary to their dissidents. Although this can sour relations between governments, accepting the refugees of one's rivals can also be a useful political tool. For example, during the Cold War, the United States and other Western powers regularly accepted those fleeing communist regimes as a way to discredit their rivals and to promote opposition groups in exile.

Ward and Kristian (2012) conducted a study on immigration and social stability for countries, the study argued that immigrants and refugees compete with locals over scarce resources such as employment, housing, land, and water, constituting an economic "threat". Migrants can depress wages if and when they enter the labor force and lead to an increase in prices as they consume goods, services, housing, etc. This may lead to a decline in living standards for politically important segments of the population, particularly those who are in the greatest competition with immigrants. Such a decline may lead to a setting that invites violence against migration as well as more general dissatisfaction with political and economic conditions.

2.3.2 Effect of Yemen war on the political stability of countries

Oberg and Erik (2015), in the study on Yemen war and politics of countries in Africa, the study objectives were to establish the intensity of war, the effect on political developments for countries, the study argued that the Yemen war affects the political stability of countries. The ongoing war in Saada province and the problems in the south have given rise to a war economy. In the current circumstances, competing ethnic groups and clan leaders are striving for new positions to expand their power and gain economic benefits. This is partly a result of the fact that many groups are marginalized and do not trust the government in Sanaa. For various clans, ethnic groups, and even army officers and state officials, the war has translated into the ability to control the border with Saudi Arabia and the Red Sea coastline to profit from illegal arms sales from army stockpiles. Throughout the war, army leaders routinely demanded additional

weapons. Although some were used against insurgents, a significant proportion was diverted to regional (particularly Somalia) and local markets.

Abdul (2015) conducted a study on political instability and political status for countries. The study argued that the instability caused by Yemen's internal development has weakened the state's political ability to fight illegal activities in the country. Furthermore, the extremely low level of economic and social development in Yemen has forced Yemeni people to engage in activities such as arms and human trafficking, cooperation with Somali pirates and other criminal activities across the Mandab Strait. Terrorism is also an activity that links Yemen to the Horn of Africa, especially to Somalia. Terrorism is apart from economic incentives also politically motivated. These issues and their impact on the Horn of Africa are discussed below. This chapter also analyzes terrorism and the presence of al-Qaeda.

Overton (2015) in the study of managerial stakes for control and limitations of war. The study contends that across the Gulf of Aden, in Somalia, an insurgency led by al-Qaeda allies al-Shabab and other armed opposition groups has gained control of the south of the country, leaving the weak Transitional Federal Government with little more than a token presence in the capital, Mogadishu. Al-Shabab has pledged to provide arms and fighters to help al-Qaeda overthrow Yemen's elected government. Meanwhile, arms from Yemen are arriving in all parts of Somalia. Arms smuggling with Eritrea and Somalia, in particular, is a major concern to the world community. Al-Shabab and Hizbul-Islam are two of the main insurgents in Somalia which are involved in arms sales and terrorist activities. They both want Somalia to become an Islamic state and are thus fighting the interim government in Somalia. However, recently the two factions have been fighting each other, possibly overpower issues in the chaotic country that is Somalia. The world community has often expressed concern regarding the flow of arms into Somalia, where hard-line Islamist groups are battling with government forces for control of the capital. Somalia itself has been subject to a UN arms embargo for many years.

According to Bihuzo (2012), the study on refugees and terrorist effect on political stability argued that refugees that are terrorist harm resources and support to domestic opposition groups of a similar ethnic group or political faction in the host countries. Population movements allow for an exchange of resources and ideas among rebel groups in neighboring countries. Migrants may be responsible for the transfer of arms, which provides domestic groups with the means to

fight. Somali refugees, for example, have often worked closely with ethnic Somali separatists in the Ogden region of Ethiopia, providing them with support in their political efforts.

Berdal (2003) assessed the effect of refugees on social stability based on the objective of assessing the challenges that hinder effective management of the country stability in Africa, the results contend that although the presence of refugees in general may raise the probability of conflict, we believe it above all is refugees from neighboring countries that raise the risk of conflict. Refugees from distant countries are less likely to have ethnic kin in the host country. They are also less likely to mobilize militarily, bring in arms, and decrease the costs of mobilizing rebellion in host countries. Accordingly, we do not expect the risk of civil war in the United States to be affected by the influx of refugees from Yemen to Somalia, but this could increase the risk of civil conflict in Somalia due to terrorist movements to the countries. Second, to recapitulate a point made earlier, although we use the term “refugee” out of convenience, we realize that it is only a small subset of the refugee population that may engage in political violence most refugees are civilians and retain their civilian status.

Harper (2009), in the study to determine the impact of the political environment on politics’ of the country. The objectives were to evaluate the means of the reduction of political violence. The study contends that war in a country can harm the political environment of another country; the war has links to the trafficking of arms from Yemen to the Somali towns of Harardhere and Hobyoy. These cities have been two of the main points of entry for arms shipments destined for armed opposition groups in Somalia and Ethiopia, benefiting several elements in Somali society. One of the main reasons for people becoming involved in arms sales is the marginalization of Yemeni society and deprivation, resulting in very high unemployment, especially among young people.

Irin (2010), in a study conducted on effect of war on political stability, revealed that war in another country provides a possibility of terrorists support to other countries posing a security threat to the host country’s political stability in this case given the war situation in Somalia, the war in Yemen lead to strengthening of terrorist groups in Somalia. First, there is the direct “importation” of combatants, arms and ideologies from neighboring states that can facilitate the

spread of conflict. In some cases, refugees can set up complex political structures in exile and can challenge the host government directly. For instance, Tutsi refugees from Rwanda (the Banyarwanda) were active in their opposition to the Obote regime in Uganda; there have been periods of open fighting between the Jordanian government and the Palestine Liberation Organization; and a Sri Lankan Tamil refugee was allegedly involved in the assassination of Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi. Often, the refugees come into conflict with their host government over their opposition to the home government. The refugees' desire to maintain rebel bases from which to attack their home country may not conform to the host government's foreign policy objectives. Refugees may demand that the host government adopt a hard line against their country of origin to get involved in arms sales and other criminal activities: these people depend on the trade for their livelihoods. Without alternative sources of income, these dealers and brokers will not stop practicing the war

Beals (2011), in the study on Yemen war and political stability for countries, based on the study, the results noted that the weapons for usually spread to other countries affected their political stability. For example, Al-Shabab has declared its intention to support and to supply weapons to al-Qaeda. Paradoxically, the Yemeni central government is officially fighting al-Qaeda in the country. If the true intention of the government in Sanaa is to fight al-Qaeda, then the government should investigate the possible links to al-Shabab. Addressing the arms trade from Yemen to Somalia would be a step in that direction. Pirate attacks in the waters off the Horn of Africa have brought international attention to the long-standing problem of piracy in the region. The Gulf of Aden and the waters outside the Somali coast are one of the most heavily trafficked maritime areas in the world. At the center of the pirate, activities are Puntland in Somalia. It seems that piracy and hijacking of ships is the most lucrative economic activity in Puntland. There are ample incentives. Piracy has thus developed into a mini-economy, employing hundreds of people in north-eastern and central Somalia, all of whom need their share of the ransom.

