

# **Civil war and Unemployment in Mogadishu-SOMALIA.**

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A Thesis

Presented to the School of  
Postgraduate Studies and Research  
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Kampala, Uganda

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree  
Master of Arts in Public Administration and Management

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By:

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December 2010

### **DECLARATION A**

"This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or any other academic award in any university or institution of learning".



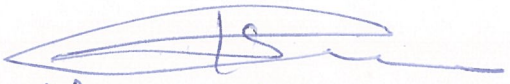
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## DECLARATION B

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



Dr. Abuga Mokono Isaac

Name and Signature of Supervisor

Dr. Abuga Mokono Isaac

15-02-2012

Date

## APPROVAL SHEET

This dissertation entitled "Civil war and the issue of Unemployment in Mogadishu Somalia" prepared and submitted by Rabiile Mohamud Farah in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the master degree in Public Administration and management. Rabiile has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with a grade of PASSED.

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this book to my mother Dunia Mo'amlim Mohamud and My father Mohamud farah and all my Brothers particularly abdiwali Mohamud for the moral and financial support my grandmother maryan for her advice and pray and also and anyone who helped me to accomplish my study.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

My appreciation first goes to almighty Allah who gave me the strength and courage to undertake this thesis. Without Allah, I could not be able to successfully complete this work.

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i would like to record my deep and special thanks to my dear father Mohamud farah and brother Abdiwali Mohamud for the moral and financial support and my mother for her encourage special thanks to my rest parents such as grandmother maryan dhiblawe and aunt noora nuuh for their advising and unlimited pray.

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## **ABSTRACT**

The study investigated Civil war and the issues of unemployment in Mogadishu Somalia. The objectives of the study were to find out the strategies which the Somali Government used to establish employment opportunities.

The research design was descriptive correlation quantitative design and existing literature was used. Data was collected from primary and secondary instrument of the research was questionnaire, to collect primary data from sample size of 171 respondents out of population of 300 respondents. Cross tabulation(frequencies and percentages), mean and correlation analysis using persons' coefficient values was used to analysis data.

The study concludes that there is significant relationship between civil war and unemployment in Mogadishu Somalia. And it recommended the following central government should work hand in offer with local leaders, elders, world lords and citizens to build good governance and stop the civil war. The central government should work with local community to reactivate local people to make investments and create their own business. Also Ngo's should establish projects that all unemployed people can benefit from that.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **Background of The study**

A civil war is a war between organized groups within the same nation state, or, less commonly, between two countries created from a formerly-united nation-state. The aim of one side may be to take control of the country or a region, to achieve independence for a region, or to change government policies. It is high-intensity conflict, often involving regular armed forces, that is sustained, organized and large-scale. Civil wars may result in large numbers of casualties and the consumption of significant resources.

Ali dinar (1999) states that those civil wars since the end of World War II have lasted on average just over four years, a dramatic rise from the one-and-a-half year average of the 1900-1944 periods. While the rate of emergence of new civil wars has been relatively steady since the mid-19th century, the increasing length of those wars resulted in increasing numbers of wars ongoing at any one time. For example, there were no more than five civil wars underway simultaneously in the first half of the 20th century, while over 20 concurrent civil wars were occurring at the end of the Cold War, before a significant decrease as conflicts strongly associated with the superpower rivalry came to an end. Since 1945, civil wars have resulted in the deaths of over 25 million people, as well as the forced displacement of millions more. Civil wars have further resulted in economic collapse; Burma (Myanmar), Uganda and Angola are examples

of nations that were considered to have promising futures before being engulfed in civil wars.

Somalia was a former colony of three colonial powers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century – United Kingdom, France, and Italy (Ali-Dinar, 1999). The country received its independence in 1960, when the British and former Italian protectorates united to form the Somali Republic (Ali-Dinar, 1999). However, the independence was no reason for celebration as the country was handicapped by a lack of political legitimacy and a weak economic base (David D Laitin, 1977).

Britain withdrew from British Somaliland in 1960 to allow its protectorate to join with Italian Somaliland and form the new nation of Somalia. In 1969, a coup headed by Mohamed SIAD Barre ushered in an authoritarian socialist rule characterized by the persecution, jailing and torture of political opponents and dissidents. After the regime's collapse early in 1991, Somalia descended into turmoil, factional fighting, and anarchy.

In May 1991, northern clans declared an independent Republic of Somaliland that now includes the administrative regions of Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer, Sanaag, and Sool. Castles, S. (2003) although not recognized by any government, this entity has maintained a stable existence and continues efforts to establish a constitutional democracy, including holding municipal, parliamentary, and presidential elections. The regions of Bari, Nugaal, and northern Mudug comprise a neighboring semi-autonomous state of Puntland, which has been self-governing since 1998 but does not aim at independence; it has also made

strides toward reconstructing a legitimate, representative government but has suffered some civil strife. Puntland disputes its border with Somaliland as it also claims portions of eastern Sool and Sanaag. Beginning in 1993, a two-year UN humanitarian effort (primarily in the south) was able to alleviate famine conditions, but when the UN withdrew in 1995, having suffered significant casualties, order still had not been restored. In 2000, the Somalia National Peace Conference (SNPC) held in Djibouti resulted in the formation of an interim government, known as the Transitional National Government (TNG).

When the TNG failed to establish adequate security or governing institutions, the Government of Kenya, under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), led a subsequent peace process that concluded in October 2004 with the election of Abdullahi YUSUF Ahmed as President of a second interim government, known as the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of the Somali Republic. De Waal, A. (1997) The TFG included a 275-member parliamentary body, known as the Transitional Federal Parliament (TFP).

President YUSUF resigned late in 2008 while United Nations-sponsored talks between the TFG and the opposition Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia (ARS) were underway in Djibouti. In January 2009, following the creation of a TFG-ARS unity government, Ethiopian military forces, which had entered Somalia in December 2006 to support the TFG in the face of advances by the opposition Islamic Courts Union (ICU), withdrew from the country. The TFP was increased to 550 seats with the addition of 200 ARS

and 75 civil society members of parliament. The expanded parliament elected Sheikh SHARIF Sheikh Ahmed, the former CIC and ARS chairman as president on 31 January 2009, in Djibouti. Subsequently, President SHARIF appointed Omar Abdirashid ali SHARMARKE, son of a former president of Somalia, as prime minister on 13 February 2009.

SHARMARKE resigned in September 2010 and was replaced by Mohamed Abdullahi MOHAMED, aka Farmajo, a dual US-Somali citizen that lived in the United States from 1985 until his return to Somalia in October 2010. Duffield, M. (2001) The creation of the TFG was based on the Transitional Federal Charter (TFC), which outlines a five-year mandate leading to the establishment of a new Somali constitution and a transition to a representative government following national elections. However, in January 2009 the TFP amended the TFC to extend TFG's mandate until 2011.

### **Statement of the problem**

There is difficulty in accessing employment that is important for human life to manage their daily life. Many people are not getting jobs due the civil war, and most companies and agencies become private, and there are no government agencies are giving job opportunity to the people. Many parents are not able to pay fees of their children because they don't have job and mostly they are refugees who are struggling for daily life, the needs for employment and job are very high but the wars have affected the achievement of that needs. Every year hundreds or thousands of Somali people are dying because of trying to cross the water



separating the African continent from their destinations because the civil wars that continues every time have brought a big unemployment that is facing Somali people (Coller paul 2005). Many face inhumanities that range from brutal beatings, murder and rape on their way to the coast lines. The stories of those who were lucky to cross to the next side tell horrible experiences they have gone through makes one consider if it is worth the effort. Somalia has been without an effective central government for almost two decades who can bring a peace and employment for the people and the only hope for change is in changing the leadership. The leaders have to realize their role in re-establishing peace in Somalia and employment for their people. Employment is considered to be a powerful tool for tackling this and other issues.

