ABSTRACT

The study was carried out to examine financial accountability and political conflict in Mogadishu-Somalia. Objectively the study sought to examine how financial accountability fuels political conflict in Mogadishu-Somalia, establish financial accountability practices used in Mogadishu-Somalia and to examine the challenges facing financial accountability in Mogadishu-Somalia. This study was conducted through correlation research design. Correlation was to determine whether or not and to what extent and association exists between two or more pairs and quantifiable variables, to collect data from two quantifiable variables from the same group of subjects and then compare how they vary. A sample of 155 was selected using the student's formula (1978). A questionnaire and an interview guide were the instrument used to collect data. Findings from objective one which was to examine how financial accountability fuels political conflict in Mogadishu-Somalia revealed that financial accountability fuels political conflict and the second objective which was to establish financial accountability practices used in Somalia revealed that the problem of corruption has been seen either as a structural problem of politics or economics, or as a cultural and individual moral problem and the third objective which was to examine the challenges facing financial accountability in Mogadishu also revealed that the protests were most often initiated by the local political parties, which usually lasted from a few days to about four weeks, and were sustained by widespread civilian participation and support. The study concluded that participatory budgeting across the Mogadishu Somalia provides an opportunity for citizen oversight of resources in the city like Mogadishu, addressing the problem of Capture by elites. The study recommended that, there should be information provision as a basis for citizen monitoring where lack of information on financial allocations often has led to the abuse of funds. Making information available to the public is thus often the starting point for many social accountability initiatives, employment and pay policies as well as relationships between local governments and service providers. There also need for citizens to initiate administrative means to reveal more information. There should be monitoring procurement and implementation of local government contracts.