2.3.3 Effect of Yemen war on the economic stability of countries

According to Naidoo (2010), studied the effect of the Yemen war on economic stability. The objective was to determine the extent to which Yemen war contribute to stability that contribute to economic stability to conceptualize the sustainability of an intractable conflict through the expropriation and exploitation of a country's resources by warring parties, the former

use national armies to advance business projects (often for private financial gain), while the latter take control of strategic locations with definite commercial profitability. Pugh et al (2014) use a simpler definition, stating that the term is used to include all economic activities carried out during wartime. However, Goodhand (2004) breaks the term "war economy" into three categories, namely the combat economy, shadow economy, and coping economy, in order to differentiate between the actors involved, and activities carried out during a conflict.

According to Fekete (2014), war affects the economic structures that arise from armed conflicts and that may continue to exist even after the violence has ended". A war economy "has to do with making money out of a war system rather than out of a peaceful situation" (Fekete 2014). Berdal (2013), expands this definition by mentioning the relationship that develops between actors involved in the development of a war economy. He states that "elites, ordinary people caught up in war, and external actors that stand to gain from conflict have vested interests in continuing a specific conflict. As time passes, such interests will crystallize into a distinctive war economy, usually forming part of a regional pattern of informal economic activity". War economies are costly and catastrophic for societies as a whole; however, they may be highly profitable and lucrative for individuals, groups within society and outside actors (Berdal, 2013). Any valuable discussion about war economies must include an investigation of the role that natural resources play in perpetuating these economic systems.

In the study by Pugh et al (2014), entitled war economies in a regional context: The objectives included assessing the challenges of Transformation outlines several case studies, including Sierra Leone. The author demonstrates that a war economy in one country can destabilize another country, especially if the countries are in cooperation. Their analysis of war economies within the West African region is very important, as the war economy in Sierra Leone did not occur in a vacuum. The conflict in Sierra Leone formed an integral part of the West African regional conflict system, as it involved actors from the region, and because natural resources were smuggled out of the country into other countries, in the region, such as Liberia and Guinea.

Douma (2005), in the study of war and economic growth, the objectives were to determine the effect of war on economy and finally assess the mechanisms for boosting economic growth, the

study contend that war affect the economies from one country have the remarkable ability to evade national governments and international law by challenging domestic and international financial regulations. To summarize, war economies “refer to the economic mechanisms that allow actors, including all types of state and non-state actors, to conduct wars or to participate in violent conflict. Although war economies have distinct features, they often become so entrenched in the everyday operating economy that they become difficult to identify.

Goodhand (2004), conducted a study on the effect of civil war on economic stability. The study reveals that the Civil war has an inevitable impact on those not directly involved in the immediate effect on economic stability. The people living in an area where rebels or government soldiers may be fighting often find themselves victims of looting. These people lose cattle, houses and other belongings due to pillaging. In order to prevent further losses, people often shift their movable assets abroad. Studies have shown that before the conflict, the typical civil war country holds 9 percent of its private wealth abroad, and by the end of a civil war, 20 percent of this wealth will be held abroad. The average overall capital flight numbers are most likely far higher than recorded

According to Collier et al (2003), a war economy has a negative economic effect on other states, during the civil war, governments increase military expenditure and this would certainly reduce spending on development projects and on promoting economic growth. Collier et al (2003) define a developing country as one with less than USD 3,000 per capita gross domestic product (GDP) at 1995 USD rates. Such a developing country spends an average of 2.8 percent GDP on the military during peacetime. A sharp decrease in public expenditure, such as on infrastructure or health, will have negative consequences for incomes and social indicators. In this view, civil war disrupts the normal investment time horizons, and families and community links are often severed.

Goldstein (2013),also contends that the war economy has negative effects on a country’s economy and other countries that are in relation to the war country; however, war generally obstructs legitimate economic development and undermines overall prosperity. Traditionally, the most consistent short-term economic effect of war is to push up commodity prices and

consequently, the standard of living is reduced. Present-day wars, especially civil wars, continue to fuel inflation and drive currencies towards worthlessness. Another negative effect of war is severe capital depletion. Usually, during the war, capital such as farms, factories, and cities are destroyed and thus economic output is severely depressed. In modern war economies, the informal economy usually dominates because the formal government economy is not functional or simply does not exist. It implies that even trade across the borders is destabilized due to the illegal trade from across the borders, for example, in civil wars. This ties in directly with the Shadow State, as the informal market plays a key role in the maintenance of a Shadow State system, which was certainly the case in Yemen that has a disastrous effect on the war economy in other countries in the horn of Africa.

2.4 Gaps in Literature

The literature review revealed the need for a more consorted empirical study on the Yemen war and stability of Somalia. Studies conducted by Oberg and Erik (2015) argued that the Yemen war affects the political stability of countries. The ongoing war in Saada province and the problems in the south have given rise to a war economy. Ward and Kristian (2012) argued that immigrants' and refugees' effect on stability was never a migration effect. Azam and Anke (2012), refugee flows may jeopardize bilateral relations between sending and receiving countries. The acceptance of refugees by a government implicates the sending country in committing human rights abuses and failing to provide security for its people. The sending country is also blamed for placing a refugee burden on the host state.

Abdul (2015), argued that the instability caused by Yemen's internal development has weakened the state's political ability to fight illegal activities in the country. Furthermore, the extremely low level of economic and social development in Yemen has forced Yemeni people to engage in activities such as arms and human trafficking, cooperation with Somali pirates and other criminal activities across the Mandab Strait. Overton (2015), contend that across the Gulf of Aden, in Somalia, an insurgency led by al-Qaeda allies al-Shabab and other armed opposition groups has gained control of the south of the country, leaving the weak Transitional Federal Government with little more than a token presence in the capital, Mogadishu. The literature review revealed that gaps exist in highly in tracing the contribution of Yemen war on the stability of Somalia as few or very limited empirical studies exist; these leave gaps in the determination of the bearing that the Yemen war poses on the horn of Africa and particularly Somalia. This study will provide a realistic and genuine picture of the plight of the Yemen war and its influence on Somalia. The status of the studies falls short of empirical evidence providing a theoretical gap, geographical and time gaps left based on the generated or attain information given that it is from different country perspectives that are not directly related to the environment of Somalia providing a study gap that needs to be filled.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the research methodology used in this study and provides a general framework for this research. The chapter presents details of the research design, target population, sample and sampling procedures, description of research instruments, validity and reliability of instruments, data collection procedures, data analysis techniques, and ethical considerations while conducting the study.