### **Purpose of the study**

The purpose of the study was to investigate the effects of the civil war on unemployment in Somalia and also it helps the growth of study about the issue and will contribute to build the necessary steps to develop the needs of employment in Mogadishu.

### **Research Objectives**

#### **General objective**

General objective of this study is to determine the civil war and its effect on employment in Mogadishu. And also to investigate the ways by which the Somali Government can prevent internal conflicts and produce the most needed employment in the country.

### **Specific objective of the study**

The following were the specific objectives addressed in the study:

- i. To investigate the causes of civil war in Mogadishu.
- ii. To examine the nature of unemployment in the post war period
- iii. To establish the strategies which the TFG used to establish employment opportunities.

### **Research Questions**

The reason of the study is to answer the question of "How can the Somali Government avoid the civil war?" In connection to this, the research aims to answer the following questions:

- i. What are the causes of civil war in Mogadishu Somalia?
- ii. What was the nature of unemployment in the post war period?
- iii. What are the strategies that the TFG will use to establish employment opportunities?

## **The scope of the Study**

### **Content scope**

The study will focus on the civil war and its cause on unemployment in Mogadishu.

### **Geographical scope**

Geographically, the study was carried out in the capital city of Somalia, Mogadishu.

### **Time**

The time of this study was from 1991 to 2010 because greater part of employment was damaged since 1991 and still there is no central government who manages the unemployment.

### **Significance of the Study**

The significance of the study spells out the benefits that were derived from the study when findings are reported. It spells out who was benefit and how he will benefit from the study. (Daniel, 2007).

It can also be quarrel that the study is important because it will greatly help the task of the government agencies in helping SOMALIA to its recovery. The findings of this study may be different, and may a little or greatly give to understand unemployment existing in Mogadishu and role of the Somalia government. However, it will generally help the expansion of studies about the matter.

The study will contribute to building the needed steps to verify the need for more employment in Mogadishu.

The study will be valuable for the government institutions and civil society organizations, as it may facilitate to find out the civil war and its effect on employment in Mogadishu.

The study will try to contribute to the efforts of finding out possible solutions of reducing unemployment rate among Somali society.

## **Operation definition of variables**

### **Civil war**

A civil war is a war between organized groups within the same nation state, or, less commonly, between two countries created from a formerly-united nation-state. The aim of one side may be to take control of the country or a region, to achieve independence for a region, or to change government policies. It is high-intensity conflict, often involving regular armed forces, that is sustained, organized and large-scale. Civil wars may result in large numbers of casualties and the consumption of significant resources

### **Unemployment**

Unemployment is the state of being unemployed or not having job unemployment is a serious social evil. The rate of unemployment is an indicator of the health of an economy, also we can define unemployment is when people are without jobs and they have actively looked for work within the past four weeks. The unemployment rate is a measure of the prevalence of unemployment and it is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labour force

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **Introduction**

This chapter offers a logical review of the literature on the topic with the aim of investigate past and present scholarship on the topic. In so doing, the researcher hopes to see where this study would fit in the scholarship on the issue under study. Perhaps due to the unexpected situation in the country since the state collapse, there has been a considerable increase in scholarly research on Somalia, especially on the political and security situations they get suitable information that can be used for solving the existing problems.

However, there is lack of research on unemployment in the period of civil wars in Somalia. This study, therefore, is expected to bridge that gap in the literature on Somalia. In addition to unemployment in Somalia which is the main subject of the study, this section also reviews literature relevant to scholarship in Somalia, in general, and unemployment. Likewise, literature of unemployment in emergency and the coping mechanism of individuals and groups are also examined.

Traditionally stateless, Somalis are an ethnic group - defined in terms of shared language, religion and socio-political organization through clanship but have never formed a single polity (Lewis; 2002). Somali people are concentrated in an area in the Horn of Africa that stretches from the far north east corner into modern day Djibouti, the Ogaden region of Ethiopia and northern Kenya, and have a strong and enduring tradition of nomadic

pastoral migration. Arab and Somali regional migration brought Islam and linkages into wider trading networks. In the 1800s and early 1990s, Britain, Italy, Ethiopian and France brought various parts of the Somali regions under colonial rule, complicating later attempts at state-building.

The Republic of Somalia was created in 1960 from the union of the Italian-administered UN Trusteeship to the south and the newly independent British Somaliland to the north. During the first decade the civilian government remained heavily reliant on budgetary support from other countries, with growing public discontent at visible corruption and the over centralization of power on the southern capital, Mogadishu (Lewis, 2002).

Like many post-colonial capitals, there were high levels of urbanization in the early post independence period. General Mohamed Siyad Barre came to power in a coup d'état in 1969, expounding 'scientific socialism', and launched a central economic planning process. Despite some early successes, Cold War patronage - first Soviet then later American – fuelled domestic clientelism underneath the regime's nationalist rhetoric (Samatar, 1988).

As Barre consolidated power around the Marehan, Ogaden and Dublahante branches of the Darod family, rebel movements formed in response to discontent and repression of Majerteen communities in the north east (Somali Salvation Democratic Front, 1979) and Isaq communities in the north west (Somali National Movement; 1981).

Following attempts at liberal reforms in the 1980s, the Somali state sank into economic and political crisis, with little control of the shrinking formal economy, dwindling aid, and costly counterinsurgency operations in the North West. Under Barre, the major migration patterns were the movement of Somali workers to the oil rich Gulf states, and the arrival of well over half a million Somali refugees from the Ethiopian Ogaden region in the late 1970s (Jamal; 1988, Kibreab; 2004, Brons, 2001).

Civil war broke out in 1988, with the government responding to cross-border SNM attacks with savage reprisals against Isaq civilians in the North West, destroying Hargeisa and Burao by aerial bombardment, killing more than 50,000 people. In 1989, the United Somali Congress (Hawiye based) and the Somali Patriotic Movement (Ogaden based) were established and in January 1991, the USC ousted Barre from Mogadishu and appointed an interim government. The insurgent groups failed to agree on the formation of a new government, leading to devastating violence and political fragmentation Jamal, F (1988).



## Theoretical framework

### Theory of unemployment

PROFESSOR PIGOU in his *Theory of Unemployment* makes the volume of employment to depend on two fundamental factors, namely (1) the real rates of wages for which workpeople stipulate, and (2) the shape of the Real Demand Function for Labour. The central sections of his book are concerned with determining the shape of the latter function. The fact that workpeople in fact stipulate, not for a real rate of wages, but for a money-rate, is not ignored; but, in effect, it is assumed that the actual money-rate of wages divided by the price of wage-goods can be taken to measure the real rate demanded.

The equations which, as he says, "form the starting point of the enquiry" into the Real Demand Function for Labour are given in his *Theory of Unemployment*, p. 90. Since the tacit assumptions, which govern the application of his analysis, slip in near the outset of his argument, I will summarise his treatment up to the crucial point.

Professor Pigou divides industries into those "engaged in making wage-goods at home and in making exports the sale of which creates claims to wage-goods abroad" and the "other" industries: which it is convenient to call the wage-goods industries and the non-wage-goods industries respectively. He supposes  $x$  men to be employed in the former and  $y$  men in the latter. The output in value of wage-goods of the  $x$  men he calls  $F(x)$ ; and the general rate of wages  $F'(x)$ . This, though he does not stop to mention it, is tantamount to assuming that marginal wage-cost is equal

to marginal prime cost. Further, he assumes that  $x + y = \phi(x)$ , i.e. that the number of men employed in the wage-goods industries is a function of total employment. He then shows that the elasticity of the real demand for labour in the aggregate (which gives us the shape of our *quaesitum*, namely the Real Demand Function for Labour) can be written

$$E_r = (\phi'(x)/\phi(x)) \cdot (F'(x)/F''(x))$$

So this theory and my viewpoint are same result so I'm using this theory.

Graham white. (2001) Unemployment as defined by the International Labour Organization occurs when people are without jobs and they have actively looked for work within the past four weeks. The unemployment rate is a measure of the prevalence of unemployment and it is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labour force.