3.1 Research design

The researcher used a descriptive survey research design based on quantitative and qualitative research approaches. The reason for choosing this design is that the researcher focuses on the links among a smaller number of attributes across a sample of cases depending on the resources available and the size of the target population. The researcher collected the information that described and helped the researcher in understanding social life. The design was based on both qualitative and quantitative approaches where data collection was done based on questionnaires and interview guides. This is intended to explore more detailed information and the aspects which remain unrevealed during quantitative analysis, qualitative data also were collected. This data/information was collected through key informant interviews technique. It is a useful technique that provides more useful and in-depth knowledge in less time and limited cost.

3.2 Research Population

According to Saunders (2005), a population refers to any group of institutions, people or objects that have common characteristics. The target population for this study involved all staff for two refugee camps from Daynille camp and Bad Bado, ministry of internal security, ministry of federal affairs and reconciliation (FAR), national commission for refugees (NCR) and representatives from Mogadishu, Somaliland, Puntland state administrators, local and international NGOs. These populations total to 665 that were selected for data collection. These population was selected because it is the one that handles the the people migrations from the different areas including Yemen hence the focus of the study on the area.

3.3 Sample Size

The method for determining the sample was purposefully selected by the researcher and was determined by the number of respondents from each category.

The Slovene's formula was used to determine minimum sample size

$$n = \frac{N}{1+Na^2}$$

Where, N= Total Population

n=sample size

a= correlation coefficient (0.05)

$$n = \frac{665}{1+665(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{665}{2.6625}$$

$$n= 249.7$$

Therefore a sample of 250 respondents was selected to participate in the study.

Category	Target Population	Sample Zise	Sampling Technique
Camps officials	50	19	Simple random
Government Ministries(Internal Securitiy and Fedelal Affairs and Reconciliation)	65	24	Simple random
NRC	94	35	Simple random
NGOs (UNHCR)	032	12	Convinience Sampling
Mogadishu, Puntland, and Somaliland civil servants	424	160	Convinience Sampling
Total	665	250	

Source: Ministry of information and communication, 2019

3.4 Sampling Procedure

The respondents were selected using a stratified and simple random sampling procedure to select the sample population and the respective people for data collection. Then selected a simple random sample independently from each Sub-population of the camp officials, ministry, FAR and NRC employees. The respondents categorized into the strata of then select the sample using simple random sampling to attain the respondents. This provided an equal chance for all the respondents to be chosen for data. Convince sampling was used in the selection of the civil servants from Mogadishu, Somaliland and Puntland areas and NGOs officials.

3.5 Sources of data

Data was collected using both primary and secondary data collection techniques.

3.5.1 Primary data

Primary data was gathered basically through a structured questionnaire and interview.

3.6 Research Instruments

The researcher obtained data from the field using the following important instruments:

3.6.1 Questionnaires

These are inter-related questions designed by the researcher and given to the respondents in order to fill in data/information. Here, self-administered questionnaires would be employed containing both open-ended and close-ended questions. This is intended to reduce costs of movement and also because the researcher is dealing with literate people who have the capacity of filling the forms. The questionnaires were used attaining the data were majorly analyzed quantitatively. The questionnaire was used because it attains more information necessary and required by the researcher to attain data that can be easily quantifiable. The questionnaire was used for collecting information from all the categories of respondents including Key respondents who their after provided interview responses.

3.6.2 Interview

The researcher interview schedule to guide the discussion with the respondents who were key informers and thus was needed to elaborate on several issues. Here the researcher conducted face-to-face interactions to make conversations between the interviewee and himself with the

sole aim of soliciting data. The researcher used both formal and informal interviews with the respondents. This enabled the researcher to get more information in greater depth, reduce resistance and also obtain personal information from the respondents. The interviews were conducted with heads of departments in ministries and administrators of International and local NGOs.

3.7 Validity and Reliability

3.7.1 Validity

Validity refers to the degree to which evidence and theory support the interpretation of test scores entailed by the use of tests. The validity of the instrument is the extent to which it does measure what it is supposed to measure. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), Validity is the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences, which are based on the research results.

Tool validity was checked and confirmed using the retest method for content validity index (CVI.) was used to establish validity for each item. Whereby judges were selected to judge each item. The inter judge coefficient validity was computed to be $CVI = \frac{\text{number of judges declared item valid}}{\text{total no of judges to arrive at an average acceptable for the study using the research instrument}}$.

According to Amin (2005), the validity of the instrument is determined by the formula:

$$CVI = \frac{RQ}{TQ}$$

Legends: CVI = Content Validity Index

RQ = Relevant Questions

TQ = Total number of Questions

Out of the 27 questions in the questionnaire that were presented only 25 were found valid with a percentage of 0.862. Since the level of significance is above the 0.70 required the instrument is considered valid.

Table 3.7.1: Determination of the validity of the instrument

	Relevant items	Not relevant	Total
Rater 1	23	5	28
Rater 2	24	4	28
Rater 3	25	3	28
Total	72	12	84

$$CVI = \frac{72}{84} = 0.852$$

84

The above demonstrate that the CVI is 0.852 and this is greater than the minimum value of valid instrument which is 0.7 implying that the instrument is valid

3.7.2 Reliability

Reliability is the ability of a research instrument to consistently measure characteristics of interest over time. It is the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials. If a researcher administers a test to a subject twice and gets the same score on the second administration as the first test, then the instrument is reliable (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). Reliability is concerned with the consistency, dependability or stability of a test (Nachmias and Nachmias, 1996). The researcher measured the reliability of the questionnaire to determine its consistency in testing what it are intended to measure. The test re-test technique was used to estimate the reliability of the instruments. This involved administering the same test twice to the same group of respondents who have been identified for this purpose.

Table 3.7.2: Cronbach’s Alpha

Construct Variable	Cronbach’s Alpha	Number of items
Yemen war	0.78	10
Political stability	0.85	6
Economic stability	0.92	6
Social stability	0.72	6
Mean	0.81	

The mean of the reliability is established at 0.81 therefore the internal consistency (Reliability) of the instrument is confirmed.

3.8 Data Gathering Procedures

Before the commencement of data collection, the researcher obtained all the necessary documents, including an introduction letter from the University. The audience with the sampled local authorities in the area were seeking to clarify the purpose of the study. Upon getting clearance, the researcher in person to distribute the questionnaires to the sampled individuals holds data analysis. Assistance from the local authorities was sought. The use of questionnaires was expected to ease the process of data collection as all the selected respondents were reached in time. During the distribution of the instruments, the purpose of the research was explained

3.9 Data Analysis

The quantitative data we reanalyzed statistically using SPSS version 22 to generate frequency and percentages for the demography of respondents then mean and standard deviation for Yemen war and stability descriptive measurements. Regression was Quantitative data was analyzed to establish the relationship between the study variables. The regression was used to detect the effect of Yemen on the stability of states to detect the amount of effect caused by Yemen war on stability of Somalia.