### **Causes of the civil war**

According to (Bicker & Mike 2004) Most of Africa has been under European rule from the early 1900s until the mid 1900s. Some nations that were under imperial rule have developed into nations with very few problems, while others have not. Somalia is one of the nations that has struggled and still does today in order to function well. It is one of these rare places where there is ongoing civil war and it has no central government. Somalia is in a state of anarchy because it had problems after their Government was destroyed in 1991, it has many economic problems, and native clans in Somalia are constantly fighting with their foes. If Somalia can solve these problems, it will be able to function very

Well and gain a government that will suite them well.

Since Somalia had been granted independence in 1960, Somalia did have a well working parliamentary democracy for nine years. During the nine-year period of parliamentary democracy that followed Somali independence, until Mohamed Siyad Bare become the president of Somalia from 1969-1991 and then the Somali rebels throughout in 1991.

There are several aspects of the Somali culture that influences the war of Mogadishu. Firstly, the economy was influenced by the clan-structure of the Somalis system. Somalis generally perceive themselves as divided into clan and sub clans. Sub clans are again divided into smaller kinship based groups, which again can be divided into even smaller and smaller groups, until one reach the family unit. The clan system is patria-linear, the exact detailed structure of these family groupings, will always be open to debate amongst the Somalis. Nevertheless, there is a general agreement over the more general traits of the system.

With some exceptions, each sub clan will have traditional leaders known under various names as Imams, Boqors, Ugas, Sultans (Noor M.A 2000). While these leaders enjoy respect, and wield power through their coordinating roles, and roles in peace making, they lack formal governance structures and are in general more facilitators than leaders, but their words holds great respect amongst Somalis.

## **Effects of the civil war in Somalia**

Despite the existence of minority group, the majority of Somalis speaks Somali and practice Islam as a religion. Lineage underpins Somali society, with divisions defined along clan and sub clan lines. Traditionally, the main clan families of Darod, Dir, Issaq, Hawiye and Rahanweyn, along with minority clans, constituted Somali society. In the peace processes, however, the four major clan families of Darrod, Hawiye, Digil-Rahanweyn and Dir, along with minorities – Bantu, Barawans, and Bajuni: are considered to represent Somalia (Mahadalla, 1998).

Because of the civil war, the demographic make-up of Somalia has changed. Strong clans have occupied valuable urban and agricultural real estate by force. The patterns of clan settlements have changed mainly in the urban and arable areas such as Lower Shabelle, Juba Valley, and Mogadishu. These areas have undergone substantial changes due to heavy infusions of non-resident clans supported by their militias. Competition for control of power and resources has significantly changed clan boundaries in many parts of the country with new clans consolidating their position on occupied lands. Somalia's history of conflict reveals an intriguing paradox – namely, many of the factors that drive conflict have also played a role in managing, ending, or preventing war. For instance, clannism and clan cleavages are a source of conflict – used to divide Somalis, fuel endemic clashes over resources and power, used to mobilize militia, and make broad-based reconciliation very difficult to achieve. Most of Somalia's armed clashes since 1991 have been fought in the name of clan, often as a result of political leaders manipulating clannism for their

own purposes. Yet traditional clan elders are primary source of conflict mediation, clan-based customary law serves as the basis for negotiated settlements, and clan-based blood-payment groups serve as a deterrent to armed violence (Mahadalla, 1998).

Internal conflicts ensued after the collapse of Somalia's one-party government in 1991. Armed conflict raged across southern Somalia through 1991 and 1992, pitting clan-based militias against one another for control of valuable towns, seaports and neighborhoods. The wars, which began as struggle for control of the government, quickly degenerated into predatory looting, banditry, and occupation of valuable real estate by conquering clan militias.

### **The unemployment situation in Somalia prior the war**

Even before the onslaught of its ruinous civil war, Somalia was very poor by any standard. Today, it is in a much worse situation, and the poverty and unemployment of its people have increased enormously. As a result of Somalia's 16-year devastating civil war, and since the country has not yet witnessed any meaningful political stability or economic development, the unemployment situation in Somalia is especially heart-wrenching. It is a war that, according to UN reports, has caused "a massive destruction to the means of production and the natural and human resources of the country."

This deplorable unemployment situation is also believed to have been contributing, immensely, to the equally bad situation of the civil strife with

the existence of thousands upon thousands of illiterate young men who have no any marketable skill, whatsoever, and who use their guns as the only means of livelihood. This is so; because in the opinion of some experts, Somalia's internal conflict is essentially a fight over scarce resources (White, 2001).

### **The unemployment situation during the war**

Let us now present some basic facts and figures on Somalia's economic situation. For the year 1985 for which reliable data are available, Somalia's gross domestic product (GDP) was estimated at US \$880 million (for neighboring Ethiopia, the figure is around 8 times as much), and the per capita income of its people was estimated at \$160 (for Sub-Saharan Africa, the current comparable figure is \$745). The aforesaid GDP comprised: Agriculture 67%, services 25% and industry 8% only. The country's exports, consisting mainly of livestock, bananas and hides and skins, amounted to a mere \$93 million, while its imports recorded \$373 million (i.e., four times as much as its exports). But the country's economic activities are currently believed to be greatly fueled by remittances from the Somalis in the Diaspora who are estimated to send to their relatives back home approximately \$360 million annually. However, the second generation of Somali immigrants (especially those born or raised as youngsters in the highly individualistic West) may not be so generous with their painstakingly earned money, as one of the World Bank's recent reports has stated (Noor, (2007)).

On the other hand, thousands upon thousands of Somalis, who are scattered across the country as internally displaced persons (IDPs) or as refugees in neighboring countries, have left their farms and/or small businesses – which were taken over by stronger clan militias – because of insecurity. Besides, there are elements within the faction leaders/warlords who are not interested in real peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, because they would, otherwise, have to return the agricultural land, real estate, houses and businesses that they had illegally confiscated in the past 16 years to their rightful owners.

According to the World Bank's latest reports, Somalia's labor force is estimated at 4.6 million (or 56% of the country's total population estimated at 8.2 million). This figure for labor force comprises 1.6 million in urban centers (or cities and towns) and 3.0 million in rural and nomadic areas. This labor force is estimated to grow at 3.1% per annum (in other Sub-Saharan Africa, the growth is 2.3% only). Total employment for this Somali labor force, including paid employment, self-employment as well as unpaid economically productive household works among the economically active population is estimated at 39% for urban, 59% for rural and nomadic population and 53% for the country as a whole. In other words, the unemployment rate stands at 66% for the urban and 41% for rural and nomadic areas.

According to (White, (2001)), this translates to a 47% unemployment rate for Somalia as a whole – one of the highest unemployment rates presently taking place in Sub-Sahara Africa. Stated differently, almost half of Somalia's population is now out of work. (Under normal conditions, if this

rate reaches 10% in a country, it would be considered a big disaster). Here, it is not surprising that the unemployment rate is significantly higher in urban areas, because when Somalia had a functioning central government, the overwhelming majority of urban dwellers used to get paid employment opportunities from the various government institutions (i.e., the civil service, the police, the national army, etc.) and its autonomous public enterprises. At present, the economic entities operating in the country mainly consist of telecommunications (especially telephone) firms, money transfer entities (or *hawalas*), water/power distribution firms and petty traders. But these private sector entities are far from being able to absorb the ever increasing unemployed or under-employed labor force, particularly young armed males.

Due to the prevalence of severe poverty and lack of employment opportunities, as indicated earlier, many of the armed young men, who represent the urban drop-outs, armed thugs and those brought from the countryside and/or nomadic areas, ostensibly to help their tribesmen - the ruthless worlds - in their war efforts to assume full control over the government organs by force, pose a particularly thorny problem. As the world Bank indicated in the above mentioned report, Somali clans have been competing [and massacring each other, I may add] for the control of the central government, because it is regarded as the best and easiest way for accumulating wealth (and not as a public service to work for the good of the Somali people as a whole) (Noor, (2007)).