The qualitative data we reanalyzed using manual coding on the transcripts to identify the significant statements across individual interviews. Subsequent readings of the significant statements helped in identifying sub-themes emerging within the patterns. For the presentation of thematic findings, both textural and structural descriptions were used in the results section. Textural descriptions are significant statements used to write what the participants experienced. Structural descriptions are the interpretation of the context or setting that influenced participants' experiences. For textural descriptions, the quotes of participants were given in italics with the respondent to whom that quote belongs marked with the type (i.e. the managers, employee's leaders and management of the refugee camps, etc.). The structural descriptions as interpreted by the researcher provided in plain text.

3.10 Ethical Consideration

The researcher respected the anonymity of the respondents by ensuring the confidentiality of the respondents and the data provided. This was done through the assurance that the information they provide purely for academic purposes and that their identity was disclosed to anyone.

All the sources of literature have been acknowledged through citations and references. Lastly, objectivity was considered during report writing to avoid personal bias

The researcher sought clearance from the university to be able to collect data in the targeted area. The researcher ensured and assured the respondents that all their responses were treated in strict confidentiality.

The researcher obtained informed consent from authorities to interview their citizens and also interviews the caretakers. The researcher explained to the people in the study area and the objectives of the study, introduced himself then explained why the particular respondents were chosen, the benefits, discomforts, and harms of the study, and requested to also ask questions in relation to the study.

3.11 Limitations of the study

The poor response, this is in the case of unanswered and semi-answered questionnaires and the unwillingness of the respondents to answer the question during interviews.

It was difficult to locate the respondents the fact that these respondents are widely spread and conduct their activities from different places this delayed data collection. The researcher however designed a structured questionnaire which enabled respondents fill in their free time.

The survey in collecting the data was done through a pilot study that was followed by the actual study therefore, this made the research process complex, however the data collection was done by use of research assistants to reduce complexity in work completion.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings from the study to examine and document the effect of the Yemen war on the stability of Somalia. The study solicited responses to these research questions. The focus was on three objectives included establishing the effect of the Yemen war on the social stability of Somalia, to examine the effect of the Yemen war on the political stability of Somalia and to assess the effect of the Yemen war economy on the stability of Somalia. This chapter is organized based on the demographic traits of respondents, following by the analysis as per the research objectives presented objective by objective. The data is presented, analyzed and interpreted as shown in the sub-chapters below.

4.1 Demography of respondents

Under here the researcher is concerned with attaining information concerning the respondents. The demographic information attained is presented for the interpretation of gender, age, education and time of stay in Somalia.

Table 4.1: Demography of respondents

Response	Frequency	Percent
Gender		
Male	196	78.4
Female	054	21.6
Education		
Certificate	29	11.6
Diploma	82	32.8
Degree	99	39.6
Others	40	16.0
Age		
18-27	55	22.0
28-37	67	26.8
38-47	76	30.4
47+	52	20.8
Time in Somalia		
Less than 1 Year	13	05.2
1-4 Years	18	07.2
5- 9Years	29	11.6
10 Years above	190	76.0
Total	250	100.0

Source: Field Data, 2020

Findings from the field in regard to the study of the Yemen war and stability of Somalia first present the demographic traits of respondents. The study findings concerning gender revealed that majority respondents were male constituting 78.4% of the respondents while the female was 21.6% representing that the female gender was the minority. The results further reveal that the

study organizations employ more males than female hence information attained represents the entire population.

Concerning the education of respondents, the majority of respondents were degree holders with 39.6% of respondents while diploma holders were represented by 32.8%, the others category which included masters degrees and Ph.D. and post-graduate qualifications including professional qualifications had 16% and that of the certificate was 11.6%. The study findings reveal that the respondents provided the utmost information that is undoubtedly hence provided information is relied upon for decision making.

Concerning the age of respondents, the most respondents contacted were in the age bracket of 38-47 representing 30.4% while those of 28-37 had 26.8%, those of 18-27 had 22% respondents and finally, those of 47 years above had 20.8%. The study findings indicate that majority respondent were educated; information attained from them can be relied upon for decision making.

On the time of stay in Somalia, it was discovered that 76% of the study respondents have been in Somalia for over 10 years, 11.6% had been there for a period of 5-9 years, those of 1-4 years were 7% and those who had been there for less than 1 year had been there for less than 1 year. The study findings indicate that the majority of respondents consulted are residents of Somalia; they hence understand the provided study information.

4.2 Yemen war in Somalia context

The independent variable of the study is the Yemen war; the variable measured the extent and degree of prevalence of the Yemen war in Somalia. The results attained on measuring the degree of the war were measured on a linker scale measure of strongly Agree- 5, Agree=4, Not sure=3, Disagree, 2 and strongly disagree 1. The results collected from the field in this regard is presented in the table presented below based on the mean and standard deviation

Table 4.2: Descriptive statistics on the Yemen war in the context of Somalia

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	
Yemen war	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Interpretation
There are displaced movement of people who migrate to Somalia	250	2.7360	1.36299	Moderately High
There is a migration of people from Yemen who destabilize Somalia	250	3.1320	1.33631	Moderately High
Yemen war migrants have presented high requirements on Somali economy	250	3.1640	1.26471	Moderately High
The terrorist groupings in Somalia are supported by the ones in Yemen	250	2.9440	1.17404	Moderately High
Terrorist groups in Yemen expand their operations to Somalia	250	3.2440	1.31430	Moderately High
Terrorists in Somalia gain prominence and support from the ones of Yemen	250	3.0200	1.16664	Moderately High
There is a terrorist increment in Mogadishu due to the war in Yemen	250	3.5600	1.23471	High
The war economy in Yemen extends to Somalia economy	250	3.2880	1.14644	Moderately High
The economic breakdown in Yemen extends black markets to Mogadishu	250	3.3200	1.24249	Moderately High
There is a slow down in the Yemen economy due to instability in Somalia	250	3.4120	1.26834	High
Yemen War	250	3.1820	3.9530	Moderately High

Source: Field Data, 2020

The study findings overall mean show that the state of Yemen in the context of Somalia was moderately high with the mean of 3.1820 interpreted as moderately high with a standard

deviation of 3.9530 interpreted as the state of the Yemen war present somehow overarching implications to the Somalia environment hence providing an understanding in the context of the study as presented on a harmful basis.

The status of the Yemen war occurrence in Yemen given its being a neighbor with Somalia, the refugees migrate to Somalia in search of refugee especially in the areas of Somaliland and Puntland. These present economic, social and political challenges to Somalia and the international community that is only handled to enable and better lives of the war-ravaged Somalia and Mogadishu.

KII with UNHCR administrators, Somalia. 15.01.2020

The interview further reveals that the war exists in form of mass movement of the refugees from Yemen to Somalia, Some of the refugees pose harmful security implications to Somalia hence the pressure is presented to Somalia as though it is in the war zone too hence presenting a harmful effect of war to the Somali country.

KII with Administrator, Somaliland 15.01.2020

The study results show that the occurrence of war in Yemen presents migration effects on Somalia. Infact it appears as if the war has origin in Somalia hence the focus of the study to expound the degree and nature of effect presented on Somalia due to the Yemen war. The study set to unearth the existing situation barring Somalia from exercising their rights to the equitable form of dependence and living in a struggle to provide aid to the neighbors in Yemen.

4.3 Stability of Somalia.

The dependent variable of the study is the stability of Somalia; the variable measured the extent and degree of prevalence of stability in the country. The results attained on measuring the degree of the war were measured on a Likert scale measure of strongly Agree- 5, Agree=4, Not sure=3, Disagree, 2 and strongly disagree 1. The results collected from the field in this regard are presented in the table presented below based on mean and standard deviation based on the social, economic and political dimensions of stability.

Table 4.3: Stability of Somalia

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	
Social Stability	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Interpretation
There is cooperation amongst communities in Mogadishu	250	2.9240	1.32864	Fair
There is a reduced presence of clan conflicts in Mogadishu	250	3.2200	1.28460	Fair
There is freedom of worship and religious accessibility in Mogadishu	250	3.1720	1.28257	Fair
The people in Mogadishu have a well developed social system cooperation	250	3.3120	1.16451	Fair
The social service in Mogadishu are up to the requirements of the people	250	3.2880	1.27261	Fair
There is a prevalence of social infrastructure developments in Mogadishu	250	3.7080	1.24778	Good
Social Stability	250	3.2687	.49398	Fair
There is peacefully environment trends in Mogadishu	250	3.0160	1.27996	Fair
The political parties are in good cooperation in Mogadishu	250	2.8840	1.24448	Fair

There prevail political negotiations in time of conflicts in Mogadishu	250	3.3000	1.33909	Fair
The terrorist militia in Mogadishu is under effective handling	250	3.3280	1.43270	Fair
The security organs are effective in ensuring safety for the people every time	250	3.5000	1.37461	Good
There is adequate security for persons in Mogadishu Somalia	250	3.2160	1.19963	Fair
Political stability	250	3.2073	.58121	Fair
There are prevailing income-generating activities in Mogadishu	250	2.9360	1.24018	Fair
There is easy access to employment by the educated and uneducated people	250	3.2560	1.48840	Fair
The Somali currency has value in terms of foreign currency	250	2.9520	1.49353	Fair
There is an active production sector in the country	250	3.3520	1.35182	Fair
The country's tax generation capacities are good and ever-increasing	250	2.7000	1.33909	Fair
The economic development in terms of infrastructure development is to increase	250	2.4840	1.09844	Poor
Economic stability	250	2.9467	.39863	Fair
	250	3.1406	0.4321	Fair

Source: Field Data, 2020

Findings from the field indicate that the majority of the respondent from the field indicate that the stability of Somalia was fairly good. The state of Stability was fairly good based on the mean average of 3.1406, Standard deviation of .4321 interpreted as fairly good. The findings indicate that many respondents are in agreement with the prevalence of stability though the degree of fairness shows that some aspects are actually poor.

The study findings revealed that the state of social stability of Somalia was actually fairly good. the mean responses on average present a mean of 3.2687 interpreted as fairly good, meaning that the state social stability in Somalia is provided in an equivalent form as affecting the status of the society.

Concerning political stability, the results revealed that the political stability of Somalia is fair. The combination of three study areas of Somaliland, Puntland and Mogadishu reveal the quiet peaceful environment at the mean of 3.2073 interpreted as fair.

The economic stability of Somalia was viewed as fair based on the mean response of 2.9467 interpreted as fair meaning that the economic stability for the study areas according to respondents was fairly good.

4.3.1 Effect of Yemen war on the social stability of Somalia

The first study objective was to determine the effect of the Yemen war on social stability in Somalia. The results predicted through the use of simple linear regression analysis are presented below.

Table 4.5: Regression analysis of the effect of Yemen war on the social stability of Somalia Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.007 ^a	.000	-.004	.49496

a. Predictors: (Constant), Yemen War

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Do	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.003	1	.003	.011	.916 ^b
	Residual	60.757	248	.245		
	Total	60.760	249			

a. Dependent Variable: Social Stability

b. Predictors: (Constant), Yemen War

Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	3.242	.254		12.743	.000
Yemen War	-.008	.079	-.007	-.105	.916

a. Dependent Variable: Social Stability

Source: Field Data, 2020

From the summary model above, the results present the effect of the Yemen war on the social stability of Somalia, denoted by the r-value which measures the percentage contribution of the Yemen war to social stability. The researcher contends that the r-value of 0.07 reveals that the Yemen war affected the social stability of Somalia by 7%. This means that other factors account for 93% in explaining the social stability of Somalia.

The ANOVA table shows the level of significance in terms of the effect that the Yemen war has on Somalia. The study reveals that the Yemen war had no significant effect on the social stability of Somalia supported by the .916 value of significance which is above the 0.05 margin. The results mean the Yemen war has presented a less effect on the social stability of Somalia.

On the coefficients which measure the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The findings reveal that Yemen war had no significant effect on social stability supported by the sig of .916 which is above the level of significance of 0.05. The results further supported a B value of -.008, indicating that the increase in the Yemen war leads to a reduction in the social stability of Somalia. The study hence argues that increased Yemen war will continue to reduce the stability of Somalia.

Even findings from the interviews attest to the same. The study provided that Yemen war through migrations to Somalia has diverted the social setup of the people of Somalia, for example, many people living in Somalia have been forced

to learn Arabic a language much spoken by Yemenese furthermore there is intermarriages, pressure in the social services usage by the many immigrants, especially in Somaliland.

KII with Ministry of Interior affairs officials, 18.01.2010

Furthermore, the study interview from the NGO officials reveals that state immigration has caused social pressure in services of social nature. The country is constrained in the resources provisions to provide to the people so the social status of the people was constrained in the status of living.

4.3.2 Effect of Yemen war on the political stability of Somalia.

The second objective of the study was to examine the effect of the Yemen war on the political stability of Somalia. The results collected based on the findings from the field are presented using simple regression analysis as below.