Once these armed tribal militias become accustomed to the relatively more comfortable life in big cities and towns, they would not be willing to



go back to the harsh, predominantly nomadic environment, they had left behind many years ago. On the other hand, extreme poverty rate, i.e., people living under \$1 per day (or less than \$370 annually), are now estimated to be around 43% in Somalia. Consequently, the country is not at all expected to realize any of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which the developing or low income countries are supposed to achieve, according to the UN plans, by the year 2015. These targets include: Halving extreme poverty; achieving universal primary education (or 100% enrolment); reducing child mortality; promoting gender equality (particularly in the education field); improving maternal health; combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, etc.

### **Strategies to solve unemployment**

In the light of the above brief analysis and in order to address the acute unemployment problem in the country, it would be advisable for the present government in Somalia (TFG) to take bold steps along the following lines:

#### ***Restoration of law and order***

There is no doubt that restoration of peace, security and stability is the sine qua non condition for improving the economic situation. Without that, the millions of internally displaced people as well as Somalis in the Diaspora will not go back to their original abodes in order to earn livelihood by lawful means in addition to contributing to the reconstruction of their unlucky country – a country that has to start from scratch, as Somalia is today, in the opinion of some observers, in a much worse

situation than where it was when it gained its independence almost 50 years ago (Samatar, (1988)).

### ***Reconstruction of the Somali Government's institutions***

Immediate steps are required to be taken to rehabilitate and reconstruct the Somali Government's institutions (i.e., the civil service, the police, the national army, public education and health, the essential autonomous public enterprises, etc) as soon as feasible. If this is accomplished, thousands of Somalis would, in the long-run, get a chance for obtaining decent jobs with the national government, as was the case before the collapse of the state machinery in early 1991.

### ***Provision of lawful employment to the armed militias***

The illiterate marauding armed young men whom we talked about earlier have to be disarmed, demobilized and given the opportunity to gain livelihood through lawful means. To achieve this, the Somali Government is expected to embark upon ambitious public works projects, i.e., rehabilitating and constructing schools, hospitals, water points (or boreholes), veterinary centers, roads and other infrastructure components provided, of course, that the government obtains sufficient funds from both local sources as well as donations from friendly foreign countries and institutions.

### ***Opening up vocational training centers***

One way of improving employment chances for the demobilized ex-armed tribal militias would be to re-open the numerous vocational and technical centers/institutes, which Somalia had before the start of its tragic civil war, for the purpose of teaching them some basic technical skills or trades in such areas as: carpentry, plumbing, electric works, car repairs, etc., for a period not exceeding, say, 1-2 years. Those who don't desire to engage in these skills, usually needed by the market, could be absorbed in the national police and army forces that will be formed and consolidated in the near future to safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somalia – and not annihilating the Somali people on tribal basis, as was the case in the past two decades or so (Noor, (2007)).

### **The relationship between the conflict and unemployment**

How are unemployment and violence linked? Ideas about this link are driven by an OECD literature on crime, gangs and unemployment and by recent economic models of developing country 'civil wars'. These ideas are commonly linked with an increasing interest in the age-structure of demography in developing countries, in particular the observation of a common 'youth bulge'. There is a very widespread view that youth unemployment is a key cause of insurgency or civil war (Cincotta et al, 2003; Heinsohn, 2003; Urdal, 2004).<sup>1</sup> This is despite the fact that there is barely any reliable evidence on youth unemployment for any developing country. Running through many assumptions about the role of labour markets, and in particular unemployment, in causing violence and violent conflict, is the influence of the "economic approach" championed by Gary

Becker (1968) with respect to crime and punishment initially and then by others including (Hirshleifer (2001)).

This paper first set out the main features of the economic approach to the study of violence in developing countries, as a special class of economic approaches to an increasingly wide circle of social phenomena. The paper then shows that there are other analytical approaches to studying labour market participation and its links to violent behavior – in wars and in other forms of violence, including domestic violence.

### **Strategies by the government to solve unemployment**

A range of government policies are available for Governments wanting to reduce the scale of unemployment in the economy. These policies need to focus on the underlying causes of unemployment for them to be successful.

Real Wage, Keynesian, Structural, Frictional

### **Real Wage Unemployment**

According to (Michael, (1989)) Prescriptions for reducing real wage unemployment normally focus around the strategy of making each labour market more flexible so that pay conditions become more adaptable to changing demand and supply conditions. Real wages should rise when demand, output and employment are rising, but they may need to fall if an industry experiences recession which puts jobs at threat. The UK

economy has developed a flexible labour market model similar to that of the United States during the last fifteen years.

Trade Union reforms were a centre-piece of the Conservative Government's strategy to improve the performance of the labour market. The Labour Party under Tony Blair has not reversed these reforms since coming to office, although some new legislation has been introduced to give workers the right to achieve union recognition. A National Minimum Wage has also been introduced.

### **Keynesian Unemployment**

Policies to reduce Keynesian demand-deficient unemployment need to raise the level of aggregate demand for goods and services in the economy. A number of options are available.

### ***Increased Government Expenditure***

The Government can raise the level of its own spending. This "fiscal pump-priming" directly increases aggregate demand and can have a multiplier effect on equilibrium national income. The government could raise current expenditure (for example raising pay levels in education and the health service) or expand spending on capital projects which add to the stock of capital (for example spending on new roads, new hospitals or other major infrastructural projects). Sustained economic growth provides a platform for more jobs to be created in the economy.

### ***Lower Taxation***

A reduction in direct taxation increases consumers' disposable income and should boost household spending. The effect may be greater if taxes are cut for people on lower than average incomes. These tax-payers are likely to spend a greater percentage of their disposable income.

### ***Lower interest rates***

A relaxation of monetary policy through lower interest rates encourages the demand for credit, reduces saving and increases consumers' real 'effective' disposable incomes; all of which will boost consumption and demand. It may also encourage firms to invest, as the marginal cost of investment will fall. Remember that interest rates are not set by the government. The Bank of England now sets interest rates each month at the meetings of the Monetary Policy Committee (Coller (2005)).

### ***Cuts in direct taxes***

The government could reduce direct taxes for the low paid to increase the post tax wage and, therefore, encourage them to find work more quickly. The Labour Government is introducing a 10% starting rate of tax to encourage more low income groups back into work.

Most analysts believe that tax cuts on their own are insufficient to reduce frictional unemployment. Complementary reforms to the benefits system to reduce the problem of the poverty trap may also be needed.

## NGO strategies

Many development agencies and NGOs have a slightly different approach to the role of the business sector in civil war. Several volunteer and international organizations stress the importance of having a dialogue with the business sector in relations to ongoing peace negotiations. As remarked by Paul Simkin of EUs Somalia unit, the military strength of the business sector in Mogadishu, make it necessary to have a dialogue with them in order to achieve disarmament and peace. Some NGO workers, as Tarje Iversen Wanvik, see the huge resources international firms wield as an untapped resource. (ICG, (2005)).

## Success of the strategies over the years

International alert accept that the business sector might engage itself in *conflict sustaining activities*, such as involvement in illicit trade that finances the continuation of armed combat. The companies might also engage with more neutral *coping activities* have both potentially conflict-sustaining as well as conflict-reducing impacts. Finally there are responses that seek to reduce conflict and enhance the prospects for peace – activities that the study terms *peace entrepreneurship*.

Some of the motives the business sector might have to engage in such a process as the loss of investment; destruction of infrastructure; damage to capital and workforces; loss of business partners across the conflict divide; lack of security in the operating environment and loss of

opportunity for growth are among the direct impacts suffered by businesses during conflict. (Kibreab, (2004)).

### **The existing gap of unemployment in Somalia**

A high unemployment rate in the self-declared independent Republic of Somalia, especially among school-leavers and university graduates, has fuelled an increase in migration, with hundreds of young people embarking every month on a perilous journey to Europe through the Sahara Desert, officials said.

"In the months of August, September and October, about 3,500 young men and women from Somalia went through Ethiopia, to Sudan, then to Libya and on to cross the Mediterranean Sea on their way to western Europe

According to Somalia National Development program which was launched in October - total employment (comprising self-employment and paid employment) among the economically active population is estimated at 38.5 percent for urban areas and 59.3 percent for rural and nomadic areas. The weighted average national employment rate is estimated at 52.6 percent.



Unemployment among the youth, which stands at 75 percent, is much higher than the average. Unofficial estimates show that at least 65-70 percent of Somalis' 3.5 million people are younger than 30.

In the last twenty two year the employment rate was too law because there was no central government which sets employment systems in the country.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **Introduction**

This chapter deals with the methodology of the study. This includes the overview, research design, target population, sampling technique, sample size, research instruments, data collection procedure, reliability and validity of the instrument, data analysis and limitation of the study.

Methodology is the means, techniques and frames of reference by which researcher will use to carry out an inquiry. This chapter intends to discuss the research design, study population, and sample size, sample selection techniques, methods of data collection and tools of data analysis.

#### **Research Design**

The study was conducted through descriptive correlation quantitative design. The researcher used quantitative approach to quantify incidences in order to describe current conditions and to investigate the civil war and the issue of unemployment in Mogadishu Somalia. The descriptive correlation quantitative design was used to establish the relationship between the independent and dependent variable through quantifiable results. " (Amin; 2005).

#### **Research Population**

The target population of this study consisted of a total of 300 respondents categorized as: local community, NGOs, and politicians. According to Amin(2005), define the target population as a population to which the researcher willing to generalize the result.

## Sample framework

### Sample size

Sample is the process of choosing members of a population to be included in a sample, (Paul, 1997).

Sampling is the process of selecting elements from a population in such a way that the sample elements selected represents the population, (Amin, 2005), the researcher used slovin's formula

$$n = N / (1 + (N * e^2))$$

Where

N = population

n = sample

e = is the confidence level at 0.5

### In table 1 sample size

| Population category | Target population | Sample size |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Local community     | 170               | 97          |
| NGOs                | 50                | 28          |
| Politicians         | 80                | 46          |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>300</b>        | <b>171</b>  |

### **Sampling techniques**

The study used purposive sampling and simple random sampling. Simple random sampling is a sample which ensures that each member of the target population has an equal and independent chance of being included in the sample . Thus simple random sampling will be used to select the unemployment people and purposive sampling technique is a technique that the researcher uses his or her own judgment or common senses regarding the participant from whom information will be collected (Amin, 2005).

### **Sampling procedure**

The study was conducted in Somalia especially describing the input-features in Somalia. The research has primary and secondary sources of data. Primary sources: was described as the data that was observed and recorded by the researcher for the first time to his knowledge and data has been collected by using questionnaire method. Secondary sources: this provides data by reading related documents from the central government in Somalia, fighting against unemployment in Mogadishu and other related agencies and sources, like visiting public libraries, published materials, journals and the internet.

### **Methods for data collection**

#### **Research Instruments**

The research instruments included questionnaire for the experts or witnesses who know more about Somali civil wars and also unemployed people in Mogadishu Somalia.

## **Questionnaire**

Research questionnaires' consisted of both open and closed questions that were employed to collect the required data for the study in order to determine the civil wars and the issues of unemployment people in Mogadishu. A questionnaire is often one time data gathering device on the variables of interest to the researcher (Amin; 2005).

## **Sources of data**

The study was conducted in Somalia especially describing the input-features in Somali. The research has primary and secondary sources of data.

### **Primary sources**

Primary source is described as the data that was observed and recorded by the researcher for the first time to his knowledge and in this study was collected by using questionnaires.

### **Secondary sources**

Oliva (2006) describes secondary research as information gathered through literature, publication and other non-human sources. Secondary research is generally easier to perform than primary research. Secondary source provides data by reading related documents on unemployment in Mogadishu, related agencies and sources, like visiting public libraries, published materials, journals and the internet.

### **Validity and Reliability of the Instrument**

The validity of an instrument refers to the ability of the instrument to collect justifiable and truthful data so we found this value 0.72 that this work is valid. In other words, it is about the ability of the instrument to measure what it is developed to measure. Validity is the quality of the test doing what is designed to do (Salkind; 2000).

Reliability of the respondent's through the instruments of the questionnaire was established through split-half reliability method. The reliability of the research instruments concern with the degree to which the research instrument gives the same result. The reliability of an instrument refers to the ability of the instrument to collect the same data consistently under similar conditions (Odiya; 2009).

### **Data Analysis**

The study will apply both qualitative and quantitative methods for data analyzing. As quantitative is easy for readers. Tables and graphics were used to present and analyze the data in appropriate way. The data were analyzed using Statistics Package for Social Science (SPSS) Tool, for analyzing the data.

## **INTERPRETATION OF MEANS**

| <b>Range</b> | <b>Description</b> | <b>Interpretation</b> |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 3.26- 4.00   | strongly agree     | Very high             |
| 2.51- 3.25   | Agree              | High                  |
| 1.76- 2.50   | Disagree           | Moderate              |
| 1.00- 1.75   | strongly disagree  | Low                   |

### **Ethical Considerations**

Bearing in mind the ethical issues, the researcher provided the respondents with the necessary information as regards the main purpose of the research, expected duration and procedure to be followed, and be followed, and be in position to keep privacy and not disclose the confidentiality of respondents and researchers responsibility.

The study begun immediately when an introduction letter was secured from Kampala international university. Thereafter, copies of the letter were used to introduce the researcher to the respondents and interview, after getting the introduction letter, the researcher made sure that the instruments of the research were developed and ready for work. Then the researcher proceeded to the field and visited the capital city of Somalia over one and half month's period.

### **Limitations of the study**

Firstly, most of the respondents hated some of the questions for security purpose and the researcher tried to convince them that this questions for only academic purpose also the government officials in researcher's country don't like to make open their internal information and that was obstacle to the researcher, secondly there is insecurity all the county, thirdly the researcher faced language barriers and some of the respondents did not know English language so the researcher tried to translate them in their local language. All these obstacles were solved through hard work and convincing the target population that this research is pure academic and their information will be kept confidentially.



## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF DATA**

#### **Introduction**

This chapter presents the presentation of data, analysis, and discussion. The data analysis and interpretation was based on the research questions as well as research objectives, the presentation is divided in to two parts. The first part presents the respondents profile information, while the second part deals with presentation, analysis, and discussion of the research questions and objectives. The following are the data presentations and discussion of research findings.

#### **Socio demographic description of respondents**

This part presents the background information of the respondents who participated in the study. The purpose of this background information was to find out the characteristics of the respondents and show the distribution of the population of the study.

In addition to that, the profile of respondents as to, Gender, Age, Marital status, level of education experience and personal income to view what category the majority of the respondents are belonging to.

**Table 2:** The profile of the respondents

| <b>Categories</b>        | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Gender</b>            |                  |                   |
| Male                     | 58               | 72.5              |
| Female                   | 22               | 27.5              |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>80</b>        | <b>100</b>        |
| <b>Age</b>               |                  |                   |
| 20-25                    | 45               | 56.25             |
| 26-30                    | 15               | 18.75             |
| 31-35                    | 10               | 12.5              |
| 36-40                    | 5                | 6.25              |
| 41 and above             | 5                | 6.25              |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>80</b>        | <b>100</b>        |
| <b>Marital status</b>    |                  |                   |
| Single                   | 52               | 65                |
| Married                  | 26               | 32.5              |
| Other plz write          | 2                | 2.5               |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>80</b>        | <b>100</b>        |
| <b>Educational level</b> |                  |                   |
| Secondary level          | 1                | 1.25              |
| Diploma                  | 18               | 22.5              |
| Bachelor                 | 49               | 61.25             |
| Master                   | 11               | 13.75             |
| PhD                      | 1                | 1.25              |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>80</b>        | <b>100</b>        |
| <b>Experience</b>        |                  |                   |
| 6 Months                 | 16               | 20                |
| 1 year                   | 22               | 27.5              |
| 2 years                  | 19               | 23.75             |
| 3 years                  | 9                | 11.25             |
| 4 years                  | 14               | 17.5              |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>80</b>        | <b>100</b>        |
| <b>Personal income</b>   |                  |                   |
| High income              | 10               | 12.5              |
| Medium income            | 53               | 66.25             |
| Low income               | 17               | 21.25             |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>80</b>        | <b>100</b>        |

## **Gender**

In the table 2, 72.5% of the total respondents were Male and 27.5% were Female. This shows that most of the respondents who suffer from unemployment were mainly male while the females were the minorities. because this is due to the Somali's culture where employments people are always male and consider women are always kept in the house and to care for children. So this clearly shows most unemployed people in Mogadishu Somalia are men.