Table 4.6: Regression on Yemen war and Political stability of Somalia

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.132 ^a	.017	.013	.57731

a. Predictors: (Constant), Yemen War

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.458	1	1.458	4.376	.037 ^b
	Residual	82.656	248	.333		
	Total	84.114	249			

a. Dependent Variable: Political stability

b. Predictors: (Constant), Yemen War

Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	2.591	.297		8.732	.000
Yemen War	-.194	.093	-.132	-2.092	.037

a. Dependent Variable: Political stability

Source: Field Data, 2020

From the summary model above, the results present the effect of the Yemen war on the political stability of Somalia, denoted by the r-value which measures the percentage contribution of the Yemen war to political stability. The researcher contends that the r-value of .132^a reveals that the Yemen war affected the political stability of Somalia by 13.2%. This means that other factors account for 86.8% in explaining the political stability of Somalia.

The ANOVA table shows the level of significance in terms of the effect that the Yemen war has on the political stability of Somalia. The study reveals that the Yemen war had a significant effect on the political stability of Somalia supported by the .037 value of significance which is less than the 0.05 margin. The results mean the Yemen war has presented a high effect on the political stability of Somalia.

On the coefficients which measure the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The findings reveal that Yemen was had a significant effect on political stability supported by the sig of 0.037 which is below the level of significance of 0.05. The results further supported a B value of -.194, indicating that the increase in the Yemen war leads to a reduction in the political stability of Somalia. The study hence argues that increased Yemen war has a continued negative effect on the political stability of Somalia.

The studies further revealed the development of terrorist groupings due to war in Somalia have increased pressure on the political environment of Somalia. The interview further intimated that the political environment suffocated by the terrorist's movement to Somalia increase political threats to Somalia in the political environment.

KII with Ministry of Interior affairs officials, 18.01.2010

Further responses from the field reveal that the political movements of wrongful people from Yemen have increased the movement of illegal firearms to the country. This presents a harmful environment for the people of Somalia.

4.3.3 Effect of Yemen war economy on the stability of Somalia

The third objective of the study was to assess the effect of the Yemen war economy on the stability of Somalia. The data collected from the field in this regard is presented based on the linear regression analysis presented below.

Table 4.7: Regression on the effect of Yemen war on the economic stability of Somalia Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.025 ^a	.001	-.003	.39930

a. Predictors: (Constant), Yemen War

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.025	1	.025	.159	.690 ^b
	Residual	39.541	248	.159		
	Total	39.567	249			

a. Dependent Variable: Economic stability

b. Predictors: (Constant), Yemen War

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.865	.205		13.961	.000
	Yemen War	-.026	.064	-.025	-.399	.690

a. Dependent Variable: Economic stability

Source: Field Data, 2020

From the summary model above, the results present the effect of the Yemen war on the economic stability of Somalia, denoted by the r-value which measures the percentage contribution of the Yemen war to economic stability. The researcher contends that the r-value of 0.025 reveals that the Yemen war affected the economic stability of Somalia by 2.5%. This means that other factors account for 97.5% in explaining the economic stability of Somalia.

The ANOVA table shows the level of significance in terms of the effect that the Yemen war has on Somalia. The study reveals that the Yemen war had no significant effect on the economic stability of Somalia supported by the .690 value of significance which is above the 0.05 margin. The results mean the Yemen war has presented a less effect on the economic stability of Somalia.

On the coefficients which measure the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The findings reveal that Yemen was had no significant effect on economic stability supported by the sig of .690 which is above the level of significance of 0.05. The results further supported a B value of -.026, indicating that the increase in the Yemen war leads to a reduction in the economic stability of Somalia. The study hence argues that increased Yemen war will continue to reduce the economic stability of Somalia.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a discussion of the findings presented in the preceding chapter. The discussion is made with reference to other similar works done in previous studies. The section then draws conclusions from these discussions after which it offers its recommendations. Finally, it suggests areas that are potential grounds for research that could not be completed in the body of this report.

5.1 Discussion of Findings

This section was further organized into three sub-sections with respect to the research objectives that guided the study.

5.1.1 Effect of Yemen war on the social stability of Somalia

The study findings indicated that the Yemen war had a negative non-significant effect on the social stability of Somalia. The study results showed that the Yemen war did not have a high contribution to the social stability of Somalia, the effect existed by low.

The study results are in agreement with those of Al-Haj (2015), who set to assess the degree of war on state stability. The study results indicate that the Yemen war negatively affected the quality of life is affected by the civil war and people have suffered enormous hardships. Although mines are banned by the government, Houthi forces placed anti-personnel mines in many parts of Yemen including Aden. Thousands of civilians are injured when they accidentally step on mines; many lose their legs and injure their eyes. The results were in agreement with those of Öberg and Erik (2013), argued in the study of migration and its effect on stability of Somalia reveal that people that flee conditions of general violence such as civil or international wars and the breakdown of political regimes, in addition to that escaping direct government persecution, are considered to be refugees (and, importantly for our study, are counted as such. The study findings were also in agreement with Sandler and Murdoch (2014) who argued that refugees and migration on social stability have argued that international migration can also spark conflict. Refugee flows can have important security consequences for sending countries, host countries, and the bilateral relations between the two. Through the process of being uprooted from their homes and livelihood, refugees have a direct grievance and experience of victimization; furthermore, because of losses suffered, they have low opportunity costs for fighting. The

findings hence indicate a resonate connection between Yemen war and social stability reduction of Somalia

5.1.2 Effect of Yemen war on the political stability of Somalia

The study on the second objective revealed that Yemen war has a negative significant effect on the political stability of Somalia. The study results indicate that the Yemen war has created a state of disorganized living off the strength of the state in Somalia. The study findings are in agreement with those of Abdul (2015), who argued that the instability caused by Yemen's internal development has weakened the state's political ability to fight illegal activities in the country. Furthermore, the extremely low level of economic and social development in Yemen has forced Yemeni people to engage in activities such as arms and human trafficking, cooperation with Somali pirates and other criminal activities across the Mandab Strait.

Even Overton (2015), argued that the Gulf of Aden, in Somalia, an insurgency led by al-Qaeda allies al-Shabab and other armed opposition groups have gained control of the south of the country, leaving the weak Transitional Federal Government with little more than a token presence in the capital, Mogadishu. Al-Shabab has pledged to provide arms and fighters to help al-Qaeda overthrow Yemen's elected government. Meanwhile, arms from Yemen are arriving in all parts of Somalia. The study is further in agreement with Bihuzo (2012), the study on refugee and terrorist effect on political stability argued that refugees that are terrorist harm resources and support to domestic opposition groups of similar ethnic groups or political faction in the host countries. Population movements allow for an exchange of resources and ideas among rebel groups in neighboring countries. Even Oberg and Erik (2015), in the study on Yemen war and politics of countries in Africa, the study objectives were to establish the intensity of war, the effect on political developments for countries, the study argued that Yemen war affects the political stability of countries. The ongoing war in Saada province and the problems in the south have given rise to a war economy. In the current circumstances, competing ethnic groups and clan leaders are striving for new positions to expand their power and gain economic benefits. The study findings are in agreement with those of Berdal (2003) who assessed the effect of refugees on social stability based on the objective of assessing the challenges that hinder effective management of the country stability in Africa, the results contend that although the presence of

refugees in general may raise the probability of conflict, we believe it above all is refugees from neighboring countries that raise the risk of conflict.

5.1.3 Effect of Yemen war on the economic stability of Somalia

The study findings indicate that the Yemen war contributes to the negative Somalia economy, although the effect has been low on the economic stability of Somalia. The study findings are nevertheless in agreement with previous authors such as Fekete (2014), who contend that war affects the economic structures that arise from armed conflicts and that may continue to exist even after the violence has ended". A war economy "has to do with making money out of a war system rather than out of a peaceful situation.

Even Goodhand (2004), conducted a study on the effect of civil war on economic stability. The study reveals that the Civil war has an inevitable impact on those not directly involved in the immediate effect on economic stability. The people living in an area where rebels or government soldiers may be fighting often find themselves victims of looting. and finally, Goldstein (2013), also contends that the war economy has negative effects on a country's economy and other countries that are in relation to the war country; however, war generally obstructs legitimate economic development and undermines overall prosperity.

Traditionally, the most consistent short-term economic effect of war is to push up commodity prices and consequently, the standard of living is reduced. Present-day wars, especially civil wars, continue to fuel inflation and drive currencies towards worthlessness. Another negative effect of war is severe capital depletion. Usually, during the war, capital such as farms, factories, and cities are destroyed and thus economic output is severely depressed. Even are in agreement with the findings of Douma (2005), in the study of war and economic growth, the objectives were to determine the effect of war on economy and finally assess the mechanisms for boosting economic growth, the study contend that war affect the economies from one country have the remarkable ability to evade national governments and international law by challenging domestic and international financial regulations.

5.2 Conclusion

The study was set to examine the effect of the Yemen war on the stability of Somalia. The study objectives were to establish the effect of the Yemen war on the social stability of Somalia, to examine the effect of the Yemen war on the political stability of Somalia and to assess the effect of the Yemen war on the economic stability of Somalia.

The study on the first objective reveals a low effect of the Yemen war on the social stability of Somalia. The researcher concludes that the Yemen war has had less effect on the social systems of Somalia; these could be due to the effective handling of the migrants to Somalia. The study further concludes for a social intervention to curtail the effect of spreading.

On the second objective, the study concludes that the Yemen war presents a strong political threat to the political stability of Somalia. The study concludes that the effect of the warlike terrorist strengthening in Yemen poses a serious threat especially to the central government in Mogadishu.

Thirdly, the study concludes that the Yemen war has still confronted the economic activities of Somalia though this was to a small extent. The study concludes that mechanisms of economic activities need to be effectively managed, monitored and controlled by the central government in Somalia.

5.3 Recommendations

Because the status of effect on the social economy of Somalia was low, there is a need for controls especially aimed at improving the way Yemen refugees stay like having them confined in the refugee camps. There is further need to develop a scale of effective social handling, education of the masses and sensitization of refugees to reduce their negative effect on social stability.

The second objective, given the high nature of political effect presented by the Yemen war in Somalia. There is a need to effectively increase surveillance across the borders in order to monitor refugees from Yemen entering Somalia in order to reduce the physical they can present

to the state. There is further need for cooperative border patrols to reduce the wrong people from Yemen entering the country to cause harm.

The third objective, the study recommends the effective strengthening of economic activities of Somalia, regulation of trade to enable the prevention of illegal traders into Somalia that can disturb the economy. There is also a need for a strong policy of trade across the boundaries and on refugees to protect the economic interests of nationals.

5.4 Contribution to Existing Knowledge

The study on Yemen war and stability of Somalia is conducted during the time when Somalia is struggling with close to 30 year decade conflict in the country. Different studies have concentrated on the internal environment with works of AMISOM in internally keeping peace. They forget the emergency of Yemen war that is just adjust Somalia with many migrants escaping to Somalia. Given the porous borders of Somalia these could endanger Somalia the More, hence this study adds to Knowledge of peace keeping on the external threat of War that through arms movement could provide more danger for Somalia.

5.5 Areas of further research

This study focused on the impact of the Yemen war on the stability of Somalia. Although it was elaborative, it could not handle effectively all aspects of controls, management, and handling of the migration effects of Yemen war on stability. Further research could investigate the role of the federal government of Somalia in managing the Yemen war. Also, further study could be done on the contributions of international organizations in the Yemen war in Somalia.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Research Questionnaire for All respondents

Dear respondent,

I am a student at Kampala International University Uganda pursuing a master's degree in International relations and Diplomacy. As part of my study at Kampala International University, I am carrying out research entitled Yemen War and Stability in Mogadishu Somalia.

Please spare some time and answer the questions that follow. Your response will be kept strictly confidential and will only be accessed by the research team. The information provided will only be used for academic purposes in this study.

Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.

Yours Cordially,

.....

AHMED ABDI HASSAN

Researcher

Section A: Demographics of respondents (Pick the appropriate response)

1. Gender
 - 1) Male
 - 2) Female
2. Highest level of qualification
 - 1) Certificate
 - 2) Diploma
 - 3) Degree
 - 4) others
3. Age
 - a) 20 - 30
 - b) 30 – 40
 - c) 40 – 50
 - d) 50+

4. How long have you worked in this organization

- 1) Less than 1 year
- 2) Above 1- 4years
- 3) 5-9 years
- 4) 10 Years above

Direction: please tick the column corresponding rating that best describes your response using the guide below

Section B: Yemen War

RANK.1= Strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Not sure, 4=Agree, 5= strongly Agree.