## **Age**

According to the table 2, the majority of the respondents that constitute 56.25% of the respondents are within the age bracket (20-25 years), 18.75% of the respondents are within the age bracket (26-30), 12.5% of the respondents are within the age bracket (31-35), 6.25% of the respondent are within the age bracket (36-40), 6.25 of the respondents are 41 and above. This shows that the age of the majority of the respondents lie between 20 and 36 which means that most of them are in active age. So this clearly shows that the age (20-25 years), are unemployed people because most alumni people were that age.

## **Marital status**

Table 2, indicates that the majority of the respondents are single that makes up 65% of the respondents. Second group of the respondents are married which represents 32.5%, and 2.5% of the respondents are others (divorced and widowed). So this means the most unemployed people are

single because it seems getting married and employment are somehow interdependent so that was why they are almost single.

### **Education level**

Table 2, indicates that the majority of the respondents are bachelor degree holders that makes up 61.25% of the respondents, second group of the respondents are diploma certificate holders which represents 22.5% of the respondents, third group of the respondents are Master degree holders which constitutes 13.75% of the respondents, fourth group of the respondents are PhD holders which represents 1.25. While the last group is the same of the forth group this is a secondary certificate holder that represents 1.25% of the respondents. So this result shows us that most unemployed people are bachelor degree holders because every year the universities are producing thousands of graduated bachelor degree level.

### **Experience**

According to the table 2, the majority of the respondents that make up 27.5% of the respondents experience are within the range (1 years), 23.75% of the respondents are within the range (2 years), 20% of the respondents are within the range of (6 months), 17.5% of the respondents are within the range (4 years), 11.25% of the respondents are within the range (3 years),. This shows that the experience of the majority of the respondents lay between one to two years. Because these years the government have made some project and also some NGO's are providing projects that people work for that projects so the most experienced people are within range of one to two years.

## **Personal income**

According to the table 2, the majority of the respondents that makes up 66.25% have medium income level , 21.25 of the respondents earned low income and last part which represents 12.5 are getting high income so this means that the personal income of the majority of the respondents are medium. So this income is only for consumption because this salary is only enough for the family life.

## **The main causes of civil war in Somalia**

### **What are the causes of civil war in Mogadishu Somalia?**

The first objective of the study was what are the main causes of civil war in Mogadishu Somalia? In order to achieve this objective, the researcher asked a number of questions to the respondents to provide answers to research question two. The results are presented in the Following table.

**Table 3: what are the main causes of civil war in Mogadishu Somalia**

| <b>No.</b>          | <b>Question</b>   | <b>Mean</b> | <b>Interpretation</b> |
|---------------------|---|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1                   | The aim of civil war is may be to capture all over the country or region          | 3.3         | High                  |
| 2                   | The civil war was caused by individual interest                                   | 3.27        | Very high             |
| 3                   | External factors have caused the Somali civil war                                 | 2.97        | High                  |
| 4                   | Ruling long time the country has caused the civil war                             | 2.93        | High                  |
| 5                   | The civil war have always been influenced by nepotism                             | 3.00        | High                  |
| 6                   | the civil war have always been influenced by clan considerations                  | 2.80        | High                  |
| 7                   | The rebels are may be a source of conflicts                                       | 2.51        | High                  |
| 8                   | The aim of the civil war was an economic purpose                                  | 2.68        | High                  |
| 9                   | The government leaders were part of the civil war causes                          | 3.12        | High                  |
| 10                  | The great corruptions that existed in the country are the causes of the civil war | 3.41        | Very high             |
| 11                  | Civil war leads of internal displacement of the people from the country           | 2.81        | High                  |
| 12                  | The government leaders are caused the civil war                                   | 2.82        | High                  |
| 13                  | The rebels are cause the civil war in Mogadishu Somalia                           | 2.85        | High                  |
| <b>Overall mean</b> |   | <b>2.95</b> | <b>High</b>           |

In the Table 3: all respondents (from both unemployment people and politicians) in those selected institutions strongly agreed that the great corruption existed in the country caused the civil war with the mean of 3.41 and also strongly agreed that individual interests was caused the civil war in Mogadishu Somali with the mean 3.27 the respondents are also agreed the government leaders were part of the civil war with the mean 3.12 as well as the respondent agreed with over all mean 2.95, which means the statements mentioned above are the main causes of civil war in Mogadishu Somalia.



**The nature of unemployment in the post war period in Mogadishu Somalia.**

**What is the nature of unemployment in the post war period in Mogadishu Somalia?**

The second objective of the study was to establish the consequences of civil war in Mogadishu Somalia. In order to achieve this objective, the researcher asked a number of questions to the respondents to provide answers to research question three. The results are presented in the following table.

Table 4: What is the nature of unemployment in the post war period in Mogadishu Somalia?

| <b>No.</b>           | <b>Questions</b>  | <b>Mean</b> | <b>Interpretation</b> |
|----------------------|---|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1                    | The situation of the employment system in the post war period wasn't fair                 | 3.29        | Very high             |
| 2                    | There was unemployed people who are educated in the post war period                       | 3.32        | Very high             |
| 3                    | In the post war period there was unemployed people who were skilled                       | 2.34        | Moderate              |
| 4                    | The Jobs were available and The knowledge of the people doesn't match                     | 3.00        | High                  |
| 5                    | The unemployed people were many because of lack of education                              | 3.04        | High                  |
| 6                    | The unemployed people didn't have the right skills , enough education and also experience | 2.42        | Moderate              |
| 7                    | There was no equal opportunities in the country in the post war period                    | 3.09        | High                  |
| <b>Over all mean</b> |   | <b>2.53</b> | <b>high</b>           |

Source: Primary data 2010

In the Table 4: all respondents (from unemployment and people and politicians and also other civilians who know more The situation of the employment system in the post war period wasn't fair with the mean 3.29, they also strongly agreed that In the post war period there was unemployed people who were skilled with the mean 2.34, also the respondents agreed that The unemployed people didn't have the right skills , enough education and also experience with mean 2.42, they were also agreed (high) with over all mean 2.53, which means that the statements mentioned above is the nature of unemployment in Mogadishu in the post war period.

Question three: was to find out the strategies which the TFG will use to establish employment opportunities.

### **Strategies for establishing employment**

#### **What are the strategies by which the TFG can establish employment?**

The third objective of the study which was to establish the strategies by which the TFG can establish employment? In order to achieve this objective, the researcher asked a number of questions to the respondents to provide answers to research question one. The results are presented in the following table. In page 33.