Yemen war		RANKING				
	Response	1	2	3	4	5
Y1	There are displaced movement of people who migrate to Somalia					
Y2	There is a migration of people from Yemen who destabilize Somalia					
Y3	Yemen war migrants have presented high requirements on Somali economy					
Y4	The terrorist groupings in Somalia are supported by the ones in Yemen					
Y5	Terrorist groups in Yemen expand their operations to Somalia					
Y6	Terrorists in Somalia gain prominence and support from the ones of Yemen					
Y7	There is a terrorist increment in Mogadishu due to the war in Yemen					
Y8	The war economy in Yemen extends to Somalia economy					
Y9	The economic breakdown in Yemen extends black markets to Mogadishu					
Y10	There is a slow down in the Yemen economy due to instability in Somalia					

SECTION C: Stability of Mogadishu Somalia

		RANKING			
	Response	1	2	3	4
	Social stability				
SS1	There is cooperation amongst communities in Mogadishu				
SS2	There is a reduced presence of clan conflicts in Mogadishu				
SS3	There is freedom of worship and religious accessibility in Mogadishu				
SS4	The people in Mogadishu have a well developed social system cooperation				
SS5	The social service in Mogadishu are up to the requirements of the people				
SS6	There is a prevalence of social infrastructure developments in Mogadishu				
	Political stability				
SS1	There is peacefully environment trends in Mogadishu				
PS2	The political parties are in good cooperation in Mogadishu				
PS3	There prevail political negotiations in time of conflicts in Mogadishu				
PS4	The terrorist militia in Mogadishu is under effective handling				
PS5	The security organs are effective in ensuring safety for the people every time				
PS6	There is adequate security for persons in Mogadishu Somalia				
	Economic stability				
ES1	There are prevailing income-generating activities in Mogadishu				
ES2	There is easy access to employment by the educated and uneducated people				
ES3	The Somali currency has value in terms of foreign currency				
ES4	There is an active production sector in the country				
ES5	The country's tax generation capacities are good and ever-				

	increasing				
ES6	The economic development in terms of infrastructure development is to increase				

Appendix ii: Interview Guide for ministries and NGO Heads

- 1) How does the Yemen war situation occur in Mogadishu Somalia?
- 2) What is the impact of the Yemen war on the social stability of Mogadishu Somalia?
- 3) What is the impact of the Yemen war on the political stability of Mogadishu Somalia?
- 4) What is the impact of the Yemen war economy on the stability of Mogadishu Somalia?
- 5) What strategies has Somalia developed to avert the negative effect of the Yemen war?
- 6) What challenges hinder the effective control of Yemen war effects on Mogadishu Somalia?

Appendix iii: Spss Data

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean		Std. Deviation	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
There is displaced movement of people who migrate to Somalia	250	2.7360	.08620	1.36299	.267	.154	-1.099	.307
There is migration of people from Yemen who destabilize Somalia	250	3.1320	.08452	1.33631	-.254	.154	-1.130	.307
Yemen war migrants have presented a high requirements on Somali economy	250	3.1640	.07999	1.26471	-.408	.154	-.923	.307
The terrorists groupings in Somalia are supported by the ones in Yemen	250	2.9440	.07425	1.17404	.004	.154	-1.032	.307
Terrorists groups in Yemen expand their operations to Somalia	250	3.2440	.08312	1.31430	-.427	.154	-.874	.307
Terrorists in Somalia gain prominence and support from the ones of Yemen	250	3.0200	.07378	1.16664	-.085	.154	-1.027	.307
There is terrorists increment in Mogadishu due to the war in Yemen	250	3.5600	.07809	1.23471	-.507	.154	-.836	.307
The war economy in Yemen extends to Somalia economy	250	3.2880	.07251	1.14644	-.340	.154	-.966	.307
The economic breakdown in Yemen extend black markets to Mogadishu	250	3.3200	.07858	1.24249	-.197	.154	-1.085	.307
There is a slow down in the Yemen economy due to instability in Somalia	250	3.4120	.08022	1.26834	-.432	.154	-.858	.307
Yemen War	250	3.1820	.02500	.39530	-.111	.154	.181	.307
Valid N (listwise)	250							

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Range	Mean		Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
There is cooperation amongst communities in Mogadishu	250	4.00	2.9240	.08403	1.32864
There is reduced presence of clan conflicts in Mogadishu	250	4.00	3.2200	.08125	1.28460
There is freedom of worship and religious accessibility in Mogadishu	250	4.00	3.1720	.08112	1.28257
The people in Mogadishu have a well developed social system cooperation	250	4.00	3.3120	.07365	1.16451
The social service in Mogadishu are up to the requirements of the people	250	4.00	3.2880	.08049	1.27261
There is prevalence of social infrastructure developments in Mogadishu	250	4.00	3.7080	.07892	1.24778
Social Stability	250	2.67	3.2687	.03124	.49398
There is peacefully environment trends in Mogadishu	250	4.00	3.0160	.08095	1.27996
The political parties are in good cooperation in Mogadishu	250	4.00	2.8840	.07871	1.24448
There prevail political negotiations in time of conflicts in Mogadishu	250	4.00	3.3000	.08469	1.33909
The terrorist militia in Mogadishu is under effective handling	250	4.00	3.3280	.09061	1.43270
The security organs are effective in ensuring safety for the people every time	250	4.00	3.5000	.08694	1.37461
There is adequate security for persons in Mogadishu Somalia	250	4.00	3.2160	.07587	1.19963
Political stability	250	2.83	3.2073	.03676	.58121
There are prevailing income-generating activities in Mogadishu	250	4.00	2.9360	.07844	1.24018
There is easy access to employment by the educated and uneducated people	250	4.00	3.2560	.09413	1.48840

The Somali currency has value in terms of foreign currency	250	4.00	2.9520	.09446	1.49353
There is an active production sector in the country	250	4.00	3.3520	.08550	1.35182
The country's tax generation capacities are good and ever-increasing	250	4.00	2.7000	.08469	1.33909
The economic development in terms of infrastructure development is on increase	250	4.00	2.4840	.06947	1.09844
Economic stability	250	2.00	2.9467	.02521	.39863

Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Yemen War ^b	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Social Stability

b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.007 ^a	.000	-.004	.49496

a. Predictors: (Constant), Yemen War

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.003	1	.003	.011	.916 ^b
	Residual	60.757	248	.245		
	Total	60.760	249			

a. Dependent Variable: Social Stability

b. Predictors: (Constant), Yemen War

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.242	.254		12.743	.000
	Yemen War	-.008	.079	-.007	-.105	.916

a. Dependent Variable: Social Stability

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.132 ^a	.017	.013	.57731

a. Predictors: (Constant), Yemen War

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.132 ^a	.017	.013	.57731

a. Predictors: (Constant), Yemen War

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.458	1	1.458	4.376	.037 ^b
	Residual	82.656	248	.333		
	Total	84.114	249			

a. Dependent Variable: Political stability

b. Predictors: (Constant), Yemen War

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.591	.297		8.732	.000
	Yemen War	.194	.093	.132	2.092	.037

a. Dependent Variable: Political stability

Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Yemen War ^b	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Economicstability

b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.025 ^a	.001	-.003	.39930

a. Predictors: (Constant), Yemen War

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.025	1	.025	.159	.690 ^b
	Residual	39.541	248	.159		
	Total	39.567	249			

a. Dependent Variable: Economicstability

b. Predictors: (Constant), Yemen War

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.865	.205		13.961	.000
	Yemen War	.026	.064	.025	.399	.690

a. Dependent Variable: Economicstability