**Table 5:** What are the strategies by which TFG can establish employment?

| <b>No.</b>          | <b>Questions</b>   | <b>Mean</b> | <b>Interpretation</b> |
|---------------------|--|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1                   | The establishment of civil servant institute for capacity building | <b>3.05</b> | High                  |
| 2                   | Empowering gender mainstream through equal employment opportunity  | <b>2.51</b> | High                  |
| 3                   | Arranging the employment program reforms will help the government  | <b>2.40</b> | Moderate              |
| 4                   | Employment system recovery of Somalia                              | <b>2.85</b> | High                  |
| 5                   | To fight against nepotism of employment                            | <b>2.95</b> | High                  |
| 6                   | To train unemployed people for available vacancies                 | <b>3.19</b> | High                  |
| 7                   | Trying to eliminate any corruption of employment programs          | <b>3.05</b> | High                  |
| 8                   | Taking significant steps to stop continues fighting in Somalia     | <b>3.25</b> | High                  |
| <b>Overall mean</b> |  | <b>2.90</b> | <b>high</b>           |

In the Table 5: all respondents (from unemployment people and politicians and civilian people) in those selected institutions agreed that the establishment of civil servant institute for capacity building will be a good strategy for restoring the employment system with the mean of 3.05 they also agreed that To fight against nepotism of employment can be also a good strategy with the mean of 2.95 and all the respondents were high (agree) with over all mean 2.90, which means there is a big affect of civil war on unemployment system in Mogadishu, Somalia.

## Relationship between civil war and issues of unemployment

| Correlations   |                     |           |                  |
|--|---------------------|-----------|------------------|
| Civil war  | Pearson Correlation | CIVIL WAR | UNEMPLOY<br>EMNT |
|  |                     | 1         |                  |
|  | Sig. (2-tailed)     |           | 0.992            |
|  | N                   | 80        | 80               |
| UNEMPLOYEMNT   | Pearson Correlation |           | 1                |
|  | Sig. (2-tailed)     | 0.992     |                  |
|  | N                   | 80        | 80               |
| **. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). |                     |           |                  |

**Table5:** Pearson's correlation:

In table 6, the result shows 0.992, meaning there is strong correlation because it's more than 0.8. So using Pearson formula, this shows that there is a significant relationship between civil war and the issues of unemployment in Mogadishu-Somalia.

It also means that there is negative relationship between these variables because the civil war caused so many bad consequences to the unemployment. The civil war continues to aggravate misery, destruction in socio-economic and political spheres of lives; all these promote sustained unemployment in Mogadishu-Somalia.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **Introduction**

This chapter discusses the summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations of this study. Firstly, it discussed the major findings of each issue as stated in the research objectives. Secondly, the conclusion draw form the findings of the study. Lastly, the researcher brings recommendations for further research for this study.

#### **Summary of the Research Findings**

The study focused on civil war and the issue of unemployment in Mogadishu, Somalia. The study was to determine the profile of the respondents in terms of: gender, age, education, marital status, experience and level of income. The objectives of the study are: first to find out strategies by which Somali government will use to establish employment in Mogadishu Somalia, second to examine the causes of the civil war in Mogadishu Somalia, third to examine the consequences of the civil war to unemployment in Mogadishu Somalia.

#### **Research Question one**

The first objective of the study was to examine the causes of the civil war in Mogadishu, Somalia. Data analysis and interpretation revealed following findings under this objective. Based on analysis of chapter four, majority of respondents reported that great corruption existed in the country that caused the civil war in Mogadishu Somalia.

The findings showed that the great corruption existed in the country have caused the civil war in Mogadishu Somalia.



## **Research Question two**

The objective two was to examine the nature of unemployment in post war period in Mogadishu Somalia. Data analysis and interpretations discovered that there was many people who were unemployed and have skills as well as people agreed that the jobs were available and the knowledge of the people didn't match in the post war period. So the researcher founds that the civil war affects the employment system.

In addition to that, the findings showed that the nature of unemployment wasn't fair in the post war period and the unemployment rate was high.

## **Research question three**

The third objective of this study was to find out the strategies that TFG will use to establish employment in Mogadishu Somalia. The objective one was the strategies which the TFG used to establish employment in Mogadishu Somalia. Data analysis and interpretations revealed that taking significant steps to fight against corruption in Mogadishu Somalia will be a good strategy for providing the employment opportunities and re-establish it.

In addition to that, the findings showed that these strategies will help in providing good employment opportunities. This finding is in line with jamaal (1988) "the establishment of employment opportunities will reduce the unemployment of the people ".

## Conclusions

The study explored civil war and the issue of unemployment in Mogadishu Somalia. It was intended to determine the effect of civil war on unemployment in Mogadishu, Somalia. The conclusions were made objectively as follows:

The first objective of this study was to find out strategies that Somali government will use to establish employment. Based on findings all respondents (from unemployed people and politicians) in those selected institutions agreed that the establishment of civil servant institute for capacity building and trying to eliminate any corruption of employment programs will help the government to establish employment.

The second objective of the study was to examine the causes of the civil war in Mogadishu Somalia. As findings from all respondents (from unemployment people and politicians) in those selected institutions agreed that the Somali education has almost been destroyed after the civil war they also agreed that the great corruptions that existed in the country are the causes of the civil war they also agreed that the civil war was caused by individual interest.

All respondents (from public institutions staffs and the unemployed people) in those selected institutions agreed that the civil war caused many companies to be destroyed and also they agreed that the employment system totally as result of civil war in Mogadishu Somalia.

The third objective of the study was Consequences of civil war to the unemployment in Mogadishu Somalia.

What are the consequences of the civil war to unemployment in Mogadishu Somalia? All respondents agreed many companies has been destroyed as result of the civil war as well as the respondents agreed that employment system have been destroyed as result of the civil war. All responses were high (agree) which means there is a great affect of civil war on unemployment in Mogadishu Somalia.

## Recommendations

The difficulty of the conflicts and civil war in Somalia showed that the success of employment opportunities totally destroyed. So the government should establish peace and reconciliation conferences in the country. Also the government should take significant steps to fight against corruption.

NGO's should establish employment opportunities to the people who are unemployed. Also NGO's should run some projects that the unemployed people can work for and it must be fair hiring as opposed to nepotism.

Media should make awareness to the people about peace and reconciliation and also should help built from the ground for unemployment not through the warlords or faction leaders. For a peace process to produce a legitimate and broad-based government, the Somali people should first own the peace process. The media can instrumentally play a key role to create such positive public opinion.

Also media should have some debates to talk about some important topics like community reconciliation and creating employment opportunities to build the capacity of people.

The researcher also recommends that the government should initiate conferences with opposition parties to stop continues fighting in Mogadishu and also have some discussions with local communities to stop conflicts and create chances to unemployed people to get jobs.

### **Suggested areas for further research**

Promoting peace and establishing employment opportunities in Mogadishu.

Relationship of socio economic and unemployment in Mogadishu Somalia.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I

#### INTRODUCTION LETTER



KAMPALA  
INTERNATIONAL  
UNIVERSITY

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P.O. Box 20000, Kampala, Uganda  
Tel: +256-41-266813 / +256-41-267634  
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#### OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DEAN, SOCIAL SCIENCES SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH (SPGSR)

Dear Sir/Madam,

July 15, 2011

RE: REQUEST FOR RABIILE MOHAMUD FARAH MPA/31422/102/DF  
TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANIZATION

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Masters of Arts in Public Administration. He is currently conducting a field research of which the title is " **civil war and the issues of unemployment in Mogadishu**" as part of his research work; he has to collect relevant information through questionnaires, interviews and other relevant reading materials.

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

Any information shared with him your organization, rest assured the data you provide shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Dr. Roseann Mwaniki  
Associate Dean Social Sciences, (SPGSR)



## APPENDIX II

### QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondents,

I am RABIILE MOHAMUD FARAH a student at Kampala International University (KIU) doing a Master of Arts in Public Administration and Management. I am investigating the "Civil war and unemployment in Mogadishu, Somalia".

This study has been prepared for academic purpose and you have been selected to provide reliable information according to your knowledge. I kindly request you to answer the following questions honestly. The results of this study were useful for other sectors of establishing employment in Mogadishu Somalia.

Information you offer will be kept confidential and used for academic purpose only.

Your cooperation will be highly appreciated.

#### A. PERSONAL PROFILE

Gender

Male ☐

Female ☐

Age.....

20-25 ☐

26-30 ☐

31-35 ☐

36-40 ☐

☐

40 and above

### Marital Status

Single ☐ Married ☐ Other PLZ write.....

### Educational Level

Secondary ☐ Diploma ☐ Bachelor ☐  
Master ☐ PHD ☐

### Experience

6 Months ☐ One year ☐ Two year ☐  
Three year ☐  
4 And above ☐

### Personal income

High ☐ Medium ☐ Low ☐

### SECTION B:

Please write your answer to the statements below. Kindly use the rating guided as follows

- 1- Strongly disagree
- 2- disagree
- 3-agree
- 4- strongly agree

How do the Civil war affected the employment in Mogadishu, your responses should range between 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= Agree, 4= strongly agree

| NO | Civil war   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1  | The aim of civil war is may be to capture all over the country or region          |   |   |   |   |
| 2  | The civil war was caused by individual interest                                   |   |   |   |   |
| 3  | External factors have caused the Somali civil war                                 |   |   |   |   |
| 4  | Ruling long time the country has caused the civil war                             |   |   |   |   |
| 5  | The civil war have always been influenced by nepotism                             |   |   |   |   |
| 6  | the civil war have always been influenced by clan considerations                  |   |   |   |   |
| 7  | The rebels are may be a source of conflicts                                       |   |   |   |   |
| 8  | The aim of the civil war was an economic purpose                                  |   |   |   |   |
| 9  | The government leaders were part of the civil war causes                          |   |   |   |   |
| 10 | The great corruptions that existed in the country are the causes of the civil war |   |   |   |   |
| 11 | Civil war leads of internal displacement of                                       |   |   |   |   |

|    |   |  |  |  |  |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|
|    | the people from the country                             |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | The government leaders are caused the civil war         |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | The rebels are cause the civil war in Mogadishu Somalia |  |  |  |  |

The strategies that the TFG will use to establish employment opportunities:

Your respective answers should range between 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= Agree, 4= strongly agree

|   |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | The establishment of civil servant institute for capacity building |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Empowering gender mainstream through equal employment opportunity  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Arranging the employment program reforms will help the government  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Employment system recovery of Somalia                              |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Making steps to fight against unemployment                         |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | To fight against nepotism of employment                            |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | To train unemployed people for available vacancies                 |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Taking significant steps to stop continues fighting in Somalia     |  |  |  |  |

Please indicate how the nature of unemployment was in the post war period: your respective answers should range between 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= Agree, 4= strongly agree

| NO | The nature of unemployment in the post war period   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1  | The situation of the employment system in the post war period wasn't fair                 |   |   |   |   |
| 2  | There was unemployed people who are educated in the post war period                       |   |   |   |   |
| 3  | In the post war period the employment system were suffering                               |   |   |   |   |
| 4  | In the post war period there was unemployed who are skilled                               |   |   |   |   |
| 5  | The Jobs were available and The knowledge of the people didn't match                      |   |   |   |   |
| 6  | The unemployed people were many because of lack of education                              |   |   |   |   |
| 7  | The unemployed people didn't have the right skills , enough education and also experience |   |   |   |   |
| 8  | There was no equal opportunities in the country in the post war period                    |   |   |   |   |

### Appendix III

#### CALCULATION OF CONTENT OF VALIDITY INDEX

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{\text{Number of all relevant questions}}{\text{The total number of the items}}$$

##### Section: One

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{10}{13} = 0.8$$

##### Section: Two

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{5}{8} = 0.6$$

##### Section: Three

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{6}{8} = 0.8$$

Therefore, Average of content validity index is

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{2.15}{3} = 0.72$$

## **APPENDIX V**

### **TIME FRAME**

| <b>SN</b> | <b>Activities</b>               | <b>Time</b>            |
|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1         | Consulting with Supervisor      | February 10, 2011      |
| 2         | Writing Research Proposal       | February to March 2011 |
| 3         | Collecting the Data             | April 2011             |
| 4         | Data Analyzing and Interpreting | April 20 to May 2011   |
| 5         | Report Writing                  | Jun 2011               |
| 6         | Submission of the Report        | July 2011              |



**APPENDIX VI**

**PROPOSED BUDGET**

| <b>No</b> | <b>Items</b>                  | <b>Amount in Dollar</b> |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1         | Transport                     | \$ 70                   |
| 2         | Secretarial service           | \$ 80                   |
| 3         | Stationery/ materials         | \$ 130                  |
| 5         | Translation Assistant         | \$ 100                  |
| 6         | Typing , Binding and printing | \$ 145                  |
| 7         | Miscellaneous                 | \$ 20                   |
| <b>7</b>  | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>\$ 545</b>           |

## Curriculum Vitae

### PERSONAL DATA

Name : Rabiile Mohamud Farah  
Place of Birth : Mogadishu  
Date of Birth : 1989  
Nationality : Somali  
Marital Status : Single  
Contact Address : buulo Huubey  
Telephone/Mobiles : 252-2615926991  
Email Addresses : [akram056@hotmail.com](mailto:akram056@hotmail.com)

### Personal Profile

Very energetic person, willing to learn and highly motivated who enjoys new and existing challenge, I am confident in my own abilities, resourceful, innovative, dynamic, reliable, punctual and trustworthy and determine to complete task despite difficulties. I can work as part of a team, but I am also well motivated to work unsupervised. I pay good attention to detail and enjoy working to deadlines. A highly organized, accomplished and talented candidate with extensive knowledge of handling daily administrative tasks, seeking a responsible position to utilize my skills and abilities to fulfill the needs of clients and the organization.

## EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

2010-2012 : Kampala International University, Master of Arts in Public Administration and Management.

2006- 2010 : Somali Institute Of Management And Administration Development, bachelor of Information Technology.

2007 CISCO Training Certificates in SIMAD University include:

Course I Basic Software and Hardware

Course II Essential Networking

Course III CCNA Part one

## TRAINING & SEMINARS

FEB 2010 : Monitoring and evaluation Course, Held at Makerere University.

FEB 2010 : Research Methodology course, Held at Makerere University in Uganda.

AUG 2010 : Ngo Management and Development, Held at Makerere University.

AUG 2010 : Entrepreneurship Training, Held at Makerere University.

JULY 2011 : Three Data Package Analyze(SPSS, STATA, ECXEL), Held At Makarere

University.

JULY 2011 : Leadership And Governance, Held At KIU University.

## WORK EXPERIENCE

JUN, 2008 to FEB 2010: EAST AFRICA SOCIETY FOR SOCIAL SERVICES (EASOSS),  
Project Coordinator, Mogadishu, Somalia.

### Duties & Responsibilities

- Leading the project team and coordinating the project.
- All matters related to project content.
- Implementing the agreed action plan to the agreed standards and deadlines.
- Regular liaison with the ECML Secretariat on all project-related matters.
- Ensuring the effective preparation and delivery of all project events and meetings and production of all necessary documentation.
- Taking responsibility for the effective flow of information between team members, participants in project activities, and the ECML.
- Ongoing evaluation of project activity and reporting on project progress to the ECML.
- Submission of the final results of the project to the ECML.
- Participation at meetings for coordinators in Graz, 15-16 November 2007 and in 2010 (for coordinators of short-term projects, only one meeting).

## SKILLS

- Excellent communication skills
- Ability to communicate professionally and effectively
- Time-management and organizational skills.

- Flexibility.
- Computer, desktop publishing skills, strong experience in IT
- Creativity to communicate in different ways
- Excellent interpersonal skills
- The ability to form and maintain relationships through teamwork and networking.
- Good with problem solving and has excellent time management skills
- have extensive working knowledge of Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel and the Internet
- making key decisions and solving problems with short time
- ability to work with hard conditions and working long time hours

#### LANGUAGES

- Somali Mother Tongue
- English fluent
- Arabic fluent

#### Interests

I like to work out some times to build my body and play football and swimming what I also like is reading Novels as well as solving problems within the society.